

ARIT Newsletter

American Research Institute in Turkey



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LETTER FROM THE PRESIDENT

Since the last Newsletter, ARIT has lost a major friend and supporter. I am very sorry to relay to you that Machteld Johanna Mellink died in Haverford, Pennsylvania on February 23 at the age of 88, after a period of declining health. Machteld was President of ARIT from 1988-1991; since then, she had been involved in ARIT as Immediate Past President, attending our annual meetings, speaking her voice, and proffering sage advice until health issues prevented her from doing so. As President of ARIT, Machteld led the initiative that resulted in our getting NEH grants to support post-doctoral fellows. ARIT-Ankara Director Toni Cross had first learned about the granting program in 1989, directly from then NEH Secretary Lynn Cheney, who was accompanying her husband, then Secretary of Defense, on an official visit to Turkey. As was Machteld's custom, when she heard the news from Toni, she took the ball and ran. ARIT is coming up to its fifteenth year of granting NEH fellowships.

I am most pleased to report that an ARIT fellowship fund in memory of Machteld has already been established. The purpose of the fund will be similar to that of the Hanfmann Fellowships bragged about in my last letter, i.e., to provide support to young Turkish scholars resident in Turkey for study and research abroad in the general field of archaeology. With a generous stipend of \$45,000 per year, the Mellink Fellowship will allow one or more individuals (depending on the time requested) to pursue their studies outside Turkey, beginning this year. The program will be an especially fitting tribute to Machteld. Not only was she a tremendous friend of ARIT and Turkey, she was a giant in the field of Anatolian archaeology, with an extraordinary scholarly legacy that will endure for a very long time to come.

As always, we are most grateful to all our supporters both public and private. Of the latter, we have the anonymous source that allows the Hanfmann, and now the Mellink fellowship program. Joining this are the Samuel H. Kress Foundation for pre-doctoral fellowships in archaeology and the history of art; the Andrew W. Mellon Foundation, which allows scholars in former-Soviet-bloc countries to study in Turkey; the Joukowsky Family Foundation provides an annual John Freely Fellow; the Turkish-American Friendship Society of America, which contributes funds for Turkish scholars based in North America to carry out research in Turkey; and the Turkish Cultural Foundation, which has greatly augmented the Turkish fellowship program. Grass-roots support comes from our faithful Friends groups both here and in Turkey. From Washington come the aforementioned NEH grants, support for fellowships and administration from the Department of State, and operational funding from the Department of Education. The Council of American Overseas Research Centers and its Executive Director, Mary Ellen Lane, are crucial to our successes on the federal front. Heartfelt thanks to all.

All best wishes to you all for the coming months.

G. Kenneth Sams

ARIT-ISTANBUL BRANCH NEWS

ISTANBUL BRANCH NEWS

ARIT celebrates the forty-second year of its existence this year, and its forty-first year in Turkey. Through all of that time it has existed in Turkey not in its own name, but rather through a partnership with an association of academics in Turkey set up simultaneously, the **Türk-Amerikan İlmî Araştırmalar Derneği**. The Dernek is ARIT's official presence in Turkey, as well as our formal linkage to Turkish academia. Though cumbersome in terms of bureaucracy, this set-up has worked remarkably well over the years, for which we owe thanks to the good will of many, but especially to the members of the Dernek for their unstinting support.

In the last two years, changes have been made to the **Turkish Civil Code**, and to the **Law of Associations**, that make it possible for ARIT, as a foreign non-profit organization, to exist in Turkey in its own right. The new laws foreshadow several ways that non-profits can set up in Turkey. The ARIT Board, and Baha and I, are in the process of examining which might be most effective and workable for us. It is most likely that sometime in the coming months we will apply to be recognized in a new status, and that soon, perhaps within the current year, the American Research Institute in Turkey will formally open branches in its own name in Istanbul and Ankara.

What difference will this make? From the inside, for ARIT directors, there will be changes. For example, for the first time, we will be legally responsible to the Turkish government for activities on the premises and for the payment of our bills. In terms of what's visible from the outside, however, there probably won't be a lot of change, certainly not in the short run. We'll maintain the centers and run the same programs much as in the past, and for our fellowship programs in Turkey we will continue to work with the Dernek.

We do hope, however, that in the long run the acquiring of a new legal status will have substantial positive effects. It will put our operations on a more rational basis, and this should open up possibilities for a larger public visibility, for increased fundraising locally and ultimately for increased programmatic activity. For the moment, however, it may not be wise to speculate further on where these changes will take us. After all we are just beginning this process, and there may be many unforeseen bumps on the road ahead. We'll keep you posted as things develop.

Speaking of ARIT longevity, **ARIT-Istanbul** has now been in its present location in Arnavutköy for more than eleven years. That's longer than we were in Serencebey Yokuşu, and almost as long as Çitlembik Sokak. It feels, and probably looks, like we've been in the present building for

even longer. There's a well-used feel about the place: like an old shoe it's comfortable but also showing signs of wear and tear, indeed in some areas busting out at the seams. One such area is in the library. This summer we will begin moving some of the older issues of journals down to the basement to make more room on the shelves for recent acquisitions, as well as to create space for another library terminal. Another area is in furniture and furnishings. A new coat of paint and a change in carpeting is being planned for the summer, and we're hoping to find ways to change library and bedroom furniture as well.

Late fall and winter were busy at the Institute with the usual mix of activities. The hostel continued to get heavy use. As of April we were on track for the highest annual rate of occupancy since the Institute was opened, with more than 50% occupancy throughout all the usually slow winter months.

Throughout the late fall, winter and early spring the Institute hosted a **series of lectures** that regularly drew in an audience of from twenty to forty-five persons and provided an opportunity for resident scholars and other working in the city to meet and engage in lively interchange and dialogue, and share a drink or even dinner afterwards. The following is a list from November through April:

Dr. Geoffrey Summers, Settlement Archaeology Program, Middle East Technical University, "Where East Meets West: Foundation and Destruction of the Iron Age Capital at Kerkenes Dağı in Central Turkey."

Dr. Ernest Tucker, History Department, U.S. Naval Academy, "Nadir Shah, Koca Ragıp Pasha, and the Beginning of Modern Diplomatic Relations in the Eighteenth-Century Muslim World."

Dr. Marc Baer, History Department, University of California-Irvine, "Globalization, Cosmopolitanism, and the Dönme in Ottoman Salonica and Turkish Istanbul."

Suna Çağaptay Arıkan, Architecture and Medieval Studies, University of Illinois and Fellow, Koç University Anatolian Civilizations Institute, "Laid to Rest under Byzantine Domes: Tombs of Osman and Orhan in Fourteenth-Century Bursa."

Dr. Can Erimtan, Senior Fellow, Koç University Anatolian Civilizations Institute, "Hittites, Ottomans and Turks: the Kemalist Construction of a Turkish Fatherland in Anatolia."

Dr. Jane Hathaway, Department of History, Ohio State University, "Reconstructing the Life of a Chief Harem Eunuch (Darüssaade Ağası): Hacı Beşir Ağa (ca. 1657—1746)."

Dr. Can Erimtan, Senior Fellow, Koç University Anatolian Civilizations Institute, “A Sneak Peek at an Eighteenth-Century Monument: the Ideological Motivation behind the Twentieth-Century Appreciation of the Bab-ı Hümayun Çeşmesi.”

Dr. Meltem Türköz, Department of International Relations, Işık University, “Looking at State-Society Boundaries Through Turkish Family Name Narratives.”

Sara Nur Yıldız, Department of History, Istanbul Bilgi University, “Defending Islam under the Mongol Order.”

Marina Mihaljević, Art and Archaeology Department, Princeton University, Junior Fellow, Anatolian Civilizations Institute, “What Was the Constantinopolitan Church of Christ Pantepoptes Like?”

The prestigious Hanfmann awards for research by Turkish scholars in the fields of Anatolian archaeology and related disciplines were announced in the early spring. ARIT was also honored to announce at the same time an award in the name of former ARIT president Machteld Mellink. Following the recommendations of a jury set up by the Dernek, ARIT announced the following winners:

Hanfmann awards:

Dr. Sedef Çokay-Kepçe, Istanbul University, Archeology Department, post-doctoral research “The Perge West Necropolis Grave Finds.”

Yasemin Yılmaz, Istanbul University, Archaeology Department, doctoral research. “Burial Practices in Pre-Pottery and Pottery Neolithic Anatolia: the Çayönü Example.”

Baki Demirtaş, Ankara University, Archaeology Department, doctoral research, “Technical and Workmanship Characteristics of the Temple of Artemis in Magnesia.”

Machteld Mellink Award:

Dr. Bahattin Çelik, Harran University, Archaeology Department, post-doctoral research, “The Pre-Pottery Neolithic Period in Southeast Anatolia in the Light of Studies on the Settlements at Yenimahalle, Karahantepe, Sefer Tepe and Hamzantepe in Urfa.”

The **ARIT library** continued to grow through the help of its friends as much as from our own limited purchasing budget. Over the past six months we have added 79 monographs to the collection.

I am grateful to the Ankara Italian Cultural Center, the Suna and İnan Kıraç Research Institute, Middle East Documentation Center at the University of Chicago and the editors

of *The Mamluke Review*, The Swedish Research Institute, the Pera Museum, and the Sadberk Hanım Museum for their contributions.

Individuals who have donated to the library during this period include Iris Agmon, Zeynep Ahunbay, Basri Danişman, Edhem Eldem, Suraiya Faroqhi, Caroline Finkel, Alan Fisher, Fatma Rezan Hürmen, Asım Karaömerlioğlu, Tufan Karasu, Gary Leiser, and Marianna Yerasimos. Thanks to each and every one of them.

ISTANBUL FRIENDS OF ARIT NEWS

Recent changes in the Turkish Civil Code also have inspired the **Istanbul Friends** to rethink the nature of their organization. For twenty-two years it has existed simply as an informal group of ARIT supporters. It has worked and continues to work wonderfully for organizing tours and social events for its the membership, and for raising relatively small, but for ARIT important, amounts of money from its membership. In recent years, though, in response to ARIT’s need for more funds to support the rising number of applications for fellowships from non-U.S. citizens, FARIT has been looking for ways to increase the amount of support it can offer. Under the present informal set up, it has proven difficult for the Friends to expand the range of their activities, and particularly hard to attract money within Turkey from the business world. Understandably, companies would prefer to give money to a legal entity, and in particular an entity recognized by Turkish law.

With this in mind, and taking advantage of changes in the law which have greatly simplified the process, the Friends have applied to become a Dernek in their own right. They are hopeful that approval will come by the end of the summer, and that they can start the Fall season as the **Bilimsel Araştırmaları Destekleme Derneği (BADD)**, or the **Association for the Support of Academic Research (ASAR)**. As ASAR their goal will be specifically to find funds from within Turkey to support the research of scholars coming to Turkey from the U.S. who are not eligible for the large part of ARIT’s fellowship resources that comes from the U.S. government and other restricted funding sources.

The **founding members** of ASAR include some of the longest standing members of the FARIT Steering Committee: **Aylin McCarthy, Lucienne Şenocak, Neslihan Tombul, Ayşe Ataman, and Nedret Butler**, as well as **Semrin Korkmaz and myself**. This group will constitute the legally recognized Board of the new Dernek once it has been formally recognized, after which within six months there will be elections for a new Board.

None of this will change the way FARIT is run in practice. The existing board will continue. In addition to the names above, the existing Board includes longtime members **Beate Becher and Elsie Vance**, more recent members **Walter**

Douglas, Zeynep Uluer, Sami Hisarlı and Marta Gucciardini, and new this year Başak Kızıldemir and Jeffrey Kemprecos. I am grateful to all members of the Board for the support they have shown the Institute over the years and look forward to their inspired and enthusiastic advice in planning many more trips and fundraising activities in the years to come. I want to take this opportunity especially to thank departing Board member Walter Douglas of the U.S. Consulate for the tremendous support he has given us over the past three years—may there always be meat on the menu wherever he goes!

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ARIT-ANKARA BRANCH NEWS

ANKARA BRANCH NEWS

While the seasons change from summer to fall, the constant ebb and flow of archaeologists through the Ankara center begins to subside as they complete their projects and return to their respective universities and institutions to begin the academic year.

Archaeological currents are particularly strong at Ankara, the center of the bureaucracy related to archaeological projects in Turkey, specifically the **General Directorate of Cultural Heritage and Museums of the Ministry of Culture and Tourism**, which is responsible for processing the permits for archaeological projects. The General Directorate requires that each country conducting archaeological projects in Turkey have a designated research institution, which they recognize. Each year the Directorate requests that the Institute make a preliminary review of the applications of each of that country's projects. This policy is part of an effort to aid the General Directorate in making informed decisions on applications coming from abroad. They are particularly concerned about the credentials of scholars who have previously worked little if at all in Turkey, about the scholarly integrity of the project, and the financial prospects for seeing the project to completion.

ARIT is the institution that the General Directorate requests to review U.S. archaeological projects in Turkey. One systemic problem is the lack of sufficient numbers of Turkish government representatives for the over 200 archaeological projects (foreign and Turkish) concentrated in

the summer months. Since these representatives have to be present at a site in order for a project to proceed, delays can result as projects await the arrival of representatives. The number of archaeological projects of the US in Turkey is one of the highest, with up to twenty projects in any given year. As one can imagine, the ARIT-Ankara center is often busy in the summers assisting with queries and problems that inevitably arise related to these projects.

ARIT's support of junior Turkish scholars continues through its fellowship programs. Fall marks the beginning of the travel of our **George and Ilse Hanfmann Fellows** to conduct research abroad, and the return of our remaining **W. D. E. Coulson and Toni Cross Aegean Exchange Program** (C-C Aegean Exchange) fellows from Greece to Turkey. Hanfmann fellow **Dr. Şevket Dönmez** (Assistant Professor, Archaeology, Istanbul University) began his research at the University of Melbourne on "The Significance of the Iron Age Sites of Samsun Province Surveyed in 1997-2004 and of the Objects Found at those Sites in the Iron Age Cultures of Anatolia and Black Sea Basin." In addition, Masters student **Ms. Vildan Gürdil** (Archaeology and Art History, Istanbul University) began her research as a Hanfmann fellow at the University of Manchester on "The Appearance of Paint-Decorated Pottery in Southeastern Anatolia and the Influence of the Tradition in the Halaf Period."

The last of the four C-C Aegean Exchange fellows of 2005, **Dr. Elçin Macar** (Assistant Professor, Department of Political Science and International Relations, Yıldız Technical University) completed his study of "Turkey's Aid to

Greece During World War II – The Ship ‘Kurtuluş,’” which transported food to Greece and symbolized the solidarity between the two countries, by consulting the archives of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Greece, the Parliament newspaper archives, and the Gennadius Library.

Although there were fewer applicants for the **2006 C-C Aegean Exchange** program as compared to last year’s, the range of represented fields and universities was just as varied, including respectively: (archaeology [2], architectural history [1], art history [2], Turkish language and literature [1]) and (Ankara University, Ege University, Hacettepe University, Middle East Technical University, Muğla University, Trakya University) was just as varied. The jury, which met in December, consisted of myself, Prof. Dr. Filiz Çalışlar Yenişehirlioğlu (Dean of Faculty of Fine Arts, Başkent University), Dr. Geoffrey Summers (Middle East Technical University), Dr. Eugenia Kermeli (Bilkent University), and Dr. Charles Gates (Bilkent University). The following three fellows were selected for 2006:

Dr. Zeynep Aktüre (Assistant Professor, Department of Architecture, Izmir Institute of Technology), “Roman Period Transformations in Ancient Theaters in Modern Greece.”

Buket Coşkuner (Ph.D. candidate, Art History Department, Hacettepe University), “Scenes of Nativity and Crucifixion of Christ in the Cappadocia Region,”

Dr. Kaan İren (Assistant Professor, Archaeology Department, Muğla University) “Ceramics of the Archaic Necropolis of Gryneion.”

The third general meeting of the **Ankara Branch of ARIT’s Dernek (Türk Amerikan İlmî Araştırmalar Derneği)** took place on November 12, 2005. New changes in the laws governing derneks (associations) have streamlined registration and documentation of Dernek activities as well as the procedures involved in organizing a general meeting, which in the case of our branch is held every two years. Thanks to the support and commitment of our Dernek branch members, we were able to ensure two more years of the branch’s existence by mustering the necessary quorum for the meeting, during which the activities of the Dernek, such as fellowships, were reported on, and budgets and board members were approved.

The Dernek board consists of Dr. Yaprak Eran (librarian of the British Institute at Ankara), Dr. Yaşar Ersoy (Department of Archaeology and History of Art, Bilkent University), Professor Marie-Henriette Gates (Chair of the Department of Archaeology and History of Art, Bilkent University), Professor Suna Güven (Chair of the Graduate Program of History of Architecture, Department of Architecture, Middle East Technical University), and myself. We thank Dr. Eran, Dr. İhsan Çetin (Department of Tourism and

Hotel Management, Bilkent University) and Prof. Dr. Ahmet Yalnız (Dean of the Department of Management, Çankaya University) for their guidance and assistance on Dernek matters.

Fall is also a time for the migration of fellows to Ankara to conduct their research in Turkey. We look forward to meeting old colleagues returning to the center and to the opportunity of introducing new ARIT fellows and those of other institutions and programs, such as Fulbright, to the center’s facilities and the local academic and research communities. The visiting fellows also participate in Friends of ARIT lectures and trips. One facility of the center that many of the visitors remark upon as one of the most rewarding is **the ARIT hostel**, where scholars have a chance to meet colleagues in similar or distinct disciplines who are conducting research in Turkey. The hostel was used forty-five times by thirty-five scholars for various periods from July to December 2005. July and August were busiest months, mainly because of the team members of archaeological projects passing through the city.

The guests had support from various fellowships and institutions including ARIT, Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique, Fulbright-Hays, LOEB Classical Library, LSB Leahr Foundation, and the National Science Foundation. The affiliations of the guests were the following: Archaeological Museum of Thessaloniki (1), University of Arizona (1), Arizona State Museum (1), Bucknell University (1), Buffalo State College (1), CNRS (1), University of Chicago (4), University of Cincinnati (1), Colorado College (1), Columbia University (2), Cornell University (1), Gonzaga University (1), Harvard University (1), John Jay College-CUNY (1), University of Kentucky (1), University of Michigan (1), Montpellier III University (1), University of New England (1), Northwestern University (1), University of Oxford (1), Rice University (1), University of California-San Diego (1), Santa Clara University (1), Institute of Thracology (1), University of Toronto (2), University of Virginia (1), University of Washington (2), University of Wisconsin-Madison (1), and the University of Zurich (1). The guests were mainly doctoral candidates (14) or held academic positions (2 professors, 7 associate professors, 4 assistant professors).

Our busiest facility is of course the **Toni M. Cross Library**. The Library was visited a total of 294 times by 182 users over the six-month period from July to December 2005. The users were affiliated with sixteen Turkish universities (Adnan Menderes University, Anadolu University-Eskişehir, Ankara University, Bilkent University, Gazi University, Hacettepe University, İstanbul University, İzmir 9 Eylül University, Kocaeli University, Mersin University, Middle East Technical University, Mustafa Kemal University, On Sekiz Mart University, Osman Gazi University-Eskisehir, Selçuk University-Konya, Yüzüncü Yıl University-Van) and eleven

foreign academic institutions (Bryn Mawr College, Chicago University, Columbia University, Harvard University, Leiden University, Leuven University, Santa Clara University, Stockholm University, University of Haifa, Università di Cattolica Milano, University of Pennsylvania).

A total of 189 items (28 monographs, 65 offprints, 7 Digital dissertations, 7 unpublished dissertation, 71 issues of journals, 11 newsletters/annual reports) were inventoried between July and December 2005. One aspect of the library's unique collections that we have been focusing on in particular is obtaining dissertations of American university students, publications that are difficult to find in the university or research libraries at Ankara. During the past two years, thanks to library grants of about \$2000 for the Ankara branch provided by the **US Embassy Public Affairs Officer, James Moore**, we have been able to purchase over 40 dissertations in digital and hardcopy formats.

As always we are also grateful to those who have helped make the library a unique resource for Turkish and visiting scholars through their donations of books and periodicals.

The following is a list of those who donated items over the six-month period from July through December 2005: American Research Center-Egypt, American University of Beirut-Faculty of Arts and Sciences, Archaeological Institute of America, Yasemin Arıkan, ARIT-Istanbul, Melih Arslan, Hatçe Baltacıoğlu, Doğu Akdeniz Kültür ve Tarih Araştırmaları Vakfı, Şevket Dönmez, Elspeth Dusingberre, Serkan Erdoğan, General Directorate of Cultural Heritage and Museums of the Turkish Ministry of Culture and Tourism, Pelin Gürol, *Journal of Near Eastern Studies*, Cem Karasu, Ellen Kohler, Melissa Kunstadter, Mersin University Publications of the Research Center of Cilician Archaeology, The Museum of Anatolian Civilizations, Haluk Perk, Die Römisch-Germanische Kommission (DAI), Guy D.R. Sanders, Janos Sipos, Gil J. Stein, and Jennifer Tobin.

ANKARA FRIENDS OF ARIT NEWS

The **Steering Committee of the Friends of ARIT-Ankara** (Suzanne Drisdelle, Shirley Epir, Charles Gates, Eden Goldberger, Vicdan Kittelson, Ken Moffat, Perin Öztin, Melissa Sagun, Ron Tickfer, Patricia Ülkü, Patricia Vorkink, Kirsten Ward, and Bahadır Yıldırım) continued to work hard to organize four events from July to December 2005.

The trips began in September with our annual day-trip to **Boğazköy**, the Hittite capital Hattusha. This

year the trip also included the major Hittite site of **Alacahöyük** near the capital. The large group of over forty Friends was introduced to the world of the Hittites not only by the spectacular monuments and setting but also by the enthusiastic guidance of **Professor Geoffrey Summers** of Middle East Technical University, whose lively commentary about Hittite civilization was much appreciated by the group. During the visit to Alacahöyük the Friends were treated to a special tour of the excavations by the director, **Prof. Dr. Aykut Çınaroğlu** of Ankara University. We are grateful to Professor Çınaroğlu, who kindly took time from his busy excavation schedule to show us a recently discovered **Hittite dam** at the site.

During Thanksgiving weekend, another large group of about forty Friends spent an afternoon of fine weather on the **annual walking tour of Roman Ankara** led by **Prof. Dr. Suna Güven** of Middle East Technical University. The trip included the **Temple of Rome and Augustus**, built soon after 25 BCE when Galatia became a Roman province with Ankara as its capital; the **column of Julian**, which may have been erected in honor of the Emperor Julian the Apostate, who visited Ankara in 362 CE; and the **Roman Baths**, an exceptionally spacious example of a typical Roman bath-gymnasium complex completed in the early third century CE. Professor Güven provided an excellent introduction to this ancient phase of Turkey's capital city for both longtime residents of Ankara and newcomers.

Between the two fall trips the Friends enjoyed the **annual Open House**, our third since we began celebrating the event in 2002. The event gives Friends the opportunity to meet scholars who lead trips and present lectures, to learn about ARIT and the programs they help support, and to learn about upcoming activities. As in past years, we held the event in the hostel, and Fellows staying there were able to thank the Friends personally for their support of ARIT.

The Open House is a major undertaking and we thank the Steering Committee, the ARIT staff **Pelin Gürol** (administrative assistant), **Özlem Eser** (librarian), and **Elmas Demirel** (housekeeper) as well as those who volunteered their time, support, and gifts for a raffle, which ensured the event was a successful one. This year's Open House was especially five-star thanks to the work of **Steering Committee President Patricia Ülkü and Ahmet Yayböke**, who prepared the most beautiful buffet and setting for the event. We are grateful for their outstanding efforts and are fortunate to have the chance to continue benefiting from the expertise of **Ahmet Bey**, who has become our FARIT assistant.

Finally another of our annual FARIT events occurred in December. The **annual Fall lecture** was presented this

year by **Dr. Thomas Zimmermann** of the Department of Archaeology and History of Art at Bilkent University, who lectured to us on “The ‘Sky Disc’ from Nebra: a Star-Spangled Forgery (?)” The lecture not only discussed the possible archaeological dimensions of this find, which if genuine would predate every known depiction of stellar phenomena in the Near East and Egypt, but also surveyed social and political issues involved in the debates surrounding the disc. His superb lecture was the first to be presented in a digital format in the Toni M. Cross Library, which has become the standard mode of presentations.

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REPORTS ON ARIT FELLOWSHIPS

Thracian Names and the Greek Epigraphic Evidence in East Thrace and Asia Minor

Mirena Slavova, St. Kliment Ohridski, Sofia University, Sofia, Bulgaria, 2005 ARIT Mellon Fellowship

Thracians inhabited the Balkan Peninsula and Asia Minor during the whole Antiquity and took part in the military and political life of the ancient Greeks. They had their own royalties and kings, rich tombs and golden artifacts. Since they did not have their own alphabet, their language was rendered through the graphemic resources of Greek and Latin, which writing systems could not always appropriately represent the specific Thracian phonemes. So, it turns out that the main direct sources 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. Detshev's book *Die thrakischen Sprachreste. Schriften der Balkankommission (Linguistische Abteilung)* Wien, 1957 does not contain much epigraphic material from Asia Minor. Therefore, the restriction of the investigated area of the Thracian language within the boundaries of contemporary Bulgaria and Greece, and the omission of East Thrace, that is, the territories around the Straits and Asia Minor – the present territory of Turkey – emerges as one of the most important disadvantages of the studies upon the Thracian language so far.

These specific circumstances set the pattern for the three main goals of my project:

1. The enlargement of 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.
2. The study of the Greek transliteration of Thracian names attested in Greek inscriptions on Turkey's contemporary territory.
3. The comparison of the new "Turkish" data with the available Thracian linguistic evidence from Bulgaria.

In order to fulfill my task, I took advantage of the rich libraries both of ARIT (Kenneth Snipes Collection in Byzantine Studies) and of the other Institutes in Istanbul to read and consult important and useful books.

As to the enlargement of 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, I added new and updated epigraphic evidence from 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 in Turkey points out two interesting phenomena. First of all, Thracian names of East Thracia and Asia Minor are of the same type as the names known from the inscriptions from Bulgaria and Greece, and secondly, they were written more correctly than those in the inner Thracian territories due to the more successful Hellenization in this area, especially on the coast of the Propontis.

After these 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 and to throw light on the question as to 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. As a result, I have written an approximately hundred-page text treating the problems of the use of I-digraphs in the writing of Thracian names. My intention is to publish it next year acknowledging the support of ARIT and the Andrew W. Mellon Foundation after having proposed it to my colleagues for discussion.

Secularizations and their Discontents: a Cross-National Study

Ed Webb, University of Pennsylvania, ARIT Joukowsky Family Foundation Fellowship, 2005

With the aid of a generous grant from the Joukowsky Family Foundation, last spring I conducted research in Ankara on secularization in the first three decades of the Turkish Republic. I spent the bulk of my time in the Republican Archives attached to the Prime Minister's Office (Başbakanlık Cumhuriyet Arşivi) where I was able to study documents from the period of interest including those relating to Cabinet decrees, to the operations of the Religious Affairs Directorate and the Prime Minister's office, and to the Republican People's Party, the sole officially-recognized party during most of the period. Since the archive is closed at weekends, I took advantage of that time to study the built environment of Ankara itself, which was planned from the start of the Republic to be a model of secular modernity and the ideal civic life for the rest of Anatolia, including of course visits to Atatürk's mausoleum and his temporary resting place in the Ethnographic Museum, and also to the house of Atatürk's Prime Minister and his successor as president, İsmet İnönü, where I had the good fortune to meet the latter's daughter. In addition to the unfailingly friendly and helpful staff of the Archives, I also benefited from discussions with colleagues at Bilkent and

Sabancı universities (the latter during a weekend visit to Istanbul), and with the staff of ARIT Ankara. I would like to record my thanks to all the ARIT staff, and in particular to Pelin Gürol, who provided administrative support and advice beyond the call of duty in addition to sharing her expertise in early Republican architecture.

I have amassed far too much material—including copies of over 400 documents from the Archives—to present a considered synthesis here, although I will sketch out some initial impressions below.

My work in the archives aimed to examine in detail the institutional and ideological practices that constituted secularization in the early Republic. It is already clear that the first generation of Kemalists sought not only to limit the influence of religion on the organs of the state and in the public sphere, but also to control religion in the interests of the regime: what interests me is how they sought to achieve these aims in practice, and what constraints they faced. The archives contain an abundance of information on the scale of their ambition in the field of secular, national education, for example, as well as the barriers presented by resource constraints in a context of post-war reconstruction and global economic depression. Many governorates were simply unable to pay teachers' salaries on a consistent basis, even where sufficient numbers of trained teachers were available; attempts to transform existing buildings, particularly religious buildings seized by the state in the 1920s, into schools, libraries and museums sometimes foundered on the absence of necessary building materials such as marble and lead, sometimes on the claims of the pious foundations that had established them, advocated for by the government's own Directorate of Foundations (evkaf); and while some cities and larger towns fared relatively well in access to educational facilities, the vast majority of the Republic's citizens lived in villages where state penetration was limited and often the only representative of central authority was, ironically for a secular state, the village imam (although there is evidence in the archives that even some of these were forced by economic pressures to abandon their villages).

The archives of the Religious Affairs Directorate (later Ministry) are, then, particularly interesting. Although coverage of the different parts of the Republic is inconsistent, one can find fascinating snapshots into the work of the Müftülüks—the offices of the regional muftis who represented the religious authority of the state on the ground. Happily Konya, long one of the most important religious centers in Turkish Anatolia, has extensive records including very detailed activity reports for some years. These show among other things that despite the introduction of the Civil Code in 1926 which secularized inheritance law, the population was still turning to religious figures to resolve inheritance disputes well into the 1930s at least, advice on inheritance being the most frequent single activity recorded by the Konya müftü (the bulk

of it oral rather than written, a reflection of generally prevailing illiteracy).

These files, along with those of the Prime Minister's office and the Party, also demonstrate how incomplete was the implementation of aspects of the 'Atatürk revolutions' of the 1920s and early 1930s such as language and script reform, even within state organs themselves. One Party Secretary General was still drafting his communiqués in Ottoman script in 1950. Four years after a 1934 law required all citizens to take a surname, and both religious and secular officials had been instructed to set an example to the population in this regard, a rather exasperated memo from the Religious Affairs Directorate demanded that all officials adopt a surname forthwith and the müftülüks provide a list of those names to the Directorate.

There is also a mass of material on the fate of religious buildings, which is not as straightforward as some existing accounts would suggest: it is not simply a matter of ideologically-driven reluctance to build new mosques and repair existing ones, for example. The early Republic did, in fact, build some new mosques, and within the limits of resource constraints kept many existing ones functioning and in good repair. There was an attempt to rationalize the provision of worship infrastructure—to survey and classify mosques on the basis of historical importance and architectural merit, as well as match the number and location of worship spaces to local population densities—but not to eradicate religious spaces altogether. The Religious Affairs and Pious Foundations Directorates formed an interest group at the heart of the state that stood up to other state entities, even the feared General Inspectors and the enormously powerful military, for example, demanding that mosques used as arms depots in the War of Independence be evacuated by the armed forces and returned to their original function. After a new municipalities law turned over control of old and abandoned cemetery plots to municipal governments, the Directorate of Foundations entered into a turf war with the Istanbul municipality that lasted 10 years, eventually requiring rulings by the Council of State and ultimately a Cabinet decree to resolve it.

But the state did seek to become the monopoly supplier of religious services, and there is ample evidence of action against unofficial preachers and prayer leaders, and also tight control of the state's own religious officials and of publicly circulating religious texts. Those functionaries unwilling or unable to adapt to the new script or the translation of prayers and the call to prayer into Turkish lost their jobs, and those departing from the officially-supplied sermons were disciplined. The state attempted to promote and protect a uniform Sunni Islam, banning any works that smacked of what communications between the Publications and Religious Affairs Directorates term 'Shi'i propaganda' and discouraging the practices of folk religion. The only religious minorities recognized by the Republic were the non-Muslim minorities protected by the Treaty of

Lausanne, while everyone else was expected to conform to a national Sunnism, the de facto official religion of a de jure secular state.

I hope this brief sketch of some of my emerging findings indicates what a rich resource exists in the Republican Archives. I would like to reiterate my thanks to ARIT and the Joukowsky Family Foundation for making this research possible, and look forward to a continuing productive association with ARIT in future.

The Civil Basilica of Aphrodisias and the Architectural Development of the Asiatic Basilica

Philip Stinson, New York University, Institute of Fine Arts, 2005 ARIT Kenan Erim Fellow, 2005

The focus of this project is the Civil Basilica at the ancient Graeco-Roman city of Aphrodisias in southwestern Turkey, where I worked in the capacity as an archaeologist and architect during the summer of 2005. Based in part on generous funding from ARIT, I conducted fieldwork at Aphrodisias and traveled to other archaeological sites to finish the visual documentation component of my dissertation research.

At Aphrodisias I excavated a trench along one side of a large hall at the south end of the Civil Basilica, which is located in the South Agora and the heart of the city. At the time of its construction in the late first century AD, the Civil Basilica was the largest fully enclosed public building at Aphrodisias, covering an area of over 4000 m. (ca. 43,000 square feet). It was a multipurpose building that provided shelter and an enhanced architectural setting for activities such as banking and law courts that had previously taken place in the Agora.

The main goal of the excavation was to learn more about the south hall's architecture and history of use during the Roman and early Byzantine periods. Excavation occurred only once before in this part of the building, in 1961 during Kenan Erim's first campaign season. My trench, 7 m. by 12.5 m. in size, was laid out along the western wall of the hall.

Excavation took place continuously over a period of about three weeks and yielded remarkable results. Removing the topsoil from the trench area we immediately encountered fallen marble blocks all over the trench, debris associated with the collapse of the hall's four walls during the Byzantine period. There was very little stratigraphy in the conventional sense of earthen layers or finely defined habitation strata. Rather, stratigraphy here consisted of a dense jumble of fallen marble architectural blocks, fieldstones and mortar chunks, bricks, roof tiles, and many pieces of applied marble

ornament. Byzantine period ceramics, glass, animal bone, and large iron nails (probably from beams of the ceiling and roof structure) were also found in the destruction layer.

After carefully recording the locations of each and every block on drawings and in photographs, a crane was brought in with a specially-trained crew of operators and handlers to lift them out of the trench. Over 90 blocks were extracted, and excavation recovered over 2000 pieces of applied marble ornament once affixed to the hall walls with iron pins.

Continued excavation revealed the hall's west wall, standing 1-3 m. in height and holding three large niches that probably once held sculptural displays.

Near the end of excavation, two special discoveries were made. A well-preserved life-size sculptured head was found at floor level, a portrait of a bearded, mustached man with curly hair, full lips and a large nose. Based on its artistic style, the head can be dated to the late second or early third century AD. A sculpted hand and drapery fragments nearby probably belonged to the same statue, presumably once displayed in the south hall. The second discovery was revealed while brushing and cleaning for photography, several inscribed lines on the floor. Almost immediately I realized that the lines formed a drawing of a building façade, all clearly drafted out with precision. The scale appears to be 1:1, meaning that the drawing represents an actual building – too small, however, to have been the basilica. Drawings such as this one are not uncommon; others have been found at Aphrodisias on the walls of the theater.

Study of the architectural finds will continue at the site in the summer of 2006. Eventually, as I have already done for other parts of the Civil Basilica, I will attempt to reconstruct where the marble blocks and finer pieces of ornament were originally located on the walls of the south hall, which may have originally stood 15-20 meters in height.

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