

The American Research Institute in Turkey NEWSLETTER

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Published for the Alumni
and Friends of the Institute
Editor: Linda Darling

ARIT IS MOVING!!

As this Newsletter goes in the mail, ARIT's North American office is moving to the East Coast. Our new address is:

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A Letter from the Treasurer

As outgoing Treasurer of ARIT, I want to say a few words about the Institute's finances. Before I do, I'd like to welcome the incoming Treasurer, Priscilla Soucek of the Institute of Fine Arts. She joins ARIT's new Secretary, G. Kenneth Sams of the University of North Carolina, who along with President Machteld J. Mellink of Bryn Mawr College and Vice President Sinasi Tekin of Harvard University assumed the direction of ARIT's affairs at the Annual Meeting of Delegates in January 1989.

Reporting on ARIT's financial position, I am tempted to rely on the old tactic of offering good news and bad news. The good news is that our financial condition is basically sound. In fact, the auditors report that they find our cash position better than it was a year ago. Our income is significantly higher than only a few years ago. This is due not only to increases in old sources of income, but the diversification of support as well. Our institutional membership, for example, has never been larger. Membership now includes nearly all North American universities which support major centers of Middle East studies. With the addition of the Metropolitan Museum of Art of New York, we have in fact begun to attract non-academic institutions as well.

Perhaps the most significant source of new support, however, is the burgeoning Friends of ARIT organizations in Istanbul, Ankara, and North America. They have contributed immeasurably to the residential centers in Turkey, enabling ARIT to significantly expand its physical quarters in Ankara, facilitating the purchase of computers and other office equipment, permitting a complete renewal of furnishings in the guest rooms in Istanbul, contributing to the attendance of one of our resident directors at the annual meeting of ARIT's governing board in the US, and most significantly, supporting the award of one fellowship each year to a North American scholar. Efforts are now under way to establish a program of corporate contributions involving US corporations which operate in Turkey.

ARIT also continues to benefit from the active support of the US government, specifically USIA and the Department of Education (for the Bosphorus University language training program). The Institute of Turkish Studies has also supported the language training program as well as library acquisitions in Istanbul.



The bad news is that, despite these substantial increases in support, costs continue to escalate even faster. Thus, we again face the prospect of a deficit in the current fiscal year's operations. We are doing all we can to keep expenditures within the limits of income and hope we will be able to avoid ultimate curtailment of operations and services to the academic community.

Recently, I participated in a conference at the Smithsonian Institution which offers the hope of further support. The conference was organized by the Council of American Overseas Research Centers (CAORC). Conferees included representatives from each of the Centers and officials of such support organizations as USIA, the Committee on Scholarly Communication with the People's Republic of China, the National Endowment for the Humanities, the American Council of Learned Societies, the Council for International Exchange of Scholars, and the American Academy of Arts and Sciences.

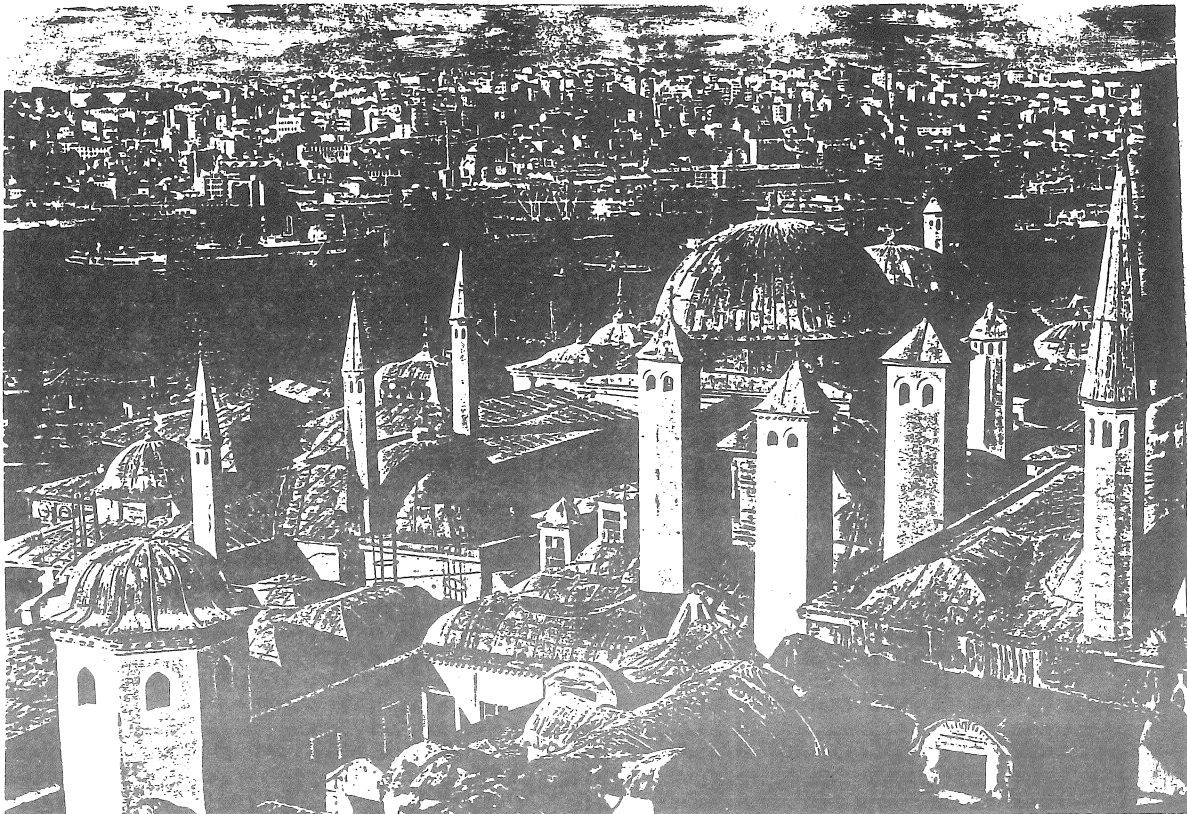
The purpose of this conference was to exchange information regarding the experience of the existing American overseas centers, to explore possible new sources of support, and to consider the organization of additional American centers in countries where they do not presently exist. I am delighted to report that on a number of fronts, ARIT was held up as a model worthy of emulation, despite the fact that we are neither the oldest, the largest, nor certainly the best endowed of the existing centers. I am also happy to report that the USIA representatives strongly expressed their support of these activities and their readiness to press for more adequate US government funding.

One important piece of information was divulged: CAORC, which has been granted an unfunded line in the Smithsonian budget for several years, is now scheduled for an appropriation by the US Congress. This will make it possible for that office eventually to offer significant benefits to member centers, including ARIT. Plans are also afoot to organize a meeting of overseas center directors at one of the overseas locations.

I believe this conference symbolizes the growing recognition that organizations such as ARIT fulfill a very important function. It is also indicative of greater resolve than ever to support such operations as ours. It will still take some time for these efforts to bear real fruit. In the meantime, the continuing moral and material support of all friends of ARIT is crucial to the maintenance of our activities.

I would personally like to thank readers of this Newsletter for their past support, and urge you all to stay tuned for more -- hopefully good -- news.

Frank Tachau, Treasurer



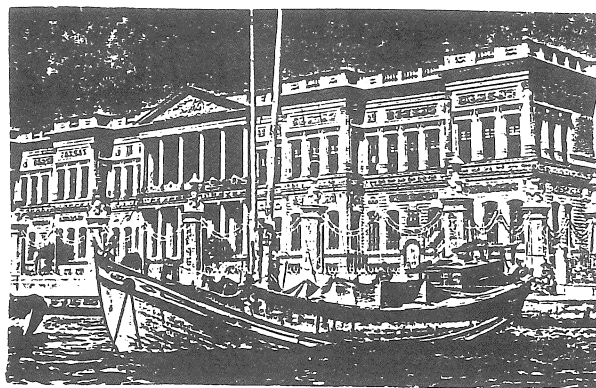
Reports from ARIT Fellows

BRUCE MASTERS is an assistant professor of Middle East history at Wesleyan University in Middletown Connecticut. His research, conducted in the summer of 1987, centered on how the Ottomans dealt with foreign merchants and commercial disputes.

"From June 9 until August 25, 1987, I was in Istanbul conducting research on the implementation of the Anglo-Ottoman Capitulatory Treaty of 1675 in the Bagbakanlik Argivi. This treaty marks the first time that a degree of extraterritoriality was established in commercial disputes for Europeans resident in the Ottoman Empire, in addition to the exemption from criminal prosecution that they had always enjoyed. To be exact, the treaty stated that any commercial dispute between an Englishman and an Ottoman subject involving sums, or goods worth, over four thousand akce was to be referred to the Porte by the English ambassador. This in effect made any such case an affair of state, outside the jurisdiction of the Muslim law courts. Previous to this, all such cases were handled by the local Muslim courts in whichever city the Englishman was resident.

"Having studied many such cases in the Aleppo court records in earlier periods, and having been struck by the absence of such cases after 1675, I wanted to examine how the new process worked. The sources for any such investigation are the Ecnebi Defterleri, which recorded correspondence between individual foreign embassies and the Porte. For my purposes, I decided to concentrate on those of England, with only an occasional excursion into those of France. These defters are organized in much the same way as the Mühimme or Maliyeden Müdevver series, that is, chronologically with entries from all over the empire. As might be expected, those commercial cities with the largest English presence, Izmir, Galata, and Aleppo, had the most frequent entries, with Tripoli, Ankara, and Cyprus also well represented.

"Although there are only a couple of volumes extant from the 18th century, several things are clear from the Ottoman responses. The most important is that they did not see the treaty as superseding the authority of the local qadis. In fact, they often sought references to local court decisions before a ruling was issued. This implies that their interpretation of the treaty's authority differed from that of the English. Secondly, the Ottomans were scrupulous in making sure the letter of the law was, in fact, being enforced. When the Europeans would call points of the treaty into question, the Ottoman response was to fall back on the actual wording of the treaty. Finally, they demonstrate the very important economic advantage that possessing a berat gave to non-Muslims, in that the majority of cases brought before the Porte involved not Englishmen, but rather locals with English protection."



ALAN GODLAS, a PhD candidate at the University of California at Berkeley, did his dissertation on Sufi Quranic commentary. With support from an ARIT grant, he spent the summer of 1987 locating copies of a particular commentary for the purpose of making a critical edition of the text.

"During my stay in Turkey this summer I did research in Istanbul in the Süleymaniye, İstanbul Üniversitesi, and Topkapı libraries on the manuscripts of the mystical Quranic commentary of Rūzbihān al-Baqlī entitled the 'Arā'is al-Bayān. I was able to acquire important copies of the 'Arā'is from both the İstanbul Üniversitesi and Topkapı libraries. However, due to the excessive cost of manuscripts located in libraries administered by the Ministry of Culture and Tourism, I was unable to obtain any copies from the Süleymaniye. In addition to İstanbul, I traveled to the libraries of Bursa, Manisa, Tire, İzmir, Ankara, Kastamonu, Çorum, Samsun, and Amasya in order to search for other manuscripts of the 'Arā'is. In Bursa and Kastamonu I found three manuscripts of the 'Arā'is that previously had not been noted in the literature, although these manuscripts had been correctly identified in at least one of the (unpublished) handlists present in each of the two libraries. Yet while examining untitled or doubtfully titled works--in the hope that I would find an 'Arā'is--I did find that other important works in certain libraries had been misidentified, among them being what appear to be the oldest known (and previously lost) copies of 'Atṭār's Tadhkirat al-'Awliyā' and Najm al-Dīn al-Rāzī's Manārāt al-Sā'irīn.

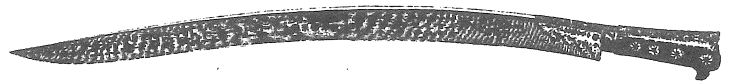
"Due to the delay in the issuing of research permits, plus a second delay I encountered while the Süleymaniye awaited a letter from the Ministry of Culture and Tourism, and also because of the Bayram--a week during which all the libraries are closed--my research time outside of İstanbul was severely limited. Furthermore, I had mistakenly thought that an application to use particular cities' libraries would allow me permission to use them. Only after reaching Turkey did I learn that in the application for the permit one must specify the particular library (not just the city) in which one wishes to conduct research. Nevertheless, thanks to the help of ARIT Fellow Jamal Elias, and the assistance of numerous librarians, my study was extremely fruitful."

PALMIRA BRUMMETT received an ARIT fellowship in 1987-88, but her teaching schedule at the University of Tennessee permitted her to spend only a part of the summer of 1988 on her research. She is beginning a project that will study the Munge'at al-Selatin of Feridun Bey.

"My project was to examine the manuscripts of the Munge'at al-Selatin of Feridun Ahmed Paşa in the libraries of Istanbul, June 1988. This is part of a broader project to compare the various manuscripts of Feridun's compilation of correspondence. It was difficult to decide whether the Süleymaniye or Topkapı Kütüphanesi provides a more appropriate context for research on the 16th century, but I began with a view on the rose garden. Süleymaniye's recataloging work is in progress. The old catalog lists no manuscripts of the Munge'at, although there is a fragment in one of the Mecmu'as in the Fatih collection which is attributed to Feridun. There is also a fragment in the Mihrişah collection titled Kanun-name attributed to Feridun Nişancı.

"At the Topkapı Library the collection includes fragments (Revan 1951, 1955, 1958) as well as an illuminated manuscript (Revan 1959) which is complete and contains more documents than the 1848 printed Istanbul edition. Neither do the fragments, primarily dating to the reigns of Bayezid II and Selim I, correspond to the printed editions. Bağdat 172, although attributed to Feridun, is a mecmu'a not covering the same correspondence as the Munge'at al-Selatin. Documents included in Revan 1959 and in a somewhat similar although more elaborately decorated Istanbul University manuscript (also late) are not all included in the manuscripts from European collections which I examined before this trip. These include letters to the governor of Tunis, documents concerning the conquest of Cyprus, and a berat to Feridun. Some of these are in the 1858 printed edition.

"My time in Istanbul was spent writing out details for comparison. Now I expect to systematize this comparison using films of the European collection manuscripts, my Turkish archive scribal notes and a computer. Unfortunately, I think it unlikely that the Turkish military band will appear outside my window in Tennessee, as it did at Topkapı, to provide the background music for one of Feridun Bey's fethnames."



ANN GUNTER is an archaeologist working for the Arthur M. Sackler Gallery of the Smithsonian Institution in Washington, DC. Before attaining that position, she had been awarded an ARIT fellowship for her work on the second millennium archaeological remains from Bogazköy in central Turkey.

"In May and June, 1988, I was able to reexamine pottery and seals excavated from the early second millennium levels at the site of Boğazköy, ancient Hattusha, in north central Turkey. During part of the period defined archaeologically as the Middle Bronze Age, Boğazköy was home to a settlement of merchants from Assyria who conducted a long-distance exchange in metals and textiles between northern Mesopotamia and central and southeastern Turkey. Of some thirty settlements known from contemporary archives, only a few--including the one at Boğazköy--have been documented archaeologically. The archaeological remains of the Old Assyrian colony period settlement at Boğazköy were the subject of my dissertation, submitted to Columbia University in 1980. The research was conducted with partial funding from ARIT. In order to complete a reexamination of the relative chronology of the settlement based on archaeological remains, I returned to Turkey in 1988 to restudy pottery and seals from the relevant levels at Boğazköy. The material is now on display or in storage at the Museum of Anatolian Civilizations in Ankara and in the Boğazkale Museum in Çorum province.

"In May and June, I was able to restudy about sixty vessels, stamp seals, and cylinder seals, working most closely with objects now in storage in Ankara. I was also able to consult recent literature concerning the history and archaeology of the Old Assyrian colony period in the libraries of ARIT-Ankara, the British Institute of Archaeology at Ankara, and the Türk Tarih Kurumu. I have now completed an outline for an article based on my research, which seeks to establish a detailed internal chronology for the Old Assyrian colony period settlement at Boğazköy and to reassess traditional dating of those levels by reference to the trading settlement at Kültepe, ancient Kanesh, near Kayseri.

"I am grateful to the General Directorate of Antiquities and Museums for permission to reexamine the material, to the staff of the Museum of Anatolian Civilizations in Ankara for their kind and gracious assistance with my research, and to Dr. Peter Neve, director of the Boğazköy excavations. Warmest appreciation is also due Dr. Toni Cross, director of ARIT-Ankara, for practical help and for arranging my residence in the newly reopened hostel in Ankara. I would also like to thank the Ankara Friends of ARIT for their sustained and enthusiastic interest in the research of ARIT fellows. Finally, Dr. Milo C. Beach, Acting Director of the Arthur M. Sackler Gallery and the Freer Gallery of Art, supported my request for official leave to carry out research in Turkey made possible by the grant from ARIT."

TADEUSZ SWIETCZOWSKI, professor of history at Monmouth College in New Jersey, was awarded a grant for a research project entitled: The Young Turks and the Political Immigrants from Transcaucasia.

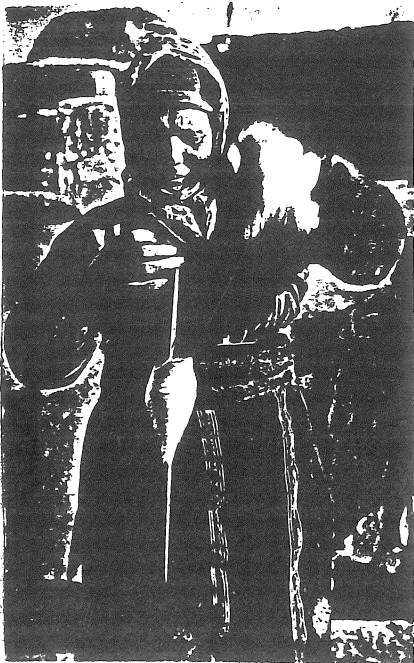


"I began my grant period on September 17, 1987, and within several days of my arrival in Turkey I took part in the International Symposium on Ataturk held in Ankara. In the Symposium I delivered a paper on a topic related to my research, though dealing with a different time frame: Mustafa Kemal and Transcaucasia, 1919-1920.

"As I planned, I did my research in two cities. In Ankara, I used mainly the collections of the Milli Kütüphane. In Istanbul, I worked in the Belediye Kütüphanesi and in the Tarik-i Hakki Us Kütüphanesi. I found the latter library particularly rewarding for my research because of its collections of rare periodicals and pamphlets from the period. In addition, I conducted a few personal interviews. . . .

"I gathered a sizeable amount of source material for my project. These sources relate in particular to Transcaucasian political leaders residing at that time in Turkey, such as Ahmet Ağaoğlu, Ali Hüseyinzade, Mehmet Emin Rasulzade, and Nasip Yusufbeyli, as well as to their literary and political activities which increased the interest in Transcaucasia among the Young Turkish power elite on the eve of World War I.

"As the first product of my research, I plan to include some of the project's findings in the Turkish translation of my book, Russian Azerbaijan 1904-1920: The Shaping of National Identity in a Muslim Community. I am also preparing a monographic article on the political emigration of Muslims from Transcaucasia to the Ottoman State."



ARIEL SALZMANN is a PhD candidate in Ottoman History at Columbia University. Her dissertation research, on mohair manufacturing in Ankara from 1700 to 1850, was partially supported by a grant from ARIT.

"I began my research on 18th century manufacturing in the Ottoman Empire as a Fulbright-Hays scholar in December 1986. The Fulbright-Hays grant permitted me 9 months in the Başbakanlık Archives and Topkapı Saray Archives in Istanbul and the Ethnographic Museum in Ankara, as well as several months of research in Europe. . . .

"After completing my studies in Europe, I [began] my ARIT sponsored research in late May 1988. Although I still hoped to locate further documentation on the structure of the Ankara mohair industry, the primary purpose of this period of research was to obtain more quantifiable data--prices of cloth, yarns and other raw materials--in order to better understand the decline of the industry after 1790. . . .

"June and July were spent in Istanbul continuing research at the Başbakanlık and Topkapı Saray Museum Archives. In both archives I pursued my consultation of muhallefat materials for evidence on consumption patterns and, when available, prices of cloth items including sof and salı (Ankara produced mohair cloths). In addition to reviewing materials from the Cevdet Belediye, Maliyeden Müdevver, İrade, and Anadolu Ahkâm series, I found the Ecnebi registers at the Başbakanlık to be particularly useful. In particular the Ecnebi French series produced a very important document on the nature of European yarn purchases around Ankara circa 1750.

"At the beginning of August, I moved to Ankara to complete research in the Ethnographic Museum Archives where the kadı sicilleri for Ankara and Kayseri are housed. For Kayseri, hoping to find more information on trade and consumption, I consulted Registers No. 122, 123, 124, 148, 149, 150, and 151. As there are very few tereke (wills) in the Kayseri registers I rebegan the Ankara registers shortly after. To bring cloth prices into line with general living costs in the city and countryside during the period in question I attempted to compile a narh series for food prices as well as focusing in on the 'crisis' and 'boom' periods of the industry. At the end of August, I decided that the remaining time would be more profitably spent in Istanbul's archives where I still had yet to work in the Müftülük.

"Thus all of September and early October were spent in Istanbul. At the Istanbul Müftülüğü, I consulted both qassam registers superficially and, more comprehensively, the 1770's of the Bab Mahkeme. In the meantime, at the Başbakanlık several new archives had been opened, including the Bag Muhasebe Defterleri containing financial documentation from the 18th and early 19th centuries. I resolved to continue my studies long enough to complete the new catalogue, finishing this research in the first week of October 1988."

AHMET KARAMUSTAFA teaches in the Department of Asian and Near Eastern Languages and Literatures at Washington University in St. Louis. He too received an ARIT grant to search for manuscripts in the libraries of Turkey.

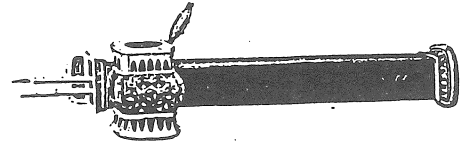
"The purpose of my summer 1988 research trip to Turkey was to study at first hand the different manuscript copies of 'Aşık 'Alî Paşa's Garîbnâme that are preserved in Turkish manuscript libraries. Through previous preliminary research, I had been able to locate sixty copies of this work worldwide, with thirty-six being housed in European and the remaining twenty-four in Turkish collections. Having acquired microfilm copies of most of the European-held manuscripts and expecting the few remaining microfilms to arrive in the very near future, I travelled to Turkey at the beginning of July with the intention of studying on the spot as many of the twenty-four Turkish-held copies as possible as well as to search for further copies not recorded in printed sources. Since I plan to prepare a critical edition of the Garîbnâme, I report not without a feeling of trepidation that at the end of my stay in Turkey the number of Garîbnâme manuscripts held in Turkish collections known to me had risen to forty-one, and that I now have every reason to believe that this number will continue to rise with further visits to libraries I did not have the time to research during this trip.

"I started out my rounds of manuscript libraries in Konya, where I visited the museums of Mevlânâ and İzzet Koyunoğlu as well as Yusuf Ağa Kütüphanesi. I then moved on via Bursa (where I could not work in the manuscript library since the librarian was on leave!) to Istanbul, and here, predictably, my time was taken up at Süleymaniye cataloging and studying the fifteen copies that are preserved in that library. As I had a pretty accurate idea about Garîbnâme copies in other Istanbul collections, I spent the rest of my time in Ankara working at Adnan Ötügen İl Halk Kütüphanesi and Ankara Üniversitesi Dil ve Tarih-Coğrafya Fakültesi Kütüphanesi, and could not find the time to travel to Kayseri where I know at least one Garîbnâme copy is in Ragid Efendi Kütüphanesi.

"The greater part of my research time was taken up by the cataloging of the manuscripts that I was able to see and by my efforts to take down 'editorially significant notes' from these manuscripts. However, I also devoted some time to researching the other works and the historical personality of 'Aşık Paşa, trying to cover each library that I visited on this front as well. This strategy seems to have worked, for I now tentatively believe that I have discovered a previously unknown full-scale prose work of 'Aşık Paşa, which I will naturally have to examine at some length before I can verify the accuracy of its attribution to the famous author of the Garîbnâme.

"In all, I am quite satisfied with the results of this short research trip. I have discovered (or become aware of the existence of) some of the oldest Garîbnâme manuscripts in the world (though manuscript age is not

necessarily a reliable guide in the preparation of critical editions), consulted almost all of the copies known to me in Turkish collections, and collected significant information and promising clues pertaining to 'Aşık Paşa. For the present, I could only hope that the critical edition itself, the next stage of my research project on the Garîbnâme and 'Aşık Paşa, proceeds with comparable speed and ease."



NANCY MICKLEWRIGHT, a University of Michigan Fellow in the Department of the History of Art, studied "Images of Nineteenth Century Istanbul: Photographs and Paintings" under the auspices of an ARIT grant.

"This year I was very fortunate to be the Istanbul Friends of ARIT Fellow and spent two months in Turkey, from mid-July, 1988, until early September, 1988. Three weeks were spent travelling in Anatolia, visiting local museums and photographing Selcuk and Ottoman architecture, and the rest of my time was spent in Istanbul.

"I suppose every grant recipient has unrealistic hopes of what can be accomplished in a relatively short time, and I am no exception. Nonetheless, I am very pleased with my summer's work, and extremely grateful to ARIT for providing the opportunity for me to return to Turkey. . . . In the four years that had elapsed since my last visit to Turkey, I had forgotten some of the details of the government bureaucracy, particularly the fact that it usually takes an entire day to submit an application for an ikamet (which requires two photographs), that it takes at least a week for the application to be processed, and that no work can be carried out in an archive or museum until that has been obtained. Along these same lines, I learned that even though I had received permission in advance to use the Istanbul University Library, I had to apply again once I arrived in Turkey, and my application had to be reviewed by the University Senate. . . ., which meets infrequently. If I had not been in close contact with my friend Prof. Dr. Nurhan Atasoy, who explained this process to me, I would not have been able to take advantage of my research permission because I would not have followed the required University procedures. I have gone into all of these bureaucratic matters in such detail because I think this information may be useful to others in planning their research programs.

"I was happy to be able to look at manuscripts in several Istanbul collections, which was what I had intended to do. Those collections, by and large, held few surprises, although I was very pleased to be able to examine objects I had never even seen illustrated before. The more exciting parts of my summer involved meeting people who are working on similar projects, talking with

them about their work, sources, research resources in Istanbul, and so on. Through friends at Boğaziçi University, I had the opportunity to meet Professor Zafer Toprak, who has assembled a large collection of nineteenth century photographs and who was kind enough to show them to me. His collection confirmed theories of mine about the existence of extensive collections of family photographs in Istanbul, and encouraged me to proceed with my own research. I expect that the information I obtained through my discussions with Turkish colleagues will be of great use as my work continues.

"Another very useful aspect of my trip was the talk I gave at the Istanbul Branch of ARIT to the Friends of ARIT and also members of the academic community. A number of people who attended the talk had things to tell me about their own family photographs or collections, people they knew who might be helpful to me, or other such interesting information. Unfortunately, my talk took place just three days before I was to leave Istanbul, so I was not able to take full advantage of the information I was given. Since it seems likely that any visitor giving a talk would have a similar experience, it would be much more helpful if, whenever possible, such talks could be scheduled earlier during the visitor's stay.

"A further development arising from the talk I gave at ARIT was the opportunity to talk informally with a number of the Istanbul Friends of ARIT. As a result of our conversations I learned that many of them, particularly the women, many of whom do not hold jobs, would be interested in helping visiting academics in a variety of ways. Their suggestions covered a range of activities, from guiding newcomers around the city to providing assistance finding housing, childcare, and other necessities. Since it is exactly these mundane details of finding a place to live, babysitters or playmates for one's children, transportation, etc., which prevent a visitor from making the most efficient use of precious research time, it seems to me that ARIT could provide a wonderful service to its members by somehow organizing this pool of available help. It would be relatively simple to send a questionnaire to the Friends in late winter, asking them about their plans for the summer whether they know of any apartments available for subletting, what kind of assistance, if any, they would be willing to provide summer visitors, and so on. I know that housing continues to be a major problem for summer visitors to Istanbul, and in this area alone, I think that the Istanbul Friends can make a substantial contribution to smoothing the lives of academic visitors. For those of us who travel with young children, they are a particularly valuable resource since they know babysitters and often have English-speaking children. I did not think to ask about getting in touch with any of these women, but I would have been thrilled to have been given a list of people whom I could have called to ask about such matters. [Editor's note: The same applies in reverse for students in the ARIT/BU Summer Language Program, especially women students, who need people to introduce them to other women and to families with whom they could practice speaking Turkish.] An additional suggestion I would like to make concerns the

current rule about families staying in the ARIT hostel. Although I understand that ARIT cannot accommodate families for the entire length of their stays in Istanbul or Ankara, it would make things much easier for people travelling as a family if they could take advantage of the hostel facilities for a night or two when they had just arrived, were leaving, or just passing through Istanbul or Ankara. . . ."



1989-90 Research Fellows

- Guillermo Algaze, University of Chicago
(Istanbul Friends of ARIT Fellow)
"The Tigris-Euphrates Archaeological Reconnaissance Project: Laboratory Season for 1989"
- Karen Barkey, University of Wisconsin
"The State and Peasant Unrest: The Ottoman Empire in Comparative Perspective"
- Toni M. Cross, Resident Fellow, ARIT-Ankara
"The Temple of Rome and Augustus"
- Daniel Goffman, Ball State University
"European Merchants and Ottoman Officials: The Struggle for Commercial Hegemony in the Levant (1600-1700)"
- Antony W. Greenwood, Resident Fellow, ARIT-Istanbul
"Meat Provisioning of Istanbul: The Eighteenth Century"
- Michael B. Hornum, Bryn Mawr College
"The Cult of Nemesis in Asia Minor"
- Douglas A. Howard, Calvin College
"Sources and Manuscripts of 'Ayn 'Ali Efendi's *Kavanin-i Al-i Osman*"
- Scott N. Redford, Harvard University
"Sultan Alaeddin Keykubad and the Cycle of Seljuk Palaces in Anatolia (1219-1243)"
- William E. Smyth, American Research Center in Egypt
"The Dynamics of Commentary"
- Fariba Zarinebaf-Shahr, University of Chicago
"Tabriz under the Ottomans: Administration and Economic Conditions during the 17th and 18th Centuries" (continuation)

Turkish Fellows

ARIT's Turkish counterpart organization, the Dernek, met in May of 1988 and awarded the following grants:

Yrd. Doc. Dr. Ali Berat Alptekin, Fırat University: "Popular Literature and Folklore of Çemiggezek (Tunceli Region)"

N. Serpil Altuntek, Hacettepe University: "Study of Father's Brother's Daughter (F.B.D.) Marriages in the Van Region"

Hakan Arlı, Istanbul University: "Kütahyalı Emin Usta and His Style of Work"

A. Galip Baltaoğlu, Selçuk University: "Governors of the Atatürk Period"

İsmail Çetişli, Fırat University: "Memduh Şevket Esendal--His Life, Literary Personality and His Works"

Dr. Muhammet Nur Doğan and Dr. A. Atilla Şentürk, Istanbul University: "Aşık Çelebi's Meşâirü's-suarâ"

Yrd. Doc. Dr. Turan Efe, Istanbul University: "Surface Survey of Kütahya and Bilecik"

Melek Gökten, Ege University: "Man-House Space Relations of Different Socio-Cultural Surroundings"

Alim Gür, Ankara University: "Ebuzziya Tevfik's Contributions to the Intellectual, Literary, and Press Life of the Tanzimat"

Nevzat Kaya, Süleymaniye Library: "Kara Çelebi-zade Abdülaziz Efendi's Life and Works, and a Critical Edition of his Zeyl-i Ravzatü'l Ebrar"

Derviş Kılınçkaya, Hacettepe University: "Turkish-Arab Relations during the Struggle for Independence"

Sadi Kucur, Marmara University: "The Vakıf Institution in Anatolia in the 12th-14th Centuries"

Fikri Kulakoğlu, Ankara University: "Stone Reliefs of the 1st Century B.C. in the Museums of Gaziantep, Kahramanmaraş, and Şanlıurfa"

Doc. Dr. Hasan Malay, Ege University: "Local Religions of the Antique Period"

Doc. Dr. Yıldız Ötügen, Hacettepe University: "Monuments of the Byzantine Period in the Province of Bursa"

Metin Kayahan Üzgül, Hacettepe University: "Encümen-i Şuarâ"

Yusuf Sarıay, Hacettepe University: "The Place of the Turkish Hearths in the Historical Development of Turkish Nationalism"

Mehmet Seyitdanlioğlu, Hacettepe University: "Meclis-i Vâlâ-yi Ahkâm-i Adliye (1838-1868)"

Gülsün Tanyeli, Istanbul Technical University: "Ottoman Architectural Terminology"

Oğuz Tekin, Istanbul University: "A Study of the Coins Minted in Aspendos Found in Turkish Museums"

Adnan Türegün, METU: "Social Stratification and Mobility of Turkey: A Survey in the Province of Ankara"

Gülsün Umurtak, Istanbul University: "Pottery of the Hittite Imperial Age in the Işuva Region"

Ahmet E. Yürür, State Conservatory of Music: "Mi'rağlama in the Liturgy of the Alevî of Turkey: Structural and Gnostic Analysis"

News from the Branches

ISTANBUL

This past year proved to be statistically the busiest year ever in the history of the Istanbul Branch. The hostel was occupied all year long with the exception of ten days at Christmas. The total of 122 guests was double that of the previous year. The rise in guest contributions helped to offset a dramatic rent increase for our two apartments of 48% over the past two years. The administrative and library records of the Branch were converted to computer format, and library acquisitions were maintained, though at a slightly lower level. ARIT is grateful for the recent donations of books for the Istanbul Library from Dr. Bruce McGowan and Prof. Thomas Goodrich. The lecture series included the following topics:

The Turks and the Hungarians: Are They Related? Dr. Gustav Bayerle, Indiana University
The New Muslim Intellectuals in the Republic of Turkey: Prof. Michael Meeker, Univ. of California, San Diego

Istanbul Families: Marriage and Household Formation, 1880-1940: Dr. Alan Dubin, Boğaziçi Üniversitesi
1902-1908 Döneminde Jön Türklerin Siyasal Faaliyetleri: Dr. Şükrü Hanoğlu, İstanbul Üniversitesi

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ANKARA

The Ankara Branch had a booming year this past year as well, with a record number of 195 library users in December; average use during the winter months was over 100 users per month. All new books have been catalogued, and 111 journal volumes bound. The addition of the second apartment also brought a record number of hostel guests; the hostel was empty only one month out of 12. The Eighth Annual Lecture Series was as follows:

Between Anatolia and Mesopotamia: Kurban-on-the-Euphrates: Bruce Verhaaren, Oriental Institute, University of Chicago

The Ionian City of Teos: Dr. Mustafa Uz, METU

Plants and Man in Ancient Anatolia: Mark Nesbitt, British Institute of Archaeology at Ankara

The 1987 Season at American Excavations in Turkey: The Ankara Friends of ARIT Archaeological Symposium

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ARIT/BU Program

The seventh intensive summer program in advanced spoken Turkish at Bosphorus University in Istanbul took place July 4-August 26, 1988. ARIT sponsored 14 Fellows from 8 universities with funding provided by the U.S. Department of Education's Fulbright-Hays Group Projects Abroad program and the Institute of Turkish Studies. Another 5 students participated under ARIT auspices but with outside funding.

The students' Turkish experience actually began on June 27, when they assembled with Co-Director Cornell Fleischer at Kennedy Airport in New York for the flight to Istanbul. On arrival, they were shepherded to a hotel to recover from jet lag and await the opening of the university dormitory where they would stay for the remainder of the program. After an orientation session the next morning, the students had several days free to become acclimatized, explore Istanbul, or travel around the country. On Sunday, July 3, they moved into a dorm at Bosphorus University, and they celebrated the Fourth by taking placement exams and beginning classes.

The program's academic schedule includes grammar review, reading and conversation classes and language lab. Other scheduled activities are lectures on scholarly and cultural topics, videos in Turkish, and group excursions to sites in the Istanbul area. Reports from Fellows in the 1988 program emphasized the excellence of the teaching they received:

"In the University itself, I found the teaching staff to be fully competent, highly motivated and supportive of their students' efforts. As in any intensive language program, we moved at considerable speed through a great deal of grammar and reading material."

"Class was another positive part of the program. Mr. Cem Taylan is, in my opinion, a fine teacher, an asset to the program. He adjusted well to the mood and capability of the class, making it enjoyable. . . . The fact that the class was conducted in Turkish caused me some problems at first since I come from a program which emphasizes learning to read and write over speaking, but the adjustment was not that difficult thanks to Mr. Taylan's style."

"The part which I liked best about the academic program was the stories we were assigned to read. I particularly like the Aziz Nesin stories we were given."

"One of the strongest points of the course was its emphasis on conversational Turkish. Before traveling to Istanbul I had little oral/aural practice. By devoting at least half of classtime to discussion, either on previously specified or "surprise" topics, the course provided substantial opportunity for improvement of conversational skills. The additional "conversation hours" (twice weekly) and the lectures every Thursday afternoon also were very helpful in this respect."

"I attended all the weekly lectures and thought the topics were well-chosen and extremely interesting."

"There was much practical learning, from how to follow printed product instructions to issuing formal invitations, plus introduction to significant modern authors and poets. Of course, the opportunity to go out and communicate with average Turks themselves was invaluable. I thought the laboratory work was valuable and useful. . . . I greatly appreciated the practical and modern emphasis of the program, as Turkish courses in America tend to emphasize the scholarly and the classics."

"The teaching assistants are the most redeeming element of the program. Their sincere and generous efforts to help students and tolerate long, halting conversations are valuable and constructive."

The university staff and campus living situation came in for their share of praise:

"When I arrived at the University (after spending the first few days in Bursa with some friends), Raya Menteşoğlu and İhsan Kabil were very helpful in getting everyone settled in. . . . The campus is very pretty, and the 132 steps from Bebek were unforgettable."

"To begin with the accommodations, I must say that going in to Turkey I did not know what to expect but that I was very pleasantly surprised. . . . Breakfasts at the dining house were definitely another highlight of the trip. . . . There was also a very nice view of the Bosphorus from the dorm as from the tea house--which was also impressive and quickly became a major social center for the fellows and the Turkish advisors/discussion leaders."

"I thought that the program was run in a professional manner and that the staff was very responsive to our needs. In particular, I think that the idea of having Turkish students living in the dorm with us was a very helpful and creative aspect of the program. Incidentally, although many people complained about the food, I thought it was excellent, especially when considering the number of people who were being served."

"Teaching assistants were genuinely helpful. Resident assistants in the dormitory did a fine job of maintaining a comfortable living situation. All of the junior staff members and those senior staff who spent time in the dorm provided much-needed information about Turkish and Turkey as well as constructive criticism. The other supplementary activities, lectures and films in Turkish, were enjoyable and useful."

Outside class hours, the students were encouraged to explore the city and to spend time in the Turkish environment. It was also possible to stay on in Turkey after the end of the program in order to travel around the country. Some of the Fellows included in their reports comments on this aspect of the program:

"On the whole, the educational aspect of the program was very good as is evidenced by the fact that by the end of the program I could carry on prolonged, albeit simple, conversations with discussion leaders, cab-drivers, etc., and I could understand newspaper articles very often without reference to a dictionary (whereas before the program I essentially could do neither)."

"Outside of the classroom (as well as in it), I found Istanbul to be a fabulous learning environment. I had taken part in two "study abroad" programs previous to this summer (spending one summer at Yarmouk University in Irbid, Jordan, and then a semester in Toulon and Paris) and I am not exaggerating in the least by saying that the Bosphorus University [program] greatly surpassed these programs as well as other intensive language programs in so far as organization and scope."

"This past summer I had the opportunity not only to greatly improve my Turkish but to make many new friends as well as be reunited with some old ones. After the program I traveled in Eastern Turkey and for the first time found it easy to communicate and even discuss social, political and religious issues in some detail."

In sum, the Fellows found the program a positive and worthwhile experience:

"Studying this summer at Bosphorus University was an adventure which I will not soon forget. I will always be grateful to the American Research Institute in Turkey for allowing me to be a part of their fellowship program. I don't know how else I would have been able to participate in a program such as this one without the grant you gave me."

"Overall, I was well pleased with the program. I feel that I learned quite a lot. The program is an important complement to what language training is available at my university . . ."

"The 1988 summer Turkish course in Istanbul was quite successful and very helpful in broadening my knowledge of the language. Because of the linguistic and cultural learning opportunities of this session, I feel much more fully prepared to begin research in the Ottoman Archives next year."

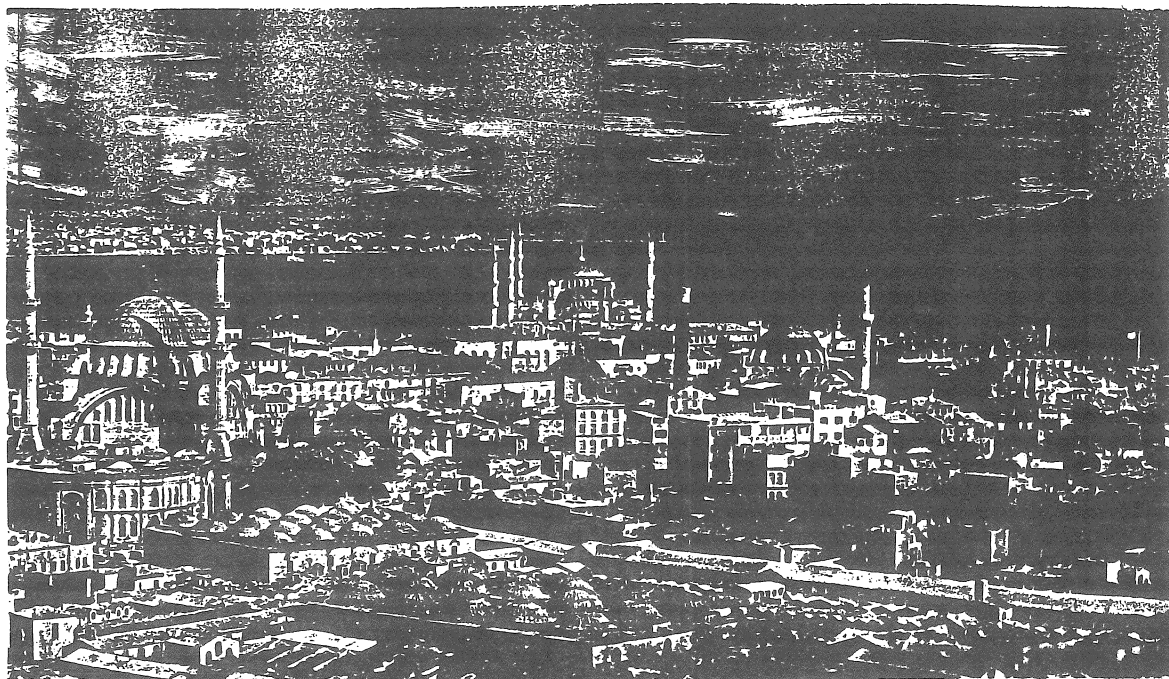
Friends of ARIT

ISTANBUL

The Fifth Annual Friends of ARIT Founders' Dinner, held in February 1989, had as its theme "The Elegance of Old Beyoğlu". Beyoğlu, then called Pera, was the center of sophisticated European life during the Ottoman Empire. The evening began with cocktails at the residence of the American Consul General, built in 1873 for a Genoese shipowner and made of rosewood and marble brought from Italy. Dinner, featuring a menu from the turn of the century, was served in the ballroom of the British Consulate General, built in the 1850's as the Pera House. After dinner, the Friends danced to the music of Secaatin Tanyeli and his tango orchestra and were entertained by the singer Todor Negreponti with pianist Baroness Valentin Taskin, who used to perform at the Rejans Restaurant in the 1930's. The festivities included an 87th birthday part for the Baroness.

The Istanbul Friends of ARIT donated to the Branch Library a subscription to the Journal of the Economic and Social History of the Orient (JESHO). This generous gift included the back issues for the past 30 years and cost \$2,044.59. All Turkish and North American researchers using ARIT's library have cause to be grateful to the Friends.

Spring events in 1989 include lectures on the 11th century shipwreck at Serce Limani by ARIT Fellow Joseph Schwarzer and on the Jewish graveyards of Istanbul by Mina Rosen, and an evening of Ottoman Turkish cuisine with cooking expert Neset Eren. Tours are planned to Kütahya (pottery and kilims), Bodrum and Kos (castles and medieval armaments), and Kayseri/Cappadocia (nomads still living in traditional Central Asian yurts).

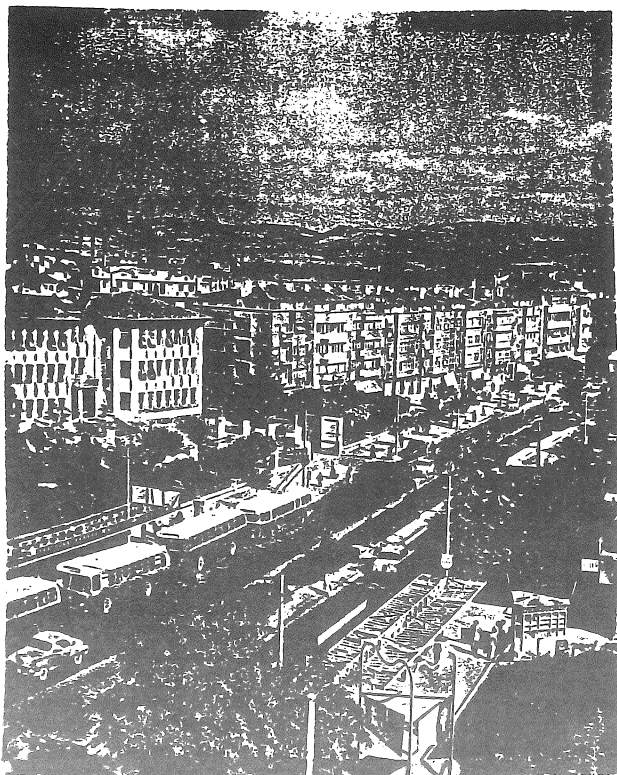


ANKARA

The Ankara Friends of ARIT this fall toured the Hittite capital of Boğazköy, led by archaeologist Ron Gorny, an excavation in progress of a Phrygian tumulus on the edge of Ankara, led by excavator Dr. Sevim Buluç, and the archaeological site of Aphrodisias, guided by Prof. Kenan Erim. They also enjoyed a boat tour of the Lycian coast. Winter events included talks by Dr. Guillermo Algaze on the Tigris Archaeological Survey and by Dr. İhsan Çetin on "Tourism and the Turkish Economy", as well as the annual Copper, Kilim and Carpet Show & Tell. A gala dinner and folklore performance at the Ankara Hilton during the gray days of February featured Hoytur, "best amateur group in the world, 1988". March saw tours of the Islamic and Roman monuments of Ankara.

Gary Leiser, Steering Committee President and guiding light of the Ankara Friends of ARIT, has published a translation of Ibrahim Kafesoglu's History of the Seljuks. He is donating to ARIT all royalties from copies purchased by the Friends (forward a copy of the receipt or invoice to ARIT). Congratulations, Gary, and many thanks!

The Ankara Friends recently donated to ARIT the rest of the rent for the second-floor apartment in Ankara, \$1,500 for branch library acquisitions, and half of the airfare for the Istanbul Branch Director to attend ARIT's annual meeting in January. They have also raised money for archaeological projects in Turkey. ARIT is truly grateful for their support and assistance.

NORTH AMERICA

The North American Friends group continues to grow slowly but steadily. This Newsletter was printed on a printer which the US office was able to purchase through their contributions.

In February the North American Friends of ARIT sponsored a presentation at the annual conference of the American Friends of Turkey. Prof. George Bass, introduced by ARIT President Machteld J. Mellink, gave a slide presentation on his underwater excavation of the 11th century shipwreck at Serce Limani. The talk was well received, and the Friends of ARIT have been invited to sponsor an event at next year's AFT conference.

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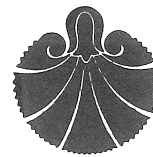
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