Welcome to the Summer issue (2010.10) of the Asia Minor Report! The AMR seeks to inform scholars and students of early Judaism and Christianity in Asia Minor about recent historical and archaeological activities in Turkey. Please circulate this newsletter to colleagues and friends who might also be interested in these subjects. The Asia Minor Report is a publication of the Asia Minor Research Center and edited by its director, Dr. Mark Wilson. His contact information is: markwilson@sevenchurches.org.

BOOKS

*Mylasa Labraunda Milas Çomakdağ* edited by Figen Kuzucu and Murat Ural (Istanbul: Milli Reasürans, 2010) 256 pp, English/Turkish paperback. This exquisite volume is the printed product of an exhibition on the ancient cities of Mylasa and Labraunda and the authentic village houses of Çomakdağ prepared by Milli Reasürans Art Gallery in Istanbul in cooperation with Uppsala University and the contribution of the Consulate of Sweden in Istanbul. This book is the third to be published by the “Urban and Rural Architecture in Turkey” project. Ten authors contributed essays to this book amply illustrated with color photographs. Caria was the region of Asia Minor in southwestern Turkey. The two important Carian sites of Iasos and Alinda are featured. However, the site of Labraunda excavated by Lars Karlsson receives the bulk of the discussion with six essays covering the Classical, Hellenistic, Roman, and Byzantine periods. Of particular interest is Abdulkadir Baran’s contribution on the sacred way that ran 13 km from Mylasa to the Sanctuary of Zeus in Labraunda. The final chapters bridge the horizon of time by looking at life in the village surrounding the ancient site. This is a wonderful volume for the library and the coffee table. Karlsson’s web site for Labraunda is: [www.labraunda.org](http://www.labraunda.org).

*Virtual Hierapolis* edited by Maria Piera Caggia and Tommaso Ismaelli (Italian Archaeological Mission at Hierapolis, 2010) 32 pp, English, paperback. A favorite type of book bought by visitors to Turkey contains reconstructions of the ancient sites. This new volume provides such reconstructions for the main attractions of Hierapolis. The entire volume consists of color photographs, drawings, and computer visualizations. Congratulations are in order to excavation director Francesco D’Andria and his team for bringing Hierapolis to life in such a stunning visual presentation. The volume opens with a brief history of the city, a site plan, and a visualization of the city in the 3rd century AD. Then follows a reconstruction/visualization of eight main sites: Martyrium of Saint Philip, Stoa Basilica, Nymphaeum of Tritons, Frontinus Street and Gate, Latrine, Frontinus Street -Tabernae, Marble Stoa, and Theater. A brief descriptive history accompanies each monument. Hopefully the volume will be sold at both gates in Hierapolis so visitors to the site can better understand the ruins there.
The results of two symposia held in Turkey in 2008 have recently been published. The first is *Ancient Mining in Turkey and the Eastern Mediterranean* edited by Ü. Yalçın, H. Özbal, and A. G. Paşamehmetoğlu (Ankara: Atalım University, 2008) 473 pp, English, paperback. The volume consists of 28 essays written by an international group of scholars. After two introductory essays, the rest of the contributions are grouped in three sections: Anatolia: Mining and the Use of Raw Materials—Metal; Anatolia: Mining and the Use of Raw Materials—Non-Metals; and Neighbours of Anatolia: Mining and the Use of Raw Materials—Metal and Non-Metals. Sample topics include metals in the Hittite records and the Pactolus gold from Sardis. Each essay has a bibliography and is illustrated with drawings and photographs, many in color. Although the volume may interest only specialists, scholars working on the economy of the biblical world will find fresh insights on ancient mining.

The second is *Olive Oil and Wine Production in Anatolia During Antiquity* edited by Ümit Aydınoğlu and A. Kaan Şenol (Istanbul: Ege Yayınları, 2010) 363 pp, English & Turkish, paperback. The volume is sponsored by the Research Center of Cilician Archaeology at Mersin University. It contains 20 essays, 9 in English and 11 in Turkish. Each essay has a summary in the opposite language and is footnoted and illustrated with drawings and photographs, some in color. Olive trees and vineyards played a major role in the biblical world so learning more about this subject is always useful. The volume include studies on olive oil and wine production in cities such as Antioch on the Orontes, Halicarnassus, and Hierapolis. The olive press discovered near the Domitian Gate is seen by all groups who visit Hierapolis. The oldest olive oil plant was found in Clazomenae, and the final article reviews the history of the find, its conservation, and then reconstruction as an oil production center. The plant serves as a living demonstration of ancient production techniques for local people around Urla.

**JOURNALS/ARTICLES**

*ANMED* 2010-8, published by the Suna & Inan Kıraç Research Institute in Antalya, has recently been released. This ever useful publication, 211 pp bilingual Turkish/English, provides news of archaeology from Anatolia’s Mediterranean areas. All of *ANMED*’s photographs this year are in color, a welcome upgrade. Hopefully this feature will continue in future issues. The articles are grouped under three categories: Excavation Reports (18), Survey Reports (11), and Other Reports (7). Four biblical sites are among the excavation reports: Myra/Andriake, Perge/a, Pisidian Antioch, and Side. Excavations at Perge continued at the western necropolis, the colonnaded street, and Building Z. The Myra report features work at the nymphaeum as well as at several places in Andriake—the granarium, the agora/Plakoma, and the synagogue. Work at Pisidian Antioch focused on the nymphaeum, the Cardo Maximus, and the bouleterion. Among the surveys of interest were those in central Pisidia (Isparta and Burdur provinces) and at Sillery. The report on the Roman harbor at Soli/Pompeiopolis was especially illuminating. This harbor, like that in Caesarea Martima, was an artificial one made of stone and concrete. The salvage excavations at Doğu Garaj continue to provide insights concerning the necropolis at Attalia.
“Tatarlı—The Return of Colors” is the latest archaeological exhibition to be held at the Yapı Kredi VedaT Nedim Tör Museum in Istanbul. It will run until September 26, 2010. The tomb chamber of the Tatarlı Tumulus, located near Dinar, is one of the finest surviving examples of ancient wood painting. This magnificent work offers important insights into the lives and beliefs of native Anatolians in the 5th century B.C. For more information see the web site: http://www.ykykultur.com.tr/sergi/?yer=Vedat-Nedim-Tör. An exhibition volume has been published; however, its release is awaiting approval from the Ministry of Culture.

An exhibition titled “From Byzantion to Istanbul: 8000 Years of A Capital” celebrates Istanbul as a European Culture Capital in 2010. It can be seen at the Sabancı University Sakıp Sabancı Museum and continues until September 4, 2010. A 512 page catalog of the exhibition has also been published. For more information see the web site: http://muze.sabanciuniv.edu/exhibition/exhibition.php?lngExhibitionID=101&bytLanguageID=2.

The Ancient World Online (AWOL) has posted links for seven Turkish journals that are now available online in full-text format: http://ancientworldonline.blogspot.com/2010/05/seven-open-access-turkish.html. A word of thanks go to AMR reader Craig Baugh for bringing this to our attention. These include Türk Arkeoloji Dergisi (1933-1997), Türk Arkeoloji ve Etnografya Dergisi (2000-2008), and the publications of the Ministry of Culture related to the annual archaeology symposium: Müze Çalışmaları ve Kurtarma Kazıları Sempozyumu Yayınları (1-17), Kazi Sonuçları Toplantıları (3-30), Arkeometri Sonuçları Toplantıları (1-24), and Araştırma Sonuçları Toplantıları (1-26). Although mostly in Turkish, articles from these publications often appear in archaeological and epigraphical bibliographies. While difficult to access before, these journals and articles are at least accessible online now to consult and reference.

For scholars interested in numismatics, the website http://www.asiaminorcoins.com provides an online index of ancient Greek and Roman coins of Asia Minor. The index is broken down into 19 regions. A click on the region brings up a map of the area with key cities highlighted. A historical overview is provided as well as a list of the cities with mints. The kings who reigned in the area with dates of rule are also given. A click on each mint brings up representative, high-quality photographs of representative coins of that city with a description. This numismatic resource underscores the significance of the power of images in ancient Anatolia.