LETTER FROM THE PRESIDENT

At the annual ARIT meeting in early January, the hard-working Committee on Fellowships reviewed a record 87 applications; the figure speaks well and strongly for the level of North American-based scholarly interest in Turkey. Awards were offered to 18 individuals, whose research topics range from an analysis of Early Bronze Age human remains to an examination of the social effects of organ transplantation in modern-day Turkey. In between comes a good assortment of investigations in archaeology, Ottoman studies, and Islam. The funding of these worthy projects would not be possible without the generosity of several sources both public and private. The Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs (ECA) within the Department of State is ARIT’s principal benefactor for these fellowships, followed by the National Endowment for the Humanities (NEH). From the private sector, ARIT receives generous support for fellowships from the Samuel H. Kress Foundation, the Joukowsky Family Foundation, the Friends of ARIT-Istanbul, and the Turkish-American Friendship Society. Beyond the North American fellowship program, the Andrew W. Mellon Foundation generously supports the East European Scholars Exchange; the Istanbul Friends are the mainstays of the Dernek fellowship program in Turkey; an anonymous donor makes possible the George and Ilse Hanfmann Fellowships for young scholars based in Turkey to study abroad. Through the generosity of the Department of State, the Aegean Fellows Exchange allows Greek and Turkish scholars to carry out research in Turkey and Greece respectively. Funding from the Department of Education permits ARIT to send students of advanced Turkish to Boğaziçi University for summer study, while the USED also provides generous operational support for the maintaining of ARIT’s programs.

Also instrumental for ARIT’s well being is the Council of American Overseas Research Centers (CAORC) and its Executive Director, Dr. Mary Ellen Lane. We apply for ECA support through CAORC, and CAORC is our window on Washington, looking out for our best interests and those of other member ORCs. Just a few days before this writing, I had the pleasure of attending a day-long workshop in Washington, where the presenters were recent fellows of CAORC and its affiliate ORCs, reporting on their research as fellowship holders. The interdisciplinary theme, arrived at by looking for common threads in research topics, was borderlands, from ancient times down to the present day, from the Mediterranean to Bangladesh. I am happy to say that, of the seven invited presenters, three were former ARIT Fellows. Dr. Isa Blumi (1999) examined illicit trade and the emergence of Albania and Yemen. Dr. George Gavrilis (2000) reviewed the history of the 19th-century Ottoman-Greek northern boundary. Dr. Christine Philliou (2000) discussed the political nature of Samos in Ottoman times. We are hopeful that the meeting will be but the first in a series that highlights the important work of fellowship holders within the CAORC family.

With all best wishes for the summer.

G. Kenneth Sams
The fall and winter months brought a mixture of good and bad news. We were all shocked by the bombings last November. We felt each one of them at the Institute, enough in one case to send people rushing out into the street thinking that it was another earthquake, even though the closest bomb went off about seven kilometers away. Fortunately no one staying at the Institute was directly affected, but all of us in Istanbul were deeply shaken by the tragedy.

One of the direct effects of the bombing was the imposition of another U.S. travel advisory for Turkey, the second in as many years. At least three scholars had to cancel planned winter research trips as a result of the advisory, and the impact on summer research plans would have been immense if it had not been lifted in the early spring.

A bombshell of another nature went off in October with the initially unnoticed passing of a law changing the process of application by foreigners for permission to do research in Turkey. It was not until late November that we became aware of the changes in the law, and since then we have been monitoring the situation to see what the their effect will be in practice. Unfortunately, even now, in mid-Spring, the situation has not become totally clear. The Foreign Ministry is expected to make an announcement on this subject sometime in the near future.

One fact that is clear is that the new law will not change the application process for archaeological excavations and surveys; those applications will continue to go through the Turkish Embassies abroad and proceed along the same stages. The change is in the application process for individuals wishing to do research in museums, libraries, and other such institutions. Here there are dramatic modifications: the individual will no longer have to apply from abroad through the Turkish embassy, but will instead apply directly to the institution(s) at which they wish to work, or to the provincial authority to which that institution is tied. Those applying will not need a research visa; rather they will be able to enter the country on a tourist visa and make this application from within the country. So long as they are not staying longer than the period allowed by that tourist visa, they will not need to get a residence permit.

These are changes which should dramatically simplify the research process in many cases, opening up the possibility of doing research on much shorter notice than was necessary before. Already this winter and spring some scholars have been given permission to work by certain libraries within 24 hours of application. However, other institutions have been hesitant to change their rules, preferring to wait for the proclamation of new procedural guidelines. Scholars wishing to start work in the near future should not hesitate to consult ARIT offices for an update on the situation where they wish to work.

In other news, I am happy to report that work on the American Overseas Digital Library continues apace, and that a link has been added through ARIT to the collection of the American Board here in Istanbul. This is a collection of over a thousand volumes that will be of special interest to those working on the 19th and early 20th century missionary presence in Anatolia and the Middle East. The collection is located at the American Board offices in Istanbul which now has a beautiful library room.

During the fall and winter there were lectures on a variety of timely subjects at the Institute:

Professor Michael Greenhalgh (Australian National University), “Classical Antiquities and their Re-use in Medieval Islam”

Professor Gül Pulhan (Bilgi University), “Mesopotamia Plundered: Museums and Archaeological Sites in Iraq after the War”

Professor Günhan Danışman (Boğaziçi University and İsmail Üstün, Mimar Sinan University), “Contentious Politics and the Arnavutköy Citizens’ Initiative”

Professor Alison B. Snyder (University of Oregon), “New Fields of Vision: Architectural Transitions Seen in Central Anatolian Settlements”

Professor Arzu Öztürkmen (Boğaziçi University), “From Tripolis to Tirebolu: a Multi-sited Historical Ethnography of a Black Sea Town”

Our library continues to grow through generous donations and judicious purchases. In the last six months the collection has added 161 monographs and 36 serial titles. I am extremely grateful to the following individuals and institutions for their donations to the library over this period: Linda Darling, Suraiya Faroqui, Rossitsa Gradeva, Jane Hathaway, Şeref Hazinedar, Tufan Karasu, Heath Lowry, Bruce McGowan, Nancy Micklewright, and Sandor Papp, as well as to Thomas Goodrich for a large collection of offprints and xeroxies, and to the Turkish Studies Institute, the Swedish Research Institute in Istanbul, and the Istanbul Municipality. Special mention must be made of the donation by Elsa Gibson of 219 volumes (not including miscellaneous journals and offprints) with a focus on Anatolian epigraphy and regional history. Part of the donation will remain in Istanbul, while books on ancient Anatolia and epigraphy will be placed in the Toni Cross Library at Ankara ARIT.
The support of the Friends of ARIT has played a vital role in the success of the Institute’s activities in Istanbul for exactly twenty years now. Twenty years is a long time, and on the occasion of this anniversary it is appropriate to express once again the appreciation that the Institute has for all of the contributions, financially and morally, which the Friends have made over these many years.

Indeed, the Friends have become such a basic and integral branch of the Institute that it is difficult to imagine what life at ARIT was like without it or how it could continue without its support. Countless dozens of scholars, mostly Turkish, both here in Turkey and at North American universities, have received support for their doctoral and post-doctoral research through the Friends’ fund-raising efforts. In ways both large and small, from major new equipment to building refurbishment, from new kitchen utensils to new additions to the junk reading library, the donations of the Friends have improved immeasurably the quality of life at the Institute. In other less tangible but equally important ways, often as a result of the friendships made on trips or at receptions after lectures, the Friends have made invaluable contributions to the efforts of the Institute and its associated scholars. In doing so, the Friends have made more broadly recognized the importance of these scholars’ work and have helped to find other sources of support for their research.

All of the Friends’ activities are organized by a Steering Committee with the help of an assistant in the ARIT office, for much of this long period our own Semrin Korkmaz. Over the past twenty-year period, far too many people have served on this committee to cite each of them individually. They have all given their valuable time and energies to plan these activities, to publicize them to all the members, and to encourage participation. ARIT is indebted to all of them for their support. The majority of the eleven members of the present committee have been with us for more than five years, including Ayşe Ataman, Beate Becher, Caroline Finkel, Aylin McCarthy, Lucienne Thys-Şenocak and Neslihan Tombul. Our newcomers (by comparison, anyway) are Nedret Butler, Walter Douglas, Elsie Vance, Zeynep Uluer and İnci Yalman. Without their commitment and dedication, none of the Friends activities would have been possible. Some their more notable programs over the past six months are described briefly below.

Repeating a much-praised tour that premiered last year, Professor Ethem Eldem led an in-depth exploration of the graveyard and complex surrounding the Türbe of Şeyh Yaḥya Efendi in Çırağan, Beşiktaş. Nestled in the hill above the Çırağan Palace, this picturesque Sufi complex contains one of the older and more venerable graveyards in the city. Professor Eldem, who is completing an inventory of all the gravestones there, showed the group around every corner, answering questions about who was buried there and why, styles of gravestone, decorative elements, the language and literature of the inscriptions, and Ottoman mortuary practices in general. From there he took us to the small Bektashi graveyard on the top of the hill above Boğaziçi University, where other questions – about preservation, symbols and construction, contestation and appropriation of identity – came to the fore.

On a long, lovely spring weekend, the Friends set off for the island of Mitylene (modern Midilli). It turned out to be quite a long way, involving travel to and from Bandırma on the fast ferry, by bus from there to and from Ayvalık, and crossing over to and from Mitylene again by ferry. The travelers spent a night in the main port, Mitylene, and another night at the Olive Press Hotel in the island’s most scenic and well-preserved town, Molyvos. In a day and a half they crossed much of the large island, visiting the mountain villages of Agiasos, Eresos, and the picturesque fishing village of Sigri.

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Later in the spring, the indomitable John Freely gave a repeat of his “Floating through Istanbul” trip, providing a group of around fifty Friends with a new perspective on the city through a running commentary from the comfortable deck of a small boat cruising slowly around the Golden Horn. The boat first stopped at Zindan Kapı, to see the Türbe of Cafer Baba, then at Aya Kapi, where the major monument to be seen was the Gül Camii, and then finally at Fener, from whence the group walked all the way to Ayvansaray, passing along the way the Churches of Mary of the Mongols, Panaghia Balinou and Demetrius Kanabu. Late in the afternoon the group stopped briefly at Leander’s tower, now restored (?) and opened as a tea house/restaurant. It being a lovely Sunday afternoon in spring, there were far too many other Istanbullus clambering around the tower to savor the unique view in the way that it truly deserved. A rapid escape was called for, and perhaps another visit on some later tour.

The most important fund-raising activity of the year, the Friends’ Annual Dinner, was held this year at the Conrad Hilton. Around 140 guests enjoyed a fine dinner, an auction and lottery, FARIT’s own patented trivia quiz, and live music performed by Soul Stuff. There was something for everyone, both for the dancers and the talkers, the food and atmosphere were excellent, and the crowd was exuberantly supportive. More than $5,000 was raised for the FARIT scholarship fund for Turkish scholars at North American universities.

**ANKARA BRANCH NEWS**

Reports of successful research are always gratifying to receive and it is even more satisfying to learn that there will continue to be more opportunities for such reports thanks to the support of fellowships, namely the Aegean Fellowships and the George and Ilse Hanfmann Fellowships. From July through December, one of the Hanfmann fellows of 2003-2004 completed their research and two more began their projects. Mr. İbrahim Çeşmeli reported completing a very successful research campaign from July through November on Medieval Mosques of Central Asia in Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan, and Kirghizstan as well as at each country’s archaeological institute in Samarkand, Alma Ata, and Bishkek, respectively. He documented monuments at over twenty sites in these countries and hopes to continue his work in a joint project with the Samarkand Archaeological Institute. In October, the Hanfmann fellow, Mr. Yiğit Hayati Erbil, began five months of research on Hittite water cults in Anatolia at the Oriental Institute at Chicago University where he has benefited significantly from the Institute’s resources and assistance.

Also in October, Hanfmann fellow, Dr. Lale Özgenel, began four months of research at the American Academy in Rome on ‘privacy’ in the Roman house. I am thrilled to report that she was warmly welcomed by the director of the Academy, Lester K. Little, and his wife, Lella Gandini, and greatly appreciated their guidance as well as that of Archer Martin, Pina Pasquantonio, Marina Lella and all the librarians of the Academy. She reported fruitful discussions and activities with Academy residents and fellows and was especially grateful to the Academy for assisting her in getting access to all 55 of the houses that she had planned to study at Pompeii, quite a feat considering that 45 of them were closed to the public.

The Aegean Fellows of 2003 completed their research in Greece, mainly during the months of July and August. Dr. Ayşe Nükhet Aydyke reported consulting a significant number of documents related to her study of Crete during the process of Greek Independence (1821-1829). She also had a successful collaboration in her research with Prof. Dr. Evangelia Balta of the National Hellenic Foundation of Scientific Research. Dr. Ayşe Aydin was able to document the single-staircase ambos of five early Christian Churches in Thessaloniki, and Dr. Ahmet Yürür reported completing his final surveys of Bektashi sanctuaries in Thessaly. The Aegean Fellows from Turkey have always benefited greatly from the cooperation and support of the American School of Classical Studies at Athens (ASCSA). This was once again apparent in the report of our last Aegean Fellow of 2003, Dr. Remzi Yağcı, whose successful completion of his research on the ceramics from ancient Soli-Pompeipopolis was due in large part to the kind assistance of Bob Bridges of the ASCS. Remzi arrived at Athens with documentation of significant new finds from the latest excavations at Soli and was particularly grateful to N. Bookidis, A. Corso, S. Rotroff, and A. Stewart for discussing the material with him.

Thanks to the support of the previous Counselor for Public Affairs of the US Embassy, Francis Ward, and the present Counselor, James R. Moore, we received another $10,000 for the Aegean Scholars Exchange Program ensuring its survival for another year. The fellowships for the 2004 year were advertised in bilingual flyers to humanities and social sciences departments of universities throughout Turkey. The 15 applications included subjects in the fields of archaeology, art history, ethnography, history, political science, and theater studies, and were evenly divided be-
between doctoral and post-doctoral applicants. The five jurors (Prof. Dr. Suna Güven and Dr. Geoffrey Summers of Middle East Technical University, Dr. Hasan Ünal of Bilkent University, the Cultural Affairs Officer of the US Embassy, Damaris Kirchhofer, and myself) that convened on December 9 selected four projects.

The second general meeting of the Ankara Branch of the Dernek (Türk-Amerikan İli Araştırmalar Derneği) was held on November 11, 2003. This meeting is required of the Dernek branch every two years by the Turkish authorities. In order to guarantee the necessary quorum for the meeting, nineteen new members were enrolled in the branch, bringing the total number of members to thirty-three. We appreciate the support of all the founding and new members of the Dernek branch. Thanks to the excellent stewardship of its President, Dr. İhsan Çetin, the meeting was successfully conducted in the presence of a representative of the Turkish government, and the Dernek branch was given another two-year lease on life until the next general meeting. The newly elected board of directors consists of a new President, Dr. Yapak Erana (librarian of the British Institute of Archaeology at Ankara), and Dr. Yaşar Ersoy and Professor Marie-Henriette Gates (Bilkent University), Prof. Dr. Suna Güven (Middle East Technical University), and myself. We are grateful for all the invaluable guidance and support of İhsan during his two years as President of the Dernek branch and that he will continue to remain a member of its board.

The hostel continued to receive a steady flow of guests, averaging about five per month. The Toni M. Cross Library remains the most popular facility of the branch. Over 400 users of the library are recorded from July through December. Thanks to the support of the Counselor for Public Affairs, James R. Moore, the library received a $1581 grant from the US Embassy to acquire books, mainly American dissertations, which are difficult to find in Turkey. Our faster cable-internet system has enabled us to order and download a considerable number of these dissertations in digital format, which will be accessible from a computer terminal in the library.

The library has recently received a large donation of books that belonged to the late Professor Lionel D. Bier, a close friend and mentor of mine through my work at NYU’s excavations at the ancient site of Aphrodisias in Turkey. Lonny passed away on March 4, 2004. He touched the lives of many and will be sorely missed. He dedicated many years of his life to archaeology in Turkey and wished to donate a large portion of his library (over 300 books) to the ARIT branches in Turkey. He knew how valuable the ARIT libraries are for students and scholars in Turkey and wanted his donation to benefit them. His legacy will continue for many more generations thanks to his generous gift.

Finally, we thank those who, from July through December, have once again ensured through their donations of books, offprints and journals that the Toni M. Cross library remains a vital resource for scholarship in Turkey: Archaeological Institute of America, Hatçe Baltacoğlu, Nusret Çam, Department of Classical Archaeology and Ancient History of Stockholm University, Gül E. Durna, N. Özlem Eser, Charles Gates, German Archaeological Institute, Elsa Gibson, Mark Goodman, Kutalmış Görkay, Robert C. Herrickson, Journal of Near Eastern Studies, Archer Martin, Machteld Mellink, Krassimir Nikov, Erhan Öztepe, Mark Pinson, Christopher H. Roosevelt, Mitchell Rothman, Kenneth Sams, Yavuz Tatış, Elif Tül Tulunay, Türk Eskiçağ Bilimleri Enstitüsü, and Grayzna Zajac.

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**PLEASE NOTE**

**TO SHIP BOOK DONATIONS TO THE ARIT LIBRARY IN ISTANBUL OR ANKARA, PLEASE CONTACT THE CENTER DIRECTOR OR ARIT US OFFICE FOR SHIPPING INSTRUCTIONS.**
The Friends of ARIT-Ankara continue to be an invaluable support of the activities of ARIT. Without the generous contributions of the Friends, the ability of ARIT’s Ankara Branch to facilitate research in Turkey would be considerably curtailed. ARIT is extremely appreciative of the dedication of the Steering Committee members of the Friends (Jennifer Barbarie, Valerie Begley, Christine Deutsch, Pamela Dunham, Patricia Edelman, Shirley Epir, Charles Gates, Melissa Kunstadter, Ken Moffat, Perin Öztin, Melissa Sagun, Ron Tickfer, and Patricia Ülkü) who, over the period from July through December, volunteered their time and energy to organize five trips, a winter lecture, and the second annual Open House. We are grateful to our new Honorary President, Patricia Edelman, who has been a strong supporter of our activities since she took on the position in September. We will dearly miss Valerie Begley, who graciously spent one day a week in the office to help with FARIT activities until December when she and her family moved to their new post in Washington, D.C.

The series of trips of the Friends began on August 2nd with a two-day joint Istanbul and Ankara Friends tour of Gordion, Midas City and the Phrygian Highlands, which was led by Professor Ken Sams (Project Director of the Gordion Excavations and the President of ARIT). Despite arriving near the end of the season at Gordion on a day when they had two other groups visiting, we were treated to an excellent tour of the site and museum. We were also able to visit the tomb chamber of the great tumulus, where Richard Liebhart enlightened us about its history and conservation. We also appreciated that the scaffolding around the monumental city gate of Gordion was left standing an extra few days especially for us so that we could learn from conservator, Mark Goodman, how the gate was being conserved. Ken led us on an extraordinary journey the next day from Afyon to areas off the beaten path to visit the monumental stone-cut monuments of Midas City and other sites in the Phrygian Highlands. As we marveled at the remains of the reliefs in a seemingly undiscovered and undeveloped land we came across the unfortunate evidence that the monuments had not escaped the ravages of illicit diggers and treasure hunters who continue to threaten these remarkable artifacts. We ended the trip with a visit to a fascinating religious complex, the dervish tekke of Seyit Battal Gazi.

Dr. Geoffrey Summers of Middle East Technical University led 17 Friends on an unforgettable trip to Van on August 29-September 1. The Friends visited the Van Citadel and museum, Çavuştepe and Hoşap, as well as Akdamar Island and Gevaş Cemetery, Ishakpaşa Palace in Doğubeyazıt and excavations at the Urartian sites of Ayanis and Yongcatepe, where, with the permission of the excavation director of Yongcatepe, Professor Oktay Belli, the Friends were shown the site and its most recent excavations by his assistants.

Our annual day trip to Boğazköy led by Dr. Marie-Henriette Gates of Bilkent University took place on September 27. It was one of the most popular trips of the season with 35 Friends joining the tour, including the US ambassador Eric Edelman and his family. Marie-Henriette led us all on a spectacular tour of the city’s elaborate fortification system, royal palace and administrative center, major archives, and dozens of temples and shrines. The weather gods of the Hittite pantheon looked favorably upon the Friends that day, which made the visit of the open-air religious sanctuary of Yazılıkaya, all the more ‘friendly.’

On October 26th, 26 Friends enjoyed following in the footsteps of Dr. Julian Bennett of Bilkent University on a walking tour of Roman Ankara. Julian began our walk at a monument of his namesake, the Column of Julian, and nearby we were shown remains of a Roman road uncovered recently during construction in the area. We then went up to the grand Temple of Augustus and along the Late Roman defences in the area. Both monuments were being documented and will hopefully soon receive much needed conservation and restoration. We hopped on to the bus to visit the Roman Baths and Lapidarium. We completed the tour at the base of the citadel at the Roman theater and had lunch on the citadel overlooking the path we had traversed. We appreciated the assistance of the Museum of Anatolian Civilizations, which kindly provided free entrance and access to the Augustus Temple and the Roman Baths.

The day trip to Beypazarı has become an annual fall event. This year 26 Friends participated on the trip on Sunday November 2, which was led by Dr. Emre Madran of Middle East Technical University, a specialist in historical preservation and restoration. The Friends visited the city’s Seljuk and Ottoman monuments, particularly the 19th century houses, and were greeted by the town’s mayor. The trip ended with a tour of the local arts and crafts, including silverwork and silk weaving.

We were once again able to host a winter lecture. On November 20, despite the bombings in Istanbul, 12 Friends attended a lecture at ARIT by Sergei Solovyov of the Department of Classical Antiquities of the Hermitage Museum, who gave an informative slide presentation on his excavations at the Archaic and Classical site of Berezan in the Ukraine on the coast of the Black Sea.
The second Open House of the Ankara Friends of ARIT held in the ARIT library was as successful as the first one. More than seventy people attended the celebration, including the Canadian and U.S. ambassadors, Dernek members, as well as FARIT guides of trips from the past year. The Open House provides the opportunity to thank the Friends and supporters of ARIT for all their contributions. The new members of the FARIT board as well as the ARIT staff were recognized, and new Friends were enrolled. At the first Open House most of the faces in the crowd were unknown to me. This year I enjoyed seeing so many familiar friends who have made me feel like a part of the Ankara family. This feeling was underscored by a surprise celebration of my one-year anniversary as director of the branch.

I applaud the Steering Committee of FARIT, which has been working hard to promote membership and develop new ways of raising funds: a fine brochure of the activities of FARIT-Ankara, which was produced in time for the Open House; a 2004 FARIT calendar, which included photos of the Friends taken on FARIT trips; and most recently a FARIT tote bag. None of these innovations would have materialized without the invaluable brainstorming and dedication of Melissa Sagun. The commitment of Valerie Begley guaranteed that the brochure and calendar were properly produced, and the unbounded enthusiasm of Ron Tickfer made it a successful project. I am especially grateful to Melissa Kunstadter who has contributed much time and energy as well as her brilliant insights, thoughtfulness and caring to ensure the success of FARIT activities. Finally, we would like to thank the authors and artists who have contributed their works to help raise funds during FARIT events: A Brief History of Ankara by the late Toni M. Cross and Gary Leiser, the Turkish-English/English-Turkish Dictionary & Phrasebook by Charles Gates, and watercolors by Susanne Trinka.

**NORTH AMERICAN FRIENDS OF ARIT**
**CONTRIBUTIONS 2003-2004**

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Mary B. Williams
Nancy Wittler
The support of an Ilse and George Hanfmann Fellowship has been a major contribution to my Ph.D. studies and has enabled me to complete the most crucial part of my dissertation work at the Natural History Museum and University College in London. The objective of my dissertation is to reconstruct dietary habits through examining microwear on teeth surfaces in the Çatalhöyük and Aşıklıhöyük Neolithic and the İkiztepe and Oylumhöyük Bronze Age populations. With this project in mind, I have aimed not only to find out what types of foodstuffs had been consumed during those periods, but also to seek evidence for cooking techniques, cultural variations and transformations over time.

My project will use both traditional and non-traditional methods. From a traditional standpoint, archaeological sources such as botanical evidence, faunal remains and pottery will be used to determine clues to dietary habits, and general oral health can be assessed from skeletal remains to confirm these results. The study of microwear on the chewing surface of teeth, however, represents a relatively new sub-field of anthropology, so much so that this project also aims to study the dynamics of microwear analysis itself, specifically how much information microwear analysis can provide for the interpretation of dietary habits. Thus by the end of the project, it may be possible to assess how precisely factors of lifestyle, environment and dietary preferences affect micro-features in human teeth.

A crucial part of the project was completed in London between October 2002 and May 2003 with the support of the Hanfmann Fellowship. During this seven months of work there, I worked mainly at the Paleoanthropology Department at the Natural History Museum, University London College, and the British Library. Most importantly, it was possible in London to gain access to an ABT-55 Scanning Electron Microscope, a device that allows working with the original material in a low vacuum and is not available in Turkey. In fact, most of my time was devoted to all stages of the work relating to microscope analysis, including preparation of the material for treatment, identification of various chewing surfaces on the teeth, taking micrographs at varying magnifications, and recording the images on to CDs. The remaining time was spent on gathering the necessary bibliography from the libraries in London, attending various seminars related to my studies, and meeting in person with my advisor and experts in the field.

My stay in the UK was very fruitful, and the objectives for this stage of my dissertation were completed. At the end of the seven-month period, a total of 181 teeth from the four sites had been analyzed under the electron microscope in 75 sessions (each session lasting 2-4 hours). A total of 1561 micrographs were taking at different magnification levels, varying from 10 to 200 times. Upon my return to Turkey, all the micrographs will be examined using various image analysis programs (Adobe PhotoShop, Sigma Scan and Microwear), which will enable the identification, counting and measuring of features on the chewing surfaces of the teeth. This work will be followed by statistical analysis. After completing all of the analyses, a final visit to the UK is planned, in order to discuss the project results with the experts.

During the microscopic analysis in London, a sub-project on facet development took place in consultation with my supervisors, P. Andrews and S. Hillson. This work, to be the first of its kind, will play a major role in understanding the dynamics of microwear. For this purpose, the casts of the teeth will be used. The results of this secondary venture will be an important complimentary study to the original project. Taken as a whole, the eventual findings of this research will shed more light on microwear analysis and provide crucial information for socio-cultural interaction and evolution in Neolithic and Bronze Age societies.
I was in the early stages of this project, entitled “The Woman Question in Ottoman Thought, 1870-1919: Individualism, Family Structure, and the Idea of Progress”, when I was awarded an ARIT/NEH academic grant. ARIT’s support allowed me to spend an extended period in Turkey carrying out essential primary research, as well as affording me the necessary time to begin writing.

The project’s central premise is that the rivers of ink expended by late Ottoman and early Republican-period intellectuals on the question of women’s position and the role and structure of the family in the good society were not “knee-jerk” responses to the outsider (especially Western) criticisms of their intimate arrangements. Rather, I posit that intellectuals viewed these changes in family life as fundamental to a program of radical overall change, one that would generate the kind of fundamental social, economic and technological “take off” from which their enemies were deriving benefits. In other words, my research seeks to show how the so-called “Western Question” in Ottoman and Turkish society was profoundly integrated in – and necessary to – an overall and programmatic approach to the problems of modernization and self-strengthening.

My period abroad lasted from mid-March until late September 2003, during which time I stayed at the excellent ARIT facility in Istanbul and gave a public lecture entitled “Turkism, Pan-Turkism and the Historiography of Turkish Nationalism” as part of the Institute’s regular speaker series. While in Turkey, I conducted research at the Atatürk Kitaplığı, the Beyazit Devlet Kütüphanesi, the Kadın Eserleri Kütüphanesi, and the Başbakanlık Arşivi. The Kadın Eserleri Kütüphanesi, the Beyazit Devlet Kütüphanesi, and the Başbakanlık Arşivi. The basis of this research, I was able to revise and expand a conference paper bearing the same title as the project. Focusing primarily on the pre-1914 period, this essay acts as an introduction to the larger project, outlining some of the ways that current literature on the topic has treated Middle Easterners’ concern with the “Woman Question” as primarily symbolic or gestural. It then lays the groundwork for the case that Ottoman thinkers or reformers regarded changes in the family as the sine qua non of modernization, and that their ideas on this issue led to deep divisions among themselves as to whether such changes did or did not also necessarily have to be based upon a spirit of competition, as opposed to one of solidarity.

While on the fellowship, I also began work on a second, related essay entitled “Love and Self-Interest: Ahmet Midhat Efendi and the Spirit of Capitalism.” In this work I examine the thought of a man sometimes described as the Ottoman Empire’s first encyclopaedist. A famous novelist, translator, essayist and newspaper editor, Ahmet Midhat Efendi wrote the Ottoman Empire’s first essay on the topic of political economy, as well as essays on the obligations of parents to children and vice versa. He was also the author of numerous novels whose central theme is the position of women (wives and concubines) within family and society. I argue that Ahmet Midhat saw an important connection between new modes of love and companionate marriage on the one hand, and the growth of individualism, initiative and a sense of public responsibility on the other. I will be presenting the results of this research at the 2004 meeting of the Middle East Studies Association.

A natural outgrowth of my current research interests is a special issue on family, gender and sex that I guest-edited for Comparative Studies in South Asia, Africa and the Middle East. The issue, which is in press and should appear in May, includes articles focusing on gender roles and definitions, on such topics as the popularization of physical culture and the commercialization of beauty, emigration and its effects on work and gender roles, women’s religious rituals, prostitution, and the incorporation of notions of sexual honor into projects of modernity (in Iran, Turkey, Egypt and India). My ARIT grant afforded me not only the time to do most of the editing work necessary to put the special issue together, but also facilitated the research and writing of my own contribution to the issue, “Beauty Is Not Shameful: Beauty Contests as Tools of Liberation in the Early Turkish Republic.” This article discusses how early beauty contests, starting in 1929, were part of an aggressive social program intended to integrate women into the larger economy of paid labor and growing consumption. Such contests were also meant to incorporate them more fully as citizens, albeit in the context of efforts on the part of the regime and closely allied intellectual cadres to monopolize the terms of citizenship and identity construction.
The Ottoman-Sabbatian movement in the second half of the 17th century was the most influential messianic movement in Jewish history, spreading throughout the Ottoman Empire, Europe, and North Africa in a very short period of time. In my dissertation, I argue that the success and failure of the Sabbatian movement cannot be understood without making reference to the matrix of religious and political developments of the time. In addition, Christian expectations for the apocalypse, along with political aspirations for the overthrow of the Turks, played a crucial role in the reception of the movement in Europe and the Empire.

During the writing of my dissertation, I realized that in order to strengthen my arguments, I needed to investigate additional records – especially from the Hasköy and Galata courts – and specific documents in the State archive in Istanbul. These documents are particularly important for my research since, by utilizing court records, I also argue that the magnitude and reception of the Sabbatian movement were much different in the Ottoman Empire than in Europe. During the summer of 2002, I was able to complete the examination of court records and archival documents that I had been analyzing for the previous two years. Since the Müftülük Archive was closed, I had to work at the ISAM library in Üsküdar, where most of the court records were kept on microfilm. Following the footsteps of Sabbatai Sevi, the founder of the Sabbatian movement, I traveled to Çanakkale, where he was imprisoned in 1665. To date, the castle on the Dardanalle to which Sabbatai was exiled has remained uncertain. After examining the four extant castles in the region and reviewing available textual evidence, I have been able to conclude that he was exiled to the Kilitbahir castle on the European side.

The second half of my dissertation deals with the formation period of the Ottoman Sabbatian community and its evolution into three distinct sub-sects – the Yakubis, the Karakas and the Kapancı – between 1676 and 1720. Little or nothing is known about the earlier ideological or institutional developments of those three sub-sects, and in my dissertation I am trying to answer the question of how the Ottoman Sabbatian community evolved from a loosely-connected Jewish messianic community into a more institutionalized messianic Muslim community. Although there are few archival documents on the subject from the earlier period, more plentiful literary sources exist for the late 19th and early 20th centuries. With this fact in mind, I spent considerable time in the Atatürk Library in Istanbul, where I examined newspapers from the early Republican period. After the population exchange between Turkey and Greece, a fiery discussion around the question of the Sabbatians (or Dönme) arose, and much of it and its repercussions can be found in the daily newspapers of that period (especially in Vatan, Vakit and Son Saat). In the latter, the most interesting find was a semi-fictional novel published in 84 installments, which I am at present transliterating and eventually aim to publish. In that publication, I intend to thank ARIT for supporting me generously in the summer of 2002.
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