

# ARIT Newsletter

American Research Institute in Turkey



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## LETTER FROM THE PRESIDENT

ARIT, like other American overseas research centers (ORCs), is facing a difficult period in terms of funding. Since the 1940s, the United States government has aimed to increase mutual understanding between the people of the United States and the people of other countries by means of educational and cultural exchanges. The Mutual Educational and Cultural Exchange Act of 1961 (commonly known as the Fulbright-Hays Act), the most recent articulation of these policies, provides the authorizing legislation for Congress to fund ARIT and other institutes to carry out programs that realize the aims of the Act. Similarly, the Higher Education Act 1965, under Title VI, dedicates U.S. resources to developing American scholars and citizens knowledgeable about world regions, foreign languages, and international affairs. These aims of the U.S. accord well with ARIT's own mission to support high quality research and exchanges in Turkey and to facilitate the study of Turkish language. For decades ARIT has been chosen to administer research and study program grants for the National Endowment of the Humanities, the U.S. Department of State, the Department of Education, and a variety of private philanthropies. And, significantly, since 1991, we have received support for ARIT operations and facilities (salaries, rent, utilities, etc.) from the Department of Education's American Overseas Research Centers Program.

In the recent budget crisis, these worthy aims have been set aside as U.S. priorities. The Congress and the Administration have cut the tiny fraction of the national budget that supported the study of less commonly taught foreign languages, advanced research abroad, and the institutions that facilitated these programs on the ground in a number of countries spanning the Mediterranean basin, the Middle East, Eurasia, and South Asia, among others.

For ARIT, this means that in the current fiscal year we lost more than one-third of our funding for day-to-day operations. For the coming fiscal year, some fraction of those resources may be restored, but we still face dire cuts in our funding for salaries, rent, Turkish tax payments, and the like. Consequently, at least in the near term, the task that we face is not one of building on our strengths to enhance ARIT's programs and services, but a far more bitter one, of deciding where we can cut with the least damage to our programs and our colleagues. Not only have we already had to raise our hostel fees, but also our library purchases have been sliced to the bone, creating lacunae in our holdings that will be difficult to fill. In the next six months, it is probable that the ARIT Board – working with Nancy, Tony, Elif, and the staff in Istanbul and Ankara – will have to determine further cuts.

Readers of this *Newsletter* have been asked to show their support for ARIT by contributing to its fundraising initiatives. In addition, we are soliciting your suggestions on what can be cut that will be least harrowing for ARIT's mission and long-term health, as well as what services and facilities are essential to our identity. Most importantly, we need your suggestions and support as we work with our financial advisors to develop new streams of income. Our specific goal must now be to build an endowment that will give us some independence from the legislative caprices that seem to be afflicting the American body politic these days.

A. Kevin Reinhart, President

# ARIT-ISTANBUL BRANCH NEWS

## ISTANBUL BRANCH NEWS

The past months have seen much activity at the Institute. We had a **record-breaking numbers of guests at the hostel** – the annual total reached 86, the first time to my knowledge that we've ever gone over 80 in one year. This rise is due mostly to the increase in numbers of foreign scholars (non-North Americans, that is), who accounted for 36% of our guests. A goodly proportion of this increase can in turn be attributed to the **international fellowships and exchange programs** which we either fund or participate in, programs which are exciting in many ways, not the least of which being the new dimensions they add to scholarly interaction at the Institute. This past year we hosted fellows from Eastern Europe funded by CAORC's Mellon grants, from Greece by our Aegean Exchange grants, from Algeria and Tunisia funded by CAORC's Getty Mediterranean Basin exchange grants, and, most recently, fellows from Bulgaria funded by the new American Research Center in Sofia.

We also had record numbers of students (25!) in the **advanced Turkish language program at Boğaziçi University**. This caps an upward trend in student numbers in the last few years which is a testament not only to Erika Gilson's skill in running and promoting the program, but also to her skill in finding ways to squeeze out enough money to fund ever more students.

Rapid progress is being made on the **ARIT Digital Library**. There are now close to 200 pamphlets from the American Board's brochure collection, totaling thousands of pages that are up on the website and available in full text in PDF format. If you haven't yet had a chance to take a look at the new website please do, at: <http://dlir.org/arit-pamphlet-collection.html>. Items that are already online cover a diverse and eclectic variety of subjects, mostly relating to missionary endeavors (e.g. Board-run schools, hospitals, orphanages etc.), but also including interesting oddities like a Board-published guide to the tourist sites of Constantinople, and a YMCA, World War I publication warning American soldiers of the dangers of consorting with women on foreign soil. The latter is entitled "Friend or Enemy?" (translated into Ottoman as "Dost mu Düşman mı?"), and was printed in 1930 at the Board printing

house (for distribution to whom, one wonders?) When the pamphlet project is finished in a few months we hope to continue with a number of rare journals in the collection, such as *Levant Trade Review* and *The Messenger* (with separate editions for adults and for children in Armenian, Armeno-Turkish, and Karamanlica).

Front page of the childrens' edition of *The Messenger* (*Angelioforos*) in Karamanlica for fall 1872. Note that the image is copied from American publications, as almost all were, and the English caption—"Falling Leaves"-- has been left as is.



The **Digital Library has already provoked interest**, and attracted customers for the collection itself. The Karamanlica version

of *The Messenger* was never studied during Brian Johnson's tenure as librarian at the Board; in the last six months four researchers have spent time working on it and an article on publications for children, based partly on that research, has already come out in *Toplum ve Tarih*. In general, the Board collection has established itself, like the Kenneth Snipes Byzantine Collection, as a specialty collection used less by local academics than by scholars with very specific projects from universities around the country. While the total number of users is not yet large, it is growing slowly but surely.

The **lecture series at the Institute** continues to attract attentive audiences from local scholars and our Friends community. In the late spring and early summer we had the following six talks:

**Dr. Heath Lowry** (Bahçeşehir University, Princeton University): "The Historical Vestiges of Niyazi-i Mısri's Presence on the Aegean Island of Limni (Limnos)"

**Dr. Nükhet Varlık** (Senior Fellow, Research Center for Anatolian Civilizations, Koç University) "Networks of Plague and Imperial Expansion: the Case of Early Modern Ottoman Cities"

**Dr. Mehmet Ali Doğan** (Department of Humanities and Social Sciences, Istanbul Technical University) "American Missionaries in Anatolia in the 19th Century"

**Dr. Nabil Tikriti** (Department of History, University of Mary Washington) "All My Children: Succession Politics Under Bayezid II"

**Dr. Galina Tirnanic** (Senior Fellow, Research Center for Anatolian Civilizations, Koç University) "Mutilated Eyes, Distorted Images: Blinding in Byzantium"

**Dr. Leila M. Harris** (Institute for Resources, Environment and Sustainability and Center for Women's and Gender Studies, University of British Columbia) "The Other Side of Green: Difference and Otherness in Environmental Narratives in Contemporary Turkey"

As to the **ARIT-Istanbul premises**, this has been a period of upkeep and maintenance rather than one of major change. The wall-to-wall carpeting in the public spaces on two floors has been replaced, there are lovely new goat hair rugs in the second floor library, major repairs have been done on the leaking roof, computers have been upgraded, and **our librarian, Dr. Brian Johnson**, has moved from his prime location in the middle of the Snipes library to the small back room that used to be the guest computer room (hardly ever used for that purpose anymore, now that everyone travels with their own computer). We feel acutely the constraints caused by lack of space, and struggle to make the best out of our lovely, but cramped, premises. Several donations from long-term users this past summer, both in kind (with kitchen utensils, etc.) and in money, have helped us out. We remain on the lookout for possible larger quarters, though with the uncertainty of our finances for the next few years, we know we will have to proceed cautiously, and that in the event a suitable place is found we will still depend on the generosity of friends and donors to make the move possible.

Elsewhere in the city, **the Topkapı Library remains closed at least until the summer of 2012**. We understand that work on the physical premises is now finished and the process of moving back in has begun, but there is no firm word on how long this will take. We expect to be given an reopening date sometime early in

the new year. Meanwhile, there is good news for those interested particularly in socio-economic history and the 19th century. The **Ottoman Bank Research Center and Archives** reopened this fall in the old Ottoman Bank building on Bankalar Caddesi. The building has been given a major facelift and is now entirely dedicated to cultural activities, with the entire ground floor given over to the library, and extensive space for meetings, exhibits, etc.

As always, I want to make special mention of the numerous individuals who have **donated books to the ARIT library**. In the last six months we had donations from the following individuals: **Selçuk Altun, Meropi Anastasiadou-Dumont, Bahadır Apaydın, Ayten Arıkan, Eliot Bates, Mehmet Ali Doğan, Dimitris Drakoulis, Erkan Fidan, Caroline Finkel, Brian Johnson, Tijana Kirstic, Buket Kitapçı-Bayrı, Heath Lowry, Musafa Numan Malkoç, Nancy Öztürk, Anca Popescu, Angela Roome, Ariel Salzmann, Sam White, and Fikret Yegül**. Special thanks for larger donations go to **Professor Palmira Brummett**, who has donated twice in the past year as well, and to Friend of ARIT and FARIT Board member **Peter Graham**. Numerous institutions have also been generous, including the **Akdeniz Medeniyetleri Araştırma Enstitüsü, Boğaziçi University, the Istanbul Büyükşehir Belediyesi, HSBC Bank, the Istanbul 2010 Agency, the Istanbul Araştırmaları Enstitüsü, the Sardis Expedition, the Smithsonian, and TESEV**.

In the uncertain times that lie ahead, **ARIT is facing difficult decisions about where to make cuts**, and book-buying budgets may well be among the first areas to take a blow. Under these circumstances **your donations will take on an ever-greater importance**. Please continue to think of us, whether it be with your new publications or when you are thinning out your overburdened shelves. **We are happy to take books that you know will be duplicates**, particularly if you'll allow us to sell or trade them for other needed items. Last summer we traded and sold to local book dealers over 400 duplicate (or triplicate) titles, and they brought in many thousands of dollars, an invaluable addition to our book-buying budget. Your continued donations will help us to maintain the ARIT library as the invaluable resource it has been for visiting scholars over so many years.

## ISTANBUL FRIENDS OF ARIT NEWS

The Friends of ARIT kicked off the summer with a very successful **dinner at the residence of the new U.S. Consul General Scott Kilner and his wife Jan**. This was the fifth year in a row that the Friends have had their dinner in the Residence, and it's become quite a tradition, as a social event in its own right and as a way to show support. With such a wonderful location, in a garden overlooking the Bosphorus on a lovely summer night, and with such warm and gracious support from our hosts, the Kilners, it was truly a very special occasion. This year there were around 120 paying guests, who were treated to cocktails amid the cool Black Sea breezes, dinner in the protected inner garden and driveway, and finally dancing on the terrace. The keynote speaker was **Professor Robert Ousterhout** (University of Pennsylvania), a long-time ARIT friend and leader of many tours to Byzantine sites in the city and its environs, who held the guests enthralled with **tales of the early days of American archeology in Turkey and Mesopotamia**, and the tangled relations between three principal characters: **Osman Hamdi, John Henry Haynes and Herman Hillprecht**. The event was not only enjoyable but also quite fascinating, and, most importantly in these financially-pressed times, it raised a significant amount of money

for ARIT fellowships.

Later in the fall, Professor Ousterhout returned to Istanbul for the opening of **his exhibit "Osman Hamdi and the Americans" at the Pera Museum**, and took time out of his busy schedule to lead two back-to-back, private tours of the exhibit for FARIT members only. Special thanks are owed to him for his efforts (and stamina) in support of FARIT this year, as well as to the Pera Museum and its **Director, Birol Özalp**, for opening the museum especially for us and throwing such a splendid reception. For those who haven't seen it, a masterful catalogue of the exhibit is available from the museum. Likewise, don't miss also Cornucopia's publication of the **photographs of John Henry Haynes**, a fascinating collection of the some of the earliest photographs of Anatolian archeological sites.

FARIT ran a number of interesting tours during the summer and fall, starting with a weekend visit to the southeast led by **Çiğdem Maner** (Koç University) to visit **Nemrut Dağı, Göbekli Tepe and Urfa**. Highlights were sunset at Nemrut Dağı and the unique site of Göbekli Tepe, the oldest man-made structure yet discovered, where its architecture and superb animal rock carvings are revolutionizing our understanding of the Neolithic.

Then, in a repeat of an itinerary that they haven't done for fifteen years, FARIT set off under the dauntless leadership of **Caroline Finkel** to explore the **Long Walls of Anastasius** and the **Late Antique Thracian aqueduct system**. The walls were built in the 5th century to protect Constantinople from barbarian invaders, and, with a full length of approximately 56 kilometers, they provided a barrier between the Black Sea and the Marmara Sea from any advance from the west towards the city. Although there are extensive remains, especially in the northern half, they have only recently been studied by scholars and are little known to the public. In addition to the walls, which were visited at **Derviş Kapı, Kuşkaya, and the northern extension** where it literally tumbles into the Black Sea, the Friends also hiked through the forest to the remains of one of the taller aqueducts in the extensive system, that of **Büyük Germe**.



The Friends of ARIT outside the Long Walls near the Blachernae Palace.

Another new twist on an old itinerary was a **walk along the full length of the land walls**, from the Marmara to the Golden Horn. Led by **Peter Graham**, a FARIT member and amateur wall expert, it was an day-long walk, stopping along the way to see brickstamps, inscriptions, and blocked-in arches and gateways. The group also visited a few of the notable sites close to the wall, such as the **Tekfur Saray** (now site of a weekend bird market), and the new Panorama Museum of the Conquest. Fittingly, lunch was also at an historic site, the **Tarihi Merkez Efendi Köftecisi**.

Finally we had a tour of the **Ottoman waterworks in Belgrade Forest**. Led by **Gencer Emiroğlu**, it focused on only one section of the Ottoman-built aqueduct system, the **Taksim system**. These 18th-century waterworks in the Belgrade forest, which are comprised of an aqueduct, four reservoirs and one pool, eventually feeds into the tank in Taksim Square. The route linking the various parts of the system is a little over five kilometers long and can be all done on foot along forest paths. Included along the way were the remains of the original Belgrade settlement, from which the forest gets its name, and numerous stops to talk about mushrooms, a passion of Gencer's that were at the height of their season.

In general, things are moving along nicely with FARIT, which is focusing on **plans to expand fundraising efforts in the spring**. The FARIT Facebook page is now properly up and running. Thanks go to **Gary Caldwell** for maintaining the page, and for working hard to keep everyone informed as much in advance as possible of future FARIT activities. **Peter Graham** has begun publication of a monthly newsletter, which will also serve to keep members abreast of what is being planned. As of January 1, 2012, the new FARIT Dernek will officially begin running all FARIT tours and fundraising activities, which will make it possible to run activities in a more public and visible manner. And finally we are very happy to welcome on board a **new FARIT coordinator, Tülin Kençber**, who has come to us after years of working with the SEV Vakıf. We are delighted to have her with us, and we have high hopes for an exciting and active program in the coming year.

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TO SHIP DONATED BOOKS, PLEASE CONTACT THE ARIT ISTANBUL, ANKARA OR U.S. OFFICE FOR ASSISTANCE

## ARIT-ANKARA BRANCH NEWS

### ANKARA BRANCH NEWS

The Ankara branch of ARIT has been busy throughout late spring, summer and early fall dealing with the usual research permits, visas, and various new rules and regulations issued by the Ministry of Culture and Tourism, General Directorate for Cultural Heritage and Museums. Permit matters always increase in the late spring, when the General Directorate issues its authorizations for survey and excavation projects, which generally take place from the late spring through the early fall months. The late spring is also when the annual **International Symposium of Excavations, Surveys and Archaeometry** is held, providing an atmosphere where unofficial meetings take place in addition to the many presentations of Turkish and foreign scholars on previous season's archaeological research. **The 2011 Symposium was held during the last week of May at İnönü University in Malatya**, where presentations were delivered simultaneously in several conference halls for five consecutive days. The changes in regulations of which we were first informed during the Symposium are currently crystallizing in the form of a new yönerge, a compilation and reappraisal of the previously issued directives by the Ministry under the label of genelge. The new yönerge was issued in late December, 2011 and will be valid for the 2012 excavation and survey season.

**The 31st Annual Lecture Series: Art and Archaeology in Turkey**, co-sponsored with the Turkish American Association (TAA), continued in the spring of 2011 with a presentation by **Dr. Ömür Harmanşah** at the Reşat Aktan Lounge of the TAA. Dr. Harmanşah is an Assistant Professor at the Joukowsky Institute for Archaeology and the Ancient World, Brown University and a Senior Fellow at the Koç University Research Center for Anatolian Civilizations in Istanbul. Earlier in the year, **Dr. Christopher Roosevelt** (Associ-

ate Professor in Archaeology at Boston University and a Fulbright Senior Scholar at Ege University in Izmir) delivered the first lecture, "The Central Lydia Archaeological Survey and Second Millennium BCE Western Anatolia," and **Dr. Stephen Batiuk** (Archaeology and History of Art at Koç University) gave the second lecture, "The Fruits of Migration: Understanding the Early Transcaucasian Culture and its Socio-Economic Effects on Syro-Anatolia."

As the third and final lecturer of the series, Dr. Harmanşah presented a talk entitled, "**Plato's Spring, Tudhaliya's Pond: Water and Place in Hittite Landscapes.**" Dr. Harmanşah's conceptually rich presentation focused on his survey project at Yalburt and its vicinity in west-central Turkey in the modern town of Ilgın at Konya, where he and his team of students and specialists have been working since 2010. The team has carried out archaeological research in the area of a **Hittite Sacred Pool Complex at the Yalburt Highlands and a Hittite dam at Köylütölu** aiming to record diachronic change in the archaeological landscape at Ilgın, the Çavuşçu Lake Basin, and the highland pastures of Yalburt. In addition to ecological, geographical and geomorphological facets of the project, Dr. Harmanşah and his team are investigating the dialectic relationship between settlement and landscape throughout history, which manifests itself in the form of remains of religious activities at such ideologically charged sites as water springs, sink holes, and caves. The relatively well-recorded Hittite period in the region provides a framework for studying continuity and change in both earlier and later periods, not only in resource management but also in religious attitudes towards nature and landscape.

The 2011-2012 recipients of the **Ilse Böhlund Hanfmann, George Maxim Anossov Hanfmann and Machteld Johanna Mellink fellowships** were selected in April, 2011 by the fellowship committee, which this year consisted of Tony Greenwood (ARIT – Istanbul, Director), Elif Denel (ARIT – Ankara, Director), Zeynep

Çizmeli Ögün (Numismatics specialist from Ankara University, Classical Archaeology), Macit Tekinalp (Byzantine specialist, Hacettepe University, Art History), and Emine Caner Saltık (from the Conservation Lab, METU, Architecture). The seven students and scholars awarded with research fellowships to be carried out during 2011 and 2012 are:

#### **Machteld J. Mellink Fellowships**

**Dr. Emre Şerifoğlu**, Art History Department, Çanakkale Onsekiz Mart University, had planned on working at the American Center of Oriental Research (ACOR) at Amman to prepare for a survey project between Ras Al Ayn and Tall Al Abyad in northern Syria. His project, "Research to be Conducted at ACOR in Amman in Preparation for a North Syrian Survey Project," planned to use the library and the facilities at ACOR, while taking trips to Syria to plan a regional survey to cover all periods of archaeological remains. In spite of the current political conditions in Syria, Dr. Şerifoğlu will travel to Amman, where he will be able to re-evaluate his project.

**Melike Zeren** is a PhD candidate in Archaeology at Ege University in Izmir. Her project, "'Albertium Group' and the Surrounding Clazomenian Sarcophagi of the Archaic Period," takes her to museums in Europe (including Athens, Piliyiro, Akanthos, Abdera, Berlin, Paris, London) to prepare a proper study corpus of this widely distributed sarcophagus type originally from Klazomenae and its environs.

#### **George M. A. Hanfmann Fellowships**

**Hande Günözü** is from the Institute of Turcic Research (Türkiyat Araştırmaları Enstitüsü) in Art History at Istanbul University. She will spend at least three months at the Getty Conservation Institute in Los Angeles with her project, "Studies and Improvements on the Injection Materials Used in the Protection of the Cappadocian Area Byzantine Period Plasters."

**Şener Yıldırım** is a PhD candidate in Art History at Anadolu University in Eskişehir. He is working for three months at the Österreichische Akademie der Wissenschaften in Vienna on his project, "The Byzantine Period Architecture of Side." He is interested in using technologies such as 3D-scanning for recording architecture, not only for his dissertation project, but also for the documentation of the excavations at Side in southern Turkey.

#### **Ilse B. Hanfmann Fellowships**

**Mr. Fatih Erhan** is a PhD student in Classical Archaeology at Istanbul University, where he is studying numismatics. His project, "Religious Depictions on Roman Imperial Period Cilician Coins," will provide three months' dissertation research in Munich at the Kommission für Alte Geschichte und Epigraphik des DAI. From there he will travel to Berlin, Paris and London to visit museums. He is particularly interested in distinguishing local depictions of religious practices on coins from the Hellenic and Roman worlds as a way to investigate local dynamics of politics in Cilicia.

**Ms. Ayça Tiryaki**, a PhD candidate in Byzantine Art at Istanbul University, will spend three months at Dumbarton Oaks in Washington, DC, to carry out research for her project "The Architectural Sculpture of the Rhodiapolis Episcopal Church." The research facilities at Dumbarton Oaks will enable her to investigate the architectural and artistic programs of the Episcopal Church at Rhodiapolis in its regional context as well as in the wider architectural and artistic context of the period.

**Mr. Aytuğ Arslan** is a PhD candidate in Art History at Anadolu University at Eskişehir as well as a current faculty member of the

Tourism Department at the Beyşehir Ali Akkanat Meslek Yüksekokulu. He will carry out his work for three months at Trinity College, Oxford, under the direction of Dr. Bryan Ward-Perkins. He is cataloging architectural remains from the region of Konya (ancient Lycaonia) dating to the early and middle Byzantine period (4th-12th centuries).

The **Toni M. Cross Library** was visited by 65 users for a total of 240 times between April and November 2011. These users included 21 undergraduate students, four BA holders, 21 MA students, nine Ph.D. students and ten Ph.D. holders. While three of the visitors were independent scholars, most were affiliated with universities and museums, including the Ankara Museum of Anatolian Civilizations, Ankara University, Batman University, Dokuz Eylül University, Erciyes University, Gazi University, Hacettepe University, Bilkent University, Middle East Technical University, Muğla University, Mustafa Kemal University, Yüzüncü Yıl University, Aarhus University, University of Wisconsin – Madison, University of California - Berkeley, Tulane University, Indiana University, Harvard University, Grinnell College, and Boston University.

We are grateful for contributions to the Toni M. Cross Library and hope that they can continue and perhaps even increase at this time of economic adversity. Between April and November, 2011, we purchased 110 books. We also received fifteen off-prints, fourteen issues of ten newsletter titles and 50 issues of 28 journal titles. Our **librarian Özlem Eser** recorded and incorporated 133 books and 61 off-prints from the Machteld J. Mellink donation into the Toni M. Cross collection. Twelve books from the American School of Classical Studies in Athens and 29 from other sources were received as gifts. We would like to thank these donors for their generous contributions: **Mehmet Ali Ataç, Hatçe Baltacıoğlu, Jamsranjav Bayarsaikhan, Michelle Bonogofsky, Nick Cahill, Nevzat Çevik, Barbara Porter, James Osborne, Prentiss S. De Jesus, Ekrem Demirtaş - İzmir Ticaret Odası, Matthew Harpster, Fikri Kulakoğlu, Peter Ian Kuniholm, Özlem Sert, Elizabeth Simpson, Tunç Sipahi, Ron Tickfer, Numan Tuna / TAÇDAM, Şadi Türk, and the American School of Classical Studies in Athens.**

Finally, I would like to highlight the value of our recent participation in the **Overseas Directors' Workshop** organized by the **Council of American Overseas Research Centers (CAORC)**, which took place in August in Mongolia. In addition to promoting research in Turkey, ARIT was able to form new relationships with other overseas research centers. The workshops on economic dynamics were particularly beneficial for understanding the consequences of recent budget cuts, especially in the Department of Education, which have fundamentally influenced overseas research centers including ARIT. We hope that logistic and financial assistance will emerge to secure the future of ARIT, the continuation of research in Turkey and the scholarly exchange, to which ARIT has increasingly contributed for nearly 50 years.

## ANKARA FRIENDS OF ARIT NEWS

All **ARIT Ankara lectures**, other than those that take place at the Turkish American Association, are held in the Toni M. Cross Library at ARIT and are sponsored by **the Friends of ARIT**, who are avid supporters of the library and the hostel.

In May, **Dr. Veronica Kalas** (Art and Art History Department, Albion College) presented her ongoing research on Gertrude Bell's contribution to Byzantine Studies in her talk, "**Gertrude Bell and the Historiography of Byzantine Architectural History.**" As

a pioneer of archaeology, Bell (1868-1926) traveled to Ottoman lands and produced photographic archives, as well as carrying out the first architectural studies of a number of buildings and monuments at such sites as the Thousand and One Churches (Binbirkilise), the Churches and Monasteries of the Tur Abdin, and the Palace and Mosque at Ukhaidir. Her contributions, in particular at Binbirkilise, were instrumental in the shaping of the canon in Byzantine architectural history, which still plays a fundamental role in the progress of research.

Also in May, **Dr. Ayşen Savaş**, (Architecture Department, Middle East Technical University) talked about the development of museum architecture as a building type since late-18th century in her lecture, “**‘Display Case,’ the Architectural Transformation of Museum Space.**” Dr. Savaş evaluated the status of museums in Turkey both from social and political perspectives and elaborated on how ‘contemporary museum’ in Turkey fits into the wider development of museology and museography outside of Turkey. She maintains that museums, with close connections to the ideological powers that shape self-identity in culture, act as an arena for discourse between the past and the future through recognition and manipulation of tradition.

**Professor Suna Güven** (Architecture Department, Middle East Technical University) delivered the final lecture of the spring at the **Annual Dinner of the Friends of ARIT**. We are grateful to **Ambassador Francis J. Ricciardone** and **Dr. Marie Ricciardone**, the Honorary President of the Friends of ARIT for hosting more than eighty guests at the Ambassador’s Residence. Ambassador Ricciardone and Dr. Ricciardone, who also joined the Friends on trips to Kütahya, Erzurum, and Hatay/Antakya, have been providing great support for ARIT and the Friends of ARIT since their recent arrival into Turkey.

Professor Güven’s lecture, “**Temple of Augustus and Image of Place as Time,**” focused on the continuity of political and religious significance of the Hacı Bayram area in Ankara through time, before and after the glory of the Roman Imperial Cult Temple of Augustus, which displays the *Res Gestae*, the funerary inscription of the first Roman emperor, inscribed on its stone walls in Ancient Greek and Latin. She emphasized the current political, ideological, cultural and religious dynamics that continue to reshape this central area, where a mosque and the burial place of the 14th -15th century Sufi poet, Hacı Bayram-ı Veli and a newly constructed public fountain shadow over the ruins of the ancient temple.

The **2011-2012 lecture season** began in early fall with a lecture by Professor Kenneth Harl (Department of History at Tulane University) with a talk, “**Make Haste Slowly: Constantine, the Coinage, and the Conversion.**” His presentation focused on what Roman numismatics and coin iconography offer us about the relationship between politics, power, wealth, and religion during the late Roman period. An avid supporter of the ARIT, Professor Harl provided the audience insight into the size and the importance of the Christian movement during the late Roman era and Constantine’s impact in political, cultural, religious and economic dynamics at the dawn of the imperial Roman church.

The **Annual Open House Party of the Friends of ARIT** was also held in early fall. **Ahmet Yayıboke** of the Steering Committee repeated his magic for a second year, preparing a cheese and fruit table. Well attended by returning Friends, members of embassies, academics, scholars, and students, the Open House provided a festive atmosphere in which ARIT and the Friends of ARIT were celebrated through great food and many libations of wine.

The Friends also organize short trips to different parts of Turkey under the guidance of specialist scholars. **Dr. Julian Bennett** from the Archaeology Department at Bilkent University directed a weekend **trip to Kütahya and environs** in the Spring. While visiting the Roman and late antique site of **Aizanoi**, the path of the Friends crossed a group of elder Dutch cyclists crossing Anatolia on a journey from Biblical Lands to Rome to honor the diversity of world religions.

In late May, the Friends visited **Erzurum and Bayburt** under the leadership of renowned **Professor Scott Redford** from the Department of Archaeology and History of Art, who is also the Director of the Research Center for Anatolian Civilizations at Koç University in Istanbul. In addition to getting exposed to a blizzard typical of Erzurum region, the participants visited, **Baksi Museum** where contemporary and traditional arts come together under the roof of this futuristic organization in a remote village of Bayburt, up in the mountains, on route to eastern Black Sea.



Ankara Friends and Ambassador and Mrs. Ricciardone on a trek at Pessinus.

Fall trips began with a trip to **Hatay/Antakya and its vicinity** under my guidance, where we visited **Amuq valley sites of Tell Tayinat and Tell Atchana** in addition to late antique Antioch, which spreads out and below the modern city. We came across an Italian service at the **Church of the St. Peter**, which greatly contributed to our experience of one of the oldest churches at this cave site. We are also grateful to **Hatice Pamir**, Associate Professor at the Mustafa Kemal University at Hatay and an ARIT scholar, who took us through her recent excavations in the Hippodrome area and to Seleuceia Pieria, the harbor of ancient Antioch.

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Also in the fall, the Friends had their **annual day visit to the Japanese Institute of Anatolian Archaeology at Kaman, Kalehöyük**. Drs. Sachihiro Omura, Masako Omura, and Kimiyoshi Matsumura graciously took the Friends through the award winning **Kalehöyük Museum, and Kalehöyük, Büklükale and Yassihöyük Excavations** as well as the Japanese garden at the Institute of Anatolian Archaeology.

**Due to the current funding cuts, ARIT – Ankara decreased purchases for the Toni M. Cross library and renewals for the hostel.** In response, the Friends launched a fund raising campaign in the Fall in order to provide needed renewals for the hostel and

the Toni M. Cross library. We are grateful to **Ron Tickfer, Francis White, Cathy Silliman, Corinne Vail, Katie Napoli, Jan Toyne, Carolyn Özcan, Bilgi and Serim Denel, Elif Denel, Shauna Tufan, Patricia Tufan, Vicdan Kittelson and Ann Killebrew** for their generous contributions.

We are particularly grateful to **Ken Harl**, who replaced the computer, scanner and printer in the hostel. **We are still open to donations and contributions**, whether in cash or in much-needed goods. We hope to replace several beds and mattresses in the hostel, as well as continue to purchase books for the library in the upcoming months of the new year.

## ARIT Fellows 2010-2011

### **National Endowment for the Humanities Fellows:**

**Professor John R. Senseney**, Archaeology, University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign, “Classical Architects of Asia Minor and Neighboring Islands.” Professor Senseney is writing a book on ancient architects of Asia Minor and their influence on Classical thought, based on analyses of archaeological evidence and primary sources.

**Professor Brian Silverstein**, Anthropology, University of Arizona, “The Social Meanings of Numbers: Statistics, Reform and Society in Turkey.” Professor Silverstein’s project entails anthropological fieldwork with several Turkish state entities and communities of farmers, aimed at studying changes in the collection and use of statistics relating to agriculture, currently one of the areas of most intensive reform.

**Dr. Yektan Türkyılmaz**, Anthropology, Duke University, “Claiming Victimhood, Creating Nations: Ethno-nationalist Conflict in Eastern Anatolia, 1908-1938.” Dr. Türkyılmaz is exploring the essential role of discourses of victimhood in fueling ethnic conflicts, using his study of the struggles among Turks, Kurds, and Armenians over the region of eastern Anatolia.

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

**Ms. Elizabeth S. Angell**, Anthropology, Columbia University, “The Seismic Cityscape: Earthquake Anticipation in Istanbul.” Ms. Angell is conducting ethnographic and documentary research to trace the contours of earthquake anticipation in Istanbul, exploring the material and moral infrastructures generated by widespread expectation of a major earthquake in the city.

**Professor Benjamin S. Arbuckle**, Anthropology, Baylor University, “Horse Domestication in the Ancient Near East: Testing the ‘Anatolian Origins’ Hypothesis.” Professor Arbuckle is carrying out systematic study of faunal remains from several sites to test scientifically the controversial ‘Anatolian origins’ hypothesis of horse domestication.

**Mr. Timur Hammond**, Geography, University of California, Los Angeles, “Authenticating Eyüp: Heritage, Piety, and the Making of an Islamic Place.” The Istanbul neighborhood of Eyüp has become a locally, nationally, and internationally sacred place. Mr. Hammond’s research explores how the restoration and renovation of Eyüp’s built environment has played a decisive role in shaping the neighborhood’s present ‘authentic’ identity.

**Ms. Naomi R. Pitamber**, History of Art, University of California, Los Angeles, “Re-Placing Byzantium: Laskarid Urban Environ-

ments and the Landscape of Loss (1204-1261).” After the fall of Constantinople in 1204, the Laskarids established their capital at Nicea and ruled western Anatolia until 1261. Ms. Pitamber’s study examines how Laskarid art, architecture, and material culture reflect the adaptations and transformations of traumatic urban displacement, diaspora, and exile.

**Ms. Bridget M. Purcell**, US, PhD Candidate, Anthropology, Princeton University, “‘What has Abraham got to do with Ataturk?’ Pilgrimage and State in Southeastern Turkey.” Ms. Purcell is investigating the religion/state interface with regard to the traditional Muslim pilgrimage city of Şanlıurfa to explore the shifting nature of state power in Turkey, and its interaction with the local actors.

### **Istanbul Friends of ARIT / Joukowsky Family Foundation John Freely Fellows:**

**Ms. Yasemin Gencer**, History of Art, Indiana University, “Delivering the Satirical Punch: Reform, Secularism, and Nation Building in Cartoons of the Early Turkish Republic (1922-1928)” (Istanbul Friends of ARIT Fellow, also with ECA funding). Ms. Gencer’s project analyzes political cartoons of the early Turkish Republican reform-period (1922-1928) and how they shaped and conveyed various identities and ideas.

**Ms. Triantafyllia-Eirini Dogiama**, Anthropology, McMaster University, “Points of Reference: Projectiles, Hunting and Identity at Neolithic Çatalhöyük, Turkey” (ARIT and John Freely Fellow). After domesticated plants and animals formed the staple diet at Çatalhöyük, hunting remained a significant practice. Ms. Dogiama is working to understand the hunting practices as an arena of symbolic expression and negotiation of power relations within small-scale agro-pastoral societies.

**Mr. Hadi Hosainy**, History, University of Texas, Austin, “Islamic Law and Gender: the Bargaining of Women’s Property Rights in the 17th and 18th Century Ottoman Empire” (John Freely Fellow). Using documents that represent property transfers, Mr. Hosainy is studying Islamic law and gender as a system that can function flexibly within the social and cultural norms of a society.

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

**Professor Philip T. Stinson**, Art History and Archaeology, University of Kansas, “The Civil Basilica of Aphrodisias: Fieldwork Completion for Final Publication” (Kenan T. Erim Fellow). Professor Stinson is preparing his publication of the Basilica at Aphrodisias, a well-preserved monumental public building of the Roman period that has been extensively excavated.

**ARIT Princeton Boğaziçi University Program in Advanced Turkish Language Fellows 2011 (sponsored by the U.S. Department of Education):**

<b>Jennifer Boguski</b>	Ohio State University
<b>Elizabeth Bospflug</b>	Yale University
<b>Josef M. Burton</b>	Portland State University
<b>Sahalie G. Clapp</b>	University of Puget Sound
<b>Jared Conrad-Bradshaw</b>	Columbia University
<b>Ann E. DeLuca</b>	University of Chicago
<b>Dzovinar Derderian</b>	University of Michigan
<b>Shyla Dogan</b>	University of Arizona
<b>Christianne D. Gates</b>	University of East Anglia
<b>Emma N. Harper</b>	University of Chicago
<b>Sarah K. Harris</b>	University of California, Santa Barbara
<b>Phyllis Jeffrey</b>	University of California, Davis
<b>Thomas A. Ledford</b>	Princeton University
<b>Irimi Levin</b>	New York University
<b>Linda Michaud-Emin</b>	The Hebrew University of Jerusalem
<b>Chris Miller</b>	Yale University
<b>Nicholas Ragheb</b>	University of Texas, Austin
<b>Soma K. Roy</b>	Boston University
<b>Basil Salem</b>	University of Chicago
<b>Mija A. Sanders</b>	University of Arizona
<b>James A. Sawyer</b>	University of Pennsylvania
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<b>William Stroebel</b>	University of Michigan
<b>August S. Cohn Thomas</b>	University of Massachusetts, Amherst
<b>Christopher Trapani</b>	Columbia University
<b>Elizabeth Williams</b>	Georgetown University

**Turkish Dernek Fellows:**

**Ms. Derya Silibolatlaz Baykara**, Settlement Archeology, Middle East Technical University, “Zooarcheological Studies at the Site of Salat Tepe.” Ms. Baykara is working on the animal remains from the excavations at Salat Tepe from 2006-2010, a sample that contains material from the Chalcolithic period onwards. She will examine questions related to species and element distribution, animal management, food processing activity, and aspects of the relations between humans and animals at the site.

**Dr. Mehmet Ali Doğan**, Humanities and Social Sciences Program, Istanbul Technical University, “American Missionary Activities in the Middle East: Methods, Approaches and Sources.” Mr. Doğan is developing a handbook for the study of American missionary activities in the Middle East from 1820 until 1945, cataloging the primary sources and reviewing the secondary literature and the current and past approaches in scholarship.

**Ms. Mine Ergün**, Prehistory, Istanbul University, “The Archeobotanical Remains of the 8th Century BC Settlement at Aşıklı Höyük.” Ms. Ergün is studying the botanic remains at the pre-pottery Neolithic settlement of Aşıklı Höyük, aiming to develop a clearer understanding of the dietary systems of the early settled communities of Central Anatolia.

**Ms. Yıldız Yılmaz Karakoç**, History Department, Boğaziçi University, “The Grand Life of the Harem Aghas – in the Shadow of their Black, Eunuch, and Slave Identities.” Ms. Karakoç is looking

at the social, political and cultural world of the black eunuchs from the late 17th through the late 18th centuries, exploring the ways in which they built up and maintained power networks in two cities, Istanbul and Cairo, both during their tenure and after it.

**Dr. Murat Metinsoy**, Atatürk Institute, Boğaziçi University, “Rethinking Secularism in the Early Republic: a Moderate and Flexible Secularism.” Dr. Metinsoy is re-examining the secularist policies of the newly emerging Republic, exploring the interchange between the new regime and local authorities and their communities.

**Mr. Bülent Öztürk**, Ancient History, Marmara University, “An Ancient City on the Shores of the Western Black Sea Coast of Asia Minor: Tios (Tieion).” Mr. Öztürk is writing a history of Teios, the only well preserved ancient city on the Southern shores of the Black Sea, from its founding in the 7th Century BC until the 5th Century AD. The first proper excavations of the site only began in 2006, making available for the first time archeological evidence on which such a history can be based.

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

**From Turkey:**

**Ms. Zeliha Gider Büyükozer**, Classical Archaeology, Selçuk University, Konya, “Doric Architecture in Caria Region” Ms. Büyükozer is carrying out her research at the ASCSA and Gennadius Libraries as well as visiting sites and museums in Greece.

**Dr. Koray Durak**, History, Bosphorus University, “Investigation of the Medieval Greek Sources for the Study of Byzantine-Islamic Trade from the Seventh to the Eleventh Centuries” Dr. Durak is carrying out research at the ASCSA and Gennadius Libraries.

**Dr. Ayşe Ozil**, History, Bosphorus University, “Greek Orthodox Communities and Education in 19th Century Istanbul” Dr. Ozil is conducting her research at the ASCSA and Gennadius Libraries.

**From Greece (American School of Classical Studies):**

**Dr. Dimitrios Drakoulis**, Center for Byzantine Research, Aristotle University of Thessaloniki, “The Functional Organization of Early Byzantine Period Constantinople, according to the *Notitia Urbis Constantinopolitanae*.”

**Dr. Panagiotis Poulos**, Turkish and Modern Asian Studies, University of Athens, “Ottoman Cultural Heritage and Turkish Modernity: A Study of Ottoman Music House Gatherings in Istanbul in the 20th Century.”

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

**George Anossov Hanfmann Fellows:**

**Ms. Hande Günözü**, Türkiyat Araştırmaları Enstitüsü, Art History, Istanbul University, is conducting research for three months at the Getty Conservation Institute in Los Angeles, “Studies and Improvements on the Injection Materials Used in the Protection of the Cappadocian Area Byzantine Period Plasters.”

**Mr. Şener Yıldırım**, Art History, Anadolu University, in Eskişehir, is carrying out research for three months at the Zentrum Archäologie und Altertumswissenschaften Institut für Kulturgeschichte der Antike at Vienna (The Österreichische Akademie der Wissenschaften), “The Byzantine Period Architecture of Side.”

### Ilse Böhlund Hanfmann Fellows:

**Mr. Aytuğ Arslan**, Art History, Anadolu University at Eskişehir, is carrying out research for three months at Trinity College, Oxford. “Architectural Remains from the Region of Konya (Lycaonia) dating to the 4th – 12th Centuries of the Byzantine Period (Early and Middle).”

**Mr. Fatih Erhan**, Classical Archaeology, Istanbul University, will carry out research for for three months at Munich, at the Kommission für Alte Geschichte und Epigraphik des DAI, “Religious Depictions on Roman Imperial Period Cilician Coins.”

**Ms. Ayça Tiryaki**, Byzantine Art, Istanbul University, will carry out research for three months at Dumbarton Oaks in Washington, DC, on “The Architectural Sculpture of the Rhodiapolis Episcopal Church.”

### Machteld J. Mellink Fellowships for Advanced Research in Archaeology:

**Dr. Emre Şerifoğlu**, Art History, Çanakkale Onsekiz Mart University, is staying for four months at the American Center of Oriental Research at Amman to prepare for a survey project between Ras Al Ayn and Tall Al Abyad in north Syria, “Research to be Conducted at ACOR in Amman in 2012 in Preparation for the North Syrian Survey Project.”

**Ms. Melike Zeren**, Archaeology, Ege University, Izmir, is traveling for four months to museums in Europe (including Athens, Piliyiro, Akanthos, Abdera, Berlin, Paris, London) to study and analyze sarcophagi of the type that comes originally from Klazomenae on the Aegean coast of Turkey, “‘Albertium Group’ and the Surrounding Clazomenian Sarcophagi of the Archaic Period.”

## REPORTS ON ARIT FELLOWSHIPS

*Autopsy of a Byzantine Merchantman: Documenting the 7th-Century Shipwreck Excavated at the Theodosian Harbor at Yenikapı, Istanbul*

**Rebecca S. Ingram**, Nautical Archaeology Program, Department of Anthropology, Texas A&M University, ARIT - U.S. Department of State, Educational and Cultural Affairs Fellowship, 2010-2011

Beginning in June 2010, a generous nine-month fellowship from ARIT and the U.S. Department of State, Educational and Cultural affairs, allowed me to continue the post-excavation recording of YK 11, a 7th-century Byzantine shipwreck excavated at Yenikapı in Istanbul, Turkey. The salvage excavations in Istanbul’s Yenikapı district, begun in 2004, are currently nearing completion. Under the direction of the Istanbul Archaeology Museums, these excavations have yielded an extensive range of artifacts dating from the Neolithic to Ottoman periods. Perhaps most important, though, is the discovery of Constantinople’s Theodosian Harbor and material associated with it. More than 35 shipwrecks of 5th- to 11th-century AD date have been excavated, dismantled and removed from the site in preparation for the construction of a new transportation hub in association with the Marmaray rail tunnel, which will connect the continents of Europe and Asia.

With the permission of the Istanbul Archaeology Museums and Turkish Ministry of Culture and Tourism, eight of these shipwrecks were recorded and dismantled by Dr. Cemal Pulak and his team from the Institute of Nautical Archaeology (INA) and Texas A&M University; I was fortunate to be part of Pulak’s Yenikapı team between 2005 and 2008. The construction and historical context of one of these ships, merchantman YK 11, is the focus of my PhD dissertation at Texas A&M University.

Shipwreck YK 11 (figure 1) was found at the western end of the Theodosian Harbor, where it likely sank as a derelict rather

than in a catastrophic event such as a storm. This small merchant vessel, originally around 12 meters in length, has been tentatively dated to the 7th century AD. Between the 5th and 11th centuries AD, a gradual yet fundamental change occurred in how ships were built, with the primary focus of hull strength shifting from ships’ planking to their framing. One of the main purposes of the research on YK 11 is to help clarify and provide new insights into this complex process of transition.



Figure 1. In-situ view of seventh-century shipwreck YK 11 at Yenikapı in Istanbul. Photo by O. Köyağasıoğlu.

In-situ preliminary recording and dismantling of YK 11 occurred in the summer and fall of 2008 under the direction of Dr. Cemal Pulak; the timbers were then transported to INA’s research laboratories in Bodrum, Turkey. Once the study and conservation of these timbers has been completed, the shipwreck will be returned to Istanbul. Post-excavation recording, which entails the comprehensive documentation of each component piece of the shipwreck, was begun in summer 2009 at INA’s Bodrum Research Center. Thanks to the generosity of the ARIT fellowship, the post-excavation recording was resumed in June 2010 and is still ongoing.

The time-consuming process of post-excavation recording includes 1:1 scale drawings on clear plastic film, photographs,

measurements, a written catalog, and relevant sampling for each of the more than 300 separate ship timbers which comprised YK 11. This data and the interpretation thereof will form the core of my PhD dissertation. Due to the size of these timbers (some up to seven meters in length), much of the recording is done outdoors in large freshwater storage tanks (figure 2), with the timber raised to just above the water level. Smaller pieces can be cataloged in a covered work area adjacent to the outdoor tanks.

The documentation of the ship's planking began in 2009 and was finished in early October 2010. The remainder of the fall was spent working on two of the three segments of the keel, the ship's backbone. Due to the wealth of information to be gleaned from these timbers, each piece required several weeks of careful analysis. Moving to an indoor laboratory in January to escape the rainy Bodrum winter, I began the arduous process of cataloging the ship's framing. Although only 30 frame timbers were preserved, the process of cataloging each piece requires an average of five to six days; as a result, only about half of the frames had been completed by April 2011.



Figure 2. Cataloging a plank from YK 11 in the outdoor freshwater storage tank. Photo by M. Jones.

By continuing the six-day work week adopted at the Yenikapı excavations, much has been accomplished in the ARIT grant period. Nevertheless, many timbers remain to be cataloged, including just under half of the frames, one segment of the keel, 30 other timbers from the ship, and more than 100 other timbers found scattered around the ship and which may or may not have been parts of the ship itself. With housing kindly provided by INA's Bodrum Research Center, I have been able to stretch the funding provided by ARIT and will continue utilizing these funds to enable me to complete the timber recording process by Fall 2011. A preliminary summary of work on YK 11 and one other shipwreck from Yenikapı, co-written by fellow graduate student Michael Jones, appeared in the 2010 issue of *The INA Annual* (p. 21).

Because the cataloging process is still ongoing, the construction of this ship is not yet fully understood. However, preliminary results from the 2010-2011 research have confirmed that the aging, rotting hull of YK 11 underwent significant repairs in the Byzantine period, with a large portion of the ship's bottom replaced, before it was finally abandoned in a shallow corner of the Theodosian Harbor. Although these repairs complicate the recording process, they contribute greatly to the overall image of a small-scale merchant vessel operating amid the turbulent climate of seventh-century Constantinople.

Many thanks to ARIT and the U.S. Department of State, Educational and Cultural Affairs, for providing this fellowship which is crucial to the completion of my dissertation research. Thanks also to Dr. Cemal Pulak, the Institute of Nautical Archaeology, directors and staff of the Istanbul Archaeology Museums, and the Turkish Ministry of Culture and Tourism for their support and for providing the opportunity to participate in this research.

*Power Embodied in Stones: the Architectural Legacy of the Mihaloğlu Family as an Indication of their Political Strength and Spiritual Inclinations*

**Mariya Kiprovsk**, History, Bilkent University, Andrew W. Mellon Fellowship, 2009-2010

My project examines the architectural patronage of an illustrious family of noblemen from the early centuries of the Ottoman Empire, the Mihaloğulları. Among the most vigorous military leaders in the empire, members of this prominent family of raiding commanders – descendants of the Byzantine convert Köse Mihal – concentrated enormous power and resources in their hands. Close companions of the sultans and talented military commanders, the Mihaloğulları conquered vast territories on behalf of the Ottoman rulers and were therefore granted by them vast landed properties (*mülk*), which then were converted to pious foundations (*vakf*) administered by the family on a hereditary basis.

After achieving relative autonomy in their domains, the Mihaloğulları became the actual rulers of these areas, an authority which finds a testament in their architectural heritage there. Originating from the birthplace of the Ottoman Empire and closely associated with the early Ottoman conquests of the Bithynian cities at the frontier with Byzantium, the Mihaloğlu family members were granted land estates in this very territory by the first Ottoman rulers. These family domains became the initial setting for the Mihaloğulları's building enterprises. The buildings which they erected became part of the town centres of the Anatolian cities such as Gölpazarı (Ottoman *Gölbazarı*), which developed around the buildings (inn, *zaviye* or convent, and bath) sponsored by Mihal Bey; Göynük, whose conquest was associated with the founder of the family and where another family member built a small mosque; and Eskişehir, where a convent was built by Mihaloğlu Bali Bey. In the family domain in Asia Minor (whose seat, contrary to the widespread opinion, was not in the village of Harmankaya itself, but appears to have

been in a neighboring village in the vicinity of the great rock), the Mihaloğulları sponsored a number of buildings (*saray*, *divanhane*, *hammam*, and various service buildings) necessary for the establishment of a true provincial residence, one which probably functioned as a base when family members resided there while on campaign in Anatolia.

With the Ottoman advance into the Balkans, the family also moved westward and established itself firmly on European soil. The monumentality of the buildings erected by Gazi Mihal Bey in 1422 in the second Ottoman capital Edirne not only points to his personal wealth and high-ranking position, but also reveals the significant authority attained by the whole family. The late 14th-century complex (comprised of a mosque, bath, and covered market) in Kırklareli (Ottoman *Kırkkilise*) testifies as well to the strong imprint of the Mihaloğulları in this city's development. Pınarhisar, which was chosen as place of residence by one branch of the family, likewise saw a boost in architectural development under the patronage of the Mihaloğulları. In fact, together with İhtiman and Plevne (Ottoman *Plevne*), cities located in modern Bulgaria which developed around architectural complexes founded by two branches of the Mihaloğlu family, Pınarhisar is indeed an illustrative example of the frontier lords' governing vision and administrative mastery. Having played a significant role in the conquest of the areas where they erected numerous monuments, the descendants of Mihal subsequently resettled these regions, reshaped the architectural landscape of the settlements, and became the key players in the process of transformation of the cultural, religious, and architectural features of the regions under their control.

With the help of an ARIT/Andrew W. Mellon doctoral fellowship generously awarded to me in the spring of 2010, I was able to complete a major portion of my project on the immense architectural heritage of the Mihaloğlu family. I spent two months in Istanbul at the ARIT hostel, during which time I benefitted greatly from the Institute's rich library collection. While in Istanbul, I conducted research at several libraries and archives, including the newly reopened Atatürk Kitaplığı archival collection, which was invaluable in providing me with unique Ottoman sources for my research. Likewise, the photographic collection of the German Archaeological Institute offered very useful old photographs of buildings associated with the Mihaloğulları. My work at the Başbakanlık Osmanlı Arşivi (BOA) resulted in the collection of hundreds of pages of archival sources containing information on the family's landed property in general and on its building enterprises in particular. Fortunately, my research at the BOA coincided with the 'transfer' of a large part of the Topkapı Palace Archive, and further documents were made digitally available through the system of the Prime Ministry Archive. The documents of this particular archival collection, related to the Mihaloğlu family's pious foundations and thus to the buildings sponsored by them, unveiled

the hitherto unknown sponsorship of several family members for some buildings. On the basis of this research conducted in Istanbul, I was able to make a comprehensive database of the Mihaloğulları's architectural heritage in their domains within present day Turkey. While on the fellowship, I discussed this work in a public lecture, entitled "(Trans)Forming the Ottoman Borderland: the Mihaloğlu Family's Authority Examined through the Management of its *Vakf* Possessions and its Architectural Legacy," which was part of ARIT-Istanbul's speaker series.

In addition, the support of the ARIT/Mellon Fellowship aided the completion of a second crucial aspect of my dissertation fieldwork, specifically the personal examination of still standing buildings sponsored by different Mihaloğulları family members at a number of localities in Turkey. During the fellowship period, I travelled to the various localities of Anatolia and European Turkey that are associated with the Mihaloğulları. These field trips enabled me to locate some of the settlements which were once part of their domains and where members of the family sponsored the erection of various buildings, which I was able to observe carefully on the spot. Moreover, armed with the data from the archival sources, I was able to locate and find the remains of some hitherto unidentified buildings.

As a result, with the support of an ARIT/Andrew W. Mellon fellowship, I was able to finalize my fieldwork in Turkey, as well as to complete my archival research in several institutions in Istanbul, Ankara and several other cities. The on-site research which took place in central Turkey, Bithynia and Turkish Thrace, convinced me once again that it is crucial to visit the localities that one is writing about in order to be as precise and exhaustive as possible when drawing conclusions. I wish to thank both the ARIT and Andrew W. Mellon foundation for their support, which afforded me the time and financial resources to travel extensively and complete the needed fieldwork for my dissertation work.

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