

ARIT Newsletter

American Research Institute in Turkey



Number 50, Fall 2010

LETTER FROM THE PRESIDENT

Our fall newsletter is meant to cover events since the late winter and spring. But since we all got behind the eight-ball, this is a shorter letter covering matters only since last May. And not a lot has happened since then.

In June Nancy Leinwand was compelled to move her office when a rearrangement of the space in the University Museum – our kindly landlords since 1989 – meant that we needed to relocate for the second time in two years. The University of Pennsylvania Museum has been a good host for us, though pressures for exhibition areas increase the value of their provision of space for ARIT year by year.

ARIT's job is, in short, to help scholars do research in Turkey. One of the low key, but very useful ongoing projects to which ARIT are committed is the LALORC (Local Archives and Libraries in host countries of Overseas Research Centers) database of the DLIR (Digital Library for International Research). The librarian and assistant in the Ankara Branch of ARIT have spent much time identifying libraries and research facilities in Turkey. They then contact these centers and collect information on the nature of their collection, their hours, their policies for use, URL if available, and whatever other information would be of use to potential researchers. In addition to the usual collections that most of us know well – the priministerial archive, the Süleymaniye Manuscript library and so on – Turkey is filled with small libraries and collections, such as the Inebey Library of Manuscripts (in Bursa), the Suna and İnan Kırac Research Institute on Mediterranean Civilizations (AKMED) in Antalya, and the Boratav Popular Culture Research and Library of Tourism in Ankara. Over 40 libraries have been identified so far. LALORC is assembling a database of these sites and posting it on line so that researchers can locate interesting research locales, secure permissions, and learn the hours of work. It is sure to be a wonderful research tool for scholars in Turkey and it is just the sort of thing ARIT exists to do.

The project to acquire, archive and ultimately make available documents from the American Board seems to be going well. There is nothing yet to report officially, but I can say that the friendly, constructive, and understanding collaboration of Garanti Kültür (formerly the Osmanlı Bankası Arşiv ve Araştırma Merkezi) has enhanced our attractiveness as a possible repository for these immensely valuable records. I hope we'll have the opportunity to pursue collaboration in this project and in other domains as well.

No doubt many of you were in the field this summer, digging, surveying, conserving or working on other projects that require pre-clearance by the Ministry of Culture. In Ankara, Elif Denel has been tirelessly and effectively representing ARIT and the member institutions as the Ministry redefines its role and the role of Turkish researchers in archeological projects. As is often the case, the regulations have lagged behind the enunciation of principles for the simple reason that the principles, when hammered into actual procedures, turn out to entail complications, contradictions, implications and consequences. It has been Elif's job to point these out to the Ministry – always a welcomed intervention, you may be sure – and to convey back to our archeological membership just what is being attempted. It is fair to say that the matter remains in flux as I write.

Fortuitously, by an astute consolidation of resources, CAORC was able to offer us additional Mellon funds from the program which had supported research in Turkey by scholars from former Eastern bloc countries. We have publicized a new and final fellowship competition for 2011-2012.

I was warned by our genial staff about running on, so this update must now close. Next time I'll try to continue the program of discussing our various patrons and grant sources. Once more my thanks to our inestimable staff – Nancy, Tony, Elif – for all that they do for all of us.

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A. Kevin Reinhart

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ARIT-ISTANBUL BRANCH NEWS

ISTANBUL BRANCH NEWS

Istanbul has just sweated through the **hottest, most humid summer in recent memory**. Somehow the northern winds that come in to cool off the months of July and August didn't bother to show up. At the Institute we brought in extra fans, and offered them for use in bedrooms at night. Fortunately the Institute building is old, has thick walls and doesn't get a lot of direct sun, so the situation was not as bad as at some places. Nevertheless, we did have scholars running off to libraries with air conditioning. We've taken note: if the recent trend towards humid, hot summers continues we shall have to take further action. And if one wants to look at the good side to bad things, even to climate change, then we can be thankful for warmer temperatures now – pleasant, short-sleeve shirt weather continues with us as we enter into the late fall.

Obviously, at ARIT we get asked a lot of questions about **access to research facilities**. The most common in recent years has been, "When are the **Topkapı museum library and archives** going to re-open?" Unfortunately, the answer hasn't changed: we don't know. Neither place is able to give us a definite date for opening. For those who haven't been to Istanbul in many years, however, please note that library hours and services are continually improving at other research libraries. For example, the **Başbakanlık Ottoman archives** open hours now stretch from 9:00 am–7:00 pm weekdays and 9:00 am–5:00 pm Saturdays, and that the **Süleymaniye reading room** is open both in the evening and on Saturday and Sunday (though not all services are available). With quick turnarounds on requests for permission at these two libraries, and with digital terminals and digital copies for users, it's possible to get a lot more done in a short period of time than it used to be.

On the **issue of research permits and visas**, one of the most frequently asked questions – and certainly one of the most tricky to answer – regards the process to follow in obtaining research visas and residence permits when one is not going to be working in state-run or recognized libraries or museums (as is the case with many social scientists doing field research). There's no set procedure in such cases, so my recommendation is to write one of the ARIT offices directly for advice, and to go ahead and consult by phone with Turkish embassy or consular officials.

In the last newsletter we mentioned that ARIT had formally expressed an interest in receiving **the archives and library of the American Board of Missions** (known to some simply as Redhouse) when it vacates its premises in Istanbul at the end of this calendar year. Negotiations with the Board on this matter have reached an advanced stage and we hope will be

finalized soon. As the first step in the process, we hope to be receiving the library of the Board as early as the beginning of January. A catalogue of this library is currently accessible on-line (as an "ARIT associate library") on our internet library link, set up by CAORC through the Digital Library for International Research (DLIR). We plan to incorporate the ABM book and journal collection immediately into the ARIT collection, and to make it available to researchers within a week or two. We will dedicate a room specifically to this purpose (probably the ground floor bedroom), into which the collection of a little over 1000 books should fit nicely. As for the archives themselves, we do not have space in our current premises for them, and have been discussing the possibility of storing them with the Garanti Kultur AŞ and beginning the digitization process there. Since the addition of this library and archives collection will demand a considerable amount of extra space, it is ever more urgent that we find new premises. That search continues, and at the time of writing we are considering two possibilities. There will be more definite news, hopefully, in the next newsletter (I know I've made the same promise before.)

In the midst of the worst of the summer heat wave, ARIT was host in August to a CAORC meeting that brought together the local administrators of American overseas research centers around the world, from Mexico to Mongolia. This was a chance for the people who do the work on the ground to meet each other and talk practical issues. In attendance were the good people from CAORC who have supported the Institute in so many ways: **Mary Ellen, Heidi, Robin and the CAORC staff**, as well as **Lana Muck, our program officer from the State Department**. The meeting was productive in both specific ways, especially in producing ideas on how to solve common problems and on how to build linkages among programs, as well as at the personal level, in creating the relationships that will make these programs work. The meeting ended with a dinner cruise on the Bosphorus for all attendees, which, although the heat and humidity reached levels that proved daunting even for the delegates from tropical and desert climes, proved a wonderful way to finish our discussions and cement friendships and cooperation among the Centers.

As always, the summer also saw a very successful session of the advanced Turkish language program at Bosphorus University, with a record breaking 19 students, as well as the following interesting **series of lectures at the Insititute**:

Dr. Kent F. Schull (Department of History, University of Memphis) "Ottoman Prison Reform and Juvenile Delinquents: Reconceptualizing Childhood during the Second Constitutional Period"

Dr. Mustafa Aksakal (Department of History, American University) “Jihad in the Late Ottoman Empire? New Views”

Dr. Gottfried Hagen (Department of Near Eastern Studies, University of Michigan) “Justice, Maps, Perspective: Some Thoughts on Ottoman Visual Culture”

Dr. Johann Pillai (Director of cultural and educational programs at Sidestreeets, Cyprus) “From Expo ’58 to Cyprus: Bedri Rahmi’s Lost Mosaic Wall”

We were fortunate to receive numerous donations for our library, most notably **a large donation of 121 items from Rowe Holbrook**, including works important for the study of the Mesnevi and in general for the literary culture of the Ottomans. Other donations came from the following individuals: **Boris Donev Borisov, Guy Burak, Robert Dankoff, Melda Ermiş, Suraiya Faroqhi, Gottfried Hagen, William Hale, Kimberly Hart, Şerif Hazineci, Vassos Karageorghis, Yannis Kolakis, Donna Landrey, Heath Lowry, Amy Mills, Ali Muslubas, Viorel Panaite, Alessandra Ricci, Holly Shissler, Atilla Tuna, Joshua White, Sharon and Kerry Wiener, Charles Wilkins, Şener Yıldırım, and Fehmi Yılmaz.** Donations were also received from the following institutions: **Vehbi Koç Vakfı** and **Çimentaş.**

ISTANBUL FRIENDS OF ARIT NEWS

Another season of tours and lectures has come and gone, made memorable for the Friends by numerous fascinating and out-of-the-ordinary trips.

We began in June with our **26th Annual Dinner.** For the fifth year in a row the dinner was held at the residence of the Consul General, in the inner garden with tables set up on the cobbled driveway. This year we had about 100 persons in attendance, including numerous Friends as well as prominent members of the business and diplomatic communities. **Consul General Sharon Wiener**, who has hosted the dinner for the three years of her tenure here, spoke briefly about the importance of what ARIT does for scholarly and cultural interchange. The after-dinner speaker was **Professor Heath Lowry** of Princeton University who gave a fascinating talk about a little known American journalist, Clarence K. Streit, who travelled through Samsun to Ankara in the winter of 1922, with striking photos and comments about that difficult period. ARIT’s thanks go to all members of the Friends Steering Committee for putting together this event, and especially to Consul General Sharon Wiener, who, together with her husband Kerry, has been a great supporter of ARIT during her time here. We wish them both the best of luck, and hope to see them back in Istanbul again soon.

In late June the Friends went with **Atilla Tuna** on a repeat of his patented **Lighthouses of Istanbul tour.** This tour covers

the historic lighthouses at the four corners of the Bosphorus, from **Ahrkapı** and **Fenerbahçe** in the south to **Anadolu Fener** and **Rumeli Fener** in the north, in all of which we were able to climb up to see the lighting mechanisms. This is quite a distance to cover in one day, made easier by doing the southern half by bus and the northern half by boat. Relaxing with a drink on the boat deck, the trip back down the Bosphorus from the Black Sea made for a perfect end to a day of spectacular scenery and sightseeing.

The Friends celebrated **July the 4th** (on July 3) in a unique but perfectly fitting manner, with a trip to the **Küçükyalı Archaeological Park**, on the Anatolian side of the city, the site of what used to be called the **Palace of Bryas.** Once there, **Professor Alessandra Ricci**, head of excavations and park founder, provided the group with a fascinating introduction to the site and the difficulty and complexities of urban archaeology. This was followed up by a lively concert in the deep, semi-circular foundations of the building, with the Yale University women’s group, **Whim ‘n Rhythm**, doing an “A Capella Tribute to Popular American Song.” In addition to the Friends, the concert was largely attended by people of the immediate neighborhood, including many school children who have taken part in the project. FARIT is grateful to the cultural section of the US consulate for helping to make this concert possible.

In September the Friends finally managed to get off the ground **a trip to the Crimea**, a tour they had been trying to do for years but had never managed. Back in 2004 they had to cancel just two days before departure because of unresolvable visa problems, and then again in 2008 because of problems with hotel reservations. This time, finally, with

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Atila Tuna managing logistics and competent local guides, the trip went off without a hitch. Beginning at **Simferopol**, the Friends did a circuit of the peninsula from east to west, starting in **Kaffa (Feodosia)**, and then visiting **Sudak, Alushta** and **Yalta**, followed by Sevastopol and ancient **Chersonesos**, and ending with **Chufut Kale**, the center of Karaim Jewry, and **Bakchiserai**, capital of the Crimean Khanate.

Later in the Fall the Friends went back to the Black Sea by boat, for their fifteenth annual trip to **the castles at the Black Sea entrance to the Bosphorus**. The weather and the size of the waves did not permit crossing from the Anatolian side over to Garipçe castle or to the clashing rocks at Rumeli Fener. This is not the first time this has happened – in the past we’ve faced swells that didn’t allow us to get beyond Anadolu Kavak. Much more discouraging was the fact that the castle at **Anadolu Kavak**, the so-called Genoese castle, has now become totally off-limits, even the inner keep has been barred. While this development is probably necessary for preservation purposes, as in recent years the interior had become one of Istanbul’s most crowded picnic areas (and earlier this summer we saw that one of the imperial monograms on the inside of the main gate had been totally defaced or removed), it did make it harder to understand the castle in totality and its construction history. Fortunately, the most spectacular aspects of the castle can be appreciated from the outside, particularly its dramatic main gate and its setting on the top of the hill overlooking the Black Sea.

Lastly, in October, the Friends fashioned a new trip to **Central Anatolia** to see some of its major Hittite centers: **the rock carvings at Fraktin, Kültepe, Hattusha** and **Yazılıkaya**,

Alacahöyük, and **Ortaköy (Shappinuwa)**, the second biggest of all Hittite settlements. The trip was conceived by **Çiğdem Maner**, whose research includes Shappinuwa, but when she was laid up and unable to walk, we were fortunate that one of the true experts on the area and the period, **Geoffrey Summers** of the Kerkenes Survey, could step in and take over. With his expert guidance the group had the best possible introduction to these sites and Iron Age Anatolia. The highlight of the trip for many was Shappinuwa, only newly excavated and largely unpublished, as well as the newly revamped **Çorum Museum**, which drew tremendous praise.

A major goal of all FARIT activities in recent years has been **to raise money to support deserving non-U.S. Ph.D. candidates at American universities** who are not eligible for much of the other fellowship money that ARIT is able to offer. Over the past decade, the Friends have been able to provide annually anywhere from \$5,000 to \$11,000 for this purpose, providing funding for at least one – and sometimes as many as three – non-U.S. fellows every year. This past year (2009/2010), as a result of the various activities listed above, the Friends were able to contribute \$8,500 to the fellowship fund. Thanks go to the Steering Committee for their work in planning these events, and to FARIT Coordinator **Begum Korkmaz** for actually doing most of the work.

TO SHIP DONATED BOOKS, PLEASE
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OR U.S. OFFICE FOR ASSISTANCE

ARIT-ANKARA BRANCH NEWS

ANKARA BRANCH NEWS

The **newly established regulations on foreign projects in Turkey** now require Turkish assistant directors to be members of the research teams in anticipation of establishing Turkish-foreign collaborations in archaeological excavations. This new regulation, alongside the requirement for expanded periods of fieldwork, has directed many projects to reorganize their infrastructures. Numerous projects are still working to fulfill these requirements to the satisfaction of academic research as well as the Turkish bureaucratic organizations. Archaeology remains vibrant within the Turkish environment due to an energetic and continually evolving political atmosphere.

Thirty-one visitors occupied the **hostel in Ankara** during the summer months. From the beginning of September onwards, we have seven visitors, two of whom are long-term ARIT and Fulbright occupants. The institutions of the visitors from the USA include the University of Pennsylvania,

Princeton, Baylor, Yale, Gonzaga, Colorado State, Chicago, Brown, Connecticut, Harvard, Arizona, Ohio State and Indiana Universities, and from Canada include Wilfrid Laurier and McMaster Universities. In addition, visitors from the Western Mediterranean University, Ben Gurion University of the Negev, University of Tunis, Al-Hussein Bin Talal University, Selçuk University, Koç University stayed at the hostel in Ankara. Two of these visitors were CAORC Getty Mediterranean Basin and Middle East Research Exchange Fellows, one was a William D. E. Coulson and Toni M. Cross Aegean Exchange Fellowship holder, three others are Fulbright holders and six were ARIT, American Schools of Oriental Research, and National Science Foundation grant holders.

We are happy to report that our assistant, **Pelin Gürol Öngören**, gave birth to her first baby, Ali Kaan, on November 1st. We miss Pelin, who is taking her maternity leave until mid-February. But we are all delighted for the new addition to Pelin’s as well as to the ARIT family. Our congratulations to Pelin and her husband, Arda.

Özlem Eser, our librarian of the **Toni M. Cross Library** at Ankara ARIT, worked on a book exchange with the library at the **General Directorate at the Ministry of Culture and Tourism**. We received five boxes of books and other publications for the seven boxes we sent to their collection. Although some were duplicates, we like to have extra publications, as we use them for exchange or donations made with other institutions and universities in Turkey. We are currently working on sending several boxes of books and journals to the newly established Archaeology Department at the Süleyman Demirel University at Isparta.

The information we have gathered over the past two years for the **Local Archives and Libraries of Overseas Research Centers (LALORC) project on specialized libraries and archives**, both on local and national levels, now covers 53 libraries and organizations. Of these, 21 are located in Ankara and 26 in Istanbul. We also collected information on one library or organization each, from Izmir, Çanakkale, Bolu, Antalya, Kaman and Bursa. The LALORC project is part of the on-line **Digital Library for International Research** and can be accessed through <http://www.lalorc.org/>. The project is sponsored by the U.S. Department of Education's Technological Innovation and Cooperation for Foreign Information Access (TICFIA) program.

We purchased 59 books during the summer and fall, while recorded 67 donations. Of these, 47 come from the Machteld J. Mellink collection. When the off-prints, download of digital dissertations and donations from the General Directorate at the Ministry of Culture and Tourism are combined, we were able to record 189 books for the Toni M. Cross Library collection since the beginning of the summer. In addition, we added 49 issues of 35 volumes of journals to our collection.

Twenty-four users visited the library 47 times between the months of June and August and 18 times during September and October. The visitors' institutions include the Museum of Anatolian Civilizations, Middle East Technical University Ankara (METU), Bilkent, Gazi and Hacettepe Universities in Ankara, Gaziantep University, Yüzüncü Yıl University at Van, Eastern Mediterranean University in North Cyprus, Stockholm University, and Brown, University of Arizona Institutional Repository, Drexel, Ohio State, Gonzaga, Princeton, Harvard Universities, and the University of Richmond from the U.S.A., McMaster University from Canada, University of Tunis and Waseda, Japan.

Our recent library donors include Fadime Baltacıoğlu, Hatçe Baltacıoğlu, Tom Davis and Cyprus American Archaeological Research Institute, Elif Denel, Serim Denel, Christine Eslick, Andrew Creekmore, Steve L. Kuhn, Dr. Nikola Theodossiev, Ron Tickfer, ARIT İstanbul, ÇEKÜL (Çevre ve Kültür Değerlerini Koruma ve Tanıtma Vakfı), Römisch-Germanische Kommission Des Deutschen Archäologischen Instituts and the General Directorate at the Ministry of Culture and Tourism. We are all thankful to these individuals and institutions for their generosity.

The **Annual Open House**, which takes place in late September, often marks beginning of the Friends' yearly activities. This year's festivities took place on the evening of the 29th of September. Steering Committee member, **Ahmet Yayböke**, labored over the preparation a visually dazzling table of food, one which was even more dazzling in taste. Close to one hundred attenders enjoyed the evening and participated in the fund-raising raffle, leaving the event with all sorts of prizes, ranging from beautiful coffee-table books donated by members of the Steering Committee to dinner and brunch opportunities donated by Ankara hotels and restaurants. As a result of the event, we gained many first-time as well as renewed memberships in our Friends' community.

The **activities of the Friends for the fall-winter season** often follow the Open House event, but this season we had the opportunity in early September to have **Dr. Johann Pillai**, the Director of Cultural and Educational Programs at **Sidestreeets**, to deliver a lecture on renowned Turkish painter and ceramicist **Bedri Rahmi Eyüboğlu**. Sidestreeets is a social-cultural organization in Nicosia, North Cyprus, where a recent exhibit housed fragments of recently rediscovered ceramic panels of Bedri Rahmi. In his lecture, "From Expo '58 to Cyprus: Bedri Rahmi's Lost Mosaic Wall," Dr. Pillai delivered a fascinating story of his on-going research on the 200-meter-long panels Bedri Rahmi had prepared for Expo '58, the Brussels World's Fair. The entire Turkish pavilion was lost on its way back to Turkey during a political revolution that occurred 1960, and Bedri Rahmi's panels only resurfaced again in bits and pieces on Cyprus. The arduous work of Dr. Pillai and his team enabled the collection and display of surviving fragments in an exhibit and accompanying publication of this invaluable treasure of Turkey's cultural heritage. In addition to the usual members of the Friends community, Dr. Pillai's lecture attracted the attention of many scholars of architectural and art history as well as journalists.

Dr. Pillai's lecture was followed by a **weekend trip to Yozgat and Çorum**. This year, we decided to expand our usual trip to Boğazköy - Hattusha, the capital of the Hittite Empire, which often takes place in the guidance of **Dr. Charles Gates** (Bilkent University), to include Kerkenes Dağ and Yozgat Museum. **Dr. Geoffrey Summers** (Middle East Technical University) and his wife **Françoise Summers** hosted us at the Kerkenes excavation house for an entire day. The Summers gave us an extensive tour of the mountain top site and provided us detailed information on the various techniques developed and used at Kerkenes to record the site's city plan without excavation, by means of geomagnetic survey and GIS. They further took us through the on-going project of restoration at the Cappadocia Gate, which is enabled by the

Ambassador's Fund for Cultural Preservation. Françoise Summers and Güner Mutaf (METU) gave us a tour of the **Kerkenes Eco-Center**, followed by a huge meal prepared with local organic and natural foods, including a dolma dish cooked entirely by solar energy, by means of solar cookers created at the initiative of the project. **Boğazköy – Hattusha** was as majestic as ever. We were all grateful for the amazing weather that enabled us to visit all areas of the ancient Hittite capital in an unusually sunny and warm fall day in central Anatolia.

We are grateful to **Cathy Silliman**, the new Chargé D'Affaires, Douglas Silliman's wife, for enabling another **movie night** to take place at the Ambassador's Residence even though Ankara is still awaiting the arrival of the new Ambassador. Cathy is a great new addition to our Friends of ARIT Steering Committee. The 1986 documentary *Voyage from Antiquity*, on the early stages of research on the **Ulu-burun shipwreck at Kaş** in southern Turkey, attracted great attention. Particularly wonderful was the appearance of **the late Machteld J. Mellink** in one segment involving discussion of pottery and small finds at the underwater site.

A **day trip to Kaman-Kalehöyük** was very well attended in October. **Dr. Sachihoro Omura** and his wife **Dr. Masako Omura** took us around the new excavation areas at Kalehöyük, around Dr. Masako Omura's new site, **Yassihöyük at Kirşehir**, and through the new award-winning **Museum of Archaeology** nearby the **amazing Japanese garden** at the **Japanese Institute of Anatolian Archaeology**. They also invited us to share with them a delicious lunch that combined Japanese and Turkish-style tastes. In addition to viewing the amazing remains of wood from the collapsed roof of the Middle Bronze Age palace-like structure at Yassihöyük, we visited another new site on the Kızılırmak – Halys bend, **Büklükale**, where **Dr. Kimiyoshi Matsumara** recently initiated excavations expecting to uncover a large Hittite fortress-center on top of a rocky cliff overlooking the river crossing. Again, the weather, in cooperation with the good mood of the Storm God, Teshub, enabled us to have an all-together memorable experience.

Two events marked the month of November. First, **Dr. Aykan Erdemir** from the Sociology Department at METU gave a very interesting and insightful lecture on a contemporary topic, the **Alevis in Turkey**. Following upon his PhD research at Social Anthropology and Middle Eastern Studies at Harvard, Dr. Erdemir gave us not only the history of Alevi groups in Anatolia, but also their significance in the political arena in today's Turkey. His lecture, "From Slip of the Tongue to Systematic Scape-goating: the Transformation of Hate Speech Against Alevis in Turkey," attracted a very wide spectrum of individuals in the audience.

Finally, **Professor Suna Güven** from Architectural History Program at Middle East Technical University led a group of more than twenty people around the **Ulus area** on a tour of **Roman Ankara**, where we visited **the Ankara Fortress, the newly re-excavated theater, the Roman Baths, remains of Roman streets**, and finally **the newly 'renovated' Hacı Bayram area**, which houses the site of the Temple of Augustus and the historic 15th-century mosque. Although the 'renovation' work is not yet completed in this area, this project under the authority the Ankara Municipality has already generated much discussion about issues of conservation/renovation and cultural heritage ownership.

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PROFESSOR FRANK TACHAU, 1929 - 2010

ARIT would like to remember Frank Tachau, eminent scholar of Middle East Studies, also as a dedicated ARIT representative and friend. Professor Tachau served as the delegate from the University of Illinois at Chicago and on the ARIT Board as a director or officer throughout the years from 1974 - 1996, often serving as treasurer, last serving as secretary.

ARIT fellow Fariba Zarinebaf said: "I knew Frank as a Professor at UIC, mentor, and friend. He was my first professor who introduced me to Middle Eastern and Turkish politics as an undergraduate and supported me throughout my undergraduate years and later as a graduate student and as his colleague at UIC. His house in Evanston was always open to me. I miss him much."

ARIT Fellows 2010-2011

National Endowment for the Humanities Fellows:

Dr. Christina Luke, Archaeology, Boston University, “Preservation of Heritage Landscapes in Central Lydia, Western Turkey.” Dr. Luke will investigate how Turkish policies concerning the cultural and natural heritage integrate with international and European-based frameworks as well as correlate with business and community perspectives on landscape preservation. She aims to develop a heritage management plan that will balance the needs of contemporary and urban communities with the preservation of archaeological and natural heritage.

Professor Christopher Roosevelt, Archaeology, Boston University, “The Chronology, Distribution, and Nature of Second-Millennium BCE Sites in Central Western Asia Minor.” The Central Lydia Archaeological Survey (CLAS), has documented a network of previously unknown second-millennium citadels contemporary with the Bronze Age Hittites of central Anatolia. Dr. Roosevelt plans to study archival and archaeological collections in Turkey and work with Turkish and other Bronze Age archaeologists to develop a clearer understanding of the second millennium BCE network, its chronology and relationship to other contemporary sites in western Anatolia, and its identity as the heartland of an important Bronze Age state.

Professor Nukhet Varlık, History, University of Chicago, “Plague and Empire: the Ottoman Experience, 1347-1600.” Professor Varlık’s work follows the spread of the plague in the Ottoman Empire between the mid-14th through early 17th centuries, exploring how the disease was perceived during the period, and outlining the evidence for medical education and practice. The study explores how the growth of the empire may have stimulated the eventual spread of the disease and how the Ottoman reaction to the epidemic forced the empire into an early modern state due to the drastic administrative changes it entailed.

ARIT U.S. Fellows (sponsored by U.S. Department of State and administered by the Council of American Overseas Research Centers):

Mr. Mark Abbe, Archaeology, Institute of Fine Arts, New York University, “The Polychromy of Marble Sculpture in Roman Asia Minor.” Mr. Abbe will document important and well-preserved polychromy on Roman marble sculpture housed in archaeological museums in western Turkey.

Mr. Faiz Ahmed, History, University of California, Berkeley, “Young Turks and the Rule of Law in Afghanistan: the Nizamnama Codes of Shah Amanullah and the Turko-Afghan Juridical Nexus, 1919-1929.” Focusing on legal debates and transformations in the 1920s, Mr. Ahmed is examining the social-intellectual history of the Nizamnama commission

while tracing the shared struggles of Turks and Afghans to build strong states rooted in home-grown and heterogeneous visions of the rule of law on their own terms.

Professor Nabil Al-Tikriti, History, University of Mary Washington, “Defining Non-belief, Delineating Loyalty: the 16th Century Struggle for Ottoman Religious Identity.” Professor Al-Tikriti will analyze the early evolution of Ottoman imperial religious identity as it played out in the political and religious spheres of the early 16th century.

Mr. Brad Dennis, History, University of Utah, “Başbakanlık and Müftülük Data Gathering Project: Comparative Socio-Economics of Different Eastern Anatolian Regions, 1870-1896.” Mr. Dennis will construct a comparative social history of eastern Anatolia in the early Abdulhamid II period, using archival material on the urban and rural socio-economic and political landscapes of Erzurum, Diyarbakir, Van, and Bitlis.

Ms. Catalina Hunt, History, Ohio State University, “Changing Identities at the Fringes of the Late Ottoman Empire: The Turks and Tatars of Dobruca, 1839-1914.” Ms. Hunt will examine how political identities changed at the periphery of the Ottoman Empire amongst the Turkish and Tatar communities of Dobruca, a region that shifted from being a frontier (*uç*) province of the Empire to one of Romania in 1878 (Treaty of Berlin).

Ms. Rebecca Ingram, Archaeology, Texas A & M University, “Autopsy of a Byzantine Merchantman: Documenting the 7th-Century Shipwreck Excavated at the Theodosian Harbor at Yenikapı.” Ms. Ingram is analyzing the construction and historical context of shipwreck Yenikapı 11, a well-preserved 7th-century merchant vessel and one of the Byzantine Theodosian harbor’s oldest shipwrecks.

Mr. Joakim Parslow, Political Science, University of Washington, “Justice and Security in Transitions to Democracy: the Cases of Egypt and Turkey.” Mr. Parslow is focusing on the relationship between ordinary and exceptional courts during transitions to democracy in order to explore the judicial expression of civil-military relations in both Egypt and Turkey.

Ms. Melissa Rosenzweig, Anthropology, University of Chicago, “Imperial Environments: the Politics of Agricultural Practice at Ziyaret Tepe in the First Millennium BCE.” Ms. Rosenzweig will use palaeobotanical evidence that represents the environmental history at Ziyaret Tepe, an Assyrian military garrison in southeastern Turkey, to test the historical hypothesis that the Assyrian occupiers controlled agricultural production.

Professor Fariba Zarinebaf, History, University of California, Riverside, “Ottoman-European Encounters in Istanbul:

Alla Franca in Ottoman Modernity.” Using the archival record, Professor Zarinebaf will trace Ottoman-European encounters in Istanbul through the 18th century. Examining patterns of consumption, material culture, intellectual production and sexual interaction, she will study the social and cultural aspects of Ottoman westernization.

Istanbul Friends of ARIT / Joukowsky Family Foundation John Freely Fellow:

Mr. Erol Ulker, Turkey, PhD Candidate, History, University of Chicago, “Making the Nation, Un-Making the Working class: the Tramway Workers’ Movement in Istanbul, 1918-1928.” Mr. Ülker will examine the documentary evidence for the Istanbul tramway workers who came to the forefront of labor struggles during the period from 1918-1923, while the city underwent allied occupation. He will analyze how the formation of Turkey as a new nation state was reflected in the transformation of Ottoman workers into Turkish workers.

Kenan T. Erim Fellow (sponsored by the American Friends of Aphrodisias):

Mr. Mark Abbe, Archaeology, Institute of Fine Arts, New York University, “The Polychromy of Marble Sculpture in Aphrodisias in Roman Asia Minor.” Mr. Abbe worked on documenting and contextualizing the evidence for painting and gilding on Roman marble sculpture at the site of Aphrodisias including utilizing a new method of capturing the photo-induced luminescence of ancient painting on sculptures from the city.

ARIT Princeton Boğaziçi University Program in Advanced Turkish Language Fellows (sponsored by the U.S. Department of Education):

Elizabeth Angell, Columbia University
Robia Charles, University of California, Berkeley
Robin Ellis, University of California, Berkeley
Sarah Fischer, American University
Reed Fry, University of Damascus
Heather K. Hughes, University of Washington
Erica Ann Hughes, University of Liverpool
Robert Loomis, University of Chicago
Christina J. Lordeman, New York University
Wesley W. Lummus, Texas Tech University
Daniella N. Mak, University of Pennsylvania
Kyle Marquardt, University of Wisconsin, Madison
Amanda J. McCabe, New York University
Bridget Purcell, Princeton University
Leo D. Redmond IV, The New School
Zach Richer, Bogazici University
Michael Roose, Indiana University
Savannah Shipman, New York University
Aditi D. Surie, Columbia University
Rachel Zemke, Washington University in St. Louis

Turkish Dernek Fellows:

Dr. Zeynep Eres, Restoration Department, Faculty of Architecture, Istanbul Technical University, “The Conservation of Traditional Rural Architecture in the Istranca Mountains Region of Thrace.” Dr. Eres will document and propose a conservation model for the traditional rural architecture of this region that was subject to substantial population change in the late 19th and early 20th century.

Dr. Hande Tekdemir, Department of Western Languages and Literatures, Bosphorus University, “A Comparative Framework for the Study of Literary Texts on Istanbul.” Dr. Tekdemir will focus on four sets of texts to define the literary image of the city, including western travelers of the 18th and 19th century, more recent western authors of the last half century, who use more varied and individual approaches, recent western writers of popular adventure and detective fiction, and finally contemporary Turkish novelists who are influenced by and interact with the Western perceptions.

Ms. Ayşe Bölükbaşı, History of Architecture, Istanbul Technical University, “16th Century Ottoman Halveti Tekkes” Ms. Bölükbaşı will study the history of the Halveti movement in the 16th century in Anatolia and Rumelia, outside of Istanbul, to illuminate how it develops in different ways in different environments, focusing on the development, structure, embellishment, and use of provincial Halveti tekkes.

Mr. Erkan Fidan, Anatolian Archaeology Department, Istanbul University, “Situating the Early Bronze Age Architecture of Küllüoba in the Western Anatolian and Aegean Worlds.” Mr. Fidan will study the early Bronze Age architecture of Küllüoba (Eskişehir) and situating it in the context of the development of urbanization in the Western Aegean.

W. D. E. Coulson and Toni M. Cross Aegean Exchange Fellows (sponsored by the U.S. Department of State, Educational and Cultural Affairs) from Turkey:

Dr. Nilgun Elam, History, Anadolu University, “The History of Byzantine Side of Pamphylia (during 6th-9th Centuries) and its Environment in Light of Saints’ Lives” Dr. Elam is carrying out her research in Thessaloniki on the Byzantine sources relating to Side.

Mr. Ahmet Erdem Tozoğlu, Architectural History, Middle East Technical University, “Transformation of Ottoman Balkan Cities at the End of the 19th Century: the Rumeli Railway Project as an Agent of Change” Mr. Tozoğlu will travel to Thessaloniki and examine sites and archives related to his study.

From Greece:

Ms. Lilian Dogiama, Anthropology, McMaster University, Hamilton ON, Canada, “Manufacture, Use, and Discard of Obsidian Projectile Points from Çatal Höyük, Turkey” Ms. Dogiama carried out a study of the obsidian projectiles excavated by James Mellaart at Çatal Höyük to develop a typology and chronology for obsidian lithics from the site.

Mr. Georgios Karatasios, History and Archaeology, University of Athens, Greece, “Mechanisms and Procedures of Transformation during the Samos Hegemony (1834-1912)” Mr. Karatasios used the resources of libraries and archives in Istanbul to study the Ottoman archival documentation for the Hegemony of Samos, the period from 1934 to 1912 when Greece won independence, but Samos was an autonomous entity under Ottoman control. He is comparing his information from Istanbul with the archives preserved in Samos.

Mr. Ioannis Kolakis, History, Korais Historic Public Library, Chios, Greece, “A Social History of the Greek Island Chios during the late 18th and Early 19th Centuries.” Mr. Kolakis studied inscriptions on Ottoman tombs and in the archives in Istanbul gathering information on Chian individuals, both Muslim and Christian, active in the city.

George M. A. and Ilse B. Hanfmann Fellowships for Advanced Research in Archaeology:

Dr. Suna Çağaptay-Arıkan, Faculty of Architecture, Bahçeşehir University, “Behind the Façades: Reading Buildings for a Mixed Cultural Past in Medieval Anatolia.” Dr. Çağaptay plans research at the University of Pennsylvania, developing her doctoral thesis into a monograph.

Dr. Elif Keser-Kayaalp, Research Center for Anatolian Civilizations, Koç University, “Medieval Church Architecture of the Syrian Orthodox in Southeastern Turkey.” Dr. Keser-Kayaalp will go to Oxford to complete work her study of the Syrian Orthodox church architecture of the 8th-13th Century in the Tur Abdin.

Mr. Özgür Turak, Classical Archaeology, Social Sciences Institute, Istanbul University, “Roman Sarcophagi from Pamphylia and Workshop Problems.” Dr. Turak will carry out research at Marburg University, utilizing the Sarcophagus Corpus.

Machteld J. Mellink Fellowships for Advanced Research in Archaeology:

Ms. Hulya Çalskan Akgül, Anatolia and Eurasia Research Center, Van Yüzüncü Yıl University, “End of the 4th and Beginning of the 3rd Millennium BC ‘East Anatolian Red-Black Burnished Ware’ and Central Anatolian Relations.” Ms. Akgül will work with Marcella Frangipane at Sapienza University, Rome on material from Arslantepe.

Dr. Özlem Sert-Sandfuchs, History Department, Hacettepe University, “The Ottoman City at the Level of the Individual: 16th-Century Rodosto (Tekirdağ).” Dr. Sert-Sandfuchs will carry out her research at Harvard University on the urban topography of Tekirdağ as known from the Ottoman court records.

Getty Research Exchange Fellows (sponsored by the Getty Foundation and administered by CAORC):

To ARIT-Istanbul:

Dr. May al-Ibrashy, Architecture The British University in Egypt, “Urban Regeneration: Central Istanbul as an Educational and Cultural Hub.” Dr. al-Ibrashy considered the rehabilitation of industrial architectural heritage at Istanbul-Bilgi University.

Dr. Anna Anguissola, Archaeology, University of Pisa, Italy, “Identity and Prestige: the Southwestern Necropolis of Hierapolis in Phrygia.” Dr. Anguissola continues her study of the Roman-style funerary enclosure at Hierapolis.

Dr. Fathi Jarray, History, Higher Institute of the Heritage Crafts Tunis, Tunisia, “Islamic Sundials in Turkey and Tunisia.” Dr. Jarray conducted research in Turkey on Ottoman Islamic inscriptions.

To ARIT-Ankara:

Dr. Zeyad al-Salameen, History, Al-Hussein Bin Talal University, Jordan, “The Nabateans and Asia Minor.” Dr. al-Salameen examined Anatolian connections with the Nabatean culture.

REPORTS ON ARIT FELLOWSHIPS

Shi'is of the Shah, Sunnis of the Sultan: Religion, Politics and the Making of the Ottoman-Iranian Boundary

Professor Sabri Ateş, Southern Methodist University, ARIT - Joukowsky Family Foundation, John Freely Fellow

Beginning with their first confrontation in 1514, the Ottomans and the dynasties ruling over Iran fought over the borderlands extending from the Persian Gulf to Mount Ararat. However, domination of these regions, where autonomous peoples of different cultures lived and interacted, remained an elusive dream, as the borderland peoples defied the authority of the two powers, and the two powers failed to recognize each other's sovereignty. The transformation of this inde-

terminate borderland into a clearly defined and increasingly monitored border took almost four centuries. In the meantime, it continued to be a place of perpetual motion, of separation as well as crossing and mixing. Only after seven decades of intermittent work (1843-1914) by mixed frontier commissions comprised of Russian, British, Ottoman, and Iranian technical and diplomatic teams did this ill-defined and highly porous area become an internationally recognized boundary.

Using a plethora of documents, mainly left behind by these commissioners, I've spent a considerable part of the last decade tracing the work of these commissions and following their interactions with the borderland peoples, to tell the story of how the Muslim world's oldest borderlands transformed into a land with a border. My project has focused upon ad-

addressing four basic questions: How did the making of this boundary, supposedly fixed in 1638, become, in the 1840s and after, an international problem requiring the intervention of great powers? Through what processes was this boundary negotiated, surveyed, and demarcated? How did the borderland peoples, whose habitat straddled the frontier, respond to those processes as well as to the ideas and institutions that accompanied their implementation? Finally, what role did the making of the boundary play in shaping Ottoman-Iranian relations, on the one hand, and identity and citizenship choices of the borderlanders, on the other?

From the project's inception, ARIT has been a crucial supporter of my work. An ARIT Dissertation Fellowship allowed me to spend time in Istanbul with occasional visits to London and Tehran. That year happened to be a fateful one for my intellectual endeavors since the Ottoman Archives opened the files of Osmanlı-Iran Hududu for the first time. It has proved to be a mine of information, and I have so far only deciphered a mere fraction of its contents. When I started to transform my dissertation into a book, ARIT once again came to the rescue. In this case I was able to combine the Joukowsky Family Foundation John Freely Fellowship with a Residential Fellowship from the Koç University's Research Center for Anatolian Civilizations.

I arrived in Istanbul with the goal of revising my dissertation and preparing it for publication. In the first three months of my residence I dedicated my time to writing a completely new and intellectually engaging chapter on the notion of frontier in Islam as it was seen from the Ottoman-Iranian frontier. I

also devoted time to revise another chapter on the relationship between Ottoman centralization and state and boundary making. In early 2010 I started revision of the third, fourth and fifth chapters of my manuscript which deal with the frontier conferences, survey commissions, and the general situation of the borderland from 1850s to 1880s. That accomplished, in April 2010 I started revising the draft of a chapter about the last Ottoman effort to expand the empire between 1905-1912. Studying this effort to turn parts of northwestern Iran into the northeastern Ottoman Empire has been an intellectually enriching experience for me as a historian. This chapter was not a part of my dissertation and thus previously existed only as a very rough draft. Finally, in June I began working on the final chapter of my manuscript, one focused upon the last international frontier commission that, days after the declaration of the First World War, conclusively delimited and demarcated the Ottoman-Iranian frontier that was supposed to be there since 1639.

During my stay I was able to go to the Arşiv and visit the various libraries of Istanbul, which helped fill some of the gaps of my research. Moreover, my stay in Istanbul gave me the opportunity to meet and develop new connections with colleagues in Istanbul and to present parts of my work at Boğaziçi and Sabancı Universities. Overall, my time in Istanbul was very productive and intellectually rewarding. I wish to thank the people at ARIT and institutions like Joukowsky Family Foundation whose support of scholarly research and writing has been crucial for this long and at times arduous project.

Recent Research on the Polychromy of Roman Marble Statuary from Aphrodisias

Mark B. Abbe, Institute of Fine Arts, New York University, Kenan T. Erim Fellowship

Thanks to funding from ARIT's Kenan T. Erim Fellowship, this last summer I undertook the fourth field season of the current project to document, characterize, and contextualize the evidence for painting and gilding on Roman marble sculpture at Aphrodisias. In August 2010 I examined sculptures in the Aphrodisias site museum and depots, and in the Istanbul Archaeological Museums. Research concentrated on two areas: (1) on applying a new method of capturing the photo-induced luminescence of ancient painting on sculptures at Aphrodisias, and (2) on the detailed examination of sculptures from the 1905-6 excavations at the site now in the Istanbul Archaeological Museum.

New to this research season was the use of an adapted camera to capture the photo-induced luminescence of Egyptian blue pigment in the infrared range of the electromagnetic spectrum. Egyptian blue is a synthetic calcium and copper-based pigment and was the most common blue pigment of classical antiquity. First produced in the third millennium BC, it remained in use in the Mediterranean basin to c. 800

AD. Due to its unique physico-chemical structure, Egyptian blue gives off a distinctive brilliant light (or luminescence) in the infrared region that can be captured by an adapted camera system; no light is visible to the human eye. Areas of luminescence are documented with the adapted camera system, microscopically investigated, and then characterized by in situ material analysis (X-ray fluorescence spectroscopy) to confirm the presence of Egyptian blue.

Eight of the sculptures on display at the Aphrodisias Museum showed areas with the characteristic luminescence of Egyptian blue. These include, most notably, blue pigment particles on the recessed flesh areas around the eyes on the well-preserved caryatid head (66-271) from the Hadrianic Baths. The presence of Egyptian blue does not indicate these areas appeared blue in antiquity. Rather, Egyptian blue was commonly used in pigment mixtures to cool color values and hues in a manner akin to how various black pigments (e.g. "ivory", "bone" black, etc.) were used in post-antique painting. The presence of Egyptian blue on the flesh areas of the caryatid head from the Hadrianic Baths (ill. 1), for example, has parallels on other Roman marble sculptures with flesh coloration where blue is mixed with other pigments to create subtle flesh tones, a painterly technique well attested in the contemporaneous Fayum portraits.

This season was the first time this technique of photo-induced luminescence was used to study sculptural polychromy in archaeological field research. The results from this study are promising and other sculptures and architectural reliefs from Aphrodisias merit further investigation. It may also be noted that heretofore-unrecognized vestiges of Egyptian blue were also detected on recently excavated objects. Such examples demonstrate that the cleaning protocols on site for newly excavated marble sculptures are preserving important evidence of their ancient polychromy.

Work in the Istanbul Archaeological Museums focused on four sculptures from P. Gaudin's 1905-6 excavations in the southern civic center: two caryatid heads from the Hadrianic Baths (Mus. Inv. 1614, 1624) and the two female portrait statues from the Western Stoa of the South Agora (2268, 2269). Both of the caryatid heads have been heavily cleaned and today retain only the faint remains of coloration; their polychromy was found to be consistent in materials and execution to the other heads from the larger group, both on site and on the Gaudin head now in Copenhagen. The archaeological surfaces of late 1st/early 2nd-century female portrait statues, in contrast, are exceptionally well-preserved and retain some of the best and complex surviving ancient coloration from Aphrodisias. Their coloration was noted by Gaudin and Mendel, but has received only summary comment since.

Contrary to previous descriptions, in detailed examination two distinct phases of ancient coloration are evident. These illustrate the changing fashions of female portrait costume and long statue-life of such images at Aphrodisias. In the first phase, immediately after carving, the edges of chiton and himation of the older figure (2269) and the peplos and himation of the younger figure (2268) were all painted in a similar manner using identical materials: the edges of the garments were decorated with either one or two narrow bands of a brilliant pink with a wider band of blue above. The pink is an organic madder dyestuff, the same material used to dye ancient textiles. This organic pink colorant was precipitated onto a lead white pigment and then painted on to the statue. The blue pigment is copper-based, undoubtedly Egyptian blue or azurite, and was combined with lead white. It is noteworthy that both colorants were mixed with lead white, the preeminent painterly white of antiquity, heretofore little attested at Aphrodisias. Lead white functioned as both an optical brightener to obtain rich, brilliant colors, and as an opacifier to create uniform opaque coloring. This was rich, vibrant coloration achieved through refined techniques and materials, equal in sophistication to the statues' top quality marble carving and finish. The extant blue and pink coloration belongs to a late Hellenistic/early Roman manner of costume well attested in wall painting, but rarely preserved on marble statues.

The second phase of coloration was applied after considerable loss to the first phase of polychromy and created an altogether different visual appearance. Less protected in burial and reduced in post-excavation cleaning, this second phase of polychromy is now extremely fragmentary, but its

overall character is clear: the earlier pink and blue painting on the garments on both figures was completely covered with a yellow ochre pigment and the edges of the yellow himation on both figures was adorned with gold leaf to evoke a gold embroidery edge (ill. 2). Islands of blue pigment on top of the yellow on the himatia suggest that the garments were decorated with an elaborate decorative pattern as one finds increasingly in portrait costume from the 3rd century onwards, but the extremely fragmentary state of preservation does not permit any pattern to be discerned. The use of gold and elaborate decoration are, however, entirely consistent with the increasingly luxurious costume fashion of the later Roman world.

Historically it is interesting that these two female portrait statues were found together in a late antique context and display two similar phases of coloration. They were undoubtedly rearranged in or brought to the Western Stoa during the massive redeployment of statuary in the Hadrianic Baths and the South Agora in late antiquity. Their second phase of coloration is probably associated with this second-phase of use, and thus demonstrates the changing coloration of such dress costume in the late 1st/early 2nd and 4th century. Current archaeological research on this area in late antiquity should shed light on the continued maintenance and relevance of such images in late antiquity, and may elucidate whether these two statues were seen as portraits or more generalized cultured décor in this secondary display.

The results of this new research were shared at the *International Roundtable on the Polychromy on Greek and Roman Sculpture* hosted by the Ny Carlsberg Glyptotek, Copenhagen, September 7-10, 2010, and are now being written up in my dissertation on Roman sculptural polychromy to be completed this year. I would like to thank the American Research Institute in Turkey for the invaluable funding of the K. T. Erim Fellowship that made this research possible.

An illustrated version of this report appears at the Friends of ARIT webpage at:

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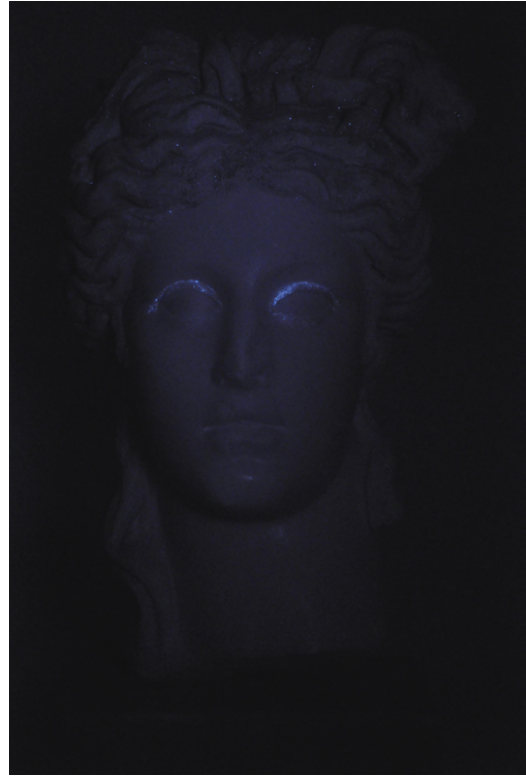
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Ill. 1. Caryatid head, 66-271. Regular light and photo-induced luminescence image with vestiges of Egyptian blue evident in well-protected recesses around eyes.



Ill. 2. Female portrait statue, Ist. Arch. Mus. 2269. Upper right: detail view the edge of the himation below left hand. The pink painting, the first phase of coloration, is covered with the yellow pigment and gilding of the second phase of coloration. Lower center: angled view illustrating the microstratigraphy of similar coloration on the himation along right side of the portrait head.

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