

T H E

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A N A R I T U P D A T E

Since the appearance of the last ARIT Newsletter, a number of significant events in the life of the Institute have occurred. Administrative changes at all three centers of operations have meant new faces in familiar positions; while changes of address both here and in Ankara have shown through successful and happy transitions that ARIT is to be identified with far more than mere locations.

On other fronts, the first ARIT Monograph has moved from prospect to fact, while the American fellowship program enjoys both an increase in funds and a redefined association with its principal source of funding in Washington. Less pleasant to report is the fact that institutional membership has not been keeping pace with current financial realities.

ARIT - Philadelphia

In December, 1977, Hans G. Guterbock retired as President of ARIT after nine years of distinguished service and was succeeded by Cecil L. Striker, Professor of Art History in the University of Pennsylvania and a long-time delegate to ARIT's Board. As a consequence, the administrative office of ARIT was moved from Chicago to Philadelphia where, through the kind intervention of Martin Biddle, office space was provided in the University Museum. The other current officers of the Institute are listed on page 2.

A R I T O F F I C E R S 1 9 8 0

President: Cecil L. Striker, University of Pennsylvania
Vice-President: Machteld J. Mellink, AIA/Bryn Mawr College
Secretary: Edward A. Allworth, Columbia University
Treasurer: Ahmet Evin, University of Pennsylvania

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Thomas F. Matthews, New York University
G. Kenneth Sams, University of North Carolina
Denis Sinor, Indiana University
Şinasi Tekin, Harvard University

Executive Committee of the Turkish Dernek

President: Yılmaz Altuğ
General Secretary: Semavi Eyice
Treasurer: Sabri Akural

ARIT in Turkey

The succession of directors in Istanbul and Ankara, as too the change in address of the Ankara center, are related on pp. 5-7.

The libraries in both centers continue to be victims of the escalating prices of books and periodicals. Readers are strongly encouraged to support these worthy collections by gifts of money for general purchases or, upon consultation with the branch directors, of books, runs of periodicals, etc. All such donations are of course tax-deductible. Gifts of offprints, authors' copies and review books, unfortunately not tax-deductible, are equally welcome.

ARIT Monograph Series

Spring, 1978, saw the publication of the first ARIT Monograph: Halil İnalçık and Rhoads Murphey, History of Mehmet the Conqueror by Tursun Beg. Published by Bibliotheca Islamica, the volume has a current list price of \$25.00 and may be ordered either from the publisher, Box 1536, Chicago, Illinois 60690, or through dealers.

The Committee on Publications invites the submission of manuscripts for the ARIT series. Inquiries may be addressed to Professor Richard L. Chambers,

Center for Middle Eastern Studies,
5848 South University Avenue,
Chicago, Illinois 60637.

American Fellowship Program

For 1980-81, ARIT received \$35,000 from the U.S. Information and Communications Agency (USICA) in Washington for support of its branch directors and the American fellowship program. This represents a most welcome increase of 25% over the 1979-80 allocation. For several years the funding for this program had been administered through the Turkish Fulbright Commission in Ankara, with the Institute maintaining autonomy in its selection of fellows. A new arrangement effective this year, however, allows for funding directly from USICA in Washington through its Board of Foreign Fellowships, thereby simplifying the channels of communication.

The American Fellows of ARIT over the past three years are listed on pp. 11-13, while the reports of the work of two recent Fellows may be found on pp. 7-10. The list of completed dissertations which appears on p. 16 reflects work supported either wholly or in part by ARIT fellowships. Recent Fellows are requested to supply the Newsletter with reports of their work and dissertation titles.

Institutional Membership

The need for increased institutional membership continues to be the single most pressing issue of the Institute as it enters its seventeenth year of existence. There have been no new members since 1976 when Wisconsin proved that determination can still triumph. The same interval regretfully witnessed a slight decline in the membership roll. Since the operational funds which support the three centers and maintain the Turkish fellowship program derive almost entirely from membership contributions, the effects of a static membership, a fixed income as it were, become very obvious: ARIT's economic base is diminishing at a rate that is roughly commensurate with inflation both here and in Turkey.

Now moreso than ever, the Institute is in need of expanded academic support if it is to continue with success the various programs which are its mission. Readers are once again urged to explore the possibility of ARIT membership for their own institutions, either full or associational. Details and further information may be obtained from Professor Striker in care of the Philadelphia headquarters.

Deaths

The Newsletter records with sadness the deaths in 1979 of two long-time friends and supporters of the Institute, and of an ARIT fellowship recipient.

Professor Richard Ettinghausen was for many years Delegate to ARIT from New York University and Vice-President of ARIT.

Dr. Neziha Firatlı, Director of the Istanbul Archaeological Museum, was a valued member of the Turkish Dernek.

Mrs. Veronica Gervers of the Royal Ontario Museum had been awarded an ARIT grant to study garment construction in Turkey before her sudden death.

ARIT - I S T A N B U L

Dr. Heath W. Lowry, Director of ARIT's headquarters in Turkey for many years, resigned his position effective June 1, 1979, in order to become a Research Associate of Dumbarton Oaks. In his new capacity, Dr. Lowry is currently in Washington, participating in a joint University of Birmingham - Dumbarton Oaks project on late Byzantine and early Ottoman historical demography. The Institute is most grateful to Dr. Lowry for his long period of faithful and responsible service. Many will in fact realize that there is hardly an aspect of ARIT's current status and success in Turkey that has not in some way benefited from his contributions. A special expression of gratitude is likewise due to Mrs. Lowry (Demet) who for many years served as ARIT's secretary in Istanbul and who, in terms of years of service to the Institute, was her husband's senior.

In July, 1979, Sabri M. Akural, holder of a doctorate in Central Asian Studies from Indiana University, assumed his duties as new Director of the Istanbul center. Dr. Akural brings to the job not only an academic point of view but as well the perspective of an earlier career which involved journalism, banking and education.

The transfer from one directorship to another was facilitated by the fact that Dr. Lowry remained in Istanbul for a year after his resignation in order to conduct archival research. Replacing Mrs. Lowry as Institute secretary is Mrs. Tulay Oyvut.

ARIT - ANKARA

Directorship of the Ankara branch for 1977-78 passed from Charles Gates to his wife Marie-Henriette, a Ph. D. graduate in Near Eastern Studies from Yale University. Towards the end of Mrs. Gates' term in office, in spring of 1978, ARIT-Ankara was compelled for various reasons to obtain new quarters. A ground-level flat in Gazi Osman Paşa was found in the good academic tradition of a search committee and negotiated at a then reasonable rate. After a fairly recent change in name of the major thoroughfare on which the flat is located, the address of the new quarters is now İnan Caddesi 29/A.

Most of May was spent making the move. Much of the work was done by the Gateses themselves together with those who happened to be closely associated with the center at the time. These included Professor Samuel Basket of Michigan State University (the last official resident of the hostel) and the Editor, plus a variety of others. As implied, the move has meant a termination of ARIT's hostel facilities in Ankara. At the same time, the library has found itself in considerably less spacious, albeit more attractive surroundings.

After the Gateses left Ankara in summer, 1978, directorship of the branch office in its new location came for one year to Miss Ann Gunter, a Ph. D. candidate in Near Eastern Art and Archaeology from Columbia University. During her year in office, Miss Gunter met successfully with the various problems which the move and change in routine entailed. When she left, a new inventory of the library's holdings was close to completion. She had already negotiated an exchange status for ARIT with the library of the Turkish Historical Society.

Since July, 1979, the Ankara office has been in the capable hands of Dr. Toni M. Cross, a resident of Ankara who received her degree in Classical Archaeology from the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill in 1974.

The library of ARIT-Ankara continues to grow and develop, thanks in large part to its faithful body of supporters. Worthy of particular mention are the long-standing generosity of Miss Marion Welker, the American Journal of Archaeology and its Associate Editor Tamara S. Wheeler, and certain donors who prefer to remain anonymous yet remember ARIT on a yearly basis.

The library currently contains over four thousand books and main-

tains subscriptions to over forty journals. Dr. Cross reports that it has come to be used not only by Turkish students and scholars but as well by resident Americans who wish to learn more about the antiquities and history of their host country. Mrs. Mary Davidson, a part-time volunteer librarian and valued friend of the Ankara center for three years, left Ankara in July, 1978. Since September of that year the library has benefited greatly from the kind volunteer services of Mrs. Joan Jolly. The recent hiring of a paid assistant now ensures that the library is open on a regular schedule.

R E P O R T S O F A R I T F E L L O W S

Mine Fatma Sabuncuoğlu (1976-77)

I am grateful to ARIT for twelve months of support during 1976-77 for research on the function and value of language reform in the process of Turkish national development.

Language has long been recognized by scholars as an important ingredient in the formula for national building. As a medium with potential for affecting social change, language has consequently been of great interest to national policy makers. Programs of language change have been introduced in many countries as part of development programs aimed at the achievement of desired national goals. However, little systematic study has been made of the dynamics by which language change affects societal change on a national scale. There is much to be learned about the ways, extent and conditions

under which language manipulation will yield desired national outcomes in any given case.

Turkish language reform has a long history dating back to the nineteenth century in the Ottoman state. Following the establishment of the Turkish Republic in 1923, it became a key and official element of Mustafa Kemal Ataturk's program of national reforms and it continues today under the auspices of the Turkish Language Organization (Türk Dil Kurumu, TDK). Language reform has always been a controversial issue for the Turks, and this controversy has increased over the past couple of decades along with public questioning of other Ataturkist reform measures. The language reform program was most emphatically implemented during Ataturk's rule when it was supported and financed by the government and systematically enforced. Its

record of accomplishments during this period is impressive, including a successful script change from Arabic to Latin in 1928-29, and gradual simplification of administrative and literary language styles through elimination of complex Arabic and Persian constructions.

Although Ataturk made provisions to insure continuity of the program after his rule by means of a sizeable personal endowment to the TDK, after his demise the TDK increasingly became the domain of a liberal literary and political coterie vulnerable to conservative political criticism. The politicization of the program increased significantly with the termination of government endorsement following the electoral victory of the conservative Democratic Party in 1950. Since this time, the TDK has only received intermittent official support during periods of liberal party participation in coalition governments.

In its non-governmental capacity, the TDK gradually re-oriented itself to an expanded and far-reaching aim of language "purification." Most notably, this has entailed replacement of all foreign-origin elements in the language (e.g. Arabic, Persian, Western), including the most commonly used words in the spoken language, with genuine Turkish equivalents inspired through searches in pre-Islamic Turkish texts and the vernacular

of rural inhabitants. These products have then been disseminated to the public through various media friendly to the TDK. While theoretically consistent with Ataturk's national ideology, the practical benefits of this activity for the nation are being widely debated in present Turkish literary and political circles, contributing further to its politicization.

My field research in Turkey included an investigation of the history as well as contemporary features of the Turkish language reform program. The historical background of the program was explored through interviews with relevant historians, past and present government and TDK officials, and through examination of available documents. The investigation of the contemporary nature and social impacts of the program relied on use of both subjective and quantitative means of analysis. Interviews were held with a series of officials of the TDK to determine its present aims as well as organizational and activity patterns. In addition, interviews with major media representatives, political party leaders, ministry officials and coordinators of related programs in other public and private organizations revealed attitudes and the nature of participation in language reform activity of influential institutions in Turkish society. Information about more general public interest and attitudes towards the program

was secured through implementation of a questionnaire survey of 500 students in randomly selected high schools and university faculties in Ankara. The specific aim of the questionnaire was to determine the significance of the relationships between political and socio-economic variables as well as support of and participation in language reform activities.

The overall data collection strategy for the contemporary period has been geared towards yielding information on patterns

of social involvement in, and the effects of, language reform activity in Turkey. It should provide insights into the dynamics by which language reform affects various domains of importance to national development as, for example, education, communications, political structure, social class tensions and geographic homogeneity. Combined with the results of the historical analysis, it will permit a longitudinal assessment of the contribution of the language reform movement to Turkish national well being.

Charles Gates (1976-78)

I devoted the time available to me to research on my Ph. D. dissertation, burials at Ialysos and Kameiros (Rhodes) in the mid-Archaic period (625-525), and to an examination of certain groups of East Greek pottery discovered at sites of the Archaic period in Turkey. I would like to present here a summary of my dissertation.

The enormous cemeteries of Ialysos and Kameiros, among the most extensive yet known in the Greek world, were excavated during two series of campaigns, first during the American Civil War by Salzman and Biliotti, later by Maiuri, Jacopi and Laurenzi, during and after World War I when Rhodes was an Italian possession. Salzman and Biliotti kept few records and sold their finds. The Italian excavations were published at length, but in the form of a catalog of grave groups, with only an introductory analysis of the significance of the discoveries. Taking the records of the Italian campaigns as a basis, I examined the importance of the cemeteries for our understanding of East Greece (now the eastern Aegean islands and western Turkey) during the Archaic period. The abandonment

of cremation burials in favor of inhumation in stone-lined cist graves, which took place c. 550 B.C., was the focus of the investigation. First I presented a corpus of approximately 165 graves which can be dated in twenty-five year periods, before and immediately after this change, c. 625-525 B.C. Numerous difficulties were posed: how is one to know, for example, whether the objects found in a grave were made at the same time, or whether the grave was used only once, or repeatedly? The associations of different types of pottery in a single grave had always been used to give absolute dates to these various classes, but not always with sufficient awareness of the limits of the evidence provided. My chronological schema was based on the general patterns of associations which can be discerned, but laced with the necessary cautions.

The development of grave forms is not as clear-cut as I might wish. Some inhumations occur before 550, some cremations after; infant burials in jars were common throughout the century; chamber tombs were continuously used at Kameiros, but never at Ialysos; and the evidence for the period from 600 to 550 is not as strong as for either 625-600 or 550-525. Moreover, the explanation for the change is elusive. Burial customs varied considerably throughout the Greek world during this period, without reflecting any obvious sociological, religious or ethnic differences among city states. We know very little of the history of Rhodes in the Archaic period. Archaic Kameiros has not been recovered; Archaic Ialysos, apart from the sanctuary to Athena on Mt. Philerimos, has not even been located! The patterns of the differing types and sources of grave goods deposited should reveal some answers, or at least hypotheses to be tested, when future excavations provide new evidence.

I made various trips within Turkey to look at some important published collections of Archaic East Greek pottery: Adana, for material from Tarsus; Istanbul, for Xanthos, Larisa on the Hermos and Troy VIII; Antakya, for finds from Al Mina; and Manisa, for some pieces from Sardis.

I would like to thank ARIT and the Ministry of Culture

of the Turkish Republic, especially the General Directorate of Antiquities and Museums, for allowing me to spend two most stimulating years in Turkey.

A M E R I C A N F E L L O W S O F A R I T

1978 - 1979

ANN C. GUNTER, Ph. D. candidate in Art and Archaeology,
Columbia University.

"A Study of the Pottery and Small Finds from the Second Millennium B.C. Levels at Alişar Hüyük in Central Turkey"

HEATH W. LOWRY, ARIT-Istanbul.

Dr. Lowry prepared a revised Turkish translation of his book on the transformation from Byzantine to Ottoman Trabzon for publication by the Bosphorus University Press.

WILLIAM A. MITCHELL (Major), U.S. Air Force Academy.

"Long Term Consequences of the Gediz Earthquake Disaster"

NANCY S. PYLE, Ph. D. candidate in Art History,
Harvard University.

"Monumental Portals in Seljuk Anatolian Architecture: A Meaningful Visual System of Forms on Mosques, Medreses, Hospitals and Caravanserais"

ŞİNASİ TEKİN, Harvard University.

"Old Anatolian Turkish Version of Kaside-i Amali and Various Functional and Formal Developments of the Old Turkish Epics in Early Anatolian Turkish Literature"

HENRY P. WILLIAMS III, doctoral candidate,

Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy, Tufts University.
"The Role of Adjudicatory Law in Divorce Proceedings in Turkey"

1979 - 1980

BENJAMIN R. FOSTER, Yale University.

"Sargonic Texts from Telloh in the Istanbul Archaeological
Museum"

ANTHONY W. GREENWOOD, Ph. D. candidate,

University of Chicago.

"The Provisioning of Istanbul in the Seventeenth and
Eighteenth Centuries"

ANN C. GUNTER, continuation of 1978-79 work.

JAMES T. MACCAFERRI, Ph. D. candidate,

University of California at Los Angeles.

"Ottoman Foreign Policy and the British Occupation of Egypt,
1881-1887"

ROBERT G. OUSTERHOUT, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign.

"The Architecture of the Kariye Camii in Istanbul"

NANCY S. PYLE, continuation of 1978-79 work.

FRANK TACHAU, University of Illinois at Chicago Circle.

"Socio-Economic Development of Turkey"

1980 - 1981

CAROL L. DELANEY, University of Chicago.

"Birth, Sexuality and the Cultural Order in Turkey"

MARGARET R. DITTEMORE, University of Chicago.

"Village Farming Organization in Western Turkey: An Ethno-
Archaeological Study"

MARK A. EPSTEIN, University of Washington.

"Jewish Monuments in Istanbul"

JUDITH A FETTERS, University of Washington.

"Latife's Risale-i Evsaf-i Istanbul: An Analysis of its Prose
Style and Its Author's Perception of Sixteenth Century
Istanbul"

ANTHONY W. GREENWOOD, continuation of 1979-80 work.

LESLIE R. HALL, University of Toronto.

"The Fasil in Classical Turkish Music"

SUZANNE K. HOWE, University of Chicago.

"Recording and Analysis of Kültepe Seal Impressions in the Istanbul Archaeological Museum"

WILLIAM S. PEACHY, Indiana University.

"An Annotated English Translation of the Middle Section of Selânîkî Mustafa Efendi's Tarih-i Selânîkî"

DONALD QUATAERT, University of Houston.

"Economic Change and the Young Turk Revolution, 1890-1914"

TURKISH FELLOWS OF A R I T

1978 - 1979

VİLDAN AKAN, Hacettepe University.

"Çalışma Hayatına atılmış olan Kadının Aile Hayatındaki Gücü"

BIROL ALPAY, Istanbul University.

"Tarih İçinde Silifke'nin Şehir Olarak Gelişmesi"

M. AKIF AYDIN, Istanbul University.

"Osmanlı İmparatorluğu ve Akdeniz İslâm Ülkelerinde 19. ve 20. yy. Aile Hukuku"

OKTAY BELLİ, Istanbul University.

"Van Bölgesi Boyalı Kaya Resimleri"

JALE ERZEN, Istanbul Technical University.

"Osmanlı Klâsik Mimar Cephe Düzen"

ÜLGE GÖKER, Istanbul University.

"Anadolu'da Neolitik Devrinde Kemik Alet"

FARUK KOCACIK, Sivas University.

"Osmanlı İmparatorluğunda Anadolu Yönelik Göçler 1878- "

O. TÜRKDOĞAN, Ataturk University.

"Çağdaş Türk Sosyolojisi"

S. TÜRKÖĞLU, Ephesos Museum.

"Türk Halk Giysileri"

M. ÇETİN VARLIK, Ataturk University.

"XVI. yy. Anadolu Eyaleti"

KEMAL YAVUZ, Ataturk University.

"Erzerumlu Ahmed Naîm'in Mesnevi"

ASLIHAN YENER, Columbia University.

"Foreign Exchange in Anatolia in the Third Millennium B.C."

1979 - 1980

SELMİN BAŞAK,

"Anadolu'da Göçler"

VEDAT ÇELGİN,

"Termessus ve Çevresindeki Nekropoller"

REFİK DURU,

"Burdur Yöresinde Tarih Öncesi çağlarının bazı Problemlerini Aydınlatmak"

ÜLKÜ İZMİRLİGİL,

"Side Su Yolları Yapı Analizi" and "Yakın Çevredeki Su Kemerlerinin İncelemesi"

MUSTAFA KALAC,

"Kayseri Müzesi ve Nevşehir bölgesindeki Topada ve Kululu Yazıtlarının İncelemesi"

İSMAİL KAYGUSUZ,

"Gangra (Çankırı) Çevresinde yeni bulunmuş Grekce Yazıtlarının filolojik İncelemesi"

İ. ÜNVER NASRATTINOĞLU,
"Afyonkarahisar Ağzı'nı incelemek Folklor Ürünlerini
Değerlendirme"

MEHMET ÖZDOĞAN,
"Surface Survey for Prehistoric and Early Historic Sites
in Northwestern Turkey"

VELİ SEVİN,
"Urartu Nekropolleri"

SABAHAT ŞENBERK,
"Vergilius'un Eclogae (Bucolica) adlı eserinde İnsan ve
Mücadelesi"

MEHMET SERHAN İYŞİ,
"Halyeti Tarikati"

İSMAİL YALÇINLAR,
"Çatalhöyük, Salihli-Demirköprü ve Piriene çevresinin
jeolojik topoğrafik ve coğrafik araştırması"

R E C E N T D I S S E R T A T I O N S B Y A R I T F E L L O W S

AYHAN AYŞE AKSU:

Aspect and Modality in the Child's Acquisition of the Turkish Past Tense

University of California at Berkeley, 1978.

PRENTISS S. DE JESUS:

The Development of Prehistoric Mining and Metallurgy in Anatolia
Institute of Archaeology, University of London.

[published as British Archaeological Reports, S74 (1980)]

CHARLES GATES:

Burials at Ialysos and Kameiros (Rhodes) in the Mid-Archaic Period, ca. 625-525 B.C.

University of Pennsylvania, 1979.

ANN GUNTER:

The Old Assyrian Colony Period Settlement at Boğazköy-Hattuša in Central Turkey: A Chronological Reassessment of the Archaeological Remains

Columbia University, 1980.

PETER IAN KUNIHOLM:

Dendrochronology at Gordion and on the Anatolian Plateau
University of Pennsylvania, 1977.

HEATH W. LOWRY:

The Ottoman Tahrir Defters as a Source for Urban Demographic Study: The Case Study of Trabzon (ca. 1486-1583)

University of California at Los Angeles, 1977.

ALBERT L. NEKIMKEN:

The Impact of Bertolt Brecht on Society and the Development of Political Theater in Turkey

University of California at Riverside, 1978.

EHUD RAFAEL TOLEDANO:

The Suppression of the Slave Trade in the Ottoman Empire in the Nineteenth Century

Princeton University, 1979.

THE LOWER
EUPHRATES
ARCHAEOLOGICAL
PROJECT

by Marie-Henriette Gates

In the fall of 1977, the Middle East Technical University, under the auspices of the Turkish Department of Antiquities, addressed an international appeal for an immediate archaeological salvage program in the Lower Euphrates Basin. The area comprises some three hundred sites (as surveyed by a team led by M. Özdoğan, published as Lower Euphrates Basin 1977 Survey, METU Lower Euphrates Project Publications, Series 1, No. 2). They will be flooded as a result of the construction of two hydroelectric dams: the first, Karakaya, east of Malatya; the second, Karababa, 160 km. downstream. The series cover, as can be expected, the broad range of Near Eastern prehistory and history, from Palaeolithic caves to the major city of Samsat, ancient Samosata. It is moreover a region in which little systematic excavation has taken place, with the exception of the Italian ex-

peditions at Malatya. The Turkish government was consequently eager for a broad response to its invitation and has encouraged prompt organization of excavation teams, both Turkish and foreign. By 1978-79, more than half a dozen had begun to excavate. The number has now doubled, and should increase before the dams are completed in 1987-88.

The area included in this project divides itself predictably into two cultural zones. The northern, Malatya area shows eastern Anatolian affinities, and promises further clarification of the findings from the Keban area's salvage excavations. At present, the north has attracted a smaller number of excavators, perhaps partly because of the seeming provinciality of this area in antiquity. Five teams have begun, and in two cases completed, investigations on sites ranging from the very important pre-pottery Neolithic settlement of Cafer (excavated by J. Cauvin of the C.N.R.S) through the Bronze Age to fairly recent times. This selection includes one Urartian fortress (Horis Kale, investigated by B. Ögün) to complement the cuneiform inscription at Habibusagi (Izoli). Further important excavations, at Yarim Tepe and Pirot, should begin shortly.

The southern, Urfa-Adiyaman

area is, in contrast, an extension of the Mesopotamian-North Syrian world. The sites tend toward large mounds, with Samsat the largest at a height of forty meters. Two seasons of excavation there under the direction of Nimet Özgüç have uncovered Seljuk remains, the latest in a series of settlements leading back at least to Chalcolithic (Uruk) times. A German team (under H. Hauptmann) across the Euphrates at the large site of Lidar has found that the Early Bronze Age (Akkadian) settlement covered a broad, accessible terrace at the foot of the mound proper, and that the mound itself presents a considerable thickness (six to seven meters) of post-Iron Age deposits. The smaller southern mounds under investigation date principally to the Chalcolithic and Early Bronze Ages (Hasek, Hayaz), although at Tille (under

D. French of the B.I.A.A.) the remains include Roman constructions associated with the river crossing there. North of Samsat, a Middle Palaeolithic site is being examined by G. Albrecht. It is also in the Samsat area that the two American groups are working, one at Tatar Hüyük south of Samsat (under L. Marfoe of Johns Hopkins University; first season in 1980); the second at Gritille, across the Euphrates from Lidar (under R. Ellis of Bryn Mawr College; due to begin in 1981). Both mounds date in large part to the Bronze Age.

Despite this apparent flurry of archaeological activity, the problem of retrieving an adequate survey of the material in these areas remains acute. One hopes that these fifteen teams represent the advance scouts, and that more will join them before the eight years of grace have passed.

M E M B E R I N S T I T U T I O N S O F A R I T

University of California, Berkeley
University of California, Los Angeles
University of Chicago
Columbia University/Yale University
Dumbarton Oaks
Harvard University
University of Illinois
Indiana University
New York University
University of Pennsylvania
Princeton University
University of Toronto
University of Wisconsin at Madison

Archaeological Institute of America, with
Bryn Mawr College Loyola University
Duke University University of Cincinnati
University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill

A R I T O F F I C E S

U.S.A.: The University Museum, 33rd and Spruce Streets,
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19104

Istanbul: Çitlembik Sok. 18/2, Serencebey, Beşiktaş

Ankara: İnan Caddesi 29/A, Gazi Osman Paşa

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