

T H E

American
Research
Institute in
Turkey

N E W S L E T T E R

Number 2 (spring 1976)

XX
The ARIT Newsletter is prepared in the Department of Classics, 212
Murphey Hall, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, N.C. 27514
Editor: G. Kenneth Sams
XX

Responses to the first issue of The ARIT Newsletter have been encouraging. To date, fifteen alumni and friends have paid their subscription fees for 1976. Hopefully many others have been waiting for the second issue to appear before making their contributions. The Newsletter needs support if it is to continue. Payment of \$5.00 (effective through 1976) can be made to the ARIT Treasurer, Frank Tachau, in care of the Chicago headquarters. Until the future of the Newsletter becomes clearer, publication will continue to be irregular, although at least two issues per year can be expected.

The Editor welcomes material for the Newsletter. Short notes, announcements, reports on meetings attended, general information and bibliography are among the items desired. At the same time, the Newsletter could begin a section on dissertations in progress if a need for such appears to exist.

ARIT's drive for increased institutional membership continues. Readers are urged to approach colleagues and administrators at their schools regarding the possibilities of affiliation through a full or consortium membership (see issue no. 1, pp. 11-12). Preliminary reports indicate that a new consortium is currently being developed. Further information can be obtained from the President or Treasurer.

The ARIT libraries in Istanbul and Ankara need and deserve our continuing support. The reports from the two centers in Turkey contain both direct and implied references to desiderata. The very least that one can do is add one or both of the ARIT libraries to his offprint mailing list (the items may be sent to the Newsletter office for forwarding to Turkey).

With this issue we are pleased to extend our fledgling publication to our many friends and colleagues in the Turkish Studies Association. We apologize for the oversight which kept most of them from receiving the first issue of the Newsletter (a fact duly noted in the TSA Newsletter, no. 9). The Editor will gladly supply TSA members with the first issue on request.

Several recent Fellows of ARIT have submitted reports of their research for this issue. It is especially appropriate that this become a regular feature of the Newsletter, since herein lies ARIT's greatest contribution to the promotion of Turkish studies. Those recent Fellows of the Institute (1974 and later) who have not yet submitted to the Editor reports of their ARIT-sponsored research are strongly encouraged to do so.

ARIT OFFICERS 1976

President: Hans G. Guterbock, University of Chicago
Vice President: Richard Ettinghausen, New York University
Secretary: Denis Sinor, Indiana University
Treasurer: Frank Tachau, University of Illinois at Chicago Circle

Board of Directors: Norman Itzkowitz, Princeton University
David Gordon Mitten, Harvard University
Ihor Ševčenko, Dumbarton Oaks
Cecil L. Striker, University of Pennsylvania
Margaret Thompson, Archaeological Institute of America

COMMITTEE ON PUBLICATIONS

Richard L. Chambers (Chairman), University of Chicago
Carter Findley, Ohio State University
G.M. Meredith-Owens, University of Toronto
G. Kenneth Sams, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill
Margaret Thompson, Archaeological Institute of America

TÜRKİYE'DE AMERİKAN İLMİ ARAŞTIRMALAR ENSTİTÜSÜ DERNEĞİ

Executive Committee: U. Bahadır Alkım (Chairman), Istanbul University
Cengiz Orhonlu (Secretary), Istanbul University
Heath Lowry (Treasurer), ARIT-Istanbul

Substitute Members: İsmet Giritli, Istanbul University
Aptullah Kuran, Boğaziçi University
Tahsin Özgüç, Ankara University

ARIT OFFICES

U.S.A.: 1155 East 58th Street, Chicago, Illinois 60637

Istanbul: Çitlembik sok. 18/2, Serencebey, Beşiktaş. Tel. 46 31 88
Director: Heath W. Lowry

Ankara: Kennedy caddesi 71/7 and 9, Kavaklıdere. Tel. 17 45 84
Director: Peter I. Kuniholm

FROM THE PRESIDENT

(The following has been excerpted from Professor Guterbock's Annual Report for 1975)

The two branches of the Institute continue to function well. The Turkish Association, or Dernek, was formally established in September of 1974, as noted in last year's report. Its by-laws call for a full meeting of its membership every second year. As a result, there was no such meeting in 1975. The Dernek must still apply each year for the permission to receive funds from abroad, which means that ARIT's transfers of funds for rents and Turkish fellowships depend upon the granting of such a permit by the Ministry of the Interior. Officially, the Dernek has its seat in Istanbul. It also maintains an apartment in Ankara.

ARIT is lucky to have such devoted and efficient representatives in Turkey as Mr. Lowry in Istanbul and Mr. Kuniholm in Ankara. Mr. Lowry has expressed his willingness to continue in his function. Mr. Kuniholm plans to return to the United States in May of 1976, after two years of service. The Ankara library is growing rapidly, owing to the generosity of both individuals and institutions; but the Istanbul library is, apart from gratefully acknowledged gifts from individuals, mostly dependent upon ARIT's institutional funds. It is, thus, growing at a slower pace. This is compensated, however, by the generous loan of books from Dumbarton Oaks described in the Istanbul report. ARIT's sincere thanks go to Professor Loerke, Director of Studies of Dumbarton Oaks, and to Professor Ercüment Atabey, his local representative, for this arrangement.

The Turkish Fellowship Program is continuing to function. Local fellowship awards decided upon at the meeting of the Turkish Fellowship Committee in September of 1974 could only be distributed in the spring of 1975, when permission for the money transfer was received. Similarly, the applicants who were successful in the competition in September of 1975 [see below, p. 15] will have to wait until the new permission has been granted before they receive their stipends.

On the other hand, the program designed to bring Turkish scholars to the United States (about which I reported last year) was independent of this formality. It was administered directly by ARIT (with funds in U.S. dollars from the State Department, supplemented by institutional funds), and not through the Dernek. The five Fellows all put their stipends to good use, even though the limited funds only allowed for relatively short sojourns during the calendar year of 1975 [see below, p. 8].

The Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs (CU) in the Department of State continued its support of ARIT, with some modifications: the program of bringing Turkish scholars to the United States through ARIT has been discontinued; the contribution to the American Scholarship Program has been raised from \$20,000 to \$21,000 because of inflation; CU's contribution to ARIT has become part of the State Department's budget for the Fulbright Program, although ARIT will maintain the authority of awarding its fellowships according to its own standards and through its own fellowship committee.

Ms. Sandra Danforth had to give up her work for ARIT because she took on a full-time position with another institution. In October Mrs. Margaret Root took over the job of Administrative Assistant. I should like to conclude this report with my thanks to both ladies for their help, which greatly facilitated my work.

Hans G. Güterbock

ARIT ISTANBUL

The following information is taken from the 1974-75 annual report of the Istanbul Director, Mr. Heath W. Lowry:

Due to the finalization of the Dernek in 1974, the past year in Istanbul has been one of relative calm. The Dernek is running smoothly, and the job of the Director has been simplified considerably.

The Director, with the help of Mr. Kuniholm in Ankara, has continued to assist American scholars in their research and to advise on proper procedures for requesting permission to work. He notes in particular two items which can help to expedite matters. First, rather than provide a specific date for termination of research, the application to the government should state that the researcher plans to continue working until his project is completed. Second, would-be users of the Reading Room of the Süleymaniye Library must request official permission from the Foreign Ministry. Researchers are further urged to include in their application "the names of each and every research facility they feel they might conceivably wish to use during their stay. This is particularly important since many of the private libraries are now coming under the General Directorship of the Süleymaniye and consequently are subject to the same regulations."

During the past year, the Beşiktaş facilities were used by a total of fifty-four scholars and their families. Again the majority of ARIT's guests were North American, joined by representatives of the scholarly communities of Israel, Germany, Japan and Poland. Room rates have again been raised through economic necessity. Daily rates range from 40 to 80 TL; long-term guests can still profit from reduced monthly rates (900 to 1800 TL). Scholars wishing to stay at ARIT-Istanbul should contact the Director well in advance.

The Beşiktaş center again saw numerous visitors, including several members of the Istanbul academic community. In March, Professor Kemal Karpat lectured at the Institute. This was followed in May with a lecture by Dr. Lech Krzyzaniak.

Mr. Lowry reports that the library "continues to expand and in so doing attract an ever widening number of users." Professor Alan Fisher of Michigan State University was able to solicit from his colleagues runs of four periodicals for the Istanbul library: The American Historical Review (1953-75); The Catholic Historical Review (1969-75); Foreign Affairs (1968-73); and Royal Central Asian Journal.

Professor Fisher is to be commended for his efforts; this is the sort of good deed for ARIT that could be carried out at many places. The closing of the Dumbarton Oaks apartment in Çihangir has brought to the Beşiktaş library on extended loan a 450 volume reference library for Byzantine studies. "These books when added to our own holdings will give us the best collection of works on Byzantine studies in Istanbul. Our one main weakness will be periodicals dealing with this field, for which scholars will still have to rely upon the German Archaeological Institute and Boğaziçi University collections." It should also be noted that a number of much-needed household items were included in this generous transaction. Further gifts to ARIT included an automatic washing machine provided by the U.S. Cultural Attache in Istanbul, Mr. Anton Kazanov, and, to complete the facilities, a dryer was donated by ARIT Fellow William Ochsenwald. "Now with a 'fully-automatic' laundry room we are prepared for the worst that winter can bring, anything short of an electricity shortage that is!"

ARIT ANKARA

The following information is taken from the 1975 annual report of the Ankara Director, Mr. Peter I. Kuniholm:

The past year has been a busy one for the Ankara center. Over 150 guests stayed at the Kavaklıdere facilities. At the same time, Mr. Kuniholm reports a marked increase in the number of users of the library.

With the aid of Miss Mary Comberbach, the library holdings have been completely catalogued and numbered (in excess of 5,000 items). The library continues to rely mostly upon the generosity of its friends for expansion. Old friends continue to be loyal while new ones are constantly emerging. Over eighty periodicals are represented in the ARIT-Ankara library, but well over half are incomplete runs. Anyone interested in ARIT's journal holdings, preferably with the intention of contributing something, can get a list from the Director or the Editor. Mr. Kuniholm also notes that the library desperately needs to fill out its collection of the Loeb Classical Library.

In May, Dr. Lech Krzyzaniak of the Pozman Museum and the Polish Research Center in Egypt lectured at the Institute on his excavations

at the Neolithic site of Kadero in the Sudan. Geoffrey Payne was slated to lecture in December on his study of low-income housing in Ankara. As in the past, ARIT continued to host a number of teas and informal dinners for colleagues and friends in the community.

Mr. Kuniholm offers the following information and advice to would-be researchers in Turkey: "Permissions are still to be obtained through the Turkish Embassy in one's own country. The Turkish Foreign Office then acts as a clearing house as the application is routed from one ministry to another. It cannot be stressed too often that application procedures must be initiated well in advance of one's departure date from country of origin. Six months is none too early. As always, the more specific one can be about the nature of the research, the exact documents or archives, etc., to be studied, the more likely the permission will be forthcoming. For archaeologists, a carbon copy of the completed application should be sent to the Kültür Bakanlığı, Eski Eserler ve Müzeler Genel Müdürlüğü for their information. Only the application routed through the Foreign Ministry will have any validity."

This past winter Mr. Kuniholm carried out an extensive lecture tour in Europe, reporting on the results of his research in the dendrochronology of Anatolia. His travels took him to London, Paris, Münster, Hamburg, Göttingen, Berlin, Moscow and Leningrad. He reports that everywhere there was a healthy scholarly exchange of ideas and materials.

Mr. Kuniholm has accepted a visiting professorship at Cornell University for the coming year. Thus ARIT will lose a highly able and devoted representative whose two-year term in Ankara has contributed immensely to the growth of both the center and the Institute in general.

Mr. Kuniholm will be succeeded by Charles and Marie-Henriette Gates, PhD candidates in archaeology at Pennsylvania and Yale respectively.

TURKISH SCHOLARS IN THE U.S., 1975

During 1975, ARIT was very pleased to have been able to support the research in the United States of five Turkish scholars through a grant from the State Department. Brief reports on their activities follow:

Dr. Esenbike Togan Arıcanlı, Instructor of Mongolian Studies, Department of Turkology, Hacettepe University, went to Harvard to study sources for the relation of China with its neighbors in East Turkestan during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries.

Dr. Mine Erol, Assistant, Department of History, Ankara University, studied the history of Turkish-American relations from 1816-1914, mainly using materials in the Library of Congress and the Archives in Washington, D.C.

Professor Yüksel Ersoy, Faculty of Political Science, Ankara University, spent four months at Berkeley studying recent developments in criminology.

Mr. Turgut Işıksal, Director of Preservation, Prime Ministry Archives, Istanbul, attended a workshop on Middle East Libraries sponsored by the SSRC at the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, in late May, 1975. He then spent over two months in Washington, D.C., where he familiarized himself with the methods and facilities of preservation of archival materials developed in the U.S.

Professor Mehmet A. Köyman, Department of History, Ankara University, worked during the fall of 1975 on the economic history of the Selcuk period, using the facilities of the American Numismatic Society in New York.

□□□□□□□□

REPORTS OF RECENT ARIT FELLOWS

Prentiss S. de Jesus (ARIT Fellow, 1973-75)

My main interest was centered around gathering information on ancient metalworking and metallurgical techniques. With the cooperation of the Mineral Exploration Institute of Turkey (MTA), a project to study ancient mines and smelting sites was put together, and in the summers of 1973 and 1974 I went into the field. I was accompanied by MTA personnel which included geophysicists and staff from the MTA Natural History Museum. We were able to gather information on ancient mines not only of historical interest but of value to the MTA geological archives. Although we had hoped to locate tin mines, we soon realized that the scope of the problem is much too wide for immediate success. However, we did manage to locate more than a hundred smelting sites which now give us our first peek at this facet of metallurgical industries. A complete catalog of smelting sites has been prepared and will be included in my doctoral thesis. It was of course not possible to pick the period of the sites. We recorded all those that came in our path. Hence, many periods of the industry are conceivably represented. Although dating all the slag dumps was beyond our means, we were nevertheless able to get a general idea of the dates of some of them by surface remains and by a few Carbon-14 dates. We were fortunate in finding remains of smelting furnaces as well as many tuyères used in smelting. These have been dated by accompanying carbonized remains and by archaeomagnetic techniques. Although the latter dating method is not fully perfected, it did give us a confirmation of our archaeological reckoning.

We traveled more than 12,000 km. in my minibus over bumpy -- and often nonexistent -- roads. Most of our work was concentrated in the mountainous areas of the Pontus, i.e. Çankırı, Çorum, Amasya and Tokat provinces. Samples of all the slags and some of the ores were analyzed by MTA and studied by geologists, metallurgists and myself. Work on these samples is continuing with the aim of extracting the maximum information on smelting techniques and ore types. Hopefully we will eventually be able to see regional patterns which will help us to identify from the analysis of an artifact the place of origin of the metal. Although much of the work was performed in the laboratory, the historical value is significant. Since, generally speaking, techniques improved through time, the degree of sophistication of techniques offers its own chronological implications. Already, we have a general scheme

of the development of mining and smelting techniques.

In the course of the fieldwork at Gümüş (Amasya province) and subsequently by analysis of the slag, we have come to the conclusion that we have located the Roman arsenic mines mentioned by Strabo. These mines have always eluded modern scholars, but we now have little doubt as to their location. Also of importance to Classical scholars will be the documentation on smelting sites throughout the Pontic region. Short reports of our field work and research have been published [see Bibliography], and an article dealing with the analytical results has been submitted to the MTA International Bulletin and should be published soon.

It is fairly evident that for the Bronze Age we are dealing with several metallurgical traditions operating concurrently throughout Anatolia. Copper ore and smelting sites are prevalent in the Pontic region, but also in the southeast and northeast.

The results of my work were very much a mixed bag of periods and cultures, but it is hoped that Classical scholars and prehistorians alike will be able to make use of this new information.

James Morganstern (ARIT Fellow, 1974-75)

Since 1967 the writer has been engaged in a study of the settlement at Dereağzi, in the Kaş district of Antalya province, in southwestern Turkey.

The important Byzantine church has been studied, photographed and surveyed with the assistance of architectural students from the Middle East Technical University in Ankara and Istanbul Technical University. During the course of work, several fragments of wall paintings and mosaics were found within the church complex; cleaned, conserved by Professor Richard Stone, and studied; the two most important mosaic fragments were transported to the Antalya Museum. Forty-two pieces of sculpture, church furniture and inscriptions from the Roman and Byzantine periods were also discovered, recorded and conveyed to the Museum. Additional pieces from the site which could not be removed were catalogued and studied. Surface sherds were collected and a catalog has been begun by Professor John Rosser of Boston College.

Preliminary reports on the church and its decoration have appeared in the Türk Arkeoloji Dergisi and the Dumbarton Oaks Papers, an article in the Actes du XIV Congrès International des Études Byzantines is forthcoming, and the major portion of a monograph on the building has been completed. The original form of the church has been

established, the building has been dated to the late ninth or early tenth century, the period of the early Macedonian Renaissance, and its key place in the history of Byzantine architecture has been established.

The unpublished fort, not far from the church, has been investigated and surveyed as well, again with the aid of students from Ankara and Istanbul. The fort, it seems, was built and occupied first by the Lycians and remodeled and expanded in the Byzantine period. A rock-cut tomb and four important pieces of monumental relief sculpture of the Lycian period were found, and seventeen fragments of Byzantine architectural sculpture were discovered, catalogued and taken to the Antalya Museum. A promising collection of sherds from the fort and the area around its base from the Classical through Selcuk periods was assembled also by Professor Rosser and transported to the Museum for later study.

Initial investigation of the stronghold has already proved quite rewarding. It has established the existence of a Lycian fortified city of unsuspected importance and brought to light some major sculpture of the same period. It has also made clear the basic outline of a previously unstudied Byzantine fort, which probably can be related to several of the most important fortifications of the Middle Byzantine period.

The study of the settlement at Dereagzi has already contributed to our knowledge of Byzantine church architecture and decoration. It should increase our understanding of Lycian and Byzantine sculpture. And it should add at least one chapter to the history of the region and broaden our knowledge of settlement patterns in southwestern Turkey in the Lycian, Roman and Byzantine periods.

Robert S. Nelson (ARIT Fellow, 1974)

My ARIT fellowship provided support for two months of research in Turkey in the fall of 1974. My primary project was to examine a Byzantine illuminated manuscript of the four Gospels in the treasury of the Ecumenical Patriarchate in Istanbul (Ms. 3). This is the subject of my PhD dissertation in art history at the Institute of Fine Arts, New York University. Permission was granted by the Holy Synod to study the illumination of this Gospel Book, which most likely dates to the second half of the twelfth century. The book was probably made in Constantinople and always remained there, or nearby. A note at the end by an eighteenth century Patriarch records his donation of the Gospels to a monastery on Chalki. The original colophon, written in an ornate uncial script, states that the patron was an unidentified

monk by the name of Michael. In a fourteenth century Gospels the text and even the script of this colophon are copied, but the name of the donor is changed. Another Gospel Book of the same period copies the illustrations. Thus both testify to the venerability of the Istanbul manuscript.

For the first time by actual observation the high quality of the illustration was apparent, and it was possible to form a group with certain other manuscripts in various European libraries, and to place the manuscript within a broader context of Byzantine illumination of the latter half of the twelfth century, a period heretofore little studied. In addition to the style of the miniatures, their iconography also is important. The book contains a frontispiece with portraits of Christ, the Virgin, John the Baptist, and the four evangelists, preliminary illustrations of the life of Christ, full-page evangelist symbols and evangelist portraits. Around most of the miniatures there are written Greek verses which help to elucidate the meaning of some of the images. For instance, those with the evangelist symbols are of patristic origin, which aids in understanding the development of the theme in Byzantine art. Attention was also given to various prefatory texts in the manuscript and their connection with the miniatures and their importance for the history of Byzantine Gospel illustration. The individual iconography of each Christological scene was found to be useful in attributing the manuscript to the late twelfth century.

In addition to the basic examination of the Patriarchate Gospels, other Greek illuminated manuscripts were studied in the Topkapı Sarayı Museum. Also, an attempt was made, not successfully, to look at a group of Greek manuscripts from a monastery near Trebizond. These were reported to be at the Museum of Anatolian Cultures in Ankara, but their whereabouts were not known to various authorities in that city. In sum, the ARIT grant permitted a basic preliminary study of the Patriarchate Gospels and the subsequent treatment of the manuscript in my dissertation.

William Ochsenwald (ARIT Fellow, 1975-76)

My work in the Istanbul Başbakanlık Arşivi has been gratifyingly successful. I have found and read a large quantity of materials dealing with the Ottoman province of the Hijaz for the period 1877-1914. This material, when added to that previously read in 1973, will enable me in the course of the next two years to compile a general history of the

province, the center of the Islamic world, for a seventy-five year period of time. Sources in Istanbul have been particularly rich on financial information, petitions from local notables, central government relations with the military in the province, and the relationship with Egypt.

Fikret K. Yegul (ARIT Fellow, 1974)

The Bath-Gymnasium Complex in Asia Minor During the Roman Imperial Age

The extraordinary longevity of certain Hellenic and Hellenistic traditions in the civic and artistic life of the Greek East, and particularly Asia Minor, under the Roman Empire has been the subject of many good studies dealing with the Classical world in the past. The significance of the ancient gymnasium as a social and cultural institution in the life of Hellenic communities hardly needs reiterating. Although the educational idea and the essence of the gymnasium never quite caught on in the Italian West, it was remarkably widespread in Roman Asia Minor all the way into late antiquity. The Roman gymnasium of Asia Minor, however, did not retain the form and the purity of its Greek predecessors. It was intimately combined with another important civic institution of the ancient world -- the public bath. Indeed, the process of change had been at work almost from the inception of these institutions in the sixth and fifth centuries B.C. But it was under the Roman Empire, in Asia Minor, that the final assimilation was realized and a distinct and recognizably new architectural type achieved: the bath-gymnasium complex.

The composition of this new type reveals itself as a rather direct combination of a heated bathing block with a large colonnaded courtyard -- the massive vaulted forms of the Roman bath grafted onto the palaestra of the Greek gymnasium. Although the application of a general sense of plan composition towards the creation of a total artificial environment appears to be closer to Roman sensibilities of civic planning, the immediate source of design inspiration for the bath-gymnasium is to be searched for in the broader planning tendencies of Hellenistic Asia Minor.

Apart from its intrinsic architectural interest, the subject commands attention as one of the major urban institutions of antiquity under different and changing cultural criteria. The excavations

in the last few decades of Classical sites in Asia Minor provide our major source of information. Key monuments of the type are provided in Ephesus, Sardis, Miletus, Pergamon, Aphrodisias, Hierapolis, Ankara, Side and Perge; at many other sites important examples of the new type have been recognized, but not excavated or even surveyed.

The partial research and travel grant provided by ARIT enabled me to further my field research in the study and documentation of the bath-gymnasium complex in Asia Minor between August and December, 1974. During this period I was not able to cover all the sites known to me, neither could I undertake an accurate architectural survey of these buildings. It was an invaluable opportunity, nevertheless, that I could see the actual ruins at many sites, sketch and photograph them. My continuing work on the recently excavated and partially restored bath-gymnasium complex in Sardis was of major importance to the study. The final form of the work was composed partly in Istanbul and partly in Rome, presented to Harvard University as my doctoral thesis, and accepted in June, 1975.

TURKISH FELLOWS OF ARIT, 1975-76

Ara Altun, Istanbul University, study of Turkish architecture in Kutahya.

Yücel Erten, Istanbul Archaeological Museum, studies in Roman coinage.

S. Faroghi, Middle East Technical University, "Urbanization in Southwest Anatolia during the Sixteenth Century."

Metin Heper, Boğaziçi University, study of Turkish bureaucracy.

D. Kandiyoti, Boğaziçi University, socio-economic study of households in Izmit.

Metin Kunt, Boğaziçi University, study of Ottoman economy in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries.

İsmet Miroğlu, Istanbul University, study of the sancak of Malatya.

Cihat Soyhan, Istanbul Archaeological Museum, a study of Herakleia-under-Latmos during the Byzantine period.

İnaner Tarhan, Istanbul University, study of Urartian history.

Tülin Topçuoğlu, Istanbul University, the architectural development of the Turkish hamam in Anatolia.

Mehmet Tunay, Istanbul University, study of the techniques and chronology of Byzantine stone and brick walls.

Mehmet Tüncel, Ankara University, study of the bedesten in Ottoman architecture.

#####

AMERICAN FELLOWS OF ARIT. 1976-77

İlhan M. Başgöz, Associate Professor, Department of Uralic and Altaic Studies, Indiana University. One and one-half months. Analysis of the contribution of the names given to babies to the study of social change in Turkey.

Robert Dankoff, Research Fellow, Harvard University Ukrainian Research Institute. Two months. Collation of the unique manuscript of the Diwan Lughat al-Turk in the Fatih Library in Istanbul, for the purpose of preparing a definitive edition.

Yakin Ertürk, Ph.D. candidate in Rural Sociology, Cornell University. Twelve months. A study of rural change in southeastern Anatolia.

Charles Gates, Ph.D. candidate in Classical Archaeology, University of Pennsylvania. Twelve months. Study of Rhodian pottery in western Anatolia.

Marie-Henriette Carre Gates, Ph.D. candidate in Near Eastern Archaeology, Yale University (degree expected spring 1976). Twelve months. Study of the pottery from the Bronze Age levels at Atchana and Elmalı.

Note: Mr. and Mrs. Gates will also take over the administration

of the Ankara branch of the Institute.

Heath W. Lowry, Ph.D. candidate in Ottoman History, University of California at Los Angeles. Twelve months. Completion of his dissertation on Trabzon at the time of the Ottoman conquest; survey and inventory of Ottoman cemeteries in Istanbul.

Note: Mr. Lowry will continue as Director of the Istanbul branch of the Institute.

Rhoads Murphey, Ph.D. candidate in Ottoman History, University of Chicago. Twelve months. Research in the Prime Ministry archives for his dissertation on provincial administration of the Ottoman Empire in the seventeenth century.

Mine Fatma Sabuncuoğlu, Ph.D. candidate in Political Science, University of California at Berkeley. Twelve months. Study of "politics and language reform in Turkey."

Boaz Shoshan, Ph.D. candidate in Near Eastern Studies, Princeton University. Three and one-half months. Study of urban autonomy, local administration and social structure in Damascus and Aleppo from 950 to 1150 A.D.

Honorary Fellows

Prentiss S. de Jesus, Ph.D. candidate in Archaeology, London University. Twelve months. Surveys relating to his study of ancient and pre-historic copper metallurgy.

Robert F. Zeidner, Ph.D. candidate in Middle East Studies, University of Utah. Three months. Study of the French-Kemalist conflict in Cappadocia, 1919-1921.

THE TURKISH STUDIES ASSOCIATION

The Turkish Studies Association would like to invite membership of all those interested in its work. Now in its fifth year, the TSA is a private, non-profit, non-political organization of scholars and other persons interested in Turkish and Ottoman studies. Its objectives are (a) to promote high standards of scholarship and instruction, (b) to facilitate communication among its members through meetings and written exchanges of information, and (c) to promote international scholarly cooperation among persons and organizations concerned with Turkish and Ottoman studies. Among its activities are a Newsletter three times yearly which includes: short articles on recent developments in areas such as education, migration and folklore; reports of meetings and conferences; publications and research in progress by the members. In the future the Newsletter will expand to include book reviews, research notes and other items of general interest. The annual meeting is held each November in conjunction with the annual meeting of the Middle East Studies Association.

Dues for Regular Members (scholars and teachers) and for Associate Members (others interested in furthering the work of the Association) are \$5.00 per year and \$2.00 for students. Interested persons are invited to communicate with the President, Professor Joseph Szyliowicz, Graduate School of International Studies, University of Denver, Denver, Colorado 80210, or the Secretary, Professor Walter F. Weiker, Department of Political Science, Rutgers University, Newark, New Jersey 07102.

Samples of recent newsletters may be obtained from the Editor, Professor İlhan Başgöz, 143 Goodbody Hall, Indiana University, Bloomington, Indiana 47401.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

The Editor reminds Fellows and friends to submit titles or preferably copies of their recent publications for this section of the Newsletter.

Prentiss S. de Jesus, "A la recherche du metallurgist ancien"
Archéologia 68 (1974) 70-72.

_____, "Prehistoric Metallurgy in Anatolia" Archaeology 27 (1974)
210.

Clive Foss, Archaeological Exploration of Sardis, Monograph 4:
Byzantine and Turkish Sardis (Harvard University Press 1976).
A short review of this book will appear in the next issue of the
Newsletter.

George M.A. Hanfmann, From Croesus to Constantine: The Cities of Western Asia Minor and their Arts in Greek and Roman Times (The
University of Michigan Press 1975).

William Ochsenwald, "Ottoman Subsidies to the Hijaz, 1877-1886"
International Journal of Middle East Studies 6 (1975) 300-307.

G. Kenneth Sams (ed.), Small Sculptures in Bronze from the Classical World (Chapel Hill 1976).

Rodney S. Young, "Phrygian Furniture from Gordion" Expedition 16, 3
(1973-74) 2-13.

In addition, the Newsletter is pleased to record the publication of Festschrift volumes in honor of the Institute's President and Vice President:

Anatolian Studies Presented to Hans Gustav Güterbock on the Occasion of his 65th Birthday, edited by K. Bittel, Ph. H.J. Houwink ten Cate and E. Reiner (Istanbul, Nederlands Historisch-Archaeologisch Instituut in het Nabije Oosten 1974).

Studies in Art and Literature of the Near East in Honor of Richard Ettinghausen, edited by Peter J. Chelkowski (The Middle East Center of the University of Utah and New York University Press 1975).

MEMBER INSTITUTIONS OF ARIT

University of California,
Berkeley

University of Illinois

University of California,
Los Angeles

Indiana University

University of Chicago

New York University

Columbia University/
Yale University

University of Pennsylvania

Dumbarton Oaks

Princeton University

Harvard University

University of Toronto

Archaeological Institute of America, with

Bryn Mawr College
University of Cincinnati
Duke University

University of Missouri
University of North Carolina
Loyola University

THE RITTS NEWSLETTER
Department of Classics
212 Murphey Hall
University of North Carolina
Chapel Hill, N.C. 27514

Ellen Kohler
The University Museum
33rd & Spruce Streets
Philadelphia, Pa. 19104

Non-Profit Organization
U.S. Postage
PAID
Permit No. 177
Chapel Hill, N.C. 27514