

The American Research Institute in Turkey NEWSLETTER

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Editor: Linda Darling

1155 East 58th Street
Chicago, IL 60637
(312) 702-8297



A Letter from the President

At the Annual Meeting of Delegates and Directors in January 1988 I took over the presidency of ARIT from Richard Chambers, whose term was marked by creative action to strengthen ARIT on all fronts. We owe him a warm vote of thanks for his imaginative leadership and his careful nurturing of the financial strength of ARIT. It is good to report that Frank Tachau is continuing as Treasurer and Robert Dankoff as secretary, while Sinasi Tekin has been elected Vice-President and Richard Chambers, in his capacity as Immediate Past President, is still guiding and advising his successor.

ARIT's presidents have come from the fields of Ottoman studies, Hittitology, history of art and architecture, and Turkish language and history. With my election, Anatolian archaeology takes its place in this array. My concerns with ARIT have mostly been channeled via our branch in Ankara, which I have watched as it grew from its incipient stages to the present splendid

center of study and activity under Dr. Toni Cross. ARIT-Ankara is the heart of our archaeological operation, centrally located to the many excavators in Turkey. On May 26 an ARIT mini-symposium was held at Ankara with the participation of all U.S. and Canadian excavation directors, a joyous occasion of shared results, projects and ideas.

I shall soon be visiting ARIT-Istanbul and Dr. Tony Greenwood. I count on meeting with many of the Friends of ARIT in Turkey, whose support and enthusiasm are exemplary.

One of my principal aims in the coming year is the expansion of the institutional base of ARIT in North America and the building up of the North American Friends of ARIT. I urge the members, fellows and friends of ARIT who read this Newsletter to send me their recommendations and suggestions as well as support. I trust that they will recruit members from among their colleagues and friends, renew their own memberships, and consider organizing an occasional local ARIT meeting. News of activities and publications should be sent to the Newsletter.

North American Friends of ARIT

The first "event" sponsored by the North American Friends of ARIT was held at the Hirshhorn Museum in Washington, D.C., on April 26 and proved to be a delightful evening. Dr. Zeynep Çelik of the Graduate School of Architecture, Planning and Preservation at Columbia University presented an illustrated lecture entitled "The Ottoman Empire in World Fairs." Dr. Çelik, a former ARIT Fellow, carried out the research for her presentation under ARIT auspices in 1986. She had previously received an ARIT grant for her dissertation research, "Transformations in Istanbul: 1840-1912". The warm Washington weather permitted the reception that followed the lecture to take place in the courtyard of the museum. The event was attended by over 150 people, some who are already Friends of ARIT and some who will soon, we hope, become Friends. ARIT would like to thank the following for their contributions to the success of the evening: Suzanne and Daniel Newberry, Mary Ellen Lane, Lois Noack, Ann Gunter, the American Friends of Turkey, the Council of American Overseas Research Centers, and the Smithsonian Institution.

New members of the North American Friends of ARIT since Newsletter #6:

Donors

Robert L. Alexander	James Morganstern
L. Carl Brown	Nancy S. Pyle
Halil İnalıcık	Priscilla P. Soucek
Thomas F. Mathews	Mr. & Mrs. Lawrence
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Ian R. Manners	Sally L. Taylor
Justin McCarthy	Frederick van Doorninck, Jr.
Barbara McLaughlin	Bonna Wescoat

Reports from ARIT Fellows

This issue of the ARIT Newsletter contains research reports from recent Fellows whose work lay outside the libraries and archives of Istanbul. The diversity among ARIT Fellows is reflected in the variety of scholarly fields and research techniques represented in these reports.

PATRICIA STECCONE went to Turkey in 1986 from Johns Hopkins University, where she was a graduate student in Classics. Her research involved examination of the architectural ornamentation of Roman buildings in Anatolia.

"During the fall of 1986 I traveled to Turkey to study the architecture of certain Roman monuments to be included as comparanda in my doctoral thesis on the typology and chronology of Roman mouldings from Athens and Attica. I have undertaken this study in order to clarify the chronological sequence of building projects in the eastern empire....

"Of greatest importance to my thesis are monuments located in Ephesos and Pergamon. At Ephesos I studied and examined the architecture of the Library of Celsus and the Gate of Augustus as comparanda for Hadrian's Library and the Augustan Gate in the Roman Agora, both of which are located in Athens. Ephesos also contains the beautiful temple of Hadrian and the temple of Domitian. These two structures provided me with valuable insight into the Roman distribution and placement of architectural ornamentation among certain building types.

"At Pergamon I studied and examined the Hadrianic temple of Zeus Asklepios as comparanda for the tholos in the Athenian Agora which was remodelled during the Hadrianic period. I also examined the guilloche mouldings built into the walls of the 'Red Hall' in Pergamon as possible comparanda for the repair and reworking of some of the mouldings on the Erechtheion in Athens. Both Augustus and Hadrian have been credited with these repairs. The photographs and drawings which I made of particular mouldings in Pergamon and of those which I examined on the temple of Roma and Augustus in Ankara may shed further light on the actual date for the Roman work undertaken on the Erechtheion.

"I also visited sites located on Turkey's southern coast. I traveled to Aspendos to examine the theater and its well preserved

stage front, richly ornamented with a multitude of mouldings. The Roman theater at Perge similarly provided useful ornamental comparanda and the Roman Agora at Side further contained an array of decorated blocks for evaluation.

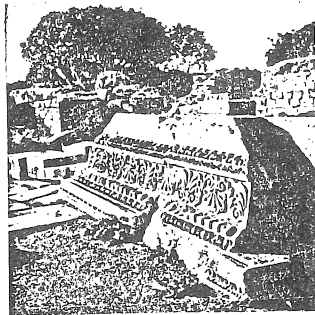
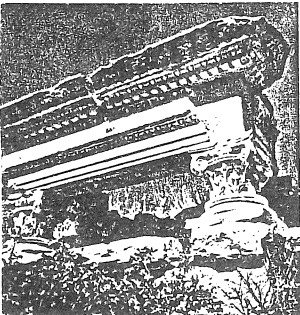
"The assistance and kindness of the numerous museum and site directors, along with that offered by the directors and secretaries of ARIT's research facilities in Istanbul and Ankara greatly aided my research and I am deeply indebted to them all. Through their assistance and my observations, I can now begin to piece together the chronology of Roman architectural projects in the East and show its unique stylistic and decorative contributions to the entire Roman empire."

MARK CRINSON, a PhD candidate in Art History at the University of Pennsylvania, was a 1986 ARIT Fellow. He studied the Crimean Memorial Church in Istanbul as part of his dissertation on Victorian architects in the Near East.

"The Crimean Memorial Church (1864-1868) stands in a cramped plot a little way downhill from the İstiklal Caddesi in Pera. It is unused, for the most part deconsecrated and in an increasingly poor condition due to the effects of dry rot, spalling masonry, the selling-off of fittings, and the vandalization of its stained glass. My research in Istanbul centered on this building and was augmented by church and consular records, personal papers of the Anglican community in Istanbul, and published sources in Istanbul libraries. An unexpected part of my work was the investigation of other important buildings of the nineteenth-century British community in Istanbul....

"The Crimean church is distinguished from these buildings by the degree to which overt symbolic intentions shaped most aspects of its design and early history. This was the result of a three-fold program. Firstly, there were the aims of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel who originally proposed the erection of the church, who directed the competition for a suitable design, installed and paid for the clergy, and who were to use the building as a center for their...work in Istanbul. Secondly there was the need to accommodate the British colony who were rapidly outgrowing the scarce (and largely restricted to the diplomatic service) provisions at the Embassy chapel as their numbers were swollen by British contractors, sailors, engineers and bankers during and after the Crimean War. Lastly the church was intended to memorialize the British dead of that war, a conflict that was seen as marking the beginning of a happy alliance between the British and the Ottomans.

"William Burges's polychromatic Italian Gothic design was originally chosen to fulfill this program, but after rising inflation (a severe problem when estimating costs in Istanbul during this period) had caused successive revisions and reductions, George Edmund Street was brought in to build a less elaborate version of his second-placed French Gothic design. By contrast with the open public debate about the possible interpretations of the style of these Crimean designs,



Classical Mouldings

the chapel at Tarabya (1882) was built in virtual silence, its architect W. H. Lynn was a regular employee of the then ambassador, the Marquis of Dufferin and Ava, and the style a homely half-timbered Gothic suitable for its almost private function. The funding of the Crimean church also contrasts with that for the church across the Bosphorus at Moda which, with its chaplain, was completely paid for by the British community in that suburb.

"My research enabled me to clarify the complexity concerning the choice of a site for the Crimean church. The original site, given as a gift by the Sultan in the spring of 1857, was midway down the İstiklal Caddesi (where the present Galatasaray Lisesi stands) close by the British Embassy. This was rejected by the community as too far from where they lived....It was also rejected by Burges, who visited Istanbul in the summer of 1857, as too cramped and shut in by other buildings. When a new site, approved by Burges, was found on the slope towards Tophane the proprietors of the land quickly raised their price and so two other sites, in the cemetery at Üsküdar and in the grounds of the Embassy, were considered. By March 1858, however, the Sultan had purchased the more expensive site and it is there, beside the Hacı Mimi Celebi Cami, that the church now stands...."



Anatolian Shepherd

M. NAZIF SHAHRANI is an anthropologist at the University of California at Los Angeles. His 1986 ARIT grant funded a portion of his study of the Kirghiz refugees from Afghanistan who have been resettled in Turkey.

"It is with particular pleasure, and a sense of satisfaction, that I report the successful completion of my field research among the Afghan Kirghiz refugees who are

living in two temporary camps in the village of Karagündüz, Van and in the Afatevleri district at the edge of the city of Malatya....

"The single most important objective of this research project was to conduct a household demographic and economic survey of the Kirghiz community in order to obtain base data for the long term study of the processes of their social, economic and political adaptation in their new, and radically different, ecological and socioeconomic environment. I was able to complete the survey of all 301 oey (ev) units (203 in Karagündüz and 98 in Malatya). A preliminary analysis of the survey data points to a number of important trends in their adaptation efforts:

"1. A significant rise in the birth rate, and a much lower rate of infant mortality, has resulted in a very rapid rate of population increase. Upon their arrival in Turkey in 1982 the Kirghiz comprised 287 oey (family/households) numbering 1,129 persons. There are now 301 oey units and 1,348 people in the community. This figure shows a total increase of about 19.4% over the last four years. The magnitude of the population increase, due to a higher rate of survival of infants born during the four year period of their refugee life in Turkey, becomes even more apparent when one compares the number of surviving children born in Turkey with those born during the four years of Kirghiz refugee life in Pakistan, and the last four years of their stay in the high altitude Pamir valleys of Afghanistan before the Communist coup of 1978....The reasons for this very rapid population growth are many and beyond the scope of this report.

"2. More than 280 Kirghiz children, and some young adults, both boys and girls, are in schools. Among them is a group of eight students, who started school in Pakistan, who entered a high school with boarding facilities this Autumn in the city of Van. Close to 30 Kirghiz youth of military age have been drafted and are currently serving in the Turkish armed forces. In addition, most of the adult males, and some females, between the ages of 20 and 50 have completed adult literacy courses, and many of them are able to read modern Turkish, however haltingly. All of these developments are likely to have significant consequences on the structure of social, economic and political relations among the Kirghiz.

"3. The fact that all Kirghiz households, with the exception of the Kirghiz Khan (chief) and his sister, who are considered wealthy, receive the same amount of monthly cash allowances and other benefits, has created a new sense of economic equality within the community and a general sense of 'freedom' from dependence on the wealthier members of the community, which was so characteristic of the highly stratified Kirghiz society in Afghanistan. While the assistance given to them by the UNHCR, Turkish government and a few private organizations meets the basic needs of most families, many Kirghiz households have begun, some very successfully, to take advantage of other economic opportunities in Turkey. For example, 70 households have bought sheep and goats from neighboring Turkish villagers and together own a total of some 700 animals. About 30 households have cows and a number of them are earning some cash from the sale of milk products within the community. Several

men are working as shepherds in distant Turkish villages to earn extra cash. In both Kirghiz communities several families have opened small shops selling general goods in high demand within their own community, much of which are sold on credit. In Malatya, almost 90% of the families with adult males have members who work daily as porters, construction workers or farm workers in or around the city of Malatya. More than 50% of the households in Karagündüz have sent at least one adult male member to work for several months each year in Malatya and other cities as far away as İzmir, İstanbul, Rize and Adana to supplement their meager monthly refugee allowances of 6000 TL per adult and 3000 TL per child less than 8 years of age. In Karagunduz, women have contributed to the family income by making traditional Kirghiz woven and felt crafts, which are bought by some foreign tourists but largely by the Van and Environs Development Foundation, a private charitable organization which runs a shop in the city of Van, selling Kirghiz goods. Differences in the availability of workers, as well as household strategies for making use of economic opportunities, are beginning to result in a new structure of economic differentiations among the Kirghiz, which will undoubtedly affect the long term socio-economic arrangements within the community.

"4. The critical significance of the role of the Kirghiz Khan, Haji Rahmanqul Kutlu, in managing Kirghiz relations with the outside forces, including Turkish state authorities, appears to have remained unchanged. However, important changes in the economic basis of his personal power due to changes in the political economy of the community have to some degree affected the nature of his leadership in the management of social relations within the community.

"5. Finally, the construction of about 220 housing units, utilities, and public buildings (school, mosque, etc.) in Altındere, the site of the permanent Kirghiz village about 15 km. west of the city of Erçis in Van, is complete, while another 100 units are near completion. Turkish government authorities were planning to move those living in Karagündüz to Altındere either this Fall or early in the Spring of 1987. Those in Malatya will be moved upon completion of the remainder of the housing units during the Fall of 1987. At the time of their move to Altındere the Afghan Kirghiz will be given identical houses, an equal number of animals, and access to some 35,000 acres of pasture lands to start a new herding economy. They will not receive any further cash allowances. It is their long term adaptation to these new conditions which I hope to be able to study, with the help of the household demographic and economic survey data base collected this summer, at various intervals during the decades to come."

"The proposed research will deal with the modern history and structure of the Jewish community of İstanbul, with particular emphasis on changing content and boundaries of identity. Among the criteria and determinants of identity, we have of course those moral and religious values derived from the Jewish religion and distinctively Jewish patterns of observance and custom. In these terms, the Jewish community presents a relatively undifferentiated character to the rest of Turkish society. Yet, the community is complex in character and composition, with differences in behavior and status related to occupation, place of residence, level of education (secular even more than religious), language (how as well as what), and the nature and density of interaction with the non-Jewish environment. These criteria, which are related to a larger process of modernization affecting Jews and non-Jews alike, have come to constitute an index of Jewish emancipation from older ways and an older status and of a continuing process of social ascent.

"Any attempt, then, to understand the character of the group and its relations to the outside must begin by tracing its history in the modern period, including that personal history of members and member families that is overlooked in those conventional histories that have "more important" matters to deal with. This is not a simple matter in a city where multiple fires (this was largely at one time a city of wooden dwellings) have destroyed large parts of the archives of the Grand Rabbinate and of synagogue records. One must work with those materials that have survived, hence spotty evidence, and few of these go back before the beginning of the century. Fortunately, we do have marriage registrations, which typically furnish information on age of the couple, place of residence, occupation of parents and groom, and the declared value of the dowry. These entries are immensely valuable for the information they provide on social networks within the large Jewish community, changing patterns of residence and occupation, distribution of wealth, and the demographics of marriage in changing economic circumstances....

"The most productive research strategy, however, has been to create new data by intensive interviews of members of the community, many of them at a stage of their lives where they can look back over much of the modern, national period. This has made it possible to reconstitute family trajectories over three generations and relate these to the criteria specified above: residence and associated style of life, economic strategy and occupational change, with links to the large economic and political transformation of the country; matrimonial and educational strategy; migration and emigration. My choice of subjects for these interviews has necessarily been opportunistic: the older members of the community, for example, have not all been able to converse for extended periods....Even so, I have tried as much as possible to get a wide distribution by social and income status and by occupation. In particular, I have made a point to interview people of economic power and influence, journalists and members of the intellectual and political leadership. These are interesting not only for their own lives but what they tell about their sense of the community as a whole and its relations with the larger society.

RIVA KASTORYANO is a sociologist pursuing a long-term research project on the Jewish community in İstanbul. While at Harvard University she was awarded a grant from ARIT for a part of this project. Her research, performed in 1987, combines interviews and archival studies. The following is excerpted from a lengthy interim report she submitted.

"At the same time, I have made a point of talking to people at the other end of the social scale. I have been helped in this regard by Matan Beseder, the institution charged with helping the poorest members of the community. Again these interviews tell us not only about the people concerned, but about the character and values of the larger group and their realization in practice...."

IRENE MARKOFF, a recent PhD in ethnomusicology at the University of Washington and the 1987 Istanbul Friends of ARIT Fellow, spent her research time investigating Turkish Uzun Hava folk melodies. She worked among record collections in Istanbul and Ankara and interviewed a number of ethnomusicologists and musicians.



Folk Musician

"As I had been successful in securing research clearance from Turkish authorities before arriving in Turkey, the director of Istanbul University's Conservatory of Music made it possible for me to begin work almost immediately with the Conservatory's collection of old 78 discs that had been collected over 50 years ago by a team of composers, folklorists, and musicologists recruited by the old Istanbul Municipal Conservatory of Music. Since the collection had not yet been organized, I worked in collaboration with a young scholar and lecturer from Istanbul Technical University's Conservatory for Traditional Turkish Music to sort through the materials, catalogue them, and identify those items that lacked data concerning names of performers, names of musical selections, and identification of instruments, if used. Following the organization process, the Turkish scholar, Süleyman Şenel, and I listened to each disc and selected over 100 recordings that would be suitable for my project...."

"In Istanbul, I was also able to interview the following scholars and musicians whose suggestions contributed to a broadening of the overall dimensions of my project: Nida Tüfekçi and Yücel Pasmakçı (Istanbul Technical University's Conservatory for Traditional Turkish Music); Adnan Saygun (composer and professor of Ethnomusicology); Adnan Ataman (radio artist and conductor of the Folk Music Ensemble affiliated with Istanbul University's Conservatory of Music); Arif Sağ (radio and recording artist); Ali Ekber Çiçek (radio and recording artist).

"Although I had planned to work in the archives of the Ankara State Conservatory of Music, I was persuaded to abandon that idea due to the lack of organization of discs in that facility. Instead, I received permission from Turkish Radio and Television headquarters in Ankara to work in the archives of TRT's Music Bureau where there are many reel-to-reel taped copies of old 78 discs from Ankara Conservatory's archives as well as other more recent recordings that fit into the scope of my project. There, with the help of Mansur Kayman, an ethnomusicologist who is in charge of folk music holdings, I

was able to select and make copies of over 200 musical examples. While in Ankara, I was also able to interview the following musicians and scholars: Mehmet Ozbek (folk literature specialist, former radio artist, and presently conductor of Turkey's first State Folk Music Ensemble); Yasar Doruk (ethnomusicologist and administrator, Ministry of Culture and Tourism); Coskun Gula (folk musician, teacher, and consultant for Ankara Radio folk music programming); Mustafa Ozgul (Ankara Radio musician and conductor of the popular weekly folk music program, Yurttan Sesler), and other radio and regional musicians residing in Ankara.

"In addition to the above-mentioned activities, I was also fortunate in being able to locate many books, articles, musical notations, records, and cassette tapes that will all contribute to the continuation of my project from the research stage to that of musical and textual analyses, and finally, to the transformation of data into a solid article or monograph.

"I would like to take this opportunity to express my gratitude to the Istanbul Friends of ARIT for enabling me to investigate a topic that has not yet been researched in depth by Turkish or other scholars...."

1988-89 Research Fellows

- Toni M. Cross, Resident Fellow,
ARIT-Ankara
"The Temple of Rome and Augustus"
- Linda Darling, University of Chicago
"Continuity and Change in Ottoman Fiscal Organization and Procedure during the Seventeenth Century"
- Antony Greenwood, Resident Fellow,
ARIT-Istanbul
"The Provisioning of Istanbul"
- Jane Hathaway, Princeton University
"Egypt's Mamluk Emirs in the Ottoman System, 1600-1750"*
- Ahmet Karamustafa, Washington University,
St. Louis
"Sources of Turkish Mystical Literature: Critical Edition and Analysis of 'Asik 'Ali Pasa's Garibname"
- Lynne Lohfeld, University of Connecticut
"Household Response to Acute Respiratory Infections (ARIs) and Diarrheas in Children Living in Low-Income Urban Settlements (Gecekodu) in Turkey"
- Nancy Micklewright, University of Michigan
(Istanbul Friends of ARIT Fellow)
"Images of Nineteenth Century Istanbul: Photographs and Paintings"
- Ariel Salzmann, Columbia University
"An Ottoman Proto-Industry? Mohair Manufacturing in the Sancak of Ankara, 1700-1850"
- Elizabeth Simpson, Metropolitan Museum of Art
"Proposal for Research and Reconstruction Drawing of 10 Pieces of Wooden Furniture from Gordion"
- Pamela Webb, Bryn Mawr College
"Figural Architectural Sculpture on Buildings in the Hellenistic Period"
- Fariba Zarinebaf-Shahr, University of Chicago
"Tabriz under the Ottomans: Administration and Economic Conditions during the 17th and 18th Centuries"

* Fellow without Stipend

ARIT/BU Language Program

The summer language program at Bosphorus University provides the equivalent of one full year course in advanced Turkish, emphasizing the spoken language. Now over six years old, the program has come to be generally recognized as an essential part of the training of all serious students of Turkish in American universities. ARIT handles admission to the program, evaluation, and the award of fellowships. The 1987 Fellows have reported on the academic program and student life in the following terms.

"My experience as an ARIT fellow this past summer was exceptionally rewarding and valuable, both for the Turkish language proficiency I achieved and for the incomparable sensation of being in Istanbul for the entire summer....The academic program itself was among the very best language programs in which I've participated....Everyone involved in administering the summer program deserves the highest praise, from the dormitory assistants to the academic director to the teaching staff....I would unhesitatingly recommend this program to anyone, and I hope the program as such endures with the same high quality that I experienced."

"Academics--overall I think the language program at Bosphorus University is very strong. I know that my skills particularly in speaking were tremendously improved at the conclusion of the summer. The course seems particularly designed to allow students enough flexibility to pursue their own interests in Turkish language and culture and correct their own individual weaknesses....An extremely positive aspect of the course is the quality, experience and attitude of the instructors."



Summer Program Teacher

"Without a doubt the greatest asset of the program is the caliber of the instructors. The teachers were not only adept at presenting their materials, but they were also unusually gifted at being able to gauge the comprehension of the class and adjust their presentation accordingly....In addition, the instructors were lively and enthusiastic in their daily presentation, and this enhanced the effectiveness of the program. Outside of class the instructors were also helpful and easily accessible. This was especially true of the teaching assistants. The assistants deserve much praise for their aid and encouragement outside of class on a daily basis."



Class Presentation

"Living conditions at the university--in general, all facilities provided were more than adequate. Dorms were clean and sufficiently furnished. Water and electricity were surprisingly never a problem. Meals provided at the dining hall were tasty and well prepared. Services provided by the campus bank, post office, swimming pool, snack bars, and tea house were all good. Of special noteworthiness is the friendliness and extreme willingness of the live-in Turkish assistants to do everything they could to help and assist the students with any kind of problem.

"Travel opportunities outside Istanbul before the start of the academic program and during Kurban Bayram improved not only our Turkish and awareness of being yabancı, it introduced us to some really beautiful places and people....We were grateful for the air-conditioned mini-vans made available for some of the group excursions such as a traditional Turkish music concert and a visit to the Suleymaniye library; another favorite was the trip up the Bosphorus on a private boat. On the university campus itself the art-music students put on an entertaining spectacle of music and dance, while guest lecturers spoke on sundry topics that sparked many a lively discussion in the dorm later on. We also watched several recently cut Turkish movies on the gay evi television....For the athletically inclined, tennis courts and an Olympic length pool were available."

"Despite the packed schedule of classes, we had enough free time to spend exploring the city, contacting scholars in our fields of research, and learning about the nuts and bolts of living in Istanbul and pursuing research there. Our weekends were also free for travel, and I was able to visit Edirne and Bursa, capitals of the Ottoman state before the conquest of Constantinople, as well as classical Greek and Roman sites along the coasts of the Marmara and Aegean Seas. In the city itself, I was able to see for myself stunning examples of Byzantine and Ottoman architecture and art which had been nothing more than two-dimensional slides the semester before. Seeing them from all angles and in their urban setting provided a number of new perspectives on my work in intellectual history of the Ottoman Empire.

"In terms of language, my skills improved tremendously to the point of high aural comprehension and reasonable ability to express myself and handle the transactions of

everyday life. This will be a tremendous help when the time comes--inshallah--to live in Istanbul for a year or so to work on my dissertation. In terms of cultural understanding, the summer was also very beneficial in two ways. The first was simply in learning the etiquette of both professional and social settings. The second was in falling in love with Turkey and the people there who were so gracious and helpful....

"Despite the heat wave, despite being terribly homesick for the first time in my travels, despite the drudgery which is inevitable in learning languages, this summer was an exciting educational experience and an immersion in culture and language which could hardly be improved upon. This could only have been possible with the high degree of administrative excellence and academic enthusiasm which the staff and teachers of the program provided."

1988 ARIT/BU PROGRAM FELLOWS

- Frederick Anscombe, Princeton University
- Timothy Baldwin, University of Chicago
- Elizabeth Bergman, University of Michigan
- John Crofoot, University of Michigan
- Michael Doran, Princeton University
- Mine Ener, University of Michigan
- Suzan Ezdinli, Rutgers University
- Panayotis Gavras, Princeton University
- Craig Hansen, University of Texas
- Michael Hickok, University of Michigan
- Jennifer Johanson, University of Utah
- Brian Johnson, University of Washington
- Karen Leal, Harvard University
- Suzanne Mowatt, University of Washington

News from the Branches

ISTANBUL

January in Istanbul was highlighted by the annual banquet of the Istanbul Friends of ARIT, which was held at the new Ramada Hotel in Lâleli. Over 100 guests marked the achievements of ARIT in the past year and enjoyed a "kanto" music-hall performance by Nurhan Damcıoğlu.

In the past few months the Istanbul branch facilities were enhanced by donations of new livingroom furniture and office desks and by the purchase of an IBM PS2 computer, the funds for which were donated by the Istanbul Friends. This year the Friends also made substantial contributions toward the travel of the Ankara Branch Director to ARIT's annual meeting, the Turkish Fellowship Program, the Istanbul Friends of ARIT Fellowship, and branch library acquisitions.

The Istanbul Friends were privileged this year to be given a private concert in the historic setting of the fortress of Rumeli Hisari by the Mehter Band, the military band of the famed Janissary Corps. Professor Ahmet Yurur, Chairman of the Department of Ethnomusicology at Hacettepe University, spoke about the history of the Mehterhane, the music itself, and the authentic instruments used by the Band. Events planned for the spring include a visit to Trabzon and Sumela Monastery guided by Dr. Suzanne Trinkka and a tour to Bulgaria led by Dr. Bruce McGowan. The Bulgarian tour is a

first for the Friends and will include visits to the restored 19th century village of Kotel, the Old Town of Plovdiv, and the medieval fortress of Trnovo as well as performances of traditional music and dance.

The achievement of this past winter was the successful defense of his doctoral dissertation, with honors, by Antony Greenwood, Istanbul Branch Director. The PhD degree will be awarded by The University of Chicago later this year. Congratulations, Tony!

ARIT-Istanbul
Serencebey Yokuşu 61-63/10-11
Beşiktaş, İstanbul, Turkey
Tel. 011-90-1-161-4019

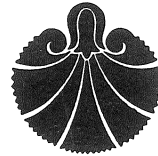
ANKARA

The Ankara Branch Director, Dr. Toni M. Cross, attended the annual meeting of ARIT's Board of Directors and Delegates in January 1988. Her report highlighted the pivotal role of the Ankara Friends of ARIT in improving the facilities and services of the branch. In her words, the support of the Friends "really changes what we can do dramatically--in fact, I don't know what we would do without them." Recent gifts of the Friends to the Ankara Branch include a computer desk, two slide projectors and a screen, chairs for the meeting room and library, and contributions toward library acquisitions, the Director's travel to the annual meeting, and the rent of the second floor apartment.

The Branch's busy winter schedule was prefaced by a November trip to Antalya for the Friends. Other events included a showing of the Süleyman the Magnificent video and what has become the annual "Copper, Rug and Kilim Show and Tell." Nazif Shahrani, a 1986 ARIT Fellow whose report appears elsewhere in this Newsletter, showed a video he has made concerning the Kirghiz refugees from Afghanistan now settled near Van. The seminar series covered the following topics: "Pre-Classical Anatolia," "The Greek and Roman City," "The Turkization of Anatolia," "Seljuk Art and Architecture," and "Modern Turkish Literature." A special treat was a tour of the Ministry of Tourism's exhibition, Turkish Handwoven Carpets, guided by the exhibit's creator, folklore specialist Guran Erbek.

Branch Director Toni Cross has recently been appointed Administrator of a newly formed Committee for the Conservation and Preservation of the Temple of Rome and Augustus in Ankara. Some of the Ankara Friends are closely involved in raising funds for the examination of this famous monument and the determination of what should be done to save it from deterioration. On April 17 a special program was held at the Temple itself to inaugurate the project. Speakers on the program were: Conservator Pamela French, pollution damage to the monument; Dr. Emine Caner, METU, microclimatic study; Emre Madran, photogrammetric survey; Kemal Söyer, Department of Antiquities and Museums; and a representative from the architectural firm Promim, which will construct a shelter over the Temple free of charge.

ARIT-Ankara
Iran Caddesi 29/A, Gazi Osman Paşa
Ankara, Turkey
Tel. 011-90-4-126-9700



Oriental Institute, 1155 East 58th Street, Chicago, IL 60637

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