

ARIT Newsletter

American Research Institute in Turkey



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LETTER FROM THE PRESIDENT, FALL 2004

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Summers in even-numbered years play witness to the mandated biennial meeting of ARIT's official counterpart in Turkey, the Türk-Amerikan İlmî Araştırmaları Derneği, the "Dernek," for short. ARIT-Ankara Director Baha Yıldırım and I both attended the 2004 meeting in June in Istanbul. As always, ARIT-Istanbul Director Tony Greenwood rounded up the requisite number of Dernek members (otherwise, we could by law be dissolved), saw that everything ran like clockwork, and deftly fielded the queries and comments of the representative of the Dernek policing agency. The meeting is always an excellent occasion to renew acquaintances among the Turkish academics who make up the great majority of loyal and supportive Dernek members.

I am very pleased to announce that the Aegean Fellows Exchange Program, originally an initiative of First Lady Hillary Rodham Clinton, has been approved by Congress as part of the budget of the Department of State, Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs. For the past several years, the AFEP has had tenuous funding, with dependence largely on what the Public Affairs Officers in Athens and Ankara had left at the end of the fiscal year. With its new lease on life, the program will be known as the Coulson-Cross Aegean Exchange to honor the memory and the vision of the two scholars whose brainchild it initially was. The story began in 1989, when the Council of American Overseas Research Centers (CAORC) held its first meeting of overseas directors in New Delhi. William D. E. Coulson, then Director of the American School of Classical Studies at Athens (ASCSA), for the first time met Toni M. Cross, Director of ARIT-Ankara. They together conceived the idea of the "Turkey-Greece Scholars Exchange," to promote scholarly communication between the two countries. Established in 1990, for a few years thereafter the program continued on a modest level, thanks on ARIT's side to the generosity of the Ankara Friends. Then followed years of inactivity until 1999, when Mrs. Clinton gave the impetus for the program's rebirth as the AFEP, yet without secure funding. Now, the C-CAE will receive annually, through CAORC, the generous amount of \$25,000, to be divided equally between the ASCSA and ARIT.

In the odyssey of T-GSE / AFEP / C-CAE, the role of CAORC has been prominent, from bringing those two directors together in India to working doggedly on ARIT's behalf for the Congressional appropriation. Our hats are once again off to CAORC Executive Director, Dr. Mary Ellen Lane and her staff, who work in so many ways in Washington for the betterment of U.S. scholarship abroad.

ARIT is now 40 years old. We would perhaps never have reached this minor landmark without all the tremendous support we enjoy from so many generous sources both public and private. Thanks to all who support us in ways tangible and intangible, and best wishes to all for 2005.

G. Kenneth Sams

ARIT-ISTANBUL BRANCH NEWS

ISTANBUL BRANCH NEWS

For much of the summer and fall, the debate over accession to the European Union has dominated the political scene in Turkey. For scholars connected with the Institute, of more direct concern has been the evolving situation with regard to **research permissions**. Developments that began last October with the unheralded passage of a change in research permission laws came to their formal conclusion with the announcement in June by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs that the new regulations governing the law's enactment had gone into effect. These new regulations have been posted on the ARIT website. There were no surprises in the regulations' final format; the permission process remains pretty much as described in the last (Spring 2004) newsletter. Henceforth most scholars who wish to work in manuscript and archive collections will be able to come to Turkey on a tourist visa and get permission to work within a few days (or, with some collections in museums, a few weeks). There are other cases, however, in which it will still be necessary to obtain a research visa in advance from the Turkish Embassy, and in other areas it remains unclear exactly how the regulations will work out in practice. Please don't hesitate to contact ARIT if you are at all uncertain about how you should be applying for your own research project.

It has been a productive period at the Institute. Hostel and library usage have regained former levels as the worries and restrictions engendered by the invasion of Iraq and the bombings here in Istanbul have abated somewhat. Perhaps the most dire and unavoidable danger faced by the Institute at present and in the foreseeable future is the effects of the precipitous drop in the dollar, which hasn't moved upward against the TL in over two years. Although inflation is certainly down from the highs of most of the past twenty years, it has continued in the double digits most of this time. In dollar terms, local operating costs are starting to skyrocket, and it will only get worse in the year to come. This will affect individual scholars, too—if planning a research trip, be warned that on a dollar budget, by comparison with most U.S. costs, Istanbul has become an expensive city.

At least we can take heart, however, in the fact that the currency is becoming manageable again: on January 1, the Turkish Lira will drop six zeros, and a **new Turkish Lira (YTL)** will come into circulation. At the exchange rates of early December 2004, one U.S. dollar will equal approximately 1.4 YTL. Even better, for those nostalgic for the 1960's (or the 1760's), the **kuruş** (or guruş) will once more become the metal coinage of the realm.

One of the recent interesting programs held at the Institute was a mosaics workshop that took place in June. Organized by **David Parrish** of Purdue University, it brought together 25 scholars (about half Turkish and half from abroad) to plan the creation of a **corpus of Turkish mosaics**. The workshop endeavored to set out guidelines to determine what types of mosaics would be included and in what format, as well as the chronological and geographical organization to be adopted in the published volumes. The workshop resulted in the foundation of a mosaic center under Mustafa Şahin at Seljuk University, which will serve as the coordination center for the project (at least for the first years) and repository for data and reference publications.

In early August, ARIT helped the Council of American Overseas Research Centers (CAORC) arrange a two-day conference for the special advisory board entrusted with setting up the guidelines for the establishment and operation of a new **Center for Middle Eastern-Western Dialogue** in Istanbul, a project envisaged by Senator Fritz Hollins. In general, the Center aims to create new opportunities at all levels for contact between the peoples of Middle Eastern and Western countries for discussion of issues affecting the region and the world. ARIT helped make ground arrangements for the conference, and the President and both Directors participated in the discussion. At the meetings it became clear that there were significant obstacles to the original idea of setting the Center up in the old U.S. Consulate building, so that the board decided to advise at least initially that the Center be set up elsewhere in the city. In addition to proposing a structure for the organization of the Center, the board also decided to recommend that the set-up of the institute should not be rushed but instead should proceed slowly and deliberately, with 2005 activities focused on running two major programs that will bring together participants from the Middle East and Western countries. While the Center remains very much a work in progress, it has confirmed funding and should therefore certainly take clearer shape over the next year. In so far as the work of this new Center will engage Turkish, American and other academics in discussions of regional issues, its interests and activities will occasionally overlap with those of ARIT, and we hope there will be the possibility for fruitful collaboration. We will follow with interest the Center's development in coming years.

The ARIT lecture program continued in the summer and early fall with the following selection of interesting talks, all given by past and present ARIT fellows, and all on Ottoman subjects:

Ms. Tijana Krstic (History, University of Michigan)
"The Convert as a Cultural Intermediary: the Autobi-

ography of Murad b. Abdullah, a Sixteenth Century Dragoman”

Professor Ariel Salzmann (History, Queen’s University) “The Sultan Stopped in Rome: ‘Orientalism’ and French Diplomacy in the Mid-Eighteenth Century”

Professor Heath Lowry (Near Eastern Studies, Princeton University) “Fifteenth-Century Ottoman Administration in the Balkans: a Re-Interpretation”

Dr. Giancarlo Casale (ARIT-NEH Fellow; History, University of Minnesota) “A Previously Unknown Turkish Travel Narrative from the Sixteenth-Century Indian Ocean: its Discovery and Historical Significance”

Professor Derin Terzioğlu (History, Boğaziçi University) “Islamic Puritanism in Service of the Empire: Selefı-Inspired Ottoman *Nasihahname* Literature of the late Sixteenth and Seventeenth Centuries”

Fundamental to ARIT’s mission to facilitate advanced scholarly research in and about Turkey are its Turkish fellowship programs, run through the Türk Amerikan İlmî Araştırmalar Derneği. In the late spring juries met twice at the Institute to award fellowships for the general Dernek awards competition for research by Turks in Turkey, and for the Hanfmann competition for study by Turkish archaeologists abroad. The Hanfmann jury gave awards to three promising projects. The Dernek competition for research in Turkey brought five awards for doctoral research and two for post doc-research. See the list of fellows and projects beginning on page 8.

Yet another vital and longstanding program that ARIT is proud to be associated with, now entering its 20th year, is the **Turkish summer language program at Boğaziçi University**. This year ARIT found funding to bring over a record seventeen students. In addition to orientation and evaluation sessions with the students at the Institute, ARIT also arranged two excursions led by Professor Robert Ousterhout, one to Byzantine monuments in the city (including the Pantocrater, inside and outside on the roof) and one up the Bosphorus to the Black Sea, (even including a chance for three brave young souls to swim across the Bosphorus from Anadolu Kavak to Rumeli Kavak).

Finally a few words about the library, which is now online though the ARIT website thanks to CAORC’s overseas research centers’ Digital Library Project. We are encouraged to find that the richness of the Snipes collection is now well known, and that use of the Byzantine section is almost as high as that of the Ottoman section. A special word of thanks in this regard goes to **Frederick Lauritzen** of Columbia University, who completed the last and long overdue stage of the cataloguing of the Snipes collection this summer. He has prepared a list of the photocopies, microfilms, photos and personal papers that came with the bequest, a

digital copy of which can be sent to anyone interested in working on Michael Psellus.

I conclude by expressing my gratitude to the following individuals and institutions for their donations to the library over this period: Shahzad Bashir, Neziğ Başgelen, Persis Berlekamp, Fatih Cimok, İnci Delemen, Teoman Durallı, Edhem Eldem, Gonca Gökalp-Aslan, Crawford Greenewalt, Jr., Svetlana Ivanova, Raif Kaplanoğlu, Tufan Karasu, Machiel Kiel, Karen Leal, Heath Lowry, Aslı Niyazoğlu, Alessandra Ricci, Amy Singer, Svat Soucek, Lee Striker, Mustafa Şahin and Gültekin Yıldız, as well as to Döktaş, İSKİ, Milli Saraylar Daire Başkanlığı, Ortadoğu ve Balkanları İncelemeleri Vakfı, and the Swedish Research Institute in Istanbul. We must also thank the PAO of the State Department for a grant allowing us to purchase thirty recent U.S. dissertations.

Special thanks must be given to **Madeline Zilfi**, whose gift of 49 books and journals included some valuable additions to our Ottoman history collection, and to **Ralph and Laura Redford**, whose donation of some 250 books on a wide variety of subjects was particularly valuable for its rich collection of travellers’ accounts, both 19th century and contemporary.

ISTANBUL FRIENDS OF ARIT NEWS

Another season of tours and lectures has come and gone, one made memorable for all by the interesting and different trips we undertook. We began in the mid-spring with a trip to **Jordan** and **Petra**. Thanks to ACOR, the American Center in Amman, who put us in touch with Ghazi Bishara, we had a wonderful day at the desert castles, followed the next day by tours of **Jerash** and **Amman**, then on through **Madaba** and the castle at **Kerak** to the incomparable **Petra**, where we spent two nights and a day.

Early in the fall Professor Heath Lowry took the Friends to **Bursa**, his favorite city, to unlock the mysteries of the early Ottoman occupation. In addition to the standard monuments, highlights included visits to the newly-opened city museum and the newly opened ethnography and costume museum by the Muradiye, and to the hunting lodge of Abdul Aziz, with its spectacular view over the city and the Bursa plain.

On a splendid day in late fall John Freely took the Friends by boat out to the islands in the Marmara that are never visited, **Sivri Ada** and **Yassı Ada**, the ones where the city’s stray dogs used to be abandoned, where the Byzantines built a monastery, Sir Henry Bulwer built himself a castle, and P.M. Menderes was tried for treason. Their history is fantastic, and the islands are still a fantasyland, from the natural beauty of Sivri to the eerie, abandoned buildings on Yassı Ada. Certainly not the least fantastic sight was the group of over-

weight and very underdressed tourists from Laleli listening to blaring “arabesque” music and swigging down their beer as they sprawled out eating mussels on a growing pile of shells on the dock in front of Sir Henry’s castle gates.

Over Cumhuriyet Bayram Turgut Saner led a whirlwind tour of major classical sites in northwestern Anatolia, starting with Anatolia’s best preserved Roman temple in **Aezanoi**, then on to **Uşak** for the new museum of the Lydian Hoard, (and the delightful 19th century Dülgeroğlu Hotel). Following a quick visit to **Sardis** on the next day, the tour ended up at **Pergamum**, where one of the new attractions was the recently uncovered (and unfortunately soon to be flooded) remains of the bathing spa at **Allianoi**. Allianoi is being excavated by Ahmet Yaraş, who is currently in Germany on an ARIT-Hanfmann Fellowship, preparing the first scholarly publication on the site.

Over Şeker Bayram, in mid-November, the Friends made their first trip ever to **Thessalonika**, a trip often planned but hard to sell because of high prices. Travelling by bus, with Heath Lowry as guide, they went first to **Edirne**, seeing quickly the three major mosques in the center of the town, then across the border to **Dimetoka**, to see the Ottoman mosque, and on to **Kavala** for the night. The next morning they pushed on to **Salonica**, arriving in a driving rainstorm which effectively kept them inside (and eating) for hours, an appropriate introduction to their time in the city. They packed in a lot of sights in a brief day-and-a-half, but a failure to adapt eating hours to Greek museum hours meant they had to give short shrift to some of the more spectacular collections, and gave them good reason to hope for a return trip in the near future.

For those on the steering committee and the planning side, the trips we didn’t do were equally memorable. For

example, in spite of the good efforts of many determined Friends, we failed for the second time to get the requisite numbers to get a trip to **Crimea** off the ground. We tried also to go for the first time to **Divriği and Eğin**, and to travel between them through the newly opened road along the Euphrates, via a series of tunnels hewn out of the rock that has been under construction for more than a century. The time for these trips may not have been right, but they remain high on our agenda of programs for the future.

None of this would have been possible without the hard work and good cheer of FARIT coordinator **Semrin Korkmaz**, and the active participation of all our good friends on the the FARIT Steering Committee--long may they be remembered and praised for the support they have given us.

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ARIT-ANKARA BRANCH NEWS

ANKARA BRANCH NEWS

The 2004 year began with the meeting of the Council of American Overseas Research Centers (CAORC) at the American Institute of Indian Studies (AIIS) in New Delhi (January 3-6). The meeting provided an opportunity to meet with directors of other ORCs, to learn about their activities and programs, and to discuss their relations with their local academic communities, NGOs, and government bureaucracy. We were able to learn about collaborative projects between ORCs such as the progress in the development of the American Overseas Digital Library (AODL). We were all very impressed by the facilities and programs of the AIIS center at New Delhi, where we were hosted so well. Despite long delays because of fog in New Delhi, Tony and I were

able to make it to Philadelphia just in time for the annual meeting of ARIT (January 9-11).

In the early Fall of 2004 we received the good news that the **U.S. Department of State-ARIT Aegean Exchange fellowships** will now become the **W.D.E. Coulson and Toni Cross Aegean Exchange Program** (see the “Letter from the President” on page 1 of this newsletter). We are happy to report that many scholars are continuing to benefit from the fruits of their labors. Two of the 2004 Aegean Exchange Fellows completed their research in Greece during the first half of the year. Yusuf Ayönü of the History Department at Ege University reported considerable progress in his research on “Seljuk-Byzantine Relations, 1116-1308,” as a result of his access to the resources of the Institute of Byzantine Research of the National Hellenic Research Foundation

at Athens, as well as the Blegen and Gennadius Libraries of the ASCSA. The research of Bestami S. Bilgiç, a doctoral candidate in Modern History at George Washington University, on “Turkish-Greek Relations in the Inter-War Period (c. 1922 – c. 1941): from the War to Détente and Regional Co-operation,” benefitted from his consultation of documents in the Benaki Museum, the Greek Parliament as well as the Gennadius Library of the ASCSA. In June, a third Aegean fellow, Dr. Ayşın Candan of the English Department at Yeditepe University, embarked on her study of “Greek Tragedy: Contemporary Approaches for Staging.”

Two **Hanfmann fellows** also completed their research by last June. Asst. Prof. Lale Özgenel (Architectural History Dept., METU) reported that she continued to profit from her stay at the American Academy in Rome, which provided, “the best venue for research and academic interaction,” for her study of “Looking at Roman ‘Space Culture’ in the Private Context: ‘Privacy’ in the Roman House.” Her research on domestic architecture at museums and sites in Rome was supplemented by trips to Ostia, Naples, sites in Tuscany, and eastern Sicily. Mr. Yiğit Hayatı Erbil, a doctoral candidate at Hacettepe University, completed his research at the Oriental Institute at Chicago University on “Water Cults in Hittite Anatolia.” Yiğit was able to interpret a considerable amount of the inscriptions related to his topic and assess philological texts thanks to the resources of the Oriental Institute and the University of Chicago as well as the assistance of Professor Theo van den Hout, Dr. Oğuz Soysal, Dr. Alice Mouton and Kathleen Mineck. Professor Aslıhan Yener was of great help in his study of the relevant archaeological material as well.

The 24th annual **ARIT-Ankara lecture series on Art and Archaeology in Turkey** was held in May at the Turkish-American Association (TAA):

Dr. Thomas Zimmerman (Department of Archaeology and History of Art, Bilkent University) “Treasure Finds from Early Bronze Age Anatolia - their Context and Significance.”

Dr. Andrew Peacock (British Institute of Archaeology at Ankara, “Turks and Greeks in the Mediaeval Black Sea Region.”

Dr. Susanne Berndt Ersöz (Department of Classical Archaeology and Ancient History, Stockholm University and the British Institute of Archaeology at Ankara, “Was the Phrygian Mother Goddess Alone? On Phrygian Religious Iconography.”

Newly promulgated regulations of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Culture and Tourism, and the General Directorate of Cultural Heritage and Museums concerning applications for archaeological excavations and surveys as well as individual research projects kept us busy

as we tried to assess the impact of the changes on projects and **research permits**. After much consultation with the ministries we were able to create a translation of the new procedures as well as guidelines, which are now accessible via the ARIT website. The cancellation of the travel warning to Turkey in late March ensured that projects planned for the summer would not be put on hold. Since the International Symposium of Excavations, Surveys and Archaeometry was held at Selcuk University in Konya this year rather than in Ankara, we were unable to have our cocktail reception for archaeologists and the Ministry of Culture and Tourism that is usually hosted by ARIT and the Public Affairs Office (PAO) of the U.S. Embassy during the week of the symposium (May 24-28).

The **hostel** had twenty-four guests over the six-month period from January to June, 2004. May and June were the busiest months because of the annual influx of archaeologists reporting at the archaeology symposium and traveling to their sites. The guests had support from various fellowships and institutions including the ARIT-Aegean Exchange, ARIT-Department of State, Council of American Overseas Research Centers, Dumbarton Oaks, Fulbright, Institute of Turkish Studies, and the National Science Foundation. Donations to the hostel by Friends of ARIT-Ankara members Ron Tickfer (drinking glasses and cooking pots) and Vicdan Kittelson (drinks and snacks) helped ensure that guests had a successful stay.

The local scholarly community and visiting fellows continue to benefit from the **Toni M. Cross Library**, which had over 500 visitors during the period from January through June. The major donation of 437 books, periodicals and off-prints by the late **Lionel D. Bier** has added significantly to its holdings, particularly in the areas of Anatolia, the Ancient Near East, Egypt, and Iran. We are grateful to **Mayde Lande** and **Maria Aurenhammer** as well as **Christopher Ratté** for their support and assistance with the Bier donation. In May, the schedule of the library was shifted from a Monday-Friday week to a Tuesday-Saturday week. It is hoped that users who are unable to visit the library during the week will benefit from the library’s opening on Saturday. In May we also began to record in more detail the users of the library by tracking the frequency of visits by individual users, their academic rank, and affiliations. An additional computer was set up in the library for users to access its increasing number of digital publications.

The Toni M. Cross library remains a vital resource for scholars in Turkey thanks to the generosity of donors. We are grateful to the American Research Center in Egypt, American University of Beirut-University Library, Archaeological Exploration of Sardis, Hatice Baltacıoğlu, the late Lionel D. Bier, Don Cofman, Crawford H. Greenewalt, Jr., Elsa Gib-

son, Musa Kadioğlu, Christopher S. Lightfoot, Mersin University Research Center of Cilician Archaeology, Museum of Anatolian Civilizations, Journal of Near Eastern Studies, A. Sırrı Özenir, Stephen Plog, Mitchell Rothman, Karen S. Rubinson, Jane Ayer Scott, TAY (Turkiye Arkeolojik Yerleşmeleri), Turkish Society of Andrology, University of Pennsylvania Museum, Maya Vassileva, and Joel Walker for donating books, off-prints, and journals to the library during the period from January to June.

Finally, we wish to extend our condolences to the family and friends of Mark Goodman. His sudden passing in October shocked and saddened us all. We will dearly miss Mark.

ANKARA FRIENDS OF ARIT NEWS

The Steering Committee of the Friends of ARIT-Ankara (Jennifer Barbarie, Christine Deutsch, Pamela Dunham, Patricia Edelman, Shirley Epir, Charles Gates, Melissa Kunstadter, Ken Moffat, Perin Öztin, Melissa Sagun, Ron Tickfer, and Patricia Ülkü) proved their strong commitment to ARIT once again by donating their time and energy to organize five trips, six lectures, and two receptions from January to June.

The series of lectures sponsored by the Friends began in February with an informative show-and-tell session modeled on the “Road Show” format, with six local experts of Turkish handcrafts examining items brought by the Friends and discussing various traditions of their manufacture. In March the Friends enjoyed four excellent lectures on **Byzantine Art & Archaeology in Turkey**, presented as part of the eighth term of the annual Winter Seminar Series of the Friends. This season’s lectures included:

Dr. Hugh Elton (Director of the British Institute of Archaeology at Ankara) “In the Heart of Isauria: the Göksu Archaeological Project 2003”

Dr. Charles Gates (Bilkent University) “The Theodosian Obelisk Base in the Hippodrome (Istanbul)”

Prof. Dr. Yıldız Ötügen (Hacettepe University) “Latest Results of the Excavations, Restorations, and Architectural Documentation of the St. Nicholas Church at Myra (Demre)”

A. Ege Yıldırım (of KABA, Inc.) reported on the conservation of the wall paintings of the St. Nicholas Church.

In May, the **Annual Members’ Dinner** at the US Ambassador’s Residence commemorated the 40th Anniversary of ARIT. The Friends were able to support 24 guests, including archaeologists from the US and Canada passing through Ankara on their way to their sites as well as scholars from

universities in Ankara who led F/ARIT trips. We will all remember the fine lecture that evening on Aphrodisias by its co-director, Professor Christopher Ratté (New York University), as well as the warm hospitality of our hosts, the Honorary President of F/ARIT, Patricia Edelman, and Ambassador Eric S. Edelman.

In mid-June F/ARIT Steering Committee members Ron Tickfer and Melissa Kunstadter helped organize a reception at ARIT for participants of the American School of Classical Studies at Athens’ Summer Session, this year led by F/ARIT Steering Committee member Dr. Charles Gates (Bilkent University). We enjoyed the opportunity to provide them with some rest and nourishment after they had just completed a long journey (including a visit to Gordion), while introducing them to the facilities of the ARIT-Ankara center. Despite their grueling schedule, the group was still full of cheer a week later when I had the fortune of meeting them at Aphrodisias, where I was able to help guide them through the site.

The **F/ARIT trips** began in April with a visit to ancient sites on the campus of Middle East Technical University (METU) at Ankara. Dr. Burcu Erciyas led 25 Friends on a rainy trek to the ancient site of **Yalincak**. After lunch at the METU alumni center we toured the University Museum, which contained items excavated from sites on the campus including Yalincak. On Mother’s Day, 25 Friends visited the **Pembe Köşk** at Ankara, the Çankaya home of İsmet İnönü, who was the first Prime Minister and second President of Turkey. We were very fortunate to have as our guide **Ms. Özden Toker**, the daughter of İsmet İnönü. The tour of her home included a fascinating display of documents and photos on the subject of “The Modern Turkish Woman.” We are grateful to F/ARIT Steering Committee member Ron Tickfer for the fine reception before the trip, which he graciously hosted at his home overlooking the Köşk.

Later in May 15 Friends embarked on a two-day weekend tour of the Hittite Capital Hattusha, the Hittite site of **Alacahöyük**, and the Iron Age city on **Kerkenes Dağı**. Our guide, Dr. Geoffrey Summers (METU), gave us an excellent tour of the sites despite the rainy and cold conditions. The most spectacular part of the trip was the visit to the enormous site of Kerkenes, where we learned about the most recent discoveries following a decade of investigation by Dr. Summers and his team.

In June Dr. Elvan Altan Ergut (METU) led 13 Friends on a walking tour of 15 **Republican Buildings of Ankara**, which gave us a thorough introduction to Early Republican architecture in Turkey. In the same month Dr. Thomas Zimmermann (Bilkent University) led 13 Friends to the Hittite site of **Gavurkalesi** near Ankara. Thanks to the expert guidance of Thomas, we were able to easily find the site with its extraordinary rock-cut monuments and fortification walls

and learn about the extent of Hittite civilization in the region. We were surrounded by a herd of cows while atop the site, perhaps part of a sanctuary, and were led down the hilltop by the son of the guard of the site. We also saw the unfortunate evidence of recent illicit digging at the site, which threatens to bring down its finely built fortification walls.

NEW NOTICE FOR BOOK DONATIONS:

PLEASE CONTACT ARIT BRANCH OR U.S. OFFICE FOR SHIPPING INFORMATION BEFORE SENDING BOOKS TO ARIT LIBRARIES.

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ARIT Fellows 2004-2005

NEH-ARIT Fellows

Professor Scott Redford, Archaeology, Georgetown University, *Excavations at Medieval Kinet*. Professor Redford is completing the statistical analysis of the ceramics of Kinet Höyük, a coastal Mediterranean town site near Iskenderun, and compiling the final report on the excavations of the medieval remains.

Dr. Giancarlo Casale, History, Harvard University, *The Ottoman Age of Exploration: Spices, Maps, and Conquest in the 16th-Century Indian Ocean*. Dr. Casale will study the Ottoman expansion in the Indian Ocean from 1517 to 1589 in order to create a coherent narrative of the events of the period, and to place them in the larger context of the 16th-century Age of Exploration.

ARIT - Department of State Fellows

Mr. Ben Arbuckle, Anthropology, Harvard University, *Strategic Conservatism or Embedded dynamism? The Evolution of Sheep and Goat Pastoralism in Central Anatolia*. Mr. Arbuckle will study the evolution of sheep and goat pastoralism in central Anatolia from the Pottery Neolithic through the Iron Age, using zoo-archaeological data from a variety of archaeological sites including urban and village settlements. He will analyze sheep and goat management strategies to help describe the relationship between pastoral production and the rise of complex states.

Ms. Alexis Boutin, Archaeology, University of Pennsylvania, *Mortuary Practices and Bodies of Identity at Early Bronze Age Titriş Höyük, Turkey*. Ms. Boutin is conducting osteological analysis of human skeletal remains from Titriş Höyük in southeastern Turkey. She will investigate mortu-

ary practices to understand the social identities of individuals along the axes of kinship, sex, and gender and how identities transformed as the site became more urbanized.

Professor Elizabeth Carter, Archaeology, University of California, Los Angeles, *Elusive Complexity: Excavations at Domuztepe*. Professor Carter is conducting a series of test excavations linked to a geophysical survey of the mound of Domuztepe, near Karamanmaraş in southeastern Turkey. The test excavations will document the structure of the ancient settlement and give evidence for the period of emergent complexity during the Halaf Period, here 5700-5500 B.C.

Ms. Rachel Goshgarian, History and Middle Eastern Studies, Harvard University, *Beyond Social Action and the Spiritual: Defining the Medieval Anatolian Ahi*. Ms. Goshgarian will study the medieval Anatolian brotherhoods of *ahis*, whose members were dedicated to mystical life and social action. She will reconsider the *ahis* using of updated methodologies and new archival sources.

Mr. Russell Meiggs, Anthropology/Archaeology, University of Wisconsin, *Strontium Isotopes in Anatolia and Human Migration*. Mr. Meiggs will measure geographically sensitive isotopic tracers in prehistoric human teeth in order to analyze human migration and interaction during the Anatolian Neolithic. He will construct a background 'map' from modern fauna against which to compare the ancient human values.

Professor John Walbridge, Near Eastern Languages, Indiana University, *Galenic Medical Theory as a source of Classical Islamic Philosophy*. Professor Walbridge will examine unpublished Arabic commentaries on Galen and Avicenna as well as independent Arabic medical treatises in order to

investigate the theoretical issues facing Islamic physicians of the early period and the influences of Galenic doctrine on the philosophical teachings of philosopher/physicians like Avicenna.

Professor Jenny White, Anthropology, Boston University, *The End of Islamism? Turkey's New Muslimhood Model*. Professor White plans to examine the Turkish Muslimhood model that allows Turks to be both devout Muslims and leaders of secular government. This model constitutes a radical challenge to the notion that in Islam, religion and state are inseparable. She will examine the Turkish Muslimhood model in terms of globalization and its context in the Middle East at large.

Kress ARIT Fellows

Mr. Andrea De Giorgi, Bryn Mawr College, *Socio-Economic Studies in the Territory of Antioch in the High Roman Empire*. Mr. De Giorgi will look at the impact of the Roman administration on the rural landscape of ancient Antioch and the nature of the economic prosperity the territory enjoyed during the period of the Pax Romana. He will carry out field survey and materials analysis to elucidate the relationship of town and country in the region.

Ms. Suna Çağaptay-Arkan, University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign, *Visualizing the Cultural Transition in Bithynia: Byzantine-Ottoman 'Overlap' Architecture*. Ms. Çağaptay-Arkan will look at the architecture of 14th-century Bithynia in order to evaluate how Ottoman builders reused the existing Byzantine architectural monuments and describe the character and context of the resulting hybrid forms.

John Freeley Fellow

Dr. Cengiz Sisman, History and Middle Eastern Studies, Harvard University, *The Dommes: a History of the Messianic Judeo-Islamic Community in the 18th- and 19th-Century Ottoman Empire*. Dr. Sisman will study the Judeo-Islamic Messianic community known as the Dommes as it existed through the 18th and 19th centuries; he will use archival sources to document the communal life of the Dommes and its interaction of kabbala and Sufism in the late Ottoman Empire.

Joukowsky Family Foundation Fellows

Dr. Patrick McGovern, MASCA, University of Pennsylvania Museum, *Southeastern Turkey: Homeland of Winemaking and Viticulture?* (reported on below). Dr. McGovern will test the hypothesis for the beginnings of grape domestication and winemaking in the Taurus Mountains of southeastern Turkey around 6000 BC. He is conducting DNA analysis of wild vines and chemical analysis of certain vessel types from Neolithic sites.

Mr. Avi Rubin, Middle Eastern Studies and History, Harvard University, *Ottoman Modernity: the Nizamiye Courts in the Late Nineteenth Century*. Mr Rubin will explore the

reformed Ottoman judicial system (Nizamiye) by examining the everyday workings of the courts. He will consider the Ottoman Nizamiye courts that were inspired by the French system as examples of 'modernity' and 'westernization.'

Ms. Ashhan Sanal, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, *Becoming: Death and Life in High-Tech Turkey*. Ms. Sanal plans to carry out archival work on tissue banks in Turkish hospitals and on the history of Turkish medicine in the context of the wider Middle East and Islam. She focuses on how dead bodies and death are viewed in contemporary Turkey at the time of the introduction of high-tech medicine and its need for cadavers to harvest organs for transplantation.

Mr. Edward Webb, Political Science, University of Pennsylvania, *Secularizations and their Discontents: a Cross-National Study*. Mr. Webb will carry out a comparative historical study aiming to offer a structural account of the processes of secularization in Turkey, Syria, and France. He plans to consult archived legal and political documents as well as politicians and commentators to examine Turkey as a radical project of secularization by a modernizing state.

Ms. Zeynep Yürekli-Görkay, History of Art and Architecture, Harvard University, *A Tale of Two Convents in the Ottoman Empire: the Mythology, Architecture and Patronage of Seyyid Gazi and Hacı Bektaş (1453-1600)*. Using mythological, architectural, and archival sources, Ms. Yürekli-Görkay will examine the convents of Hacı Bektaş and Seyyid Gazi in the classical Ottoman period when they became major centers of an empire-wide network of convents identified as Bektashi.

Friends of Aphrodisias Kenan T. Erim Fellow

Ms. Anne Hrychuk, Institute of Fine Art, New York University, *Gladiatorial Stelai from Aphrodisias*. Ms. Hrychuk will complete a catalogue of the gladiatorial stelai from Aphrodisias and carry out a comparative iconographical and functional study of the monuments.

Istanbul Friends of ARIT Fellows

Ms. İlker Binbaş, Islamic Literature, University of Chicago, *Mythology and History in Later Islam Periods: the Oghuz Khan Narratives in Historical and Epic Traditions*. Ms. Binbaş will collect and analyze the archived manuscripts that represent the Oghuz Khan Narratives of early Islamic Ottoman period. The Narratives constitute a cycle of myths relating the genealogy and mythical history of Oghuz Khan, a common theme of early Islamic historiography.

Mr. Himmet Taşkömür, and Middle Eastern Studies, Harvard University, *Jurists, Law, and Politics: Legal Thought and Religious Culture in the 16th Century Ottoman Empire (1520-1574)*. Mr. Taşkömür will re-examine 16th century Ottoman legal thinking using legal commentary works located in Turkish libraries. He will review current assumptions about the period as a time of intellectual and legal decline, and analyze the evidence in its historical and social context.

Boğaziçi University Program in Advanced Turkish Language Fellows

Elizabeth Angell, University of Washington
Caroline Baker, Princeton University
Morgan Baker, Georgetown University
Dilek Barlow, Harvard University
Sarah Carpenter, Duke University
Marlene Elwell, Bilkent University
Karen Emmerich, Columbia University
Mary Essex, Gallaudet University
Nora Fisher, Johns Hopkins University
James D. Gibbon, Princeton University
Denise Gill, University of California, Santa Barbara
Scott Hansen, University of Chicago
Adam McConnel, University of Washington
Desmond O'Reilly, Harvard University
Anthony Shin, New York University
Reed Summers, Hampshire College
Netania Zagorski, Georgetown University

Aegean Exchange Fellows

Mr. Yusuf Ayönü, Ege University, *Seljuk-Byzantine Relations, 1116-1308*. Mr. Ayönü's research on Seljuk and Byzantine relations will rely on primary and secondary sources in the National Hellenic Foundation for Scientific Research, the National Library, and the Gennadius Library at the ASCSA in Athens.

Mr. Bestami S. Bilgiç, George Washington University, *Turkish-Greek Relations in the Inter-War Period (c. 1922 – c. 1941): from the War to Détente and Regional Co-operation*. This study aims at a comprehensive examination of bilateral issues between Greece and Turkey in the inter-war period by consulting documents in the Benaki Museum, the Greek Parliament and the Gennadius Library.

Dr. Aysin Candan, Yeditepe University, *Greek Tragedy: Contemporary Approaches for Staging*. Dr. Candan's research will focus on problems of staging Greek tragedies by examining depictions of theater in classical antiquity, recent research on this topic and the application of this research in workshops and international productions of Greek drama, most importantly at the festival at Epidauros.

Mr. Mustafa E. Kabadayı, University of Munich, *Ottoman Industrial Policy Examined through the Emergence and Administration of Factory Production in the Late 19th Century*. Using archives in Athens and Thessaloniki, this study focuses on the labor recruitment policies surrounding the administration and management of Ottoman state-run factories by examining evidence of the non-Muslim communities that were part of this workforce.

Turkish Dernek Fellows

Doctoral Candidate Awards:

Ms. Olcay Akyıldız, Boğaziçi University, *Occidentalism in Turkish Literature*. Looking at the image of the West as portrayed in Ottoman literature from the mid-19th century through the 1940's, and at the anti-West discourse that this image engendered, and taking as a counterpoint the arguments of Said and others concerning orientalism in the west, the author will debate whether it makes sense to discuss an occidentalism in Turkish literature.

Ms. Tuba Demirci, Bilkent University, *The Ottoman Family as a Contested Terrain: Debates on the Ottoman Family and Family Reform during the Tanzimat Period (1839-1908)*. This study will examine the way the general debate on reform in the second half of the 19th century addressed issues related to the family, and how this debate shaped a modern discourse on issues such as intergenerational relationships, gender relations, marriage, child rearing and mothering, sexuality, purity and morality.

Mr. Emre Gündoğan, Istanbul University, *A Study of the "Impresso" style Pottery at Mezraa-Teleilat and the Rise of the Neolithic in the Mediterranean Region*. "Impresso" style pottery is well known as a feature of the Western Mediterranean Neolithic. Through the study of the well-preserved "impresso" finds at Teleilat, near Birecik, the author hopes to shed light on the nature of the spread of Neolithic culture in Anatolia and on possible interaction in this period between Eastern and Western Mediterranean regions.

Mr. Aşkın Özdizbay, Istanbul University, *Urban Development in Perge in the First and Second Centuries C.E.* The goal of this study is to look at the nature of the change in the urban structure in Perge from the Hellenistic to the Roman city.

Ms. Pınar Şenışık, Boğaziçi University, *The Cretan Question in the Ottoman Empire (1895-1898)*. This thesis will look at the Cretan revolt as a case study from which to better understand the development over the 19th century of Greek nationalist and irredentist ideologies and their impact over the century on Cretan identities.

Post-Doc Awards:

Dr. Gonca Gökalp-Alpaslan, Hacettepe University, *The Gilgamesh Legend and its Interpretation in Modern Turkish Literature*. This study will attempt to re-evaluate the message of the Gilgamesh myth in the modern Turkish context by a comparison of the interpretations to be found in the works of four modern Turkish authors: Orhan Asena, Melih Cevdet Anday, Ayla Kutlu and Özen Yula.

Dr. Erol Köroğlu, Sabancı University, *Burhan Cahit Morkaya (1892-1949): the Republican Regime and Popular Literature*. This study will look at the newspaper articles of Morkaya whose novels, 'nationalist romances,' were Turkey's

best-selling novels in the 20's and 30's. He will look at the articles as popular literature, at the relationship between this literature and power, and at its role in the shaping of the nationalist culture of the Republican period.

George and Ilse Hanfmann Fellows

Mr. Güneş Duru, Archaeology, Istanbul University, *An Architectural Perspective on the Issue of the Origins of Settled Society in the Mid-Anatolian Region: a Comparison with Developments in the Levant, Middle Euphrates and Eastern Taurus Cultural Regions*. Mr. Duru will carry out his MA Thesis Research, for five months in England.

Dr. Namık Erkal, Architecture, METU, *'Excavating' the Visual Sources Depicting Istanbul's Maritime Frontier: the Case of the Golden Horn Extra-Mural Zone*. Dr. Erkal will work for six months in four European cities where selected libraries and archives have important visual material on Istanbul from the early Ottoman period.

Dr. Ahmet Yaraş, Archaeology, University of Thrace, *The Allianoi Salvage Project: Research in Preparation for Publication*. Dr. Yaraş will conduct research for seven months in Germany, at Münster University and then in Berlin at the DAI and at the Free University, for work on the Roman and Byzantine city and thermal spa.

ARIT Mellon Fellows

Dr. Constantin Iordachi, Center for Historical Studies, Central European University, Budapest, Hungary, *Unmixing the Ottoman Jigsaw: the Making of Nation-State Citizenship in the Balkans, 1804-1923*. Dr. Iordachi plans to research the emergence and development of Ottoman legislation on state-citizenship. He will look at archival legal documents, legal journals, and collaborate with colleagues in Turkey.

Dr. Svetlana Ivanova, History, Sofia University, Sofia, Bulgaria, *Ethno-Religious Groups in Trade in Rumeli, 16th-18th Centuries: Toward the Problem of the Formation of the Imperial Subject*. Dr. Ivanova is looking at the involvement in trade of certain ethnic and religious groups of the former Ottoman Rumeli (today included within Bulgaria). She will use archival resources in Istanbul and Ankara and coordinate with materials in Sofia that she has already studied.

Dr. Arkadiusz Marciniak, Institute of Prehistory, University of Poznan, Poland, *Social and Economic Transformations at the End of the Neolithic in Central Anatolia and the Lakes District*. Dr. Marciniak will examine the transition at the end of the period of highly developed Neolithic communities in the later 7th millennium to the smaller and more dispersed settlements that mark the Early Chalcolithic farming villages, using evidence from the Polish excavations at Çatal Höyük.

Dr. János Sipos, Institute for Musicology, Hungarian Academy of Sciences, Budapest, *Karachays, Turkic Refugees in Turkey*. Dr. Sipos aims to make a 'musical mapping' of the Turkic Karachay-Balkar people, of whom one group emigrated to Turkey and is living there now, while another was exiled to Central Asia, a remnant of which now lives in the Caucasus. He will document the Karachay musical inheritance and cultural development within the Turkish context.

New Book on Gordion available February 2005:

THE ARCHAEOLOGY OF MIDAS AND THE PHRYGIANS Recent Work at Gordion

Edited by Lisa Kealhofer, Santa Clara University

With contributions from ARIT fellows and affiliates

www.museum.upenn.edu/new/publications/Midas.shtml

REPORT ON ARIT FELLOWSHIP

Southeastern Turkey: Homeland of Winemaking and Viticulture? by Dr. Patrick E. McGovern, Museum Applied Science Center for Archaeology (MASCA), The University of Pennsylvania Museum

The history of western civilization is, in many ways, the history of wine. This unique beverage made from the Eurasian grape (*Vitis vinifera*) served as a medicine, social lubricant, mind-altering substance, and highly valued commodity. Archaeologically and historically, one can follow the spread of viticulture, including the cultivation of the grapevine and winemaking, from the mountainous, northern region of the Near East to more southerly, lowland areas where the grape had never grown. In a process that can still be observed today in California and elsewhere in the New World, viticulture slowly but surely made its way across the Mediterranean and up into Europe by the Roman period.

Is it possible to know when and where the Eurasian grapevine was first domesticated and winemaking discovered, thus launching the millennia-long "love affair" with wine? Significantly, 99% of the world's wine today is made from the domesticated Eurasian grape species (*L. subsp. vinifera*). The wild Eurasian grape sub-species (*Vitis vinifera L. subsp. sylvestris*) thrives in the mountainous region of the Near East – broadly, the Taurus Mountains of eastern Turkey, the Caucasus Mountains, and the northern Zagros Mountains of Iran. Because the plant exhibits its greatest genetic diversity there, botanists have argued that the wild grape was likely first taken into domestication in this so-called "world center." Supporting this contention, grape seeds have been recovered from numerous archaeological sites throughout the region, including pips shaped like those of the wild species (short and broad) as early as 11,000 BC. The botanical argument for an initial domestication of the Eurasian vine in the Near East

– the so-called “Noah Hypothesis” – is also in accord with the now well-supported theory that the hypothetical proto-Indo-European (PIE) root for the word ‘wine’ (**woi-no* or **wei-no*) had its origin in eastern Turkey or Transcaucasia.

Since the shapes of grape seeds can be misleading, linguistic affiliations debatable and archaeological analogies suspect, this author is coordinating an “Ancient DNA Grape and Wine Project” to place the beginnings of viniculture on a sounder footing. By collecting wild and domesticated grapevines from throughout the modern geographic range of the Eurasian grapevine, one of the goals is to trace the domestication of the plant back in time and space using DNA analysis. During an early phase of the project in 2001-2002, some 300 grape cultivars were collected throughout Turkey. DNA analyses of a group of micro-satellites – multiply repeated short base sequences – suggested that the native Turkish plant was the “progenitor” of domesticated vines elsewhere in Europe. However, our database lacked crucially important wild populations in southeastern Turkey, which has now been filled in by an expedition there in May-June 2004, with the generous support of an ARIT fellowship grant.

Together with colleagues from the University of Ankara’s Faculty of Agriculture (Gökhan Söylemezoğlu and Ali Ergül) and José Vouillamoz of the Istituto Agrario di San Michele all’Adige in Trento, Italy, we successfully located and collected wild grapevines from the upper reaches of the Tigris River. Just downstream from Lake Hazar and the city of Elazığ. Here, the river cuts through one of the most metallurgically important areas in the Near East, Maden (Turkish “mine”), an area that is still tectonically active and about 25 kms. from the important Neolithic site of Çayönü. Other areas where we collected wild grape are similar river valleys cutting through the Taurus Mountains, in the region of Bitlis and Siirt, and along the Euphrates River, north of Şanlıurfa, at Halfeti. An especially dramatic setting for our collecting was in a deeply cut ravine below the famous site of Nemrud Dağı where the first-century BC ruler, Antiochus I Epiphanes, had statues of himself in the company of the gods hewn out of limestone on a mountaintop at an elevation of 2,150 m. As a side note, except for the sure hands of Ali, I might have been lost into the raging waters of the gorge as we scaled the shaley slopes for the elusive vine.

Along with the DNA study to establish the time and place of the Eurasian grape’s initial domestication, another prong of the 2004 expedition was to collect Neolithic stone and pottery vessels, possibly related to winemaking and consumption. By extracting the ancient organics with solvents and using chemical techniques such as liquid and gas chromatography and infrared and mass spectrometry, our laboratory had been able to identify wine inside Neolithic storage jars from Hajji Firuz in the northern Zagros Mountains, dated ca. 5400-5000 BC. Even earlier pottery from Çayönü and Mazraa-Teleilat,

close to Birecik on the Euphrates, was obtained during the recent expedition through the kind collaboration of Aslı Erim Özdoğan and Mehmet Özdoğan of Istanbul University’s Pre-historic Department. Nineteen sherds, representing a range of wine-related types – bowls, jars (some with clay appliques suggesting grape clusters, similar to those at contemporaneous sites in Transcaucasia), cups, and sieves – are to be tested. While stone bowls were also examined in the Diyarbakir and Şanlıurfa Museums and in the Classical Department of the Tigris University, the hard, polished surfaces of this material make the recovery of ancient organics less likely than from pottery.

The focus of our project on the Neolithic period is deliberate, since this is the first time in human prehistory when the necessary preconditions came together for the momentous invention of viniculture. Year-round habitation in villages assured that the grapevines, which usually only bear fruit after five years or more, were properly tended. With a more secure, even more restricted, food supply than nomadic groups and with a more stable base of operations, what might be termed a Neolithic cuisine emerged. Using a variety of food processing techniques – fermentation, soaking, hearing, spicing and so forth – Neolithic peoples are credited with first producing bread, beer, and an array of meat and grain entrees that we continue to enjoy today. Recent DNA and botanical studies point to southeastern Turkey as home to three of the Neolithic ‘founder plants:’ einkorn wheat, bitter vetch, and chickpea. Assuming that early humans had a sharp eye and some incipient horticultural knowledge, all the pieces are there for early domestication of the Eurasian grape and production of wine on a large scale. Analyses over the coming year will reveal whether these hypotheses are borne out.

For additional information, please see “The Origins and Ancient History of Wines” at http://www.museum.upenn.edu/new/exhibits/online_exhibits/wine/wineintro.html.

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