Letter from the President

ARIT’s most notable event in 2014 was a special meeting for delegates on January 20. With the anthropologist Brian Spooner acting as major domo and chief interlocutor, the Board of Directors, a number of delegates, and a few other interested friends participated in a lively and too-short discussion concerning ARIT’s future. There was a great deal of satisfaction expressed at the growth of ARIT from a shaky conviction in the minds of its founders to the well-established and well-respected institution it is today, comprised of two hostels, libraries, and offices, and two permanent field directors as well as a permanent executive director in Philadelphia. As for our discussions of ARIT’s future, the result was, it seems to me, mostly more questions, albeit excellent ones. Perhaps this is the right starting place for thinking about the future.

It was generally agreed that ARIT needs to continue some of the activities it has long supported. It is hard to imagine a situation in which the expertise of Turkey’s field directors will not be an essential requirement for North American scholars coming to Turkey. It is equally hard to imagine a time when our program in Advanced Turkish will not be essential for scholars. Indeed, given the fall-off in US language instruction, it may be that we will need to augment further our language offerings if there are to be masters of Turkish among North American scholars – and also diplomats, researchers, and business people.

There was additional agreement that Turkey has changed so much in the past 50 years, that research on and in Turkey has so altered, and indeed that the craft of research itself has been so transformed, that ARIT is also bound to change. This understanding raised a host of important questions. What kinds of libraries are appropriate when books, journals, and primary sources are increasingly online? What kinds of hostel facilities are appropriate when more and more humanities and social science scholars can visit Turkey only for short stays, and archeologists no longer visit Ankara regularly for conferences or research? Will Ankara see an increase in historians and political scientists as more and more archives open up in the capital? Turkish scholars are more and more internationally-oriented, and are more and more interested in collaboration. Should we more actively sponsor and facilitate such collaborations, including fund-raising for them?

On another level, the end of the Cold War has meant a decline in funding for what some dismissively call “Area Studies” (meaning actual expertise in the language, culture and history of a country). It has also meant that Turkey is no longer isolated as it was in the 1960s, from its neighbors in Russia and the former Soviet Union, from Eastern Europe, the Arab World, and even Iran. Consequently, national boundaries no longer constrain research or the topics of research, as they once did – or Turks or for North Americans. On the other hand, various developments have made countries once receptive to research, such as Syria or Egypt, much more difficult to access than was the case only a few years ago. Will this result in increased numbers of Arabists coming to use the manuscript and printed resources of the National Library, University Libraries, the Süleymaniye, and even ISAM?

We have defined ourselves as facilitators of scholarship: we help others get grants, get archeology permits and ikâmets, and so on. But should we be more active in sponsoring conferences, finding grants for projects, initiating projects? These are some of the questions that were asked in Philadelphia that Monday. Some of the questions imply an answer. Some are genuinely interrogatory. Readers of the Newsletter are encouraged to send their observations about changes and suggestions for ARIT’s course over the next 50 years to: president.arit@gmail.com.

A. Kevin Reinhart
Despite a bewildering growth in the number of new academic programs and foreign exchange programs using Istanbul as their base, including the recent founding of new research centers and institutes, ARIT continues to maintain a distinctive presence in the academic scene in Istanbul. It offers, in its own modest way, a unique haven for visiting scholars where one can find privacy and space to do research in a pleasant and stimulating environment. As a result ARIT Hostel use remains high – over 60% occupancy for the year – and close to capacity for most of the period between late May to October.

Recently we had the chance to gather statistics on ARIT Istanbul hostel use. While the results did not come as a surprise to those of us at the Institute, they may be of interest to others. For example, this past year, the U.S. institution best represented among the hostel guests was New York University with 5 guests, followed by Yale and Princeton with 3 guests each, and Michigan, Ohio State, Toronto, Berkeley and Georgetown with 2 guests each. Scholars from outside North America were most often affiliated with universities in Bulgaria (5), Israel (3), and Greece (2).

The statistics confirmed that a majority of Istanbul hostel guests are scholars working on some aspect of the Ottoman and Islamic period past in the Eastern Mediterranean, that most of them are from North American universities, and, perhaps a little surprisingly, that a majority of them are not graduate students but are faculty or post-docs. Over the past ten years, we find that:

- 72% of our hostel use has been by scholars affiliated with North American institutions
- 28% by scholars from elsewhere in the world.

Additionally, we learned that:

- 54% have been faculty or staff
- 46% have been graduate students.

In terms of research interest, our guests have worked in the following fields:

- Classical and pre-classical Archeology: 7%
- Antique and Byzantine history and archeology: 9%
- Ottoman History/Culture and the Islamic Middle East: 44%
- Turkey and surrounding region in the 20th C. (social sciences and humanities): 26%
- Other: 14%

**On the research front in Istanbul**, there is the good news that the Topkapı Library has finally re-opened, so that now – for the first time in years – the major Ottoman archives at Topkapı, Süleymanye and the Başbakanlık Archives are all open. The Naval Museum has also re-opened in splendid new quarters. On the down side, however, the Archaeology Museum is undergoing extensive restorations which will keep major parts of it shut on a rotating basis and limit still further access to depots.

Scholars entering Turkey on a tourist visa should also be aware that they need to get their visas on-line in advance of arrival, a simple enough procedure that hopefully will not cause problems. **Those planning to stay longer than three months and/or to get a residence permit** should also be warned that new regulations in this regard are just being promulgated, and should check government websites for further information.

Work on the **digitization of the archives of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions** continues apace. Over the summer and fall months, Diane Ryan, an archivist whose trip to Turkey was supported by an NEH grant, worked with Librarian Brian Johnson and interns supplied by SALT Research to set up guidelines for a digital cataloguing procedure for the collection. Together they created a preliminary catalogue of a sampling of boxes from the Archives, and towards the end of Diane’s stay began work on a specific selection of documents that would be the first to go up on-line. For this pilot project, they chose the records of the Near East Relief Agency, including inter-office correspondence and the initial mimeographed versions of its bulletin, ACORNE, items that document its efforts to provide humanitarian aid in Anatolia and surrounding regions during and after the First World War. Since Diane’s departure at the
beginning of 2014, Brian Johnson and SALT research interns
have completed this work. The material is accessible now
through the Istanbul Digital Library webpage [http://www.
dlir.org/arit-aba-home.html] or through SALT research.

Meanwhile ARIT’s own in-house digitizing project
also continues, with support from a State Department
grant. All the American Board personnel cards are on-
line, as are the Board Memorial volumes and all but a few
issues of their in-house newsletter, Dear Friends. Some
300 pamphlets remain to be completed. After this our next
goal is to digitize the very rare Karamanlica and Armeno-
Turkish versions of The Messenger, the journal published
by the Board in the late 19th century. For this effort we will
need new funding, and we would welcome any suggestions
from readers on where we might find it.

Due to budget cutbacks, library growth has been slow. Purchasing was restricted to essential journals and
special focus areas. Donations, which have always been
an important component of our growth, accounted for 75%
of new books acquired this past year. As a result we’re
more than especially grateful to the following individuals
for their recent donations: Suraiya Faroqhi, Charles
Gates, Peter Graham, Özlem Güçlü, Tony Greenwood,
Maureen Jackson, Brian Johnson, Evi Katsara, Karen
Kern, Peter Kuniholm, Nenad Moacinin, John Scott,
Baha Tanman, and Daniel Waugh. And to the following
institutions: Boğaziçi University, Güvenç Abdul Derneği,
Istanbul Belediyesi, Koç University, and Tarih Vakfi.

The Institute lecture series appeals to a wide range
of audiences – from hostel residents, to visiting graduate
students and researchers around the city, to local academia,
to interested members of our Friends group – and provides
a unique environment for them to interact. Ten lectures
were given at the Institute between the summer of 2013
and the winter of 2014, with subjects ranging from current
Turkish politics to computer modeling of the ancient past.
The following lists the talks in chronological order of
presentation:

Ms. Elizabeth Angell (PhD Candidate, Department
of Anthropology, Columbia University) “Waiting for the Earthquake: Life in a Seismic Cityscape”

Professor Cengiz Şişman (Department of History,
Furman University) “Failed Proselytizers or Modernizers?
The Rise and Fall of Protestant Missionary Activities
among the Ottoman Jews and Sabbatians/Dönmes in the
Nineteenth Century”

Professor Jenny B. White (Department of Anthropology, Boston University) “Muslim Nationalism and the New Turks”

Professor Joshua White (Department of History,
University of Virginia) “Piracy and Law in the Early
Modern Ottoman Mediterranean”

Professor Panagiotis C. Poulos (Department of
Turkish and Modern Asian Studies, University of Athens) “Private Spaces, Public Concerns: Music House-
gatherings in Istanbul from the late Ottoman Empire to
the Turkish Republic”

Professor Bülent Arikran (Department of Ecology and
Evolution, Eurasia Institute of Earth Sciences, Istanbul
Technical University) “The Best of Both Worlds: The
Methods of Computational Modeling in Archaeology”

Professor Fariba Zarinebaf (Middle East and Islamic
Studies, University of California-Riverside; Senior
Fulbright Scholar) “The Capitulations and their Impact
on the Rise of an Ottoman Bourgeoisie in Istanbul”

Emily Neumeier (ARIT and Fulbright-Hays Fellow,
PhD Candidate, Department of Art History, University of
Pennsylvania) “Building the Baroque in Anatolia: The
Çapanoğlu Family and the Architectural Transformation
of Yozgat”

Dr. Sabine Freizer (Senior Fellow, Atlantic Council,
Dinu Patriciu Eurasia Center) “Turkey-Armenia
Reconciliation and the Nagorno-Karabakh Challenge”

Dr. Bobbie Sumberg (Curator of Textiles and Costume
and Curator of African Art, Museum of International
Folk Art, Santa Fe, New Mexico) “Young Brides, Old
Treasures: Macedonian Embroidered Dress”

Finally, the Institute was pleased this spring to welcome the Council of American Overseas Research Centers to
Istanbul to hold their bi-annual meeting of the directors
of overseas centers. Some 40 directors and others from
20 centers in countries ranging from Mexico to Indonesia
met together at the Armada Hotel for three days to renew

ARIT ISTANBUL ADDRESS:

Dr. Antony Greenwood
ARIT - Istanbul
Üvez Sokak No. 5
Arnavutköy, İstanbul
34345 Turkey

For ARIT Center:
Tel: (011-90-212) 257-8111
Fax: (011-90-212) 257-8369
E-Mail: gwood@boun.edu.tr

For Hostel Guests:
Tel: (011-90-212) 265-3622
Five years ago, the Istanbul Friends were formally accepted as a legal Turkish association, the Association for the Support of Academic Research (Bilimsel Araştırmaları Destekleme Derneği, or BADD). It has taken some years to come into full conformity with the Associations Law, and the Friends have only just now completed their first proper year in this status. By all accounts it has been a very successful year in terms of activities and fundraising, and any doubts about the wisdom of pursuing a formal status seem to have been put to rest. In particular the fears that legalization would flood the Friends coordinator, Tülin Kenber, in extra paperwork (and thereby limit the amount of activity FARIT could manage) have so far proved unfounded. In fact, simply by making it legally possible for the Friends to process credit cards, the changeover has increased the efficiency of the office, as well as making payment much easier for participants.

In the period from July 2013 through March 2014, the Friends successfully ran eight trips in and outside of Turkey, as well as two social events: an open house in the fall and a meyhane evening in mid-winter. An additional three trips (to Phrygia, to the Lycian coast, and to Berlin) were undersubscribed and had to be cancelled. When one includes the annual dinner, the Friends raised roughly $30,000 over the course of 2013, $12,000 of which has so far been donated to ARIT to be used for fellowships for Turkish scholars at U.S. universities. The Steering Committee has also continued with its efforts to raise money from the corporate sector in Turkey. Admittedly, it has been a learning experience: in spite of much positive feedback and ongoing dialogue with some potential donors, no significant contributions have so far been forthcoming. However, the Friends have no intention of giving up such efforts.

Among the first-time tours that FARIT organized over this period were tours to Southern Bulgaria (with Emin Saatci) and to Romania. The Bulgaria trip was a follow-up of earlier tours that FARIT has made to western Thrace in the footsteps of the early Ottomans. This time they went just across the border into the mountains of south-central Bulgaria, in the region around present-day Smolyan. This is an area of wild natural beauty (at its best in the late spring and early summer when the wild flowers are everywhere), a region of small towns which feature few large public monuments, but are instead highlighted by extensive and beautifully preserved domestic architecture from the 19th century, including the Agushev Konak, which is reputed to be the largest wooden konak still remaining anywhere from Ottoman times.

Mary Ellen Lane presiding over the CARC Overseas Center Directors meeting in Istanbul

Istanbul Friends of ARIT News

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Agushev Konak in Mogolitsa, Bulgaria

In the early Fall, the Friends traveled to Romania, flying into Bucharest and journeying north by bus in a large counter-clockwise circle that eventually led back to Bucharest. Among the highlights of the trip were the painted churches of Southern Bucovina, the rural heartland of Maramureș, the well preserved medieval towns of Brașov, Cluj, Sibiu and Sighișoara, the fortified churches and castles of Transylvania, and of course the castle of Vlad the Impaler (a.k.a. Dracula). Much of the trip was through mountainous areas of wild natural beauty.
The energetic social and political atmosphere in Turkey continued to occupy the backdrop of life in Ankara through the summer and the fall months. The North American archaeological projects carried out fieldwork through the summer season of 2014, notwithstanding several constraints the yönerge issued by the Ministry of Culture and Tourism’s General Directorate of Cultural Heritage and Museums. Some of these constraints include the prohibition of taking samples, collected from archaeological material, out of the country for analysis at specialized labs and collecting pottery and other small finds for recording and analysis during field surveys. These restrictions also include collecting seed and plant samples from the immediate environment of an archaeological site as well as coring projects (i.e. the extraction of soil from archaeological sites or lake beds in order to collect a sample of archaeological, geological and ecological stratigraphy). We will learn more about the concerns and the expectations of the General Directorate at the 36th International Symposium of Excavations, Surveys and Archaeometry at the Zeugma Museum in Gaziantep, which traditionally takes place during the last week of May, but is moved this year to June 2-6, 2014.

The W. D. E. Coulson and Toni M. Cross Aegean Exchange Fellowship competition was held in December 2013. Three scholars were awarded funding in order to carry out short-term research in Greece during 2014. Bilur Tekkök, who is a Professor at Başkent University (Art History and Museum Studies), is planning on completing a study of the historic boats of the Bosphorus waterways with Gencer Emiroğlu, a highlight of which are the Sultan’s galleys in the Naval Museum (now finally open to the public); and a full-day stroll through Galata and Karaköy led by İnci Türkoğlu. This latter trip began at the upper entrance to the Tünel, proceeded on foot through Galata and down through Şişhane to Perşembe Pazarı, and from there through Karaköy to Topfane, ending up at the Kılıç Ali Paşa complex. The focus was on the historic setting and the character of the districts they were walking through, as well as on the buildings and monuments they passed. They entered only a few buildings along the way, including the Ashkenazi Synagogue, the Church of St. Peter and Paul, the Arap Camii, the Jewish Museum, the Yeraltı Camii and the Saint Krikor Lusavorič Church.

Also in the Fall was a new, expanded version of our classic trip to Hittite sites in central Anatolia, led again by Professor Çiğdem Maner of Koç University. This time the trip began in Ankara, and went first to Gavur Kalesi (an important Hittite and Phygian settlement south of Ankara), and then east to Shappinuwa. This stunning new excavation has uncovered cuneiform tablets which reveal that the site was a seat of the Hittite king and a garrison site for the Hittite army, with temples, dwellings and several workshops. From there the trip continued on to Boğazköy and Yazılıkaya, to Fratkin (near Kayseri, an important Hittite rock carving in the mountains), and to Kültepe (Kanesh-Karum). The latter is one of the largest mounds in Anatolia, an early Assyrian trading colony and Hittite capital, and site of the earliest written records of any Indo-European language.

Other trips that were repeats included: our much-loved tour of the Ottoman waterworks in Belgrade Forest with Gencer Emiroğlu; a tour of underground Istanbul led by Professor Feridun Özgümüş, an adventure that took the FARIT group all over the ancient city in search of little known underground cisterns, basements and other substructures; and a tour of Peles Castle in Romania.

Social activities included a gathering of Friends at the Galata Meyhane, a serious effort to chase off the winter blues with traditional music, meze and raki, and a special 86th birthday party for the famous history and travel writer, and ARIT supporter and frequent ARIT guide, John Freely, in the garden of Despina, one of his favorite traditional Istanbul restaurants.

ARIT-ANKARA BRANCH NEWS
her work on the post-Bronze Age pottery from Troy excavations with project, “Hellenistik ve Roma Dönemi Troia (Ilian) Batı Kutsal Mekani Sermaklari ve Kült Üzerine / The Hellenistic and Roman Sanctuary of Troy (Ilion); the Pottery and Cult Practices.” **Professor Onur Yıldırım** from Middle East Technical University (Economy) is carrying out research on “Yunan Aydınları ve Yunanistan - Türkiye Nüfus Mübadelesi, 1923-1936 / Greek Intellectuals and the Greco-Turkish Exchange of Populations - 1923-1936”, and would like to investigate the careers and private lives of Greek intellectuals in order to understand their contribution to the dynamics before, during and after the exchange of populations between Greece and Turkey. **Tülin Selvi Ünlü** is a Ph.D. candidate at Dokuz Eylül University, İzmir and is also currently employed as research assistant at Mersin University, Architecture Department. In order to carry out research for her project, “Doğu Akdeniz’de Lıman Kentlerinin Mekansal Gelişmine Ilişkin Karşılaştırmalı bir Analiz: Mersin, Patras ve Volos / A Comparative Inquiry - Analysis into Spatial Evolution of Eastern Mediterranean Port Cities’ Development: Mersin, Patras and Volos”, she plans to visit various archives at Athens, Thessaloniki, Patras and Volos and conduct research under the guidance of Profesor Emerita Vilma Hasaoglu-Martinidis (School of Architecture, Aristotle University of Thessaloniki) while in Greece.

**Visitors who use the Ankara ARIT hostel** came as usual from numerous countries and a variety of academic backgrounds. Institutions represented by the visitors include: New York University, Bryn Mawr College, Gonzaga University, Tufts University, Southern University at Carbondale, Dartmouth College, University of Arizona, Istanbul Technical University, Koç University, Selçuk University, Democritus University of Thrace, New Bulgarian University at Sofia, and University of Melbourne. Several guests were independent scholars. Three teachers newly arriving into Ankara in order to work at the Turkish American Association used our hostel for a short while, until they rented apartments for their long-term stay in Ankara. While numerous hostel users come to Ankara mainly to visit the General Directorate and other Ankara-based institutions or government offices, others pass through Ankara especially during the summer months on their way or back from archaeological projects in Anatolia. Some guests visited Ankara ARIT specifically for the Toni M. Cross library collection, as well as other collections at different institutions in Ankara.

The **Toni M. Cross Library** collection of Ankara ARIT continued to grow despite the financial constraints that limit our capacity to purchase new publications. Our librarian, **Özlem Eser**, recorded 127 donated and four purchased books, 36 off-prints and 197 issues of periodical and newsletter issues into our collection. We are particularly grateful to our institutional and individual donors: **Süha Aydın**, Christine Biggs, Elif Denel, Bilgi and Serim Denel, Aykan Erdemir, Alan Fisher, Charles Gates, Ömür Harmanşah, Evi Kastaras, Peter Ian Kuniholm, Renée Lane, Christopher Ratté, Patricia Ülkü, Lee Ullmann, Ayşin Yoltar Yıldırım, Mersin University, Akdeniz University - Mediterranean Civilizations Research Institute, Australian Association Inc., Hazar Strateji Enstitüsü, Koç University, Mersin University - Research Center for Cilician Archaeology, and the Smithsonian Institution Library.

Twenty-nine users of a wide range of academic institutions and backgrounds visited the library 158 times. Institutions represented by 11 graduate students, two undergraduates, two BA and 14 PhD holders include: Ankara University, Bilkent University, Gazi University, Hacettepe University, Middle East Technical University, Bitlis University, Çukurova University, İstanbul Technical University, Koç University, Selçuk University, the University of Pennsylvania, Gonzaga University, Birmingham University, Democritus University of Thrace, and the New Bulgarian University at Sofia. We also had two independent scholars and one Friends of ARIT member rely on our library for their research.

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**ANKARA FRIENDS OF ARIT NEWS**

The Ankara Friends continued to support ARIT by organizing trips and sponsoring the lectures that take place in the Toni M. Cross Library. We are grateful to all the support and the contributions provided by the Friends Steering Committee. Our President, **Dr. Charles Gates**, and our Honorary President, **Dr. Marie Ricciardone**, who is the spouse of Ambassador Francis Ricciardone, have continued to guide the Committee through numerous organizations, some of which resulted in great donations to ARIT’s recently diminished funds. Our Committee also includes Capie Polk Baily, Shauna Tufan, Shirley Epir, Ron Tickfer, Liz Schneider, Ahmet Yaybıke, Perin Öztin, and Christine Guilbault from the Canadian Embassy. We saw the departure of **Dr. Christine Biggs**, who is the spouse of the recent Australian Ambassador, Ian Biggs, both of whom had archaeological training. We will greatly miss Ambassador Biggs and Dr. Christine Biggs, who were both avid supporters and participants of ARIT and F/ARIT events.

The Friends have celebrated the publication of the long-awaited book, *Anatolian Images by Toni M. Cross*, with the editorial efforts of **Dr. Charles Gates** and life-long Friend, **Patricia Ülkü** and graphics by Ben Claasz Cockson. The publication consists of weekly columns Toni M. Cross, the
legendary former ARIT Ankara Director (1979-2002), who contributed to *Ankara Scene*, a newsletter dedicated to experience in Turkey mainly for foreigners residing in Ankara. Her columns, which included a wide range of pieces on history, archaeology, personal experiences, travel, and shopping tips in different parts of Anatolia, also reflect her great love of Turkey from her unique perspective and lively voice.

**Our traditional Open House event,** where we welcome both old and new Friends took place on October 9, 2013. **Ahmet Yayböke,** who is a member of the Friends Steering Committee, amazed everyone again with his magical skills to prepare delicious party food in a display of elegance. While many were able to attend, numerous individuals fell victim to the increasingly congested traffic of the ever-growing road system of our city. We hope that the newly opened metro line connecting numerous universities and suburbs where many Friends reside will greatly relieve access not only Ankara but also to ARIT events, which usually take place in the evenings during rush-hour.

The Friends organized a **day-trip to Nallihan region,** visiting the Anatolian Civilizations Museum in Ankara as well as the Juliopolis Excavations. We are grateful that the project director, **Mustafa Metin,** and his team gave us a detailed tour of the site on a rather chilly day.

Another great trip, directed by **Dr. Geoffrey Summers,** took the friends to **Konya and its environs.** The Neolithic sites of Çatalhöyük and Boncuklu Höyük, the Hittite sites of Eflatunpinar and Fasıllar, as well as the Konya Archaeology Museum were among the sites visited. A Semah performance by Konya’s whirling dervishes stood out as an additional treat during this busy, but colorful weekend.

**Dr. Günder Varinlioğlu,** who had organized at Koç University’s Research Center for Anatolian Civilizations an exhibit on Nicholas V. Artamonoff’s photography of Istanbul, gave a lecture entitled “Artamonoff: Picturing Byzantine Istanbul, 1930-1947.”

**Professor Norman Stone,** who is the Director of the Center for Russian Studies and teaches at the Departments of History and International Relations at Bilkent University, spoke on “The Foreign Scholar in Turkey in 1930s and 1940s.”

**Finally, Dr. Tuğba Tanyeri Erdemir,** the Deputy Director of the Center for Science and Society at the Middle East Technical University, delivered a lecture on “The Christian Sacred Heritage of Turkey.”
ARIT-NEH Fellows:

Dr. Nikolay A. Antov, History, University of Arkansas, Fayetteville, Formation and Historical Development of Muslim Communities in the Early Modern Ottoman Balkans: The Case of Deliorman (NE Balkans) mid-15th to early 18th Centuries. Dr. Antov will study the formation of the Muslim community in Ottoman Deliorman (in the north east Balkans) from the 15th to the 18th centuries, focusing on aspects of the ethno-religious transformation of the region.

Dr. Hale Yılmaz, History, Southern Illinois University, Menemen, 1930: Event, History, Memory. Dr. Yilmaz will carry out archival and library research in order to write a conclusive narrative of the Menemen incident, a chain of politically charged incidents which occurred in a small town in the Aegean region of Turkey in 1930, documenting the path and resistance to secularism in the early Republic.

ARIT-NEH Fellowships are funded by the National Endowment for the Humanities

ARIT U.S. Department of State, Educational and Cultural Affairs Fellows:

Dr. Lale Can, History, City University of New York, Spiritual Subjects: Central Asians and the Ottoman Caliphate, 1869-1914. Dr. Can is investigating the discourses on imperial citizenship and rights of Russian and Chinese Muslims in Ottoman lands, focusing on the 18th to early 19th centuries of the Empire.

Mr. David C. Fossum, Ethnomusicology, Brown University, The Bağlama Revisited: Recent Developments in Turkish Musical Performance Practice. Mr. Fossum will examine recent developments in performance practice for the bağlama, a popular instrument for folk, popular, and neo-traditional music in Turkey.

Ms. Brita Lorentzen, Earth and Atmospheric Sciences, Cornell University, Cedar of Lebanon (Made in Anatolia): Building a Tree-Ring Network for Provenancing Historical and Archaeological Cedar Timbers. Ms. Lorentzen is analyzing the chronologies of cedar trees from the species natural distribution in Anatolia, both un-sampled forest sources and Ottoman buildings, to build a chronological profile for the region.

ARIT ECA fellowships are funded by the U.S. Department of State, Educational and Cultural Affairs, administered by the Council of American Overseas Research Centers.

Istanbul Friends of ARIT Fellow:

Mr. A. Tunc Şen, Near Eastern Languages and Civilizations, University of Chicago, Astrology at the Ottoman Court during the Long Islamic Millennium (1453 - 1592): Nature, Knowledge, Politics. Mr. Şen will study astrological calendars, horoscopes, compendia, and manuals composed by Ottoman astrologers to analyze their ideological and political uses and historical impact.

Fellowship funded by the Friends of ARIT, Istanbul

W. D. E. Coulson and Toni M. Cross Aegean Exchange Fellows

From Turkey:

Dr. Damla Demirözü, Western Languages and Literature, Ankara University, Greek Fiction after World War II. Dr. Demirözü is surveying literary and archival sources at the Gennadeion and other libraries in Athens.

Ms. İlham Sakarya, Settlement Archaeology, Middle East Technical University, Trade Relations of Ancient Burgaz from Archaic to Hellenistic Periods (7th to 3rd century B.C.): Evidence from Amphorae. Dr. Sakarya is interested in Knidian amphorae and the wine trade across the Aegean. She is working with the databases on transport amphorae at the ASCSA and the French School in Athens.

Dr. Elif Ünlü, History, Boğaziçi University, The Form and the Body: Social Consumption of Alcoholic Beverages and Transfer of Ideology between Anatolia and the Aegean toward the End of the 3rd Millennium B.C.E. Dr. Ünlü is visiting museums in Greek cities and islands to study drinking rituals common throughout the Western Mediterranean as evidenced by the shared use of large handled drinking cups.

From Greece:

Ms. Evanthia Katsara, Greek Archaeological Service, Ministry of Culture, Byzantine Glazed Pottery from Sparta. Ms. Katsara will complete comparative study of medieval pottery of Turkey and Greece as part of her dissertation research on the Byzantine potter of Sparta.

Dr. Myrto Malouta, Ionian University, Antinoopolis: A Greek City in Roman Egypt. Dr. Malouta will use library and museum resources in Istanbul to complete a section of her research on the Roman/late antique city of Antinoopolis in Egypt.

Ms. Eleni Mentesidou, Democritus University of Thrace, Religion and Rituals in the Greek Cities of the South Coast of the Black Sea during the Hellenistic Period. Ms Men-
tesidou will work in libraries and museums in Istanbul and also visit sites on that Black Sea that give evidence for the Hellenistic cities along the south coast of the Black Sea.


ARIT and ASCSA Aegean Exchange fellowships are funded by the Department of State, Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs and cosponsored by the American School of Classical Studies at Athens.

ARIT Fellows in Intensive Turkish Language, Summer 2013:

- Tristan Bennett Indiana University
- Isacar Bolanos Ohio State University
- David Fossum Brown University
- Graham Griffiths Georgetown University
- Isaac Hand University of Chicago
- Andre Jan University of California, Los Angeles
- Margaret Kahn George Washington University
- Peter Klempner University of Washington
- Alexander Kreger Michigan State University
- Will Orman Boston University
- Paul Osterlund Sabanci University
- Kenan Sharpe University of California, Santa Cruz
- Amber Smith Portland State University
- Kaitlin Staudt Oxford University
- Elizabeth Wagner Princeton University

The U.S. Department of Education, Georgetown University Department of Arabic and Islamic Studies, the American Association of Teachers of Turkic Languages and ARIT provide support for participants in the Bogazici University Summer Program in Intensive Advanced Turkish Language.

NOTE ON THE TURKISH ELECTRONIC VISA SERVICE:

Since April 2013, individuals traveling to Turkey as tourists have been able to purchase a tourist or commerce visa on-line prior to arrival in Turkey. The e-visa costs $20, as upon arrival in the past. The visa can be printed or carried via electronic device. For the present, travelers may still purchase an electronic visa at a kiosk terminal upon arrival to customs.

For more information and access to the e-visa: https://www.evisa.gov.tr/en/

ARIT NEH ENDOWMENT CHALLENGE GRANT UPDATE:

The ARIT National Endowment for the Humanities Endowment Challenge grant provides $550,000 in grant funds for a three-to-one match equaling $1,650,000 and a project total of $2.2 million. We are pleased to report that we have raised three-quarters of the matching fund to date. At present the endowment fund is supporting library operations and improvements at both centers.

Without the endowment, ARIT could not maintain its overseas operations in the current condition of lost federal funding. With full funding, the ARIT endowment will give the Institute greater autonomy and sustainability for the future. Thanks go to all the generous donors who have helped build the fund.

ARIT still has a way to go to complete the match and earn the remaining NEH grant funds. The chart below illustrates the outstanding match that remains to be built and grant funds to be earned in the lighter shade.

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Column 1 shows the NEH grant status with $200,000 still to be paid to ARIT once we complete raising the match.
Column 2 shows the status of the matching fund with around $412,500 left to raise.
ARIT WELCOMES THREE NEW INSTITUTIONAL MEMBERS FOR 2014

Michigan State University returns to ARIT membership. MSU ARIT membership began in the 1980s, with the help of then President Richard Chambers and Professor Alan Fisher.

Dick Chambers has been at work again, helping to initiate a new full membership in ARIT for the University of Alabama.

The Ali Vural Ak Center for Global Islamic Studies at George Mason University, an entirely new center established in 2009 also has joined.

These three universities bring ARIT membership to forty-seven. The support of member institutions and the efforts of their representatives form the essential core of ARIT. It is exciting to witness this recent growth in Turkish Studies in the U.S.

INFORMATION ABOUT 2015-2016 ARIT FELLOWSHIPS:
Fellowship announcements for the 2015-2016 year are is now accessible at [http://ccat.sas.upenn.edu/ARIT/FellowshipPrograms.html]. Watch for a new fillable .pdf application form to complete and submit by e-mail.

ELECTRONIC COMMUNICATION:
If you would like to receive the ARIT Newsletter and other communications from ARIT by e-mail, please send a message conveying your preference and contact information to leinwand@sas.upenn.edu in the ARIT office.

NORTH AMERICAN FRIENDS OF ARIT CONTRIBUTIONS 2013-2014

ARIT deeply appreciates the generosity of our friends and donors. Your contributions not only support the mission of the Institute to foster research and exchanges in Turkey, but now help to build ARIT’s long-range future through the NEH Endowment Challenge Matching Fund.

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The Social Meanings of Numbers: Statistics, Reform, and Society in Turkey

Professor Brian Silverstein (University of Arizona, School of Anthropology), ARIT NEH Fellow 2012

Beginning in January 2012, I spent six months in Turkey as part of a long-term project conducting research on Turkey’s reforms in the area of statistics – agricultural statistics, in particular – with the support of an ARIT-NEH fellowship.

With the aid of ARIT funding, I conducted roughly 30 interviews with employees of the Turkish Statistical
Institute (TurkStat), in Ankara, Istanbul, Balikesir and Tekirdağ, with technicians and bureaucrats working in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Livestock in Ankara, and within the Ministry’s offices in Istanbul, Tekirdağ, and Izmir as well as in local county branches. I had the opportunity to observe these technicians at work, as they interacted with one another both formally in meetings as well as in informal situation. I also conducted interviews in Balikesir with farmers and dairy producers, in fields, barns, and local coffee houses. Alongside these fieldwork activities, I located and studied web-based and print materials pertaining to EU integration-based reforms in the areas of statistics and agriculture.

My interviews with TurkStat technicians and other employees were conducted as a means to learn about what reforms in the area of statistics have consisted of; what changes they have led to in how statistics are collected, interpreted, and used; how farmers and experiencing the new requirements on data collection; and how these changes are affecting agriculture and farmers’ lives in the country.

Among my preliminary results, I’ve ascertained that the new mechanisms for integrating Turkish agricultural statistics into EU norms are indeed major mechanisms for the integration of Turkish agriculture itself into EU norms. I’ve also discovered that these mechanisms are technical but also social, and involve changes in regimes of power and knowledge.

In addition, I’ve found that some of the difficulties in setting up new statistical systems for agriculture in the country derive from problems in other spheres, specifically murky property ownership as a result of lapsed property transfer and/or local disagreements about ownership. This finding suggests that while a new statistical regime is rapidly coming ‘on-line’ in Turkey and is integral to the profound changes Turkish agriculture is currently undergoing, it is also intimately connected to and inflected by the more local conditions of culture and power.

As a result of this field research, I spoke at the workshop “Re-Ordering the Social, Producing Change: Contemporary Ethnographies of Turkey in an Interconnected World,” at Humboldt University, Department of European Ethnology and Collaborative Research, Berlin in October 2012. My talk was entitled “Technical Assemblages and the Political Lives of Numbers in Turkey.” In addition, I gave a presentation to the Political Science Department at Bilkent University in November 2012 entitled “Statistics, Reform and the Political Lives of Numbers in Turkey.”

The basic aim of my recent project (October 2011 through January 2012) was to make a musical survey of two Alevi/Bektashi communities, to compare their musical repertoire and examine it within a larger Eurasian framework. The music of the Bektashi religious communities has not been researched so far, although their deep respect for traditions, the salient role of the music in their societies, and the preservation of many pre-Islamic customs indicate that it is worth looking for traces of the musical culture of ancient Turkic people. One might state that we cannot understand Turkish culture without knowing the Bektashi culture and music.

Although at first I planned to visit only a Bektashi and a Tahtacı community living around Ankara and Antalya, I also did research among Tahtacıs in Burdur and Eskişehir and also among Sunni people. In Ankara I visited the Cem Vakfi several times, recording many interviews and some 50 religious songs. During the chorus for the babas (Alevi religious leaders), I could study how they tried to harmonize their ceremonies, a quality which is quite different from village to village. It also proved very in-
teresting to observe the difference between choruses for men and those for women. I visited several communities and attended their religious cem ceremonies in the suburbs of Ankara and also in a nearby village Çubuk. In addition, I worked a few days in the archives of the Hacı Bektaş Veli Araştırma Merkezi of the Gazi University.

In early November, I traveled to Antalya to do research among the Tahtacı community living in the Taurus Mountains. There I interviewed many of the Tahtacı people who played significant roles in the life of the town. As part of this work, I consulted with Veli Asan, a Tahtacı researcher who collected large amounts of data from many Tahtacı villages, and did interviews and music recordings among the members of the Tahtacı community in Antalya. While I also conducted fieldwork in Serik (ca. 80 kms from Antalya), the main center of my research in the Antalya region was Akçainiş, which I visited during the Kurban Bayramı.

Beside the interviews with members of the community and music recordings, I also received permission to video record a religious ceremony from the beginning to end, an eight-hour experience during which practically all of their religious tones were sung and played. As a result, I now possess a significant collection of comparative material for my earlier recordings around Mersin, providing an opportunity to track the spread of the Tahtacı religious melody repertoire and its connections to the folk music.

Next I went to Burdur and visited the countryside with Mr. Abdurrahman Ekinçi, a local researcher with an excellent archive, from which I had obtained a broad overall picture of the area’s folk music prior to beginning my fieldwork. We travelled by car across the region, collecting material from the Tahtacıs as well as among Sunni people, stopping at the villages of Kargalı, Kozağaç, Gökçeyaka (in the Gireniz music area), İğdeli (to record special laments and lullabies), Kozluca (to record women’s folk songs), and Aziziye (for bogaz songs, kabak kemane (traditional bowed instrument), and laments).

Afterwards I travelled to the Nevşehir-Hacibektaş region. Every year there are state-organized festivals in Hacibektaş, but only a few Bektashi people live here. Fortunately I could do research among them. The members of the official religious dance group Semah Ekibi do not know the local traditions, and instructors from other areas come to teach them Alevi dances and songs of different areas.

Finally, I carried out research at a long-desired spot in Eskişehir, where women and other community members welcomed me in January 2012. I met with a gathering of some 20 Alevi, and the following morning N. Yükse, the rehber’s sister, as well as his wife Satih Ana sung me some less known nefes, as well as others sung next to deceased.

In sum, the 2011-2012 fieldwork allowed me to conduct numerous interviews with members of the Alevi/Bektasi communities, to record a large amount of music, to obtain exhaustive information from the members of the Sunni community, and to purchase necessary books and CDs for my future research. My Alevi/Bektashi/Tahtacı archives have been enlarged by 400 excellent musical recordings, it is now possible to conduct a comparative analysis of the musical repertoire of the Tahtacı community, and I was able to gain deeper insight into the life and problems of the Turkish Sufi communities.

Meanwhile, the collected melodies and interviews have been digitized and markered, and the process of cataloguing, transcription, and translation of the texts and the melodies has begun. In a few months we will finish...
the database of these melodies which will enable us to do a computer-aided comparison of the collected melodies across a larger Eurasian area.

In addition, my book based upon my Karachay researches, backed by the ARIT Mellon Foundation in 2002-2003, will be published shortly. ARIT's support for this comparative research project on Turkish Sufi music has helped make this publication possible, and, as I wrote on the first page of that book, I express my gratitude to ARIT for the backing of the project and for your support.

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*Strengthening Male Bodies and Building Robust Communities: Physical Culture in the Late Ottoman Empire*

**Mr. Murat C. Yıldız**, Ottoman History, The University of California, Los Angeles, ARIT U.S. Department of State Educational and Cultural Affairs Fellow 2012

Over the past decade, a new ‘school’ of scholarship has presented an alternative approach to conceptualizing the late Ottoman Empire as well as the empire’s different ethno-religious communities. My dissertation, “Strengthening Male Bodies and Building Robust Communities: Physical Culture in the Late Ottoman Empire,” builds on this scholarship by investigating late-nineteenth and early-twentieth-century cultural, social, and political transformations in Istanbul across sectarian divisions. This project explores the emergence of a shared Ottoman sports culture among upper and middle-class Muslims, Christians, and Jews of Istanbul.

The dissertation is based on multilingual archival research in Istanbul, Jerusalem, Tel Aviv, Paris, New York, Minneapolis, and Washington DC. It brings institutional and discursive transformations in the Ottoman Empire into conversation with each other by drawing from a diverse array of sources written in Ottoman-Turkish, Armenian, Armeno-Turkish, French, English, German, and Greek, such as newspapers, magazines, government reports, school and voluntary association records, memoirs, and vernacular photographs. An analysis of these institutional arenas and discursive transformations highlights how the emergence of a late Ottoman sports culture was underpinned by novel understandings of the body and implicated in larger debates and processes concerning the self, gender, ethno-religious communal identity, nation building, and the empire during this period.

I began conducting dissertation research in Istanbul in June 2011. Funding from the Institute of International Education (IIE)/Fulbright-Hays enabled me to spend the 2011-2012 academic year affiliated with Sabancı University, conducting research in different archives and libraries in Istanbul. The research project continued into the following academic year with the support of the ARIT research fellowship. The ARIT fellowship served as an indispensable source of institutional support, allowing me to complete my dissertation research and develop an ongoing dialogue with academics, writers, librarians, archivists, and dedicated sports enthusiasts in Turkey and beyond. Over the course of six months, I completed my archival research in the Prime Ministry Ottoman Archives, the Atatürk Library, ISAM, the Beyazıt State Library, the Armenian Patriarchate, as well the ARIT library in Istanbul.

The research conducted as an ARIT fellow forms the basis of my investigation of late Ottoman Istanbul’s multilingual press. During the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, Ottoman Muslim, Christian, and Jewish subjects, government officials, and foreigners living in the imperial domains created a vibrant print media devoted entirely to physical culture. Publishing articles in Ottoman-Turkish, Armenian, Greek, French, and English, the sporting press exposed a wide array of Istanbul’s denizens to the defining contours of late Ottoman physical culture by providing them with articles about gymnastics, football, hockey, scouting, hygiene, voluntary sports associations, as well as athletic exhibitions and competitions in Istanbul, Europe, and the United States. Together, these discussions offered readers instructions on how to cultivate a distinct understanding of the self and nation by playing sports, having fun, and training their bodies.

While the press served as a central site of late Ottoman physical culture, my dissertation explores other novel
forms of organization and practice that popularized and spread the notion that sports were a shared civic activity that offered benefits for the individual, community, and empire. Two spaces that played an integral role in shaping this shared late Ottoman sports culture are schools and clubs. The two vernacular photographs below provide a visual representation of these two institutions. These images are representative of a larger collection of photographs that are either stored in photo albums in the dusty cabinets of sports clubs in Istanbul or scattered around the world in private collections. Muslims, Christians, and Jews treated these and similar photographs as a means by which they recorded their commitment to a new understanding of sports, bourgeois gentility, and a distinct masculine look.

The first photograph is an undated group picture of members of the Jewish Gymnastics Society, Maccabi. Taken inside of a studio, the image shows nine members of the exclusively Jewish club dressed in matching club uniforms. The second image is of the Anatolia College’s Greek football team, Pontos. The photograph shows members of the club posing inside of a studio, wearing athletic attire and club uniforms. Like many of the other American missionary schools scattered throughout the Ottoman Empire, Anatolia College treated physical education and team sports as activities through which they could cultivate physically, morally, and spiritually sound young Christian men. The idea promoted in Anatolia College that physical exercises and athletics were indispensable to the development of moral, strong young men reflected a broader discourse on Christian rejuvenation and strength that emerged outside of the imperial domains in the United States and England. Although this discourse developed outside of the imperial domains, the photograph of Pontos as well as the missionary pamphlets and publications housed in the ARIT library in Istanbul demonstrate that Ottoman subjects also drew insights from it and localized it in schools and clubs.

Since completing my research, I have participated in a number of academic conferences. In May 2013, I presented a paper entitled “Physical Culture in Late Ottoman Istanbul” at the University of Chicago’s Middle East History and Theory Annual Conference. In October 2013, I delivered a paper entitled “Envisioning, Sculpting, and Exhibiting the (Strong, Beautiful, and Healthy) Male Body in Late Ottoman Istanbul” at the Middle East Studies Association Annual Meeting in New Orleans, Louisiana. In December 2013, I organized a panel entitled “Jewish Life in the Late Ottoman Port City: Urban Transformations and Associational Life in Istanbul, Izmir, and Salonica” and presented a paper entitled “Société Juive de Gymnastique, ‘Maccabi’: An Ottoman Jewish Civic Association” at the Association for Jewish Studies Annual Conference in Boston, Massachusetts. In February 2014, I gave a presentation entitled “Building a Strong Armenian Community and Robust Armenian Bodies in Late Ottoman Istanbul” at the University of California, Los Angeles’ Graduate Student Annual Colloquium in Armenian Studies. Most recently, in April 2014, I presented a paper entitled “Istanbul’s Multilingual Physical Culture Press: Strong Nations and Beautiful Male Bodies” at the Western Ottomanists’ Workshop at the University of Washington.
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