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 consortia." 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 American 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 the 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 our 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.

FELLOWS
Omer Alptekin, New York University
H. Didem Altin, Johns Hopkins University
Paul Carroll, New York University
Timothy Piala, 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 includes the "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.

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 libraries in Istanbul, I was able to use manuscripts in the following libraries: Topkapi Sarayi, Süleymaniye, İl Halk, Kopruşlû Halk, Atif Efendi, Istanbul Universitesi, and Ragıp Paga.

The manuscripts that I examined were concerned with dialectical 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 in 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 a day at the Emniyet Müdürüliği to get my residence and research permit. 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 relevant libraries, the Süleymaniye and Topkapi Sarayi Library so that when I arrived there, they were expecting me and had made 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 Topkapi 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 Topkapi 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. 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.

"Prior to 1986 I had already spent two summers in Turkey (one of them under ARIT auspices) researching a book tentatively titled The Divinity 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 microfiche 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 miscellaneous collections. After completing this survey I went systematically through a number of registers, most notably M. Cevdet 0.71, an inam defteri covering the last eight years of the reign of Bayezid II. Although small portions of the roughly 1000-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."
WHEELER THACKSTON, who teaches Persian at Harvard University, found material for his research into the calligraphic art at the libraries of Topkapi Sarayi Müzesi and Istanbul 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 Topkapi Sarayi Müzesi and Istanbul Üniversitesi Kütüphanesi.


"The following albums contain introductions in Persian: H.2137 (Wāli-Muhammad Khān Album, introduction by Muhammad-Salih dated 1018), H.2138 (Shāh Ismā‘īl Album, introduction by Shamsuddin Muhammad Wasfi dated 984), H.2151 (Amīr Husayn Bāq Abūl Album, introduction by Malik Daylamī dated 968, the end of which has mistakenly been bound into H.2161, fol. 2a), H.2154 (Bahram Mīrzā Album, introduction by Dōst-Muhammad dated 951), H.2157 (introduction by Muhammad-Muḥʃīn dated 990), H.2161 (Mīr Ghayb Bāq Album, introduction by Mīr Sāyyid-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."

RHOADS MURPHEY, Assistant Professor of History and of Middle East Languages at Columbia University, worked in the little-used archives of the Istanbul 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 Istanbul in the early seventeenth century together with its suburbs. I have applied for and been granted permission to carry out research at the Istanbul Müftülüğü which houses the shariyya court records for Istanbul, Galata, Uskudar, Eyyub 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 perfor- mations 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 extensively studied for its cultural value, 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 Istanbul I made an effort to cover most of the material available for those years in the surviving registers from all 28 of Istanbul'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 Istanbul I will be able to extend the chronological framework to include a greater part of the 17th century records."
NURHAN ISVAN-KATIRÇIOĞLU 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 İzmir.

"The ARIT-sponsored portion of my research in Turkey began in July 1986. My topic was the emergence of local notable networks in the İzmir 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 look at the Şer'i Siciller Arşivi at the MÜFTÜLÜK of İzmir, 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 visits 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 kadi about local matters and petitions of the local residents voicing their grievances. Unfortunately, however, these sources did not constitute a continuous series, and 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 that my future work at the archive there would complement the research I had already accomplished. To my disappointment, I learned that the earliest serîye sicillerleri existing in the İzmir Museum date back to 1891 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 İzmir as a region in which the role of notable networks in governmental and trade control could be observed. I tried to find alternative sources to the serîye sicillerleri in the Başbakanlık Arşivi about the notables of İzmir. As of the end of my grant-period, I am working on such sources as records of confiscated property (muhalifat kayıtları) which may still enable me to study the notables of İzmir.

"On the other hand, I have been considering the possibility of choosing another region which has similar characteristics to İzmir. A full collection of the court records of Edirne and Rodesşük (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 raised.

"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 the 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 Uum Mûdürülü 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 muhiimme 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 administration, so I was able to ascertain the level 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 muhiimme provide descriptive information. For the sanjak of Jerusalem I found a sufficient number of muhiimme 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 akhâm defterleri. These are very similar to the muhimmé defterleri, and so provide further material of the type described above. Akhâm defterleri are found in the Malüyeden Mudevver Defterleri classification of the Başbakânlik Arşivi. Most of them contain numerous short entries relating to appointments and fiscal accounts. (Some are also miscatalogued.) Two large volumes contain pages of longer descriptive entries; these are nos. 2775 and 7534. I found other akhâm defterleri of the descriptive type in the Kâmil Kepce Tansfî in the Başbakânlik 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 Başbakânlik Arşivi in pursuit of information about the Ottoman Empire in the nineteenth century.

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"During my tenure as an ARIT fellow, I undertook two research trips to Turkey. The first stint in the Bağbakanlık 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 sînîhîye.

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 Başbakânlik Archives complete records for the years 1905-1914 of the Administration Sanitaire de l'Empire Ottoman, an internationally regulated body. The weekly sanats of this administration contain figures for 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."
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
Nancy Alderman
Evan Ames
Sarah Bassett
David C. Biernoff
Daniel Boyd
Jeremy Brigstocke
Gail M. Carlson
Edward C. Clark
Judith-Ann Corrente
Frentiss S. de Jesus
James A. Dengate
Mark A. Epstein
Leila T. Erder
Yakin Erturk
Judith A. Etters
John H. Forsyth
George W. Gawrych
Ayse Gidik
Frank Giannotta
Leslie R. Hall
John C. Harrison
Henry Jakubiak
Susan Jakubiak
Tufan Kolan

Alfred H. Kromholz
De Wayne Loomis
George Lukacs
Marie G. Lukens
Ronald Matus
Donald A. Measner
Catherine J. Meckes
Albert Nekmken
Roger P. Nye
William S. Peachy
John G. Pedley
Stephen-Soyan L. Peychoff
George M. Prather
Nancy S. Pyle
Leslie L. Roos
Mine Fatma Sabuncuoglu
Joel Shinder
Boas Shoshan
John Spitzer
Kevin L. Sykes
Natalia Teterianikov
Robert Lindley Vann
Steven L. West
Henry P. Williams III

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 season 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: İsher Ortayli
An Ottoman Missionary to Japan: Selçuk Tozeren and Selim Deringil
Late Byzantine or Early Ottoman? 14-15th Century Architecture in Northwest Anatolia: Robert Ousterbault

Donations to BranchLibraries

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 Branch Library purchases four books and subscribes to some 53 journals, some of which are received on an exchange basis or as gifts. The Istanbul Library
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
Sandia Danforth
Cecil L. Striker
William Griswold
Jane Wyatt

Donors
Robert Alexander
Mari Rowe
Roderic Davison
Fern Smith
Oleg Grabar
Joseph Szymbicz
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
Pervez Ahmad
William Ochsenwald
Arthur A. Bardos
Emelle Olson
George Bass
Selvket Pauk
Eleazar Birnbaum
Paul Rahe
Kathleen Burrill
Scott Redford
Charles and Marie-Henriette Gates
Everett Rowson
Dan Coffman
Ann Saab
Thomas Goodrich
Ihor Sevcenko
Hans Gutberbock
Niazif Shahrani
David Hirsch
Sarah D. Shields
James Kelly
Eric Stone
Bruce Kuniholm
Sinasi Tekin
John Kunstadter
Robert Thomson
Paul Magnarella
Margaret Venzke
Machteld Mellink
Walter F. Weiker
Lisa Montgomery

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 Boğazköy and Yazılıkaya. The Istanbul Friends enjoyed the classical sites of Pamphylia, an exhibition of neyy (flute) and ebru (marbling), the DOBAG natural dye rugs project, and the archaeology of Sardis and Aphrodisia. 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.

Conversation in the Istanbul Hostel
NAFA Membership Form

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

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.

Mailing List

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

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:

__________________________________________________________________________

__________________________________________________________________________