

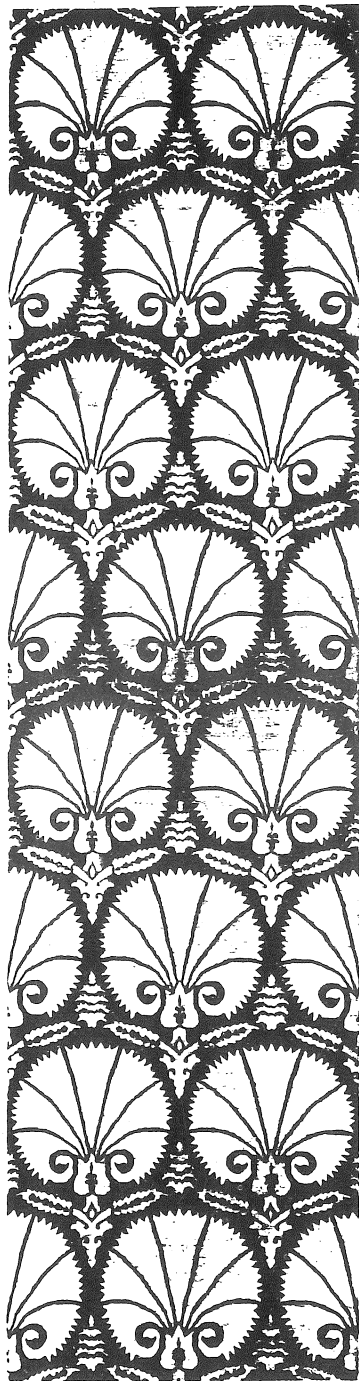
The American Research Institute in Turkey NEWSLETTER

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and Friends of the Institute

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A Letter from the Secretary

Serving as Secretary of ARIT involves relatively little work on my part, but it does give me the opportunity to observe at rather close hand the workings of an extraordinarily dedicated group of people both here and in Turkey, all of whom are selfless in their contributions to the Institute: President Machteld Mellink, whose energy never ceases to amaze me; Charlene Longnecker, who so ably manages the North American office with the assistance of Ellen Kohler; Linda Darling, who keeps the ARIT Newsletter alive (despite the rigors attendant on her first year of teaching); Cornell Fleischer, overseer and orchestrator (with Ahmet Karamustafa) of the lively summer program in Turkish at Bosphorus University; Tony Greenwood in Istanbul and Toni Cross in Ankara (and their spouses), each a faithful defender of the ARIT turf and interests. To these one must add the three organizations of ARIT Friends (North America, Istanbul, Ankara) and their remarkably generous private support, the Dernek and its central role in the operations of the Institute in Turkey, and the Delegates and Directors who represent ARIT on this continent. In Turkey, ARIT is held in high regard by both Turkish scholars and North Americans resident there. The Institute also enjoys a high level of cooperation and good will from the U.S. and Canadian delegations. All understand, and appreciate, that ARIT exists as a private organization, dependent from year to year on federal, institutional, and private support, but above all on its most valued resource--its people.

Summer is always an active time for research in Turkey, and the coming one should prove to be no exception. Archives in Istanbul and Ankara can expect to play host to North American historians, political scientists and others for whom the vast collections of documents are precious sources. Their numbers may even see a considerable increase because of new policies concerning access to archival materials. Archaeologists and other field workers from this continent will also be on the move, to Troy, Sardis, Elmali, Anamur, Gordion, the Tigris valley, and Uluburun. Several (including ARIT's President and Secretary) will take part in the annual "Mini-Symposium" on North American archaeological work in Turkey, sponsored by the Ankara Friends of ARIT, taking place May 31. Whether archaeologist, historian, or social scientist, most of those pursuing research in Turkey will have an affiliation with ARIT as a common bond among them, thus making us a real community of scholars abroad. In their vision for ARIT, the founders in 1964 no doubt saw this as an objective of the Institute.

Ken Sams

Reports from ARIT Fellows

In this Newsletter we have research reports from some of ARIT's Fellows working in the field of archaeology. In contrast to researchers who sit in archives poring over manuscripts, archaeology Fellows get to travel the hills and towns of Turkey in search of their material.



GUILLERMO ALGAZE, a researcher at the University of Chicago's Oriental Institute, received the Istanbul Friends of ARIT Fellowship in partial support of his work on the ongoing Tigris-Euphrates Archaeological Reconnaissance Project. The following report was excerpted from a much longer project report covering the achievements of the 1989 season.

* * *

The Turkish Government has made the plains of southeastern Anatolia the focus of an ambitious long-term development program (the Güneydoğu Anadolu Projesi). An important cornerstone of that program is the construction of a series of dams on the principal waterways of the area to provide energy for industrial development and water for large-scale agricultural development projects. Whatever their economic merits, the Güneydoğu Anadolu Projesi plans...will result in the loss of important cultural information in areas of southeastern Anatolia that remain virtually unknown to archaeology. This spurred our effort to document the range of archaeological and historical sites to be destroyed or damaged by the new dams. To date two seasons of survey have been fielded, both under the sponsorship of the Smithsonian Institution in Washington, D.C., and the Center for Salvage and Investigation of Historical and Archaeological Finds (TEKDAM) of the Middle East Technical University in Ankara.

The objectives of our second season were determined by the need to expand coverage into areas not investigated in 1988 and were also oriented towards the elucidation of particular problems of interpretation raised by our previous research. For a preliminary report on the first season, see G. Algaze, "A New Frontier: First Results of the Tigris-Euphrates Archaeological Reconnaissance Project, 1988," *JNES* 48 (1989): 241-281. In each area we attempted to encompass within the boundaries of the survey a logical system of possible cultural interaction, one determined by natural geographical boundaries. When possible, therefore, our research covered both the terraces and valleys to be flooded near the rivers and adjacent areas up to the first significant rise in the contour line.

Equally important, a further project aim for 1989 was to assess the environmental constraints determining human settlement within the various regions covered by our survey and, moreover, to investigate how changes in the Late Pleistocene and Holocene geomorphology of the surveyed areas may bear on the reliability of our data....As in our initial season, our

emphasis in 1989 was the recovery of data rather than its analysis. Therefore only tentative impressions of the cultural and geomorphic sequences of the survey areas can be offered at this point.

During the course of 6 weeks of field work, a total of 130 mounds, flat occupations, or architectural ruins were recorded on the west bank of the Batman Su and the Tigris Basin up to Bismil. Apart from occasional Paleolithic flint scatters, the earliest occupation identified in this area was Demirci Tepe, an Aceramic Neolithic site named after an overlying modern hamlet. On account of its date and extent, this site is particularly noteworthy. [For further information on his discoveries, please contact Dr. Algaze.] The most intensive use of the Batman-Tigris survey area in antiquity took place in the Hellenistic and Roman periods...

East and north of the confluence between the Batman Su and the Tigris rises a heavily dissected plateau with few modern settlements...During the course of two weeks of fieldwork along the river and in the immediately overlying plateau, we recovered significant evidence for widespread open air sites and cave occupations of Paleolithic date.

Three days were devoted to surveying a small stretch of about 6 km of the east bank of the Bohtan Su that remained unfinished from 1988. Few sites were discovered here and the majority represent hamlets of Iron Age or Ottoman date. Two sites, however, deserve particular attention: Guzir Höyük and an unnamed site near Çiçekyurdu village. South of the confluence with the Bohtan Su, the Tigris flows in a deep gorge...Particularly noteworthy were two small huts of Ottoman date which attest to the function of the Tigris as a means of north-south communication.

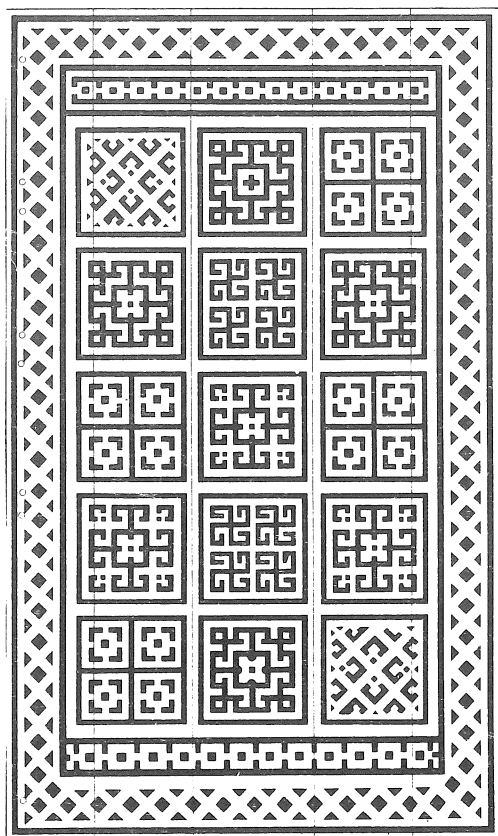
One of the issues raised by our 1988 work was that of the nature and extent of the defenses along the Tigris Basin, which in Late Antiquity constituted the border between the Romans and Byzantines to the west and the Sasanians to the east. The frontier, it seems, was marked by relatively large fortifications. Two of these were surveyed in our initial season, Çattepe at the confluence of the Tigris and the Bohtan Su and the much larger Hendek/Fenik complex some 14 km north of Cizre. In 1989 we were able to revisit briefly the Hendek/Fenik complex and clarify a number of features which had been obscured by plant growth at the time of our previous visit.

More than 32,000 hectares of land in the plains southeast of Cizre and south of the Cudi Mountains are scheduled for intensive agricultural development based on irrigation water from the Cizre Dam and the Nerdus Çay. Research here was initiated in 1988 and was completed in 1989 during two weeks of combined archaeological and geomorphological research. Eighteen of the larger multiperiod mounds of the Cizre-Silopi plain were recorded in our initial season. In 1989 we concentrated instead on the smaller occupations. Particular attention was paid to the delineation of local socio-political arrangements by the

identification of satellite settlements in the immediate environs of the larger mounds. More than forty small sites were identified during the course of two weeks of fieldwork, both near previously known sites and elsewhere across the plain. Periods attested range from a single Late Neolithic site to numerous small Seljuk and Ottoman villages.

Six weeks were devoted to the archaeological survey of areas of the Euphrates Basin to be affected by the construction of the Karkamiş and Birecik Dams. More than a hundred archaeological sites, cemeteries, and, occasionally, ancient architectural ruins were discovered along the Euphrates in 1989.

The preliminary results outlined above fully substantiate the importance in antiquity of the areas affected by the forthcoming construction of new dams in southeastern Anatolia. There can be no doubt that important cultural information will be lost forever if not recovered now. During 1990 the Tigris-Euphrates Archaeological Reconnaissance Project intends to continue its survey coverage of remaining areas along the Tigris basin not yet explored in a systematic manner. These include the Garzan and Bitlis Su basins and the Tigris itself between the confluence with the Bohtan and the construction site of the Ilisu Dam. In addition, we expect to expand our geomorphic mapping efforts to the Batman, Garzan, and Bohtan Su basins. It is hoped that these surveys will be instrumental in the opening of the reservoir areas for further, more intensive archaeological research in the immediate future, possibly as part of an international archaeological salvage effort modeled on those already successfully conducted in Turkey in the Keban, Karakaya and Atatürk Dam areas.



E. Simpson, 1987

MICHAEL HORNUM, a doctoral candidate at Bryn Mawr College, received an ARIT Research Fellowship in 1989-90 for his project, "The Cult of Nemesis in Asia Minor." He reports on his research as follows.

In November and December 1989 I conducted research concerning the cult of the goddess Nemesis in Roman Anatolia. My work took me to the archaeological museums of Izmir, Seljuk-Ephesus, and Antalya. Having received permission to research at these museums from the Turkish Department of Antiquities, I traveled down the coast, hunting for published and unpublished items relating to Nemesis.

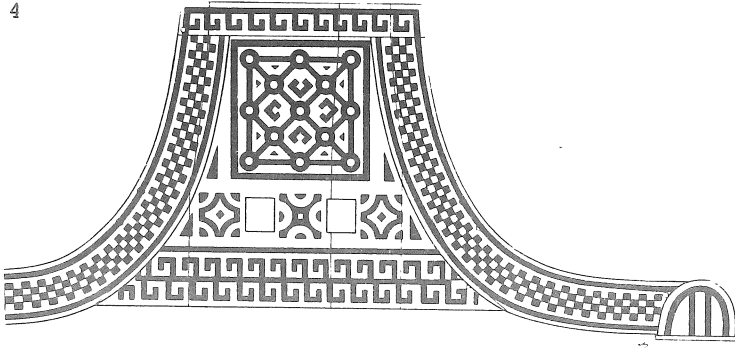
In Izmir, I initially had little success in locating any data. However, the archaeological staff at the museum was extremely helpful. With the assistance of the keeper of the sculpture collection and the resident numismatist, I was given access to the storage facilities at the new Izmir Archaeological Museum and those at the old museum in Basmane. I searched thoroughly the available evidence but was able to find only a single piece relating to Nemesis, a griffin carved upon the stele of a gladiator from Laodikea. Nonetheless, it was important for me to get a feel for the topography of ancient Smyrna, especially Mt. Pagus, where Nemesis once had a very important temple.

In Ephesus, I was again helped by the resident archaeologists at the museum in Seljuk. They allowed me time to examine closely the Nemesis statue on display... While staying in the vicinity of Ephesus, I also made a trip to Miletus in order to examine a Hellenistic inscription which was supposedly the earliest link between Nemesis and competitions, a major focus of my dissertation. Early publications of the inscription had read the name of Nemesis on the top preserved line but the photographs of the same inscription left little support for such a reading. I found, upon my examination of the inscription at the Miletus Museum, that it was in fact impossible to read Nemesis on the block in its present condition as well.

From Ephesus I went to Antalya. Along the way I stopped at the site of ancient Hierapolis where I knew that the local oracle of Apollo had mentioned Nemesis in two alphabetic oracular inscriptions. While I was unable to find these inscriptions, I did find further evidence in the theatre of the association of Nemesis with gladiatorial games in Roman Anatolia. The marble decoration of the stage building revealed not only stories from the lives of Apollo and Artemis but also, on one block, a representation of Nemesis. In addition, one doorway of the stage front bore two Nemesis figures carved upon its jambs.

At the Antalya Museum I was shown the three Nemesis statues from Perge which were on display and was allowed to photograph them in detail... From Antalya I also visited Side where I examined the Nemesis statue left in situ in the "Imperial Hall".

My work in Turkey has allowed me to become acquainted with Nemesis monuments of which I was previously without knowledge. It has added to the number of different iconographic types with which I have been able to associate Nemesis. It has also given further evidence of the close connection between the Roman games offered in so many Greek theatres and the worship of the goddess.



1990-91 Research Fellows

Byron D. Cannon, University of Utah (Honorary Fellow)

"Socio-Economic Implications of Evkaf Administration: The Evkaf Umum Müdürlüğü between 1925-1950"

Toni M. Cross, Resident Fellow, ARIT-Ankara
"The Temple of Rome and Augustus"

Carl W. Ernst, Pomona College

"Edition and Translation of Hawd al-Hayat, an Arabic Treatise on Yoga"

Fatma Müge Göçek, University of Michigan

"The Dhimmis and the Sharia: The Legal Recourse of Ottoman Religious Minorities to the Islamic Court of Galata in the Eighteenth Century"

Antony W. Greenwood, Resident Fellow, ARIT-Istanbul

"Food Provisioning and the Ottoman Economy"

Jane Hathaway, Princeton University

"Egypt's Mamluk Emirs in the Ottoman System, 1600-1754"

Beatrice F. Manz, Tufts University

:Cultural Loyalties and Ideology in Iran and Central Asia, 1409-1447"

Louise Marlow, Wellesley College

"Advice and History: A Study in Islamic Political Culture of the Thirteenth and Fourteenth Centuries"

Michael J. McCaffrey, University of Toronto

"Defection and Rebellion in Ottoman-Safavid Relations, 1501-1566"

Yvonne J. Seng, University of Chicago

"Collection of Market Prices from Istanbul Narh Records, 1513-1650"

Lucienne M. Thys-Şenocak, University of Pennsylvania

"Unfinished Business: The Yeni Valide Cami Complex, 1597-1663"

Kemal Adatepe, Istanbul University: Early Bronze Age Ceramics at Tepecik (Elaziğ)

Adnan Akçay, METU: The Future of Seasonal Manpower Use in the GAP and Çukurova Regions
Nur Akin, Istanbul Technical University: The Ottoman House in the Balkans

Metin Akkuş, Atatürk University, Erzurum: Nef'i of Erzurum: His Life, Art and Works, and a Critical Edition of His Turkish Divan

Necati Aksanyar, Hacettepe University: The Life and Works of Celal Nuri (İleri) and His Influence on the Transformations of the Republican Period

Serpil Bağcı, Hacettepe University: Analysis of the Miniatures of the Ahmedî Iskendername with Special Emphasis on the Iconography
Müren Beykan, Istanbul University: The Stage of the Side Theatre

Rüstem Bozer, Ankara University: Wooden Doors in Anatolian Turkish Art of the 12th-14th Centuries

Anmet Cihan, Istanbul University: Modernization and the Attitude of the Ottoman Ulema in the First Half of the 19th Century

Salim Cöhçe, İnönü University: The History of the Ghurs

Mehmet Çayırdağ, Vakıflar Müdürlüğü, Kayseri: A Hoard of 1444 Islamic Period Coins Found in Sinop and Now Exhibited in the City Museum

Inci Delemen, Istanbul University: Horse God Steles of Pamphylia

Neşe Erim, Istanbul University: The Erzurum Customs in the 18th Century

Temuçin Faik Ertan, Hacettepe University: The Kadro Movement

Ahmet Halaçoğlu, Fırat University: Turkish Immigration from Rumeli During the Balkan Wars (1912-1913)

Süleyman Hatipoğlu, Fırat University: The Turkish-French Conflict in the Passes of the Middle Taurus

Demet İrkli, METU: The Acoustics of Antique and Open-Air Theatres

Yeğhan Kahya, Istanbul Technical University: An Evaluation of the Physical, Chemical, and Mechanico-Technological Character of the Tiles Used in Byzantine Monuments

Esra Karabacak, Marmara University: A Study of the Turkish in an Interlinear Kuran Translation (931 Manisa Library)

Selim Karakişla, Boğaziçi University: A Political History of the Period of Abdülhamid the Second

Mübeccel Kiziltan, Boğaziçi University: The 'Forty Vezirs' Stories

Mihriban Özbaşaran, Istanbul University: The Importance of the Tülintepe Settlement in the Chalcolithic Architecture of East and Southeast Anatolia

Izzet Öztoprak, Ankara University: The 'Defense of Rights' Organizations

Turgut Saner, Istanbul Technical University: Defense Structures of the Late Antique Period in Anatolia (6th Century)

Nermin Şaman, Hacettepe University: The Architecture of the Hamidoğulları Beylik

Osman Uysal, Ankara University: The Architecture of the Germiyanogulları Beylik

Ahmet Yeşil, Hacettepe University: The First Organized Opposition Party in the Turkish Republic: The Progressive Republican Party

Ibrahim Yılmazçelik, Fırat University: Diyarbakir Sancak in the First Half of the 19th Century, 1790-1840 (Physical, Administrative and Socio-Economic Structure)

Turkish Fellows

The following awards were made in 1989 by the Dernek, ARIT's counterpart organization in Turkey.

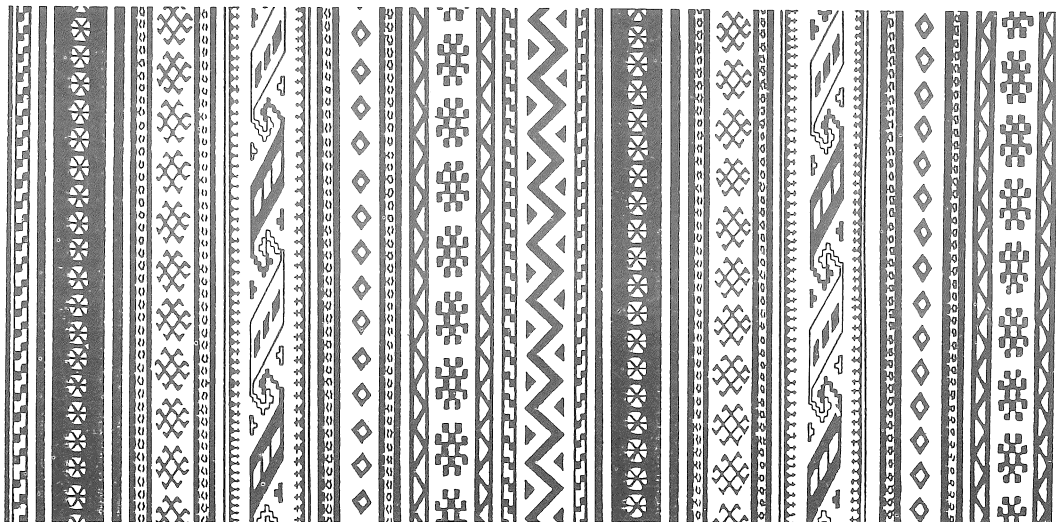
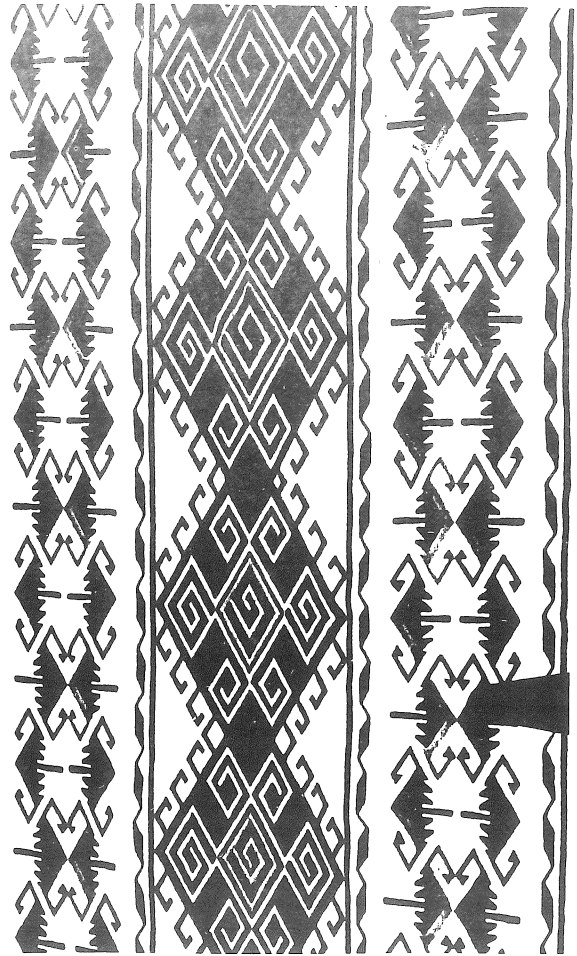
ARIT/BU Program

Once again this year, Boğaziçi University will host its summer session in the spoken Turkish language. This program, now in its ninth year, provides intensive instruction on the beginning, intermediate, and advanced levels. Since its inception, it has formed an essential part of the training of American students of Turkish, who benefit from direct and constant exposure to the language in its native setting and to the Turkish cultural environment. The program has repeatedly been evaluated by participants as equal to or better than other summer language programs with which they have experience. In addition, in the words of its director, the program has "galvanized the profession and sparked a near revolution in the teaching of Turkish in the U.S. and abroad."

The fellowship program for students on the advanced level has by now aided over 100 participants, many of whom have gone on to do scholarly research in Turkey, some under ARIT's auspices as research fellows. Others have become active in journalism or government service. The ARIT/BU Fellowship Program is ably administered by Professors Cornell Fleischer and Ahmet Karamustafa of Washington University in St. Louis. The Fellows for 1990 are as follows:

- Chris Albert, University of California at Berkeley
- Frederick Curtis, University of California at Berkeley
- Benjamin Carr Fortna, University of Chicago
- Charles D. Haley, Princeton University
- Carl M. Hershiser, University of Texas at Austin
- Doris Lee, University of Pennsylvania
- Robert Martin, Columbia University
- Margot Svendsen, University of Michigan
- Mara Thomas, Harvard University
- Richard Tillinghast, University of Michigan
- Vicki Van Vorst, University of California at Los Angeles

In the United States, beginning and intermediate Turkish will be taught in two summer sessions: one at Ohio State University and one at Portland State University in Oregon.



News from the Branches

BRANCH LIBRARIES

ARIT's Branch Libraries perform a vital function, both for North American researchers working in Turkey and separated from their own library facilities, and for Turkish students and scholars, for whom the Branch Libraries provide access to books and journals often unobtainable elsewhere in Turkey. Each library has its specialty, Ankara's in Anatolian archaeology and Istanbul's in Byzantine, Ottoman and modern Turkish studies. Both facilities are used extensively: the Ankara library had 930 visitors last year, and two archaeology seminars met there during the year (the Istanbul library does not keep statistics on use).

The Branch Libraries receive funding from a variety of sources: government and private grants, individual donations, and contributions from the Friends organizations in Turkey. While book prices and journal subscriptions have skyrocketed in recent years, library allocations have unfortunately not kept pace. Purchases by the Ankara Library decreased last year, and Istanbul's acquisitions would also have been fewer had it not been for the generosity of two donors who together gave 255 books. Contributions by the Ankara and Istanbul Friends have enabled the Branch Libraries to keep up their journal subscriptions and monograph acquisitions to date, but more help is needed if the libraries are to maintain their status as research facilities.

Suggestions for purchases are always welcome. Special donations may be earmarked for the Branch Libraries. Gifts of books are appreciated; duplicates will be exchanged for new Turkish publications or donated to Turkish universities. ARIT is grateful to those who have made liberal contributions or sent their own new publications and offprints. Books can be mailed at domestic book rate directly to the Istanbul and Ankara Branches at the addresses below:

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For ARIT
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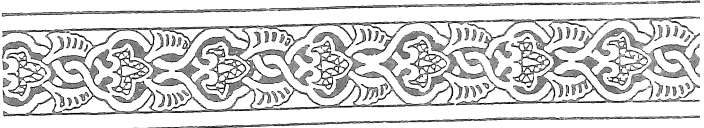
Friends of ARIT

ANKARA FRIENDS OF ARIT

The Ankara Friends of ARIT have had an exciting year. After several weekend trips and seminars last fall, 1990 began with the annual Copper, Carpet and Kilim Show & Tell. During the winter, presentations included slides of a trip through eastern Turkey and the climbing of Mt. Ararat by Sarge Cheever and Sid Kaplan, a video on underwater archaeology, and a seminar on major Graeco-Roman sites near Antalya presented by Dr. Toni Cross. The Friends were then able to travel to these sites in March, as Toni guided a 4-day trip to the Antalya region that took in Termessos, Perge, Side, and Aspendos.

The tenth annual lecture series on archaeology in Turkey took place during April and May, with lectures by Dr. David French on the excavations at Tille Höyük (Adiyaman); by Dr. Oluş Arik on rescue work at Hasankeyf, soon to be submerged by dams on the Tigris; and by Dr. Peter Neve on recent discoveries at Hittite Boğazköy. The Archaeology Mini-Symposium sponsored by the Ankara Friends of ARIT is scheduled for May 31 and will cover 11 archaeological projects supported all or in part by US and Canadian institutions. Officers, Fellows, and Friends of ARIT work with or head most of these projects. Following the Mini-Symposium, the Ankara Friends will host another in their series of gala receptions for the participants.

The Annual Friends of ARIT Dinner will take place on June 9 at the Residence of Ambassador and Mrs. Morton Abramowitz and will include a special lecture on the excavations at Aphrodisias by Prof. Kenan Erim.



NORTH AMERICAN FRIENDS OF ARIT

At the Annual Meeting of ARIT Delegates in January 1990 the following officers were elected: President, Machteld J. Mellink, Bryn Mawr College; Vice President, Brian Spooner, University of Pennsylvania; Secretary, G. Kenneth Sams, University of North Carolina; Treasurer, Priscilla Soucek, New York University.

In February ARIT sponsored a cultural seminar at the annual meeting of the American Friends of Turkey in Washington, DC. Prof. Şerif Mardin of Boğaziçi University, a member of the ARIT Dernek, spoke on "Secularism and Islam in Today's Turkey." He was introduced by Dr. Bruce McGowan, formerly Director of ARIT's Istanbul Branch. Prof. Mardin's talk was very well attended and generated much lively discussion.

News From Members

Holly Chase: Too late for inclusion in the last Newsletter came her announcement of "A Travel Adventure in Eastern Turkey" in May 1990. Holly Chase, a Friend of ARIT, has lived in Turkey and travelled throughout the Mideast and Mediterranean. She now leads select tours, many to Turkey. To receive notification of her tours write: Holly Chase, Box 3452, Groton Long Point, Connecticut 06340 (telephone (203) 536-2540).

Machteld Mellink: ARIT President Machteld Mellink, along with Ekrem Akurgal and Kurt Bittel, will be honored in Turkey this June for their innumerable contributions to the archaeology of Anatolia. The celebration will take the form of a four-day mobile symposium on Phrygian archaeology, during the course of which tributes to the three honorees will be made by their colleagues. The symposium will begin in Ankara, hosted by the Middle East Technical University, and then move on to Eskişehir for sessions at Anatolian University and excursions into the "Phrygian Highlands" between Eskişehir and Afyon. The symposium is organized by Sevim Buluç of METU, a former ARIT Fellow.

William Ochsenwald: The fourth edition of Sydney Fisher and William Ochsenwald, The Middle East: A History (New York: McGraw-Hill, 1990) has recently been published. The new edition continues the ample coverage of the history of the Ottoman Empire and modern day Turkey from earlier versions but with substantial revisions to cover recent developments and new scholarship.

University of Texas: The Middle East Studies Association will hold its twenty-fourth Annual Meeting in San Antonio, Texas, on November 10-13, 1990. The meeting, hosted by the University of Texas at Austin, will be held at the Marriott Riverwalk Hotel and the San Antonio Convention Center. For further information, contact MESA, 1232 N. Cherry Avenue, University of Arizona, Tucson, Arizona 85721 (tel: 602/621-5850).

University of Pennsylvania: The University Museum is sponsoring a tour to eastern Turkey, "Mountain Kingdoms, Kings and Caravans," for September 20-October 7, 1990. The tour will be accompanied by Dr. Mary Voigt, Research Specialist at the University Museum and Associate Director of the Gordion archaeological excavation project. For further information write Women's Committee Tours, University Museum, 33rd and Spruce Streets, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19104.

The North American Friends are increasing in number to the point where local meetings of groups of Friends become possible. While weekend trips to archaeological sites remain out of reach, such meetings could bring the Friends of ARIT together for lectures, discussions, cultural events and social gatherings. In addition, perhaps the Friends of ARIT would be willing to help consider ways and means of bringing ARIT gradually up from the world of an indigent (but virtuous) existence to that of a Research Institute which can implement its ideals on a solid financial basis. Immediate needs are a book fund, fellowships, and administrative support; long-term desiderata include building up an endowment and obtaining our own premises.

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_____ We are currently on your list. Please note the following changes:

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