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Nota di contenuto	Introduction -- PART I: Travels -- 1. An Edirne scholar on Ottoman architecture and politics: The pilgrimage account of Abdurrahman Hibri -- 2. Bringing back keepsakes from seventeenth-century Mecca -- 3. Evliya Celibi's tales of Cairo's guildsmen -- 4. Travellers and sojourners in mid-sixteenth century Uskudar -- 5. Immigrant tradesmen as guild members - or the adventures of Tunisian fez-sellers in eighteenth-century Istanbul -- 6. Refugees and asylum seekers on Ottoman territory in the early modern period -- 7. The image of Europe in the reports of the Ottoman ambassadors of the eighteenth century -- 8. Ottoman travellers to Venice -- PART II: Artisans -- 9. Repairs to the Ottoman fortress of Hotin -- 10. Ottoman artisans under Selim III -- 11. Ottoman textiles in early modern Europe -- 12. Seventeenth and eighteenth-century artisans negotiating guild agreements in Istanbul -- 13. Christian and Jewish artisans in late eighteenth-century Istanbul -- 14. Istanbul halva manufacturers in the mid-eighteenth century -- 15. Keeping artisans in their places - or how to run a guild -- 16. At the Ottoman Empire's industrious core: The Story of Bursa --

Purchasing guild and craft-based offices in the Ottoman central lands.

Sommario/riassunto

"It has often been assumed that the subjects of the Ottoman sultans were unable to travel beyond their localities - since peasants needed the permission of their local administrators before they could leave their villages. According to this view, only soldiers and members of the governing elite would have been free to travel. However, Suraiya Faroqhi's extensive archival research shows that this was not the case; pious men from all walks of life went on pilgrimage to Mecca, slaves fled from their masters and craftspeople travelled in search of work. Most travellers in the Ottoman era headed for Istanbul in search of better prospects and even in peacetime the Ottoman administration recruited artisans to repair fortresses and sent them far away from their home towns. In this book, Suraiya Faroqhi provides a revisionist study of those artisans who chose - or were obliged - to travel and those who stayed predominantly in their home localities. She considers the occasions and conditions which triggered travel among the artisans, and the knowledge that they had of the capital as a spatial entity. She shows that even those craftsmen who did not travel extensively had some level of mobility and that the Ottoman sultans and viziers, who spent so much effort in attempting to control the movements of their subjects, could often only do so within very narrow limits. Challenging existing historiography and providing an important new revisionist perspective, this book will be essential reading for students and scholars of Ottoman history--Bloomsbury Publishing."
