

Recent Books from Turkey – July 2022

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History

A Journey to the Homeric Landscape Troy / Prof. Dr. Rustem Aslan (Ed-in-Chief)
Ayse Yetiskin Kubilay
Bucharest, Romania: Double Triangle Troas Production SRL, 2022
392p.
Includes Index ; Bibliography
9789730358834
\$ 225.00 / HB
2206gm.

100 Epic Journeys with old Maps, Gravures and total of 245 Images between 8th century BCE and 20th century.

Travelogues have the function of a cultural mirror for the places in the period they were written.

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It draws on a vast primary source material never before greatly available to researchers. It reflects no point of view other than an academic's obligation to be as

objective and fair as possible. It is written to be read as a reference source book by anyone from an academic to a high school student and especially by those in between.

<http://www.marymartin.com/web?pid=823196>

Stoudios Monastery in Istanbul: History, Architecture and Art / Esra Kudde, Nicholas Melvani & Tarkan Okcuoglu (Translator) Yigit Adam
Istanbul: Koc University, Stavros Niarchos Foundation Center For Late Antique and Byzantine Studies, 2021

256p. ;

Includes Index ; Bibliography

9786057685711

1. Istanbul (Turkey) – History – To 1453.
2. Church buildings – Turkey – Istanbul.
3. Istanbul (Turkey) – Antiquities, Byzantine.
4. Monasteries – Turkey – Istanbul – History.
5. Architecture, Byzantine – Turkey – Istanbul.
6. Church architecture – Turkey – Istanbul.
7. Christian antiquities – Turkey – Istanbul.
8. Art, Byzantine – Turkey – Istanbul.
9. Istanbul (Turkey) – Antiquities.

\$ 225.00 / HB

1298gm.

Four essays on the oldest church in Istanbul. The Monastery of Stoudios was built in the fifth century in Constantinople and for centuries constituted one of the most significant monasteries of the Byzantine capital. Today, only the church of the monastic complex—which was converted into a mosque in the Ottoman Period—survives. The chapters of this book complement different aspects of the Monastery of Stoudios based on primary sources. Esra Kudde explores its architectural characteristics and provides detailed documentation; Nicholas Melvani provides a meticulous study of its Byzantine history and evaluates its elements of architectural sculpture; and Tarkan Okçuoğlu narrates the Ottoman history of the complex.

<http://www.marymartin.com/web?pid=767228>

Sound of Byzantium: Byzantine Musical Instruments / Antonios Botonakis, Nikos Maliaras & Christian Troelsgard (Eds) Merve Ozkilig & Antonios Botonakis
Istanbul: Koc University, Stavros Niarchos Foundation Center For Late Antique and Byzantine Studies, 2022

112p.

Includes Index; Bi- bliography

9786057685858

1. Musical instrument – Byzantine Empire – History.
2. Musical instruments – History – To 1500.
3. Music Byzantine Empire – History and criticism.
4. Musical instruments, Byzantine.

\$ 80.00 / HB

778gm.

<http://www.marymartin.com/web?pid=823201>

In Search of Constantinople: A Guidebook through Byzantine Istanbul and Its Surroundings / Sergey A. Ivanov

Istanbul: Kitap Yayınevi Ltd., 2021

568p.

Includes Index

9786051052144

USD 40.00 / PB

616gm.

The conspirators were dressed as priests. Daggers under their arms, they blended into the crowd of clergymen who gathered in front of the Ivory Gate after dark. During the third watch of the night, they made their way into the Great Palace with the rest. Papias, the official in charge of searching visitors, was himself in the plot, so it all went according to plan... On that day, December 26, 820, the murderers entered the palace's Church of the Virgin of Pharos where an early service was about to begin... The sovereign was present at the liturgy and sang standing next to the choir – and his murderers. They jumped on him when he began singing “By longing for the Almighty did they spurn.” ... The emperor rushed to the altar and grabbed a chain attached to a censer to defend himself. He was a brave warrior, but the murderers were, as it turned out, more skilful. So, then, where exactly did the Ivory Gate stand? Where was the Church of Pharos? We cannot answer either question with any degree of certainty... This level of uncertainty is commonplace when it comes to our knowledge of the city. There are numerous palaces, fountains, squares, inns, statues, avenues, hospitals, and obelisks mentioned in various sources, often more than once, but no one really knows where they were located... This should not come as a surprise; after all the capital of the Byzantines has disappeared from the face of the earth... Another city took its place, the capital of another country, a new culture, and a different civilization. All that is left today are,

some peaks of the submerged Byzantine “Atlantis” emerging here and there from the waves of the Ottoman sea. There are around one hundred Byzantine structures in modern Istanbul. Most frustrating of all, many of these buildings, including quite spectacular monuments, have yet to be identified... I find these particularly piteous; they have managed to survive the ravages of time, but their stories have not.” Sergey A. Ivano

<http://www.marymartin.com/web?pid=823210>

Gallipoli 1915 : Through Turkish Eyes / Haluk Oral (Ed) Bill Sellars (Translator)

Amy Spangler

Istanbul: Everest Publications, 2022

440p.

Includes Index

9786051857558

\$ 110.00 / HB

“There was nothing behind the trenches for the fighting sides. Sea on the one side, steep ridges on the other; trenches were definitely a snare. These trenches haunted by death became a place for the stories of the people which had turned into legends. For those now fighting, not for the Sultan but for their own land, their own country, every trench was their homeland. ANZAC soldiers, in turn, started to question the British Empire and were inclined to create their own identity with heroic legends in a far country. The ones fighting in Gallipoli shared the same destiny. They learned to feel respect for one another while the life and death struggle were carried on between trenches eight, ten, twenty metres away from the other; this mutuality of fate laid the foundation for the amicability which was established after the war.

*** Haluk Oral’s passion for nearly twenty years, this book which is a product of delicately compiled documents, objects and memoirs, is not a work of classical history or a military history research. The book focuses on “human landscapes from the Arıburnu Battle” which is one of the critical parts of the Gallipoli Campaign. The author traces the human stories which took shape on both sides, on a narrow coastline, where a thin line was drawn between life and death.” -ALİ BERKTAY

<http://www.marymartin.com/web?pid=823213>

Tale of a River City : Reading Urban Histories of Antakya Through the Asi (Orontes) River / Alessandro Carabia (et al.) (Eds) Ebru Bingol & Vincenzo Meoli

Ankara: Nobel Bilimsel Eserler, 2022

xiv, 140p.

Includes Bibliography

9786254333200

1. Antakya.
2. Asi (Orontes) River.
3. Urban history.

\$ 50.00 / PB

258gm.

The book TALE OF A RIVER CITY is as a collective work that aims to narrate the complex history between Antakya's inhabitants and the Asi River running through the city that has shaped Antakya's urban life and its reception for millennia. The book outlines the collaborative, interdisciplinary work of five researchers coming from different academic backgrounds ranging from anthropology, archaeology, art history, architecture, and city planning, and articulates stories merging into the flow of the Asi River from Antakya's foundation until today. The book adopts a historical narrative method, which will be expanded upon five chronologically ordered chapters employing a kaleidoscope of perspectives from diverse sources, including books, articles, travelers' notes, myths, drawings, maps, photographs to mediate understanding the changing urban-water relations in the historical context. ***

<http://www.marymartin.com/web?pid=823216>

From Hope to Uncertainty: The Anatomy of Algerian Hirak in 2019 / Abdennour Toumi

Ankara: Ortadogu Yayinlari, 2021

194p.

9786057488619

1. Hirak.
2. Algeria.

\$ 45.00 / PB

284gm.

The word hirak in Arabic means mobility. This “mobility” Hirak that brought Algerian people together has moved Algerians around the world to feel ouled labled, which means the children of the patria (al-watan); hence in the moment Algerians became patriots, wrapped up under the Algerian flag not for the football national team, but to build a modern nation-state. This is historical, yet: what makes Algerians smile? The mobility of their civility is the singularity of these Fridays after Jummah’s prayers. Thus, this unique Algerian sociopolitical mobility is perhaps a lead to the Algerian people’s popular cultural multiplicity, adding value from their

various ethnicities—a test could push further elements of the mosaic Hirak towards polity, civility and accountability.

<http://www.marymartin.com/web?pid=823217>

The Most Different Neighbour: The Image of the Ottomans (Turks) and the Ottoman Empire (Turkey) in Bulgarian Textbooks on History in the Second Half of the Twentieth Century / Myummyun Isov

Istanbul: The Isis Press, 2022

296p.

Includes Bibliography

9789754286786

1. The Ottoman Conquest of Bulgaria.
2. The Situation of the Bulgarian People in the Fifteenth–Nineteenth Centuries.
3. Bulgarian Anti-Ottoman Resistance.
4. The Image of the Ottoman Empire (Turkey).

\$ 50.00 / PB

466gm.

<http://www.marymartin.com/web?pid=823228>

Rapport Sur Le Commerce Au Levant (1753) / Jacques-Marie-Jerome Michau De Montaran (Annote et presente) Mehdi Jerad

Istanbul: The Isis Press, 2022

402p.

Includes Index ; Bibliography

In French

9789754286793

Les Cahiers du Bosphore CXI

\$ 65.00 / PB

628gm.

<http://www.marymartin.com/web?pid=823229>

Essays on Islamic and Cultural Life in Medieval Anatolia / Ahmet Yasar Ocak
Analecta Isisiana CLII

Istanbul: The Isis Press, 2022

120p.

Includes Bibliography

9789754286809

\$ 25.00 / PB

204gm.

Turkish-Iranian Religious Relations (From the times of the Seljuks to the end of Ottoman times) Islam in Asia Minor. Second Aspect of Islam in Turkish History: Rethinking the Shî'a Element of Anatolia or About Isma'îlî Influences. Sultan Mehmed the Conqueror: the Conquest of the Centralization of Powers in the Ottoman Empire. Sufis in Rural Environments
<http://www.marymartin.com/web?pid=823230>

The Story Continues: Writing a New Chapter of Acts in the Biblical Land of Turkey / Antalya Incil Kiliseleri
Istanbul: GDK-Gercege Dogru Kitaplari, 2021
160p.
9786257927338
\$ 30.00 / PB
182gm.
<http://www.marymartin.com/web?pid=823231>

Politics

Contemporary Analysis on Syrian Immigration Issue in Europe and Turkey: Educational, Political and Legal Practices / (Ed) Mustafa Sitki Bilgin
Ankara: Akcag Basim Yayim Pazarlama A.S., 2022
xiv, 392p.
9786053427032
\$ 90.00 / PB
492gm.

This book will contribute to the solution of the alienation, integration, and adaptation problems that immigrants in general, and Syrian refugees in particular, encounter in their daily lives. In addition, according to information and data obtained from this Edit Book, it is seen that politicians and administrators of EU countries focus more on political, legal, and administrative issues related to Syrian Refugees, and they are less interested in the socio-cultural and educational dimension. In this context, despite its shortcomings, it is seen that Turkey has emerged as the country that attaches the most importance to the socio-cultural dimension and contributes and spends on the education of young Syrian refugees.
<http://www.marymartin.com/web?pid=823232>

Religion-Islam

Crossing the Border Between Religion and Civilization: Trends and Cases in the Study of Islamic and Western Civilizations / Mukerrem Miftah

Revised Edition

Istanbul: Ibn Haldun University Press, 2022

326p. ; 24cm.

Includes Index ; Bibliographical references

9786257249256

1. Islam – Civilizations.
2. Muslims – Western countries.
3. Islam – Western countries.

\$ 75.00 / PB

404gm.

The study of world civilizations has always been approached from various perspectives. Of these perspectives, the majority involve, in one way or another, the idea of some form of religion. Among those widely studied world civilizations, Islamic and Western civilizations can present relevant instances. In this regard, there are many researches specifically engaging Islamic and Western civilizations from different perspectives. However, given my review of pertinent literature in “civilization studies”, studies examining the nature, extent, and circumstances of religion playing any role in the making (and conception) of civilization, especially in the context of Islamic and Western civilizations, are relatively inadequate and remains understudied. In the absence of an in depth investigation into this problem, therefore, the present research aims to tackle, and thus, contribute through examining the nature and form of relations implied or expressed between religion and civilization both in the very conceptions of Islamic and Western civilizations. In an attempt to frame this research pursuit, the following three major questions should play some important roles: How did studies engaging Islamic and Western civilizations conceptualized civilization in general and Islamic and Western civilization, in particular? Which aspect of religion is or are implied or expressed in what came to be called Islamic and Western civilizations? What is the implied or expressed relation between religion and civilization in their conceptions of Islamic and Western civilizations? To this end, while chapter two presents a more detailed discussion of some of the points mentioned earlier, in chapter three and four, I specifically deal with cases-individual theories of Islamic and Western civilizations under the three trends. The analysis follows the above questions. Simply put, firstly, I try to figure out how each thinker defined civilization in general; secondly, how each demarcated their own respective civilizations (Islamic or Western civilization);

and finally, I conclude with how each dealt the relation between religion and civilization in the context of these two civilizations.

<http://www.marymartin.com/web?pid=823233>

Refutation of Daniel Alan Brubaker's "Corrections in Early Qur'an Manuscripts" / Dr. Tayyar Altikulaç; (Translator) Zeynep Drukal
Istanbul : IRCICA-Research Centre for Islamic History, Art and Culture, 2020
106p. ; 28cm.

Includes Bibliography

9789290633860

1. Koran – History.
2. Koran – Study and teaching.
3. Orientalism.

USD 40.00 / HB

720gm.

In the context of its program of Studies on the Holy Quran, IRCICA aims to promote scientific research and produce reference publications on the history of the dissemination of the Holy Quran. A major aspect of this history is that the Holy Quran has been transmitted and preserved in intact condition. Despite the passage of more than fourteen centuries since its advent; regardless of the linguistic, orthographic and phonetic variations defining local practices of Arabic in different regions, and, although countless copies were produced over the centuries in diverse calligraphic styles and standards, the text and content of the Quran have remained intact.

The present book also underlines this fact and fits into this context. It has been prepared by the internationally recognized scholar in Quranic studies, Dr. Tayyar Altikulaç, in response to the book by Daniel Alan Brubaker titled *Corrections in early Qur'ānic Manuscripts Twenty Examples* (Lovettsville: Think and Tell Press, 2019). Brubaker's book can be described as one of numerous publications authored by the Western writers who perceive the various corrections on scribal errors found in the earliest copies of the Quran as changes that could have been deliberately made to its text. Brubaker presents a collection of twenty examples of scribal corrections interpreting them as possible evidence of changes that could have been made at different times in the authentic text of the Quran. The present book by Dr. Tayyar Altikulaç, on the other hand, discusses and evaluates each and every one of Brubaker's proposed examples. Through these evaluations, the book demonstrates that any claims, including Brubaker's, that suggest to raise questions about the intactness of the Holy Quran, are bound to fail.

<http://www.marymartin.com/web?pid=823234>

Modernization and Societal Sciences in the Muslim World / Recep Senturk

Revised Edition

Istanbul: Ibn Haldun University Press, 2022

136p. ; 24cm.

Includes Index ; Bibliographical references

9786257249218

1. Islamic countries – Civilization.
2. Islamic countries – Intellectual life.
3. Islamic countries – Social life and customs.

\$ 60.00 / PB

208gm.

Each civilization approaches human action and explains and solves social problems in its own way. From this perspective we can say that every civilization has its own "societal sciences". Fiqh and social sciences are two societal sciences of two different civilizations, namely the Islamic and the Western civilizations, respectively. The main subject of these two scientific traditions is "human action" ('amal). Social problems have been addressed and solved by fiqh in Muslim societies and by social sciences in Western societies. However, since the 19th Century there has been an intense struggle and mutual interaction between these two scientific traditions in Muslim societies. Western social science has conquered the domain of fiqh and attempted to perform its functions. If we examine social change in Muslim societies during the last two centuries, we will realize that the westernization movement in those societies focused mainly on social institutions and relations. However, it does not seem possible to understand westernization by ignoring the mental and cultural basis on which social institutions and relations are built. Understanding the points of differentiation between fiqh and social sciences and the functions of these two societal sciences cannot be realized without a comparison at the level of civilizations because fiqh is the product of the Islamic Civilization and social science is the product of the Western Civilization. As Ibn Khaldun states, science is one of the aspects of civilization, hence, one of the subjects of the discipline of 'umran. Hence, in order to understand the changes in science we must first understand the changes in civilization, which they largely depend on.

<http://www.marymartin.com/web?pid=823235>

Riba Debates: Between Fazlur Rahman and Abu Al-A'La Mawdudi / Recep Erkmn

Ankara: ilahiyat, 2022

102p.

Includes Bibliography

9786258031805

\$ 30.00 / PB

112gm.

<http://www.marymartin.com/web?pid=823236>

Sociology

An Examination of “Honor” Killings: In Turkish Religion and Secular Media / Hatice Al Tundal Erkmén

Ankara: ilahiyat, 2022

78p.

Includes Bibliography

9786258031812

\$ 30.00 / PB

90gm.

In this paper, I will analyze how particular knowledge on the issue of “honor killings” is re/produced and conveyed within mainstream Turkish media. I focus on both the secular and religious media in order to explore different discourses used to describe the issue of “honor” killings in Turkey. Explaining these media discourses is necessary not only to understand public conceptions of honor killings but also many other social and cultural realities, because media is widely influential in shaping public opinion about social, political or cultural matters that determine how we understand and organize our lives. Through creating many pictures “in our heads,” media’s role in helping to define the world is inevitable. Thus, daily outcomes of shaping public opinion on the issue of “honor” killing and its implications cannot be understood without analyzing the politics of representation in the public media over the course of the country’s republican history. To this end, this research is aimed at exploring and deciphering the various media discourses used to present “honor” killings to Turkish society. Before introducing the media discourses, I first explain the socio-political implications of “honor” killings in Turkey as the background in which they flourished.

<http://www.marymartin.com/web?pid=823237>
