

ARIT Newsletter

American Research Institute in Turkey



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LETTER FROM THE PRESIDENT

This past summer saw the biennial meeting of the Turkish Dernek in Istanbul. I was again grateful to be able to come from Ankara to attend. I especially welcome the opportunity to renew acquaintances with the scholars who faithfully serve ARIT by looking out for our interests in the Turkish academic community, and who administer the Dernek Fellowship Program. After many years, Professor Güven Arsebük of the University of Istanbul decided to step down as Chairman of the Dernek's Executive Committee. We are most grateful to Güven Bey for his tireless efforts on behalf of ARIT, and for the sage, insightful counsel that he was always ready to provide. Into his place came another long-time friend of ARIT, Professor Haluk Abbasoğlu, also a faculty member at the University of Istanbul. We wish Haluk Bey well in his new position, and we thank all members of the Turkish Dernek for their commitment to ARIT.

The Council of American Overseas Research Centers (CAORC) celebrated its 25th anniversary this fall with an afternoon of presentations on a number of individual ORCs followed by a gala dinner in Washington. At that dinner, the founding members of CAORC were honored with words and gifts. Included among the honorees was our own Cecil Striker, former President of ARIT and member emeritus of our Board of Directors. As many of you may know, CAORC, with its Executive Director Mary Ellen Lane and an excellent staff, is our voice in Washington. We apply through CAORC for our annual grant for fellowships and operations from the Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs in the Department of State. It is also through CAORC that we receive funds from the Andrew W. Mellon Foundation for supporting East European scholars for research in Turkey. Early this year, when the State Department suddenly made additional funds available for the study of Turkish (as one of its critical languages) in Turkey, at the beginning and intermediate levels, CAORC oversaw the screening process for the literally hundreds of applications received. The scope of CAORC has increased impressively since its founding. Once largely limited to the circum-Mediterranean, the Council now includes centers from Mexico to Cambodia. At that gala dinner in Washington, I found myself sitting next to the Mongolian Military Attaché, there by reason of the new AORC in Ulaanbaatar.

We never forget our other supporters: the Department of Education for operational funds, the National Endowment for the Humanities for post-doctoral fellowships, the Samuel H. Kress Foundation for pre-doctoral fellowships in the history of art and archaeology, the Joukowsky Family Foundation for the annual John Freely Fellow, the Turkish Cultural Foundation for supplements to the Dernek Fellowship Program, the Turkish-American Friendship Society for fellowship support, our Institutional Members (at left), and the loyal Friends in Istanbul, Ankara and North America for all they do in support of ARIT's mission.

All best wishes for the New Year.

G. Kenneth Sams

President

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ARIT-ISTANBUL BRANCH NEWS

ISTANBUL BRANCH NEWS

The **ARIT hostel in Istanbul** is thriving. The past fiscal year (July 2005-June 2006) was record-breaking in terms of occupancy and income generated. We went over 65 percent annual occupancy for the first time ever, jumping all the way up to 78 percent. That's a large increase, respectable by any standards! We were completely full for almost all of the months of June and October (which are always our most crowded months), but surprisingly also for February and March. The winter months' high occupancy reflects the large number of scholars who decided to make ARIT their long-term residence, rather than moving out to an apartment.

While the high occupancy rates are very satisfying, in that they show that people find this an attractive place to stay while doing research in Istanbul, they also point to the existence of increased demand, both from our core base of American university scholars and from the larger international scholarly community. This in turn raises the issue of how far ARIT wants to go and can afford to go to satisfy that demand. We'll have to consider our options on this over the coming year. In the meantime, for everyone coming to do research in Istanbul, more than ever please try to **make your reservations as much ahead of time as possible**.

It was also a record-breaking year in terms of the number and variety of fellowships distributed to Turkish scholars in Turkey, and in the total amounts disbursed. In addition to the **Hanfmann and Mellink fellowships**, which were disbursed earlier in the spring and discussed in the last newsletter, we were able to offer a total of seventeen grants through our local association, the **Türk Amerikan İlmî Araştırmaları Derneği**, two at the post-doctoral and fifteen at the doctoral research level. For these grants we again had the much-appreciated financial support of the **Turkish Cultural Foundation** in Boston. The variety of projects and of universities represented is tremendous – nine universities with projects ranging from pre-history to comparative literature. It's worth taking a look farther in this newsletter for a full listing of the grantees and their projects (pages 11-12).

If you look at geographical variety, however, the picture changes. Here the fault lines haven't changed; in fact this year the grants were unusually clustered. While there are nine universities represented, all but one of them (Mersin University) are in Istanbul or Ankara (usually Izmir is also represented). It's not for lack of effort on our part that the winners all seem to come from schools in the big cities. We do try to reach out beyond the major cities and solicit proposals from other universities, and indeed universities around the country are well represented in the application pool. Unfortunately few of the applications from the Anatolian universities make the cut; projects from these universities usually cannot compete with those from the better

universities in the big cities. This imbalance is disturbing, but so long as grants are awarded solely on the merits of the application itself, it is something we will have to live with, at least for the near future. Certainly these results will cause no surprise to anyone involved in higher education in Turkey today.

Continuing on the theme of records, this past summer the Turkish language programs hosted an all time high of 36 fellows at Boğaziçi University in Istanbul (not to speak of fellows in Ankara for the first time as well). This is double the highest number of what we've ever had before, and it's all the result of a new program launched by Congress under the name of the **National Security Language Initiative**, making available funding for Turkish language study in Turkey for U.S. students at the elementary and intermediate levels. The program as a whole, involving a number of critical languages, was run by CAORC, with the Turkish component managed by **Dr. Erika Gilson** for ARIT. Not surprisingly, there was an enormous demand for fellowships, and CAORC and Erika had their hands full trying to sort through the applications and get the program off the ground in just a few months. They must be congratulated for doing a tremendous job!

The NCLS program brought over seventeen students, which was the maximum the Boğaziçi University language program was able to handle. On top of this there were nineteen students (a record in itself) in our long-standing **ARIT-AATT program** at the advanced and advanced-intermediate levels. Fortunately for the students and for us, **Dr. Sylvia Önder** came to Istanbul to help out and her efforts ensured that things ran smoothly. In addition to orientations and evaluations at ARIT, many of the students participated in cultural activities we organized, including a boat tour with John Freely, a tour of the Byzantine harbor and boat wrecks with Cemak Pulak, and a trip to the Black Sea Castles with Dr. Robert Ousterhout, including, for about ten of them, an inter-continental swim from Asia to Europe.

Our **Monday night lecture series** continues to be well attended by both scholars and members of the Friends of ARIT. The lectures listed below were given in the late spring and early fall:

Professor Mihai Maxim, Director of the Center for Turkish Studies, University of Bucharest; Director of the Istanbul Romanian Cultural Institute, "*Tuna-i 'Amire*. The Ottoman Imperial Danube (16th-17th Centuries): New Documents on Its Financial and Military Organization"

Dr. Jelena Trkulja, Institute for Advanced Study, Princeton University, "The Hidden Exterior: Deciphering the Symbolic Language of Byzantine Church Facades"

Dr. Eden Naby, Cultural Historian of the Middle East and Central Asia, "Assyrians, the Aramaic Language, and Cultural Preservation"

Professor Giancarlo Casale, former ARIT fellow, History Department, University of Minnesota, "A Canal, 20,000

Cannibals, and an Ottoman Plot to Rule the World: the *Tarih-i Hind-i Garbi* in Historical Perspective”

Professor Gail Dexter Lord, President of Lord Cultural Resources Planning and Management, Ontario, “The Museum as a Civic Institution”

Elâ Kaçel, ARIT Fellow and Ph.D. candidate in Architectural History and Theory, Cornell University, “Information or Culture: the Intelligentsia and the Dissemination of Postwar Modernism in Turkey”

The **ARIT-Istanbul library** also continues to flourish. We added 71 monographs and 18 off-prints over the past six months. More of our collection has been added to DLIR, the on-line database managed by CAORC for all member overseas research centers. As part of their project to digitalize difficult-to-find journals (MERJ), we have scanned and sent in to them our complete collection of the Boğaziçi University Journal of the Humanities. It should be on-line soon. In addition CAORC has also secured membership in the on-line journal database JSTOR on reasonable terms for both ARIT branches. We’re hoping this will also become active very soon.

Generous donations of books keep our library going, and have made it the invaluable resource it is. For this ARIT and all its users are tremendously grateful. A warm thanks to the following individuals and institutions, respectively, for their recent donations: Zeynep Ahunbay, Hatice Aynur, Robert Dankoff, İnci Delemen, Teoman Duralı, Suraiya Faroqhi, Maureen Jackson, Tufan Karasu, Gary Leiser, Arzu Öztürkmen, Cecil L. Striker, Steven Tamari, Ernest Tucker, Yücel Dağlı; İstanbul Büyükşehir Belediyesi, TC Kültür ve Turizm Bakanlığı, Pera Museum, and Sadberk Hanım Müzesi.

ISTANBUL FRIENDS OF ARIT NEWS

The early summer got off to good start with a highly successful fundraising dinner at the residence of **Consul General Deborah Jones** in early June. Held outside in the inner garden with tables set up on the cobbled driveway, the dinner had a beautiful setting and the Friends were fortunate indeed to have a warm and windless evening at that time of the year. There were about 130 persons in attendance, including numerous Friends as well as prominent members of the business and diplomatic communities. **U.S. Ambassador Ross Wilson** and **Professor Talat Halman** were both kind enough to come from Ankara for the occasion. Ambassador Wilson spoke briefly about the importance of ARIT’s role in scholarly and cultural interchange, and Professor Halman, in his inimitable fashion, spoke amusingly, and more often than not in rhyme, about what a good cause ARIT is. The evening was both extremely pleasant, and, as a fundraiser, equal to any the Friends have had in the twenty-two years since their first annual dinner. ARIT’s thanks go to all members of the Friends Steering Committee for putting together such a lovely event, and especially to Walter Douglas as principal organizer, and

to Consul General Jones for being such a gracious hostess.

The past spring and summer saw some exciting tours by the Friends. Some of them were old favorites, to places we’ve been before, like a tour to **İznik (Nicea)** with **Dr. Turgut Sancer** in the spring. The group stayed on the Lake and ate catfish, walked the walls and saw all of the major gates, looked down on the walled city from the heights of the Türbe of Abdulvahap, and enjoyed the tea and hospitality of İznik-based FARIT member Linda Caldwell. In the late summer we went back to Divriği and Eğin, a repeat of the trip we had done the year before. **Divriği** is the site of the most ornate and complex of all Seljuk-period building complexes, and **Kemaliye (Eğin)** is an open air museum of wonderfully preserved domestic architecture spread out through a beautiful gorge in the upper Euphrates. Connecting the two sites is the **taş yolu**, a series of tunnels blasted through sheer rock hundreds of terrifying meters up the side of a deep canyon on the Euphrates. This is an area where tourism has had very little impact, where the feel is authentic, the people hospitable and the scenery spectacular. The Friends were fortunate once again to have ARIT Director and frequent FARIT tour leader **Professor Scott Redford** (Director, Koç University Research Center for Anatolian Civilizations) along to help them understand the ornamentation of the monumental entrances of the massive mosque and hospital complex at Divriği, and to explain the historical and artistic context out of which it was created.

In early August the Friends boarded ship for another variation on the “floating with Freely” theme that has been so popular in recent years. **Professor Freely**, once again aided by veteran FARIT members **Ben and Mary Ann Whitten**, and in conjunction with the publication of yet more new books on the Islands by Ada Press, took the Friends on a cruise on Kaptan Tezcan’s ship the *Kumsal*, first out to the two far-

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these islands, **Sivri** and **Yassı**, to which he had taken us two years before, small islands with rich histories now uninhabited except for the occasional fisherman. Next we travelled to **Heybeliada**, the focus of the tour, which was highlighted by visits to the Church of St. Nicholas, to the İnönü museum and to the Halki Palas Hotel for tea. Finally, rounding out the summer, for the eleventh year in a row, the Friends visited the castles at the mouth of the Black Sea, led this year by **Professor Lucienne Thys-Şenocak** (Koç University), whose own work is on the Ottoman castles on the Dardanelles. The Friends finally had luck with the weather, succeeding for the first time in several years in landing at the tiny harbour at **Garipçe** to see the castle there, in addition of course to the main attraction of the “Genoese” castle at **Anadolu Kavak**.

New to the FARIT repertoire was an adventurous **four-day trip to Georgia** in the late spring led by indefatigable polymath **Dr. Ernie Tucker**, historian of Iran and the Caucasus at the Naval Academy in Annapolis. The tour was based in **Tblisi**, which the Friends were able to explore thoroughly, with extensive day trips arranged to the north and south up the Georgian highway and in the Khaketi region, to **Mskheta**, **Lavra**, **Telavi** and other stops. Poor road conditions and snow made it impossible to complete the whole ambi-

tious itinerary, but the Friends saw an amazing amount of the fascinating and beautiful countryside. They will return.

Finally the Friends were fortunate to have two opportunities to visit the salvage excavations that have commenced at **Yenikapı** for the Metro and the Marmaray tunnel. These new excavations have yielded a wealth of new information about the Byzantine and Ottoman city, particularly about the main Byzantine period harbor on the Marmara side, in what was later to become the district of Langa, where there are remarkable remains including well-preserved Byzantine period ships, piers and harbor walls. The Friends were privileged to be led around by **Professor Cemal Pulak** (Institute of Nautical Archaeology, Texas A&M University), a leading authority on ancient ship construction and excavation, and to hear from him the importance of the ships found here in illustrating the transformation from ancient to modern ship building techniques.

As the *Newsletter* went to press the Friends received the good news that their application to become legally recognized as a Dernek had been approved. The Friends organization from now on will be known legally in Turkey as **the Association for the Support of Scholarly Research (Bilimsel Araştırmaları Destekleme Derneği)**.

ARIT-ANKARA BRANCH NEWS

ANKARA BRANCH NEWS

The New Year began with the sad news of the passing of **Machteld Johanna Mellink** in February 2006, a great loss to the field of Anatolian archaeology. Professor of archaeology at Bryn Mawr college, Professor Mellink was one of the principle founders of the field and a catalyst for its development in America, teaching generations of scholars. Among her many contributions, her annual Newsletter, which appeared in the *American Journal of Archaeology (AJA)* from 1955-1993, was an invaluable source about recent discoveries from all periods in Turkey as well as broader trends in Turkish archaeological research. Over the past half century she personified one of the main reasons for ARIT's foundation: the facilitation of research in Turkey. Walking with her through the Museum of Anatolian Civilizations in 2003 I recall how passionately she recounted the history of its establishment and the role of Hans G. Güterbock. As a testament to her love for the country, Machteld's close friends and students spread her ashes over the tumulus of the Kızılbel tomb at Elmalı where she had conducted research for many years.

Soon after her passing, an anonymous donor founded a new fellowship in honor of her memory. **The Machteld J. Mellink Fellowship**, administered by ARIT, will carry the same substantial funds and criteria as the George and Ilse Hanfmann

Fellowships established in 2001. Together with the Hanfmann Fellowships and the Coulson - Cross Aegean Exchange Fellowships (which became a permanent program in 2004), this new fellowship will help to enhance further ARIT's long-standing role as a facilitator and supporter of Turkish scholarship, providing opportunities for Turkish graduate and post-graduate scholars at Turkish universities to conduct research at institutions outside of Turkey. Beyond their direct impact on the research of the fellows, this trio of new fellowships has enabled scholars to develop foreign contacts and to encounter different research practices and methodologies. Such experiences are invaluable for their long-term participation in and contribution to an academic community that is increasingly international in character. The fruits produced by these fellowships will no doubt be harvested by this community for years to come.

The **libraries of ARIT** are another important resource for scholars in Turkey and it is heartening to announce that a large portion of Machteld's personal library – over 3000 volumes and hundreds of off-prints, principally on Anatolian archaeology – has been donated to ARIT. The arrival of this magnificent gift to the ARIT-Ankara branch will ensure that scholars in Turkey will continue to benefit from her legacy for generations to come. Since the Toni M. Cross library is already close to full capacity, ARIT-Ankara will need to leave its present premises to accommodate this donation. I am in the process of finding a new location, to which we will hopefully be able to move by March 2007.

All four of this year's **George and Ilse Hanfmann fellows** reported successfully completing their research in 2006. **Dr. Şevket Dönmez** (Assistant Professor, Archaeology Department, Istanbul University) completed his research project at the University of Melbourne, where he consulted with Professor A. Sagona and Dr. G. Tsetskhladze on Iron Age sites surveyed in the Samsun Province between 1997-2004. **Ms. Vildan Gürdil** (M.A. candidate, Archaeology Department, Istanbul University) reported that her research project on paint-decorated pottery from southeastern Anatolia influenced by Halaf-period traditions at the Universities of Manchester and Sheffield, benefited greatly from their libraries and lecture series, as well as the guidance of Dr. S. Campbell. During his three-month fellowship, **Mr. Hüseyin Köker** (M.A. candidate, Ancient History Department, Istanbul University) reported that he was able to complete most of his catalogue of the ancient Greek coins in the Burdur Museum, thanks to the extensive resources of the Fitzwilliam Museum and the kind assistance of its staff. Finally, **Mr. Fatih Onur** (Ph.D. candidate, Ancient Languages and Cultures Dept., Akdeniz University) made considerable progress on his doctoral study and translation into English of "The Army Reform of Anastasius I, on the basis of a New Military Inscription from Perge" during his six-month fellowship at Oxford University, under the guidance of Prof. R. S. O. Tomlin.

Also in 2006, **Dr. Kaan İren** (Assistant Professor, Archaeology Department, Muğla University), one of our **W.D.E. Coulson and Toni Cross Aegean Exchange Fellows**, completed his research at the American School of Classical Studies at Athens (ASCSA) last spring. His research, aimed at the publication of ceramics from the archaic necropolis of Gryneion, benefited greatly from the resources of the American School, in particularly the Carl Blegen library, as well as consultations about the Attic red and black-figured wares, Corinthian ceramics and East Greek Dark Age pottery with Professors J. Oakley, K. Neef, W.-D. Niemeier and I. S. Lemos.

We continue to try to keep abreast of changes in procedures for foreigners who wish to acquire **research permits** and post them on the relevant pages on the ARIT website. Some of the provisions are not easily found in print nor promulgated by the respective government institutions. The General Directorate of Cultural Heritage and Museums has informed us of modifications to the new procedures set in June 2004 for foreign researchers applying for permission to conduct research in a museum. You can learn more about the new procedures begun in 2004, which require researchers to apply directly to the General Directorate rather than through the Foreign Ministry, and obtain the forms that one fills out for this type of application from the link on "Turkish Research Permit Application Procedures" at the ARIT website. (One can also request forms from muzeastirmalari@kultur.gov.tr.) The modifications to the application procedures follow. 1) Due to the volume of applications the Directorate is recommending those who are applying to do research on artifacts in museums to

follow an extended timetable to ensure that they will receive their permissions in a timely manner. Applications should be submitted by December 31 of the year before the one in which you plan to do research, so Dec. 31, 2006 if you plan to do research in 2007, but you should also expect a three-month processing time after you submit the application, so if you plan to work in January 2008 you should submit your application at the latest by October 2007. 2) Applicants who plan to work on artifacts in a museum that were recovered by an excavation or survey project must include with their application a written permission from the project director or researcher of the project working on the material, unless this director or researcher is museum personnel, in which case one does not need to include this permission with the application, since the Directorate on the applicants behalf will directly consult the museum personnel for the permission anyway.

In 2005 an **important change in laws and regulations regarding non-profit associations (Derneks) and foundations (Vakıfs)** opened up the possibility for foreign non-profit associations like ARIT to operate directly as ARIT in Turkey through the establishment of a representative office (temsilcilik). This would allow ARIT to function in a more transparent manner in Turkey, such as by hiring employees in the name of ARIT rather than its Turkish Dernek, thereby relieving the Dernek from such operational responsibilities. After a series of consultations the Ankara and Istanbul branches of ARIT were finally able to submit applications in June 2006, to become representative offices of ARIT-North America thanks to the kind legal assistance of Prof. Dr. Yüksel Ersoy, a former ARIT fellow. I am happy to report that by October the applications of both Istanbul and Ankara were approved and we have now begun the process of functioning as the Ankara temsilciliği of the American Research Institute in Turkey.

Developments in the US also affected ARIT-Ankara. As part of the **National Security Language Initiative**, the Department of State Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs and the Council of American Overseas Research Centers (CAORC) was able to grant Critical Language Scholarships for U.S. citizen undergraduate, master's and Ph.D. students to participate in an eight-week intensive beginning and intermediate level Turkish program from June 16 – August 11, 2006, at ARIT-Ankara. Erika Gilson did a marvelous job of coordinating everything in conjunction with Neşe Devrim of the accredited ACTÖM language center, where the nine fellows from all parts of the US were enrolled for their courses. During their stay in Ankara, the fellows took part in lectures and cultural activities, including trips to Istanbul and Gordion. I had the chance to introduce this bright group of students to the activities of ARIT and its Ankara center, and I hope that I shall see at least some of them return in the future, perhaps even as ARIT fellows.

From June 22 – 28, 2006, I had the privilege of participating in the **CAORC Overseas Directors' Workshop** at Phnom Penh and Siem Reap, Cambodia, at the Center for Khmer

Studies. Among the numerous ORCs present, ARIT had a substantial delegation consisting of myself, Tony Greenwood, NancyLeinwand, Maria deJ. Ellis, and their various family members. It was a fruitful opportunity for us to meet outside of the annual ARIT meetings in Philadelphia. CAORC Executive Director Mary Ellen Lane led a series of constructive meetings, discussions, and breakout sessions which in turn allowed ARIT to discuss in more detail with other centers critical issues such as fund-raising and program administration. I am particularly grateful to Catherine Vanderpool of the ASCSA and Chair of CAORC's Executive Committee for her insights. The workshop also gave us a chance to consult with David Magier and Diane Ryan of the Digital Library for International Research (DLIR) and the efficient CAORC staff: Lisa Rogers, Robin Presta, Eddie Dutton, and Heidi Massaro. ARIT was involved in almost all of the sessions, not least because of the many programs in which we are currently engaged. I was proud to hear praised at the meeting the hard work of the ARIT-Ankara librarian Özlem Eser, who scanned for on-line availability Ege University's *Arkeoloji Dergisi* and *Arkeoloji ve Sanat Tarihi Dergisi* for the **DLIR's Middle East Research Journals Project (MERJ)**. We were all very much impressed by the Khmer Center's staff, particularly its director, Philippe Peycam, and its President, Lois de Menil, for what they have been able to achieve in such a short period of time in a country that has suffered so much. Their dedication inspired us all. Having spent two years living in Bangkok, Thailand, in 1980-1981, in many ways the tastes and sounds were deceptively familiar. But nothing could have prepared me for the monumental cities and temples at Angkor Wat and its surroundings. I left in awe, not only of their beauty but also of the enormous difficulties faced in preserving these monuments for future generations.

During April 2006, ARIT held its **annual lecture series on art and archaeology in Turkey**, kindly hosted by the Turkish American Association (TAA). **Dr. Can Erimtan**, Senior Fellow of the newly established Anatolian Civilizations Institute (Koç University), lectured on the "Hittites, Ottomans and Turks: the Kemalist Construction of a Turkish Fatherland in Anatolia." He discussed the political and ideological nature of the assertions that the Hittites had been the earliest Anatolian Turks, which was promulgated in the 'Turkish History Thesis' presented at the First Turkish History Congress in 1932. **Professor Nicholas Cahill**, University of Wisconsin, Madison, presented "Recent Work at Sardis: Excavations and Speculations," which included new information about the plan and orientation of a monumental sanctuary in the center of the city, perhaps belonging to the Roman Imperial cult; the massive fortification walls of the Lydian capital; the location of the Lydian settlement below the Roman city; and remains of the destruction of the city by Cyrus the Great of Persia in 547 BC, including some of the earliest known gold and silver coins. **Dr. Namik Erkal** (Middle East Technical University) lectured on "Istanbul Displayed in London Panoramas, 1800-1860," explaining how the technology of panoramas formed the generic image of the Ot-

toman capital for Londoners during this age of "panoromania."

The **ARIT-Ankara hostel hosted** nearly two-dozen guests between from January to June 2006. Now that the International Symposium of Excavations, Surveys and Archaeometry, sponsored annually by the Ministry of Culture and Tourism and General Directorate of Cultural Heritage and Museums, is being held more often outside of Ankara, (in 2006 at Çanakkale Onsekiz Mart Üniversitesi), there has not been as great a demand for the hostel in May and June. ARIT Ankara guests had support from various fellowships and institutions including ARIT-Mellon, Fulbright-Hays, Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique (CNRS), National Science Foundation (NSF), Fulbright, The Einaudi Center at Cornell University, BIAA, Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Orsas (UK) and Marie Curie (EU), Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council-Canada, and the Chipstone Foundation. The affiliations of the guests recorded for the hostel included the Institute of South-Eastern European Studies of the Romanian Academy, University of Washington, CNRS, University of Arizona, Cornell University, New York University, Indiana University, University College London, Wilfrid Laurier University, University of Wisconsin Madison, University of Kentucky, University of Bristol, College of Charleston, U.S. Naval Academy (Annapolis), University of Utrecht, and Stony Brook University. The academic levels of the guests recorded for the hostel included two professors, one associate professor, three assistant professors, nine doctoral candidates, and two graduate students.

The **Toni M. Cross library** was visited a total of 350 times between January and June 2006, about twenty percent less than the same period last year. Among the sixteen Turkish universities that used our library (Adnan Menderes University-Aydın, Anadolu University-Eskişehir, Ankara University, Bilkent University-Ankara, Çukurova University-Adana, Dumlupınar University-Kütahya, Dokuz Eylül University-İzmir, Ege University-İzmir, Gazi University-Ankara, Gaziantep University, Hacettepe University--Ankara, Mersin University, Middle East Technical University-Ankara, Mustafa Kemal University-Antakya, Pamukkale University-Denizli, Selçuk University-Konya,) those with the most usage were once again universities from Ankara, with the exception of Konya's Selçuk University, whose researchers became the second most frequent users after Ankara University. The three foreign institutions were the Università di Cattolica di Milano, Institute of Archaeology of University College London, and the Institute of South-Eastern European Studies of the Romanian Academy-Bucharest.

A total of 192 items (92 monographs, 13 offprints, 1 digital dissertation, 70 issues of journals, and 16 newsletters/annual reports) were recorded in the library catalog during the six-month period covered by this report (January - June 2006). Gifts account for a large portion of our library acquisitions. Robert M. Wilhelm of The Campanian Society kindly donated an invaluable database of Vitruvius articles, which we expect to receive along with the Mactheld Mellink donation in the early part of 2007.

We are also grateful to the following **donors** whose gifts

help ensure that the library remains an important resource for the local academic community as well as visiting fellows: Professor Dr. Riaz Ahmad, American Institute of Iranian Studies, Archaeological Institute of America, Hatçe Baltacıođlu, Nejat Bilgen, British School of Archaeology in Iraq, Cyprus American Archaeological Research Institute, Maria deJ. Ellis, Historical Metallurgy Society, Fatma Rezzan Hürmen, Peter Kuniholm, Nicola Laneri, Gary Leiser, Vasilica Lungu, Mersin University-Research Center of Cilician Archaeology (KAAM), Anna Michailidou, Harold B. Oakley, Die Römisch-Germanische Kommission (DAI), Christopher H. Roosevelt, Ms. Aslıhan Sanal, the University of Pennsylvania Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology, Turan Takaođlu, Türk Eskiçađ Bilimleri Enstitüsü, University of Pennsylvania Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology, West African Research Center, and Aysin Yoltar Yıldırım.

ANKARA FRIENDS OF ARIT NEWS

The **Steering Committee of the Friends of ARIT-Ankara** (Suzanne Drisdelle, Shirley Epir, Charles W. Gates, Eden Goldberger, Vicdan Kittelson, Ken Moffat, Perin Öztin, Melissa Sagun, Andrew Snow, Margo Squire, Ron Tickfer, Patricia Ülkü, Patricia Vorkink, Kirsten Ward, Bahadır Yıldırım), with the combined assistance, contributions and dedication of the Friends of ARIT (F/ARIT) assistants Ahmet Yayböke, Pelin Gürol, and Aysin Yoltar Yıldırım, organized eight events from January to June 2006, continuing the cultural activities that make the Friends such a vital path of discovery for those who wish to learn more about Turkey.

The season of excursions began in February with the traditional **President's Day Weekend trip to the Aegean region**. I greatly enjoyed leading this trip, and we were once again blessed by the weather, which after an initial downpour at Ephesus stayed clear until the very end, when snow began to fall upon our re-entry to Ankara. The trip introduced the marble urban environments of Ephesus, Aphrodisias, and Hierapolis, plans that characterize the civic life of Asia Minor of the first three centuries CE. At Ephesus we were fortunate to gain permission to enter 'Hanghaus 2,' the best-preserved housing complex of the Roman Imperial period in the Eastern Mediterranean, which, after receiving a new protective covering in 2000, was being fitted with new tourist pathways.

Another special treat waited at **Aphrodisias**, where I am a member of New York University's excavation team. There we enjoyed the privilege of viewing the over fifty life-size marble relief panels from a Roman Imperial Cult complex (first half of the 1st century CE), one of the major discoveries of Roman archaeology from the past half century. These panels, which provide a unique glimpse into the way the Roman Empire was understood by communities in western Asia Minor, are being restored in a large depot of the excavation compound and are not open to the public. Finally, at the end of our trip we journeyed to ancient Hierapolis and enjoyed the welcome respite

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of its thermal springs. Over the centuries these springs eventually 'swallowed up' parts of the city by encrusting it in thick layers of travertine deposits, from which we derive the site's present name of Pamukkale (Cotton Castle).

The next trip took place in May, this time to lesser-known sites of **Byzantine Cappadocia**. Our guide to the area of the Peristrema Valley, **Dr. Veronica Kalas** (Middle East Technical University), knows the region well, as it forms the subject of her ongoing research. Steadfast as they hiked through Ihlara to Belisirma, her followers gained the opportunity to see some of the most important yet least understood rock-cut churches in Cappadocia. At Selime they visited the double-courtyard complex known as Selime Kalesi, once thought to be a monastery but that may actually represent a complete floor plan and elevation of a Middle Byzantine residence, complete with a kitchen, ceremonial halls, and a basilica church. They also saw the Kızıl Kilise, the only early Christian church built out of masonry to survive in Cappadocia with its dome intact. After exploring the undiscovered gem of Güzelyurt (Gelveri) with its 19th-century Greek houses and "Monastery" valley, the group visited the Byzantine church known as Çanlı Kilise ("Bell Church"), near Aksaray on their return to Ankara.

The Friends participated in two trips in June, the first of which was to **Kars, Ani, and Erzurum**, an excursion made legendary by the excellent guidance of **Professor Dr. Suna Güven** (Department of History of Architecture, METU). Despite some downpours the Friends were able to visit the Kars Museum and numerous Armenian and Georgian monuments

at Ani including the fortifications, palace, Church of St. Gregory of Gagik, Church of Abughamrents, Church of Apostles, Church of the Redeemer, Church of Tigran Honents, Cathedral of Ani, and Abul Mu'amran Mosque. The following day the Friends explored Erzurum's Seljuk and early Ottoman monuments including the Yakutiye Medrese, Lala Mustafa Paşa Mosque, the Citadel, Citadel Mosque, Clock Tower, the Great Mosque, Çifte Minareli Medrese, Hatuniye Tomb and Üç Kümbetler (the Three Tombs). Finally, the group made a trip to Tercan to visit the unique Seljuk tomb and Kervansaray Mama Hatun.

The second trip in late June was the annual day excursion to **Gordion**. As always Gordion Project Director and ARIT President **Professor G. Kenneth Sams** graciously hosted the Friends and guided them through the archaeology and history of the Phrygian capital with its monumental tumuli, the largest of which preserves the extraordinary royal burial excavated in 1957. Until recently believed to be that of King Midas, as a result of recent scientific analysis the tumulus is now considered to belong to an earlier period, perhaps to that of his father Gordios. We also had the opportunity to learn about the activities of the field projects from Professor Mary Voigt, and Dr. Brendan Burke. The Friends enjoyed a picnic lunch with members of the excavation team.

In March the Friends again organized an **informative show-and-tell session** modeled on the Antiques Road Show format during which six local experts of Turkish handcrafts (Abdülkadir Ersoy; Kamil, Yılmaz and Özcan İzmirlier; Fatma Tuna; and Dilek Güngen) examined items brought by the Friends and discussed various traditions of their manufacture. We learned much from their commentary on the items and thank them for contributing their time and insights. We are most grateful for the kind hospitality of the Canadian Ambassador Yves Brodeur and spouse, Sylvie Gauvin, for hosting the event at their residence. We also thank Suzanne Drisdelle and Perin Öztin for helping with the organization of the event. Ron Tickfer's guidance of the evening was splendid as always.

Thanks to the assistance of Vicdan Kittelson and Margo Squire, Honorary President of the Friends of ARIT-Ankara, a **new mattress set** was provided to replace deteriorated ones in the hostel. In addition, thanks to the donation of a **wireless modem** by Drs. Lisa Kealhofer (Santa Clara University) and Peter Grave (University of New England), supported by an AIA grant, the hostel was able to go wireless, a development that greatly facilitated on-line access for visiting scholars who previously had needed to share the hostel computer and its ADSL phone line.

The facilities of the ARIT library also received an upgrade thanks to the kind donation of funds by the Friends of ARIT to purchase a **digital projector**, which will enable us to accommodate the ever-increasing use of digital images by lecturers. It was immediately put to good use in April during the first lecture at ARIT sponsored by the Friends, at which **Dr. Ergün Lafli** (Dokuz Eylül University) presented "Paphlagonia: a

Forgotten Landscape in Northwestern Asia Minor - Report About the Field Surveys at Paphlagonian Hadrianapolis in 2005." His talk introduced us to the less known archaeological remains of this relatively unexplored region on the north-central Black Sea coast of Anatolia.

In May, **Margo Squire** kindly hosted the second Friends lecture of the spring at her Residence. **Dr. Hugh Elton** (Director, British Institute of Archaeology at Ankara), together with **Dr. James Newhard** (College of Charleston), discussed "Recent Archaeological Discoveries at and around Alahan, an Early Christian site in the Taurus Mountains of Southern Turkey," as part of the Göksu Archaeological Project directed by Dr. Elton. As the first systematic survey of the Göksu valley, the project examines settlement patterns and the economy of the uplands and lowlands between Mut (ancient Claudiopolis) and Karaman (ancient Laranda). The event was also Hugh's farewell lecture, as his term as the director of the BIAA had come to an end, and I was saddened to bid farewell to a close colleague who had warmly welcomed me to Ankara and had continued to be a constant source of guidance.

The final Friends lecture was part of our **Annual Members' Dinner at the U.S. Ambassador's Residence**. It was a great success once again, not least because of the hard work, dedication, and caring of the President of the Friends, Patricia Ülkü, without whom the transformation of the event, which she has helped organize from its earliest days, into an annual tradition would never have been possible. The Friends were able to support sixteen guest archaeologists, those from universities in Ankara who led F/ARIT trips as well as others from the US and Canada who were visiting Ankara before the start of their summer fieldwork. We all very much appreciated the presentation by **Dr. Timothy P. Harrison** (Department of Near and Middle Eastern Civilizations, University of Toronto) on "The Hittites and The Sea Peoples: Cultural Interaction on the Plain of Antioch in Southeastern Turkey," which introduced us to the discoveries of the new University of Toronto excavations at Tayinat (ancient Kunulua), later capital of the Neo-Hittite Kingdom of Patina/Unqi. Under his direction the Tayinat Archaeological Project has begun to trace the historical development of a territorial state formed after the collapse of the Hittite Empire, at the end of the Late Bronze Age, which is associated with the 'Land of Padasatini' and centered at the large mound of Tayinat in the Plain of Antioch.

We are also most grateful to our hosts Margo Squire and Ambassador Ross Wilson, for their kind hospitality. The dinner gave us a chance to thank the F/ARIT guides for all their support throughout the year and the supportive Steering Committee members. We had to bid a sad farewell to Committee member **Melissa Sagun**, to whom we presented a silver-plated pin with the ARIT carnation. Her invaluable insights, kindness, and cheerful spirit will always be cherished, and we all hope that she and her husband Jim will return to Ankara in the near future.

ARIT FELLOWS 2006-2007

ARIT - National Endowment for the Humanities Fellows:

Dr. Karen Leal, History and Middle Eastern Studies, Harvard University, *The Ottoman Empire and the Classical Tradition at the Turn of the Eighteenth Century*. Dr. Leal will examine 17th and 18th century cross-cultural currents and ties connecting Ottoman intellectuals (Muslim and Greek Orthodox) with their European counterparts, particularly in London and Paris, using Ottoman Turkish as well as Greek and European literary sources.

Dr. Victor Ostapchuk, Middle Eastern History, University of Toronto, *The Ottoman Timar System in the 'Age of Decline,' 1590-1650*. Dr. Ostapchuk will investigate archives relating to the timar system that provided a levy to man and supply the Ottoman cavalry. He will analyze the main types of documentation for the Ottoman timar and its functioning and discuss some of its social and institutional consequences.

Dr. Azade Seyhan, German and Comparative Literature, Bryn Mawr College, *Tales of Crossed Destinies: Turkish Novel Between Tradition and Modernity*. Dr. Seyhan will complete a critical introduction to modern Turkish literature that remains as yet unexplored. Her study will focus on the development of the modern Turkish novel and how it enables a new articulation of contemporary Turkish culture.

Dr. Huseyin Yılmaz, History and Middle Eastern Studies, Stanford University, *Envisioning Rulership in Ottoman Political Culture during the Age of Suleyman the Lawgiver*. Utilizing a range of Ottoman archival material, including political texts on rulership, official documents, literature, chronicles and religious tracts, Dr. Yılmaz will explore the concept of rulership that existed among the Ottoman ruling elite during the age of the powerful 16th century sultan, Süleymân the Lawgiver.

ARIT U.S. Fellows (sponsored by U.S. Department of State, Educational and Cultural Affairs administered by the Council of American Overseas Research Centers):

Dr. Deborah Carlson, Institute of Nautical Archaeology, Texas A&M University, *Rethinking 'The Problem of Classical Ionia: the Tektaş Burnu Shipwreck'*. Dr. Carlson will carry out a comprehensive synthesis of the archaeological and historical significance of Tektaş Burnu shipwreck, a small Greek merchant ship that sank in the third quarter of the 5th century B.C.E. with a cargo of wine and pine tar in transport amphoras and a complement of fine wares.

Dr. Owen Doonan, Archaeology, California State University, Northridge, *Colonization in the longue durée: Studies in the Development of a Colonial Landscape around Sinop, Turkey*.

Dr. Doonan will continue a systematic survey of the Sinop promontory, with intensive investigation of key sites, aiming to track the development and impact of the Milesian Greek colonial occupation. He will coordinate his team's work with surveys carried out by Hans Lohman (U. Bochum) in the hinterland of Miletus and investigations of other Milesian Pontic colonial occupations such as Berezan, under study by Sergey Solov'yev (Hermitage).

Dr. Christiane Gruber, Islamic Art, University of Indiana, *The Anonymous Mi'rajnama in the Süleymaniye Library (Aya Sofya 3441): a Prayer Manual of the Ilkhanid Period*. Dr. Gruber will complete a critical edition and translation of an unpublished Persian-language '*Book of the Prophet Muhammad's Ascension*,' examining comparative materials and relating the story of the prophet to the spread of Sunni devotional practices in the medieval period.

Mr. Ian Lockey, Classical Archaeology, New York University, *The Atrium House at Aphrodisias, Caria*. See under Kenan Erim Fellowship below.

Mr. Andrew Robarts, History, Georgetown University, *Ottoman and Russian Migration Management Policies in the Black Sea Region, 1768-1829*. Using a multidisciplinary approach, Mr. Robarts will examine two instances of large scale population movements in the Black Sea region prior to the Crimean War (1853-1856) to analyze migration management policies of the Ottoman and Russian empires.

Dr. Christopher Roosevelt, Archaeology, Boston University, *Archaeological Survey in Lydian Landscapes*. Dr. Roosevelt will carry out an archaeological survey to investigate the multipurpose use of central Lydian landscapes for settlement, burial, and resource exploitation from prehistoric to modern times. He will assess the changing palaeoenvironment and the history of lake formation, and their possible effects on local populations.

Mr. Jeremy Walton, Anthropology, University of Chicago, *Civic Virtue in a State of Constraint: Islam and Secularism among the Vakıflar of Contemporary Turkey*. Mr. Walton will focus on Turkey's vakıfs, or non-governmental organizations, that have increased in number and influence in the past fifteen years, to analyze the distinct perspectives on Turkish civil society they represent.

Samuel H. Kress Foundation Doctoral Fellows in the History of Art and Archaeology:

Ms. Elâ Kaçel, History of Architecture and Urbanism, Cornell University, *Intellectualism and Consumerism: Ideologies, Practices, and Criticisms of Postwar Modernism in Turkey and the United States*. Ms. Kaçel will carry out archival and ethnographic research to explore the patterns that made

up postwar architectural discourse in the context of the rise of modernism and consumer culture during the 1950s and 1960s in Turkey.

Ms. Serena Love, Archaeology, Stanford University, *Building Neolithic Communities Through Architecture: a Case Study from Çatalhöyük, Central Anatolia*. Ms. Love will analyze cultural sediments and mud-brick architecture of the Neolithic in central Turkey to access concepts of community and landscape they embody.

Istanbul Friends of ARIT Fellow:

Mr. Ahmed El-Shamsy, History and Middle Eastern Studies, Harvard University, *The Role of Legal Maxims in the Development of Islamic Law*. Utilizing the manuscript sources of the Sulimaniye Library, Mr. El-Shamsy will study the role of legal maxims – succinctly phrased general legal principles – in the formation of the four orthodox schools of Islamic law in the 9th to 11th centuries.

Joukowsky Family Foundation John Freely Fellowships:

Dr. Emine Fetvacı, History of Art and Architecture, Rice University, *Multiple Visions: Official and Unofficial Illustrated Ottoman Histories*. Dr. Fetvacı will consider the ways that text and image come together in Ottoman illustrated manuscripts to represent multiple points of view. Her study will focus on a group of illustrated *gazaname* (= ‘book of war’) manuscripts in conjunction with writings produced by the court historian at the end of the 15th century.

Mr. İbrahim Şahin, History, University of Chicago, *From Kemalpaşazade to Hoca Saddein: the Emergence of a New Ottoman History Writing in the Sixteenth Century*. Mr. Şahin will examine the works of a number of Ottoman writers of the 16th century who represent the political and cultural establishment in order to analyze the linguistic and thematic elements for evidence concerning the way history and current affairs were seen and recorded.

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

Mr. Ian Lockey, Classical Archaeology, New York University, *The Atrium House at Aphrodisias, Caria*. Mr. Lockey will complete the archaeological investigation of a Roman townhouse in the city of Aphrodisias and carry out a comparative analysis and discussion of the house architecture and sculptural decoration.

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

Yaron Ayalon, Princeton University
Kevin Boyd, Georgetown University
Brad Dennis, University of Utah

Kristin Dickinson, New York University
Matthew Erickson, University of Washington
Aaron Franklin, University of Washington
Garner Gollatz, Harvard University
Zoe Griffith, University of California, Berkeley
Joshua Hendrick, University of California, Santa Cruz
Marcia Hermanson, Loyola University
Tanaz Khambatta, American University
Emily Marshall, Princeton University
Michelle McCloskey, University of Texas, Austin
Tuğçe Menguç, Georgetown University
Dane Miller, Boston University
Leanna Sudhof, Yale University
Peter Valenti, New York University

Boğaziçi University Fellows (sponsored by the U.S. Department of State, Educational and Cultural Affairs):

Christina Heath, Princeton University
Susynne McElrone, New York University

ARIT National Security Language Initiative Scholars (sponsored by U.S. Department of State, Educational and Cultural Affairs administered by the Council of American Overseas Research Centers):

Beginning Turkish Fellows, Ankara:

Fedja Buric, University of Illinois
Gerard Doran, Northwestern University
Kristin Fabbe, Massachusetts Institute of Technology
Laura Gavinski, Haverford College
Melisa Gerecci, University of Texas, Austin
Laura Hernandez, DePaul University
Ivan Rasmussen, Princeton University
Emily Reba, New York University
Brenton Ruth, Nebraska Wesleyan University

Beginning Turkish Fellows, Istanbul:

Michael Burch, George Washington University
Kathryn Duckett, Hampshire College
Katherine Dunn, Georgetown University
Jill Luxenberg, Brown University
Yasmin Naghash, University of Michigan
Michael Prohaska, College of Wooster
Katherine Shields, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill
Priya Suriya, City College of New York
Jeremy Wacksman, College of William and Mary
Andrew Yarbrough, Colorado College

ECA Intermediate Language Fellows, Istanbul

Victoria Lundgren, Portland State University
Timothy Nolan-Erhard, University of Arizona
Amzie Pavlisin, Oberlin College
Meghan Rasmussen, Syracuse University

Jason Vivrette, University of California, Berkeley
Chase Winter, University of Washington
Mary Zeng, Princeton University

Turkish Dernek Fellows:

Dr. Yeşim Aksan and Dr. Dilek Kantar, English Language and Literature, Mersin University, *A Contrastive Cognitive View of Love Metaphors in English and in Turkish*. The researchers will study the structure of conventional love metaphors in Turkish and categorize them according to the conceptual models proposed for English love metaphors by Lakoff and Johnson and by Kövecses.

Özgü Çömezoğlu, Art History, Istanbul University, *Glass Manufacture in the Mediterranean Region during the Byzantine Period in the Light of Finds at the Church of St. Nicholas in Demre*. The researcher is preparing a thesis on the glass finds from the excavations of the St. Nicholas Church at Demre dating from the 6th through the 13th centuries.

Ms. Cemile Ekin Eremsoy, Psychology, Middle East Technical University, *Comparison of Parental and Familial Characteristics as Predictors of Conduct Problems for Children with and without Psychopathic Tendencies*. In an earlier stage of her thesis the researcher applied various tests recently developed to screen children for a disposition to conduct problems to a pilot group of Turkish school children between the ages of 8 and 11. The author will now study parental and familial characteristics to see if any connections can be established between these and a disposition to conduct problems.

Işıl R. Işıklıkaya, Archaeology, Istanbul University, *The Mosaics from Perge (Pamphylia)*. This research involves the documentation and analysis of the corpus of floor mosaics uncovered during the excavations at Perge.

Tuba Kancı, Politics, Sabancı University, *Women and Men of an Imagined Community: Gender Constructions of the Turkish Republic in Textbooks (1928-2000)*. Mass education is acknowledged as a major agent of the process of nation building and the formation of an accompanying gender regime. Through an analysis of public school textbooks from the early Republic through the last decade, this study will look at constructions of gender identity in 20th century Turkey and the changes and continuities in these constructions over time.

Ms. Elif Koparal, Archaeology, Middle East Technical University, *Urbanization in Northern Ionia: from the Early Iron Age until the Hellenistic Period*. This study will examine the premises behind our current reconstructions of how the Aegean coast became urbanized by the sixth century BC. This will involve a systematic survey of the specific environmental and topographic features into which Ionian urbanism situated itself. The geographic focus of the study will be the Çeşme peninsula and the region around Clazomenae.

Görkem Kökdemir, Classical Archaeology, Ankara University,

Detail in Augustan Period Ornamentation. This study will attempt a critical style analysis of architectural ornamentation of the Augustan period in Anatolia.

Ms. Ayça Tiryaki, Art History, Istanbul University, *Kisileçukuru Monastery: a Byzantine Monastery from the Twelfth Century in Antalya*. Ms. Tiryaki has been working for some years on a complete architectural survey of a previously unstudied and very well preserved 12th century Byzantine monastery located at a remote location in the Bey Mountains to the west of Antalya. This grant will help her finish the project.

Müjde Türkmen, Archaeology, Istanbul University, *Severan Period Architectural Ornament in Pamphylia and Cilicia*. This study will attempt to establish a typology of Severan period architectural ornament in the Pamphylia and Cilicia regions.

Ms. Özlem Vapur, Classical Archaeology, Ankara University, *The Ceramics of the Hypocaust Structure in Magnesia Ad Maeandrum*. This grant will support Ms. Vapur's study of eighty boxes of Roman period ceramics, mostly coarse ware, discovered in the excavations of the hypocaust structure, probably a large villa, at Magnesia ad Meandrum. The study hopes to answer questions relating to socio-economic conditions, to technological development, to taste and aesthetics, and to regional and cultural interactions.

Turkish Cultural Foundation Fellows:

Dr. Ayşegül Aykurt, Archaeology, Hacettepe University, *Middle Bronze Age Ceramics from Kocabaş Tepe*. This grant will allow the author to complete the work necessary for the publication of the Middle Bronze age ceramics uncovered during the excavation of the rural settlement of Kocabaş Tepe in the Meander valley.

Ms. Yasemin Beyazıt, History, Ankara University, *An Analysis of the Ottoman İlmiye as a Social Class in the 16th-17th Centuries*. Ms. Beyazıt proposes a detailed analysis of a selection of the *kadıasker ruznamçe* registers of the 16th and 17th centuries. These registers include biographical information about all appointees to the upper echelons of the *ilmiye*, to the positions of *kadı*, *müderriş*, and *müftü*. This information will be treated to statistical analysis to provide more comprehensive information than previously available about the structure and functioning of the *ilmiye* in this period, and about the characteristics of the *ilmiye* as a social class.

Ms. Zeynep Eres, Architectural Restoration, Istanbul Technical University, *Evaluating Early Republican Period Planned Rural Settlements as a Cultural Resource: the Rural Settlements Created by the General Inspectorship of Thrace from 1935-41*. Studies of early Republican planning efforts have concentrated on the urban landscape, and have largely neglected the large scale centrally-planned rural settlements set up particularly as a result of the Greek-Turkish population exchange in the mid to late 1920s, and again with the influx of Turkish population

from Rumania and Bulgaria in the 1930s. The latter, on a larger scale, largely retain their original characteristics today, and were particularly prevalent in Thrace. This study will look at the planning process itself, in the center, at the implementation in Thrace in the late thirties, and at how those settlements have survived to the present day.

Merih Erol, History, Boğaziçi University, *Cultural Identifications of the Greeks of the Ottoman Empire: a Discourse on Music in the 19th and Early 20th Centuries*. This research will consider the discourse on music within the Greek Orthodox community in the late 19th century Ottoman Empire as an indicator of the cultural nationalization of the millet. The study will look at the musical activities, such as concerts, soirees, music associations, etc., of the Greek communities of three major cosmopolitan cities of the Empire—Istanbul, Izmir and Salonica—and on the debates about ecclesiastic and folk music as they appeared in local Greek newspapers of the time.

Sevilay Kasap, Modern History, Marmara University, *Non-Muslims in the Ottoman Central Bureaucracy*. This study will be based on the personnel data to be found in the Ottoman Archives related to non-Muslims employed in the Ottoman Central Administration in the Tanzimat period. An initial set of some 3500 employment records from the *Sicill-i Ahval* registers will be supplemented by data from other sources to provide a comprehensive database that will allow the researcher to answer questions related specifically to social background of those employed, means of recruitment, and employment trends over time and over department, and more generally to the wider repercussions of this process on the Tanzimat and immediate post-Tanzimat era.

Yonca Kösebay Erkan, Architectural Restoration, Istanbul Technical University, *The Architecture that Developed in Association with Railroads in the late Ottoman Period and its Conservation*. Ms. Kösebay's thesis is on architectural projects related to the late Ottoman period construction of the Anatolian railway, and on the Istanbul–Izmit, Izmir–Aydın, and Mersin–Adana lines. Her focus is not on the stations, but on the other buildings, mostly industrial architecture, surrounding these projects. This grant will support the first stage of her project, which seeks to document the complete corpus of architecture built to support the railway along the Istanbul–Izmit line. Much of what still exists has never been properly recorded, and all of it is threatened by the expansion of the system that will accompany the Marmaray project.

Fatih Yeşil, History, Hacettepe University, *Ottoman Military Transformation Between 1793 and 1826 and its Effects on the Socio-Economy and on State Structure*. Mr. Yeşil will study the transformation of the Ottoman army in the period from 1793 until the abolition of the Janissaries in 1826. It will attempt to bring together a study both of the mindset behind the reforms, looking at the reforming literature of the time, and at their results at the practical, day to day level, looking at official correspondence, reports from the field, and chronicles.

Andrew W. Mellon Central and East European Fellows:

Dr. Attila Buhály, History, College of Nyíregyháza, Hungary, *Urartian Rock Inscriptions in Eastern Turkey*. Dr. Buhály will travel to Turkey to examine the Urartian epigraphic material in situ and in museums and to document the inscriptions for further study and reference in Hungary.

Dr. Géza Dávid, (reinvitation award), Turkish Studies, Loránd Eötvös University, *The Population of Ottoman Hungary in the 16th Century (Comparisons with the Ottoman Empire in the 15th and 16th Century)*. Dr. David will make use of the Ottoman archive to advance his study of the population of 16th century Hungary to include the broader region of Rumeli and as yet unstudied parts of Anatolia. He will select important and characteristic areas, considering minority populations, conversion, and changes in ethnic composition in the chosen districts, including rural areas.

Dr. Rossitsa Gradeva, (reinvitation award), Institute of Balkan Studies, American University in Bulgaria, *Religion and Politics in the Ottoman Empire: Ottoman Policy to Non-Muslims' Cult Buildings, from the End of the 17th- to the Beginning of the 18th Century*. Dr. Gradeva wishes to examine archival sources relating to the study of the Ottoman policy with regard to non-Muslim subjects, specifically during the war with the Holy League (1683-1699). She will consider the Ottoman policy as a result of legal theory, and political and economic expedience.

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:

Dr. Zeynep Aktüre, Department of Architecture, Izmir Institute of Technology, *Roman Period Transformations in Ancient Theaters in Modern Greece*. Dr. Aktüre will study ancient theaters, using the Blegen Library at the ASCSA in Athens and making site visits in Greece.

Ms. Buket Coşkuner, Art History Department, Hacettepe University, *Scenes of Nativity and Crucifixion of Christ in the Cappadocia Region*. Ms. Coşkuner will carry out comparative research using the Gennadius Library of the ASCSA.

Dr. Kaan İren, Archaeology Department, Muğla University, *The Archaic Necropolis of Gryneion*. While in Greece for three months, Dr. İren plans to prepare for publication his study of the ceramics of the Gryneion necropolis.

Machteld J. Mellink Fellowship for Advanced Research in Archaeology:

Dr. Bahattin Çelik, Archaeology, Harran University, *The Pre-Pottery Neolithic Period in Southeast Anatolia in the Light of Studies on the Settlements at Yenimahalle, Karahantepe, Se-*

fer Tepe and Hamzantepe in Urfa. Dr. Çelik will spend six months in Germany working at the Freie University of Berlin with Professor Halmut Kühne, preparing for publication his doctoral thesis on unpublished neolithic sites near Urfa.

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

Dr. Sedef Çokay-Kepece, Archeology, Istanbul University, *The Perge West Necropolis Grave Finds.* Dr. Çokay will complete her studies on the entire corpus of ceramic, stone, glass, and other small objects, the in-situ grave finds from the west necropolis at Perge, working in England at the Oxford-Beazley Archives and the Ashmolean Museum, and at the American School of Classical Studies in Athens (ASCSA).

Mr. Baki Demirtaş, Archaeology, Ankara University, *Technical and Workmanship Characteristics of the Temple of Ar-*

temis in Magnesia. Mr. Demirtaş is nearing completion of his doctoral research on architectural and masonry techniques at the Temple of Artemis. He will use this grant to complete regional and chronological comparisons in the Aegean region while in Greece at the ASCSA in Athens, and traveling to sites.

Ms. Yasemin Yılmaz, Archaeology, Istanbul University, *Burial Practices in Pre-Pottery and Pottery Neolithic Anatolia: the Çayönü Example.* Ms. Yılmaz will use archaeo-anthropological methods to study the complete burial finds in the Building of Skulls at Çayönü. Ms. Yılmaz will spend two months in Bordeaux, where she will work with Henri Duday, a pioneer in the methodology she is using. She will stay three months in Lyons working with Françoise Le Mort, who has also worked on Çayönü burials, and one month in Paris working with Matthieu Lebon, (physical analysis of bones) and Fany Bouquentin (neolithic burials in Israel).

REPORTS ON ARIT FELLOWSHIPS

Suzan Yalman, History of Art and Architecture, Harvard University, ARIT Kress Fellow, 2005-2006, *A Civilizing Mission? Religion, Urbanism and Identity in the Architectural Patronage of Sultan Alaeddin Keykubad (r. 1220–37)*

My project examines architectural patronage under the Anatolian Seljuk sultan, Alaeddin Keykubad (r.1220-37), and explores his choices and commissions through the lens of three major themes: 1) the role of religion, 2) urban planning, and 3) identity.

The first theme on religion addresses a key issue in Seljuk history. This was the first time Islamic institutions were established in predominantly Christian Anatolia. While it appears that the religious environment did seem to influence Keykubad's decisions, I am still trying to clarify whether or not sectarian concerns contributed to the appearance of design features during this period.

The second theme on city planning focuses on Keykubad's secular works, which I believe were crucial in urbanizing Anatolia. For, even in his continuation of peripatetic Turkic habits, Keykubad cultivated his urban centers, as he traveled ceremoniously among his collection of cities. The stylistic continuity throughout his urban and rural palaces, as well as his network of caravanserais, further enhanced the link between the urban centers.

The third theme regarding Keykubad's patronage, identity, addresses the multiculturalism of Anatolian society.

Signatures of Arab, Armenian, Greek, or Persian artists reveal the diverse population of the Seljuk realm. In my work, I address Keykubad's reception of and response to the local population by examining his architectural projects and their inscriptional programs.

Along with the evidence offered by the buildings (Keykubad's commissions) themselves, there are four other different types of written evidence that I am drawing upon in my research: epigraphy, official documents, histories, and literary sources. In addition to the use of these historical sources, the thematic approach to Keykubad's patronage provides a unique perspective in a field still dominated by documentary and taxonomic studies.

The ARIT/Kress funding gave me the opportunity to establish the groundwork of my dissertation. During the fellowship period (Sept. 2005 – May 2006), I traveled to various parts of Anatolia, particularly in the central, eastern and southern regions, in order to document Keykubad's extant architectural commissions. In addition, I visited many questionable sites associated with him such as the ubiquitous "Alaeddin mosque" in Anatolian towns. Besides these specific buildings, I also examined other sites from the Seljuk period.

For comparative purposes, I visited places that maintained distinct identities (Armenian, Georgian and Greek) in the medieval era such as Ani, Artvin and Cappadocia. When traveling to different sites, I noted inscriptions, which provide crucial patronage information and therefore comprise

a pivotal part of my database. I visited local libraries and museums, looking for possible sources. Most importantly, I familiarized myself with the General Waqf Ministry (Vakıflar Genel Müdürlüğü) archive in Ankara, the best source for Seljuk records with its significant collection of endowment deeds for pious foundations (waqfiyyas) from the period. Traversing the caravan-routes and becoming acquainted with the Anatolian terrain so familiar to medieval travelers was yet another indispensable part of my fieldwork experience.

In addition to dissertation travel in Anatolia, the ARIT/Kress fellowship also supported research in Istanbul, where access to major libraries, archives, museums and universities was essential for my work. Along with epigraphy and official documents mentioned above, a crucial part of my dissertation research is based on written works housed in Istanbul libraries. Advice literature for kings and histories, such as the works of Ravandi, Ibn Bibi and Aqsarayi, offer critical information about the Anatolian Seljuks. In addition to these, the works of Arab, Byzantine and Crusader chroniclers, as well as hagiographies of thirteenth century Anatolian figures like Jalal al-Din Rumi (1207-73), founder of the Mawlawi order of Sufi dervishes, are also vital to understanding the political and spiritual landscape of 13th century Anatolia.

My research as an ARIT/Kress fellow helped solidify several points regarding my dissertation. The first one concerns the idea of a civilizing mission behind Keykubad's architectural commissions, which, as a concept, was still in its early stages when I applied for the ARIT/Kress fellowship. At that time, I demonstrated that Keykubad was following the advice of his favorite reading, the *Siyar al-Muluk* ("Rules for Kings") written by the Great Seljuk vizier, Nizam al-Mulk (c.1018–92). Since then, I have found other examples of advice literature, dedicated to Keykubad himself, that promote rulers to engage in civilizing projects. These references are particularly meaningful in view of Keykubad's urban development program.

Two other points that took shape during my research involve hodology. The paucity of publications and the taxonomic nature of Seljuk scholarship have convinced me to dedicate one of my chapters to the historiography of the field. In addition, I will address the significance of Keykubad's architectural patronage not only for Seljuk Anatolia, but also for Islamic art scholarship in general. In Islamic art and architecture surveys, the Great Seljuks and their successors are often associated with several developments that influenced later Islamic architecture, including the popularization of caravanserais, funerary buildings, and

madrasas (theological schools) and khanqahs (Sufi hospices). Yasser Tabbaa considers the period as one of "transformation," a concept that builds on Oleg Grabar's renowned work, *The Formation of Islamic Art*. When viewed within this framework, the patronage of Keykubad, the Anatolian Seljuk ruler for whom we have considerable textual information, becomes even more remarkable.

Dr. Mirena Slavova, Classics, St. Kliment Ohridski University, Sofia, Bulgaria, ARIT Mellon Fellow, 2005-2006, *Thracian Names and the Greek Epigraphic Evidence in East Thrace and Asia Minor*

The Thracians, who inhabited the Balkan Peninsula and northwestern Asia Minor during the whole of Antiquity, took an active role in the military and political life of the ancient Greeks. They had their own kings and aristocracy, represented by rich tombs with golden artifacts. Since they did not have their own alphabet, however, their language was rendered through the graphemic resources of Greek and Latin, writing systems which could not always appropriately represent the specific Thracian phonemes. Consequentially, the sources most directly related to the Thracian language are the Greek and Latin inscriptions that contain Thracian names.

It is significant, however, that the only complete compendium of the Thracian *Sprachreste*, D. Detschev's *Die thrakischen Sprachreste. Schriften der Balkankommission (1957)*, does not contain much epigraphic material from Asia Minor. The concentration of contemporary investigation within Bulgaria and Greece, along with a subsequent omission of research in East Thrace – specifically the territories around the Straits and Asia Minor now in Turkey – has thus led to one of the most important current problems in the field of the Thracian language studies so far.

My project had three main goals. First, I intended to enlarge the present-day corpus of Thracian names through excerpting the Greek epigraphic monuments from both East Thrace and Asia Minor within the contemporary territory of Turkey. Second, within that specific region I would examine the Greek transliteration of Thracian names attested in Greek inscriptions. Finally, I would undertake a comparison of the new "Turkish" data with the available Thracian linguistic evidence from Bulgaria. In order to fulfill these objectives, I took advantage of the rich libraries both of ARIT (Kenneth Snipes Byzantine collection in Byzantine Studies) and of the other Institutes in Istanbul.

Relating to the first task, I was able to add new and updated epigraphic evidence from numerous sites in East Thrace, including Byzance, Perinthos, Aspendos (Pamphylia), Kâkdede (ancient Apollonia and Neapolis), Sebastopolis (Caria), Pergamon, and Apollonis (near Pergamon). In this regard, my visits to Istanbul Archeological Museum and especially to its exposition about the relationships between Thrace and Bithynia in antiquity were of great use to me.

The study of the Greek transliteration of Thracian names attested in Greek inscriptions on Turkey's contemporary territory points out two interesting phenomena. First of all, I was able to confirm that Thracian names of East Thrace and Asia Minor are of the same type as those known from the inscriptions from Bulgaria and Greece. Second, and perhaps more interestingly, the names were written more correctly than those in the inner Thracian territories, a fact likely due to the more successful Hellenization of this area, especially on the coast of Propontis.

After three months of fruitful research spent at ARIT in Istanbul, I was able to establish some evidence-based correspondence between Greek letters and Thracian phonemes. This development in turn has helped to throw light on the question of which Thracian phoneme was hidden behind the Greek letter in Thracian names and vice versa – which and how many Greek letters were used to render each Thracian sound. Over the next year I intend to publish the results of my study, which treats the problems of the use of I-digraphs in the writing of Thracian names, and I will gratefully acknowledge the support of ARIT and the Andrew W. Mellon Foundation.

Dr. Emine Fetvaci, History of Art and Architecture, Rice University, ARIT Joukowsky Family Foundation John Freely Fellow 2006, *Multiple Visions: Official and Unofficial Illustrated Ottoman Histories*

During the entire summer of 2006, with the aid of a generous ARIT award from the Joukowsky Family Foundation in honor of John Freely, I visited Istanbul for the purpose of examining Ottoman illustrated manuscripts and investigating how text and image within them come to present multiple points of view. My intention was to study a group of illustrated *gazânâme* (lit. “book of war”) manuscripts—unofficial military histories of the 1580s—in juxtaposition to the products of the office of the *şehnâmeçi* (court historian) from 1575-1600.

One of my goals for the summer was to compare the aesthetic properties of a number of *gazânâme* manuscripts with the court sponsored *şehnâmes*. I was able to examine many of these manuscripts in detail, and had the opportunity to lay them side-by-side to compare their paintings, calligraphy, illumination, and overall visual qualities. At the end of my summer, I can say with much more confidence that the uniform aesthetics of the *şehnâme* mirror the official voice of the court historian.

My time was spent in the Topkapı Palace Library and Archives, Bayezid Library, and the Prime Ministry Archives. Unfortunately the Rare Book Library of the Istanbul University, where I had intended to consult some key manuscripts, was closed – in spite of their announcement that they would be reopening in June 2006. I hope to travel to Istanbul again next summer, by which time the University Library will hopefully be open. I also examined a few manuscripts in the Bayezid Library, and in the Prime Ministry and Topkapı Palace Archives I was able to find numerous documents relating to the official court historian Lokman. The analysis of these documents will go a long way towards illuminating the nature of Lokman's post.

My research was dedicated to obtaining as much information and documentation as I could. I procured digital images of a number of the manuscripts, and photocopies of some of the archival documents, so that I can continue to refer to them as I work on my project. I have found some very rich materials that now await evaluation and analysis.

I would like to thank ARIT and the Joukowsky Family Foundation for their generous support of my research. I have returned from my summer with increased enthusiasm for my project, and am eager to continue working on it.

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