Forthcoming:

Sven Th. Schipporeit
Kulte und Heiligtümer
der Demeter und Kore in
Ionien

The study reviews all
archaeological and written
sources on Demeter and Kore
in Ionia. With regard to the cult,
the iconography and function
of the primarily small-format
terracotta votives are analysed,
the specific form and location
of the modest sanctuaries are
reinterpreted and the feasts
for the goddesses responsible
for the home, the family and
agriculture are reconstructed.

New Title:
Beate Böhlendorf-Arslan –
Alessandra Ricci (eds.)
Byzantine Small Finds in
Archaeological Contexts
This volume comprises
38 contributions of an
international workshop in
The papers reflect the
contributors' diverse
approaches to their fieldwork
and research along with the
wide variety of finds discussed.
A goal of the workshop was

to observe whether studies of
small finds from archaeological
contexts may contribute toward
the definition of chronological
frameworks, as other finds do.

ISBN  978-605-5607-82-1

Forthcoming:
Stefan Feuser
Monopodia – Figürliche
Tischfüße aus Kleinasien.
Ein Beitrag zum
Ausstattungsluxus der
römischen Kaiserzeit

The volume deals with an
important item of imperial-
era luxury furniture: figural
monopodia from Asia Minor,
which were distributed
throughout the Mediterranean
region. Their function within the
symposium is explained, the
typological and chronological
development is delineated,
the production centres are
identified, and the iconographic
range presented. Finally the
monopodia are placed in
the context of Roman luxury
furniture.
Cover: Restoration work on the columns of the Proneos of the Temple of Apollo at Didyma

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Events and Developments

Conservation and site management – these two concepts were particularly central to the work of the Istanbul Department and the excavation projects of the DAI in Turkey in 2012. This development was not only due to the specifications of the Ministry of Culture and Tourism, but is instead very much an expression of the special responsibility which the DAI has adopted vis-à-vis the cultural heritage of Turkey. In consequence the majority of DAI-excavated sites already have highly successful heritage preservation projects in place – projects that have become milestones in the preservation and presentation of archaeological sites in Turkey. It is not enough to rest on old laurels, however. The increasingly complex integration of archaeological sites in social, economic and legal contexts requires the drawing up of long-term plans, within which archaeology is but one of a number of stakeholders.

In order to make concrete contributions in this field, the Conservation and Site Management Initiative has been set up. Under the direction of Martin Bachmann, two Turkish architects and one archaeologist are working on the conception and implementation of conservation projects on DAI excavation sites. They have also developed a digital module with the aid of which archaeologists can add their contributions to site management plans in a targeted way. To provide a forum for the international discussion of heritage preservation and site management, the complexity of which tasks is not sufficiently appreciated, the DAI together with the German Embassy and two Turkish universities in Ankara organized the conference „Heritage in Context“ as part of a series of events marking the 40th anniversary of the signing of the World Heritage Convention. Currently the DAI is working together with various German, Turkish and international partners in compiling site mangement plans for Bergama/Pergamon and Göbekli Tepe – which are a prerequisite if these sites are to be included on the UNESCO World Heritage list. Further preservation and presentation projects in progress at Hattusha, Didyma and Pergamon are described on the following pages. There you will also see that, despite the main thrust of this year’s work, archaeological research has not been neglected, but rather has once again yielded many thrilling results.
In Istanbul we have welcomed Dr Jesko Fildhuth as the new specialist in Byzantine archaeology and Dr Magda Pieniążek as a Marie Curie Fellowship holder with a research project on Troy. For their new tasks we wish them both kolay gelsin (“May it go smoothly”). As every year I would like to extend my thanks in particular to the many foundations and sponsors, without whom our work would not be possible.

Felix Pirson

Our department is on Facebook since February 2012. Visit us at www.facebook.com/daiistanbul

The staff of the department in 2012

Prof. Dr. Felix Pirson (director of the department)
Dr.-Ing. Martin Bachmann (deputy director)
Division heads: Dr. des. Jesko Fildhuth (from June 15), PD Dr. Andreas Schachner, Dr. Jürgen Seeher, Dr. Anja Slawisch
DAI scholarship holder: Dr.-Ing. Katja Piesker
Marie Curie Fellow: Dr. Magda Pieniążek (from Oct. 1)
Initiative for preservation and site management: Duygu Göçmen, Seçil Tezer
DFG-financed staff member and Gerda Henkel Stiftung scholarship holder: Dr. Ludwig Meier (until June 30)

Research assistant: Alexandra Wirsching M.A.
Editor: Dominique Krüger M.A.
Library: Dipl.-Bibl. Gudrun Walter, Ali Akkaya, Banu Doğan
Photothek: Nurhan Özgenler, Secda Saltuk, Ahmet Aydın (until Aug. 15)
Archive: Andreas Huth M.A.

24 graduate trainees and volunteers were employed in the photo department, the library and in various projects
Office: Hülya Çatak
Administration: Carmen Hamburger, Hülya Çötelioğlu
Technical staff: Hacı Özel, Gökhan Öztürk (from April 4), Coşkun Parmak, Nezahat Saraç, Ali Topkaya

Public relations of the department

A series of evening talks has been arranged for the winter months, at which members of the public can hear domestic and foreign researchers report about their ongoing projects. An additional series of talks, the House Colloquia, offer primarily young researchers the opportunity to present their latest findings for discussion. Furthermore, in early summer, regular tours of districts, monuments and collections in Istanbul will be offered by Institute personnel. Information on the various programmes can be found at our website: www.dainst.org/istanbul.
Support of the Boğazköy/Ḫattuša project:

Support of the Pergamon project:

Support of the Priene project:

Support of the Milet project:

Support of the Didyma project:

Support of the Oinoanda project:

Prof. Martin Ferguson Smith, The Charlotte Bonham-Carter Charitable Trust, Seven Pillars of Wisdom Trust, Nordrhein-Westfälische Akademie der Wissenschaften und der Künste, Stiftung Altertumskunde der Universität zu Köln, Kim Hee-Kyung Stiftung für europäische Kultur- und Geisteswissenschaften
Publications of the Department in 2012

The annual journal 'Istanbuler Mitteilungen' serves as a general forum on topics related to archaeology in Turkey. We also publish three series of monographs under the title 'Istanbuler Forschungen', 'Byzas' and 'Miras', and independent publications appear as well.

ISTANBULER MITTEILUNGEN 61, 2011
Meltem DOĞAN-ALPARSLAN – Metin ALPARSLAN, Wohnsitze und Hauptstädte der hethitischen Könige
Serdar AYBEK – Boris DREYER, Eine wehrhafte Stadt in späthellenistisch-römischer Zeit.
Die Katapult-Arsenale der Stadt Metropolis (Ionien)
Burkhard EMME, Zur Rekonstruktion der kaiserzeitlichen Halle am Nordmarkt in Milet
Akin ERSOY – Sarp ALATEPELİ, Der Hafen von Smyrna: Die Sondierungsgrabungen in Kemeraltı und ihre Auswertung
Sevinç GÜNEL, Ein Terrakotta-Modell aus Çine-Tepecik
Dieter HERTEL, Das vorklassische Pergamon und sein Siedlungsprofil
Ergün LAFLI – Eva CHRISTOF, Der kaiserzeitliche Tempel von Asartepe/Kimistene in der Chora des paphlagonischen Hadrianopolis – Ergebnisse der Prospektion von 2005
Inge Uytterhoeven, Bathing in a ›Western Style‹. Private Bath Complexes in Roman and Late Antique Asia Minor

Kurzmitteilungen

BYZAS 12: THEKLA SCHULZ (Hrsg.), Dipteros and Pseudodipteros
BYZAS 13: FELIX PIRSON (Hrsg.), Manifestationen von Macht und Hierarchien in Stadtraum und Landschaft
BYZAS 14: ADOLF HOFFMANN – RICHARD POSAMENTIR – MUSTAFA HAMDİ SAYAR (Hrsg.), Hellenismus in der Kilikia Pedias
BYZAS 15: BEATE BÖHLENDORF-ARSLAN – ALESSANDRA RICCI (eds.), Byzantine Small Finds in Archaeological Contexts

in press:
ISTANBULER MITTEILUNGEN 62, 2012
ISTANBULER FORSCHUNGEN 53: MÜREN BAYKAN, Ionische Kapitelle auf Prokonessos. Produktion und Export römischer Bauteile
BYZAS 16: SVEN TH. SCHIPPOREIT, Demeter und Chora. Kulte und Heiligtümer der Göttinnen in Ionien
BYZAS 17: STEFAN FEUSER, Monopodia – Figürliche Tischfüße aus dem römischen Kleinasien. Ein Beitrag zum Ausstattungsluxus der römischen Kaiserzeit
Autumn Master Class, “Architecture & Economy”

Between 30th October and 1st November 2012, an international Autumn ‘Master Class’ organized at the DAI-Istanbul brought together architectural case-studies from past and present Istanbul, prehistory and Graeco-Roman antiquity. The school was attended by young researchers working in the fields of archaeology, architecture, history, art history and philology, who travelled from Germany, Turkey, Austria and Switzerland. The meeting of minds opened up some very interesting, interdisciplinary discussions and made it possible to directly compare the applicability of discipline-specific methods.

The aim of the event was to critically analyse the connection between architecture and economy. The assumption, in which increased building activity is perceived as the result of economic, cultural and political prosperity (and hence often used as evidence for such), was discussed with reference to specific examples in Istanbul and Anatolia from various epochs.

1. Monumental religious buildings as a measure of economic prosperity
2. Economic buildings as a measure of economic prosperity
3. ‘Foreign’ capital, ‘foreign’ measures?

Alongside presentations and round-table discussions on the above themes, the week included guided study excursions (to Hagia Sophia, the Süleymaniye complex, Tophane) and a tour of the German Consulate General.

The Autumn Master Class was part of the 3rd Scientific Network ‘Pre-modern economic systems in Anatolia’. An evening lecture by Prof. Edhem Eldem on ‘Banks Street/Bankalar Caddesi, 1850–1920: The urban and architectural reflection of economic transformation’ served as a good transition to the subsequent network meeting, which this autumn also dealt with the subject of architecture as a gauge of economic development.

Katja Piesker – Anja Slawisch
Initiative Preservation and Site Management

In order to respond appropriately to the complex tasks of the preservation and didactic exploitation of archaeological sites, an initiative for preservation and site management has been set up in the department. The background is the increased demand for comprehensive management plans and long-term development plans for the protection of sites following their excavation. If it proves possible to devise suitable master-plans, the restoration of individual monuments can be systematically conceived and incorporated as building blocks on the path to this overall concept. An essential requirement for the drawing up of such concepts as part of site management plans, however, is absolutely precise knowledge of the archaeological features and the research conducted about them. So that this can be produced in digital form and in compliance with international standards, a module in which the data can be entered has been developed at the department. Miletus was chosen as a case study.

For the department’s current restoration projects, project documentation was drawn up by the work-group and submitted to the local protection service of listed monuments. The documentation is in many cases exception-ally complex, since the current and the original state of the monument must be described in depth along with full details of the actual project plan. Furthermore, ongoing restoration projects, such as the Baths of Faustina at Miletus (fig. left), have been overseen by members of the work-group.

So that the matter of comprehensive, long-term plans for the sustainable protection of archaeological sites could be discussed in sufficient depth and breadth, a conference entitled „Heritage in Context“ was organized, and was held in Ankara on 22/23 November. It was attended by participants from a range of countries, who presented case studies primarily from Turkey, but also Germany (Xanten), Iraq (Erbil, Baghdad) and Italy (Herculaneum). The aim of the conference was to raise awareness of the complex issues by presenting a selection of exemplary international projects. The principal focus lay on the natural, social and urban context of the prehistoric and ancient heritage and its incorporation in theory and practice in preservation planning. The conference was held in the framework of events marking the 40th anniversary of the signing of the World Heritage Convention.

Martin Bachmann
Reconstruction of the collapsed parodos-arch at the Gymnasion at Pergamon
Sondages at Göbekli Tepe

At Göbekli Tepe, work in 2012 was wholly devoted to preparations for the protective roofing that is envisaged for the south slope in 2013. The megalithic Enclosures A-D, which are located there will thus be protected from the effects of the weather. Following this, the conservation of the architectural finds and features, financed by the Global Heritage Fund, can commence. The foundations for the struts supporting the roof are to be set directly on the bed rock. In preparation for this it was necessary to dig several sondages – a job that was started in the previous year. At 10 spots, sections 2 x 2 m wide were successfully sunk to the bedrock, so that it will be possible to begin construction next spring.

Several important finds were recovered from the sondages. A fragment of a large-format limestone sculpture repeats the “large bird holding human head” type already known from Nevali Cori (fig. below left). As in the other known specimens – that is, two finds from Nevali Cori and a sculptural fragment from Göbekli Tepe – the bird’s head is missing. It can be assumed that the birds in each case are in all probability vultures. In the case of the new find, the bird and the human head are rendered approximately life-sized.

A second important sculptural find is a human torso considerably less than life-size. The clearly evident ribs are a notable feature. The find can possibly be added to the now large group of representations of semi-skeletal animals and humans known from Göbekli Tepe and other Neolithic find sites.

Among the figurines there is a noteworthy specimen, about 5 cm high, representing a crouching, naked man with a quadruped – perhaps a dog or a young bear – sitting on his left shoulder (fig. below right). The fragment, made of chlorite, is heavily sintered, so that it cannot be determined yet whether there was a second animal on the right-hand shoulder.

Klaus Schmidt
Excavation History

A photographic exhibition with the title “Hattuşa’da 106 Yıl: Hitit Kazılarının Fotoğraflarla Öyküsü / 106 years in Hattusa: Photographs tell the story of the excavations in the Hittite capital” was held at Yapı Kredi Kültür Merkezi in Istanbul, running from 12 October to 31 December 2012. The exhibition was devoted to the excavations at Hattuša, which began in 1906. The DAI first became involved in 1907 and has been continuously active at the site since 1931. Normally, exhibitions about archaeological sites place the monuments, finds and features in the foreground. Here the perspective that was chosen was somewhat different. As it is one of the oldest ongoing excavations in Anatolia, we felt it would be fitting to show the history of archaeological work at Hattuša with the photos. How did everything begin, who were the prime movers in the early years, and how did the project develop over the ensuing decades? We therefore decided that greater prominence should be given to photos showing people who have worked and still work there – excavators and researchers as well as workers who in some cases are in the fourth or fifth generation. There is generally no room for such images in the scientific excavation publications and they end up in the archives unnoticed. A large number of the photos were thus being shown for the first time. At the same time, however, the exhibition as a whole gave due attention to the archaeological side of the project.

A 248-page catalogue (Turkish/English) containing about 300 photographs was published to accompany the exhibition.

Jürgen Seeher
Restoration Work at Boğazköy-Hattuša

This year's work concentrated on the processing of finds as well as extensive restoration and conservation work in different parts of the site. At the Great Temple, the conservation of the worked stones damaged when the building burnt down continued.

Once small restoration jobs had been completed at various points in the Lower City, a major part of the 2012 campaign was given over to working on the central section of the Postern Wall, which was excavated as long ago as 1962. Starting from the south-west, two towers and the sections of curtain wall connected to them were restored in such a way that they may now be recognized by visitors as monumental fortifications of the ancient city (fig. above).

In the south part of the city, the artificial rampart of Yerkapi rises like a crown above the surrounding area, symbolizing the power and accomplishments of the Hittite kings. The originals of the two sphinxes which formerly adorned the inner side of the pedestrian gate on top of the rampart are now to be found in Boğazköy Museum. The remains of a third can be seen in situ on the outer side. This year, thanks to the Museums of Berlin making the mould available, a copy was made of the eastern sphinx that was the best preserved on its discovery, and it now stands at its original finding place. Thus a first step has been taken towards giving the visitor an impression of the gateway's original appearance within its urban setting and landscape.

Andreas Schachner
Archaeology without Excavation at Pergamon

That archaeological research can achieve noteworthy results even without excavations has been demonstrated by the work at Pergamon this year. Alongside extensive restoration measures (see p. 14) the principal undertaking was the archaeological survey on the west slope of the acropolis hill. This area, measuring approx. 1 x 0.5 km, belongs to the Hellenistic city of the 2nd century BC, when the urban area inside the city walls was enlarged from 21 to 90 ha. Apart from cursory field walking in the late 19th century and a section excavated in the search for sculptures from the Great Altar, the area is essentially unexplored. Investigations began in 2010 with the documentation of structural remains along the modern road. After an interruption in 2011, work resumed in 2012, including geophysical prospecting. Fieldwork has now been completed except for one small area, and nearly 800 constructed features and architectural members have been documented. Over the next few years, the results of the surface surveys are to be supplemented by small-scale excavations.

Thanks to the extraordinary commitment of everyone involved, we were able to discover several Hellenistic buildings and a large Roman complex in terrain that is extremely steep and covered by rocks and scrub vegetation. Our understanding of the ancient city was enhanced above all by the observation that the entire west slope was more or less densely occupied by structures. The building terraces follow the contours of the terrain rather than any grid, which is understandable given the character of the topography. A few stepped streets lead uphill, dividing and structuring the slope and establishing visual connections with the Hellenistic theatre and the theatre terrace. Of particular logistical importance are two intersecting roads suitable for vehicles, which likewise follow the terrain. Thus the western slope, too, shows that there was no street grid at Pergamon in the Hellenistic era; instead, urban development was adapted to the terrain and moreover sought to heighten the impressive effect of the spectacular acropolis by means of sight lines and spatial correlations. Pergamon consequently differs markedly from the numerous grid-planned cities, and remains an exception in urban planning of the Hellenistic era.

Felix Pirson
Red Hall and Gymnasium – Restoration Work at Pergamon

Following a preliminary project in 2011, key restoration measures were carried out this year at Pergamon in the area of the Hellenistic gymnasium. Work continued in the vaulted substructure of the Red Hall and on the large supporting figure in its south court. Beyond that, conservation measures were acutely needed at many places on the ancient site in order to halt the decay of ancient heritage.

Covering an area of 25,000 m² – spread over three terraces arranged in steps – the Gymnasium is one of the largest and most impressive architectural complexes of the ancient metropolis. The vast complex was fully excavated before the First World War, and urgent conservation problems were posed by the fact that its walls had been exposed to the weather since that time and by the giant mound of spoil that had been piled up on the ancient road. Thanks to the generous support of the Kaplan Fund (New York) these problems could now be tackled. First of all, one arch that had collapsed was re-erected (fig. p. 7) and a large and dangerous hole in one of the retaining walls of the terraces was sealed. Also a considerable portion of the 20,000 m³ spoil mound was cleared away. This work will be continued in 2013 and the ancient road will then be passable again at the Gymnasium.

In the Red Hall, important progress was made in restoration work on the large Roman vaulted substructure in the south-east corner of the temenos with missing parts of the vault being replaced. The Roman cross vault is now supplemented by segments made of hand-made bricks. A high point of the campaign was finally the tentative assembly of the large supporting figure in the south court of the Red Basilica, a project that is being supported by the Studiosus Foundation (Munich). The over 8 m high statue, reconstructed as the lion-headed Egyptian goddess Sekhmet, consists of original parts plus additions made of natural stone. These include inserted pieces for the arms and head of dark marble, which have given the figure an exotic stamp. After careful 3D modelling they were reconstructed in natural stone with the aid of a computer. Next year the figure will be restored within its architectural setting and presented to the public.

Martin Bachmann
Excavations at the Necropolis of Panormos

This summer, in collaboration with the Miletus Museum, excavations were carried out at a necropolis near Panormos, the ancient harbour of Didyma. The necropolis was first identified by archaeologists from the Didyma excavation team in autumn 2011, after geologists reported a concentration of ancient ceramics in a modern drainage trench.

The first aim of this year’s campaign was the examination and documentation of the visible contexts exposed by soil erosion in the profile of the modern trench. Further objectives included the clarification of the extent of the necropolis with the aid of geophysical investigations, and the acquisition, through targeted excavations, of data concerning burial density, burial type and chronology.

Some important observations can already be made about the necropolis of Panormos. First, no uniform or typical burial pattern can be ascertained. Both inhumations and cremations placed either directly into the ground or else into vessels (pithoi, amphorae, hydriai) were uncovered. Occasionally, one or more miniature vessels were included as grave goods. In addition, coarse wares such as ‘cooking pots’ seem to have figured regularly among the grave inventories.

Concerning the origin, age and state of health of the buried individuals, more information is expected from planned anthropological investigations and strontium isotope analyses. The composition of the necropolis population is of particular interest given the situation of the necropolis, namely in the immediate vicinity of the harbour that formed the main access point to the internationally important sanctuary of Didyma.

Preliminary study of the pottery indicates that the burials date to between the mid-7th and late-6th centuries BC. Locally-produced vessels were found alongside a wide range of imports from Etruria, Corinth and Athens as well as Egypt and Cyprus.

Anja Slawisch – Mehmet Bilici
20 Years of Restoration at the Temple of Apollo at Didyma

The Hellenistic Temple of Apollo of Didyma is one of the best preserved temples of antiquity (fig. above). Excavated in the years 1906-1913, the monumental building was not only published in exemplary fashion for the period by Hubert Knackfuß, but the surviving structures, partially re-erected, were also excellently consolidated. Nevertheless, since excavation, the building fabric has been subject to the damaging influence of earthquakes and environmental influences with the result that systematic consolidation of the ancient site has become a paramount task of the Didyma Excavations. To this end, a comprehensive restoration plan was drawn up in 1992 and has been implemented over the past twenty years at great expense and effort.

Conservation projects prior to 2012 consolidated the walls of the adyton and of the “12 column hall”, the frame of the “epiphany” door and of the north staircase, as well as 14 columns of the temple. In 2012, the restoration work centred on the pronaos columns (fig. bottom left and cover) and the surrounding walls (fig. bottom right). As every year, the work was carried out by a German-Turkish restoration team in accordance with the principles of the Venice Charter, as befits a monument of this status. Moreover, particular attention has been paid since the beginning of the consolidation work to the training of local specialist craftsmen.

Jan Breder – Christoph Kronewirth
A New, Small Hellenistic Temple in Didyma

Architectural members resembling those of the Hellenistic naikos in the Temple of Apollo came to light in an exploratory excavation south of the mosque of Didyma in 1994. The members in question are five marble wall architraves and frieze blocks of good quality workmanship (fig. above).

In 2012, a thorough study of these work pieces was started as part of the project “Kulte im Kult” of the Academy of Sciences, Humanities and the Arts (NRW). This revealed that the members are not from the naikos of the Temple of Apollo (fig. below) but belong to a second, unknown Hellenistic temple, as proven by their slightly larger dimensions and marked differences in the details.

Additional fragments of this second temple were found before 1994 and afterwards, belonging to wall edge profiles, Ionic columns and geison-sima blocks. Their precise documentation also began in 2012. Most of these fragments were found north of the Temple of Apollo, i.e. at the presumed location of the Temple of Artemis, whose existence is attested by several inscriptions.

Ulf Weber
Oinoanda – A Farewell to Diogenes

The 2011 campaign, the last one for the time being in the Oinoanda survey project, focused on still unresolved questions relating to the urban topography, the documentation of the monumental architecture, and the completion of the three-dimensional documentation of the fragments of the Diogenes-inscription.

Considerable space was given over to intensive field-walking in the urban area and its environs, with the aid of which a wealth of information has been generated about all the structural remains of the ancient city. This information forms the basis for a new plan of Oinoanda, which will give for the first time a differentiated picture of the development and the settlement phases of the city. Thus the Hellenistic early phase of the city, for instance, can be placed in context together with the corresponding architectural finds and features and the mortuary structures of the surrounding area. As part of investigations into the urban topography four new, fairly small settlement sites and numerous grave structures on the west slope of the acropolis hill were documented.

With the detailed, stone-by-stone drawing of elevations and sections of the Hellenistic city wall of Oinoanda (fig. above), the documentation of this extraordinary polyorcetic monument was completed. As a result almost all of the city’s significant monuments have now been recorded by means of exact and scientific architectural documentation. This section of the project was accompanied by the surveying of architectural members from these edifices (fig. below and right).

There were surprises regarding the inscription of Diogenes. In spite of the intensive field research of previous years, seven new fragments of the philosophical inscription were discovered in 2012, including one completely and perfectly preserved block with ethical treatises. As for the non-philosophical inscriptions, field research on the site of this ancient city which set such store by writing brought to light 19 new finds, among them an honorary inscription by the citizens of Balboura for Oinoanda. A number of pieces of Diogenes’ inscription and other fragments were moved to the depot building erected in 2010. Now that the field campaigns have been concluded, work will focus on evaluating the results of seven years’ work in the mountains of northern Lycia.

Martin Bachmann
Corinthian capital from the palaestra of the Antoninian Bath at Oinoanda
The city of Priene, founded in the 4th century BC at the southern foot of Mykale mountain (today: Samsun Dağları) above the mouth of the Maeander (Büyük Menderes), was partially excavated by German archaeologists in the late 19th century and has since then been considered a model of a “Hippodamian” city. Excavations and construction investigations under way since 1998 are focused on significant alterations to the urban structure from late antiquity into the early Byzantine era.

Alongside construction investigations and conservation work carried out in the ancient city, in the 2012 campaign the emphasis lay on the restoration of objects found in recent excavation campaigns. One such artefact was a medallion approx. 7 cm in diameter that was found in 2011 in the late Hellenistic layer of fill of a row of shops. Examination by the restorer A. Gatzsche revealed that it is not made of bronze, as was initially supposed, but is an alloy of silver with a high proportion of copper and is gilded on the surface. The medallion bears a hammered relief of a frontally viewed bust of the goddess Artemis carrying quiver and bow over her right shoulder. A nail driven through the neck of the relief from the front testifies to a not particularly sensitive repair job. Originally the object was most likely fixed at the rim to a foundation, probably of wood, in such a way that the metal was not damaged. The precise context of use cannot be determined. The artefact could well belong to the same High Hellenistic phase of use as the top slab of a table found immediately beside it; the slab has recesses for measuring cups for liquids.

Wulf Raeck
The Serapeion as a Monumental Gate in the Byzantine City Wall of Miletus

When the Temple of Serapis (1) at Miletus was discovered a century ago, it came as a surprise that nearly all parts of the porch (2; c.f. reconstruction above, left) had survived. They were found buried under the debris of the Byzantine city wall (3) that had collapsed in a medieval earthquake. The fortifications had incorporated the front wall (4) of the Serapeion, and the porch remained standing outside the city wall up until the earthquake. To the excavators “it appeared incomprehensible why the temple porch was not demolished and the material re-used in the building of the fortifications.”

In 2012, Stefan Giese was able to solve the puzzle during a re-examination of the city walls: The temple porch served as a monumental city gate. The gateway consisted of three entrances, the old front door (5) of the Serapeion in the centre of the porch and two new gates that flank the porch on either side. The west gate (6) opened onto an ancient street (7) leading to the church of St Michael and the so-called bishop’s palace. The east gate (8) is flanked by a tower, and in the corner between wall and tower stands an ancient garland sarcophagus with a broken lid, which will have been brought here from the Roman necropolis (fig. above, right).

The three-partied gate formed the largest and most ornate entrance to the Byzantine city. The temple porch was retained on account of its beauty and venerable antiquity. This conservationist approach to ancient buildings that “appeared incomprehensible” to the early excavators has since been observed more often at Miletus, where one seems to have taken pride in the preservation and display of ancient heritage.

Philipp Niewöhner
Testimony of Izmir’s Cosmopolitan Past – the Former German Consulate General

The building that housed the former German Consulate General stands in an exceptionally prominent location on the traditionally popular promenade known as the Kordon, the best address in Izmir. It was built, probably around 1900, as a mansion for the wealthy Levantine businessman Elzéar Guiffray. Designed in opulent eastern Mediterranean Historicist style, the mansion took its place in a row of prestigious properties that once lined the waterfront as a showcase of the city.

The year 1922 marked a dramatic turning point in the history of Izmir. As the Mission of the German Reich in Alsancak had also been destroyed in the Great Fire, the mansion belonging to the Guiffray family was acquired by the Reich government in 1925 to serve as the new consular headquarters. The purchase and the subsequent conversion work are meticulously documented in the Political Archive of the Foreign Office, which is highly interesting for the light it casts on the construction trade in Izmir in the first years of the Turkish Republic. The building was given a contemporary facade in neoclassicism style and was re-equipped with modern technology. The ground plan structure as well as parts of the side facades were adopted virtually unchanged from the Guiffray mansion. The ceiling and skylight of the stairwell are also original.

In March 2012, students of the KIT produced a precise structural record of the building documenting damage and deformations as well as its technical fittings and peculiar features in comprehensive detail. How the building evolved can already be discerned fairly well. Shortage of space due to the consulate’s copious business repeatedly necessitated the building of extensions and annexes, which detracted from the display character of the building – particularly in the former garden courtyard. Using the building as a Turkish-German Archaeology Centre – after thorough renovation – would not only return it to an appropriate form of use, but would also represent an opportunity to accentuate the original form of the historical mansion more strongly and thereby to preserve one of the last buildings of its kind in Izmir.

Martin Bachmann
The Economical Wooden House – Research on the Princes’ Islands

A new chapter in research into Istanbul's wooden houses has been opened with the investigations on the Princes’ Islands. The investigations focus on buildings that belong to the last generation of timber construction shortly before the outbreak of World War 1. At that time, on the Princes’ Islands in particular, an experimental typology was pursued which betrays the distinct influence of North American timber construction of the 2nd half of the 19th century. A special role was played here by the double house, in which the economical production of identical elements is combined with the spacious outward appearance of a single residence. The twin house Sulyoti İkiz Evleri on Büyük Ada, which was built c. 1900, was already studied in 2011 (fig. above, left). The structural documentation, carried out by students from the KIT, revealed the aesthetic programme of the shared facade, but also the high degree of distortion in the very poorly preserved building.

In 2012, a second double house was added to the research project, Hüseyin Rahmi Bey Sk. 4-6 on Heybeli Ada, documentation of which has been carried out by students of the Konstanz University of Applied Sciences (fig. above, right). Here, two essentially middle-class houses stand side by side on a small plot behind a single symmetrical facade. The typology, a central “light tube” and the large sash windows attest the influence of Anglo-American architecture. A wide arc extends from these influences of an economical building style in the final phase of the Ottoman Empire to the popular twin towers encountered in the dynamic construction industry of contemporary Istanbul.

Finally, a new investigation is in progress for a building at risk of collapse, Apostolidis Köşkü on Heybeli Ada, which was structurally documented in 2009. As part of a master's thesis the house’s furnishings and fittings are being studied in detail in order to record for posterity this monument of late neoclassical timber architecture.

Martin Bachmann
Setting up a Departmental Archive

Since the founding of the Istanbul Department, the legacy of papers of various scholars and other records have been collected at different locations. A first classification and listing was carried out in 1982. After the department moved from its old premises in Siraselviler Caddesi to the building that houses the German Consulate General in Istanbul, the stock of documents continued to expand although they were not centrally stored or surveyed. The core of the records consists of secretariat dossiers and excavation documentation (e.g. Larisa, Pergamon and Boğazköy) in addition to the complete or partial estate of several scholars (incl. E. Mamboury, W. Müller-Wiener, A. M. Schneider). In spite of inventorying, no archival processing has taken place, with the result that researchers could only utilize the records to a limited extent.

In the second half of 2011, two rooms in which part of the photo laboratory had been accommodated were converted into archive rooms. After minor modifications the rooms were equipped with steel shelves and a computer workstation so that the designated archival stocks could be moved there by the end of the year. Only the administrative archive and the very extensive archive of the Pergamon Excavations continue to be kept separately in special facilities of their own.

The archival processing of the records has been in progress since January 2012. This includes re-storage in acid-free materials, the removal of all metal parts as well as the creation of finding aids so that archived material can gradually be made accessible to users. Even though only a limited portion of the archival stocks will be available until this work is finished, the foundations have been laid for a functioning departmental archive to complement the extensive library and the photographic archive.

Andreas Huth – Andreas Schachner
Books on the History of Culture and Art of Turkey

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New Title:
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Das Theater von Patara. Ergebnisse der Untersuchungen 2004 bis 2008

The theatre of Patara is one of the best preserved edifices of its kind in Asia Minor, allowing it to be comprehensively researched. Founded in the Hellenistic era, it was completely remodelled in the first half of the 2nd century AD and reshaped in Late Antiquity and early Byzantine times. Presenting the results of the interdisciplinary project, the book offers a richly illustrated survey of the theatre's long history, with articles on the general topography and the seating area (Joachim Ganzert), the stage building and the theatre temple (Katja Piesker), the inscriptions (Helmut Engelmann), a wall constructed of spolia around the orchestra (Urs Peschlow), and several other elements. With 232 illustrations, partly in colour, 45 b/w and 3 colour plates and 20 folding maps


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ISBN 978-605-5607-82-1

New Title:
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Stefan Feuser
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