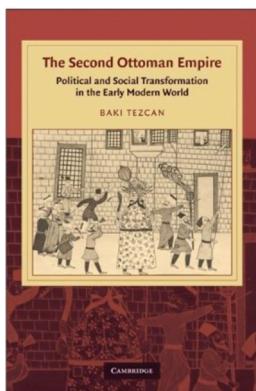


Alumni News

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California, Davis, where he holds a joint appointment in the History Department and the Religious Studies Program. His monograph, *The Second Ottoman Empire: Political and Social Transformation in the Early Modern World*, is due to be published by Cambridge University Press this spring. Together with Karl K. Barbir ('73 M.A., '77 Ph.D.) he had recently edited *Identity and Identity Formation in the Ottoman World: A Volume of Essays in Honor of Norman Itzkowitz* (University of Wisconsin Center for Turkish Studies, 2007), which honors NES Professor Emeritus Itzkowitz ('59 Ph.D.).



Onur Yıldırım ('93 M.A., '02 Ph.D.) spent the 2009 fall semester at Binghamton University as "The Levin Distinguished Scholar in Turkish Affairs." He was also awarded a Fulbright scholarship to conduct research on the historiography of the Turco-Greek Exchange of Populations. He recently contributed 18 articles to the *Encyclopedia of the Jews in the Islamic World* (Brill, 2009, 2010).

Three NES Ph.D.s, **Uriel Simonsohn** '08 Ph.D. (University of Leiden), **Petra Sijpesteijn** '04 Ph.D. (University of Leiden), and **Michael Bonner** '84 M.A., '87 Ph.D. (University of Michigan), were on the program of the Mellon Sawyer Seminar on "Conversion in Late Antiquity: Christianity, Islam, and Beyond" held at Corpus Christi College, Oxford, on January 16, 2010. Simonsohn spoke on "Conversion, Apostasy, and Penance: The Shifting Identities of the First Generations of Muslim Converts"; Sijpesteijn on "The Islamic State as an Agent of Conversion"; and Bonner on "Even if the Unbelievers Dislike It (*walaw kariha l-mushrikūn*): Conversion and the Early Islamic State."

Library News

At a meeting with the NES faculty in October, David Magier, the Associate University Librarian for Collection Development, and James Weinberger, the Curator of the Near East Collections, brought the faculty up-to-date on a number of issues relating to the library's Near East Collections. Magier announced that all books currently classified according to the Princeton University Library-specific Richardson system would be reclassified according to the Library of Congress system. As part of this project, the different components of the Near East Collections will be reunited in one section on Firestone's B-Floor, whereas now they are divided between B- and C-Floors. In a related effort, Islamic law books cataloged before the Library of Congress fully developed a classification system for the subject will be reclassified according to the more detailed system, which will improve access to subtopics in the field.

The biggest news is that the library will expand its purchases from Pakistan to include English and Urdu books and periodicals. While the library has regularly bought Arabic and Persian books published in Pakistan through the Library of Congress Field Office in Islamabad, this will be the first time that the library has systematically collected material in Urdu and English from the country. The library will collect comprehensively books in Urdu on Islam in the region and selectively Urdu books about politics. English-language material will cover a much broader range of subjects: Islam in the region, Islamic law, regional history, anthropology, gender studies, human rights, economics, politics, legal reference books, and government documents. The library will also subscribe to a small number of English-language periodicals. This decision to increase acquisitions from Pakistan reflects the growing interest in South Asian studies at Princeton and the importance of this region for the study of modern Islamic movements.

Collection Notes

The Mediterranean World from Lisbon

From the early 1980s to the mid-1990s, the library acquired some eighty Portuguese works dealing principally with relations between Christian Europe and the Muslim world. These works, most of which are pamphlets under fifty pages in length, were published in Lisbon between 1609 and the 1840s. Located in Special Collections, they are part of the general Rare Books collection as they were acquired and cataloged individually. Subject-wise, they can be grouped into two main categories with a few titles that lie outside of, or overlap with, the larger groupings (for example, there are two works which discuss the pilgrimage to Mecca).

The smaller of the two main groups (eighteen titles) deals with relations—mostly armed conflicts—between European states and the Ottoman Empire.

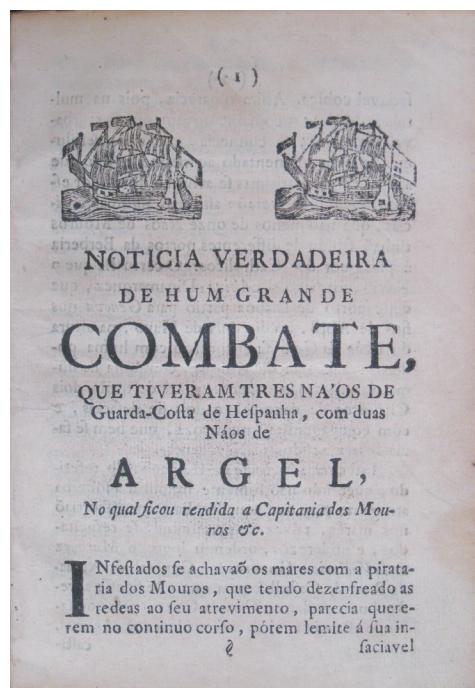


Figure 1. Title page of *Noticia Verda-deira de Hum Grande Combate que Ti-veram Tres Naos de Guarda-Costa de Hespanha, com Duas Naos de Argel*. Courtesy of Rare Books Division, Department of Rare Books and Special Collections, Princeton University Library.

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Collection Notes

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Five titles published between 1684 and 1688 are concerned with the 1683–1699 war between the Habsburgs and Ottomans and the Holy League formed in support of the Habsburgs. Another five titles published in 1716 and 1717 discuss the wars the Ottomans fought against the Habsburgs (1716–1718) and Venice (1714–1718). Six titles published between 1737 and 1739 treat the 1736–1739 war fought by the Habsburgs and Russians against the Ottomans and the resulting peace treaty. Finally, the 1787–1792 Russo-Ottoman war is the topic of two works, one published in 1788 and the other probably in 1791.

The second group of fifty-six titles may be broadly described as dealing with the western Mediterranean world. This surprisingly cohesive body of material focuses primarily on the relations between the Iberian Peninsula and the North African principalities, treating the relations in their many component parts such as treaties, naval battles,

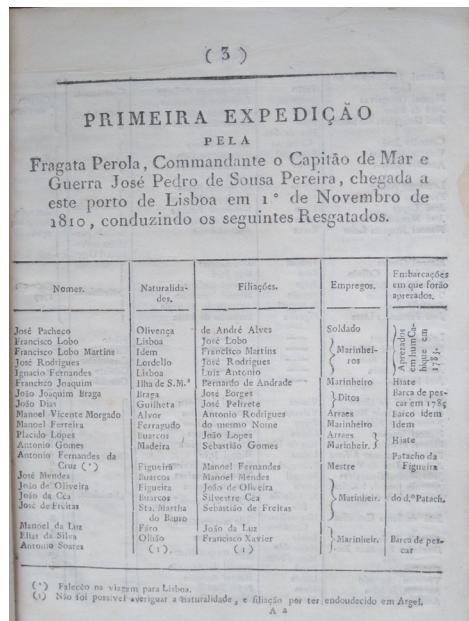


Figure 2. The first page of text of Relação individual dos Portuguezes que estavão captivos em Argel e forão resgatados por ordem de S. A. R. Courtesy of Rare Books Division, Department of Rare Books and Special Collections, Princeton University Library.

privateering and piracy, slavery, the ransoming of slaves, and the Trinitarians (a religious order founded for the purpose of ransoming Christian captives and slaves from non-Christian captors), but also includes works about the North African principalities, Malta, and the Knights of Malta.

The four illustrations accompanying this article indicate the type of material available for research. Figure 1 shows the title page of a pamphlet describing a naval battle between three Spanish ships and two Algerian ships (Note that the ensign of the ship on the left contains a crescent moon and the ensign of the ship on the right a cross). Capturing ships at sea was one way in which captives were taken by both sides. Figure 2 is a listing of Christian captives awaiting ransoming, giving their home town, lineage, profession, and where captured. Figure 3 is a list of donors and the amount donated for ransoming. Figure 4 shows a list of ransomed captives divided into the three categories of dignitaries, women, and men and the amount paid in ransom. Thus the collection offers documents covering all

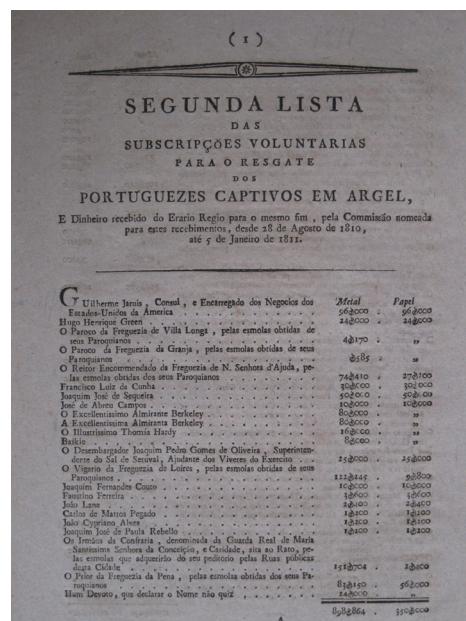


Figure 3. Title page of Segunda lista das subscrições voluntarias para o resgate dos portuguezes captivos em Argel. Courtesy of Rare Books Division, Department of Rare Books and Special Collections, Princeton University Library.

aspects of the slave/redemption process.

While most of the pamphlets dealing with captives and slavery are concerned with Christian captives in North Africa, there are three items about a rebellion of Muslim slaves in Malta planned in 1749. Led by Mustafa Pasha, the captured Ottoman governor of Rhodes, the rebellion was discovered just before its outbreak, and its leaders were caught and punished.

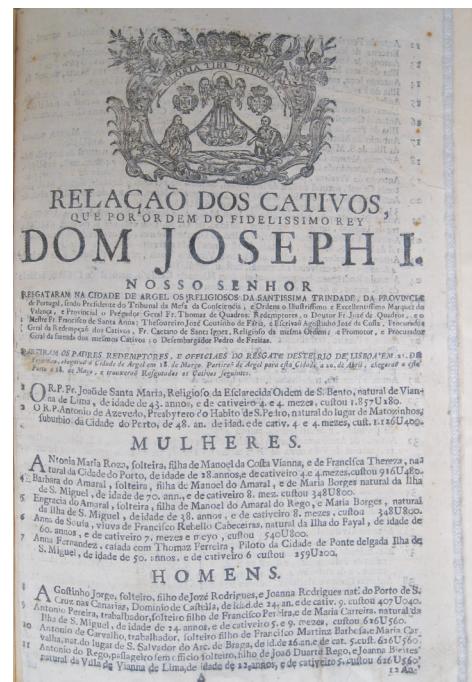


Figure 4. Title page of Relação dos cativos, que por ordem do Fidelíssimo Rey Dom Joseph I. Nossa Senhor resgataram na cidade de Argel os Religiosos da Santíssima Trindade... Courtesy of Rare Books Division, Department of Rare Books and Special Collections, Princeton University Library.

Taken together, these pamphlets offer the enterprising scholar a rich trove of documentation regarding economic, military, and foreign relations in the western Mediterranean between Christian and Muslim states.