FROM CENTRAL ASIAN STUDIES TO ANATOLIAN STUDIES

—A Century of Turkish Studies in Japan—

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I. Origin of Turkish Studies in Japan

This paper does not deal with Turkology in general, but mainly with the historical study of Turks in Anatolia. However, first, we would like to refer briefly to the origin of Turkish studies in Japan in general. Japanese Turkology developed from the study of the history of the ancient Turkish peoples in North and Central Asia, because the major historical materials for the field were Chinese sources and there existed a strong tradition of Chinese philology and Chinese history in Japan. Already in the late nineteenth century, several scholars of international eminence such as Kurakich Shiratori had emerged in the field. However, the historical study of Anatolian Turks appeared rather recently.

II. Bibliographies and Some Previous Works on the Subject of This Article

Before discussing the development and the present state of Turkish studies in Japan, we would like to refer to bibliographies and previous works on our subjects and the works on the history of Japanese-Turkish relations.

The most important bibliography on the subject is the *Bibliography of Islamic and Middle Eastern Studies in Japan 1868-1988* (The Center for East Asian Cultural Studies, 1992), a comprehensive bibliography of Japanese works on the Middle East in general with English translations of titles and an index. It includes extensive information about works on Anatolian Turks. *Books and Articles on Oriental Subjects*, ed. by the Toho Gakkai, contains important information in English. *Turkologischer Anzeiger*, also lists major titles on the subject which were published in Japan.

As for bibliographies without English translation, the most comprehensive is the "Bibliography of Works concerning Turkey," published in *Toruko Bunka Kenkyu* (Study of Turkish Culture), Vol. I - VII (1986-1994). This bibliography contains very comprehensive information about Japanese publications, including

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books and articles, from the late nineteenth century through 1994.

For the history of the study of Anatolian Turks in Japan, the most important work is the article in Turkish by Mücteba İlgüler (1994). The series, *Asian Studies in Japan 1973-1983*, three pamphlets in English on West Asian and North African studies in general, contains some brief remarks about Turkish studies.

In the field of the history of Japanese-Turkish relations, the classical work is the book by Chishu Naito (1931). Recently, Hironao Matsutani, a Japanese diplomat and a specialist on Turkish affairs and Turkish language, published two important contributions (1986, 1999). The first book is a history of Japanese Turkish relations from the beginning to the period he wrote the book. His second book is an expanded version of the first book, with sources and bio-bibliographical information. Masaru Ikei and Tsutomu Sakamoto published a volume of collected articles on the history of Japanese-Turkish relations (1999).

Matsutani also published a popular book on the people who visit İstanbul, which contains chapters on Japanese visitors (1998). Hiroshi Nagaba published a book on the same subject (1995).

As for the Turkish image of Japan, Hisao and Kaori Komatsu published a Japanese translation of the account of a trip to Japan by Abdurreşid İbrahim, an Ottoman Turk from Kazan (1991). İbrahim's book influenced greatly the Turkish image of Japan.

There are several catalogues and lists of collections of Turkish materials in Japan. The most important of them is the catalogue of Turkish and Ottoman Turkish books and periodicals in the Toyo Bunko (Oriental Library) (1985, 1995), which has the largest non-private collection of Turkish materials in Japan.

III. Early Scholars in the Study of Anatolian Turks

- The First and Second Generations -

We can perceive several origins for the historical study of Turks in Anatolia. Since the late nineteenth century, specialists in European diplomatic history and international affairs had been interested in the Ottoman Empire and the Balkans from the viewpoint of the "*Eastern Question*." This school has continued to produce scholars through the present time. Important early members of this school were Hosuke Nagase, Sentaro Kemuriyama and Hitoshi Ashida, a diplomat who later became the prime minister of Japan. Especially, Ashida (1930) is a very detailed analysis of the treaty system of the Bosphorus and Dardanellos Straits. A more recent successor of this school is Jiichi

Nakayama. He published several articles on the international relations and treaties between the Ottoman Empire and European powers.

The early scholars of this school used only European sources and were not Turkologists.

As for the Turkological study of Anatolian Turks, two important scholars appeared before the Second World War, namely Chishu Naito and Koji Okubo. Naito published several books and many articles on the Ottoman Empire and Modern Turkey of a general character. His most important contribution was his above-mentioned book on Japanese-Turkish relations. Okubo was probably the first Japanese specialist of Anatolian Turks who had full command of Ottoman and Modern Turkish. He published an enormous number of articles on Ottoman history and modern Turkey. However, those articles were mostly of a general character, and because of his unexpectedly early death just after the Second World War, he could not publish any systematic monograph on Turkish history.

The scholars of the second generation were of two types. Fujio Mitsuhashi worked at first on the history of the Turks in Central Asia and along the Chinese borders. However, after the Second World War, he completely specialized in the history of Anatolian Turks, especially in Ottoman history. He was the first scholar to totally specialize in the history of Anatolian Turks. His interests extended over a very wide range, from the history of the Rūm Seljukids dynasty to modern Turkey. Using Ottoman and Turkish original sources, he wrote many articles and several books. His most important contributions to the development of the study of Anatolian Turks in Japan were two books (1964, 1966). Mitsuhashi (1964) is a brief but well-balanced general history of the Anatolian Turks from their coming to Anatolia in the late eleventh century to the present time. The other book, (Mitsuhashi, 1966) is a well-planned omnibus of historical essays on various periods and various aspects of Ottoman history. His abundant knowledge of Ottoman history and fresh perspectives make this book still stimulating. This book is his greatest contribution.

Scholars in this second generation of the other type were Akira Haneda and Masao Mori. They were specialists of the history of Turks in Central Asia who showed interest in the history of Anatolian Turks. Haneda was originally a specialist in the history of Central Asia and the western borders of China in Ming period and wrote several important articles. His article on Ottoman-Ming relations is a unique contribution (1965). His general survey of the process of the development of the Ottoman Empire is brief but brilliant (1969).

Masao Mori was at first a specialist of the Yuan Dynasty and the Mongols. However, later he moved towards the study of Turks in ancient North and

Central Asia and became a scholar of international eminence in this field. After his stay in Turkey, he became also interested in the history and literature of the Anatolian Turks and published many articles. Especially, his analyses of the political thought of the late Ottoman period and modern Turkey formed the basis of development in this field in Japan. Among his works are articles on Namık Kemal (1967) and Nihal Atsız (1978). Mori also founded the basis of the Turkish collection of the Toyo Bunko and promoted the growth of researchers of younger generations.

IV. Emergence of New Specialists of the Third Generation

In late 1960's and early 1970's, a third generation emerged. The creation of a scholarship system by the Turkish government played a great role in the emergence of this generation. With these scholarships, the third generation had the chance to do research in Turkey. They became a new type of specialist in the study of Anatolian Turks.

The eldest of this generation were Koichiro Koyama, Yuzo Nagata, and Kunihiro Shidara. Koyama was a student of Masao Mori and specialized in the early history of the Ottomans. He analyzed the chronicle of Aşık Paşa-zade (1971) and tried to make clear the characteristics of the early Ottoman state (1967).

Nagata and Shidara were students of Mitsuhashi. Nagata specialized in the social and economic history of the Ottoman Empire. He completed his Ph.D. dissertation at Istanbul University on the process of the formation and the establishment of the *Ayan* as an institution. His dissertation was later published in Japan in the Turkish language (1976b). Later he became interested in the local history of Western Anatolia and published an analysis of the cadastral of the prefect of Saruhan (1979a). After this, he began to work on the family of Kara-Osman-Oğulları, a powerful local notable family of this district and published many articles on this subject (1983, 1986, 1987, 1988, 1989, 1997b). At the end of the series of studies, he published a volume of collected articles (1995) and a systematic analysis of the social and economic foundation of the Kara-Osman-Oğulları family as a monograph in Turkish (1997a). He also published Ottoman Turkish archival materials of big firms (1976a, 1979b) and numerous other studies on a variety of subjects.

Shidara specialized in the political history of the last period of the Ottoman Empire, especially in the history of the Young Turks (1976, 1978, 1979, 1981, 1983, 1985, 1992, 2000), and analyzed the structure of the regime of Abdulhamid II (1988).

Juten Oda from Kyoto University, with which Akira Haneda of the second generation was affiliated, mainly specialized in the philology of the ancient Turkish people of Central Asia. However, he also wrote a very brief but brilliant analysis of the earliest age of the Ottomans (1978) and an article on *Hitayname*, an account of a trip to China written by Ali Ekbar (1969).

In the early 70's, Hiroki Odaka also began to work on the Ottoman history. At first, he worked on local notables in the nineteenth century Ottoman Balkans (1977). However, then his interest moved towards diplomatic history and the history of the treaties of the Ottoman Empire with European powers (1983, 1986, 2001). For a while he was a university colleague of Jiichi Nakayama, a scholar of the diplomatic history school.

Tadashi Suzuki, who learned Turkish from Masao Mori, specialized in the politico-sociological history of the pre-modern Ottoman Empire. At first, he worked on the history of the elite circulation in the Ottoman Empire and the development and structure of the Ottoman ruling organization. He published a very detailed prosopographical study of the viziers of Suleyman the Magnificent (1986, 1987, 1988) and published two volumes of collected articles on the politico-sociological history of the Ottoman Empire (1993a, 1997b). He became also interested in the nature and the transformation of the traditional world order of the Islamic world (1981, 1987a, 1987b, 1990, 1992b, 1993b, 2000). He wrote a cultural history of Ottoman foods based on Ottoman sources (1997a). He also published an analytic compendium of the history of the Ottoman Empire from the end of the thirteenth century to the end of the eighteenth century (1992a).

In the 1970's, Masayuki Yamauchi began to publish articles on the international relations of Turkey during the Turkish Revolution, using Turkish and Russian sources (1972, 1974, 1977, 1978). He also published a book on Ottoman-Egyptian relations in the early nineteenth century (1984), and a collection of documents about the activities of Enver Paşa after 1918 (1991, 1995).

V. Further Development and Specialization

During the last half of the 1970's and the 1980's, the fourth generation appeared. Most of them followed the pattern of the third generation and went to Turkey when they were Ph.D. candidates and did research in archives and libraries. However their interests were mostly much more specialized.

Among them, Masami Arai, one of the youngest students of Masao Mori focused on the political and intellectual history of the Ottoman Empire between

the last half of the nineteenth century and the early twentieth century. At first, he analyzed the political ideas of Namık Kemal (1977) and Ziya Gökalp (1978) from the viewpoint of nationalism. Then he began to work on the political thought and activities of the Young Turks and published a series of articles on this subject. At the end, he published a collections of these articles in English (1992) and in Turkish (1994). He also published a history of modern Turkey (2001).

Mitsuhashi wrote several articles on the Rām Seljukids (1960,1975). Kozo Itani analyzed very carefully the political history of this dynasty, using descriptive sources extensively, and published a series of well-documented articles (1980, 1985, 1987, 1988, 1993, 1994, 1996, 1997).

Hideharu Shintani at first worked on Ottoman-European relations and the history of Cem Sultan (1985). Since then he has been publishing on this subject. However, his major interest has moved towards the philological study of Pîrî Reis's *Kitab-ı Bahriye*. He published a series of philological analyses of the manuscripts of its text (1990, 1992, 1997) and is preparing a critical edition.

Kayoko Hayashi (Yamamoto) specialized in urban history and the history of the Vakf institution of the pre-modern Ottoman Empire. First, she published an article on the reconstruction of İstanbul after the conquest (1982). Then she analyzed the *vakfiye* documents of the vakf of the Mosque of Mehmed II (1988). She also published a very brief compendium of Ottoman history (1997).

Jin Yonebayashi, a student of Koichiro Koyama, focused on the history of the early Ottomans and published two well documented articles (1978, 1982). Especially, Yonebayashi (1982), a very original analysis of the local administration system of the early Ottoman state, is still extremely stimulating. Unfortunately, because of his too early death, he could not continue his research.

Shiro Miyatake worked on the diffusion of firearms (1985, 1986) and after that moved towards the study of Sephardim, namely Jews from Iberia, in the Ottoman Empire (1989, 1996, 2000).

Kaori Komatsu studied first the history of the Ottoman navy in the period of Abdulhamid (1989, 1992a, 1992b, 1994) and later began to work on the problems of shipping in the Ottoman Empire (1995, 1998a, 1998b).

During the first half of the 1980's, Tsutomu Sakamoto, a researcher of the elder generation, who had been an Iranist, moved towards Turkish studies and began to publish works on Turkish studies, including an articles on Iranians in İstanbul (1992).

VI. The Latest Publications and the Youngest Generations

After 1985, some researchers of the much elder generations published important works. Shoichi Takahashi, a diplomat and one of the early members of the Turkish school in the Japanese Ministry of Foreign Affairs, published the first general history of Turkish-Russian relations (1988).

Mete Tuncoku, a Turk who got his Ph.D. in Kyoto, published the revised edition of his dissertation (1996). His book is a comparative analysis of the role of foreign advisers in the Ottoman Empire of the Tanzimat Era and in Meiji Japan. It was the first academic monograph written by a Turk in Japanese.

Toru Horikawa, who specialized in the history of Central Asia in the sixteenth century, published articles on the relations between the Ottoman Empire and Central Asia (1991, 1992) and concerning Ottoman documents. Minoru Sawada analyzed Ottoman documents concerning an Uzbek in İstanbul (1988). Seiichi Kitagawa, a specialist of medieval Iran, Armenia and Georgia, analyzed a *caba defteri* of Çildir (1981).

Katsuji Fujimoto, a specialist in classical and medieval Arab history, published and analyzed several Ottoman documents about water struggles which are preserved in a certain village (1984, 1985, 1986).

Having referred to works by elder generations, we would like to tell about the works of the latest generations.

In the field of Ottoman diplomatics, Yoichi Takamatsu published an article on the *hülāsa* as an important kind of public document and analyzed its function in the Ottoman bureaucracy and showed the real importance of the role of the sadaret *kethüdası* in the central government of the Ottoman Empire in the eighteenth century (1999). Though it was published only in Japanese, his article has international importance.

As for capitulations in international relations, Yutaka Horii analyzed the capitulations given to the Venetians by the Ottomans, comparing them with those given to the French (1994).

In the field of historiography, Koji Imazawa worked on the history of the Ottoman Empire in the first half of the fifteenth century (1990a, 1990b, 1994, 1995). He edited and published a critical edition of the fourth volume of Kemal *Paşa-zade Tarihi* (2000). In the field of Ottoman philology, his publication was the first attempt of this kind by a Japanese researcher.

In the field of social and economic history, Nobuo Misawa worked on the cadastros of Malatya in the sixteenth century and published a series of articles (1989, 1992). He also published several other articles concerning social and economic history (1988, 1995, 1996).

As for cadastro studies, Tsuyoshi Konno published his analysis of the first cadastro of Albania (2000), which had been published by Halfi İnalçik. Akihiko Yamaguchi also published an article on the frontier area between the Ottomans and the Safavids using a cadastro from the early eighteenth century (2000).

As for other fields of social and economic history, Yasunao Shimizu worked on the Ottoman *mukaata* system using the documents on *Haleb Hazinesi*. His analysis is very careful and detailed (1999).

In the fields of political and institutional history, Kumiko Saito analyzed the process of the Ottoman conquest of Diyarbekir in the early sixteenth century, using Ottoman and Persian descriptive sources (2000).

Yuriko Matsuo worked extensively on the structure and function of the Ottoman ulema in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, using documents preserved in the archives of the *müftilik* of Istanbul and published articles on them (1996a, 1996b, 1999). Her careful and detailed articles are pioneer studies in the field by international standards.

In the field of cultural history, besides works on art history and the history of literature, which are covered in other articles in this volume, Yasushi Imamatsu published articles on Bektashism (1995, 1996).

As for modern history, in the field of the history of international economy and international trade, Masako Matsui worked on the Ottoman policy towards foreign trade and custom duties (1998, 1999) showing several new aspects.

Concerning the Ottoman Balkans in the nineteenth century, Tetsuya Sahara published articles on the process of Ottoman reform, using both Ottoman and Balkan sources, including Serbo-Croatian and Bulgarian ones (1995). His attempts were real pioneering attempts, even by international standards.

In the field of social and economic history, Hikari Egawa first worked on the reform of the Ottoman Land Law (1995), then on the social and economic situation of Bosna. Recently, she has been focusing on the analysis of a local society in Balikesir (1997, 1998).

As for social history, Jun Akiba analyzed the structure and transformation of the Ottoman *ulema* in the nineteenth and early twentieth century and published a series of articles (1996, 1998a, 1998b) using Ottoman descriptive sources and documents extensively. These articles are important contributions to international scholarship in this field.

In the field of the history of political and social thought, Yumi Ishimaru worked on the ideas and self-identity of Şemsettin Samî, an Ottoman intellectual of Albanian origin (1990, 1995, 2000), and the history of Ottoman journalism (1992).

Toshihide Yokoi published an article on the influence of Durkheim on sociology in Turkey, especially on that of Ziya Gökalp, from the viewpoint of the history of sociology (1989).

Gen Kasuya has been working on the problems of Turkish political thought during the War of Independence and the early Republic. He published careful analyses of the relation between religion and politics in the period (1994) and an analysis of the concept of nation from a new perspective (2001).

In the field of the history of international relations and diplomatic history, Junko Fujiyoshi worked on Ottoman-Hapsburg relations in the period around the Young Turks Revolution, using European and Turkish sources (1995, 1996). Takanao Miyaoka published an article on the diplomatic policy of the Turkish Republic on the eve of the Second World War (1998).

Japanese Turkology emerged as the study of the ancient history of Turks in Central Asia, and extended itself from Central Asia to Anatolia as Turks themselves did centuries ago. Now, Japanese study of Anatolian Turks is flourishing and producing researchers who can contribute fully to the international academic scene.

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