

Persian Azerbaijan campaign of 1946. From 1948 to 1968 he served with the BBC, London. His writings include *Changed; being an account of a voyage in modern Persia* (1932), *Stranger wonders; tales of travel* (1937), *Four studies in loyalty* (1946), *Cross roads to Israel* (1965), and its translation, *Kreuzwege nach Israel* (1967). He died 8 December 1986. Au&WR, 1971; ConAu 29-32, 121; DNB; IntAu&W, 1976-1989; Master (3); Who, 1968-1987; *Who was who*, 8

Sykes, Edward, born early 20th cent. in Persia, the son of Sir Percy Sykes, he left the country in early childhood, and it was a happy coincidence that his connection with an engineering firm took him out to Persia in 1935. He was first at Tehran, but his work also involved travelling in the south-west area of Persia through which the Trans-Persian railway was being built, and where he was able to renew his father's friendships and get an insight into local circumstances. He was in the rank of major when the war came, joined up, and served for some years as political officer in Meshed, Hamadan and Isfahan. He worked in Persia until about 1950 when he returned to Britain. He was a member of the Royal Central Asian Society. His trace is lost after an article in 1950. Note

Sykes, Ella Constance, born before 1866 at Canterbury, she was educated at Lady Margaret Hall, Oxford. In 1894 she accompanied her brother, Sir Percy, on a journey to India, becoming the first woman to ride from the Caspian Sea to India. She kept house for him in Kerman, accompanied him on the Perso-Baluch Boundary Commission, and on his many journeys in Persia. She collaborated with him in his books on Persia and travelled with him in Chinese Turkestan during the first World War. Her writings include *Through Persia on a side-saddle* (1898), *Persia and its people* (1910), and, with her brother, *Deserts and oases of Central Asia* (1920). She was awarded a Silver Medal of the Royal Society of Arts. She was an original member of the Royal Central Asian Society and served for some years as honorary librarian on its Council. From 1920 to 1926 she was also secretary of the Society. She wrote also *A home-help in Canada* (1912), which tells of her experiences as general domestic servant when she went out on behalf of a committee for sending university women to Canada. She died in 1939. DLB 174 (1997), pp. 289-293; JRCAS 26 (1939), 364-365; Robinson, 59-60; *Who was who*, 3; Wright

Sykes, Godfrey Glenton, born in 1861 in England, he went in 1879 to America where he went West. He was a cowhand and worked at various trades, finally settling in Arizona. His writings include *A Westernly trend, being a veracious chronicle of more than sixty years of joyous wanderings, mainly in search of space and sunshine* (Tucson, Arizona Pioneers Historical Society, 1944). He died in Tucson, Ariz., 22 December 1948. Bioln 1, 12; NYT, 24 December 1948, p. 18, col. 3

Sykes, Herbert Rushton, born 12 October 1870, he was educated at Rugby and Christ Church College, Oxford. He travelled as a young man in Persia. Originally he paid a visit to his cousin Percy Sykes at Kerman, and later, as a result of the interest the country aroused in him, he made several journeys to the more remote areas of Persia. During the last years of his life he devoted himself to public work in Shropshire. He was for forty-seven years a member of the Royal Central Asian Society. His writings include *Our recent progress in southern Persia and its possibilities* (1905). He died in March 1952. BritInd (2); JRCAS 39 (1952), p. 170

Sykes, John, born 31 July 1918 at Bradford, Yorkshire, he was a member of the Society of Friends and served with a Quaker ambulance unit from 1939 to 1945, being posted also to Greece and the Middle East. He was seconded to the U.N. Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, 1944-45, as field director in the Aegean area. His writings include *The Mountain Arabs; a window on the Middle East* (1968), *Down into Egypt; a revolution observed* (1969), *A Summer in Turkey* (1970), and *Portugal and Africa* (1971). ConAu, 17-20; Master (1); Note

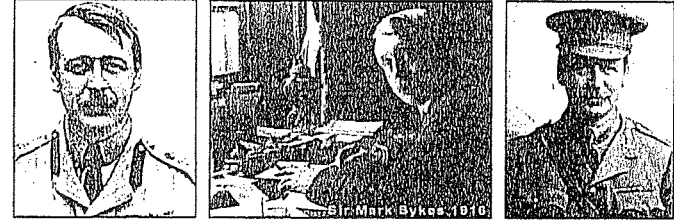
Sykes, Sir Mark, born in 1879 at London, he had no continuous schooling, being withdrawn repeatedly from private tutors to accompany his father on long journeys abroad; but for short periods he was placed under Jesuit instruction at Beaumont College, Monaco, and at Bruxelles. Thus he learned to speak French fluently. He studied at Jesus College, Cambridge, but left without taking a degree. After two Lent terms spent in the Near East, he joined the Yorkshire Militia and served with it in 1902 in South Africa. In 1905 he returned to Turkey as honorary attaché to the British embassy. He used opportunities to visit Mesopotamia and Syria, where he did some mapping for the War Office. In 1910 he entered politics. In 1916 he negotiated with the French what became to be known as the Sykes-Picot Agreement on Ottoman Arabia. Henceforth he was attached to the Foreign Office, and used as chief adviser on Near Eastern policy, with special reference to the Arab revolt. His writings include *Through five Turkish provinces* (1900), *Dar-ul-Islam; a record of a journey through ten of the Asiatic provinces of Turkey* (1904), and *The caliph's heritage; a short history of the Turkish Empire* (1915). He died in 1919. Shane Leslie wrote *Mark Sykes; his life and letters* (1923). BritInd (1); DNB; *Who was who*, 2

Sykes, Sir Percy Molesworth, born 28 February 1867 at Canterbury, he was educated at Rugby School and the Royal Military College, Sandhurst. Early in life he was drawn to the study of Persia, and in

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Unesco kendisini Müsteşrikler kuruluna seçti. 9 Kasım 1969'da geçirdiği bir trafik kazası sonucu öldü.

Çok sayıda bilimsel tahkiki, ansiklopedi maddesi, Farsça'dan Fransızca'ya tercümesi, Arap-Fars edebiyatına dair eserinin yanısıra, "Selçuklu Sultanı I. Keykûbât ve Ermenistan" (1929) adlı bir makalesi ile "L'İslâm" (Paris 1930) adlı bir kitabı dikkat çekmektedir. Bu kitap, Halide Edip Adivar tarafından İngilizce'ye (Beyrut 1970), Behîc Şa'bân tarafından da Arapça'ya tercüme edilmiştir (Beyrut 1988).³⁴



(32) Sir Mark Sykes (1879-1919):

İngiliz baronet, seyyah, diplomatik danışman ve politikacı. Kuzey İngiltere'deki Yorkshire'da 120 km² mülkü olan babası Sir Tatton Sykes'la birlikte her yıl kış aylarında Orta Doğu'ya seyahatler yaptı. Seyahat anılarını daha sonra kitaplaştırdı. 1899-1902'de Güney Afrika (Boer) Savaşı'nda görev aldı, 1904-1905 yılları arasında İrlanda'daki İngiliz Yüksek Sekreteri George Wyndham (1863-1913)'ın özel sekreterliğini yaptı. 1905 sonrasında İstanbul'daki İngiliz konsoloslughuna onursal ateşe olarak hizmet etti. 1911'de milletvekili oldu. I. Dünya Savaşı sırasında, Kahire İstihbarat Servisi'ne bağlı olarak "Arap Bürosu" (Arab Bureau)'nun kurulmasını sağladı.

1916 Mayıs'ında, savaş sonrası Osmanlı topraklarını (özellikle Şam, Suriye, Lübnan ve Batı Şerfa'yı) içine alan toprak parçasını İngiltere, Fransa ve Rusya arasında paylaşım şekli belirleyen ve "Sykes-Picot" adıyla anılan anlaşmayı; François Marie Denis Georges-Picot (1870-1951)'la birlikte imzaladı. İsrail

³⁴ Akîkî, *el-Müsteşrikîn*, 1/273-275; Bedevî, *Mevsûnâtü'l-Müsteşrikîn*, s. 536-537; Kurtuluş, Rıza, *Massé, Henri*, TDV İslâm Ansiklopedisi, Ankara 2003, cilt. 28, s. 99.