

GLOSSAR/GLOSSARY

Antranik Ozanian (1865–1927) later known as Antranik, was born in the Vilayet Sivas and worked as a carpenter in Constantinople. He returned to Sivas in 1888 and travelled to Dersim twice. He published the results of this journeys in Armenian in 1900, which is translated in various languages as it is an essential source for the history of Dersim. Antranik was a member of the Armenian Revolutionary Federation (ARF or Dashnaktsutyun).

Bedir Khan Beg [Kurd.: Bedir Xan] (1803–1868) was the last Kurdish Mir of the Botan Emirate. He became a dominant Mir, who persecuted the Assyrian and Yezidi population in and outside of his Emirate. He lost his power during the Tanzimat reforms. The Ottoman army enforced Bedir Khan to leave the country and he was exiled to Crete.

Butyka, Desiderius was a Vienna-based physician of Hungarian background: He served in the Ottoman army as a physician for a regiment of Corps IV, which was deployed in the east of the empire. He participated in the Russian-Ottoman War (1877/78), stayed in Diyarbakır for three years, and spent almost a decade in the Ottoman empire.

Černík, Josef: Planning engineer of the Baghdad railway. He undertook a technical expedition and surveyed the railway in 1872/73, he documented the courses of the Euphrates and the Tigris and published together with the travel writer Amand von Schweiger-Lerchenfeld.

Holub, Emil (1847–1902) was born in Bohemia, studied medicine in Prague and became an ethnographer and explorer. From 1870 onwards he organized long expeditions to Africa, he transgressed the continent from Egypt to Cape Town.

Katırcı Turkish for „muleteer“, „mule skinner“.

Luschan, Felix von (1854–1924) was born in Hollabrunn (close to Vienna). He was a trained physician and became an ethnographer, physical anthropologist and archeologist. He had participated

in various expeditions to Asia Minor, Syria, Lycia, and Kilika before he was appointed to the ethnological museum in Berlin. Besides his regional focus on Africa, he continued his ethnographic research in the Kurdish inhabited regions and his archeological excavations in Southeast Anatolia.

Mekhitarist Order: The Armenian Catholic Congregation founded a monastery in Vienna in 1805. They established a printing house in 1811 and founded a library, housing one of the most important Armenian manuscript and newspaper collections worldwide.

Müller, David Heinrich (1846–1912): Orientalist, member of the Academy of Sciences in Vienna and fluent in several modern and ancient languages of the Middle East. He deciphered cuneiform inscriptions and also those Josef Wünsch had collected in „Kurdistan and Armenia“.

Musil, Alois (1868 – 1944), born in Rychtařov (Moravia), studied theology in Olmütz and was ordained a priest. He studied oriental languages in Jerusalem (École biblique of the French Dominican order) He taught in Vienna and Prague, becoming famous for his explorations in Arabia, the Jordan valley, and for his political interference during World War I.

Náprstek, Vojtěch (1826 – 1894) was born in Prague, studied philosophy and legal sciences in Vienna. As he was a political activist in the March 1848 movement and fought for equal rights in the Habsburg monarchy, he sought refuge in the United States. After his return to Prague he continued his political activities, established the Industrial Museum and the ethnological museum and became a mentor for Czech explorers.

Schweiger von Lerchenfeld, Amand (1846–1910) was a journalist, writer, and published popular scientific articles and travelogues on Mesopotamia and Anatolia, and an economic treatise about the prospected railway systems.

Tomaschek, Wilhelm (1841–1901): He was a human geographer and linguist and was appointed as a professor of Historical Geography at the universities in Graz and Vienna. Knowing several languages of the Middle East and central Asia, he broke new ground in the field of toponymy.

Troll, Josef (1844–1919), from Vienna he organized four extensive trips to Asia between 1884 and 1892. He collected about 1,100 ethnographic objects from Turkey, Syria, Iran, Iraq, from Kurdish inhabited regions, Uzbekistan, and southern Siberia for the ethnology museum in Vienna.

Zaptieh: a country constable who was employed and paid by the government to guide travelers, to ensure safety and support them in daily needs.

ABKÜRZUNGEN/ABBREVIATIONS

Denkschrift	Denkschriften der kaiserlichen Akademie der Wissenschaften [Memoranda of the Imperial Academy of Sciences]
MAG	Mittheilungen der Anthropologischen Gesellschaft in Wien
MGG	Mittheilungen der k. k. Geographischen Gesellschaft in Wien (Announcements of the Royal Geographical Society).
ÖBL	Österreichisches Biographisches Lexikon
ÖMO	Österreichische Monatsschrift für den Orient [Austrian Monthly for the Orient, abbrev. Austrian Monthly]
SPHK	Sitzungsberichte der Philosophisch-Historischen Classe der Kaiserlichen Akademie der Wissenschaften [Proceedings of the Philosophical-Historical Class, abbrev. Proceedings]

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INDEX

PERSONENINDEX/ INDEX OF PERSONS

- Amīr Sharaf Khān Bidlīsī 10
 Anastase Marie de Saint Élie 26
 Antranik Ozanian 147, 151–156, 159–161, 166–170
 Barb, Heinrich Alfred 10, 22, 107
 Barth, Frederik 176
 Bedir Khan Beg 25, 217
 Besikçi, Ismail 149
 Bihl, Wolfdieter 23
 Bittner, Maximilian 26
 Butyka, Desiderius 147–161, 165, 168–171
 Butyka, Desiderius 30–33, 97–100, 109–110
 Černík, Josef 30–33, 97–100, 109–110
 Charmoy, François 22, 107
 Diestel, Bernardo 19
 Ertaş, Kasim 151–152, 169
 Evliyâ Çelebi 10, 181
 Fabian, Johannes 11, 203, 209,
 Faroqi, Suraya 10–11, 170
 Fernberger, Georg Christoph Carl 18
 Forneris, Anna 12, 33
 Gingrich, Andre 11, 115, 174
 Göner, Özlem 149
 Grueber, Johannes 19
 Hammer-Purgstall, Joseph von 10, 19–21
 Handel-Mazetti, Heinrich Freiherr von 33–34
 Hellwald, Friedrich 31, 97–98
 Holub, Emil 75, 77, 90, 92, 133, 137, 141, 174–175
 Houston, Christopher 11
 Karabaček, Josef Ritter 26
 Kiepert, Heinrich 78–79, 81, 91, 101, 108–110
 Kotschy, Theodor 30, 32, 87, 97, 115
 Křikavová, Adéla 71, 75, 78–80, 84, 87, 109, 177, 185
 Luschan, Felix von 13, 26–29, 31, 33, 80, 82, 90, 115–117, 176,
 200, 206, 211, 217
 Lynch, Henry Finnis Blossie 82, 189–190
 Makas, Hugo 23–26
 Müller, David Heinrich 85, 91, 97, 108, 217
 Müller, Friedrich 23, 25, 26–27
 Müller-Simonis, Paul 181, 186
 Musil, Alois 30, 175, 217
 Náprstek, Vojtěch 47, 75–76, 78, 80, 83–84, 88–90, 92, 115–
 117, 124, 132, 141, 169, 174–175, 217
 Neruda, Jan 48, 56, 65, 131, 134–136, 140
 Nikitine, Basile 20, 87,
 O'Shea, Mary 10–11
 Pfeiffer, Ida 12, 33
 Reçber, Fevzi 151–152, 169
 Said, Edward 10, 29, 142, 173, 187
 Schmidt, Wilhelm Pater
 Schweiger Lerchenfeld, Amand von 30, 32–33, 77, 98–100,
 109–110, 177, 217
 Teufel, Hans Christoph, Freiherr von 18
 Tomaschek, Wilhelm 23, 27–28, 32–33, 91, 98, 105, 109, 175,
 218
 Troll, Josef 13, 28–29, 115–116, 200, 206, 211, 218
 Ülker, Erol 150
 Üngör, Uğur 149
 Vanmeulen, Han 176
 Velaminyov-Zernov, Yayınhyan Vladimir 22
 Zeydanhoğlu, Welat 10, 149

GEOGRAPHISCHER INDEX/ GEOGRAPHIC INDEX

- Aintab 31, 80, 99, 188
 Beg Dağ 80, 150, 177
 Bingöl 32, 79, 81–82, 87–88, 133, 147, 200, 206, 213, 215
 Birecik 18, 99–100
 Bitlis 18, 31–32, 72, 83, 85, 90, 98, 180–181, 190
 Bohtan Cay [Bohtan Su] 84, 98, 108
 Çatak [Schatach] 98, 106
 Çemişgezek 88, 214, 216
 Dersim 80–84, 88, 98, 109, 133, 140–141, 147–171, 178–187,
 190–192, 200–202, 206–207, 212
 Diyarbakır 9, 12, 25, 31–32, 72–73, 77, 98–100, 149, 151, 184,
 186, 190
 Elazığ 87, 147, 149, 200, 206
 Erzincan 32, 78, 83, 88, 147, 149, 160, 170, 200, 206, 212
 Erzurum 31–32, 63, 77, 80–85, 88, 97, 116, 118–121, 127, 133,
 137, 139, 142, 147, 149, 178, 184–185, 188, 200, 206, 213,
 215
 Garmir Vank 83, 133, 138, 140, 142–143
 Habur 98–99
 Harput [Charput, Kharput] 79–83, 88, 90, 103, 147–149, 152–
 161, 178, 188, 213, 215
 Hazar Gölü 98, 101–103, 177, 213–216
 Hizan 85, 101, 106, 109, 177, 180, 213, 215
 Hokoz Wank 101, 105–106

- Hozat 82–83, 149, 153, 162, 164–167, 169
 Kizilkilise 81
 Konstantinopel [Istanbul] 45, 48, 77, 83–84, 97, 99, 133, 213–216
 Kutu Deresi 82, 161
 Malatya 80–81, 121, 149, 177–178, 180, 188, 213–216
 Mardin 9, 12, 24, 31–32, 99, 149, 186
 Mazgirt 81, 83, 155, 158, 160
 Muş 32, 79, 81, 83, 90, 100, 109, 167, 213–216
 Pakh 81
 Pertek 149, 152–155
 Pülümür 82, 160–161, 170
 Rokycany 12, 43–47, 54, 61–67, 78, 91, 123, 198–199, 204–205, 210
 Schattach [Çatak, Šax] 85, 98, 106–107, 188
 Sendschirli 26, 28–29
 Siirt 29, 32, 83–87, 90, 98, 101, 106–107, 111, 178–180
 Širwan [Širvan] 85, 104, 106
 Sivas 31, 78, 147, 151, 200, 206
 Tatik 85–86, 101, 106–107, 109, 177, 180
 Tigrisquellen [Tigris Sources] 43, 46–47, 84–85, 95, 97, 99, 100–111, 199
 Trabzon 31–32, 76, 83–84, 116–117, 127, 178, 180, 184
 Urfa 32, 87, 99, 149
 Van 18, 26, 28, 31–32, 73, 78, 81, 83–86, 98, 100, 106, 116, 118, 127, 133, 176, 178, 181–186, 189
 Varto 147, 200, 206, 212
 Zab 98–99, 108

SACHINDEX / SUBJECT INDEX

- Alevi/Aleviten 73–74, 100, 147, 149, 168–169, 187, 191
 Armenia/Armenien 12, 18, 23, 30, 34, 45, 71–73, 76–79, 84–86, 91, 105, 108, 115–120, 125–126, 131–144, 152, 159, 173, 178, 181, 184, 186, 188–189
 Armenian language/Armenische Sprache 26, 71, 168
 Austro-Hungarian Empire [Monarchy] 17–20, 32, 34, 169, 175–176, 184, 189–190, 198, 203–204
 Baghdadbahn 95–110, 199–200
 Bičak 117–118, 126
 Chicago School of Sociology 176
 Cuneiform inscription 23, 26, 163, 181, 186
 Enlightened orientalism 19
 Ethnic boundaries 173, 191
 Ethnicity/Ethnizität 18, 31, 173–177, 191, 201
 Ethnographica 13, 90, 92, 115–127
 Ethnology/Ethnologie (discipline, Völkerkunde) 21, 27–29, 115, 132, 141, 174–177, 192, 201, 207
 Getschan [kurdischer Stamm, Kurdish tribe] 87, 107, 179
 Haideranly [kurdischer Stamm, Kurdish tribe] 87, 107
 Hancar 117
 Handelsmuseum 186
 Kaiserliche Akademie der Wissenschaften 10, 21, 85, 91, 197–198
 Kartographie 77, 79, 84, 87, 110
 Katircı 80, 88, 157, 217
 Keilinschriften 84, 91, 108, 116, 126, 138
 Kelek 99, 108, 157, 167
 Kolonialismus/colonialism 10–11, 95, 99, 100, 110, 197–199
 Madrasa 190
 Mechitaristen/Mekhitarist order 74–76, 184, 217
 Miran [kurdischer Stamm, Kurdish tribe] 87, 107, 179
 Mittheilungen der k.k. Geographischen Gesellschaft 78, 100, 133, 177, 188
 Orientalismus 11, 100, 116
 Österreichische Geographische Gesellschaft 47
 Prejudice 29, 31, 149, 161, 168, 170, 173, 177, 183, 185, 207
 Reiseliteratur 90, 131–132, 134–136
 Rhodes-Livingstone Institute 176
 Rushdiye 188, 190
 Sborník 92
 Sharaf-nāma 10, 22, 72
 Šikak [kurdischer Stamm, Kurdish tribe] 31
 Sprachknaben-Institut 19
 Stereotypisierung/Stereotypization 77
 Světozor 55, 75, 133, 141, 148, 152, 168
 Weltmuseum [Museum of Ethnology] 28–29, 115–124, 206, 211
 Zaptieh 80, 82, 88, 101, 103, 155, 178, 187, 218