PROJECT SUMMARY

Project number FR/518/1-10/12

Project Title The 1574 "Grand Defter of the Gurjistan Vilayet"

Research subdirections/ subdirections 1-10 History of Georgia, Source Study and Historiography of the History of Georgia; 2-141 Oriental / Asian Studies;

Name of the leading organization Ivane Javakhishvili Tbilisi State University

Web tsu.edu.ge

Name of the co-participating organization

Web

Project Budget (Lari) 138442

Project duration (in month) 36

Personnel

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Surname, name (affiliation, position)</th>
<th>Position in the project</th>
<th>Academic degree</th>
<th>Date of birth</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mirian Makharadze</td>
<td>Principal Investigator</td>
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<td>1973-07-05</td>
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<td>Nodar Shengelia</td>
<td>Participant</td>
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<td>1932-01-10</td>
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Project Summary

History of the period of Ottoman’s monopoly in South-West Georgia (namely, in XVI-XVIII Centuries) has been hardly investigated. It was only discussed in connection with problem of neighboring regions and was mainly generalized. The point is that up to date sound material about the history South-West Georgia was not available for us. Mainly, Georgian researchers had no access to the historical sources resulting in no consideration of mentioned problems at Georgian Historiography.

We must note here that historical issues of South-West Georgia are amongst the least researched topics of modern historiography of Turkey, although its description material is widely spread in Ottoman documentary or narrative monuments. For example: short and large diaries of people’s description, so called “Muhime Diaries” of utmost importance, Rumamchees, Ruusi Humaiunis, Firmans, Berats and other big variety of Ottoman sources. They contain plentiful information about the history of South-west Georgia during the period of Ottoman’s monopoly. We believe that study-research of above-mentioned sources is key task for Georgian Turkology.

We believe, the results of the research based on the Great Daftar of Gurjistan of 1574 will have far-reaching importance in the study of not only South and South-Western Georgia, but of all the Georgian provinces under the Ottoman rule including the oldest Georgian territories presently part of the modern Turkish Republic. It would be presumptuous to assume the this work will illuminate the entire history of the region in all its richness and multitude, but it is a definitive step toward expanding the research in this direction which can not be initiated without the abundant materials present in the Great Daftar of Gurjistan of 1574.