

ARIT Newsletter

American Research Institute in Turkey



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LETTER FROM THE PRESIDENT

Please turn to Baha Yıldırım's report herein for the good news of the move to new quarters in Ankara, and of the safe arrival of the library of the late Machteld Mellink. We thank the anonymous donor whose generosity made possible the move, the refurbishing of the flats, and the funds to cover the increase in rent that our federal monies could not.

Machteld's benefactions to ARIT do not end there. As we recently learned, ARIT was included in her estate. The bequest is in fact so generous that it will provide ARIT with the seed money necessary to allow a move to expanded quarters with refurbishments in Istanbul, along the general lines of what Baha describes for ARIT-Ankara. In the fall, we plan to mount a fundraising campaign for ARIT-Istanbul, where at present Tony Greenwood hardly has room for more books, short of cannibalizing a hostel bedroom.

Last year the Department of State, through its Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs (ECA), launched a new granting program to address the instruction of what it considers to be critical languages. Turkish is one of those languages. Both last summer and this, ARIT received generous funds through the Council of American Overseas Research Centers (CAORC) to send students to Turkey to study the language in intensive fashion at all levels. This summer, a total of 35 students (out of over 550 applicants!) will be pursuing Turkish in Istanbul, Ankara, and Alanya. The program is separate from that sponsored by the Department of Education to allow students of advanced Turkish to spend their summer studying at Boğaziçi University in Istanbul. Yet there is a complementarity: five of the ECA-sponsored students from last year will this summer be among the 17 students studying at the advanced level at Boğaziçi. While it might be argued that sponsoring the teaching of Turkish at any level lies outside ARIT's mission of research, for many the language is a tool to that end; the programs are thus a good investment in the future of North American-based research in Turkey.

For the coming year, including this summer, ARIT will be sending over 60 individuals to Turkey to pursue either research or language study. We do so with thanks to all our supporters: the Departments of State and Education; the National Endowment for the Humanities; the Samuel H. Kress, Andrew W. Mellon, and Joukowsky Family Foundations; the Istanbul Friends of ARIT; and the Turkish-American Friendship Society. Thanks also go to those who support the research of scholars based in Turkey, including the Turkish Cultural Foundation, the Istanbul Friends, and the source that allows Turkish scholars to study outside their country as Hanfmann or Mellink Fellows. Coordinating much of this activity with us is CAORC, our staunch ally in Washington, most ably overseen by Executive Director Mary Ellen Lane.

All best wishes to you all for the summer and beyond.

G. Kenneth Sams

ARIT-ISTANBUL BRANCH NEWS

ISTANBUL BRANCH NEWS

As Turkey moved suddenly toward elections and unexpected political crisis this spring, life at ARIT in Istanbul brought little in the way of surprises. The hostel continued to flourish, as it did last year, and we were completely full for two months in the past winter. We are on target for occupancy rates just under last year's record. Again, the occupancy rates have been pushed up by the number of scholars who have decided to make ARIT their long term residence, rather than moving out to an apartment. Our lecture programs, our library resources, our FARIT activities and tours all continue to be heavily used and appreciated.

As ARIT continues on an even keel, perhaps what is most exciting for our fellows and scholarly visitors is **the change in the scholarly environment in the city as a whole**. There has been a tremendous expansion of interest and investment in advanced level academic research facilities in the city that focus on Turkish history and the history of this cultural area. This is something that has been ongoing for more than a decade and has reached dizzying levels recently. Numerous research libraries and research institutes have opened, such as the Koç University Research Center for Anatolian Civilizations, the Pera Museum and the Istanbul Research Institute, the Ottoman Bank Archives and Research Institute, and others, bringing in fellows of their own, sponsoring conferences and lectures, exhibits, etc. In addition there is the increased activity brought about by the opening of numerous new universities in the last fifteen years. It is a very different academic environment than just twenty years ago. The number of visiting foreign scholars, and the number of Turkish scholars with interests that dovetail with those of ARIT fellows, has increased almost immeasurably, with the result that in the season it is no longer possible to keep track of – let alone attend – all of the conferences that might be in one's area of interest. It is a far cry from the much smaller academic world of the 70's and 80's.

The oldest and perhaps most important of ARIT's programs in Turkey is its **Dernek fellowship pro-**

gram, developed to support advanced level research on Turkey by Turkish nationals at Turkish universities. The program has been in existence in various forms for over forty years now, and it has established itself as one of the most important sources of research funds for Turkish doctoral students working on Turkey. Hundreds of Turkish academics teaching at universities today, especially in history and archaeology, have received support from this program while doing their doctoral research, and through our Dernek they remain its strong supporters today. Three years ago this program was strengthened by funding from the **Turkish Cultural Foundation**, allowing us to double the number of fellowships handed out. We are grateful for their continued support. We hope in the future to find yet further funding support so that we can continue to increase the amounts of the individual grants given out in line with greatly increased current needs.

This year's **Dernek Fellowship Committee** consisted of Professor Ara Altun, Professor Nur Balkan-Atlı, Professor Alan Duben, Professor Günay Kut and Professor Zafer Toprak. The following applications were funded:

Dr. Şuhnaz Yalçın (International Relations, Koç University) "Turkish American Relations: a New Perspective"

Ayşe Akalin (Sociology Department, Uludağ University) "Exchanging Affect: the Migrant Domestic Workers Market in Turkey"

Emin Alper (Ataturk Institute, Boğaziçi University) "Politics, Students and the Educated Middle Classes in Turkey"

Bahadır Alpaydın (Law Faculty, Kadir Has University) "The Effect of the Capitulations on the Ottoman-Turkish Legal System"

Mehmet Beşikci (History Department, Boğaziçi University) "Between Self-Mobilization and Resistance: Popular Mobilization and Militarization in Ottoman Society during the First World War"

Mehmet Zafer Danış (Department of Social Services, Hacettepe University) "Factors affecting Quality of Life for the Elderly Living in Institutions: an Area Study from Ankara"

Pelin Gürol (Architectural History, METU) “The Imperial Museum Building in Istanbul Architecture, Archaeology and Museums in the late Ottoman Period”

Nurçin İleri (Ataturk Institute, Boğaziçi University) “Lighting the Streets in the late 19th Century Ottoman Empire and Changes in Everyday Life”

Şahika Karaca (Education Faculty, Kayseri University) “The Life of Emine Semiye—her World and her Works”

Sevgi Parlak (Art History Department, Istanbul University) “The Organization and Structure of the Inner Castle in Pre-Ottoman Anatolian Turkish Cities”

Nevin Zeynep Yelçe (History Department, Sabancı University) “The Making of Sultan Suleyman: a Study of Processes of Image-Making and Management”

Şahin Yıldırım (Art History Department, Trakya University) “The Evolution and Development of Tumulus Burial Sites in Eastern Thrace”

Our 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 late fall and early winter of 2006-2007. In the spring there was such a tremendous amount of conference activity around the city from February through early May that we decided to wait till things had slowed down to make our voice heard. For a change, and as an experiment, we will run the ARIT spring lecture series from mid-May into July; in addition to being a less hectic time for resident scholars, this should have the advantage of opening the series up to the large number of scholars who visit in the summer. This year’s speakers and topics included:

Jeremy Walton (Department of Anthropology, University of Chicago) “Civil Devotion in Secular Space: Considering Turkey’s Islamically-Oriented Vakıfs”

Amy Singer (Department of Middle Eastern and African History, Tel Aviv University, Research Center for Anatolian Civilizations, Koç University) “Free Lunches and Philanthropy in the Ottoman Empire”

İpek K. Yosmaoğlu (Department of History, University of Wisconsin-Madison) “A Leap of Faith: the Nationalization of Religion in Ottoman Macedonia at the turn of the Twentieth Century”

Eliot Bates (Ethnomusicology, University of California, Berkeley) “Ethnic and Musical Aspects and Consequences of Pan-Karadeniz Popular Music”

The ARIT library also continues to flourish. We added 78 monographs and 13 offprints over the past six months, as well as journal subscriptions. Outside library usage was high, with a total of 381 visitors over this period. Our membership in JSTOR, secured with CAORC’s help, became active in April, opening up a vast world of journalistic literature to Institute patrons. Access to JSTOR is available from the three library terminals as well as all bedroom cable and wireless connections. In conjunction with the acquisition of JSTOR, significant computer upgrades were made, as well as adding a new laser printer and quadrupling our ADSL capacity.

Generous donations of books keep our library going, and have made it the invaluable resource it is. For this ARIT and all its users are tremendously grateful. A warm thanks to the following individuals and institutions for their recent donations:

Individuals: Géza Dávid, Michael Featherstone, Caroline Finkel, Gonca Gökalp-Alparşlan, Rossitsa Gradeva, Maureen Jackson, Heath Lowry, Machiel Kiel, Banu Mahir, Mehmet Ali Neyzi, Hidayet Nuhoğlu, Erendiz Özbayoğlu, Ariel Salzmänn, Lucienne Thys-Şenocak, Fatma Ürekli.

Institutions: Gaziantep Belediyesi, Kiptaş, the Pera Museum, Aygaz, the Foundation for Middle East and Balkan Studies.

ISTANBUL FRIENDS OF ARIT NEWS

On the first Saturday in November the Friends planned a **tour of the historic buildings of Robert College with John Freely** – it should have been the perfect tour. But disaster struck in the form of a snowstorm that morning, and it snowed so hard we no choice but to cancel. So much for global warning, the frustrated participants may have thought at the time, but they would have been mistaken, because during the whole of rest of the winter we never saw snow on the ground again, neither in January nor February. That’s the way it goes: FARIT has been pretty lucky on the weather score over the years, but you can’t win them all!

The weather was also less than splendid for the friends on a tour to **Venice**, although that trip took place in early February and some fog, even miasma,

was to be expected. With the indefatigable **John Freely** as their guide again, the Friends spent four days being shown around in the morning and then adventuring on their own in the afternoons. Whether it be church architecture or wellheads, it's hard not to be affected by the enthusiasm that John brings to one of his favorite cities. And fog or not, February before Carnival has its advantages, as you don't have to fight the crowds to get into the museums or walk through San Marco. The Friends even got the pleasure of a bright sunlit view of the city, but only as they sped off on their boat to the airport on the way out of town.

Another unexpected display of hostility by the weather gods occurred in late May during a Friends trip to **Urfa and Nemrut Dağı with Turgut Saner**. With predictions of temperatures near 40 degrees C. and sunny, the Friends found themselves being rained on most of the way up Nemrut Dağı, and at the top were faced with winds of such gale force that some of them were unable to walk the last few hundred meters to the top and had to turn back without seeing or touching a Commagene head. Heads tucked in against the winds, however, most of the group made it for a dramatic sundown, and for the rest of the visit to Urfa the weather was fine.

In April the Friends tried something new: **a trip to Baku and Azerbaijan**. In addition to the city of Baku itself, with its late 19th-century mansions and the walled city of the Shirvanshahs, the tour also visited the castles and fire temple of the Absheron peninsula and the prehistoric petroglyphs and mud volcanos of Gobustan, and took an overnight trip to Azerbaijan's best preserved medieval town, Shaki, some 300 km to the northwest with a lush mountain backdrop, a wonderfully decorated royal palace, extensive market places and an atmospheric, old caravansaray hotel. Shaki was everyone's favorite, though some found that medieval heating in a medieval han was just a bit too much realism for their taste.

This past spring the Friends were fortunate to have another opportunity to visit **the salvage excavations that have commenced at Yenikapı** for the Metro and the Marmaray tunnel. These new excavations continue to provide new information about the Byzantine and Ottoman city, particularly about the main Byzantine period harbor on the Marmara side, in what was later to become the district of Langa, where there are re-

markable remains, including well-preserved Byzantine period ships, piers and harbor walls. The excavation is massive, with hundreds of workers, and proceeds at a rapid, almost frantic pace, so that each time the Friends have visited they are faced with an entirely new panorama. This time, once again, they were guided by **Professor Cemal Pulak** of the Institute of Nautical Archaeology at Texas A & M University, a leading authority on ancient ship construction and excavation, and heard in detail from him about the importance of the ships found here in illustrating the transformation from ancient to modern ship-building techniques. Work was being done on yet another ship, the excavation of which began in April – the fourth ship the Friends have seen – and by the time this newsletter goes to press they will have finished that ship and be on to another.

The generosity of the Friends in little and big ways made a major difference in the lives of everyone at the Institute. They covered all of the catering expenses for our lectures, paid for most of our xerox paper and some other office supplies, bought us a new laser-jet printer for library users, and paid for most of the computer upgrade that went with our subscription to JSTOR. As always the Friends' biggest donation was to cover fellowships for non-U.S. citizens not eligible for the major part of the ARIT fellowship money that comes from the U.S. government. year the Friends have promised a minimum donation of \$8,500 for these fellowships.

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ARIT-ANKARA BRANCH NEWS

ANKARA BRANCH NEWS

It is with great joy that I write from the **new premises of ARIT** in Çankaya overlooking the natural setting of Seğmenler Park and the well-kept residences of the Foreign and Prime Ministers of Turkey. As you are perhaps aware, ARIT's Ankara Center is known for its peripatetic nature, fortunately a symptom of its growing library. Recent changes in address took place in 1999 and 2001, respectively, when the hostel and later the offices and library moved to apartment block B of Kent Sitesi on Turan Emeksiz Sokak in Gaziosmanpaşa. As noted in the preceding *Newsletter*, a hunt for new lodgings began with the news of the wonderful bequest to ARIT of several thousand volumes from the library of Machteld J. Mellink. In anticipation of its arrival, we began an extensive search for a new location, and we by good fortune discovered exactly what we were looking for at **Şehit Ersan Caddesi No. 24**, a mere ten minutes walk from our present Kent Sitesi location and close to both the Fulbright offices and the British Embassy. Our rapid success was made possible thanks to the help of a generous anonymous donor, as well as to consultations with ARIT president Ken Sams, city planner Nejat Sert, and FARIT Steering Committee member Eden Goldberger of the U.S. Embassy, who had notified us that these new accommodations were undergoing refurbishment.

Following further renovations by Nejat, in particular to accommodate the library, we have now moved into two adjacent apartments on the building's third floor: Apt. No. 9 for the office and library, and No. 10 for the hostel. The move was a success due to the hard work of many people: the Ankara staff (Pelin Gürol, Duygu Sapmaz, Elmas Demirel), Heidi Norbis, Fulbright fellow Lee Ullmann, our librarian, Özlem Eser, and Ayşin Yoltar-Yıldırım. We are also grateful for the support of the Friends of ARIT (FARIT) Steering Committee, to the Chevron Corporation for a substantial donation of furniture for the hostel and library, and to the assistance of FARIT Steering Committee member Vicdan Kittelson and FARIT members John and Leslie Connor.

The unobstructed windows provide well-lit rooms in both the library and hostel. The hostel bedrooms are more spacious, and an additional bedroom will allow us to accommodate more fellows. The library's new premises are also larger, enabling more users to work

there at one time, and they should be able to sustain the collection's growth for the next decade. Happily, there is the possibility of expanding in the same building if necessary, so perhaps we will be able to remain at the same location for some time to come, good news as our library continues to expand.

While we have moved a bit further from the British Institute of Archaeology at Ankara (BIAA), our connection is closer than ever. In October we had the opportunity to welcome **the new director of the BIAA, Dr. Lutgarde Vandeput**, and her husband Dr. Veli Köse, both colleagues in classical archaeology, as well as their three-year old daughter at the annual FARIT Open House. We look forward to developing further the long-standing collaboration between our institutes.

The W.D.E. Coulson & Toni Cross Aegean Exchange Program (C-C Aegean Exchange) is the fruit of cooperation between the American School of Classical Studies at Athens and ARIT. We had a robust applicant pool for the 2007 C-C Aegean Exchange program, with double the number of applicants as last year. The range of fields included archaeology, history, art history, and education, and the applicant pool represented a wide number of institutions including Ankara University, Bilkent University, Bogazici University, Istanbul University, Koç University, Kocaeli University, Selçuk University, and Yeditepe University. The jury, which met in December, consisted of myself, Professor Dr. Filiz Çalışlar Yenişehirlioğlu (Dean of Faculty of Fine Arts, Design and Architecture, Başkent University), Prof. Dr. Suna Güven (Graduate Program of Architectural History, Faculty of Architecture, Middle East Technical University), Dr. Eugenia Kermeli (History Department, Bilkent University), and Dr. Charles Gates (Department of Archaeology and History of Art, Bilkent University). The following three fellows – all doctoral students – were selected for 2007:

Ms. Elif Bayraktar, (History Department, Bilkent University), "The Role of the Greek Patriarchate of Istanbul vis-a-vis the Ottoman Empire in the 17th and 18th Centuries."

Mr. Foti Benlisoy, a Ph.D. Student (History Department, Boğaziçi University), will examine sources and documents on "Asia Minor Disaster and the Federation of the Old Warriors' Associations."

Ms. Merih Erol, a Ph.D. Student (History Department, Boğaziçi University), "Cultural Identifications of the

Greeks of the Ottoman Empire. Discourses on Music in the Nineteenth and early Twentieth Centuries”

In regard to the progress of the C-C Aegean Exchange fellows of 2006, **Dr. Zeynep Aktüre** (Assistant Professor, Department of Architecture, Izmir Institute of Technology) finished her research in September in Athens on Roman Period Transformations in Ancient Theaters in Modern Greece. In the same month, **Buket Coşkuner** (Ph.D. candidate, Art History Department, Hacettepe University) was able to conduct her comparative research in Greece on Scenes of the Nativity and Crucifixion of Christ in the Cappadocia Region. The last George and Ilse Hanfmann fellow of 2005, **Hüseyin Köker**, completed his research in August at the Fitzwilliam Museum on a Catalogue of the Ancient Greek Coins in the Burdur Museum, and hopes to continue further research at the American Numismatic Society in New York City in the future.

Visiting scholars made use of our Ankara center during the late summer and fall. The hostel was used thirty-six times by fellows and scholars, who stayed for various periods from July to December 2006. The busiest months were July, August, and September. The guests had support from fellowships and institutions that include ARIT, Council of American Overseas Research Centers (CAORC), Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique (CNRS), National Science Foundation (NSF), Fulbright, Leckey Foundation, LSB Leaher Foundation, Oriental Institute, Kress Foundation, Metropolitan Museum of Art, British Institute at Ankara (BIA), and the Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

The affiliations of the guests recorded for the hostel include the following: University of Chicago, CNRS, University of Arizona, University of Cincinnati, Indiana University, Columbia University, Princeton University, Harvard University, UCLA, California State University, Cornell University, University of Wales- Lampeter, University of Manchester, University of Birmingham, University of Liverpool, George Washington University, University of Wisconsin-Madison, University of Denver, University of Utrecht, Stony Brook University, and the Walters Art Museum-Baltimore. The academic levels of the guests recorded for the hostel include six professors, three associate professors, one assistant professor, four doctoral candidates, twenty graduate students, and two specialists.

Over the past year, ARIT has assisted in and lent expertise to various areas of growing public interest such as **cultural preservation and museum and site management**. A project to create a sample museum inven-

tory program which the Ministry of Culture and Tourism could use to help digitize museum catalogues, was begun at the Niğde Museum as part of a grant of The Ambassador’s Fund for Cultural Preservation (AFCP), developed in conjunction with the U.S. Embassy Cultural Affairs Officer Damaris A. Kirchhofer and her successor Elizabeth McKay. We are also grateful to both of them, Public Affairs Counselor James R. Moore and Dan Sreebny, his successor, for assisting us with the arrival of the Machteld J. Mellink donation.

As noted in the last newsletter, **our librarian Özlem Eser** scanned the entire run of two journals, *Arkeoloji Dergisi* and *Arkeoloji Sanat Tarihi Dergisi*, for the Middle East Research Journals Project (MERJ). They are now accessible on the Digital Library for International Research (DLIR) web-site, at: www.localarchives.org/dlir/. During the six-month period from July to December 2006, the Toni M. Cross library was visited a total of 241 times by users with the following academic levels: post-doctoral (46%), master’s (23%), undergraduate (20%) and doctoral (10%). Users affiliated with fifteen Turkish universities accessed our library (Adnan Menderes University-Aydın, Ankara University, Bilkent University-Ankara, Cumhuriyet University-Sivas, Dokuz Eylül University-İzmir, Dumlupınar University-Kütahya, Erciyes University-Kayseri, Gaziantep University-Ankara, Hacettepe University, Kocatepe University-Afyon, Mersin University, Middle East Technical University-Ankara, Pamukkale University-Denizli, Selçuk University-Konya, Yüzüncü Yıl University-Van), along with those affiliated with six foreign institutions (Bryn Mawr College, California State University-Dominguez Hills, Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique, Columbia University, Florida University, Stockholm University).

A total of 118 items – 39 monographs, 20 off-prints, 53 issues of journals, and one newsletter – were recorded in the library catalog from July to December 2006. As always we are grateful to those who contributed to the library during this period, helping to make it an essential resource for local and visiting scholars: American University of Beirut, Archaeological Institute of America, Melih Arslan, Emine Aynur, Hatçe Baltacıoğlu, Başak Boz, British School at Athens, Hugh Elton, Ann Gunter, Peter Kuniholm, Sebastiana Lagona, the Turkish Ministry of Culture and Tourism, The Museum of Anatolian Civilizations, Joannis Mylonopoulos, and Die Römisch-Germanische Kommission (DAI).

Finally, we extend our deepest sympathies to the friends and colleagues of **Dr. Keith DeVries**, who passed away in July 2006. We will miss him dearly.

ANKARA FRIENDS OF ARIT NEWS

The **Steering Committee of the Ankara Friends of ARIT (FARIT)** – Mark Dennis, Suzanne Drisdelle, Shirley Epir, Charles W. Gates, Eden Goldberger, Vicdan Kittelson, Ken Moffat, Perin Öztin, Melissa Sagun, Christy Smiley, Andrew Snow, Margo Squire; Darcy Sreebny, Ron Tickfer, Patricia Ülkü, and Bahadır Yıldırım – and our new F/ARIT assistant Duygu Sapmaz expended a great deal of effort to raise funds and organize four events from July to December 2006.

The season of FARIT events began in September with a new trip we organized to visit the Bronze to Iron Age site of **Kaman-Kalehöyük**. The project director, Dr. Sachihito Omura, along with his family, his assistant K. Matsumura and Deniz Erbişim, kindly hosted us for the entire day and guided us through the excavations, the fine conservation lab and the dig compound, as well as showing us the new **Japanese Institute of Anatolian Archaeology**, which they are building on site along with a museum that will be in the form of a settlement mound (höyük). When completed it will contain large conference and library facilities, offices for fellows, new workspaces, and large storage depots. This innovative venture will permit scholars to study material at the site year-round as well as to hold seminars and symposia on related topics. During the trip, FARIT members, including Japanese Ambassador Tomoyuki Abe and his spouse, Motoko Abe, were given the opportunity to learn about stratigraphic excavation in the field. After a delicious lunch provided by the excavation team, we had the chance to experience a bit of Japanese culture in the form of a large Zen garden with artificial waterfalls near the site.

The **annual Open House in October** was a huge success this year, with ARIT hosting over a hundred guests, including the US and Canadian ambassadors. Members and prospective members had a chance to visit the library and hostel facilities which they help support as well as speak with Steering Committee members and the scholars who lecture and lead trips for the Friends. The event triumphed thanks to the dedication of the Committee members, who donated much time, resources, and energy. The more ambi-

tious raffle was possible in large part owing to the arrangements of Christy Smiley with generous vendors, for which we are very grateful. We are also thankful to Perin Öztin, who again offered a tour of the Museum of Anatolian Civilizations at Ankara, and Ahmet Yayböke, who graced us again with his banquet talents to ensure a stunning display of food. As always the hard work and guidance of FARIT president, Patty Ülkü, helped ensure an unforgettable evening.

In November, **Prof. Dr. Suna Güven** (Chair of Graduate Program of History of Architecture, Faculty of Architecture, Middle East Technical University) once again led a rewarding in-depth trip to ancient sites of Ankara on her annual Walking Tour of Roman Ankara, despite a sudden snowstorm on the morning of the trip that hit parts of Ankara. The year of events ended in December with a fine lecture by **Ş. Dilek Güngen** on The Language of Turkish Embroidery, which taught us about the various motifs and traditions found on Turkish embroideries.

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

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REPORTS ON ARIT FELLOWSHIPS

Dr. Deborah Carlson, ARIT fellow, 2006-2007, Nautical Archaeology Program, Texas A & M University, *Rethinking the Problem of Classical Ionia: the Tektaş Burnu Shipwreck*

The award of an ARIT fellowship from the U.S. Department of State in 2006 made it possible for me

to spend almost three months in residence at the Institute of Nautical Archaeology's Bodrum Research Center in Bodrum, Turkey conducting final research on the Tektaş Burnu shipwreck. The remains of this modest merchant ship and its cargo were excavated by the Institute of Nautical Archaeology (INA) between 1999 and 2001. While the project represents just one of nearly a dozen ancient wrecks excavated

by INA in Turkish waters, the Tektaş Burnu vessel is the first and only Classical Greek shipwreck ever to have been excavated in its entirety.

The Tektaş Burnu ship was carrying a primary cargo of wine and pine tar contained in more than 200 transport amphoras and smaller quantities of East Greek pottery when it was wrecked between 440 and 425 B.C. The amphora cargo includes jars from Mende, Chios, and the Samian peraia, but the largest portion is comprised of slightly fewer than 200 jars belonging to an unidentified type. A small percentage of these amphoras are marked with pre-firing stamps of different shapes and sizes, including one that features the Greek letters EPY (ERY). Comparison with coin types and later amphora stamps suggests that EPY is the ethnic of Ionian Erythrae, which lies under the modern Turkish town of Ildırı not far from Tektaş Burnu. The identification of a Classical Erythraean amphora type has important implications not only for the ongoing classification of Greek amphoras, but also for the broader historical understanding of Ionian economic vitality in the wake of the Persian Wars and the rise of the Athenian maritime empire.

To date, various artifacts and artifact assemblages from the Tektaş Burnu cargo have been published in peer-reviewed journals (*American Journal of Archaeology*, *International Journal of Nautical Archaeology*), popular magazines (*National Geographic*) and as M.A. theses at Texas A&M University and the University of Cincinnati. With the assistance of an ARIT fellowship, I was able to take the initial steps toward preparation of a comprehensive final volume by organizing previously unpublished material, as well as coordinating and synthesizing the first of many chapters by individual scholars.

During my fellowship tenure, I was given access to more than 2,000 artifacts excavated from the wreck and currently stored, or on display, in the Bodrum Museum of Underwater Archaeology. For facilitating my work at the Museum I owe a special debt of grati-

tude to Bodrum Museum Director Yaşar Yıldız and Chief Conservator Asaf Oron. One of the more challenging and time-consuming aspects of shipwreck archaeology is the need for all artifacts to be completely desalinated and dried before restoration can begin; we estimate that every single season of excavation under water generates more than two years of work in the conservation laboratory.

Two chapters of the Tektaş Burnu final publication for which I am responsible concern the ship's primary cargo of transport amphoras and a secondary assemblage of mostly East Greek fineware ceramics. One especially productive segment of my research time in Bodrum was spent studying the non-joining fineware fragments from the wreck. While these fragments represent various shapes already attested by complete examples from the same cargo (kantharoi, one-handled cups, and table amphoras), the opportunity to examine and quantify recently-mended pieces constitutes an important step toward characterizing the size and make-up of the original cargo. Furthermore, the relatively small number of strong parallels for the Tektaş Burnu finewares suggests that their publication will make an especially meaningful contribution to the existing corpus of Classical East Greek pottery.

Another distinguishing characteristic of shipwreck archaeology is the frequency with which intact ceramics, particularly containers, tend to survive. The careful and methodical excavation of such containers, especially transport amphoras, from numerous ancient wrecks has facilitated greatly the study of volumetrics and capacity standards. The study is particularly relevant for the second half of the fifth century B.C., when the Athenians passed a decree compelling allied cities to adopt Athenian standards for weight and volume. Thus, another major accomplishment of my research program in Bodrum was the collection of capacity measurements (both wet and dry) on a group of almost one dozen intact table amphoras, of at least three distinct sizes, likely produced locally in Ionia or elsewhere in East Greece.

The remainder of my stay in Bodrum during the fall of 2006 was spent collecting artifact samples to augment ongoing analyses of various materials including: lead (by Tod Waight of the Danish Lithosphere Center), resins and pitch (by Curt Beck of the Amber Research Laboratory at Vassar College), wood and plant remains (by Robert Blanchette of the University of Minnesota), faunal remains (by David Reese of Peabody Museum), and amphora fabrics (by Pierre Dupont of CNRS and Elli Hitiou of the ASCSA).

As the 2006-2007 McCann-Taggart lecturer in underwater archaeology for the Archaeological Institute of America, I was pleased to present two lectures on the Tektaş Burnu shipwreck to local AIA chapters in Oklahoma City, Oklahoma and Eugene, Oregon.

Dr. İpek K. Yosmaoğlu, ARIT - National Endowment for the Humanities Fellow, 2005-2006, Department of History, Princeton University, *Passages into Nationhood: Imperial Disintegration and the Making of National Identity in Ottoman Macedonia, 1897-1912*

I would like to take this opportunity to express my gratitude to ARIT/NEH for their generous support of my research project titled “Imperial Disintegration and the Making of National Identity in Ottoman Macedonia, 1897-1912.” I have spent the past year working on the documentary resources available at the Prime Ministry Archives in Istanbul and I am happy to report that my work has yielded results that will help me immensely in drafting a book manuscript based on my dissertation thesis.

My current project, and the thesis on which it was based, essentially tell the story of how religious communities came to be replaced by their national counterparts, and how this transformation impacted the lives of rural populations in Ottoman Macedonia at the turn of the twentieth century. The “Macedonian Question” has conventionally been viewed and treated as a topic of diplomatic history. The primary purpose of my proj-

I am also currently working toward the publication of a preliminary Erythraean amphora typology, to be co-authored with Mark Lawall of the University of Manitoba. The Tektaş Burnu final report, which is expected to be submitted before the end of 2008, will be a multi-authored volume published in the Nautical Archaeology Series by Texas A&M University Press. The volume will consist of at least 10 chapters, authored almost entirely by those who participated in the excavation, and organized according to subject:

I am honored to have been given the opportunity to continue INA’s legacy of underwater research in Turkey, and especially grateful to the officers and members of ARIT for providing me with the support necessary to see this research through to its next phase.

ect was to replace this emphasis on political developments with a social history perspective, and redirect attention towards the historical contingency of some seemingly self-explanatory categories such as religion and language as the basis of national identity in Macedonia. Viewed from this perspective, the battle lines between Greek-speaking “Patriarchists” and Slavic-speaking “Exarchists” no longer appeared as clear as one might assume. In fact, the violent process of those divisions’ crystallization in the minds of the peasant as starkly as they were in the imagination of the nationalist elite suggests that the old imperial order of collective identities had yet to say its last words in Ottoman Macedonia at the turn of the twentieth century.

In my previous work, I attempted to identify and analyze the mechanisms through which nationalization took place in the absence of major institutions we have come to accept as its preconditions such as mass education, print capitalism, and universal (male) draft. The four conceptual categories around which I organized my research were geography (as territoriality), population counts, church disputes, and schools. The empirical material I used for this purpose came from British, French, Greek and Ottoman archival and other primary sources.

Establishing security in Macedonia was the primary objective of a reform program known as the Murzsteg plan introduced in 1903. One of the provisions of this program was the reorganization of the Ottoman gendarmerie under the guidance and supervision of officers from Russia and Austria-Hungary, Italy, Britain and France. The Ottoman administration consented to this arrangement even though they viewed it mostly as a direct intervention in the state's internal affairs, and this attitude, combined with fundamental disagreements among the European powers themselves, beleaguered the reform attempt from the start. Immediately before the initiation of the Murzsteg program, the Sublime Porte had enforced its own set of reform measures in the region, which included the organization of the "Macedonian" provinces under a new administrative body called the Rumeli Umum Müfettişliği, or the General Inspectorate of Rumeli, headed by Hüseyin Hilmi Paşa. The correspondence among the Inspectorate's internal divisions, as well its communications with the center are available at the Ottoman archives, and this material constituted one of the main sources I have used for my dissertation research.

As may happen when one starts gathering material following a prescribed agenda, the documents I read at the Ottoman archives in Istanbul took me in a different direction than that I had envisaged. Some of the issues that appeared only confirmed what one could predict simply from a familiarity with the period and region. Therefore it was not entirely surprising to find documentation of the locals' perception of the military forces stationed there as a threat to their well-being, rather than a guarantee of their security. It was, on the other hand, a revelation to see that almost a quarter of the correspondence classified under the general command had to do with providing food and other necessities to the army and the gendarmerie, which, it appeared, was an almost impossible task under the circumstances. In light of such a finding, the limitations of the success and breadth of reforms assumed a different meaning—one that requires further exploration. Another unexpected conclusion I drew from the material I consulted was that there was a tangible and growing tension between the regular army units stationed there and members of the gendarmerie. Ot-

toman resentment against the foreign command of the reformed gendarmerie might account for some of this tension, but it appeared that the conflicts seeped down to the level of lower-rank officers and soldiers, and in many instances limited the effectiveness of military movements against the rebels.

Although my evaluation of the material I have collected is not complete, I can state with certainty that the main focus of my analysis from this point on will be the strained relations between the gendarmerie and the regular army. The archival research I have conducted allows me to offer a detailed explanation as to how a minor discomfort escalated into a more serious tension among the armed forces of the Ottoman state by first documenting how the lack of sufficient material support for the reforms was compounded by the introduction of a new type of armed force—a novelty that imposed additional burdens on a budget already bursting at the seams. Second, I will discuss the complications generated by the incorporation of local Christians as well as Muslims into the reformed gendarmerie. I am hoping that the resulting work will not only highlight the internal tensions of the Ottoman military but also provide an interesting account of life for those who volunteered to, or found themselves having to, bear arms, which I am hoping will deepen our understanding of the relationship between a national army and identity.

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