The British Institute at Ankara and the Museum of Anatolian Civilizations have jointly published *The Imperial Temple at Ankara and The Res Gestae of the Emperor Augustus* by Stephen Mitchell (Ankara: 2008). The paper-back volume has 72 pages, and is set in English and Turkish in parallel columns. After a general introduction on Rome, Augustus, and Ankara’s role as capital of Galatia, Mitchell focuses his discussion on the architecture and history of the temple. The volume concludes with the text of the *Res Gestae* recently translated by Alison Cooley. With its ample photographs and drawings Mitchell’s work is an excellent guide. However, access to the temple in Ankara is currently off limits to visitors without special permission from the museum. This is unfortunate because the temple with its inscription is undoubtedly the most important Roman monument standing today in Turkey. In March I was in Rome and visited the new Ara Pacis museum there. On display downstairs is a full description of the temple. The new museum also preserves on a wall the full text of the *Res Gestae* in bronze letters that Mussolini had prepared in 1938. (This is described in a book on the museum *Ara Pacis* [Electa, 2007: 104-7]). Thus it is ironic that there is a better description of the temple and text in Rome than on the actual site itself.

*Reliefs of Azatiwataya* is the most recent publication of A Turizm Yayınları (Istanbul: 2008). The hardback has 65 pages with numerous pictures, maps, and drawings. Fatih Cimok’s books are characterized by excellent photography, and this volume is no exception. Plus it is refreshing to find a well-edited English text. The book was prepared with the assistance of Professor Halet Çambel, the acclaimed Turkish archaeologist who discovered Karatepe-Aslantaş and devoted her life to the site’s preservation. As stated in the Preface, “The objective of this thin volume is to orient the reader with the surviving reliefs of Azatiwataya.” Only the reliefs that have survived in good condition are described. Luwian hieroglyphic is explained, and the long Phoenician inscription from the north gate is presented in the translation of John D. Hawkins. While the volume is purposely not academic, the quality of the photographs coupled with succinct descriptions makes this an invaluable introduction to this important neo-Hittite site located northeast of Adana. The cover photo of a nursing mother (goddess?) is one of the best-known reliefs from the site.
The Turkish Ministry of Tourism has released a 96-page pamphlet entitled *A Journey in Turkey with St. Paul*. It was written to celebrate the 2008-9 pilgrimage year announced by Pope Benedict on the anniversary of Paul’s 2000th birthday. The pamphlet has numerous color photographs of sites in Turkey related to the life of Paul. Four maps show Paul’s journeys in Turkey. The information is justifiably suspect in a few cases. Scholars might be surprised to learn that Paul traveled through Mersin, Silifke, and Mut on his second journey. Or that Paul “must have visited Cappadocia on his way to Galatia. His first letter to St. Peter mentions that Christians living (sic) here.”

There are also some peculiar omissions: Paul at Miletus or his contact with the churches of the Lycus valley—Colossae, Laodicea, and Hierapolis. The pamphlet is distributed free of charge from the Ministry of Tourism and is a nice souvenir for visitors who come to Turkey to see the sites related to the apostle Paul.

*Pessinous* is the latest archaeological guide to be released by Homer Books (Istanbul, 2008). It is written by John Devreker, director of excavations from Ghent University, and Inge Claerhout. The 204 page guide is available in English and Turkish editions. The volume is nicely illustrated, and inside the front and back covers are site and regional fold-out maps. Pessinus is best known as the city of Magna Mater, whose image was taken to Rome in the early 2nd century BC. Excavations have revealed an elaborate Sebastion dating from the reign of Tiberius. Pessinus has figured into recent biblical scholarship as a Galatian city that Paul visited on his second journey and a place addressed by the book of Galatians. This modified north Galatian hypothesis has attracted a number of supporters. This guide will help to advance the discussion related to the city’s possible relationship to the Pauline mission in one of the cities of ethnic Galatia.

**JOURNALS/ARTICLES**

Volume XI (2008) of *Adalya* has recently been published by the Research Institute of Mediterranean Civilizations in Antalya. The issue consists of 18 articles in 397 pages. The English summaries of articles in previous issues is now available on the web: [http://www.akmedadalya.com/index_en.php](http://www.akmedadalya.com/index_en.php). This issue is currently not available but should be posted soon. The article of the most interest to biblical scholars is the discovery of a section of the Via Sebasta northwest of Perga by Burak Takmer and Nihal Tüner Önen. The English summary (pp. 121-22) is followed by 10 pages of maps and site photographs.

*ANMED—News of Archaeology Anatolia’s Mediterranean Areas*—has also been recently published by the Research Institute on Mediterranean Civilizations. The 2008-6 issue contains 177 pages and is bilingual in Turkish/English. The full text of previous issues is now online at: [http://www.akmedanmed.com/sayilar_en.php](http://www.akmedanmed.com/sayilar_en.php). The contents of this issue should likewise be posted in the future. The only specific biblical site with a report is Perga. The director Haluk Abbaoğlu (pp. 58-62) reports on the excavations in the western necropolis and in the Colonnaded Street. Unmentioned is the completed conservation work done on the Hellenistic city gates. Mehmet Özsait’s report on his surveys around Burdur, Isparta, and Antalya (pp. 105-11) provides interesting data on the settlement patterns around Pisidian Antioch. Rescue work by the Antalya Museum (pp. 155-65) in the old city Kaleici revealed sections of a Roman road in ancient Attalia.
AROUND TURKEY

The Vienna Kunsthistorisches Museum, the Istanbul Archaeology Museum, and the Ephesus Museum of Selçuk are sponsoring a special exhibition at the Istanbul Archaeology Museum entitled “The Artemision of Ephesus: Sacred Location of a Goddess.” The exhibition will run until September 22, 2008. A 367-page catalog prepared for the exhibition has been published by Phoibos, but it is only available in Turkish. Numerous specialists who have worked on the Artemision summarize their findings in fourteen brief discussions of the architectural and archaeological history of the Artemision. Then the exhibition’s 303 objects are presented with color photographs and accompanying description. Visitors to Istanbul should not miss this important exhibition, which will hopefully have English descriptions for the objects.

Congratulations are due to the British Institute at Ankara upon the 60th anniversary of its work in Turkey! We wish to extend a special thanks to director Dr. Lutgarde Vandeput and her staff for the wonderful reception held at the BIAA during the recent archaeology symposium in Ankara. There was a large turnout that evening of those who wanted to join in the celebration of this milestone!

The web site “Monuments of the Hittites” (http://www.hittitemonuments.com/) run by Tayfun Bilgin is a wealth of information on Hittite sites in Turkey and Syria. The interactive map marking each site links to a description, pictures, and location of the site. I have found the website extremely helpful in locating hard-to-find sites. A Hittite site that has become a favorite with our biblical groups is Eflatunpınar, northeast of Beştepe. Its lies just off the route from Konya to Yalvaç (Pisidian Antioch) and is easily accessible by bus and car. This 13th century BC monument, erected beside a spring, is very photogenic.

AROUND AMRC

Stephen Mitchell in his report Archaeology in Asia Minor 1990-98 mentioned that the BIAA is “the only library in the English-speaking world which holds all the current Turkish conference and periodical material” (p. 127). He challenged someone to take the responsibility to assemble these materials for another library. I have never forgotten Mitchell’s words, so I asked Ahmet Boratav of zerobooksonline to help me assemble a collection of the Turkish Excavation and Research Symposium volumes. This spring the AMRC purchased over 80 volumes, which included nearly all of the excavation, museum, archaeometry, and research reports published by the Turkish Ministry of Culture. Still missing from the set is #1 of the Kazı Sonuçları (Excavation Reports). The procurement of these volumes is an important addition for our growing library.