

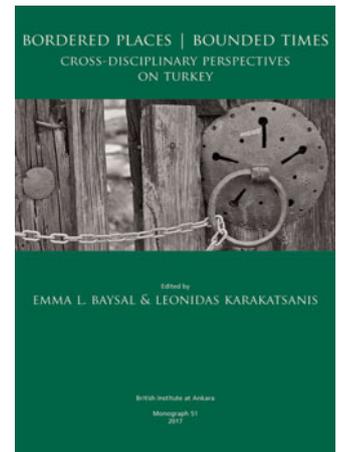
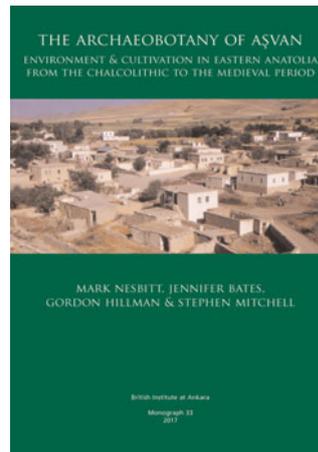
BIAA Publications

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The BIAA has seen the publication of two very exciting monographs this year. Together, they represent the present disciplinary and temporal scope of the Institute's research activities. We were founded as a centre for archaeology, and we continue to be actively involved in fieldwork around Turkey. In recent years, we have extended our remit to other related disciplines, including anthropology and cultural heritage management as well as scholarship on contemporary Turkey. Our two recently published volumes encapsulate these developments. The first, *The Archaeobotany of Aşvan*, is the publication of the long-awaited archaeobotanical studies from the Institute's work in the late 1960s and early 1970s in and around the site of Aşvan, in eastern Turkey. The second, *Bordered Places/Bounded Times*, is the fruit of a 2013 interdisciplinary workshop on borders and boundaries that brought together archaeologists, anthropologists, historians and social scientists in discussion.

The Archaeobotany of Aşvan is the final publication of the ancient botanical evidence recovered from four sites near the village of Aşvan, in Elazığ province. Aşvan itself lies on the Murat river, a tributary of the Euphrates. The BIAA conducted rescue excavations here between 1968 and 1973 in advance of the construction of the Keban dam. The chronological coverage of settlements explored by the project extends from the Chalcolithic period through to the Late Bronze Age, with additional evidence from the first century BC to the 14th century AD. The project was exceptionally innovative for its era, for it was one of the first to use large-scale flotation and wet-sieving to recover seeds, charcoal and animal bone in order to address questions of environmental history, especially of land usage and agricultural exploitation. In addition, ethnographic models were applied to assist in interpreting the archaeological evidence by correlating contemporary, yet traditional, agrarian practices with the archaeologically visible material remains. The results of these careful data collections, analyses and interpretations are presented in the volume. The book also includes the reprint of three articles by Gordon Hillman from *Anatolian Studies* that assess the region's agricultural resources and productivity in the past, alongside contemporary ethnographic evidence of agricultural practices. Thus, we have integrated archaeobotanical evidence with social and cultural interpretations of agricultural activities in eastern Anatolia within a single volume to provide an integrated understanding of Anatolian agricultural practices from antiquity to the recent past.

Bordered Places/Bounded Times presents a different spectrum of interdisciplinarity, but one no less fundamental to scholarship. The book shares the aim of the original workshop: to share approaches to the study of borders,



boundaries and frontiers between the disciplines of archaeology, social anthropology, geography, political science and history. Using Turkey's rich material evidence as its focal point for analysis and consideration, the volume introduces deep history to the study of boundaries and borders, which hitherto for Turkish studies has rested largely within the scholarly domain of the contemporary world. More specifically, the volume facilitates a direct dialogue between archaeological disciplines and the social and political sciences by promoting theory and practice in tandem. Case studies thus extend from the Epipalaeolithic to the modern era. Although the volume takes a chronological approach in its presentation, similarities and differences between fields engaged in border/boundary scholarship are highlighted through the themes that underpin many of the contributions, such as the lived effects of borders and the role of real and perceived borders in shaping relations across such boundaries. Differences in terminology within and between disciplines are evident throughout, and the volume uses these to highlight cross-fertilisation between disciplines and theoretical frameworks. As a result, the volume is one of the first to integrate archaeology into explicit interdisciplinary approaches to borders; it thus serves as a forum that innovatively unites material, social, political and historical disciplines concerned with borders and their impacts on human society.

This year we also celebrated the launch of our back catalogue of monographs in digital format via JSTOR. This is a truly exciting development, as it will enable the next generation of scholars to become aware of the rich breadth of scholarship covered by our past work. This has gone hand-in-hand with the introduction of digital publication of the two monographs discussed above, also hosted by JSTOR, such that our monograph publications are now published in both hard-copy and e-book formats.

Finally, we continue with our publication collaboration with I.B. Tauris to produce two series dedicated to Ottoman Turkey and Contemporary Turkey respectively. This year saw the publication of *Turkey's Cold War: Foreign Policy and Western Alignment in the Modern Republic* by Şaban Çalış. Additional works are due to be published shortly.