

This newsletter gives you an impression of recent and upcoming activities at the Netherlands Institute in Turkey. The range of activities that the institute undertakes reflects something of the varied ways in which the NIT staff works to foster research, teaching, cooperation and exchange.

Back in dynamic Istanbul

Karin Schuitema



I am back in Istanbul as a new staff member for heritage studies at the NIT. In this function I will mainly be occupied with developing and performing research and education programs in the field of heritage studies related to Turkey and Istanbul in particular. I am hoping for cooperation with scholars, students and organisations which focus on Dutch and Turkish heritage.

In 2008 I graduated in Mediterranean and Near Eastern archaeology at Leiden University. I became acquainted with the NIT for the first time in the autumn of 2009 when I came to Istanbul as a NIT-fellow for three months. This research went hand in hand with the co-organisation of a graduate symposium at the NIT: Connections in Past and Present. Istanbul Graduate Symposium on Archaeology.

During and after my studies I participated in various archaeological projects in the Netherlands and abroad, such as Sabi Abyad in Syria, Tanagra in Greece, Deir Baramus in Egypt and Sagalassos in Turkey. During these I became more and more aware of the ideologies, discussions, difficulties and ethical issues which come along with research on and conservation of the past.

Next to my interest in archaeology, architecture, cultures and politics of different countries, I am very much interested in visual arts. In my opinion, visual arts can be regarded as heritage. They are especially important to obtain an understanding of how people picture and pictured their surroundings. The other way around, the way in which visual artists regard and express their environment might

also influence the physical and social appearance of this environment. Moreover, there is a strong causal relationship between creative classes, including visual artists, moving into certain urban 'heritage rich' neighbourhoods and the architectural and social transformation of such neighbourhoods.

On a small scale I sometimes exhibit my own works: photos and paintings. I could not have been happier with my function as a heritage specialist at the NIT and with living in Istanbul, both inextricably connected with one another.

Upon arrival in Istanbul a few things struck me. The city almost explodes of new construction projects. What especially surprised me was the pace at which various modern shopping centres have risen from the ground in the middle of historic centres, like mushrooms in a wet autumn forest. Large billboards with 'shopping fest' and the extension of certain chain companies give me the impression that at some places the attention of the authorities seems to have replaced culture for commercial interests and consumption. Just as in past times, modern Turkey is a mix of many cultures, customs, religions, present and past. The past that is in all possible ways intertwined with contemporary life. History and past are in the air everywhere and you suddenly meet them on the streets, in the shape of buildings, art, monuments, stories. This makes the country and especially Istanbul, an interesting and challenging place to study and handle heritage. How do people treat the past? Which significations are assigned to it? Which parts of history are protected and preserved? Why and how?

Heritage in modern-day Istanbul is vulnerable due to the rapid globalization of the city, the urban transformations, the development of new spaces of consumption and tourist attractions and the increased gentrification of living spaces. Plans about the treatment of heritage often involve top-down governmental decisions. Policies designate 'historic' areas of the city and certain built forms as heritage sites, and plans are developed to preserve and protect these for future generations. Such plans, although they protect the physical past, often construct and protect heritage in a profitable way for economic and political interests, neglecting recent histories of social and communal structures.

In the last few years many large-scale 'redevelopment' projects have taken place in various neighbourhoods of Istanbul, that were assigned as derelict, obsolescent and unsafe. The 'restoration' in this case implied 'demolish-rebuild' most of the time and the owners are sent into mass-housing areas, where they become displaced and lose an important part of their identity. A critique on this approach of heritage is that it is a 'fake' rebuilding of the past, used for commercial and political ends. All this seems to show a radical change in the government of the city from a populist into a neoliberal tendency. In the same line transformations done to buildings over time are removed and the buildings are brought back to their 'original' state. By doing this, the urban environment will become a kind of 'heritage park' in my opinion, instead of a city in which people live and work and where at the same time the past is visible nowadays.

The physical and the social are inextricably related. Additions to buildings from later times than their original construction are part of the memory of society and thus part of the heritage. Therefore removal of such elements could in a way be regarded as the removal of heritage. This is only one of the many dilemmas met in the study and 'preservation' of heritage in Istanbul.

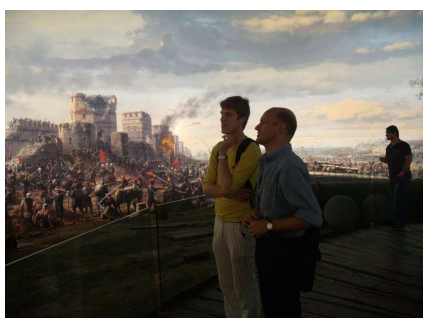
Due to Istanbul's multi-faceted past and its dynamic processes of political and social change nowadays, this city is a showcase for various heritage issues, since the contradictions and compromises related to this are very well visible, sharp, excessive and dynamic here. This makes Istanbul a valuable case-study in heritage research, addressing issues which are relevant as well for heritage policies and heritage research in other places, such as the Netherlands.

Heritage, both tangible and intangible, is inherited from past generations and in my opinion includes much more than prestigious buildings and monuments. Heritage also includes common streets, daily-life traditions, art and knowledge. It does not exist disconnected from modern-times however. To participate in all these debates, developments and dynamic processes of heritage and its treatment in Istanbul, I am planning to start a research project to the daily life and the biographies of particular streets and neighbourhoods of Istanbul and the way people deal with their pasts. Istanbul offers many research opportunities in this respect. I hope to include a fieldwork component (architectural studies, oral history) in this multi-disciplinary research in which I hope to involve scholars and students from different universities and institutions.



Back in Istanbul. Many changes, but most of all recognition. The recognition of all the coloured spots on the large colour palette of Istanbul. But many more spots, which are still blank and undiscovered, are waiting for us.

Summer Course



Constantinople. The history and heritage of Istanbul

Through the summer course organized by the NIT from the 8th till the 18th of June 2011 we offered students from Dutch universities, from various disciplines such as (art and architectural) history, archaeology and geography, the opportunity to become acquainted with Istanbul. During the 10-day course the students were informed about Istanbul, its heritage, social contexts and changes, modern-day architecture, film industry and politics. This was done by various lectures held by both scholars connected to Turkish universities and by scholars from Dutch universities, who highlighted insights of the city from different angles. Each day

specific neighbourhoods of the city were visited, guided by a researcher on that specific topic, varying from the Byzantine centre to urban renewal plans by the government in the so-called 'slums' of Istanbul, and skyscrapers as new icons of a commercialized and global modern-day Istanbul. At the end of their stay the students presented a certain topic on Istanbul, which they had been assigned before the start of the course. These case-studies varied from the heritage issues coming along



with the reconstruction of the Byzantine landwalls to the renewal and heritage issues in the 'slum' of Tarlabası. Through them, the participants of the summer course obtained a better understanding of certain social and historical urban developments and of what is regarded as heritage in Istanbul and how inhabitants and the government deal with it. The students presented their ideas, thoughts, discussions of their subjects in relation to the broader understanding of the city and its heritage that they obtained during the course, in a presentation and an essay. Two participants share their experiences:

Nikè Haverkamp

As a 3rd year student in Archaeology at Leiden University, I am also doing a minor in Restoration and Conservation at the University of Amsterdam. Last summer I took part in the first summer course organized by the NIT in Istanbul. The course seemed interesting to me because of the combination history and heritage, which is the focus of my studies and interests. Due to Istanbul's rich history, many questions concerning heritage arise. I couldn't imagine a more suitable place than this city itself, to study and discuss heritage issues. Furthermore I think taking courses outside of the regular curriculum is, and it has proven to be, a real enrichment to my studies.

For me it was not only a great opportunity to meet people from different disciplines, but also to get some totally different perspectives on what I am studying and how the things I read and learned about work in the 'real world'.

The combination of lectures in the morning and on-site-lectures and visits of different areas of the city in the afternoon gave me a great insight in the city in all its diversity. Besides the organized activities there was enough time to work on our personal essays, during which we could make use of all the facilities of the institute. The central location of the NIT in a lively area, made it easy for us to visit the other parts of the city.

I want to thank all the people of the NIT for the warm welcome, all the care, a lovely time and this great experience!

Edith Ammeraal

As a research master student Human Geography and Planning at Utrecht University, I could not let the opportunity pass to follow a summer course organised by the Netherlands Institute in Turkey titled Constantinople: the history and heritage of Istanbul. I applied for this summer course because I thought it would be a good introduction to the city where I would start writing my master's thesis in September. Indeed it turned out to be a very interesting course. One of the things I liked the most was the diversity of students and teachers. The students came from different universities and different disciplines, such as archaeology and (art) history.

During our excursions throughout Istanbul, I was impressed by the different kinds of knowledge of the participating students of specific buildings, objects, structures or events in history. I realised that I cannot visit a city or place without looking through my 'geographical glasses'. Specialists from different disciplines made me aware of things I would not have seen by myself.

Before our departure to Istanbul we were provided with an extensive package of readings. This was very helpful because by the time we arrived in Turkey we already had some background knowledge of the topics we would discuss later, and the neighbourhoods, buildings and monuments we would visit. Having read the literature made the excursions much more interesting and in depth. I really enjoyed our visit to Büyük Valide Han with Burak Sevingen. Along with three other people he had carried out a multi-disciplinary study on this originally 17th century han (an Ottoman period building complex housing shops of local trade, artisanal production and residential rooms). They examined the impact of contemporary policies and practices of cultural heritage preservation on the future of the han and the daily work and life associated with it. Personally, I am very interested in the type of ethnographic documentation, participant observation and interviewing that Sevingen and his collaborators did in the study about the Büyük Valide Han. I think that the contemporary life in such old buildings is important and needs to be taken into account more often in the future.

We also had a lecture by Simone Pekelsma about Contemporary Istanbul during which we were told about the dynamic processes going on, regarding politics and building projects. After this lecture we visited Istanbul Sapphire, a 261 meter high skyscraper with a shopping mall, apartments and swimming pool. With its golf course at the 163 meter level, the Sapphire was quite a contrast to the historical sites we visited earlier that week. It however helped to illustrate the diversity of this global city, ranging from historical to very contemporary.

Visiting Büyük Valide Han and Istanbul Sapphire are only two examples of our many activities. There would not be enough space to tell about all the lectures, excursions or even about the dinner at the end of the course with wonderful *rakı* and *meze*.



Barcın Höyük Excavations 2011

Fokke Gerritsen and Rana Özbal



Work in excavation trenches M11 and M10.

In July and August 2011, a seventh excavation season took place at the prehistoric site of Barcın Höyük in the province of Bursa, the fifth directed by us. The project investigates the settlement of a small prehistoric community whose members were some of the earliest farmers of northwest Anatolia. They lived at Barcın Höyük between about 6500 BC and 6000 BC, during the Neolithic period. In the last few years, we have already made many discoveries about their way of living, their food economy and their material culture. Work took place in 2011 in eight excavation trenches (generally 9x9 meter areas, sometimes smaller), and because our excavations had reached different levels over the previous years, we had the opportunity to investigate several distinct occupation phases simultaneously.

So far, we had experienced that the later Neolithic levels, those after about 6200 BC, were not well preserved. This had always made it difficult to study their houses and outdoor living spaces. In 2011, however, we were lucky to encounter well preserved walls of one or more houses dating to one of the latest Neolithic levels. These were found in trench M13, an area on the southern flank of the site excavated for the first time this year.

Trench L13 lies only a few meters to the west of M13, but work here took place several meters deeper down into the mound. In L13 we have been investigating the oldest occupation phases of the settlement, as explained also in NIT Newsletter 2010/2. Last year we found a sequence of thin, sloping layers, filling a depression with rubbish, ash and charcoal. The lowest and oldest of the layers encountered in 2010 contained a type of very well made, highly burnished pottery that was not only new for Barcın Höyük, but had not been discovered anywhere else. This summer we found not only more of this pottery, but also an even older type of pottery! Needless to say, this also adds a completely new page to our knowledge of early ceramic production in northwest Anatolia. Analyses by the project ceramics specialist Laurens Thissen are still at an early stage, but it is already clear that in addition to marked differences there are also similarities with later pottery types found at Barcın Höyük. This suggests that there is an uninterrupted, local ceramic developmental sequence. In the later levels of the settlement this develops into so-called Fikirtepe-pottery, well known also from other prehistoric sites around the Sea of Marmara.

This ceramic sequence spanning about five centuries is of great interest for typological studies. Moreover, it also offers opportunities to extend our ongoing research into the food that was prepared in these pots. Using a relatively new technique, project archaeometry specialists Hadi Özbal and Ayla Türkeul-Bıyık can isolate and identify fat residues from within the walls of the pots. Milk fats leave different traces than meat fats, and meat residue from ruminants (cow, sheep, goat) differs from that of non-ruminant animals (e.g. pig). It has now been established with this technique that a high percentage of the pottery of Barcın Höyük had been used to process milk. This fits with the conclusions of a recent interregional comparative study that was done by the University of Bristol, indicating that in northwest Anatolia dairy products became a significant element of people's diet as early as the late seventh millennium BC, earlier than in the Near East, other parts of Anatolia or southeastern Europe. In a recent article, we have suggested for northwest Anatolia that there was a relationship between the first uses of pottery as containers to cook in and the beginnings of dairy production.*



Rana Özbal, Cansu Demir and Stefan Kooi study some pottery in situ.



Side, front and top view of a small animal figurine made of baked clay. Common finds of cow, sheep and goat figurines underline the importance of these animals for people's livelihood.

The newly discovered pottery from Barcın Höyük predates the pottery that was included in the University of Bristol study. It will now be very interesting to see whether this older pottery was also used for milk processing. The first results from the laboratory analyses can be expected in a few months' time. If they signal milk, we can push the beginnings of dairy production even further back in time. If, on the other hand, they show an absence of milk, this would be equally exciting; we might then be looking at the 'before', 'during' and 'after' stages of its introduction in Neolithic diet and cuisine.

The Barcın Höyük Excavations are carried out under the auspices of the Netherlands Institute in Turkey, and are made possible financially by a grant of the Netherlands Organization for Scientific Research NWO. Affiliated organizations in the project include the Research Institute CLUE of the VU University Amsterdam, Koç University and Boğaziçi University's Archaeometry Research Center.

* Thissen, L. et al., 2010: The land of milk? Approaching dietary preferences of Late Neolithic communities in NW Anatolia, *Leiden Journal of Pottery Studies* 26, 157-72.

Heritage Project

Istanbul's memory

Karin Schuitema



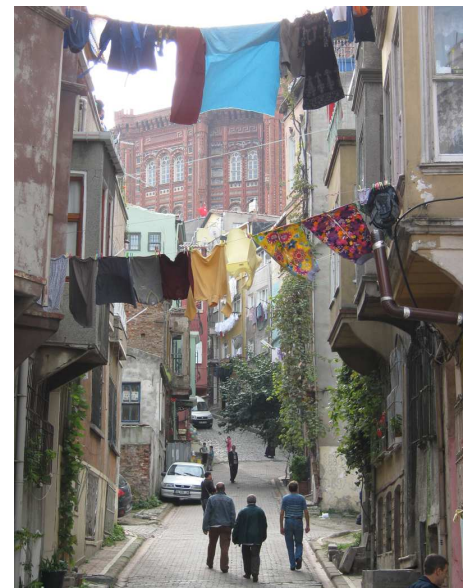
Heritage in a global city

Istanbul, located between the Balkans and Anatolia, the Black Sea and the Mediterranean, has a very rich and mixed history, as the capital of successively the Eastern Roman Empire and the Ottoman Empire. This rich past, its cultural diversity and dynamic modern times, make Istanbul one of the most interesting places to study heritage and the way inhabitants and governmental institutions deal with it. At the same time it is one of the most complex places in terms of heritage. As Lowenthal (1990) states: 'memory, history and relics of earlier times shed light on the past. But the past they reveal is not simply what happened, it is in a large measure a past of our own creation moulded by selective erosion, oblivion and invention.' Cities, as physical embodiments of histories, become crucial sites where different claims to the past are formulated and contested.

Difficult questions remaining are: How to preserve the past and for whom? How do different individuals and groups deal with inheritance from the past? Which of these different inheritances fascinates them most and how is this fascination reflected in present times? How are all Istanbul's different pasts interwoven in contemporary politics? In its plurality of people from different cultural backgrounds who have lived together for a long time, the city has always been subject to dynamic urban changes at socio-political, architectural levels and rapid population growth. Therefore the heritage of the past in modern-day Istanbul is vulnerable.

A street as new heritage research project?

Besides organizing heritage-related workshops, the NIT is planning on broadening its view on heritage studies by offering educational courses specified to that field, such as a course 'Istanbul as a Global City' planned to be developed in 2012 and offered in 2013. As staff member for heritage studies, I am currently developing a plan for a research project related to Istanbul's heritage. This project, in which I hope to involve scholars and students from both Turkey and the Netherlands, will be multi-disciplinary, containing both social, geographical, historical, architectural research. This multi-disciplinarity is something that should not be forgotten or neglected in any heritage research, since in an urban context the memories of a city, social developments and the actual tangible architecture have inextricably related and complex relationships. In order to understand such relationships between urban historical, architectural, social and heritage issues, I intend to use one or several streets as case-studies. Streets can be regarded as kinds of 'microcosms' (Yeğenoğlu 2011) within a larger urban context. They are the places in a city where people live, assemble and interact. The architecture of streets and everyday social practices can bring into view relations between social memory, place memory, time and architecture. Heritage, both tangible and intangible, is inherited from past generations and includes much more than prestigious buildings and monuments. Heritage also includes common streets, daily-life traditions and memory. The study of the heritage of a street can show all these various aspects.



The symposium **Sidewalk Heritage. The biography of streets: historical, architectural, social and heritage perspectives** which will be held at the NIT on November 24 and 25, 2011, will bring together scholars from the Netherlands and Turkey to exchange views on the heritage of streets.

Lowenthal, D. 1990: The past is a foreign country. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, p. 1.

Yeğenoğlu, H. 2010: To dwell is to leave behind traces. The spatial and social biography of an Amsterdam apartment block, Paper ISUF 2010.

New Perspectives from Persepolis

Master class by Wouter Henkelman, 22-24 September 2011

Fifteen advanced students and researchers from nine different countries came to Istanbul for a rare opportunity to join a three-day intensive course on the Persian Empire taught by Dutch scholar Wouter Henkelman.

At around 500 BC, perhaps as much as 50% of the world population lived within the boundaries of the Persian Empire. Stretching at one point from Egypt to the Indus Valley, its significance for the history and archaeology of many countries and regions, including Anatolia, is immense. As part of a small group of scholars, Wouter Henkelman is involved in a major research and publication effort of an archive of thousands of administrative texts from the Persian capital of Persepolis. Most are written in Elamite and record transfers of goods under the control of the imperial authorities.

During his course in Istanbul, Henkelman discussed in depth how the study of the texts currently produces innumerable new insights into the workings of the Persian Empire, including its economy, administrative systems, social and political institutions, culture and religion. For the participants, none of them strangers to the study of the ancient world themselves, this provided a stream of 'eye-openers', and their evaluation of the course is telling: 'Combining facts and interpretations: perfectly presented', 'most impressed', 'very stimulating lectures', 'engaging and enlightening'.



Elamite tablet. Photo courtesy of Wouter Henkelman.

NIT Fellowships

Students enrolled in Dutch universities can apply for a fellowship for a one-month research stay at the NIT in 2012. There are three deadlines for applications: 1 November 2011, 2 January 2012, and 1 May 2012. For details, see www.nit-istanbul.org.

NIT 2011 fellows

In the Summer and autumn months the NIT has hosted several research fellows. Here they write about their research and experiences in Istanbul.

Reinier Meijering

Reinier Meijering is staying as a fellow at the NIT this autumn. He is studying for his research master in 'History: cities, states and citizenship' within which he specializes in Ancient History, at Utrecht University. At the NIT he works on his master's thesis which is about the Greek city-state of Milete in the Athenian maritime empire during the 5th century B.C. and the Persian Empire during the 4th century B.C. Based on mainly epigraphic sources, he conducts research to the position of this city-state within the larger political spectrum of an empire. His stay in Istanbul enables him to have access to particular sources, available at various institutes. Apart from that it enables him to discuss his research with scholars related to Milete.

Eric van Lit

Eric van Lit graduated from McGill University in Canada. For his MA-thesis he did research on two Ottoman philosophers from the 15th century. The colourful stories about their lives and their behaviour he found in historical sources seemed to require more attention, especially because Eric never had access to their writings since these only exist in the shape of manuscripts and were never published. During his stay in the NIT he started his 'hunt' for manuscripts in the 'manuscript-capital' of the world, which already led to some remarkable finds during the first weeks of his stay. His aim is to add such missing pieces to the research of his master's thesis in order to publish it in the near future. Through his stay at the NIT this autumn he hopes to develop and broaden his views on the intellectual activities in the Ottoman Empire. Later in the autumn he will start PhD research at the University of Utrecht.

Edith Ammeraal

As a student of the Research Master Human Geography and Planning at Utrecht University, Edith Ammeraal's studies focus on urban geography, the dynamics of cities. Human geography is a discipline in the social sciences, concerned with the study of spatial patterns of interactions between human beings and their physical environment. Cities are dynamic places; they are breeding grounds for innovation and creativity. People get together and generate new ideas. Cities are places where tensions between different communities arise and where social inequalities are revealed.

During her stay as a fellow at the NIT she aims to complete fieldwork for her master's thesis about the regeneration and gentrification of neighbourhoods. According to Edith the creative class plays an important role in various dynamic processes in Istanbul. Her research aims to obtain a better understanding of the interactive process of the creative class in Istanbul and

the transformation of their neighbourhoods. How does the emergence or disappearance of a creative class in certain neighbourhoods affect their regeneration or gentrification? In the next months she will obtain insights in the role of this creative class in such developments through observations and in-depth interviews with the inhabitants of a few particular streets within this city of at least 16 million inhabitants.

Annelies Bakker

Annelies, master student Arts and Heritage: Policy, Management and Education at Maastricht University, came to Istanbul as a NIT-fellow in October. She aims to do fieldwork for her master's thesis on contemporary art galleries in Istanbul.

Since the beginning of the 21st century the number of contemporary art galleries in Istanbul is growing excessively. Several actors are involved in the scene. National and local authorities, private investors, the European Union, artists, and buyers are just a few examples. But why do these actors get involved? What are their incentives? Is there a common interest for both the actors and the galleries? Or are the galleries just used as a (political) tool in order to achieve a higher goal? How does this affect the art?

In order to find possible answers to these questions, it is essential to talk to the people who are involved. Therefore, Annelies will undertake interviews with the owners of contemporary art galleries in Istanbul in the neighbourhood of Tophane and around the area of Istiklal Caddesi. She hopes to be able to interview both private and public galleries as well as artist-run spaces to see whether they got affected in the same or in a different way. She would appreciate to get in touch with anyone working in this field or having connections in this field.

Rolien Hoyng

Rolien Hoyng obtained her MA from the University of Amsterdam in 2006. She is currently working on her doctoral dissertation 'The Istanbul of Networks: Cultural Technologies and the Project of the Global City' at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill. Her research deploys a multi-disciplinary approach, including ethnography, discourse analysis, new media object analysis (of architectural and aesthetic features of websites). During her stay as a fellow at the NIT last summer she was able to attain complementary data to her fieldwork. She held 32 in-depth interviews, mainly with managers and volunteers in two by her selected organisations: Istanbul European Capital of Culture 2010 and Local Agenda 21/ Habitat için Gençlik. She did research in neighbourhoods facing urban transformation and talked with different groups of urban activists. During her stay she taught a seminar about her research for MA students at Şehir University and she gave a lecture at the NIT during our 'Constantinople' summer course.

Machiel Kiel Photo Archive Project



Machiel Kiel during fieldwork in Plevlja, former Yugoslavia in 1967.

In September 2011 the NIT has launched a project for the digitization and publication of the photographic archive of the Machiel Kiel. A former director of the NIT, Kiel is a renowned Dutch scholar intrinsically connected with the study of Ottoman architectural monuments in the Balkan countries, which he pioneered. The archive, which the NIT intends to make available through its website in the first half of 2012, represents an invaluable source for researchers of this heritage. Created for the most part between the 1960s and 90s, it also contains visual documentation of many monuments that have not survived, or have been significantly altered in, the second half of the twentieth century. The publication of Kiel's archive by the NIT is expected to significantly advance international research on this heritage. For further information about the project, please contact us via kielarchive@nit-istanbul.org.

Upcoming Activities

NIT Lecture Series Autumn 2011: Ritual Space and Sound. Interlinked Sacralities in Turkey and its Historical Environs

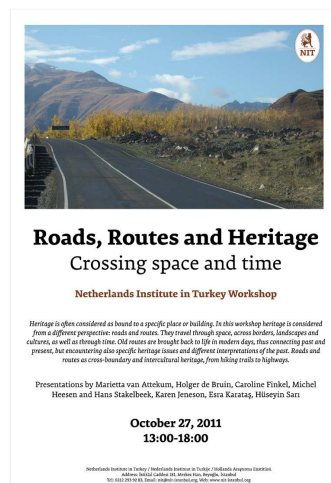
Passing through a variety of settings, this new series offers a unique angle on a subject of increasing interest, namely both the historical ethno-religious diversity of Turkey (in its wider context: the Turkic world and the former Ottoman cultural region) and its tradition of ritual bricolage, particularly at a popular level. The talks in the series span from classical to contemporary periods, with some emphasising the directly informative and others taking a more analytical approach to the sacred landscapes and soundscapes of this diversity-rich region.

Program:

- From Turkic Shamanism and Sufism to the Modern Practice of Music and Movement Therapy, **Oruç Güvenç** (Tumata Institute) October 20, Thursday, 18:00
- Maftirim and the Sephardic Musical Tradition in Turkey, **Karen Şarhon** (Ottoman Sephardic Research Institute) November 3, Thursday, 18:00
- Aya Giorgi, Hidrellez and the Tradition of Shared Sacred Places in the Mediterranean, **Maria Coroucli** (Ecole Française d'Athènes) November 17, Thursday, 18:00
- Shared Spaces, Contested Memories in Northern Cyprus, **Rabia Harmanşah** (University of Pittsburgh) December 3, Saturday, 16:00

Workshop: Roads, Routes and Heritage. Crossing space and time. October 27, 2011, 13.00-18.00

Heritage is often considered as bound to a specific place or building. In this workshop heritage is considered from a different perspective: roads and routes. They travel through space, cross borders of different countries, landscapes and cultures, as well as through time. Old routes are brought to life in modern days, which connects the past and present, but might also encounter specific heritage issues and different interpretations of the past. Roads and routes as cross-boundary and intercultural heritage, from hiking trails to highways. Please visit the NIT website for further details.

**Workshop: Sidewalk Heritage. The biography of streets: historical, architectural, social and heritage perspectives, November 24 and 25, 2011**

During this interdisciplinary workshop scholars from research disciplines, such as architecture, architectural history, history, archaeology, heritage studies, oral history studies, urban sciences and social sciences, will share their views on urban histories and developments both on a theoretical basis and in case-studies of a certain street or neighbourhood.

The details and program of the workshop will shortly be announced at the NIT website.

Library News

The electronic catalogue can be accessed via the NIT website: www.nit-istanbul.org.

Below is a selection of recent acquisitions.

Archaeology and Ancient Near East

- Ilısu ve Karkamış Baraj gölleri altında kalacak arkeolojik kültür varlıklarının kurtarma projesi 2002 yılı çalışmaları = Salvage Project of the Archaeological Heritage of the Ilısu and Carchemish Dam Reservoirs Activities in 2002 / derleyenler = edited by Numan Tuna, Owen Doonan. Ankara : Orta Doğu Teknik Üniversitesi ; Tarihîsel Çevre Araştırma ve Değerlendirme Merkezi, 2011.
- Archaeomalacology revisited: non-dietary use of molluscs in archaeological settings: proceedings of the archaeomalacology sessions at the 10th ICAZ Conference, Mexico City, 2006 / edited by Canan Çakırlar. Oxford ; Oakville : Oxbow Books, c2011.
- Mesopotamian chronology of the 2nd millennium B.C. : an introduction to the textual evidence and related chronological issues / Regine Pruzsinszky. Wien : Verlag der Österreichischen Akademie der Wissenschaften, 2009.
- The mythology of kingship in Neo-Assyrian art / Mehmet-Ali Ataç. Cambridge ; New York : Cambridge University Press, 2010.
- The Empirical Dimension of Ancient Near Eastern Studies = Die empirische Dimension altorientalischer Forschungen / edited by /

herausgegeben Gebhard J. Selz with the collaboration of Klaus Wagensonner. Berlin : Wien ; LIT Verlag, 2011.

- Problems of Kura-Araxes Culture / by Guram Mirtskhulava. Tbilisi : [Society of Assyriologists Bibliologists and Caucasiologists], 2011.
- The Tsopi Chalcolitic Culture / by Lamara Nebieridze. Tbilisi : [Society of Assyriologists Bibliologists and Caucasiologists], 2010.
- Guess who's coming to dinner : feasting rituals in the prehistoric societies of Europe and the near East / Gonzalo Aranda Jimenez, Sandra Monton-Subias, Margarita Sanchez Romero ; prologue by Ferran Adria. Oakville, CT : Oxbow Books, c2011.
- Insights into Hittite History and Archaeology / edited by Hermann Genz and Dirk Paul Mielke. Leuven ; Paris ; Walpole, MA : Peeters, 2011.
- The Sea, Greece, Anatolia and Europe in the First Millennium BC / edited by Gocha R.Tsetskhladze. Leuven ; Paris ; Walpole, MA : Peeters, 2011.
- Urartu : Doğu'da Değişim = Transformation in the East / hazırlayanlar = editors Kemalettin Köroğlu, Erkan Konyar. İstanbul : Yapı Kredi Yayınları, 2011.
- Arkeolojik Kazılar Bilimsel Çalışma mı? Toprak Hafriyatı mı? / Mehmet Özdoğan. İstanbul : Arkeoloji ve Sanat Yayınları, 2011.
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