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DERNEK OFFICERS 1976-78

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FROM THE EDITOR

The list of supporting members at the back of the Newsletter tells both a happy and a sad tale. First, it tells of the steadfast institutions who directly support ARIT through all or part of a \$2500 annual contribution. These members realize the value of ARIT and the important role it plays in the promotion of Turkish studies. Their funding provides the operational expenses of the Institute, augments the North American fellowship program, and is the sole source of income for the fellowships ARIT gives yearly to deserving Turkish scholars. Without their continued support, the Institute could not have survived, nor could it have realized the degree of success and accomplishment it currently enjoys. The Institute is profoundly grateful for their loyalty and dedication.

The sad tale of the same list is told in the institutions who are not included there, despite their excellent programs in many aspects of Near and Middle Eastern studies. Surely the reasons against membership are several, most undoubtedly beginning with dollar signs, but the recent happy example of Wisconsin illustrates that money can be found if the initiative

and interest are great enough. It is the opinion of the Editor that any university dedicated to excellence in a particular area of study is not making the fullest commitment possible until it supports as well the learned societies and organizations which promote the same disciplines on a national or international level. If full or even consortium membership in ARIT is regarded as an unaffordable charity, the institutions concerned should seriously reconsider the implications of their commitments to Middle Eastern studies.

With the ARIT Monograph Series about to be inaugurated, alumni and friends might well consider submitting their own manuscripts for review by the Committee on Publications. It should be remembered that the scope of the series is intended to be as great as the scope of ARIT itself, from Anatolian pre-history through modern Turkish studies. Inquiries should be addressed to Professor Richard Chambers in care of the Chicago headquarters.

The contributions of \$5 or more which many have made to the Newsletter are greatly appreciated. It is hoped that readers will continue to support this modest publication with their annual, tax deductible donations. Checks should be made payable to ARIT and sent to the Treasurer, Professor Frank

Tachau at the Chicago headquarters. Once again, the Editor invites news and bibliographical items, scholarly notes, notices, etc. for future issues. Recent Fellows of the Institute are especially encouraged to supply a report of their ARIT-sponsored activities.

F R O M T H E P R E S I D E N T

Once again ARIT has to mourn the passing of a friend and colleague: Cengiz Orhonlu, Professor of Ottoman History at the University of Istanbul, died in June, 1976, at the age of forty-nine. He was a member of the Dernek and its Executive Board, and was a real friend who helped many American scholars in their research.

The branches in Istanbul and Ankara continue to function well. In Istanbul, Heath Lowry is continuing his most successful work as Director. At the Ankara branch, Peter Kuniholm returned to the United States to accept a teaching position at Cornell University. He is succeeded by Mr. Charles Gates, a Ph.D. candidate at the University of Pennsylvania. Both he and his wife, Dr. Marie-Henriette Carre Gates, are ARIT Fellows in archaeology. Mr. Gates arrived early enough to find Mr. Kuniholm still there so that he could be initiated into the workings of the branch, down to the details of housekeeping and maintenance. I want to express my full satisfaction with the work of both directors and my gratitude to them. Thanks for two years of excellent work for the Ankara branch are also due Mr. Kuniholm.

The Turkish organization of ARIT, the Dernek, held its biennial meeting on August 27, 1976, in the ARIT apartment in Beşiktaş. I shall mention here only a few points. Very much to our regret, Professor Bahadır Alkım resigned from his post as President of the Dernek. We owe him much gratitude for his work in this capacity during the last three years. Despite his heavy load of other duties, he did not spare time or effort to get the Dernek going. ARIT can also be grateful to Professor Aptullah Kuran for his willingness to

succeed Professor Alkım as Dernek President. Professor Kuran is Rector of Boğaziçi University, Istanbul, and as well Professor of Islamic Art. Many colleagues will remember his year at the University of Chicago and his book on Turkish mosques published by the University of Chicago Press. The fact that Mr. Lowry was re-elected Treasurer of the Dernek will assure the continuity of the financial administration.

During my three months in Turkey last year, I enjoyed very nice contacts with many friends of ARIT. I was received again by Ambassador Macomber for a prolonged conversation about ARIT's affairs. The Labor Attache, Mr. Robert Caldwell, who was one of the men who worked with Paul Underwood and others for the establishment of ARIT before the constituent meeting at Dumbarton Oaks, gave a party in my honor and had a long conversation with me concerning ARIT. The Cultural Attache, Mr. Challinor, also gave a party in honor of the Guterbocks. Professor Tahsin Özgüç, the Rector of Ankara University and a member of the Dernek, was always willing to listen to our problems and to give his advice. At the Eighth Turkish History Congress in Ankara in October, I had the occasion for many contacts with Turkish and foreign scholars. The Minister of Foreign Affairs, İhsan Sabri Çağlayangil, gave a reception for the members of the Congress. Upon being introduced to him by Mr. Erol Celasun, the former Consul General of Chicago, I was impressed by the interest the Minister took in ARIT. Professor Emin Bilgiç, a former student of Landsberger and Guterbock, now Under-Secretary of Culture, extended special honors not only to his former teacher but also to the President of ARIT at a luncheon he gave for members of the Congress. In short, there is a lot of good will toward ARIT both in the academic community and among those high officials who are aware of it.

Hans G. Guterbock

ARIT - I S T A N B U L

Heath Lowry continues to serve with dedication and distinction as the Director of ARIT's Turkish headquarters in Istanbul. The close rapport which has been established with the academic and official communities there is due in no small measure to the continuity of directorship which ARIT has enjoyed in Istanbul for several years.

The library in Istanbul increased by about 700 volumes during the past year. A major portion of the acquisitions came as a generous loan by Dumbarton Oaks [reported in Newsletter No. 2]. Professor Alan Fisher of Michigan State University continued to send journals solicited from colleagues. Mr. Lowry renews his request for offprints from ARIT Alumni and Friends.

ARIT-Istanbul's long-time maid Gulizar Hanım retired last July after ten years of service. Since she is not able to enjoy benefits from the Government Retirement Program, ARIT advanced her her a severance/retirement present of TL 15,000. It is hoped that former guests who remember her will contribute to defraying this expense.

In addition to his ARIT responsibilities and teaching duties at Boğaziçi University, Mr. Lowry somehow finds time to

do his own work as well. In addition to a recent article [see Bibliography], he has delivered papers at the Second International Congress of Turkology and the Eighth Turkish History Congress. Respectively, their titles are: "The Relationship Between Mehmet Âşık's Manazir-ul Avâlim and Evliya Çelebi's Seyahatname: The Case study of Trabzon"; and "The Question of Trabzon's 15th and 16th Century Efrençiyân Population." Furthermore, his dissertation is close to completion.

C E N G I Z O R H O N L U

The untimely death of Professor Cengiz Orhonlu in June has prompted friends and colleagues in Turkey to assemble a collection of his most important articles and publish them in Western languages. For Cengiz Bey the collection will be a fitting memorial. For his children, the proceeds from sales will establish an educational fund. The Governing Board of ARIT has already voted a contribution to the work. Those readers of the Newsletter who knew Cengiz Bey and profited from his friendship and scholarship may want to make donations as well. These can be sent to Heath Lowry at the ARIT-Istanbul office.

ARIT - ANKARA

As reported by President Guterbock, Charles Gates arrived in Ankara in mid June, 1976. After a six-week period of overlap with Peter Kuniholm, he assumed his new duties as Ankara Director. He and Mrs. Gates are accompanied by their daughter Caroline.

Mr. Gates reports that the library continues to fulfill a unique role in Ankara. Due to its flexible hours, it can be used evenings and weekends, times when other public collections are normally closed. The past year saw the addition of over 500 books and offprints. Major donors included the Archaeological Institute of America, USIS (TUSLOG), USAID, Marian Welker and John Caskey. Since the budget for the library remains small, it is largely through gifts of money or publications that growth is made possible. The library has been well maintained through the kind services and efficiency of four volunteer librarians: Mary Davidson, Deborah Beşter, Bülent Yılmaz and Caroline Feigenbaum. According to Mr. Gates, "Without their work, the library would be in a sorry state; and so I thank them all immensely for their time and devotion." ARIT and the Newsletter thank them as well. Desiderata include volumes of the Loeb Classical Library and periodicals to help fill out incomplete sets. A list of periodicals and their various states of completeness can be obtained from Ankara. The list is very long, and includes among American periodicals BASOR, Biblical Archaeologist, Expedition, Hesperia, Journal of Cuneiform Studies and the Journal of Near Eastern Studies. Mr. Gates will also be grateful for suggestions regarding purchases in the field of twentieth century Turkish studies, an area in which the library is attempting to develop some strength.

Mr. Gates' own research activities have taken him to Adana and Istanbul to examine collections of Archaic East Greek pottery. Mrs. Gates has traveled to Antalya and Elmalı in connection with her study of the small finds from Karataş-Semayük. She has also examined pottery of Alalakh Levels V and VI stored on the site. The latter study was supplementary to her Ph.D. dissertation which she submitted last spring.

Mr. Gates will continue in his capacity as ARIT Director in Ankara through the 1977-78 academic year.

T H E A R I T L I B R A R I E S

Each issue of the Newsletter makes a plea for support of the Institute's libraries in Istanbul and Ankara. Although cause and effect have not been analyzed it is encouraging to think that the growth of the libraries during the past two years has been due in some part to the thoughtful readers of this publication. No library can afford to stand still, however. Gifts made in the past are greatly appreciated, but future gifts by both old and new donors are essential for the continued success of the libraries.

Readers are asked to take stock of their own libraries for items that are worthy but see little or no use, and send a list of these to Istanbul and/or Ankara. Such gifts will be tax deductible with a receipt and valuation from the Institute. Gifts of offprints, authors' copies and review books, unfortunately not tax deductible, are equally encouraged [users of the libraries often find it odd that the publications of scholars connected with ARIT are not included in the holdings]. Gifts of money for general purchasing by the libraries can be sent to Chicago. Readers concerned with the future of the Institute might also give serious thought to donating portions of their libraries to ARIT upon retirement, or to including ARIT in their estates.

To the Editor's knowledge, the ARIT libraries are unique among American institutes abroad. Their growth is due largely to the generosity of scholars, mostly of moderate means, who are dedicated to the Institute and its success. This is an important fact, of which we should take careful note and be very proud.



REPORTS OF RECENT FELLOWS

William Allen (1975)

"Tekfur Saray in Istanbul:
An Architectural Study"

An ARIT grant provided me with the opportunity to survey the above-ground remains of Tekfur Saray in Istanbul during the summer of 1975. In addition to establishing a relative chronology for construction on the site, the examination revealed that the palace sits at a critical juncture of and reflects a major reorganization of the northern landwall defenses.

The structure as it now stands is the result of three major phases of building activity. The first two phases, fifth and eleventh or twelfth century, were purely military in nature and involved the creation of and alterations in the landwall defenses. These first two phases are subsumed in the third, the palace phase.

The first phase consisted of the Theodosian double landwall which still runs from the Marmara up to the site of Tekfur Saray. The Theodosian remain within the site is of the inner circuit, and it is upon that fragment that the eastern end of the palace is built.

The above-ground evidence

for the second phase is confusing. It is clearly related to defense reorganizations to the north of Tekfur Saray, as well as to the whole problem of the original XIV Region walls, the course of the Theodosian walls farther north, and the eventual expansion of the city walls to encompass the XIV Region - problems whose solutions remain buried to the north, on the slope down to the Golden Horn. It was possible to determine that in the second phase of construction at the site a new defensive wall was erected, apparently on the site of the Theodosian outer wall which had been demolished by either design or accident. The new wall was fortified by a tower. The Theodosian inner wall was broken through at the point of the southeast corner of the present palace. At the break a small tower with a vaulted chamber was erected, and a wall was built from the point of the break to the new outer wall. Both tower and connecting wall were patched into the broken lateral face of the inner wall, but there is no evidence to indicate that the southern stretch of the inner

wall was built up against them; nor is there evidence that the break in the inner wall was ever closed. This leaves an unaccountable gap in the inner wall, and suggests that from a point immediately south of the site, and including the area of the site, the inner Theodosian wall was abandoned as a principal defense structure. The wall between the remaining Theodosian inner fragment and the outer wall created a U-shaped area which might have been closed by a fourth wall farther north. The function of this area is unknown, although some kind of landwall staging or supply area is clearly suggested.

The third phase (palace) builders had at their disposal a compound-like structure created out of the outer landwall, the inner Theodosian fragment and the connecting wall between the two. The three walls were raised to three stories and a fourth wall was added (the pal-

ace north wall). The western landwall remained critical to defense, and a military corridor atop it was maintained within the western end of the palace.

The oft-repeated observation that Tekfur Saray was built between the landwalls is archaeologically correct. Therefore, it has always been found curious that the early views of Istanbul show Tekfur Saray not between, but abutting a landwall at the west, and with its own separate compound wall to the east. While lacking archaeological exactness, the views are understandable as a description of the function of the inner Theodosian wall at the site. What had been a secondary defensive structure during the second phase had become, with the inauguration of the palace, a simple compound wall, more important in closing the palace off from the inner city than in participating in the general defense.

Albert Nekimken (1975-76)

My ARIT-sponsored dissertation research in Istanbul during the academic year 1975-76 concerned the relation between the German playwright and theoretician, Bertolt Brecht, and Haldun Taner, the Turkish playwright. The project is the product of studies in Comparative Literature at the Riverside campus of the University of California, and studies in Turkish at the Los Angeles campus. The current title for the dissertation is "The Cross-cultural Influences of Bertolt Brecht's Epic Theater on Haldun Taner and the Development of Political Theater in Turkey." The purpose of the research is to determine not

only the nature of Brecht's specific influence on certain Turkish plays and playwrights, but more generally to assess the impact of his art and theory on the elements of Turkish culture and society surrounding Turkish drama of the past fifteen years. Although Turkish theater, even prior to the advent of western influence, showed political significance, it has been principally since the early 60's and the international popularity of Bertolt Brecht, and the translations of his works into Turkish, that Turkish drama has taken on a decidedly leftist political complexion. Furthermore, the nature of producing plays, of acting, and stagecraft, of the relation between the audience and the actors, of the function of theater itself, all underwent a profound transformation such that today plays are taken by the government as significant expressions of political activity.

My research involved principally attending as many plays as possible of every kind, and trying to acquire as broad a background as possible into the literary, artistic and political context of Turkish drama. Therefore, in addition to attending over fifty plays in Istanbul, Ankara and other cities, I also conducted a large number of taped interviews with a broad spectrum of individuals, and searched widely in the daily press, the booksellers' premises, and the less traveled sources for any and every kind of documentation which would illuminate the trends of the past fifteen years. I consulted often with the members of the Theater Research Institute at Ankara University who were extremely helpful, and utilized the library resources of the academic and public institutions of Istanbul.

The importance of this kind of on-site investigation was understood by the members of my committee before me, and it was only after arrival that I understood fully how apt my topic was and how impossible it would have been to acquire documentation without a year's research in Istanbul. I was able, for example, to read manuscripts of unpublished plays, find copies of editions long out of print, see plays whose run was of short duration, talk to members of many audiences, discuss issues with a broad spectrum of critics, academics and members of the contemporary commercial theater. Also, I worked at the headquarters of the Turkish Radio and Television Institute and the National Theater.

Lastly, I should like to note the critical importance of residence in Istanbul as an indispensable condition for learning the meaning and nuances of intellectual contemporary Turkish.

A M E R I C A N F E L L O W S O F A R I T , 1 9 7 7 - 7 8

The following were selected for Institute fellowships in December, 1976:

FEROZ AHMAD, University of Massachusetts, Boston. Four months.
"The Young Turks at War, 1914-1918."

AYHAN A. AKSU, Ph.D. candidate in Psychology, University of California, Berkeley. Seven to eight months. "Linguistic and Developmental Analysis of Inference in Turkish."

CHARLES W. GATES III, Ph.D. candidate in Classical Archaeology, University of Pennsylvania. Twelve months. "Burial Practices in Western Anatolia from the Greek Colonization to Constantine." Mr. Gates will continue as Director of ARIT-Ankara.

KEMAL H. KARPAT, Middle East Studies Program, University of Wisconsin, Madison. Eleven months. "Population and Migration in the Middle East and the Balkans, 1850-1920."

RUDI P. LINDNER, Department of History, Tufts University. Three months.
"Anatolian Nomads and Ottoman Rule in the Sixteenth Century."

HEATH W. LOWRY, Ph.D. candidate in History, University of California, Los Angeles. Twelve months. Study of Ottoman cemeteries. Mr. Lowry will continue as Director of ARIT-Istanbul.

ALAN O. MAKOVSKY, Ph.D. candidate in Near Eastern Studies, Princeton University. Nine to ten months. "Eastern Perceptions of the Eastern Question: The Case of the Aqaba Incident of 1906."

BRUCE A. MASTERS, Ph.D. candidate, Department of Near Eastern Languages, University of Chicago. Four months. "The Sancak of Ayntab in the Eighteenth and Early Nineteenth Centuries."

WILLIAM S. PEACHY, Ph.D. candidate, Department of Uralic and Altaic Studies, Indiana University. Twelve months. "The History of Selaniki Mustafa Efendi: A Critical Edition."

EHUD TOLEDANO, Ph.D. candidate, Department of Near Eastern Studies, Princeton University. Ten months. "Slavery and Its Abolition in the Ottoman Empire in the Nineteenth Century."

ROBERT F. ZEIDNER, Ph.D. candidate, Middle East Center, University of Utah. Three months. "The French-Kemalist Conflict in Cappadocia 1919-1921: A Narrative and Analytical Study." Mr. Zeidner has been awarded an honorary fellowship for this period.

TURKISH FELLOWS OF ARI T, 1976-77

İLHAMİ BİLGİN, Istanbul University, "Architecture in the Age of Mehmet II."

M. REFİK DURU, Istanbul University, "Topographical Surveys in the Burdur Region."

TÜLÂ Y ERGİL, Ankara University, "Study of Byzantine Pottery."

TUNCER GÜLENSOY, Ankara University, "Dialects of Kutahya and Environs."

Ş. MARDIN, R. KELEŞ, et al., "Gecekondü Study."

AYKUT ÖZET, Ankara University, "Ionic Architecture and the Development of Lesbian Leaf."

MEHMET ÖZSAİT, Istanbul University, "The History of Pisidia in the Hellenistic and Roman Periods."

ALPAY PAŞINLI, Istanbul Archaeological Museum, "Study of Zeus Bronton."

VELİ SEVİN, Istanbul University, "Urartian Cemeteries."

İLHAN ŞAHİN, Istanbul University, "New Vilayet Subdivision of the Sixteenth Century."

(continued)

HÜLYA TEZCAN, Topkapı Museum, "Byzantine Archaeology within the Sur-u Sultanî."

LEVENT ZOROĞLU, "Local Hellenistic Painted Pottery of the Halys Region."



B O O K R E V I E W S

A SURVEY OF SARDIS AND THE MAJOR MONUMENTS OUTSIDE THE CITY WALLS, by George M.A. Hanfmann and Jane C. Waldbaum, with contributions by David Van Zanten, Stuart L. Cotter, Clive Foss, Ruth S. Thomas, Kenneth J. Frazer, Crawford H. Greenewalt, Jr. (Archaeological Exploration of Sardis, Report 1). Pp. xii + 206, figs. 436 (plans, photographs and drawings). Harvard University Press, Cambridge, Massachusetts and London, England, 1975. \$32.50.

The Archaeological Exploration of Sardis, a joint project of Harvard and Cornell Universities, commenced in 1958. The results of the expedition from then through 1973 are the subject of the Sardis Reports, of which this is the first volume. The Reports are supplemented by Monographs, four of which have appeared to date; the last is reviewed subsequently herein.

Being the first in its series, Sardis Report 1 begins by introducing the reader to the history, topography and archaeology of Sardis and its environs. Chapter I provides a summary account of the areas excavated and the periods documented by both the current expedition and the earlier one of Howard Crosby Butler (1910-14). All is synthesized in a valuable Sector Index which supplies bibliography as well. The archaeological record is combined with the literary to produce an outline of the city's extensive history, from the Early Bronze Age to the advent of the railroad c. A.D. 1872. Chapter II considers the regional setting and economy of Sardis, and concludes with an assessment of the city's urban development. For pre-Hellenistic Sardis, the last is admittedly conjectural since excavation in general has tended to concentrate upon the western and southwestern parts of the city and the Acropolis. Above-ground remains of later times provide a clearer picture of the configuration of eastern and central Sardis during the Hellenistic, Roman and Byzantine periods.

The remainder of SR 1 is devoted to the final publication of three major complexes of monuments: the city wall, the Artemis pre-

cinct and Bath CG, the last two being beyond the wall's circuit. The wall itself, more a topographical than an excavational pursuit, has yielded no evidence for a close dating. It could be as early as the second or as late as the fourth century A.D. Traces of its predecessors have not been found.

Five chapters are reserved for the Artemis precinct. Of considerable importance are the results of soundings within the famous temple itself, and investigations of its western adjunct, Butler's "Lydian Building" and the Sardis team's Lydian Altar (LA) 1/2. A major revelation is the absence of any tangible evidence to support the existence of an Archaic temple on the site. The earliest temple construction attested is of the third century B.C. (after 281). Soundings within the temple produced no evidence of a dipteral plan for this phase (as suggested in Figs. 123-24); the only peristyle scheme known is the current pseudodipteral one. Numismatic and other evidence indicates that the conversion of the temple into a double shrine, with two naoi and an image base in each, is not Antonine, as previously supposed, but rather a revision of the late third century B.C., probably enacted while the temple was still under construction to allow Zeus to share honors with his daughter. Although no Archaic temple on the site is indicated, it is convincingly illustrated that the inner construction of Butler's Lydian Building is an Archaic stepped altar (LA 1) of a form which knows several Ionian parallels. It is therefore this structure which provides the only architectural evidence for sacred activity on the site during the Archaic period. Elsewhere within the area of the temple, there is considerable evidence to indicate a major reordering of the precinct during Roman times. A domestic complex to the immediate northeast (Northeast Wadi) provides the best glimpse this volume has to offer of seventh and sixth century B.C. Lydian and Ionian pottery.

SR 1 terminates with a detailed study of the large Bath CG in the northeastern sector of the city area. Investigations have revealed a sumptuous bathing establishment with elegant interior veneerings and decorative programs in mosaic and fresco. The bath was probably begun during the Early Roman Empire and remodeled in later Roman or Byzantine times. The main hall finds closest parallels in a bath of the later second century A.D. at Hierapolis.

The volume is exemplary in its presentation of archaeological data. Careful descriptions of monuments and of units excavated, accompanied by unstinting documentation through photographs, plans, sections and finds catalogs, provide the reader with the sum total of the evidence so that he can judge for himself the validity and strength of the interpretations. In many instances, such thorough

final reporting proves essential, since the authors have not been reticent where the dissenting opinions of team members are involved. This approach is especially obvious in matters concerning the Artemis temple, where it can occasionally become confusing, and sometimes unnecessary. Frazer's hypothetical plans of an Archaic Artemiseion and a Hellenistic dipteral temple (Fig. 124) become vulnerable at best when weighed against the account of the text; their inclusion is questionable. Considering the important results of investigations within the temple, one could also argue that a complete restudy of the monument, as a Sardis Monograph, would have been preferable to its treatment in the present format. Yet the evidence of the Sardis team is officially in, and architectural historians can make of it what they will.

Only a modicum of errors escaped final proofing. The important Section A of Fig. 130, however, illustrates that one would do well to proofread drawings as carefully as text: level 99.85 should read 97.85; 99.80 directly below it should be 96.80. It is the careful parallel commentary of the text that allows this and a few other errors of the figures to be corrected; a report of less stature and thoroughness could easily leave such discrepancies buried forever.

GKS

BYZANTINE AND TURKISH SARDIS, by Clive Foss. (Archaeological Exploration of Sardis, Monograph 4). Pp. xvi + 216, plans IV, figs. 39 (plans, photographs and drawings). Harvard University Press, Cambridge, Massachusetts and London, England, 1976. \$12.50.

From the Late Antique through to the beginning of Butler's excavations in 1910, Clive Foss provides the reader with an account of the post-Classical life of one of the great cities of antiquity. Internal archaeological and epigraphical evidence is combined with literary testimonia and historical gleanings to reconstruct the city's later history and relate it to broader spheres of events. The study emphasizes the Late Antique and Byzantine in two broad and carefully documented chapters, while a third examines Turkish Sardis beginning with the Seljuk conquest in the early fourteenth century. Chapter IV is a selection of sources with translations, beginning where J.G. Pedley's study of earlier testimonia ends and carrying through to Evliya Çelebi's description of the city in the Seyahatname. Two appendices provide a list of the Metropolitan Bishops of Sardis and an examination of the historicity of Tamerlane's destruction of the city.

The scope of the book is impressive and reflects the author's sure command of the several periods of history considered. The manner of presentation is clear, readable, and careful to note where the certain-

ties of the evidence end and surmises begins. The result is an honest blend of what can and what cannot be said about later Sardis. Archaeological and literary evidence combined permit safe reconstruction of the main lines of the city's economy during Late Antiquity. A widespread destruction dated numismatically to A.D. 616 can very plausibly be attributed to an otherwise unattested Persian attack by drawing upon broader historical circumstances of the period. On the other hand, the author readily admits that it is impossible to draw conclusions about the size of the city's Late Antique population. Likewise, the political interrelationships of the scattered ninth and tenth century settlements must remain uncertain due to the inconclusive nature of the evidence.

A technical criticism is the extreme reduction of the site plans: what are on a larger scale closely set contours become black masses; numbered locations are often difficult to read.

The book is a most welcome addition to the carefully planned series, the Archaeological Exploration of Sardis. As Reports and Monographs continue to appear, some of Mr. Foss' interpretations may have to be revised, but given his already objective and immensely fair approach to the evidence, changes will most likely be few.

Earlier Monographs in the Sardis series are as follows:

1. George E. Bates, Byzantine Coins (1971).
2. John Griffiths Pedley, Ancient Literary Sources (1972).
3. Roberto Gusmani, Neue epichorische Schriftzeugnisse aus Sardis (1975).

GKS

B I B L I O G R A P H Y

Eleazar Birnbaum, "The Ottomans and Chagatay Literature: An Early 16th Century Manuscript of Navā'ī's Dīvān in Ottoman Orthography" Central Asiatic Journal 20 (1976) 157-190.

Walter B. Denny, "Blue-and-White Islamic Pottery on Chinese Themes" Boston Museum Bulletin 72 (1974) 76-99.

_____, The Image and the Word: Islamic Painting and Calligraphy (Springfield 1976). Catalog of an exhibition at the Museum of Fine Arts, Springfield, Massachusetts, Feb. 29 to April 11, 1976.

Heath W. Lowry, "Trabzon's Yeni Cuma Camii (New Friday Mosque): Why Is it Called What it Is?" Boğaziçi University Journal 3 (1975) 91-112 (with Turkish translation).

Kemal H. Karpat, The Gecekondu, Rural Migration and Urbanization (Cambridge University Press: 1976).

James Morganstern, "The Church at Dereagzı: Its Date and Its Place in the History of Byzantine Architecture" Actes du XIVE Congrès International des Études Byzantines (Bucharest, 1971), Vol. III (Bucharest 1976) 385-394.

Ergun Özbudun and Frank Tachau, "Social Change and Electoral Behavior in Turkey: Toward a 'Critical Realignment'?" International Journal of Middle East Studies 6, 4 (Oct. 1975).

Robert W. Olson, "The Esnaf and the Patrona Halil Rebellion of 1730: A Realignment in Ottoman Politics?" Journal of the Economic and Social History of the Orient 17, Part 3, pp. 329-344.

_____, The Siege of Mosul and Ottoman-Persian Relations 1718-1743: A Study of Rebellion in the Capital and War in the Provinces of the Ottoman Empire (Bloomington, Indiana 1975).

G. Kenneth Sams, "Beer in the City of Midas" Archaeology 30 (1977) 108-115.

The Chicago Hittite Dictionary will be published by the University of Chicago in eight to ten sections during the next decade, with the initial segment planned for late 1977. An NEH grant of \$219,822 will finance the project through its first three years. By then, the staff should have a complete card file of Hittite translations. The file, now with 500,000 cards, is 65% complete. The co-director of the dictionary is Hans G. Guterbock, Professor of Hittitology in the Oriental Institute of the University of Chicago. Heading the project with him is Harry Angier Hoffner, Jr., also on the faculty of the Oriental Institute. A further grant from the NEH will insure continuing work on The Chicago Assyrian Dictionary through 1979. In addition, a grammar of Amorite, based on names transcribed into Akkadian, is currently being compiled by Ignace Gelb, while Chicago is also studying the feasibility of a dictionary of the Demotic language.

M E M B E R I N S T I T U T I O N S O F A R I T

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Archaeological Institute of America, with
Bryn Mawr College University of Missouri
University of Cincinnati
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