Cover: Entrance to the newly discovered burial chamber in a Hellenistic tumulus in Pergamon (see p. 14)

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Events and developments

As European Capital of Culture, Istanbul has enjoyed the particular attention of high-ranking political representatives of the Federal Republic of Germany in the year 2010. Visits by Federal Foreign Minister Guido Westerwelle, Federal Chancellor Angela Merkel and Federal President Christian Wulff also presented occasions for contacts and talks with the directors of the Istanbul Department of the DAI. Minister of State Cornelia Pieper took the time to visit the department (Fig. below) and the Pergamon excavations, which we perceive to be a special acknowledgement of the work we do. We thus have good reason to hope that German policy makers will continue to offer us the support which has been so essential to our work, along with our long-standing relationship of trust with the Ministry of Culture and Tourism of the Republic of Turkey and with Turkish colleagues. In this connection I would like to quote from the address I gave at this year’s symposium for excavations and research in Turkey (Istanbul, 24-28 May 2010): „We are well aware that the origins of many foreign projects in Turkey lie in a period in which archaeology served as an important political tool, and when the establishment of big archaeological museums was a prime goal of the leading powers of the time. Critical reappraisal of this past, however, should make it clear that foreign archaeology in Turkey nowadays is no longer a relic of late 19th century politics but has changed fundamentally in the course of its long history. One notable manifestation of this change is the internationalization of archaeology, which offers great potential in the field of research – as well as international relations“.

A particularly convincing example of German-Turkish scientific cooperation – also beyond the chief cities of Istanbul, Ankara and Izmir – was the colloquium „Archaeological Research in
Western Central Anatolia" (Kütahya, 8-9 March 2010), organized jointly by the Dumlupınar Üniversitesi Kütahya, Freiburg University and the DAI. The Istanbul Department, furthermore, hosted the international conference „Commercial and financial practice in the Aegean in the 5th century BC”; and the events that have taken place in the framework of the scientific network “Epoch Change and Historical Transformation Processes in Anatolia" have also furthered scientific exchange and discussion among German, Turkish and international researchers.

This year the annual congress of Europa Nostra, a pan-European federation of non-governmental heritage organizations, took place in Istanbul. In advance of the congress, a series of events under the title “How do the others do it?” was organized, to which representatives of foreign cultural heritage bodies were invited. At a meeting co-hosted by Europa Nostra and the Istanbul Department of the DAI on 7 May 2010, representatives of various heritage organizations from Germany and Turkey gathered to discuss issues connected with legislation, management, communication and the best ways of proceeding.

The following pages provide detailed information about our research projects, which this year have again been very successful and have yielded in some cases surprising discoveries. Mr and Mrs Tessin left the Istanbul Department this year and have been replaced by Carmen Hamburger in the administration. Dr.-Ing. Katja Piesker has joined the department as a scholarship holder for archaeological construction history. We thank departing members for their commitment and good work, and wish our new colleagues every success in their work in Istanbul.

And as every year we would like to offer our special thanks to the foundations and sponsors without whose support our activities in 2010 would not have been possible (see p. 5). Hepinize çok teşekkür ederim!

Felix Pirson
Research work of the DAI and the personnel of the Department in 2010

DAI research staff report about their projects on the following pages in this issue: **Girmeler** (Muğla Province) p. 10-11, **Boğazköy/Hattuša** (Çorum Province) p. 12-13, **Pergamon** (İzmir Province) p. 14-17, **Oinoanda** (Muğla Province) p. 18-19, **Germia** (Eskişehir Province) p. 22 and **Ankara** (p. 23). Other DAI projects or projects with DAI involvement took place in **Didyma** (Aydın Province) see below and p. 9, **Priene** (Aydın Province) p. 20, **Aizanoi** (Kütahya Province) p. 21 as well as at:

**Göbekli Tepe** (Şanlıurfa Province): One of the most important tasks of the 2010 campaign was to raise the megalithic central pillars of Enclosure D into an upright position; the pillars, which stand in their original position, had tilted as a result of pressure from the slope. The project was successfully completed. Furthermore, in the area of Enclosures A to D, archaeological sounding was undertaken for the foundations of the supports of the planned protective roof. The new excavation areas on the north-west peak, opened in the previous year, were extended. As expected, the first finds and features of monumental structures came to light there. Of particular note is a monumental door-like stone frame with two openings which are flanked by a snake in shallow relief and three animals in high relief – a bull, a ram and a wild cat, probably a leopard. On the south slope of the south-west peak of the tell, a sculpture resembling a totem pole and almost 2 m high was recovered. As pictorial elements it includes a wild cat, two people and two snakes (directed by Klaus Schmidt, Orient Department of the DAI). For the new architectural research see p. 8.

**Miletus** (Aydın Province): As every year, the spring campaign was devoted to working on the publications of the Archaic programme and other projects of the Miletus excavations. In summer, the Berlin project group under the local direction of M. Maischberger and P. Schneider conducted another campaign on the Faustina Thermae. The excavation and research work at the Delphinion under the direction of A. Herda continued as planned. As part of site conservation and management, the entire eastern portion of the central area of the archaeological site was cleared of vegetation and cleaned. In addition, the expedition house and the depot buildings underwent general renovation (directed by Volkmar von Graeve).

**Didyma** (Aydın Province): Thanks to the closure of the road that passes through the eastern temenos it was possible to carry out the first sondages in the area of the road. The test excavations revealed evidence of Hellenistic and Archaic occupation. In the south temple, beyond the Mandra wall, a section of a terrace structure from the 3rd century AD was exposed. Built partly from spolia, the terrace structure promises to contribute to our knowledge of the sanctuary during the imperial era. Work on the phase-oriented plan of the sanctuary was continued in addition to the restoration and consolidation measures on the younger Didymaion. On the island of Tavşan Adası just off Mavişehir (= Panormos, the ancient harbour of Didyma), the test excavations have been extended (see p. 9) and have revealed evidence of intensive Minoan occupation of the site (MM III-LM I). The significant find material (from EBA/MM III/ LM I) is currently being processed (Andreas Furtwängler, Institute of Classical Studies, Martin Luther University in Halle-Wittenberg).

A series of evening talks has been arranged for the six 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 are offered by Institute personnel. Information on the various programmes can be found at our website: wwwdainst.org/istanbul

The staff:

Prof. Dr. Felix Pirson (director of the Institute)
Dr.-Ing. Martin Bachmann (deputy director)
Division heads: Dr. Philipp Niewöhner, PD Dr. Andreas Schachner, Dr. Jürgen Seeher, Dr. Anja Slawisch
DAI scholarship holders: Dr. Ralf Becks, Dipl.-Ing. Katja Piesker (from May 1)
Research assistants: Johanna Fuchs (from Nov. 16), Eric Laufer, Verena Stappmanns (from Jan. 11), Alexandra Wirsching
Editor: Dominique Krüger
Library: Gudrun Walter, Ali Akkaya, Banu Doğan

Photo dept.: Nurhan Özgenler, Secda Saltuk, Ahmet Aydın
Nine graduate trainees were employed in the photo department and the library for several weeks
Office: Hülya Çatak
Administration: Anja Tessin (until June 30), Heiko Tessin (until Aug. 13), Carmen Hamburger (from Sept. 20), Hülya Çötelioğlu
Technical staff: Ahmet Attila (until June 30), Hamza Firat (until July 15), Sinan Nesil, Metin Öztürk (until Oct. 31), Coşkun Parmak, Nezahat Saraç (from Aug. 2), Ali Topkaya
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Support of the Pergamon project:
Publications of the Department in 2010

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

ISTANBULER MITTEILUNGEN 59, 2009

Martin BACHMANN, In Memoriam Gerd Schneider
Andreas SCHACHNER, Das 16. Jahrhundert v. Chr. - eine Zeitenwende im hethitischen Zentralanatolien
Martin SEYER, Zur Ausstattung der Kammern lykischer Felsgräber
Oliver HÜLDEN, Die Festung auf dem Asas Dağ nordwestlich von Phellos (Zentralkiikien)
Claudia DORL-KLINGENSCHMID - Christian KAYSER, Das Nymphaeum von Diokaisareia
Tommaso ISMAELLI, Il monopteros del santuario di Apollo a Hierapolis. Alla ricerca della sede dell’oracolo alfabetico
Sarah JAPP, Archäometrisch-archäologische Untersuchungen an Keramik aus Pergamon und Umgebung
Hans MOMMSEN - Sarah JAPP, Neutronenaktivierungsanalyse von 161 Keramikproben aus Pergamon und Fundorten der Region
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Elisabeth RATHMAYR, Das Haus des Ritters C. Flavius Aptus. Beobachtungen zur Einflussnahme von Hausbesitzern an Architektur und Ausstattung in der Wohneinheit 6 des Hanghauses 2 in Ephesos
Beate BÖHLENDORF-ARSLAN - Martin DENNERT, Spolien in der Moschee und im Han von Çardak (Troas)
Thomas BILLER - Timm RADT, Kürsat - eine unerforschte Burg der Kreuzfahrerzeit
Ulf WEBER, Eine spätbyzantinische Ölpresse im Apollonheiligtum von Didyma
Markus KOHL, Jean-Nicolas Huyot, Aufzeichnungen eines Pariser Architekten in Pergamon
Gözde ÇELIK, Architectural Reflections of Political Authority during the Tanzimat Era
Kurzmitteilung:
Philipp NIEWÖHNER - Walter PROCHASKA, Ein frühbyzantinischer Großbau mit Wandverkleidung aus dokimischem Marmor

in press:
ISTANBULER MITTEILUNGEN 60, 2010
ISTANBULER FORSCHUNGEN 52: INA EICHNER, Frühbyzantinische Wohnhäuser in Kilikien. Baugeschichtliche Untersuchung zu den Wohnformen in der Region um Seleukeia am Kalykadnos
BYZAS 11: ALEXANDER VON KIENLIN (Hrsg.), Holztragwerke der Antike
Workshop on “Trade and Finance in the 5th century BC Aegean World”

The aim of this event, which took place at the DAI in Istanbul from 31st May to 2nd June 2010, was to unite numismatic, economic-historical and archaeological scholars in order to address several key questions about the financial and economic history of the Aegean world of the 5th century. The period in question appears to be characterised by the fracture of intensive trade contracts, as the Aegean World becomes an arena for competing Persian, Athenian and Spartan hegemonic cultural and imperial ambitions. Contemporary sources hint at the ways in which Athens tried to suppress or regulate local attempts to gain autonomy in the political, trade or financial sector: the most cited being the Athenian Coin Decree. However, these Atheno-centric authors tell only part of the story, and the 5th century Aegean world cannot be described or fully explained in terms of the political manoeuvres of Athens alone. The contributors attempted to displace our traditional reliance on the Athenian centre through their various case-studies.

The presentations and discussions at the workshop also made it very clear that only an interdisciplinary approach will help to explain the cultural and economic upheavals of the 5th century BC. However, thus far the applicability of modern economic theories appears to be limited. The participants, historians, economists, archaeologist and numismatists, travelled from the United States, Canada, Great Britain, Germany and Turkey to attend the workshop. The publication of revised papers from the workshop is planned, and should appear in the Byzas series in the near future.

The workshop was financed by the DAI and additional sponsorship was generously provided by BASF and the Jüngling company.

Anja Slawisch
At the Neolithic site Göbekli Tepe research has been directed by Prof. Dr. Klaus Schmidt (Orient Department of the DAI) since 1995. The building archaeological investigations within the project which were conducted on site by Dipl.-Ing. Dietmar Kurapkat until 2003 are now continued. The built structures of Göbekli Tepe give reason to reflect on the origins of architecture, its preconditions and its motives. In autumn 2010, research was focused on structures of layer III, which date from c. 9500 BC.

In the enclosures under investigation, C and E, the natural bedrock is carefully levelled to serve as the floor, from which two rock pedestals protrude in each enclosure. In Enclosure C the pedestals are surmounted by large, monolithic “central pillars” which are surrounded by two ring-shaped walls incorporating further “pillars” (Fig. above). In Enclosure E, the above-ground architecture does not survive, therefore its foundation is visible (Fig. below).

Comparing both enclosures allows inferences to be made about the gradual construction, modification and – in the case of E – destruction of the architectural structures. Construction features in Enclosure C prove, for instance, that the “pillars” of the inner ring-wall which are ranged around the two “central pillars” were not erected first and the intervening spaces later filled in with rubble masonry. Instead, the greater part of the ring-wall seems to have been built in one step, with sections of the rubble wall being erected first and the “pillars” then being slotted into gaps left for them. This procedure explains why elaborate relief carvings on the “pillars” are partially obscured by the walls. Most of the “pillars” were probably being reused as building material, and had originally been carved for other structures at the Göbekli Tepe site.

The inner ring of Enclosure C is thus not the result of a gradual extension, but instead developed from a systematic construction project that required a high level of expertise, sophisticated building-site logistics, and (considerable) man power.

Katja Piesker
Tavşan Adası – a Minoan harbour settlement north of Didyma

Tavşan Adası, a small island at risk from sea erosion, lies to the north of the ancient harbour of Didyma. It once formed the tip of a spit of land that was connected with the Turkish mainland, now only 200 m away. Since 2006, the University of Halle-Wittenberg, with funds from Research Cluster 2, has been systematically excavating the remains of an important trading post endowed with two natural harbour bays which dates from the first half of the second millennium BC.

The typically Minoan, complex architectural remains and finds, numerous Cretan, Cycladic and generally east Aegean imports plus local imitations of them make it possible – in conjunction with the results of field research at Miletus and Iasos – to determine more clearly the significance of the Carian coast within the Minoan communication network and to reappraise its role in cultural history. The precise stratigraphic circumstances furthermore make an important contribution to refined chronology. A fairly pronounced Anatolian layer TA2 with small megaron structures (EBA II/III) is followed, after a hiatus, by a new, Minoan settlement; this settlement is the true focus of interest in the excavations. Two layers stand out clearly from the others – TA3 and TA4 – which synchronize with Miletus III and IVa and in Cretan terms MMib/II and MMIII/LMia. The last Bronze Age settlement was destroyed at the end of Late Minoan Ia very probably by a tsunami event that followed the devastating eruption of Thera in 1726 cal. BC. Outstanding finds include an amygdaloid rock-crystal seal with a depiction of a ship (Fig. below right), a casting mould for a double-headed axe, lead and copper ingots, Minoan lead and stone weights as well as the remains of a vessel with Linear A characters. After the Minoan period, the site was only sporadically occupied in the Archaic period (TA5) and late antiquity and/or early Byzantine times (TA6).

François Bertemes
Girmeler – excavation of a prehistoric site in western Lycia

In summer 2010, a new excavation project was launched at the village of Girmeler with the aim of exploring the prehistoric settlement history of the Xanthos valley in western Lycia. The project is being conducted in cooperation with Prof. Dr. Taner Korkut from Akdeniz University in Antalya and is funded by the Gerda Henkel Foundation.

The site of Girmeler (earlier name Gebeler) lies approx. 5 km north-west of the ancient city of Tlos. In the north face of a rocky cliff that partially encloses an open area of ground, two karst caves lead deep inside the rock. North-east of them in a fissure in the rock there are thermal springs which are still in use today for therapeutic baths.

The new excavations, which at present are limited to the area at the entrances to the two caves, have uncovered substantial deposits of the Roman era which appear to be connected with the use of the thermal springs.

Underneath the Roman remains, prehistoric cultural layers have come to light which on the basis of the find material can be dated to the early Chalcolithic period. Painted ceramic sherds are identical with finds from the settlement of Hacılar I (ca. 5800-5700 BC). A small seated human figurine made of clay moreover displays affinities with artefacts from the Burdur Lake district. The stone industry made use of local flint in addition to imported obsidian. Fragments of wattle-and-daub walls, hearths and numerous grinding stones provide evidence of a variety of settlement activities. The dead were buried inside the settlement.

The site of Girmeler proves that the Xanthos valley in western Lycia was already settled at the beginning of the 6th millennium BC.

Ralf Becks
As part of a DFG-funded project on the development of the southern old town of Hattusha, excavations are concentrating on two areas west and east of Kesikkaya (“Cleft Rock”). To the west of the rock, excavations have revealed a cultural sequence stretching – with interruptions – from the first centuries of the 2nd millennium BC through a residential quarter of the Hittite Epoch and the middle Iron Age to late antiquity. In particular the oldest layer, which was built upon the natural ground in the late Karum Period and was destroyed by fire, yielded a rich inventory. Along with several seals, a ritual vessel of unique importance has come to light; it is fashioned in such a way that, after being filled on one side, it must be turned round by 180° degrees for the liquid to be poured out.

To the east of Kesikkaya, excavations have been resumed at a location where, some years ago, large well-cut ashlar blocks were discovered in their original positions. In spite of obvious disturbances caused by Theodor Makridi’s excavations of 1911, part of a monumental building adjoining the rock has been exposed. Its southern portion is faced in a peculiar manner with smoothly cut stones resembling orthostats. Geophysical investigations complete the plan southwards as far as the Postern Wall. Since the city was relatively easily stormed from the south through the area east of Kesikkaya in the late 17th and the 16th century BC, it is possible that the parallel wall courses here constitute repair work to the fortifications.

Andreas Schachner
The lion’s new head – restoration of the Lion Gate at Hattusha

The Lion Gate at the south-western perimeter of the Upper City of Hattusha is one of the most significant monuments of Hittite culture. The fire which destroyed the building at the end of the Hittite Epoch caused deep fissures to appear in the ashlar blocks of the gateway jambs. In the 1960s the gaps were filled, but the material then available deteriorated over time and no longer fulfilled its function. In a lengthy and complex project, restorers from the Erfurt University of Applied Sciences have now removed it and replaced it with modern mortar, substantially improving the general appearance of the gateway.

The head of the left-hand lion was probably lost in antiquity. In order to give visitors a clearer picture of the original symmetry and monumentality of the edifice, the head has been reconstructed using special restoration mortars. The substitute head has been closely modelled on the surviving original on the right-hand jamb.

Andreas Schachner
Hellenistic burial chamber discovered in Pergamon

As part of ongoing investigations into the funerary architecture and cemeteries of the ancient city of Pergamon, the burial chamber of a Hellenistic tumulus (grave mound) from the period of the Attalid kingdom (3rd-2nd cent. BC) has been discovered. The burial chamber has evidently been targeted by looters for decades and their illegal actions have left the very high-quality ashlar architecture of the chamber in a badly damaged state. For example, one wing of the chamber’s stone door, which was equipped with a lock for the purpose of further interments and displays stone imitations of metal fittings and nails, has been deliberately smashed. Nevertheless to our great surprise we were able to find the sarcophagus, buried under the debris but still in its original position. Though the lid was broken open – which may have happened in antiquity – the remains of a skeleton of a man of over forty years of age were found on the floor of the sarcophagus casket. Fortunately it was possible to salvage one clay vessel that was among the grave goods; it can be dated to the second half of the 3rd century BC. Thanks to this dating and the well-preserved vault architecture, the burial chamber will become an important reference point in the architectural history of Hellenism. The quality of the structure and its prominent location on a hill north-east of the acropolis of Pergamon suggest that the occupant of the tomb was an eminent personage very close to the Pergamene royal family.

To save the remains of the chamber door from theft or further damage, it was transported by an Environment and Forestry Ministry helicopter to Bergama Museum, where it is to enrich the important collection of Pergamene antiquities.

Felix Pirson
Nature sanctuaries at Pergamon

The project investigating the rock sanctuaries on the east slope of the acropolis, begun last year thanks to the generous financial support of the Fritz Thyssen Foundation, yielded some notable finds and surprising results before this year’s campaign ended. In the zone under investigation, two structures have been identified as ritual sites and the same interpretation is at least very probable in the case of two other structures. The discovery of a large construction terrace directly underneath the upper north-east gate of the city was completely unexpected; it is likely to be connected with the cultic activities in a section of the urban area which has thus far been considered marginal and insignificant.

On the basis of the new findings we can now show that this zone, with its abundant rock outcrops, was a centre of the worship of nature deities like Meter-Kybele in Hellenistic times. The simple character of the sanctuaries, which lack substantial building structures except in the case of the above-mentioned terrace, does not mean, however, that they primarily served humble sections of the urban population. Rather, the discovery of hundreds of fragments of in some cases high-quality clay figures and equally elaborate ceramics in an artificially widened niche in the rock attests that affluent members of city society, too, were among visitors to the sanctuaries. The find material indicates that the sites were used for the worship of female deities, in the course of which ritual meals were served. Significant in this respect are the numerous animal bones, which belong to lambs and young pigs and thus differ markedly from ordinary household fare.

Felix Pirson
3D model of the ancient Pergamon

Since autumn 2009, the Istanbul Department of the DAI has been working on the creation of a 3D model of the ancient city of Pergamon. The project is taking place within the framework of the Berlin Sculpture Network (Institute of Classical Archaeology at the FU Berlin, SMB/Antiquities Collection), a research foundation which is financed by the Federal Ministry of Education and Research (BMBF).

The model is based on survey data from the Pergamon Excavations of the DAI which make it possible to create an exact model of the terrain of the acropolis and its ruins (cooperation with the Karlsruhe Institute of Technology – Karlsruhe University of Applied Sciences). The reconstruction model will show Pergamon in the heyday of its urban development in the middle of the Roman imperial era, and will take account of the ongoing archaeological research at Pergamon. The technical specifications of a three-dimensional model permit, and indeed require, a critical reassessment of the 140 years of research into the Pergamene monuments and of the reconstructions of them which have been proposed heretofore. The 3D modelling of the architectural structures is being carried out in close cooperation with the Chair of Visualization at the BTU Cottbus, which has also developed the theoretical basis and procedures for modelling, visualization and design. The model will strive for a convincing synthesis of scientific and aesthetic principles; it will not seek to present a supposedly true-to-life visualization of the urban topography. The software solution for the 3D visualization is being devised in cooperation with the Zuse Institute, Berlin. The results will be incorporated in the Berlin Pergamon exhibition planned for 2011/12, in which Pergamene sculptures are to be shown virtually in their original architectonic contexts. Furthermore, the advances in archaeological knowledge and the diverse technical capabilities of the 3D model will create new possibilities for future research into the architecture and topography of one of the most significant ancient cities (Fig. below: Pergamon, model of the theatre terrace. BTU Cottbus, Lehrstuhl Darstellungslehre, Prof. D. Lengyel).

Felix Pirson – Verena Stappmanns – Eric Laufer
The 2010 campaign at Oinoanda was dominated by the erection of a depot building to protect the valuable inscription finds. In previous research campaigns it became clear that the numerous fragments of the famed inscription of Diogenes, which lie exposed all over the archaeological site, are at risk from weathering and destruction as well as theft. Plans for a burglar-proof storage depot made of steel were therefore drawn up. The considerable cost of such a project could only be covered thanks to an international appeal for donations, which met with an excellent response.

Transporting building material weighing more than 12 tonnes in steep and trackless terrain presented a logistical challenge which was surmounted by means of bearers and pack animals. The depot building was erected on the Esplanade at a site among trees where it does not intrude optically nor obstruct archaeological research work. The entirely steel-clad and thus burglar-proof building was erected in the space of a few weeks, and before the campaign ended almost 100 fragments of the philosophical inscription had been stored safely inside the depot on heavy-load-bearing shelves (Fig. p. 19).

The fragments which have been salvaged and safeguarded in this way include some that were found in the 2010 campaign. Among new discoveries is a noteworthy aphorism which calls into question the divine origin of natural phenomena. In addition to documenting and salvaging epigraphic fragments, this year’s campaign also focused once again on surveying the ancient structures of Oinoanda. Among other things, a 60 m long section of the Hellenistic city wall was documented by laser scanner (Fig. below: detail of the three-dimensional point-cloud model).

List of main sponsors of the depot building at Oinoanda
The Gilbert de Botton Memorial Foundation
Prof. Martin Ferguson Smith
Gustav Kranck, Steelteam
Kulturerhalt des Auswärtigen Amtes der Bundesrepublik Deutschland
John Fraser
Sponsors of research work at Oinoanda

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Martin Bachmann
The city of Priene from the Hellenistic to the medieval period

Founded in the middle of the 4th century BC, the city of Priene at the southern foot of Mycale mountain some 15 km north of Miletus offers particularly favourable conditions for the study of urban development. Work in the 2010 campaign focused, as in previous years, on those areas of the ancient city in which significant changes to the urban structure can be clearly recognized, and furthermore examined some buildings from late antiquity and the early Byzantine era.

Accordingly we continued our investigations into a modest, though in the Hellenistic era evidently much used and heavily developed ritual site for Cybele and other deities located on the rocky slope above the residential district. The remains of a stairway and of a built-round projection in the terrain have now been documented as central structural elements of the urban landscape in this area. In the western residential district, excavation of a house destroyed in the 2nd half of the 2nd century BC was continued, as was the detailed construction analysis of houses exposed over one hundred years ago but as yet not adequately documented. This district is also the site of the synagogue, which came into being – probably c. 400 AD – through the conversion of an ancient house. Recent investigations indicate that the synagogue occupied an area of at least 740 m² and thus was more than twice as big as hitherto assumed. The three-aisled basilica was erected east of the city in a necropolis only a short time later. Investigation of the basilica commenced two years ago; in the latest campaign the dimensions of the building were ascertained – it was scarcely any smaller than the “Episcopal church” by the theatre – and above all the remarkable remains of painted wall plaster were discovered (Fig. below, photo: Birgitta Schödel).

Among other projects currently under way, anthropological investigations of burials at the Byzantine necropolis by the temple of the Egyptian gods are particularly worthy of note, and are expected to shed light on the state of health and living circumstances of the inhabitants of Priene in the Middle Ages.

Wulf Raeck
Roman building techniques and metal finds at Aizanoi

Research at the ancient settlement located to the south of the Temple of Zeus at Aizanoi yielded important finds and features once again in 2010. Evidence of Hellenistic residential structures there has proliferated; it is becoming apparent that the settlement mound is comprised of terraces. Furthermore, the first finds of luxurious relief ceramics have now been recorded (Fig. above). An elaborate system for channelling water off the mound dates back as far as the 1st century BC. The north-west corner of the large well structure from the early imperial period, partially exposed in 2008/7, has been fully excavated (Fig. below left). The well was sunk into older layers of the settlement mound. The surrounding residential development was separated from it by a thick wall, identifiable only on the basis of the trench left by the removal of the foundation stonework. A surprising discovery was that the corner of the well structure has a foundation of vertical wooden piles – a Roman construction technique practised particularly by the military and unknown in Asia Minor. At Aizanoi, the technique had already been applied in the construction of a slightly older, late Hellenistic fortification wall. It is still unclear why it was used for a building that had no military character.

Restoration of one of the Byzantine bronze flagons found in 2009 led to the discovery of rich incised and appliqué decoration and the inscription of a psalm verse (29, 3) on the neck (Fig. below right). The flagon may have been part of the liturgical equipment of the Byzantine church erected inside the former Temple of Zeus. Also in 2010, preparatory measures were taken for restoration work on the east pediment of the Temple of Zeus.

Ralf von den Hoff
A newly discovered rotunda church at the pilgrimage site of St. Michael at Germia (Galatia)

A highlight of the Germia survey in 2010 was the discovery of a rotunda church. It lies outside the pilgrimage centre and is buried under a mound of debris. A great deal of marble is to be found on the mound; fragments of marble slabs of various colours, which must have been imported, will have formed part of ornamental wall revetment. An assortment of glass tesserae attests a mosaic and indicates a vaulted representational building of the Byzantine period. This conjecture has now been confirmed by geophysical prospection (Fig. below left) that was carried out by E. Erkul and H. Stümpel (Kiel) and sponsored by the Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft.

The mound contains a circular building of over 25 m in diameter. In the centre of the straight east wall lies an apse that identifies the building as a church. In the west there appears to have been a narthex. In addition, internal supports are probable, with the large diameter being divided into an outer ambulatory and a smaller central dome. The church forms an isolated building with no neighbouring structures apart from a complex of badly disarranged ruins to the south. A grave inscription found at the foot of the mound gives the name of a monastery. The rotunda could have served as its church, and the ruins to the south of it may be the remaining monastery buildings.

Philipp Niewöhner
The first German Embassy building in Ankara

When Ankara became the capital of the Republic of Turkey in 1923, the German government had an embassy building swiftly erected from prefabricated wooden units in the Çankaya district. The factory-built parts were supplied by the firm Christoph und Unmack of Niesky in Upper Lusatia. Pioneering work in modern-era timber construction was done at this firm by a number of notable specialists, among them architect Konrad Wachsmann.

The founder of the Turkish state, Atatürk, was reportedly enthusiastic about the practical nature of the building on a visit to the embassy. However, the wooden structure, intended to be provisional, only served as the embassy for a few years before being replaced by the stone building in the style of an east Elbe mansion which still houses the German embassy today. The wooden building, designed to be taken down and reassembled, was given to the Atatürk Orman Çiftliği – a spacious model farm on the outskirts of the city created on the initiative of the president himself. There it still stands today, used as a residence until recently but now abandoned and derelict. A reconstruction project is envisaged, though it risks altering and obscuring the original state of the building in many areas. The original substance of the building has now been documented in all details by means of a precise structural inspection, creating the basis for restoration in an appropriate way. The first German embassy building in Ankara will be preserved for the future as a guest house of the Atatürk Orman Çiftliği.

The documentation work was made possible by the Kulturerhalt programme of the German Foreign Office.

Martin Bachmann
Epochs of Asia Minor in a new light

This year, two valuable additions have been made to the holdings of the Istanbul Department’s photo archive.

The first of these is a pair of historical albums with photographs by the Swedish photographer Gustav Berggren. Owned by the Benzing family, the albums have been generously donated to the Institute and have now been transferred to the Istanbul Department. The two albums originally belonged to the German engineer Ernst Schwager, who was head of the central depot of the Anatolian Railway at Haydarpaşa in Istanbul. The albums contain about 100 large-format photographs of the construction of the Anatolian Railway and were taken in around 1900. Now they enrich the unparalleled collection of historical glass negatives by Berggren in the Institute’s archives, which form part of the basis of the collection. Alongside the bequests at Medelhavs Museet in Stockholm and at the Istanbul Archaeological Museum, it is the DAI Istanbul which holds the biggest collection of original glass plates by the noted Swedish photographer, with some 600 works. These will now be joined by the two albums. In addition to images of important sections of the railway line, bridge constructions and technical equipment and facilities belonging to the Anatolian Railways, the albums contain photographs of historical monuments and large-format city panoramas, a typical subject of photography c. 1900.

The second valuable addition to the Institute’s holdings comes from the art historian and specialist in the architecture of the west Anatolian beyliks, Prof. Ayda Arel, who has donated her substantial collection of photographs arising from her decades-long study of pre-Ottoman and Ottoman architecture in western Turkey. Prof. Arel is a co-founder of the Turkish History Foundation (Türk Tarih Vakfı). Thanks to her generous donation, the Institute has acquired archive material on a major epoch in the history of Asia Minor, though one thus far underrepresented in its collections.

Martin Bachmann
Books on the History of Culture and Art of Turkey

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Biblical Turkey is an authoritative and comprehensive guide to the ancient Jewish and Christian sites in Turkey. It includes all the references to cities, regions, provinces, and natural features in the Hebrew Bible/Old Testament, Apocrypha/Deuterocanonicals, New Testament, and Apostolic Fathers. Special features include Sidetrips, which point to nearby sites that are also of interest to visitors. The In-Sites help readers to read between the lines for special insights into the biblical text. In the Ancient Voice section writers from antiquity speak about the ancient world of Asia Minor. Colorful photographs and plans of selected sites illustrate the volume.

This volume consists of 23 papers held at a congress in Munich (30 March – 1 April 2007)

This book represents the current state of research on antique wooden constructions (to appear in February 2011)