

ARIT Newsletter

American Research Institute in Turkey



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LETTER FROM THE PRESIDENT

<http://www-crescent.dartmouth.edu/arit/>

For those of you who do not already know it, this is the internet address for the on-line version of the ARIT-Istanbul library, which went "on the air" in December. Many thanks to former NEH-ARIT Fellow Kevin Reinhart and others at Dartmouth for hosting this site. Once the ARIT-Ankara library catalogue has been placed on line, this too will be available at the site. We are hopeful that a general web site for ARIT will soon be available, hosted by our own gracious host, the University of Pennsylvania.

An ARIT web site that the Centers in Turkey cannot access? Strange, but presently true. At the ARIT Annual Meeting in January, the Board of Directors issued a strong charge that ARIT set as a high priority the upgrading of its computer facilities in Istanbul and Ankara. Included would be computers strong enough to allow full access, with graphics, to the internet, and also the operating capabilities for the likes of CAD (computer-assisted design) programs and sophisticated databases for libraries. The addition of electronic storage facilities will allow the Centers to download and store vast amounts of information from the internet. The Tonies in Turkey, with help and kibbitzing from this side, are investigating their options.

Also at the Annual Meeting, the Committee on Fellowships approved awards for over 25 researchers in Turkey at both the pre- and post-doctoral levels. Their periods of tenure will range from two to nine months. ARIT's ability to offer funding to so large (and, by the Committee's reckoning, impressive) an array of scholars stems in great measure from the generosity of the U.S. Information Agency, particularly funds made available through the Near and Middle East Research and Training Act. New for the coming year are Kress-ARIT Fellows in the History of Art and Archaeology, a pre-doctoral program generously supported by the Samuel H. Kress Foundation. The Committee selected three Kress Fellows for 1997-98 from a strong pool of candidates.

On another front, plans are advancing for ARIT-Istanbul to receive the gift of a major private library in the area of Byzantine Studies. Once in Istanbul, the collection will greatly enhance not only ARIT's holdings in this area but also the general resources for conducting Byzantine research in Turkey.

At the Annual Conference of the American-Turkish Council, held in Washington in February, the ATC presented its coveted Education Award for 1997 to past ARIT President Richard L. Chambers. Dick also delivered the annual ARIT Lecture at the ATC's Cultural Seminar, on Atatürk and modernism. Congratulations, Dick.

As this Newsletter was in the final stages of production, we received word of USED funding for Institute operations for the next three years. The grant amounts compare favorably to the past years' and are sufficient to sustain ARIT for the near future. We are still waiting for word on our reapplications to the USA and the NEH. The Council of American Overseas Research Centers, as always, stands as our faithful ally, supporter and liaison in Washington. CAORC will also represent our interests as Congress turns this year to the reauthorization of the Title VI and Fulbright/Hays programs for international education.

All best wishes for the spring and summer.

G. Kenneth Sams

ARIT-ISTANBUL BRANCH NEWS

Fall and winter are not everyone's idea of the best time to be in Istanbul. For good reason, as the gray skies, rain, mud, and air pollution often work hard to dampen the spirits of even the most committed of cheery souls. This fall, one could add to that the political upheavals, the scandals, and the general sense of uncertainty about the future, and wonder indeed how things might be faring for the hearty and hard-working scholars who daily toil in Istanbul's libraries and nightly loiter around ARIT's halls.

On this subject, Istanbul ARIT, as a matter of policy, is always optimistic: things are fine. We had a full house much of the time, a lot of interesting topics and people, the weather wasn't bad, the smog less than recent years, and of great importance for some of us, the *lüfer* and *palamut* were still running in the Bosphorus. Even research permissions (which have been slow and erratic recently) always seem to come through in the end, though not without some anguished tugging and pulling and repeated changes of travel plans.

Whether it be research permissions or a room at the ARIT inn, it is good policy to write in as far ahead as possible. Six months has probably been average for research permissions in the last year or two (granted I tend to hear more about the problem ones), with nine months not uncommon. Reservations for the summer months at ARIT are almost as bad. Once award notifications go out in February or March, the space tends to fill up very quickly. Remember that a fellowship from ARIT (or Council of American Overseas Research Centers, Social Science Research Council, Fulbright, etc.) is not a guarantee of a space; we have only seven rooms available and ARIT alone is giving out many more fellowships than that these days, not to speak of other granting agencies.

In addition to the Friends Annual Fall Lecture Series there were two occasional lectures at ARIT in this period. Ken Peterson of NELC, University of Washington, spoke on: Reform in Twentieth Century Turkestan and Its Implications for Newly Independent Uzbekistan. He was followed by Cheryl Haldane of the Institute of Nautical Archaeology, Egypt, who spoke on: Ottoman Period Porcelain in the Red Sea: The Sadana Island Shipwreck.

An exciting development of the winter was getting the ARIT library holdings placed on the World Wide Web. For the idea and for the labor in getting this accomplished I am grateful to Kevin Reinhart and to Cenk Ergan of Dartmouth College. Istanbul ARIT library holdings can now be accessed by visiting the Humanities Computing Site at Dartmouth College. We hope this will prove especially useful to scholars planning to come to Istanbul to do research who want to know what resources will be available to them at ARIT and what they will have to find elsewhere or bring with them.

Our library continues to be blessed with generous donors. An anonymous donation this fall brought in some 125 books, many on Islamic art in Iran and in Central Asia, and from the Smithsonian (thanks to Margaret Dittmore) came a gift of some 25 recent publications in anthropology and archaeology of the Near East, a number of which will be forwarded to Ankara ARIT. I am also grateful to Curtis Runnels, for donating back issues of the *American Journal of Archaeology*, and, for other book donations, to Fereshte Ahmadi, Hatice Aynur, Martha Sharpe Joukowsky, Virginia Keyder, Peter Kuniholm, Hidemitsu Kuroki, Augustus Richard Norton, Jamil and Sally Regep, Madeline Zilfi, and to Tekstil Bank.

Turning to our list of Most-Wanted Books, special thanks go to Carter Findley and Philip H. Stoddard for both promptly answering the plea in the last *Newsletter* for a copy of Marshall Hodgson's magnum opus, and again to Carter Findley for supplying the first volume of *Studia et Acta Orientalia*. Here's how the list now stands, mostly titles you've seen before except for the important addition of two dictionaries:

- Braude & Lewis, *Christians and Jews in the Ottoman Empire*
- *The Princeton Encyclopedia of Classical Sites*
- *Evlîya Çelebi*, the English translation of the Istanbul section
- Naumann & Belting, *Die Euphemia Kirke am Hippodrom zu Istanbul und ihre Fresken*
- A. Tietze, *Mustafa Ali's Counsel for Sultans*
- Any good, comprehensive German-English dictionary (we've never had a good one) and similarly a Latin dictionary (recently stolen)
- Mustafa Cezar, *Osmanî Tarihinde Levendler*
- *American Journal of Archaeology*, vols. 79-80, 95, 97-98
- *Ars Orientalia*, vols. 10-11
- *Balkan Studies*, any volumes after vol. 21 (1980)
- *Byzantinische Zeitschrift*, vol. 82
- *Central Asian Survey*, vols. 1-13
- *Studia Islamica*, vol. 64

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Istanbul FARIT Activities

This fall the Friends' touring energies were expended in a more concentrated fashion than usual. After opening the season with our traditional open house in late September, members were offered three tours in the month of October.

The first was a repeat of an old favorite, a weekend trip to Safranbolu and Amasra, led this time by Dr. Turgut Saner of Istanbul Technical University. The pleasures of a stroll on a fine fall day along the picturesque streets of Safranbolu topped off by a visit to our favorite fish restaurant in Amasra made for a weekend worth repeating on a regular basis.

Then in mid-October, we were blessed with a minor miracle when the rains held off and (on the fifth try) we were finally able to get Professor Filiz Özer's tour of Sinan's aqueducts off the ground. Thrown in for good measure were a German Oktoberfest lunch at Kemer Country (courtesy of Sima Ghandour) and, when we tried to get to Mağlova aqueduct, a bewildering and unplanned tour of vast areas of the city that didn't exist last time around. Still, Mağlova's beauty more than compensated for the day's urban-development shocks.

Finally, in late October, in response to repeated requests, the Friends went back to Jordan, visiting Amman, Jarash, the desert castles, Madaba, Mt. Nebo, Kerrak and Petra. From the reports that came back it

seems that everyone enjoyed the various sites, but we still got the same complaint one always hears: why couldn't they have spent more time in Petra?

As the gray drizzle of Istanbul's winter set in, Friends' activities moved to the comfort of ARIT's top floor conference room for evening lectures followed by a warming reception. This year's Fall Lecture Series offered as always a look at a varied selection from ARIT's numerous research activities.

- Nov. 11 "The Cost of the Frontier: A Case Study of the Ottoman-Hapsburg Frontier in the Sixteenth Century" Dr. Gábor Ágoston, ARIT-Mellon Fellow, History Department, ELTE, University of Budapest.
- Nov. 25 "Science in Islam: The Interplay of Religion and an Ancient Tradition" Dr. Jamil Ragep, ARIT-NEH Fellow and Department of the History of Science, University of Oklahoma.
- Dec. 2 "Surveying the Last Frontier of the Byzantine Empire: The Long Wall of Anastasius," Alessandra Ricci, Department of Archaeology and History of Art, Bilkent University.
- Dec. 9 "The Dual Game of Turkish Democracy" Dr. Hakan Yılmaz, Department of Political Science, Boğazici University.
- Dec. 16 "The Image of an Ottoman City: Travelers and Pilgrims in Aleppo" Heghnar Watenpaugh, Department of Art History, UCLA.

ARIT-ANKARA BRANCH NEWS

By the time you read this *Newsletter*, we will have been in our new quarters for almost a year. Memories of the dark, cramped rooms we left behind are fading fast, although we still give thanks daily for the amenities of our present home. Our large, comfortable library continues to attract more patrons, including 124 from July through September, an unprecedented number during the university summer break. Since most other libraries in Ankara are closed for at least part of this time, these dedicated researchers truly appreciated our remaining open throughout the summer.

The hostel, too, had an unusually large number of guests, with 33 scholars in residence from July through December. As remarkable as the number was the broad range of their academic affiliations, research topics, and sources of funding. Our guests came from the universities of Chicago, Connecticut, Michigan, Manitoba, New Hampshire, Pennsylvania, and Texas at Austin, the Bard Graduate Center, Columbia, Illinois State, Harvard, Iowa, James Madison, Purdue, Tufts, Queen's (Canada),

Widener, UCLA and UC-San Diego, as well as the University of Copenhagen, St. Anthony's College, Oxford, and the Hungarian Academy of Sciences. Their fields of study included artifact conservation, gerontology, urban geography, women's studies, art history, anthropology, archaeology, philology, Ottoman history, the performing arts, international relations, and political science. Their research was sponsored in part by fellowships from ARIT, the Council of American Overseas Research Centers (CAORC) and the Mellon Foundation, and grants from the Carnegie Foundation, Fulbright, the Institute of Turkish Studies, the Kress Foundation, the National Endowment for the Humanities (NEH), the National Geographic Society, the National Science Foundation (NSF), the Social Sciences Research Council (SSRC), and the Wenner-Gren Foundation.

Among the hostel guests en route to Çorum for the Third International Conference on Hittitology in October were Robert and Margaret Alexander, professors emeritus at the University of Iowa. We were espe-

Ankara FARIT Activities

cially grateful for the opportunity to see the Alexanders once again, because very soon after their visit we were mourning the loss of Margaret, a superb scholar and an exceptional person.

Frequent guests will be pleased to learn that we have taken their comments to heart and made some significant improvements in hostel facilities. First, that frustrating jetonlu telephone has been replaced with a touch-tone phone, and the line opened for intercity and international calls. Second, the hostel PC has been upgraded, thanks to a \$410 donation from the Friends, and now has Word for Windows version 6 and an internal modem. Upgrading the PC enabled us to provide improvement number three, a separate e-mail account for the hostel. Guests can use the general hostel account or, for a monthly fee of about \$25, acquire their own private mailbox.

On the subject of e-mail, all readers are asked to note a partial change in our address. The office is now arit-o@tr-net.net.tr and the hostel is arit2@tr-net.net.tr.

During the past year, 143 monographs were donated to the Ankara branch library, along with off-prints and missing journal volumes. We are most grateful to all our loyal benefactors, particularly Ellen Kohler, Tamara Stech, and Kenneth Hart, our ARIT-NEH Fellow in residence last spring. And thanks to Nancy and Andrew Ramage, *Early Islamic Pottery* is finally on a shelf in the Ankara library rather than at the head of our Most Wanted List. Along with this valuable addition to our library, the Ramages have given us renewed hope for the remaining items on this list:

- Graham, Philip, *Metal Weapons of the Early and Middle Bronze Ages in Syria-Palestine* (Oxford, 1989), BAR S526, out of print
- Tatton-Browne, Veronica, *Cyprus and the East Mediterranean in the Iron Age* (London, 1989)
- *Hama* (Copenhagen) vols. III.3 (1968), IV.2 (1957) and IV.3 (1969)
- *Antioch on the Orontes* (Princeton), all vols. except IV.2
- *Syria*, all vols. except 50-51 (1973-74), 54 (1977), 56 (1979), and 58-60 (1981-83)

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Our annual full-day visit to Gordion took place in July. Many of the participants were new members of the Friends, and this was both their first ARIT trip and their first visit to Gordion. Thanks to the splendid efforts of project director (and ARIT president) Ken Sams, field director Mary Voigt, and the entire Gordion team, these new Friends returned to Ankara convinced that the best way to see Turkey is with ARIT.

In October, Dr. Geoffrey Summers led 40 Friends on our first-ever trip to Van and environs. The itinerary included visits to a number of Urartian sites, notably Van citadel and Çavuştepe, and the Seljuk cemetery at Ahlat on the north shore of the lake. But the undoubted highlight of the trip was the tenth-century Armenian Church of the Holy Cross on Akdamar Island. Proof of this statement arrived in late December, in the form of holiday greeting cards from trip participants, adorned with beautiful photographs of the church.

In November, it was time for me to lead the annual Thanksgiving trip to Antalya, with visits this year to Side, Aspendos, Termessos and Karain. We've always been lucky with the weather, but this time the blessings of the Anatolian Weather God were truly upon us. Soon after our arrival at Side, a cold morning drizzle suddenly gave way to brilliant sun that enabled an al fresco lunch alongside the Side harbor and remained with us throughout our visit to Aspendos. The drizzle was back the next morning, so that our tour of the mountain-top site of Termessos literally took us through the clouds. But a hearty lunch and clearing skies restored us for our afternoon climb to the palaeolithic cave at Karain. That evening a hurricane struck Antalya and raged through the night. A few rays of hope appeared at breakfast and by mid-morning the sun was out in force, brightening our walks through the old city and sparkling on blue sea during the farewell-to-Antalya luncheon at a cliff-side restaurant. Quite a few of the Friends seated beside me at that restaurant are "regulars," having come on this Thanksgiving trip several times before. One of them flew to Antalya from her present home in Frankfurt, and left us with the parting words, "Sign me up for next year." I attribute such faithfulness to the interest and beauty of the archaeological sites, and to the superb accommodations, food and facilities provided by the Antalya Sheraton Voyager Hotel, which has welcomed us "like family" each Thanksgiving since 1990.

In December, the Branch received a much-desired present from USIS-Ankara, a new Kodak slide projector and ceiling-mounted screen. This in turn will make it possible for us to give a much-requested New Year's present to the Friends—a seminar on the history and archaeology of Turkey. Readers can expect a full report in the next *NAFA Newsletter*.

REPORTS ON ARIT FELLOWSHIPS

A SCULPTOR'S WORKSHOP AT APHRODISIAS
Julie A. Van Voorhis, *Institute of Fine Arts,*
New York University

This report provides a summary of research carried out in Turkey from June through August 1996 on the Sculptor's Workshop at Aphrodisias, the subject of my doctoral dissertation at the Institute of Fine Arts, New York University. This research was generously supported by an ARIT-NMERTA fellowship.

My project consists of a detailed study of the sculpture from the Sculptor's Workshop at Aphrodisias. This workshop was located in several rooms of an abandoned stoa in the center of the city, to the north of the Bouleuterion. Excavations of this area, carried out in the late 1960s, uncovered the workshop as it must have appeared at the time of its sudden destruction some time in the fourth century A.D. The identification of this facility as a sculpture workshop is evidenced by the finds, including tools and a wide range of statuary in various

NAFA CONTRIBUTIONS

ARIT is especially pleased and gratified by the substantial increase in NAFA contributions and memberships over the past months. Please know that your support is much appreciated. Contributions to NAFA help to give ARIT a degree of financial flexibility that it otherwise would not have. Please help us to extend still further our outreach and private funding base by supplying us with the names and addresses of interested individuals who currently do not receive the *Newsletter*.

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stages of completion. The significance of this material lies in the unique preservation of a body of sculpture within a datable workshop context, which allows for a better understanding of the production and market for marble sculpture in the fourth century A.D.

During the 1996 excavation season at Aphrodisias, the majority of my time and energy was devoted to the detailed study of the sculpture recovered from the Sculptor's Workshop and to the organization and writing of a comprehensive catalogue. Approximately 140 pieces (about half of the sculpture from the area in and around the workshop area) were studied and catalogued this past season. This number includes the most significant pieces from the Sculptor's Workshop: full statues, heads, fragments from important statue types, etc. The sculptural residue from the Workshop will be addressed in 1997.

In 1996 I continued research on issues related to the manufacture of sculpture at Aphrodisias, focusing on an interesting group of carved marble feet and hands which seem to have been made by apprentice sculptors. Some of the more complete statues from the workshop also show evidence of apprentice carving. Considered together with the apprentice hands and feet, these statues provide new and valuable information about how a Roman sculptor was trained.

In addition to the work carried out at Aphrodisias, the ARIT-NMERTA fellowship allowed me to visit other Roman archaeological sites and museums with collections of Roman sculpture in Turkey.

Several pieces of sculpture in Turkish museums have particular significance for the workshop project. One such example is a pair of portrait heads, one male and the other female, in the Side Archaeological Museum. The portraits have been dated to the Constantinian period on the basis of the female's hairstyle, and the male head has been used as a comparison for an unfinished portrait statue from the workshop. As the evidence for the date of the Sculptor's Workshop rests primarily with its portrait sculpture, which is by no means fixed, the date of the Side portraits and their purported relationship with the Aphrodisian piece merit careful consideration based on first-hand observation.

The Archaeological Museum in Istanbul contains an important collection of Aphrodisian sculpture acquired from the excavations carried out at the site in the beginning of this century. Furthermore, in the new installation of galleries devoted to the history of Istanbul, there are several pieces which can be associated with Aphrodisias on the basis of their subject matter and technique. A statuette of a Triton found in the Late Antique Palace of Lausos is carved from blue-and-white marble in a cameo-like technique; an unfinished statuette of Europa and the Bull, found in the Sculptor's Workshop at Aphrodisias, as well as several other statuettes from the site, share the same blue-and-white marble and demonstrate a comparable carving technique.

A group of statues found at Silahtaraga, which also originally adorned an elite house from the Late Antique period, seems also to have been manufactured by Aphrodisian sculptors. They are closely related to a group of ideal statues with Aphrodisian signatures from Rome and now in Copenhagen. The possible connections between the Copenhagen statues, those found at Silahtaraga, and those from the Sculptor's Workshop at Aphrodisias raise a number of important issues about the manufacture and export of Aphrodisian statuary in Late Antiquity.

SOCIAL ADAPTATION OF "BULGARIAN TURKS" EMIGRATED TO TURKEY IN 1989

Péter Krasztev, Hungarian Academy of Sciences, Budapest

As a preliminary to my research, I made a long trip around the country visiting all those places in the Eastern part of Anatolia where the refugees were sent (settled) right after the great immigration wave in 1989. From Ankara I traveled to Kayseri, Sivas, Erzurum, Elazığ, Malatya and Diyarbakir but there were only a few refugee families who still have not moved to the Western part of the country. On my way back to Ankara I stopped in Urfa, Gaziantep, Adana and Konya where I had the same experience as in the other places—no immigrants stayed at the places they were supposed to live. After this trip I spent five days in Ankara doing my best to "activate" all the diplomatic and political contacts I have in order to get the research permit. As a result of my struggle in the Turkish capital I received the "research visa"—not in Ankara but in Budapest at the Turkish Embassy.

After my return to Ankara I started the fieldwork in Pursaklar—a district built specially for Bulgarian refugees from '89. Here I interviewed more than twenty families. In Ankara I also met respective politicians in charge of social aid to the immigrants at that time, diplomats involved in the process of "repatriation," professors of Ankara University who witnessed the move of the masses in '89. In the ARIT library in Ankara where I also worked I found and xeroxed hundreds of pages of theoretical-background literature on migration problems in the Islamic world.

From Ankara I traveled to visit the refugee districts in Eskişehir, Bursa and Izmir where I made several interviews with people in business, teachers, medical doctors and factory workers. I spent the rest of the time until December 23 with fieldwork in Istanbul, Kartal, Yalova and Izmit—the main centers where the '89 Bulgarian-Turkish refugees are settled. In Istanbul I established good contacts with the leadership of the Association of Balkan Turks. Their activists helped me a lot in my further fieldwork giving me names, addresses and hints. Thanks to them I interviewed more than a hundred people and took about two hundred photographs in residential areas, refugee camps, some still functioning and some ruined, etc., as documentation

and proof for the study I am working on which will be published during 1997 in three languages.

I would like to thank the Research Committee of the ARIT-Mellon Fellowships for granting me this fellowship, and Dr. Toni Cross and, Dr. Antony Greenwood for their help during my stay in Turkey.

THE ROLE OF EDUCATION IN NATION-STATE-BUILDING:
THE CASE OF PRIMARY EDUCATION IN
THE EARLY TURKISH REPUBLIC (1920-1938)
Jessica Selma Tiregol, *Dept. of Near Eastern Studies,*
Princeton University

The Turkish Republic's primary education program represents an example of the role of education in nation-state-building. The goals of the leaders are evident, the means they used to achieve them are also available (laws and regulations, curricula, textbooks, etc.) but whether or not teachers followed the guidelines laid down by the state or whether or not students, independent of family and other factors, grew up in the image desired by the state may be questionable. What is certain, however, is the great importance placed on education in this period.

Evidence of the context in or conditions under which education existed in the 1920s and 30s shows that the education program regardless of content or method had very little hope of reaching the majority of children and thus achieving instruction of the masses. Problems inherited from the Ottoman Empire and unique to the Turkish Republic itself, as well as those conditions inherent to any newly formed nation-state, all limited the scope and possible success of a national education program. Therefore, the history and aims of primary education in this period and the problems which plagued it are closely related to both the state of affairs of the Republic and aspects of the education and administration of the Ottoman Empire which preceded it. Limited success and effectiveness of education thus served to lessen the usefulness of education as a tool in nation-state-building in the case of the early Turkish Republic.

From June, 1995 until September, 1996, I conducted research in Istanbul and Ankara. I carried out archival research in Ankara at the Devlet Arşivler Müdürlüğü which is relatively unknown and little used by scholars. I found the staff there extremely helpful and I recommend the archive to others doing research on the Republic.

The documents illustrate not only the bureaucratic mechanisms but also the situation of education in those years. Contrary to popular belief, education suffered the same problems it does today: lack of financial, material, and human resources. Despite a lack of money and resources, the state in those years made a great effort to improve the conditions of the country and its people. Education did receive attention and funding but the state delegated responsibility for the primary schools to the vilayets thus the poorer the vilayet the poorer its educa-

tional situation. I have documents which list vilayets in which teachers were not being paid, Ankara's inquiry into the situation and then the vilayet's response explaining why it had not paid its teachers. There are documents from vilayets requesting teachers and Ankara's negative response citing a shortage of teachers as the reason. Poor working and living conditions for teachers, especially for those sent to rural areas, contributed to this shortage. There are also positive aspects of state and national education such as a document bestowing a *naarif nisani* on an individual for building a school and another document with detailed plans for a cultural center to be created in Van, complete with construction costs, number of buildings, amount of land needed.

One very fortunate aspect of researching this period of Turkish history is the enthusiasm for publishing which existed in the early Republic, especially after the alphabet reform. Individuals and organizations including the government published almost everything from transcripts of meeting (C.H.P., teachers' conferences, *mufettis* reports) to diaries of teachers and yearbooks of the *halkevleri*. Thus, many of my primary sources are published materials such as the curricula, textbooks, sample class plans, laws, memoirs, and transcripts of certain educational congresses printed in journals.

After having collected and read the materials above, I am now in the process of writing my dissertation while in-residence at Princeton University. I appreciate the support that I received from ARIT and hope to continue my relationship with ARIT in the future.

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AMERICAN RESEARCH INSTITUTE IN TURKEY

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