

ARIT Newsletter

American Research Institute in Turkey



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LETTER FROM THE PRESIDENT

A trip to Turkey – with visits in Ankara and Istanbul – was both reassuring and disappointing. The centers are both strong and doing all they are meant to do. With superb leadership and first-rate staffs, both Ankara and Istanbul ARIT proffer advice, obtain permits, host visiting scholars, facilitate scholarly interchange, and provide libraries filled with scholarly rarities and the latest works in our field. The hostels are spartan but clean, and are quite suitable for work and rest. Use of the Ankara hostel continues to be lighter than desirable, but Istanbul is very often full. Seeing ARIT in action was tremendously heartening, and assured me that we are an essential institution both for the US and for Turkey.

However, we have spent the fall digesting the news from the Department of Education (DOE) Title VI program that funds our administrative and infrastructural costs. Congress zero-budgeted the program last year, but this year we were assured there would be 50-75% funding for this program. In the end, however, the DOE funded only ten Overseas Research Centers (ORCs), *none of them from the Middle East*. Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia, Egypt, Yemen, Palestine, Iraq, and Turkey all received zero funding. I assume that since the “War on Terror” is now over, there is no longer any need for the scholarly study of the Middle East. Instead, our present Secretary of Education is focused on K-12, junior colleges, and historically minority institutions of learning. These are all worthy causes. Still, with close to 100,000 troops deployed in the Middle East, the enduring importance of oil, and the fascinating political developments in every Arab country, not to mention to increasingly central role of Turkey, one might have thought that knowing more about this part of the world was somewhat important to Americans. Evidently not.

In some ways this short-sighted attention deficit towards the Maghreb-to-Oxus region makes the task of ARIT and the other ORCs all the more urgent. If the Federal government presently sees the region as so unimportant, it is our scholarly task to educate Americans about how Turkey is important, for important it is.

This Fall term we made significant progress (thanks to the efforts of Tony Greenwood and Brian Johnson) with the American Board of Missions (ABM) archives that we finally took possession of last winter. Tony and Brian have posted online (through DLIR) a number of the AMB’s publications, and they are now posting some personnel records, and issues of the *Levantine Herald*. Kevin and Tony spend a good deal of time in October working with SALT, an organization funded by a trust fund to create a massive digital history-archive, to write the protocol that would allow us to digitize and post the AMB archive onto their website. Before that can be done, however, the archives need to be assessed, conserved, and cataloged. Nancy and I spent some of our upcoming spring and summer writing grants to pay for that process and we will continue to do so.

In fact, not surprisingly, writing grant proposals and developing our fund-raising capabilities and strategies has been the focus of much of our attention this year. We will be approaching both federal and private organizations, as well as individuals, to fund our various initiatives for 2013. We hope you’ll consider a generous gift to ARIT this year as we retrench to sustain the services to scholarship in Turkey that have defined us for almost fifty years.

A. Kevin Reinhart

ARIT-ISTANBUL BRANCH NEWS

ISTANBUL BRANCH NEWS

It's a pleasure to start off the news by announcing the **re-opening of one the major research collections in Istanbul, the Manuscript section of the Istanbul University Library.** It has been closed to scholarship for some time, but as of late 2012 has once again begun accepting applications for research.

Unfortunately, there is still **no definite news about the re-opening of the Topkapı Palace Library.** We are told it will re-open in 2013, but no news as to exactly when this will occur. It seems likely that it will not be open by the beginning of the summer. The same is true for **the Topkapı Palace Archives.** In this case, we are told that these archives are being digitized, while some or all of the material will eventually be made available to researchers working at the Ottoman Archives, there is no word as to when this will become possible.

Finally, the long-awaited move of the **Ottoman Archives (BOA)** to Kağıthane now appears to be just around the corner. The construction of a massive new complex to house these archives (under the name of the National Archives) is now complete (see picture below), and the buildings are being outfitted. We've been told that the move could take place as soon as March 2013, and that the Archives will probably close for several weeks during the move. There is no official announcement on this subject yet, so obviously these dates could be pushed back. Nevertheless, it appears pretty certain that it will happen sometime this year, so Ottoman scholars should get ready to bid farewell to the comfortable quarters they've grown accustomed to near the Sublime Porte in the old city, and prepare themselves for a long journey up the Sweet Waters of Europe to a new home.



Closer to home, **at the ARIT library,** work proceeds at a steady clip on the digitization of the American Board collection. We are now most of the way through the State Department funded project to digitize rare early twentieth

century American journals published in Istanbul. As of December 2012, the entire run of *The Orient* had been digitized and should be up on the internet by the time you read this, and we are about halfway through the *Levant Trade Review*. When the journal collection is finished, we hope to continue with other rare material in our American Board Collection, such as the Board's personnel record cards and memorial volumes (last names ending in A-B are now up), the 1930-1960 pamphlet collection (about 750 items), and the Near East Relief newsletters. We also expect to sign a **protocol with Garanti Kültür** soon regarding the Board archives proper, and begin a pilot project with them in the spring to bring some of that material up on their website. A glance at usage statistics seems to indicate that our recent focus on digitizing has not been wasted effort: in the first year of our digital library (when only the early pamphlets were up), over 1,000 persons from unique IP addresses in over 60 countries spent at least 10 minutes viewing multiple pages in the digital library.

While major investment in bettering the physical premises remains on hold, that does not mean there have not been some attention paid to **home improvement at ARIT.** Mostly this been part of ongoing maintenance and so is not likely to attract a lot of attention, but it is critical to keeping the Institute a comfortable place to stay and work. The computer and monitor in the Ottoman library were replaced, new sets of sheet and towels were acquired, the halls and the kitchen were repainted, major repairs were done on the furnace (so that finally the top floor rooms receive as much heat as the rest of the building), three new sets of shelves (about 15 m.) were added to the library, and one of the aisles in the American Board Library was locked off so that rare items could be collected there for protection.

The **Monday night lecture series** continues to be well attended by both scholars and members of the Friends of ARIT. The lectures listed below were given in the summer and fall:

Avital Livny (Ph.D. Candidate in Political Science, Stanford University) "Faith in the Electorate: The AKP's Solution to Vote Volatility in Turkey"

Professor Ronald Marchese (University of Minnesota) and Professor Marlene Breu (Western Michigan University) "Splendor and Pageantry: Treasures from the Armenian Orthodox Churches of Istanbul"

Professor Miriam Cooke (Arabic and Arab Cultures, Duke University) "Tribal Modern: Branding New Nations in the Arab Gulf"

Professor Bruce Masters (History Department, Wesleyan University) "Ibn al-Arabi: The Ottomans' Unlikely Patron Saint of Damascus"

Professor Gergana Georgieva (History Department,

Veliko Tarnovo University; Gipson fellow, American Research Center in Sofia) “Vidin – An Ottoman Town in the Balkans in the Mid-Nineteenth Century”

Professor John Curry (History Department, University of Nevada, Las Vegas): “Sufi Books and Ottoman Micro-history: A Case Study of the Hazret-i Nasûhî Dergâhı Library in Üsküdar”

Professor Nikolai Vukov (Institute of Ethnology and Folklore Studies, Bulgarian Academy of Sciences): “Trans-Border Commemorations Across the Bulgarian-Turkish Border after 1989: Remembrance Rituals and Heritage Reconstruction”

With our **library acquisitions** severely limited by our current budget problems, most of the growth in our library collection has come from donations by individuals and companies. Over the last five months donations have come from the following individuals: **John Curry, William Hale, Brian Johnson, Charles King, Jan Kostenec, Thomas Kuehn, Ethan Menchinger, Gregory Stournas, Richard Tillinghast, Songül Ulutaş, Warren Winkler, Şahin Yıldırım, and Hayrettin Yücesoy.**

And the following institutions: **Boğaziçi University, Hrand Dink Foundation, İlim Kültür Eğitim Derneği, İSAM, ISKI, Istanbul Büyükşehir Belediyesi, and SEV Vakfı.**

We give special thanks to all of them in these challenging times, and we urge all readers to consider ARIT as the most suitable place for a donation of academic books in the areas of the late Antique, Byzantine, Medieval and Ottoman Eastern Mediterranean and in all areas of Turkish history. For information on donations and shipping please consult the ARIT Philadelphia office.

ISTANBUL FRIENDS OF ARIT NEWS

The Friends have been very active this past summer and fall season, with **eight trips in and outside of Turkey**, as well as an open house and other social events. Efforts to raise money from the private sector in Turkey also continue, and discussions are underway with a consortium of private universities and with companies trading with the U.S. in hopes of finding funding to support our Dernek fellowship program in Turkey and to support Turkish citizens at U.S. universities applying to our fellowship programs.

FARIT once again managed to come up with an enticing variety of tours, including some old favorites, and others that were new, or at least new variants on old favorites. Among the old favorites were:

- The 16th annual trip to the castles **at the Black Sea entrance to the Bosphorus**. In early October, **Gizem Dörter** (Koç University) led the Friends up to the Black Sea by boat. The weather was superb, the palamut at lunch divine, and

there were dolphins galore; the only down side was the sight of excavation work beginning for the placement of the pylons of the third bridge, directly above Garipçe on the European side and Fil Burnu on the Asian.

- For the second time, the Friends were privileged to be taken by **Çiğdem Maner** (Koç University) to **Mardin and some of the lesser known churches of the Tur Abdin area**. Basing themselves for one night each in Mardin and in Midyat, the group first toured Mardin and Deyrulzafaran, and then proceeded to Midyat, Mar Gabriel, and the church at Hah (Anıtlar). The trip ended with an all too brief visit to Hasankeyf, followed by a mad dash to the airport in Diyarbakır.



Submerged mosque on the dammed Euphrates

- For the fourth time, a trip to **Sardis, Aphrodisias and Pamukkale**, led by expedition heads at both sites. Highlights of the program were a wonderful lunch with the excavation team in Sardis, a spectacular freak storm in Pamukkale that caught most of the group floating among the ancient columns in the ancient baths, and superb guiding above and beyond the call of duty by the directors, **Professors Nick Cahill and R.R.R. Smith.**

- For the third time, a tour of the **Ottoman waterworks in Belgrade Forest** led by **Gencer Emiroğlu**, focusing on one section of the Ottoman-built aqueduct system, the waterworks from the 18th century in the Belgrade forest, the Taksim system, which is comprised of one aqueduct, four reservoirs and one pool, and which feeds into the tank in Taksim square. The route linking the various parts of the system is a little over 5 kilometers long and can all be done on foot along forest paths.

Old favorites with new spices were:

- An ambitious 9-day Kurban Bayramı trip to **Ethiopia**, similar to the trip done two years ago. This time, however, we added four-wheel drive vehicles for access to sites that lie on poor quality roads, and an extension all the way north to Axum.

• A weekend trip to visit the Ottoman monuments of **Bursa**, starting with a side excursion to **Trilye** for its Byzantine and Greek monuments, and ending with a leisurely stroll in **Cumalıkızık**, a well preserved mountain village above Bursa.

And completely new tours were to:

• **Gaziantep, Zeugma and Rum Kale**, led by the indefatigable **Professor Scott Redford**. Highlights included a tour through the Gaziantep market with local culture expert, **Filiz Hösükoğlu**, a trip to the spectacular new Zeugma Mosaic Museum, and a boat trip on a gorgeous day up the Euphrates to the impregnable castle at Rum Kale, all of which was topped off, of course, by kebab and baklava at Imam Çağdaş restaurant.

• **Underground Byzantine Constantinople**, a tour devised and led by **Professor Feridun Özgümüş**, beginning in Samatya at the Martyrion of Hagios Polykarpos and taking the FARIT group all over the ancient city in search of little known underground cisterns, basements and substructures.

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ARIT-ANKARA BRANCH NEWS

ANKARA BRANCH NEWS

As usual, the **Ankara branch of ARIT** has been busy throughout the late spring, entire summer and early fall with research permits, visas and new rules and regulations issued by the Ministry of Culture and Tourism, General Directorate for Cultural Heritage and Museums. **Many changes are occurring currently**. The requirement for foreign projects to have a Turkish Ph.D. as the assistant director is now extended also to Turkish projects, causing Turkish citizens with degrees in archaeology to be in great demand. A meeting organized during the summer by the General Directorate for government representatives who serve at Turkish and foreign projects resulted in changes in numerous regulations, including **strict restrictions on shipping archaeological samples outside Turkey for analysis or on the employment of such methods at archaeological sites as coring**. These restrictions will certainly lead to revisions in the shaping of both Turkish and foreign archaeological projects. We are currently anticipating more changes to be announced in official statements (*yönerges*) from the General Directorate.

Summer months are always more busy in the ARIT-Ankara hostel. Archaeologists often pass through or visit Ankara on their off days during their survey or excavation seasons. Around the time of the International Symposium of Excavations, Surveys and Archaeometry, which generally takes place at a different city each year at the end of May and beginning of June, many researchers stay at the hostel while

they visit the General Directorate of Cultural Heritage and Museums at the Ministry of Culture and Tourism to discuss with the authorities permit and research issues. Similarly, the end of the research season in late summer and early fall is also when visitors stay and use the ARIT facilities in the hostel. The guests came from numerous programs at a wide range of institutions: Anthropology at the University of Arizona, Archaeology and Art History at Koç University, History of the Middle East and North Africa at the University of Cincinnati, Fine Arts and Art History at the American University of Beirut, Archaeology at the University of Queensland at Australia, Middle Eastern Studies at the University of Texas at Austin, History at the University of Toronto, History of Art at the University of Pennsylvania, Near Eastern Studies at Princeton University, Anthropology at the Buffalo State College, the Near Eastern Section at the University of Pennsylvania Museum, and Anthropology at the College of William and Mary. We also have a long-term guest, who is staying in the ARIT hostel for several months in the fall and the spring while teaching English at the Turkish American Association.

In the fall of 2012, **the Toni M. Cross Library** had 31 users, who visited the library 88 times. Eight visitors held status beyond Ph.D. level, while six were undergraduate, twelve M.A. and five Ph.D. students. Their affiliations ranged from the Ankara, Bilkent, Gazi, Hacettepe and Bilecik Universities to the Middle East Technical University and Altın Koza University (recently founded in 2011). In addition, visitors came from the Museum of Anatolian Civilizations, the Insti-

tute of Nautical Archaeology at Bodrum and the University of Madison. Several library users were independent scholars.

Despite the **diminishing budget of the Toni M. Cross Library**, book, journal and offprint collections continue to grow. In the fall of 2012 a total of 75 titles were added to the library collection. Thirty-nine of these were off-prints, from the remaining small portion of Machteld J. Mellink and Robert H. Dyson donations. Thirty-six were books, four from the Mellink donations, four from initially un-catalogued donations, 32 gifts and four purchases, were added to the collection. Periodical contributions included 54 issues of nineteen journal titles; twenty of these issues were subscriptions, while 34 were donations.

We are always grateful for publication donations, since our budget for library purchases has greatly diminished in the past two years. Duplicates find their way through ARIT donations to Turkish universities. In the past few years we have donated journals and books to a wide range of institutions including universities at Eskişehir, Zonguldak, Isparta, and Hatay, as well as the Institute of Nautical Archaeology at Bodrum. We carry out an exchange about once a year with the library located at the General Directorate for Cultural Heritage and Museums at the Ministry of Culture and Tourism. So, we are always happy to have donations for our Toni M. Cross library in Ankara. We would like to thank **Marie-Henriette Gates, Nur Bilge Criss, the Governorship of Hatay and the Ministry of Culture and Tourism** for their recent contributions to our library collection.

Our librarian, **Özlem Eser**, continued her endeavors to identify departments of archaeology, history or art history in newly established universities that are in need of publications for their libraries. In the fall of 2012, she initiated communication with the Chair of the Archaeology Department at Mardin Artuklu University, Dr. Güner Coşkunsu, and started the arduous task of preparing boxes of duplicate journals and books for shipping to Mardin.

ANKARA FRIENDS OF ARIT NEWS

ARIT-Ankara is always grateful for the efforts of the **Friends of ARIT** in using their creativity and happy energy for to the hostel and the library. We started the fall of 2012 with **changes to the Friends Steering Committee**. **Ron Tickfer** had passed his presidency on to **Charles Gates** towards the end of last spring. He remains as an invaluable member of the Steering Committee. We are honored that **Marie Ricciardone**, the spouse of Ambassador Francis Ricciardone, continues to act as the Friends' Honorary President. We are sad to see **Cathy Silliman, Corinne Vail and John Davison** leave Ankara, but at the same time we are grateful for all their contributions to the Friends while they served in the Steering Committee. **Patricia Ülkü**, a jovial and avid

supporter of the Friends, is leaving the Committee as she is planning to relocate in Izmir. We are delighted to welcome recent additions to our Committee: **Christine Biggs** (the wife of the Australian Ambassador, Ian Biggs), a Classical archaeologist who specializes in Hellenistic architecture, and **Christine Guilbault** from the Canadian Embassy. We offer our thanks also to the rest of the Steering Committee members – **Capie Polk Baily, Shauna Tufan, Shirley Epir, Ahmet Yayböke, Perin Öztin, Liz Schneider, and Bonnie Pura** – for their ongoing involvement and support.

The **Friends of ARIT Open House** took place in early October with over 70 participants and resulted in numerous new members for the Friends of ARIT and membership renewals. **Ahmet Yayböke's** magic in preparing scrumptious food and a superb display was (yet again) staggering. Donations made by the members of the Steering Committee enabled the evening to conclude with an entertaining and profitable raffle.



The **fall season of lectures** began in early September with an exceptional event: **a panel for the celebrations of the 50th year anniversary for the initiation of the Peace Corps in Turkey**. We are grateful for the efforts of Friends Committee member **Shirley Epir** to arrange the event and the **Turkish American Association (TAA)** for co-sponsored the panel with ARIT at the TAA premises. During the event, **Peggy Hanson, Warren Pritchard, George Park, and Joan Hammer Grant** shared their experiences and memories from their posts in a variety of locations in Turkey 50 years ago. Among members of the local community, the audience included members of **Arkadaşlar**, a network of Peace Corps volunteers or staff who served in Turkey between 1962 and 1970.

In November, **Dr. Nur Bilge Criss** from the Department of International Relations at Bilkent University discussed the changing attitudes to history in university teaching in a guest lecture at ARIT. Her well-attended talk, "Teaching Ottoman and Early Republican History to New Generations of Turkish Students," illustrated a rapid but systematic development closely associated with the current political dynamics in Turkey.

A specialist of Ottoman law, **Dr. Eugenia Kermeli** from

the History Department at Bilkent University shared with the ARIT audience in December her on-going research unconventional identities of gender in Ottoman society in a lecture, “Eunuchs, Hermaphrodites and Folles Femmes: Conventionality of the Queer in Ottoman Law.”

The Friends organized **two weekend trips** in the fall of 2012. The first, ‘**Trip to Ancient Sanctuaries of South-eastern Turkey: Göbeklitepe, Nemrut Dağı, Harran and Şanhurfa,**’ took place in early October under the guidance of **Professor Marie-Henriette Gates** from the Archaeology



Relief of relief of Antiochus I and Herakles at Nemrut Dağı



ARIT Friends at the Harran Museum.

Department at Bilkent. The second, ‘**Trip to Diyarbakır, Mardin, and Syriac Monasteries of the Tur’Abdin,**’ was directed in early November by **Dr. Julian Bennet**, also from the Archaeology Department at Bilkent. Both trips were well attended with some participants who even organized special trips to Turkey in order to participate in the program.

ARIT WELCOMES FIVE NEW INSTITUTIONAL MEMBERS

ARIT is the primary professional organization for American researchers and scholars interested in carrying out study and research in and about Turkey, in all fields of the humanities and social sciences from prehistoric through modern times. ARIT centers maintain a wide range of scholarly and educational activities in Istanbul, Ankara, and the U.S.

ARIT is a membership organization, composed of the major North American universities and institutes with research interests in Turkey. Through their annual dues and contributions, member institutions provide major support for ARIT operations and programs in Turkey and the U.S. Through its offices in Istanbul, Ankara, and Philadelphia, ARIT in turn provides support for the work that its member institutions, and individuals affiliated with these institutions, undertake in Turkey.

For 2013 ARIT welcomes five institutional members, bringing the total number to forty-three. The new members include:

- Indiana University, Center for the Study of the Middle East
- Stanford University, The Sohaib and Sara Abbasi Program in Islamic Studies and The Mediterranean Studies Forum
- University of Nebraska (full membership)
- University of Washington, Middle East Center
- University of Wisconsin, Eau Claire, Department of Geography and Anthropology

ARIT is excited to work with the new institutions and grateful for their generosity and commitment.

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INFORMATION

ARIT FELLOWS 2012-2013

National Endowment for the Humanities Advanced Research Fellows:

Dr. Abdurrahman Atçıl, Ottoman History, Queens College, City University of New York, "Scholar-Bureaucrats, Sultan and Law in the Ottoman Empire, 1450-1600." Using archival sources, Dr. Atçıl will examine the formation of a civil bureaucratic class, in the Ottoman Empire which can be compared to the developing large-scale bureaucratic apparatuses in Europe in the early modern period.

Dr. John J. Curry, Ottoman History, University of Nevada, Las Vegas, "From Countryside to Capital: The Struggle of the Sa'baniye Branch of the Halveti Sufi Order to Adapt to the Early Modern World of the Ottoman Empire." Dr. Curry aims to study key figures from the Sa'baniye Sufi brotherhood during a key transitional period of the history of the Ottoman Empire during the 17th and 16th centuries, examining their writings and the biographical material about them.

Dr. Ayfer Karakaya-Stump, Ottoman History, The College of William and Mary, "Genealogies of 'Heterodox' Islam in Anatolia: Rethinking the Köprülü Paradigm." Using newly discovered documents, Dr. Karakaya-Stump will carry out a reassessment of the place of Iraqi Sufism and the Vefai order in the making of the 'heterodox' Islam in Anatolia.

Dr. Joshua M. White, Ottoman History and Law, University of Virginia, "Catch and Release: Piracy, Slavery, and Law in the Early Modern Ottoman Mediterranean." Dr. White will examine the impact of piracy and amphibious slave-raiding in the late 16th and 17th century Eastern Mediterranean from the Ottoman perspective, Using a variety of archival sources, he will explore the Ottoman administrative and legal response to piracy while telling the stories of some of those illegally enslaved in Ottoman waters.

Fellowships funded by the National Endowment for the Humanities

ARIT U.S. Fellows:

Dr. Amy Mills, Geography and History, University of South Carolina, "Istanbul in Satirical Images: Modernity, Urban Social Geography, and National Identity in Republican Era Turkey." Dr. Mills worked at the Atatürk Kitaplığı in Istanbul to gather digital images of editorial cartoons and essays published in satirical (*mizrah*) periodicals. Her study focuses on how planned and un-planned urban transformations, nationalist economic and social reforms, and issues of gendered, ethnic, and minority identity were represented, silenced, or lampooned in images and texts employing satire as social critique.

Ms. Mary E. Neumeier, History and Architecture, University of Pennsylvania, "'There is a Çapanoğlu Behind This:' Ottoman Architecture in the Provinces (1750-1824)." Using

archival research, architectural survey, and critical historiography, Ms. Neumeier will trace how the Çapanoğlu family channeled their financial capital into pious foundations, palaces, and infrastructure projects. She considers how that patronage indicates the family's relationship with the imperial center, its aspirations to power, and cultural competition with other notable families.

Mr. Christopher Sheklian, Political Science and Religion, University of Chicago, "What is 'Neo-' about Neo-Laicism? Property, Rights, and Religion among Turkish Armenians." Mr. Sheklian is examining how Armenians in Istanbul are encountering two aspects of what Turkish newspapers have dubbed 'neo-laicism:' the return of property to minority foundations and the internal 'civilian-ization' of their communities. Working with the Armenian Patriarchate in Istanbul and the newspaper *Agos*, he will analyze the legal and political interaction of minority religious communities with state secularism.

Dr. Shannan Stewart, Archaeology, University of Illinois, "Gordion Hellenistic Pottery: Toward an Integrated Final Publication." Gordion excavations have provided the standard type-site for Hellenistic Anatolia. Dr. Stewart aims to complete an exhaustive and timely publication of the full ceramic typology of Gordion Hellenistic pottery.

Ms. Elizabeth Williams, Ottoman History, Georgetown University, "Developing Modernity: The Politics of Agrarian Reform in the Ottoman Periphery." Ms. Williams will examine the dissemination of technological expertise and associated concepts of modernity used by Ottoman officials, experts, and farmers in the Arab provinces of the Empire (c. 1890-1923) as they negotiated the late 19th and early 20th century developments in the techniques and practices of agricultural production. She will re-evaluate conceptions of center-periphery relations between the imperial center and its Arab provinces, using the terms and frames of reference used by officials and farmers.

Mr. Murat C. Yıldız, Ottoman History, The University of California, Los Angeles, "Strengthening, Training, and Preparing the Sons of the Nation: Modern Sports and Physical Education during the Late Ottoman Empire and Early Turkish Republic." Using archival and library resources in Turkey, Mr. Yıldız is examining the role of the processes of institutionalization, popularization, and nationalization of modern sports and physical education during the late Ottoman Empire and early Turkish Republic. He will study the broader questions of national identity, masculinity, tradition, and authenticity through the prism of the training performance, and staging of modern sports.

Fellowships funded by the U.S. Department of State, Educational and Cultural Affairs, administered by the Council of American Overseas Research Centers.

Istanbul Friends of ARIT Fellow:

Mr. Ali Sipahi, Anthropology and History, University of Michigan, “City-building in the Ottoman Provinces: War-making, State-making, and Urbanization in Elaziğ.” Mr. Sipahi is examining the unique case of Elaziğ in the city-building process at the periphery of the Ottoman Empire during the formation of the modern centralized state in the 19th century. Founded in mid-century from scratch as a military and administrative center in the Eastern provinces, Elaziğ offers a case study of frontier and colonial encounters.

Fellowship funded by the Friends of ARIT, Istanbul

ARIT Turkish Fellows:

Ms. G. Senem Özden Gerçeker, Classical Archeology, Istanbul University, “Sagalassos Red Slip Ware found in the Fill Layers of the West Necropolis at Perge.” Ms. Gerçeker’s study of the novel forms of Sagalassos red slip ware found in Perge will help illuminate broader issues relating to production centers and distribution of imperial table ware in Southern Anatolia.

Ms. Özlem Güçlü, Sociology Department, Mimar Sinan University, “Silent Female Characters in the New Cinema of Turkey: Gender, Nation and Memory.” Ms. Güçlü’s thesis focuses on the increasing number of silent female characters in Turkish Cinema since the 1980 coup, and attempts to understand why the silent representational form insistently appears in relation to certain themes, figures and narrative patterns, and how they become the medium for other characters (male) to confront themselves, their traumatic past and the changing socio-political conditions of Turkey.

Mr. Oğul Emre Öncü, Classical Archaeology, Istanbul University, “Terracotta Elements in the Archaic Period Architecture of Aiolis.” Mr. Öncü’s study of the terracotta architectural elements from archaic Larisa and Neandria will help us understand the nature of the roofing of the wooden buildings of the period, and the influence of this wooden architecture on the later monumental stone architecture of the region.

Dr. Fatma Gül Öztürk, Faculty of Architecture, Çankaya University, “Survey of Byzantine Settlements in Açıksaray and the Environs.” Dr. Gül is developing the first proper topographical survey and measured drawings of the hitherto undocumented “courtyard complexes” at Açıksaray in Cappadocia.

Ms. Songül Ulutaş, History Department, Mersin University, “The Socio-Economic Structure of the Kaza of Tarsus (1856-1914).” Ms. Ulutaş’s thesis examines the effects of the integration of the region into the world economy, the growth of a new local entrepreneurial class, the development and diversification of local industry and agriculture, and the role of the state in this process.

Dr. Berna Yazıcı, Atatürk Institute, Boğaziçi University, “Children of the State? State, Children and Families in a Changing Turkey.” Dr. Yazıcı’s project will offer an in-depth, ethnographic investigation of state policies and institutional

practices for children placed in the residential homes run by the government’s Social Services and Child Protection Agency.

ARIT Turkish fellowships are funded by the Friends of ARIT, Istanbul and the American Research Institute in Turkey

George And Ilse Hanfmann Fellows:

George M. A. Hanfmann Fellows:

Mr. Mete Aksan, Classical Archaeology, Istanbul University, “The Tumuli of Southeastern Thrace: A Re-evaluation of the Data from pre-1980 Excavations.” Mr. Aksan is traveling to London and Sofia to consult with scholars and read the literature unavailable in Turkey to complete his re-evaluation of the finds from pre-1980 Thracian tumuli excavations now housed in the Istanbul Archaeology Museum.

Mr. Orhan Serdar, PhD. Archeometry Department, Middle East Technical University, “From the Depths of the Earth to the Depths of the Sea, the Journeys of Marble Anchors.” Mr. Serdar is working in Athens studying the provenance of the marble anchors found in the Yenikapı excavations at the archeometry laboratory of the National Center for Scientific Research with the guidance of Professor Yannis Maniatis.

Ilse B. Hanfmann Fellows:

Dr. İncifer Banu Doğan, Prehistory, Istanbul University, “The Treatment of the Concept of Religion in Prehistoric Archeology.” Dr. Doğan is working in the libraries of Berlin and considering the evidence from Göbekli Tepe with Dr. Klaus Schmidt.

Dr. Ekin Oyken, Latin Language and Literature, Istanbul University, “The Musical Ethos as a Meaning-making Process in Ancient Culture.” Dr. Oyken is affiliated with the Classics Department at the University of California, Berkeley working on the concept of ethos in ancient music and its socio-cultural dimensions.

Machteld J. Mellink Fellows:

Dr. İsmail Baykara, Archaeology Department, Van University, “Gateway to the Levant: the Hatay and Human Dispersals during the Upper Pleistocene.” Dr. Baykara is examining the technological and typological characteristics of the stone tool remains from caves in the Hatay region looking for evidence of continuity/discontinuity and cultural similarities with surrounding regions in order to evaluate models for human movement in and out of the Levant through the Hatay. He is working at Arizona University with Professors Steven Kuhn and Mary Stine.

Ms. Müge Ergun, Prehistory, Istanbul University, “The Seed Remains at Aşıklı Höyük and the Early Development of Agriculture.” Ms. Ergun is working with Professor George Willcox at the Jalés labs of CNRS on the archeobotanic finds from Aşıklı Höyük.

Dr. Handan Üstündağ, Archaeology Department, Anadolu University, “A Paleopathological Study of the Child Skeletons from the Excavations at Kültepe/Kanesh.” Dr. Üstündağ

is working at the University of Reading with Professor Mary Lewis to study the incidence of three palaeo-pathological cases – anemia, rickets and scurvy – among the child skeleton remains from Kültepe.

Funding for the Hanfmann and Mellink Fellowships is provided by an anonymous donor in honor of George M. A. and Ilse B. Hanfmann, and Machteld J. Mellink.

W. D. E. Coulson and Toni M. Cross Aegean Exchange Fellows

From Turkey:

Mr. Orhan Serdar, Archeometry Department, Middle East Technical University, “Archaeometric Studies on the Stone Anchors from the Yenikapı Excavations in Istanbul.” Mr. Serdar carried out chemical and spectroscopic analyses of samples from the stone anchors found at the Yenikapı excavations in Istanbul.

Dr. Reyhan Körpe, Archaeology, Çanakkale Onsekiz Mart University, “Archaeology of the Persian Wars in Greece.” Dr. Körpe visited museums and battle sites in Greece and traced the Persian military route.

From Greece:

Mr. Sotirios Dimitriadis, School of Oriental and African Studies, University of London, “The Transformation of Urban Space in Late Ottoman Thessaloniki.” Mr. Dimitriadis will carry out archival research on the Ottoman sources relating to the development of urban space in Ottoman Thessaloniki.

Ms. Triantafyllia Eirini Dogiama, Archaeology, McMaster University, “The Study of Lithic Projectile Points Made of Obsidian from the Neolithic Site of Çatalhöyük in Central Anatolia (7400 – 6000 B.C.).” Ms. Dogiama’s dissertation research focuses on the ways that identity is constructed through material culture, specifically hunting.

Mr Ioannis Theocharis, Archaeology, Aristotle University of Thessaloniki, “The Treatment of Architectural Sculpture of Athens from the Early to Middle Byzantine Periods.” Mr. Theocharis will carry out dissertation research in Istanbul, examining the key Byzantine monuments in the city and working in the ARIT Istanbul library.

ARIT and ASCSA Aegean Exchange fellowships are funded by the Department of State, Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs and cosponsored by the American School of Classical Studies at Athens.

REPORT ON ARIT FELLOWSHIP

Classical Architects of Asia Minor and Neighboring Islands

Dr John Senseney, Archaeology, University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign, ARIT NEH fellow 2011-2012



I am an art historian with a research specialization in ancient Greek and Roman architecture. My particular interests in classical architects, architectural theory, and construction led me to investigate the influential role of Ionian architects

from the Archaic through Hellenistic periods, resulting in my research in Turkey for my current book project. This research was made possible by ARIT and the National Endowment of the Humanities. The funding gave me the opportunity for six months (mid-January to mid-July 2012) to devote my time to my book project and related studies, during which I based myself at ARIT in Ankara. I also travelled throughout Anatolia, studying the remains of buildings, architectural fragments, and related objects at sites and museums in and near Istanbul, Ephesus, Didyma, Priene, Bodrum, Pergamon, Gaziantep, and other locations.

During the course of my discussions with disciplinary colleagues in Ankara, site and museum visits, library research, and writing, my research came to focus on shared developments in architecture and the figural arts in ancient architecture. In doing so, I began to identify how modern

assumptions about ancient design and construction processes emerge from a confluence of classical sources that never coalesced in antiquity. I became especially interested in how approaches to composition in painting and mosaic, sculpture, and architecture involved corporeal and cognitive issues of making and viewing that were distinct from later classicisms. As a result, ancient understandings of vision, time, and nature came to increasingly inform my approach to Greek and Roman design and construction, as well as to better recognize the unique contributions of Ionian builders to architectural theory of the Roman architectural writer Vitruvius and beyond.

During my research period in Turkey, my project began with an investigation of temple building and engineering in Ionia during the Archaic period of the sixth century BCE. I studied the Artemision at Ephesus in the context of the other Archaic Ionian giant temples (Didyma and Samos) as well as the famous kilometer-long tunnel of the architect Eupalinos at Samos, which delivered water to the ancient town from a source on the other side of Mount Kastro. According to recent excavations, the temple at Ephesus was the earliest all-marble temple to be built in the Ionic order. As opposed to the current debate about Lydian vs. Greek primacy in the creation of the monumental temple architecture at Ephesus, my research demonstrates the Artemision and the Samian tunnel as resulting from communal innovations of building technologies, materials, and formal expressions made possible by the particularities of the political climate of the eastern Mediterranean following the fall of the Neo-Assyrian empire in 605 BCE. In the context of this environment, I present the Ionian tools and techniques of engineering and

construction, which, I argue, developed within the processes of active building rather than design.

My continuing research focused on the impact of traditions of building through the Ionian invention of architectural writing. In reference to Ionian temple buildings, I became interested in how, precisely, the application of compass and straightedge in the construction process transferred to the design process by way of Hellenistic era invention of scale ground plans and elevation drawings. My analyses of the forms, measurements, and preserved construction drawings at Ionian temples demonstrate how, through continuity of tools and techniques, the processes and principles that first developed in the context of construction transferred to scale graphic design. Along with inscriptional evidence, I use this metrological and formal evidence to argue that scale graphic planning of the kind that was common to Roman architecture likely first took place in the work of the Ionian architect Hermogenes in the third century BCE, and not in the work of his Late Classical, fourth century predecessor Pytheos as I and others had previously posited.

Pivotal in this research was my analysis of the Hellenistic and Roman Didymaion (begun late fourth century BCE), a colossal temple building that replaced an Archaic precursor. I approached this building as an intermediary between Pytheos' Temple of Athena Polias in Priene (ca. 340 BCE) and Hermogenes' Artemision at Magnesia-on-the-Maeander in the late third century BCE. My arguments concern how the forms and dimensions of the building evolved over the several centuries in which it was constructed, and how the kind of design by way of scale ground plans and elevation drawings more closely associated with Hermogenes did not play a prominent role. Instead, my analysis focused on the role that drawing played in transitions between phases of construction, thereby presenting the Didymaion as a kind of slowed down example of how design commonly took place in Greek and Roman architecture: as an activity that folded into construction, rather than one that preceded and determined construction.

I thereby became interested in the role of time in the art of building in ancient Ionia, and how the combined Ionian innovations of scale graphic planning and theoretical writ-

ing contributed to new understandings of the relationship between architecture and time. I began writing about the influence of Ionian architectural writing and scale drawing on Vitruvius' understanding of architecture as an art consisting of the processes and principles of design. At the same time, I became interested in the gap separating ancient architecture from the Early Modern interest in removing the element of long duration from building especially associated with Alberti (Marvin Trachtenberg, *Building-in-Time: From Giotto to Alberti and Modern Oblivion*, Yale 2010). Through my close readings of Vitruvius in the context of what we know about the art of building in the Greek and Roman world, I have become increasingly aware of significant differences between ancient and later understandings of the body that underpin the modern recasting of time as an adversarial rather than collaborative agent in architectural creation. As a result, my research now addresses how the innovations of Ionian architecture involved an integrated conception of bodies, the faculty of vision, and the making and experiencing of crafted objects and nature that were never abstracted or separated out in the manner of Early Modernity.

Having had the opportunity to base myself in Ankara for an extended period, I developed a special affinity for the Temple of Augustus and Rome adjacent to the Hacı Bayram Camii in Ulus. I began a study of the building, and I was able to give a talk based on this research at ARIT Ankara in April. Expanding upon my ongoing interests in the Hellenization of Roman architecture, I am studying the Temple of Augustus as a pre-Roman shrine built in the Hellenistic Ionian traditions of Hermogenes appropriated by the Roman emperor Augustus. In considering the building alongside the roughly contemporary and stylistically similar Augustan Temple of Mars Ultor in Rome, this study explores how tradition and innovation combined to create a unified expression of Augustan power both in the capital and in remote Galatia, at that time located in the easternmost extent of the empire. This study will carry important implications for the far-reaching impact of Ionian traditions of building, wherein the tools, techniques, processes and principles originating as early as the sixth century BCE would come to define the visual qualities of classical architecture as recognized to the present day.

Authenticating Eyüp: Heritage, Piety, and the Making of an Islamic Place

Mr. Timur Hammond, Geography, University of California, Los Angeles, ARIT - U.S. Department of State, Educational and Cultural Affairs 2011-2012

The Istanbul neighborhood of Eyüp is widely considered to be one of the most important religious sites in the city, if not the country. Indeed, some go so far as to argue that Eyüp's significance extend to the city as a whole, making Istanbul the Islamic world's fourth most important city, following Mecca, Medina, and Jerusalem. Yet Eyüp, like so much of Istanbul, has changed dramatically over the past 100 years. Relying on participant observation, formal



Eyüp Sultan Hamamı

interviews, and archival research, this project set out to explore the relationship between specific material sites within Eyüp's historic core and the social practices that take place there. How are those relationships configured? How have they changed over the past 100 years? And if they have changed, what explains those changes?

My time was divided primarily between archival and ethnographic research. The bulk of my archival work took place in the Başbakanlık Osmanlı Arşivi (the primary source of documentation on projects of urban transformation and repair during the final years of the Ottoman Empire), Atatürk Kıtaphığı (with its extensive periodical collection, which provided a wide range of newspapers and magazines that touched on Eyüp in some way), Tarih Vakfı (which helped to organize a seminar on Eyüp during the 1990s), and Eyüp Belediye Kütüphanesi (the municipality's library, which provided a mass of press clippings and many of the secondary texts found in other locations).

My ethnographic involved two primary research strategies: participant observation and formal and semi-formal interviews. In regard to the first strategy, I posed the following questions: Who visits Eyüp? What do they do? What are the kinds of encounters and interactions that arise from this? To answer these questions, I spent a great deal of time in the neighborhood, talking to people, making friends, participating in local events, and simply sitting and watching people wander through the neighborhood. In regard to the second strategy, in order to both enrich my own observations and to understand the decision-making processes that shape the neighborhood, I sought out interviews with figures working in the municipality, residents of the neighborhood, and architects and planners more broadly involved in the historical preservation of Istanbul.

Broadly, this research set out to explore how the neighborhood of Eyüp has become meaningful as a religious site. Rather than assuming that Eyüp's religious importance is essential or ahistorical, this project began by arguing that the significance of a place is generated by different kinds of activity. Thus Eyüp's religious importance today is better understood as one generated by ongoing social activity. Such an approach helps us think about not only the social production of meaning, but also about the ways that that meaning might change over time.

Assessing change in Eyüp is at once a relatively straightforward task and a daunting one. It's straightforward in the sense that the signs of change are so obviously apparent. Any comparison of historical and contemporary photos of Eyüp demonstrates just how breathtaking that change is. At the same time, the very scale of the transformation makes any organized documentation of that change difficult. One example of changes in the built environment is the loss — even wholesale erasure — of civil architecture. While Eyüp's historic core has been designated an official preservation area since the 1970s, only a handful of the neighborhood's Ottoman-era buildings remain. In the cases where they do remain, they often exist as isolated examples. Three inter-

related factors help to explain this change: First, beginning in the 1950s but accelerating during the 1990s, the opening of new roads cleared out many old houses; second, the opening of the Golden Horn by Istanbul Bedrettin Dalan in the 1980s wiped out nearly all of the existing industrial and commercial architecture along the shore; third, the movement of migrants to the area resulted both in the growth of informal settlements and in the transformation of existing civil architecture into higher density apartment blocks. Other areas of change include new roads and the expansion of existing ones, new pressures of traffic, parking, overcrowding, restoration projects, migrations from the Black Sea and central Anatolia, forms of public life, and tourism.

First and foremost, this research has established that calling Eyüp an 'Islamic' neighborhood is reductive. Our attention is better directed towards the question of how Eyüp's 'Islamic-ness' has been made; making Eyüp Islamic involves transformations in the built environment, but it also involves social and cultural activities. Moreover, these practices both change over time and are themselves debated. In other words, making Eyüp Islamic is both a process with a specific history and one which is not subscribed to by everyone equally. Thus the question is not simply how Eyüp has been made Islamic, but who has been able to do so.

In one sense, the contours of Eyüp's history would be familiar to anyone who's studied the history of Istanbul over the past 100 years. Yet at the same time, there's a great value in examining the specific trajectories of change in Eyüp; a fine-grained analysis like this project helps us to understand the complexities and ambiguities of urban change and meaning. More broadly, research like this project contributes to ongoing studies of nationalism, both in Turkey and around the world. Many scholars have rightly pointed out that Istanbul cannot fully stand for Turkey; but Istanbul is itself a complicated object. Studying how Eyüp has been made Islamic gives us one more perspective on the changes in Istanbul.

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