



KOS (İSTANKOY) ISLAND "HİSARLIK ANCIENT CITY" EXCAVATION*

İSTANKÖY ADASI “HİSARLIK ANTİK KENTİ” KAZISI

Süleyman ÖZKAN**
Arzu BAYKARA TAŞKAYA***

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ABSTRACT

Kos Island, which was connected to the Eyalet of the Archipelago (*Eyālet-i Cezāyir-i Bahr-i Sefid in Ottoman Turkish*), is one of the largest islands in the Mediterranean. Only a quarter of the island's nearly ten thousand population was Muslim. The main source of livelihood on the island was agriculture and maritime activities. Kos had a history going back to BC. Especially in the place known as “Hisarlık”, the Ottoman government sought someone for excavations; Doctor Rudolf Herzog, one of the teachers of Tübingen, was given permission to excavate at certain intervals. Doctor Rudolf Herzog worked from 1898 to 1904, built a building on the excavation site and stored the excavated artifacts here. The land at Hisarlık was purchased so that the excavation area belonged to the state. Subsequently the state commissioner was appointed to ensure supervision during the excavation; the works in the ruins of Hisarlık continued for a while by moving to İncirli Village. Especially with the beginning of the excavation works, a council consisting of the notables of the island was established, and every kind of help was given to Dr. Herzog to examine the work by copying method. Precious artifacts from the excavation area were sent to Istanbul to the Imperial Museum. For his valuable contributions, Dr. Herzog was awarded a state medal. After these studies, Kos Island attracted more attention of European scientists, and Hisarlık Ruins became the place where many scientists, especially Germans, came with the permission of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (*Hariciye Nezareti*). In 1912, together with Rhodes, the Italians occupied the island, and after seizing the administration, they established their dominance over many institutions as they wished. In our article, the Hisarlık excavations that started on the island of Kos in the traces of the archive documents in the Presidency Prime Ministry Ottoman Archives and how this excavation was carried out; It has been tried to explain how the influx of scientists, which became famous after the end of this excavation, and how the situation on the island was affected by the Italian occupation.

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** Prof. Dr., Ege Üniversitesi Edebiyat Fakültesi Tarih Bölümü, suleyman.ozkan@ege.edu.tr, ORCID: 0000-0003-0951-2056.

*** Dr. Öğr. Üyesi, Dumlupınar Üniversitesi Sosyal Bilimler Meslek Yüksekokulu, a.baykara20@gmail.com, arzu.bkaya@dpu.edu.tr, ORCID: 0000-0002-1712-4881.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Kos Island, Dr. Rudolf Herzog, Hisarlık Ruins and Excavations, Italian Invasion, Excursions

ÖZ

Cezayir Bahri Sefid Eyaleti'ne bağlı olan İstanköy Adası (Kos), Akdeniz'in en büyük adalarından biridir. Adanın on bine yaklaşan nüfusunun yalnızca dördte biri Müslümandır. Adadaki geçim kaynağı tarım ve denizcilik faaliyetlerdir. İstanköy'ün milattan önceki dönemlere giden tarihi vardır. Özellikle "Hisarlık" olarak bilinen yerde Osmanlı hükümeti kazı çalışmaları için birini aramış; Tübingen hocalarından Doktor Rudolf Herzog'a kazı yapması için belli aralıklarla izin verilmiştir. Dr. Rudolf Herzog 1898'den 1904 yılına kadar adada çalışmalarını sürdürmüş, kazı alanına bir bina inşa ederek çıkan hafriyat eserlerini de burada depolamıştır. Kazı alanının devlete ait olması için Hisarlık arazisi satın alınmıştır. Yine devlet kazı sırasında denetimi sağlamak için komiser görevlendirilmiş; Hisarlık harabelerindeki çalışmalar İncirli Karyesi'ne de taşınarak bir müddet burada da devam etmiştir. Özellikle hafriyat çalışmalarının başlamasıyla adanın ileri gelenlerinden oluşan bir meclis kurulmuş, eserlerin istinsah yöntemiyle incelenmesi için Dr. Herzog'a her türlü yardım yapılmıştır. Kazı alanından çıkan kıymetli eserler İstanbul'a Müzeyi Hümayun'a yollanmıştır. Kıymetli katkıları için Herzog'a devlet nişan vermiştir. İstanköy Adası, bu çalışmalardan sonra Avrupalı bilim adamlarının daha fazla ilgisini çekmiş, Hisarlık Harabeleri, Hariciye Nezareti'nden alınan izinle birçok bilim adamının özellikle Almanların çalışma alanı haline gelmiştir. 1912'de Rodos'la beraber İtalyanlar adayı işgal etmişler, idareyi ele geçirmelerinin ardından istedikleri gibi birçok kurum üzerinde hâkimiyetlerini kurmuşlardır. Makalemizde Cumhurbaşkanlığı Başbakanlık Osmanlı Arşivi'nde bulunan arşiv belgelerinin içinde İstanköy Adası'ndaki başlayan Hisarlık kazıları ve bu kazının nasıl idame edildiği; bu kazının bitmesiyle ünlenen adaya yapılan geziler ve İtalyan işgaliyle adada yaşanan durumun bundan nasıl etkilendiği açıklanmaya çalışılmıştır.

Keywords: İstanköy Adası, Dr. Rudolf Herzog, Hisarlık Harabeleri ve Kazılar, İtalyan İşgali, Seyahatler

INTRODUCTION

The island is located at the entrance of the Gulf of Gökova (Kos Bay) close to the Western Anatolian coast. The island of Kos, which was a subordinate of the Rhodes Sanjak of the Eyalet of the Archipelago Beylerbeyi, was turned into a governorship at the beginning of 1869. Surrounding islands Symi, Kasot and Kalymnos were connected to this region as a district governor.¹ The island was home to 10,000 Greek Orthodox and very few Catholic Christians. There were around 3000 inhabitants in the villages of the island.² Only 2366 of this previously mentioned population were Muslim Turks.³ There were many social and economic studies on the island.⁴ The Ottoman Empire ruled the island for four hundred years until it was handed over to the Italians in 1912.

Evliya Çelebi stated that in the 16th century, there was a mosque inside the Kos Castle, named Süleyman Mosque, which was converted from a church, and that there was a very large well connected to the foundations here; he also wrote that there were Old and New Mosques on the island.⁵ After the conquest of the island, the foundation structure showed a rapid development and many Islamic works were created.⁶

Foreign travelers usually talked about the castle and the historical monuments around when they came to the city. The British archaeologist and historian Beaufort described city in detail as,

¹ Feridun Emecen, "İstanköy", Türkiye Diyanet Vakfı İslâm Ansiklopedisi, Vol . 23, İstanbul, 2001, p. 308-310.

² Vital Cuinet, *La Turquie D' Aise*, Volume 1, E. Leroux: Paris. 1892, p.432-433.

³ Şemsettin Sami, *Kamus'ül Alam*, "İstanköy ", Vol . 3, İstanbul, Kanaat Matbaası, 1306, p. 881-883 .See also : Zeki Çelikkol, *İstanköy'deki Türk Eserleri ve Tarihçe*, Ankara : TTK, 1990.

⁴ Yakup Ahabab, *Yakın Dönem Tarihimizde İstanköy Adası*, İstanbul, İstanbul Üniversitesi Sosyal Bilimler Enstitüsü, Basılmamış Yüksek Lisans Tezi, 2009, p.64-98 ; Yakup Ahabab, "İstanköy Adası'nın İdari ve Sosyal Yapısı (1839-1914)", *Tarih Dergisi*, Sayı 53 ,(2011 / 1), 2011, p.63-114.

⁵ Evliya Çelebi, *Anadolu ,Suriye, Hicaz, 1671-1672*, cilt 9, Devlet Matbaası ,1935, İstanbul, p.214-219.

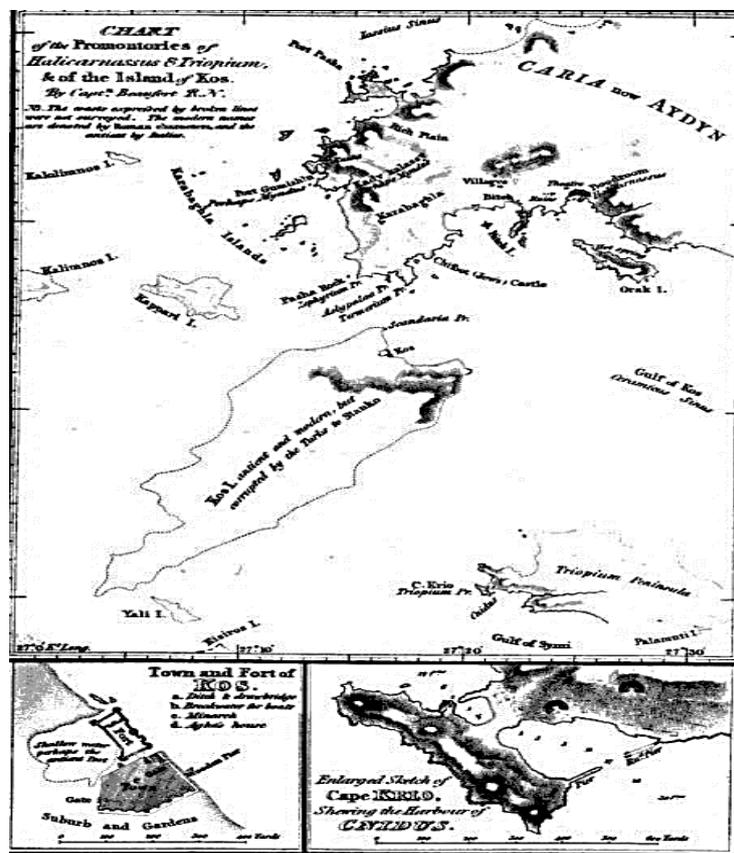
⁶ Arzu Baykara Taşkaya , "Kos Island Foundations according To The Evkaf Book No.21096", International Liberty Interdisciplinary Studies Conference ,,January 16-17, 2022 / Manhattan, New York, Liberty Academic Books, USA, Editors: Thais B. Bosco Flavio A. S. Gonçalves Wesley A. de Souza , 2022, p.11-39.

“Kos Town is small and surrounded by walls; it's crowded, acceptably clean, and has a large sub-area mixed with lush gardens. There are no ruins in or near the town; but there are a few inscriptions and a few sculptures on the broken pieces of marble in the streets, on the city and castle walls. However, from the descriptions of the inhabitants, it appears that there are enough ancient ruins in other parts of the island to pay a traveler's labor. The castle, surrounded by water on three sides, is separated from the city by a wide moat; the drawbridge door is open, we went in, but we soon elbowed the place civilly as we observed a little more as the interior was full of houses. From the outside, the walls appeared to be in fairly good condition, flanked by various towers and bastions, and contained about fifty soldiers; but we could not determine the condition of the weapons.”⁷

From Newton, who published his work in 1865, we see that historical artifacts were easily bought and sold;

“Here I found a very clever Greek merchant named Demetri Platanista with a small piece of inscription and sculpture in his pocket. I also purchased the body of a hermaphrodite figurine in a good style Paros marble. But my grand prize was a silver coin of Termera in Caria, the only known coin of this town”.⁸

Map: Kos Island



Reference: (Beaufort, *Brief Description of The South Coast of Asia Minor*, London 1818, p.80).

Texier and Cuinet cannot pass without mentioning the ancient structures, which they see as the most interesting structure of the island. The modern city is located at the northeastern tip of the island, and a castle that still appear to be well preserved guards the now-occupied old port. We see a few pieces of architecture in the city and outside the walls, but no monuments. However, I had learned that there was a spring called the Hippocratic fountain two leagues

⁷, F.A. Beaufort *Brief Description of The South Coast of Asia Minor*, London,1818, p. 89-90.

⁸ The other name that gived information about the archaeological structure that came here in 1844 was the German archaeologist Ludwig Ross. Ludwig Ross ,*Reisen nach Kos, Halikarnassos, Rhodos und der insel Cypern*, Publisher: A. Schwetschke & Sohn, 1852, p.3-26 ;C.T Newton, *Travels and Discoveries in The Levant*, Vol 1, 1865,London, p. 228.

away from the town. This spring, which supplies water to the city, is in the middle of a high mountain; there I recognized a very old structure that deserves to be described. The current city literally replaces the old city; well-built and preserved by walls in good condition. The gardens surrounding it are well maintained and plentifully irrigated by wells; some of these wells are square in shape and appear to be very ancient. Surrounded by the sea on three sides, the castle is separated from the city by a deep moat. This work is the work of Christian knights. I have several reliefs embedded in the outer wall and appear to belong to the same monument: these are the battles of the Amazons. This castle was built at the beginning of the fourteenth century, shortly after the capture of the island of Rhodes, by the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem. In the northern part, there is a lagoon that served as a port during the Greeks.⁹ The town has a 16th century fortress built by the knights of Saint John of Rhodes at the entrance to the harbor.¹⁰

We can see from the statements by travelers and researchers that the region is rich in historical artifacts. We see that the laws that were quite free in the first Antiquities (*Âsâr-Atika*) regulations regarding historical artifacts in the Ottoman Empire were also restricted by foreign sales bans on historical artifacts with later regulations. We could not find any previous study on the island in the field of archeology. Although our article is based on archival documents related to Kos Island in the Prime Ministry Ottoman Archives, it has been supported by travel books and other studies. In Hisarlık Ruins, where the important historical artifacts of the island are located, it was explained that the German citizen Doctor Rudolf Herzog, one of the Professor of University of Tübingen got permission to excavate, deciphering the writings on the historical artifacts, assigning officials to the region and sending the unearthed artifacts to Istanbul¹¹. The circumstances with foreign scientists coming to the region and the occupation of the region by Italians is given. Rhodes Island and Bodrum Township, which are among the other historical areas around the island, also have the same historical splendor¹² and have been studied by us. Especially the value of the savings in Rhodes Island is quite high.¹³

1- Excavation Studies of German Dr. Rodolf Herzog¹⁴

A- Obtaining the Excavation Permit

Three Antiquities Regulations came into force in 1869, 1874 and 1884.¹⁵ By overcoming the provision in the 1869 Regulations, one of the unchangeable rules of our law of antiquities was put into effect. Accordingly, with the 7th article, it was prohibited to take the works abroad. After the 1874 regulation, the situation proposed by the Meclis-i Maarif-i Kebir that the excavators could only take photographs and molds of the artifacts is included in the 12th article. Granting an excavation permit was subject to certain conditions, and today's practice is based on the same principles: A map of the place where excavation is desired is made and an application is made. The Ministry grants an excavation permit and reserves the right to revoke this permission, after conducting research in terms of antiquities and the interests of the state, and after obtaining the consent of the person, if the place is on private property.¹⁶ The

⁹ Charles Texier, *Asie Mineure Description Geographique, Historique et Archeologique des Provinces et Des Villes de La Chersonnèse D'asie, France*, 1862, p. 649-651.

¹⁰ Texier, *Asie Mineure Description Geographique*, p. 649-651.

¹¹ The University of Tübingen is a research university located in Tübingen, in the German state of Baden-Württemberg.

¹² Süleyman Özkan, *Osmanlı Devleti'nde Arkeolojik Kazılar ve Müzecilik*, İzmir :2019, p.53-54.

¹³ Baykara Taşkaya, *Osmanlı Devleti'nin "Asar-ı Atika "Deposu Rodos Adası,* p.231-250, Baykara Taşkaya *Bodrum Kazası'nda Asar-ı Atika ve Müzecilik*, p.550-563.

¹⁴ About Dr. Herzog's excavations and reports of excavations is: R Herzog P.Schazmann, *Kos: Ergebnisse der Deutschen Ausgrabungen und Forschungen. Vol 1: Asklepieion*. Berlin,1932.

¹⁵ Halit Çal, "Osmanlı Devleti'nde Âsâr-ı Atika Nizamnâmeleri," *Vakıflar Dergisi*, 26, 1997, p. 391.

¹⁶ Çal, *Osmanlı Devleti'nde Âsâr-ı Atika Nizamnâmeleri*, p.393.

document about the excavations on the island is the newspaper report that ancient artifacts were found here. Upon the news in the newspaper dated February 29, 1303, in the document dated April 4, 1888 (22 Recep 1305), that there were Antiquities in Kos, a letter was sent to the Ministry of Education requesting that the subject be investigated.¹⁷ After one year of this newspaper article, it was requested that allocations be sent for the excavation without specifying where and who will excavate. In the document dated March 23, 1889 (21 Recep 1306), a request is sent to the Ministry of Education (*Maarif Nezareti*) for an allocation for the search for waste in the Kos District of the Eyalet of the Archipelago.¹⁸

Excavations in Kos were carried out in two periods, 1894 and 1902. There is no information about the contents of the first excavation. The second excavation was carried out by Dr. Herzog. It was reported that during the first excavation in 1894, some historical artifacts were unearthed and sent to Istanbul. There is no explanation as to who and how it was removed. In the document dated March 4, 1894 (1 Safer 1312), it was requested to cover the cost of 100 kurus from the allocation, in which the ancient artifacts found in the vicinity of Rhodes, Kos and Herkit Islands were delivered to the Imperial Museum Administration.¹⁹ It was requested that their expenses be met from Istanbul and their bills be sent. It was also emphasized that the transportation costs to be made in this way should be covered by the person responsible.²⁰

Dr. Herzog's first contact with the island was about the permission he had to obtain for the requested copying method so that he could examine the artifacts related to the excavations he would make. Aside from the fact that this process took a long time due to the correspondence; we see that the excavation started after quite a long time. "İstinsah refers to the process of making an exact copy of a book or written text.²¹ Generally, this process and photographing was not allowed in the regulations, but this time, we see that all kinds of convenience were provided for the Ottoman excavations. In the document dated May 22, 1898 (1 Muharram 1316), a recommendation letter was written from the province to the of Eyalet of Archipelago to allow Doctor Rudolf Herzog, a German citizen, to copy the writings in the town in order to reveal the location of the formerly existing temple on Kos Island.²² In the document a week later, since Dr. Herzog was expected to come to Kos, the center of the island, for the discovery of the temple called "Iskolab" (Asklepeion), whose location is unknown, the columns at the bottom of the walls of Kos Castle and the writings on the wreckage were requested to be copied²³. A recommendation was written to the Eyalet of the Archipelago in order to obtain permission from the locality, as Dr. Herzog requested the necessary license to take pictures of the artifacts, photographs and walls in order to visit the walls of the already insignificant castle, which is already insignificant; it was requested that every convenience be shown to this person.²⁴ It is noteworthy that the castle walls of Kos were given as insignificant in this

¹⁷ BOA, MF.MKT. / 97 – 130 (4 April 1888).

¹⁸ BOA, DH.MKT. / 1608 – 85 (23 March 1889).

¹⁹ For Müze-i Hümayûn: Erdem Yücel, "Müze", TDVİA, İstanbul, Vol. 32, 2006, p.240-243 (4 March 1894).

²⁰ BOA, MF.MKT. 217 – 50 (4 March 1894).

²¹ Nebi Bozkurt - Nevzat Kaya, "İstinsah", TDVİA, İstanbul, Vol. 23, 2001, p.369-371. Unlike the permission requested here, permission was requested in 1894 to conduct an investigation with this method on Lesbos Island in the Eyalet of the Archipelago. In the document written to the Ministry of Internal Affairs (*Dahiliye Nezareti*) dated 20 January 1894 (13 Recep 1311), a notification was made to the district governorship by applying to the British Rhodes Consulate. The ancient artifact excavation, the document sent to Kos by Expert Mr. Pato to examine the writings on the castle stones in Lesbos, and the action to be taken about the permission request by the Rhodes British Consulate to Abidin, the Governor of Eyalet of the Archipelago. We do not know whether the permission was given or not because there are no other documents in the archive. (BOA, DH. ŞFR./ 180-80).

²² BOA, İ. HUS. 65- 23. (22 May 1898).

²³ See Also: (Picture 1). For the Temple of Asclepion: Ufuk Soyöz, "İyileştiren Dokunuş: Kos [Adası], Roma Asklepion Tapınağı'na Kutsal Şifa Yolculuğu" *METU JFA* ,2020/2,(37-2),p.103-126.

²⁴ BOA, İ..HR.. / 359 – 3.

document. In the document sent at the beginning of June 1898, it was written to the Eyalet of the Archipelago for the discovery of the existing temple on the island of Kos by Dr. Herzog, asking for special permission to immediately issue the requested recommendation. The will required to be allowed to copy the writings in the town was conveyed to the Ministry of Internal Affairs with a notification. If we go from the text:²⁵

Hariciye Nezareti Celilesine

Devletli Efendim Hazretleri

Almanya tebaasından malum Doktor Rudolf Herzog'un İstanköy Ceziresinde kadimen mevcut mabedin keşfi için kasabadaki yazıları istinsah etmesine müsaade itası zimninde Cezayir-i Bahr-i Sefid Vilayetine tavsiyename tastiri hususu bi'l istizan irade-yi seniyye cenab-i hilafetpenahi şeref müteaalik buyurulduğu mabeyn-i hümayun baş kitabeti celilesine bi'l tezkere hususuna cevaben inba ve mucibince Dahiliye Nezareti celilesine tebligat icra edilmiş olmağla iktizasının ifasına himmet buyurulması siyakında tezkere-yi senaveri terkim kılındı efendim

Fi 12 Muharrem sene 1316 fi 21 Mayıs sene 1314

Sadrazam

Again, the Eyalet of the Archipelago delivered the recommendation to the Ministry of Internal Affairs, and the Ministry of Internal Affairs was informed that a memorandum was sent to Mabeyn-i Hümayûn.²⁶ In the same year, at the beginning of August, documents were sent to read the archaeological material at the bottom of the castle walls and the writings on them. Dr. Herzog thought that by deciphering these writings, he would find the place of the temple. The recommendation requested by Dr. Herzog to be sent for copying permission was written by **Mushir** of Imperial Foundry (**Tophane-i Amire**) from the Eyalet of the Archipelago.²⁷

In the document dated February 26, 1900 (25 Shawwal 1317), it was requested that at the beginning of March, the the Eyalet of the Archipelago should not cause difficulties in photographing the inscriptions in the existing fortress of Kos and Kalymnoz Islands. Documents were sent to Dr. Rudolf Herzog, who was sent by the Berlin Council from the **Mushir** of Imperial Foundry to the protection of the aforementioned castles, to the Eyalet of the Archipelago, from the **Mushir** of Imperial Foundry and the German Embassy. Correspondence was concluded with the document stating that the Ministry of Foreign Affairs gave permission and the Grand Vizier approved the situation. It was also stated that providing convenience and showing respect in the places where the person would go.²⁸ The necessary permission, which came two days later, was conveyed to the person. In order to assist in these works, it was also requested that someone be present as an officer, and that the necessary ease and care should be given to the person to complete his job. Necessary letters were sent to the Ministry of Internal Affairs from the German Embassy to the Eyalet of the Archipelago Province through the **Mushir** of Imperial Foundry for these works.²⁹

Picture1 Before the Excavation of the Temple of Asklepiion and the Upper terrace -platform with columns & Stylobat).

²⁵ BOA,HR.TH.. 212 – 72.

²⁶ BOA, BEO ,1134 – 85043.

²⁷ BOA, BEO / 1175 – 88051.

²⁸ BOA, İ.HR.. 366 – 5.(26 February 1900).

²⁹ BOA, HR.TH..238 – 108; Correspondence continued with the document dated March 1, 1900 (28 Shawwal 1317) and March 3, 1900 (1 Zilkada 1900) and the other permission process following this document (BOA, İ..MF.. / 6 – 23 and BEO, 1523 – 114181).



Abb. 2.

Παναγία Τάρσου vor der Ausgrabung

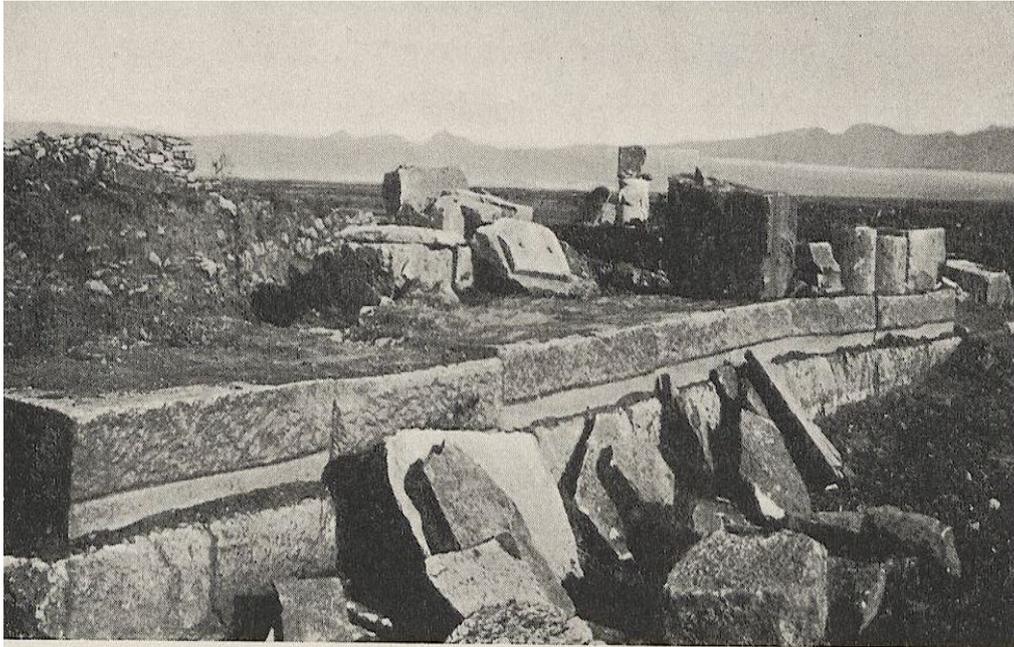


Abb. 16. Obere Terrasse. Nordende der Westhalle. Stylobat

Reference: (R.Herzog, P. Schazmann, *Kos: Ergebnisse der Deutschen Ausgrabungen und Forschungen, Vol I: Asklepieion.*,1932, p. – XXVIII ve 17).

Dr. Herzog's excavation permission was finally issued in the document dated 21 July 1900 (23 Rabiulevvel 1318). According to this, the map required by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs was delivered to the island governorship for six months for Doctor Rudolf Herzog, one of the people of the German State, upon the approval of the German Embassy. It was accepted to grant a license for the excavation of ancient artifacts in Kos, it was accepted to act in accordance with the Antiquities Regulation and the situation was written to the Ministry of

Education.³⁰ In the document that came three days later, the Ministry of Education gave permission for Dr. Herzog to excavate ancient artifacts in Kos.³¹ After this document, we could not find any documents related to excavation permission in the archive. If we think that the excavations took place due to the permission given for six months, we can understand from the documents that this person was given a permit again two years later.

In the document dated 20 June 1902 (13 Rabiulevvel 1320) and the document dated 30 June 1902 (23 Rabiulevvel 1318), it was informed that the person would excavate at his own expense, provided that the same conditions continue. A permit was sent to the person from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, on behalf of the museum, to be valid for six months from the Kos Island Directorate. A notification was sent to the person from the museum directorate regarding the implementation conditions of the Antiquities Regulation. The Ministry of Education was informed that Dr. Herzog was granted a license to excavate ancient artifacts in Kos.³²

In order to make a selection from the artifacts unearthed from the excavation area, certain individuals found on the island were asked to do this job. In the document dated 21 July 1902 (14 Rebiyülahir 1320), a notification was made to the Ministry of Education to ensure that the works were collected and examined by a committee from the District Governorship of Kos, at his own expense, since the island had many senior works; From there, documents were sent to the Council of State (*Şura-yı Devlet*). German Doctor Rudolf Herzog was asked to elect a committee to excavate the Imperial Museum on Kos Island and to select the artifacts to be found.³³ In the document that came four days later, Dr. Herzog was given an excavation permit on Kos Island.³⁴ In this document, we see that the excavation permit was granted again after two years.

We see that the people who would excavate on the island in the Ottoman Empire were also determined by the examinations made. Two years ago, with the start of the excavations, Dr. Herzog was given permission and the excavations were beginning, and it was ensured that the excavations were continued with the same person. From the archive document, in the document dated 8 September 1902 (4 Cemazeyilahir 1320) dated 8 September 1902 (4 Cemazeyilahir 1320), the document stating that there was no need to search for other people for this job, since the excavation would be started in Kos by the German artifact expert Monsieur Dr. Herzog on behalf of the Imperial Museum was sent from Eyalet of the Archipelago to Kos District Governorship from the Province.³⁵

By waiting two years in February 1900, Dr. Herzog was able to obtain the *istinsah* permission to read the inscriptions found around the castle, and continued his excavations on July 21, 1900 and June 20, 1902, by obtaining permission for six-month periods. All of these permits, which were granted twice for six months after a long correspondence process, were for one year.

B- Excavation House and Warehouse (Daire-yi Mahsusa)

The head of the excavation, Dr. Herzog, started to store the parts he had excavated in a building he had made after he started his job. This situation was first misunderstood, and then it turned out that this building was an excavation house created to store the pieces found in the excavation area. This excavation house, which was built in the Hisarlık area, was later purchased by the state. In the document dated on November 3, 1901 (21 Recep 1319), it was

³⁰ BOA, İ.MF. / 6 – 23.(21 July 1900).

³¹ BOA, BEO, 1523 – 114181.

³² BOA,ŞD. / 218 – 11.(20 June 1902).

³³ BOA, İ.MF. / 8 – 19.(21 July 1902).

³⁴ BOA, BEO / 1890 – 141719.

³⁵ BOA, MF.MKT. 656 – 65.(8 September 1902).

revealed that the house, which was built without permission by Monsieur Dr. Rudolf Herzog, who was conducting excavations in Kos on behalf of the Imperial Museum, was a building built for the preservation and discovery of ancient artifacts. Since the place where this building is located was the land of Müncelaki Efendi, one of the doctors on the island, it was requested to be taken from him, and this person respectfully gifted his land to the Imperial Museum. The land was registered with the state and the situation was reported to the Eyalet of the Archipelago.³⁶

In the document received on October 27, 1903 (5 Şaban 1321), it was ensured that the works were stored in the house built by Monsieur Dr. Rudolf Herzog, who was looking for ancient artifacts in Kos, in the name of the museum, and the transfer of this building was provided with the "*hümayunname*" given for the registration of the building on behalf of the museum. It was time for the opening of the building, all processes of which was completed. Dr. Herzog first wrote to the District Governorship of Kos to find out if there was any objection to hanging the German flag on this building, and after asking whether this action could be taken, the situation was sent to the Capital. The opening of the Kos Museum was officially held on Friday, September 19, 1903 at 9 am and everyone from the islanders was invited to the opening. Before the opening, prayers were said, Dr. Herzog, who contributed greatly to the building, made a short opening speech and a meal was given. The Directorate of the Imperial Museum was informed about the situation by the Kos Excavation Officer.³⁷ We see that the process, which was previously planned to hang a flag on the building, is wanted to be learned from the administration again. However, the building was inaugurated without any reply.³⁸ If we go from the text:³⁹

Hariciye Nezareti Celilesine

Devletli Efendim Hazretleri

İstanköydeki asar-ı atika hafriyatına memur Almanyalı Mösyö Rodolf Herçoğ'un müze-yi hümayun namına asar-ı mezkurede inşa ettirileceği binanın hüsn-ü küşadından balasına devleti aliye-yi osmaniye sancağıyla alt tarafına Almanya devleti fehimelerine ve daha alt tarafına kendi mahallerine mahsus bandırasını keşide edeceğinden ve kendinin bir güne saffet-i resmîyesi olmadığından bahisle bu suretle yazarak keşidesinden mahzur olup olmadığına müstefir Maarif-i Nezaret-i Celilesinden 6 Şaban 1321 tarihli 58005/ 241 numaralı tezkeresi leffen savb-ı devletlerine irsal kılınmağla mütala-yı aliyyelerinin inbasına melfufun iadesine himmet buyurulması siyakında tezkere-yi senaverileri terkim kılındı

10 Şaban sene 1321 fi 18 Teşrini evvel sene 1319

Sadrizam

In the document dated 7 September 1905 (7 Recep 1323), it was stated that Dairey-i Mahsusa (Museum) was built in the area where the excavation was made in the document written to the Ministry of Education. This time, it was planned to purchase the land where the old ruins were located in Kos in the name of the Imperial Museum. Due to the importance of the surrounding ruins, they were asked to purchase them on behalf of the government with replaced with "the sum of 10,500 kuruş, and to make the necessary payments from the Imperial

³⁶ BOA, MF. MKT 742 – 29 (3 November 1901).

³⁷ BOA, MF.MKT. / 745 – 2.

³⁸ What would be the status of the flag, in the document dated 28 October 1903, to the Eyalet of the Archipelago; In the document dated 1 November 1903, the Ministry of Education was asked (BOA, BEO, 2208 - 165562).

³⁹ BOA, HR. TH. / 293 – 48.

Museum allocation. It was requested that this payment receipt be met from the 1903 (1321) allocation of the Imperial Museum. It was emphasized that the museum should be purchased by the local government, since this money could be obtained in return for the fee in the certificate of education received from the Ministry of Education of the region.⁴⁰ We understand from the incoming documents that no action was taken even though a year passed. In the document dated March 10, 1906 (14 Muharrem 1324), it was requested again to purchase the land around the building, which was personally built in the name of Imperial Museum.⁴¹ With the desire to buy the fields in the excavation area, the money to be paid here was constantly requested to be met from the appropriation of the museum for different years; the purchase extended until 1908.

Table: Owners of Asar-ı Atika Land in Kesle Önü District

Person	Field Shares	Acres
1	Kesle, son of Hacı Mülazım, one landmass from the area, field sides, Ahmet, son of Hacı Mülazım, two sides, foundations, one side, Süleyman, son of İspoğ	2
2	Cekret Endon field on one side, foundation, on the other side, the vineyard of Mehmet Ağa, son of Hacı Mülazım, on the other side his own vineyard, the other side Mannibrin Şerifi	6
3	Mannibrin Şerifi field on one side Mustafa, on the other side Veli Alaoğlu, one side Ahmet Efendi vineyard, one side Epro, one side Çekemiz Eztem	3
4	In the notorious location of Kancabağçe, the sides of Kazlı field Mehmet and Müezzın Hüseyin, son of Sırar, and Ahmet Ağa, son of Hacı Bunat	3
5	One side of Hacı Mülazım's son Ahmet Ağa, one side of Çekmez Endon, one side of foundation, one side of Hafız Ahmet	2
6	Mastur Isporon field, one side Nikolandin Şerife orchard, both sides Tablasız Enzakli, one side road	6
7	In Trazyal, the field of Cebri Beğ on one side is Antoli Tonbozlu and on the other is Cerri Bey, both sides are Çağlı Ağa's Vineyard	3
8	The field of Gendarmerie Ahmet, son of Çıban, in the Kanca Bağçesi area sides, one side Katnitoz son of Çıkan, and his son Halil, the other side is Hacı Şerif Ağa field	2

Reference: (BOA,MF.MKT. 501 – 21).

It was stated that these historical artifacts, located on the land of 8 people on an area of 27 deceres, were located in the place called Kesle Önü, and it was desired to purchase this place and turn the area into a complete historical monument area with *Daire-yi Mahsusa* that had been built. The situation was reported in the document dated 22 December 1905 (24 Shawwal 1323). After the excavation works of the museum, which was built in the excavation area in Kos in the name of the Imperial Museum, were completed, the purchase of the land located within the borders given by the Imperial Museum in the name of the Imperial Museum was notified to the local administration, and the situation was requested by the General Minister of Education with a transfer to the accounting.⁴²

The acquisition of the area covering the excavation area took a long time. In the document dated May 8, 1908 (6 Rebiyülahir 1326), the building built by Monsieur Dr. Herzog, who excavated in Kos on behalf of the Imperial Museum and left to the Imperial Museum, was important because of the importance of the ruins around it, to be paid 10,500 kuruş to be met from Gate of Felicity (*Dersaadet*), share. It was requested to cover the museum expenses as a whole from the 1323 appropriation. In addition, the houses and various places located around were quite well kept by not allowing them to be opened, while the ruins were protected by the *muvazzaf* guard, emphasizing that to the situation was notified to the Imperial Museum

⁴⁰ BOA, MF.MKT. / 880 – 24.

⁴¹ BOA, İ..MF.. / 12 – 4 and BOA,BEO / 2777 – 208224.

⁴² BOA, ŞD. / 220 – 67.

Directorate.⁴³ In the document that followed, Yakovez Zerafeti Efendi, who was appointed from the locality and was elected to the Office of the Honorary Imperial Museum Officer in Kos, was certified for the translation and official duties.⁴⁴ A notification was made to the Imperial Museum from the Eyalet of the Archipelago so that the order for the removal of the ancient artifacts, which were scattered in many places in the local district, was given to him and the situation was conveyed to the district governorship of the district. In the document dated 15 August 1908 (17 Recep 1326), it was requested to pay the per diem of the *memur-u mahsusa* (special officer) to be sent to determine the boundaries of the Kos excavation site, from the allocation of the next year. Unfortunately, the payment could not be made by the Eyalet of the Archipelago Education Directorate.⁴⁵

The purchase of the sites in the excavation area in 1905 was extended until the end of March 1908. The lack of funds caused the work to take so long. In the document dated March 6, 1908 (2 Safer 1326), Monsieur Dr. Herzog, who made the excavation, decided to pay 1500 kuruş for the area where the ruins are located, especially around the building that was built and registered with the Imperial Museum, and it was decided to collect the balance from 1320-year allocations. For this situation, the necessary notification was made to the Directorate of Imperial Museum.⁴⁶ Five days later, it was requested to buy the *Dairey-i Mahsusa*, which was registered to the Ministry of Education in the name of Imperial Museum, for 10,500 kuruş, since the land of the private owner was in the area of antiquities. A transfer was sent from the Ministry of Education to the Council of State in order to meet this amount from the allocation of the Imperial Museum in 1903 (1321). It was requested that this transaction be made from the appropriation given in writing for the year, and the situation was sent to the Ministry of Education with the certificate written from the Council of State Finance Department.⁴⁷

The state, which was responsible for preserving historical artifacts, gave permission to Dr. Herzog to *istinsah* the artifacts in the excavation area; state ensured that the building created by Dr. Herzog was purchased on behalf of the state in order to store the artifacts found in the excavation area, and then the fields where the historical artifacts in the excavation area were purchased from private property and included in the excavation area.

Picture 2 Temple A (Sylobatt) and Temple C (Northwest)

⁴³ BOA, MF.MKT. / 1052 – 74.

⁴⁴ BOA, MF.MKT. / 1055 – 8.

⁴⁵ BOA, MF.MKT. / 1071 – 39.(15 August 1908).

⁴⁶ BOA, ŞD,222,78.(6 March 1908).

⁴⁷ BOA, BEO 3266,244929



Abb. 3. Tempel A. Nordwestecke des Stylobats



Abb. 29. Tempel C. Nordwestecke

Reference: (R.Herzog, P. Schazmann, *Kos: Ergebnisse der Deutschen Ausgrabungen und Forschungen, Vol 1: Asklepieion*, 1932, p.3-47).

C-Officials

During the excavations, the Ottoman State appointed a civil servant, called a commissioner, in order to ensure all kinds of security in the excavations and to record the artifacts. The state tried to appoint an officer who did not leave the excavation sites with

historical artifacts completely unattended. Since there was no law that regulated archaeological excavations and surveys, it was possible to preserve ancient artifacts only with the order or permission of the Sultan. In fact, this issue, which was related to the protection and disposal of movable and immovable ancient works, was subject to similar orders and permissions in previous periods. In the countryside, surveillance of foreigners' activities related to antiquities was carried out by the officers of the Educational Directorates. Because both the Imperial Museum and the issues related to ancient artifacts were under the legal responsibility of the Ministry of Education. The officers were responsible for monitoring the activities of the foreigners and reporting this to the Capital. However, since most of these officers worked in the sanjak or district centers, they were not able to effectively fulfill their duties. Therefore, this surveillance network was later expanded to include governors and district governors, high school principals in large settlements, secondary school teachers in small towns, police and gendarmes. For this reason, the information requested about the foreigners who were given research permission from the center was notified in writing to the governorship and district governorships. Excavation sites and ancient sites with artifacts on the surface were also guarded by government-appointed officials. The guards would accompany the visitors the entire time they spent at the site, making sure that they did not pick up the smallest stone, photograph or mold the artifacts from the excavation site.⁴⁸

Three regulations came into force in the Ottoman Empire in 1874 and 1884, 1869 being the first. According to the first regulation, it was forbidden to export the artifacts obtained during the excavation -except for coins-. In addition, the "excavation" activity was limited to the removal of underground artifacts only. Archaeologists conducting excavations and surveys began to carry out excavations within the framework of the rights granted to them by the current regulation, after obtaining official permission. From 1874, the regulation complicated the hierarchy in the field, requiring archaeologists to be observed by Ottoman officials. This regulation tasked the local authorities in the provinces, which did not bring major innovations, to inspect foreign activities that had received permission and to verify whether they complied with certain conditions. Considering that in the 1874 Regulations, one-third of the artifacts unearthed during the excavations were left to the excavator and allowed to go abroad, the importance of this limitation can be better understood. The acceptable explanation of this mentality that forbids the removal of artifacts abroad and leaving all the artifacts to the excavator meant that the artifact and museology movement had not yet been fully understood. Article 7 was technically an article that should not have been included in the regulation. Here, it was stated that those who prove to the Ministry that they understood Antiquities would be recruited as civil servants.⁴⁹

We see that almost every year, the staff was changed in the excavation area. In the document dated May 1900 (2 Muharram 1318), it was reported that Ahmed Feridun Bey appointed as Imperial Museum Meskûkât-ı Kadime Guard, as the commissioner of the excavation to be carried out by Dr. Rodolf Herzog on behalf of the Imperial Museum on Kos Island. It was requested that this officer be paid a daily wage of 40 kuruş from the Educational *Umumiye*, that the wage should be taken from the education share of the region and that the necessary convenience should be provided to the person. Again, the situation was sent to the Directorate of Education in Istanbul from the Eyalet of the Archipelago and reported to the Imperial Museum.⁵⁰

⁴⁸ Arzu Baykara Taşkaya, "Osmanlı Devleti'nin "Asar-ı Atika "Deposu Rodos Adası", Edit. Seda Topgül, Sırbistan, *Sosyal ve İnsani Bilimler Teori, Güncel Araştırmalar ve Yeni Eğilimler*, Setinje-Karadağ, 2020, IVPE, p. 256.

⁴⁹ Çal, *Osmanlı Devleti'nde Âsâr-ı Atika Nizamnâmeleri*, p.392.

⁵⁰ BOA, MF.MKT. 501 – 21.

One of the most important issues in the field of excavation was the payment of the salaries of the officials. In the document dated 8 September 1901 (24 Cemazeyilevvel 1319), it was requested that the application to be made regarding the payment of the salary and subsistence of the Midilli High School Teacher Trambolis Efendi, who was the excavation commissioner in the excavations carried out by Monsieur Dr. Herzog, one of the German Antiquities scholars, on the island of Kos, to be reported to the Eyalet of the Archipelago Education Directorate. With the advice received from the Education Directorate, the costs should be covered by the person who made the excavation; as the excavation was interrupted for a while, due to the valuable mosaic plates found during this period, the commissioner had to stay in Kos for a long time, upon a request for the service whose expenses belonged to the Imperial Museum, and could not leave the island until the excavation was over. During this period, the 500 kuruş salary he received accumulated for three months, and after the end of the excavations, he stayed in both İncirli Village and Kos due to the valuable artifacts unearthed in İncirli Village. During this period, the accumulated salary of the person increased to 2600 kuruş, and it was written to the ministry that this expense would be covered by the Imperial Museum. The article related to this work was sent to Imperial Museum from the Directorate of Education.⁵¹ 10 January 1902 (9 Şevval 1319) The useful services of Midilli High School Greek and French Teacher and Observer (*Mubassır*) Trambolis Efendi were noted, and it was stated that he never neglected his duty as a commissioner since last year. This situation was reported to the directorate, and when he went to Kos as the Excavation Commissioner, it was deemed appropriate to give the Observer services to Veysel Efendi by proxy, and to receive his salary from the accounting department after the appointment of the person.⁵²

In the document dated 6 June 1903 (10 Rabiulevvel 1321), it was stated that since the excavations carried out by Monsieur Dr. Herzog on behalf of the Imperial Museum on the island of Kos would continue, Fehim Efendi, the teacher of the Kos High School, was appointed to accompany him with a salary of 500 kuruş. In the meantime, it was requested that a memorandum be sent to the Imperial Museum that the excavations were interrupted and that the same person would continue the excavations, and that the situation should be notified to this person and written to his province.⁵³ In the document dated January 14 (27 Dhu 1321), the Director of the Kos Rumtiyesi Muallim-i Evveli Süleyman Efendi, with a salary of 500 cents, participated in the excavation in Kos on behalf of the Imperial Museum, since August 11 and it was requested that a total of 998 kuruş of the 900 kuruş salary accumulated from the day he appointed and be paid with other expenses. It was stated that this fee would be given from the budget of the Imperial Museum out of 39 *mecidiye* money, which was the rent price at the excavation site. The situation was reported to the Directorate of Imperial Museum, and the money was requested to be met from here. It was reported that the salary of the Kos High School Muallim-i Evveli Süleyman Efendi, who was appointed as a civil servant, should be paid, and that the amount should be paid from the local revenues, which was the rent of the excavation site.⁵⁴ In the historical document of 7 July 1904 (23 Rabiulahir 1322), it was stated that Süleyman Efendi was assigned to accompany the Museum, since Monsieur Dr. Herzog, who was doing research on artifacts in Kos on behalf of Imperial Museum, would continue his services.⁵⁵

According to archival documents, the last person on duty is the keeper of the ruins in Hisarlık. In the document dated 2 June 1908 (2 Cemazeyilevvel 1326), it was requested that the

⁵¹ BOA, MF.MKT. / 577 – 17.(8 September 1901).

⁵² BOA, MF.MKT. / 599,22.

⁵³ BOA, MF.MKT. / 711 – 61.

⁵⁴ BOA, MF.MKT. / 757 – 51.

⁵⁵ BOA, MF.MKT. / 790 – 38.

accumulated salary of the guard in charge of the ruin in Kos be paid to *Celile* (It was addressed to the vizier or the murmurs and their offices) of the Ministry of Education from the general arrangement of the museum's Imperial expense for the year 1325 of the Imperial Museum. Accordingly, it was reported to the Imperial Museum Directorate that the 1140 kuruş salary should be paid as a collective salary of 1171 kuruş with the accumulated cost.⁵⁶

Another problem was the transportation of the extracted works to Istanbul. In the document dated 21 November 1904 (13 Ramadan 1322), the Imperial Museum Officer Makridi Bey, who was appointed as the commissioner for the excavation in Ayasuluğ was also assigned to transfer the artifacts found in Kos to Gate of Felicity. It was requested that ten Osmani liras be given to the person from the Provincial Education revenues to be covered by the Imperial Museum's allocation as a subsistence for this work, and a copy was sent for the receipt to be sent to the Ministry.⁵⁷ In the document that came three weeks later, University of Tübingen Professor Dr. Rudolf Herzog was asked to be rewarded for completing the excavation he made on behalf of the Imperial Museum in Kos due to these works and sending valuable works suitable for display to Gate of Felicity. This person also took the cost of sending the works and sent them to Istanbul. With the end of the excavation, the person collected the unearthed artifacts in a museum in the region; he also ensured that all his works were collected in a “*daireyi mahsusa*” (museum). This situation was communicated with the mandate sent from the Council of State Tanzimat Office (*Tanzimat Dairesi*).⁵⁸

The tradition of insignia, which was a symbol of the understanding of emphasizing independence at the same time encouraging service to the state and providing loyalty, began after the medals in the Ottoman Empire. Insignia, which were produced and distributed with great expenditures from the state budget, to be given to citizens and foreigners who were more magnificent than medals, even decorated with precious stones, who were successful in state service, who showed devotion, self-sacrifice and usefulness to the state, started to become widespread especially during the reign of Sultan Mahmud II (1808-1839).⁵⁹ Different medals were given during the reign of Abdüllaziz and Abdülmecit.⁶⁰ During these excavations carried out during the reign of Abdülhamit II, the Director of Imperial Museum offered to give the medal of the 3rd rank *mecidiye* to this person who led the excavation of a very valuable marble-headed statue and a large picture mosaic.⁶¹

Picture 3 Lower Terrac

⁵⁶ BOA, MF.MKT. / 1058 – 61.(2 June 1908).

⁵⁷ BOA, MF.MKT. / 815 – 37(21 November 1904).

⁵⁸ BOA, MF. MKT. 501 – 21-16.

⁵⁹ K. H Tekin, “Osmanlı Devleti’nde Gelenekten Yeniliğe Geçişin Anlamlı Bir Sembolü: Mecidi Nişanları”, The Journal of Academic Social Science Studies. 28: 2014, p.393-411.

⁶⁰ İbrahim Artuk, “Madalya”, TDVİA, Ankara, C. 27, 2003, p.302.

⁶¹ BOA, MF.MKT. / 818 – 38.



Untere Terrasse.

Unten: Westende mit Westbrunnen und Latrine

Oben: Westhalle

Reference :(R.Herzog, P. Schazmann, *Kos: Ergebnisse der Deutschen Ausgrabungen und Forschungen, Vol I: Asklepieion*,1932, p.56).

In the document dated January 9, 1905 (3 Zilkade 1322), a document was sent to the General Minister of Education for the award of a 3rd rank continental medal because Dr. Rudolf Herzog, a German citizen and one of the teachers of the university, successfully completed the excavation and sent the remarkable ones to the museum.⁶² The Antiquities Regulations dated 1869 consisted of 7 articles, the most important article of which was that the artifacts found during the excavation could not be taken abroad, with the exception of coins, that they could be freely sold in the country, and that the state should be given priority in purchasing.⁶³ In addition, it is seen that houses were included in the scope of antiquities. It is understood that the 1874 regulation did not give any place to houses and did not give them historical and antiquity value. However, even if there was no implementation, houses were included in the 5th article of the 1906 Regulations as an idea. It can be seen that the money from the foundations excavated during the construction of the house was given to the museum, and in return, a certain amount was given to the people who found these artifacts. In the document dated 28 February 1893 (11 Şaban 1310), Imperial Museum was informed that Apostol Veled-i Vasilaki and Yani Nakri, who were members of the Yerdoz Village of the Chios Sanjak, wanted to give the artifacts they found in a jar in a place called "Opoz" to the state. The artifacts found were eight gold bags and worth a total of 30 thousand kuruş. It was reported to the Directorate of the museum that 35 coins from the house that Aleksaki Efendi had built in Atadelya district of Kos District were also sent to the Imperial Museum.⁶⁴ The *meskukat* (coin) memorandum sent from the Eyalet of the Archipelago to the Directorate of Education was handed over to the officer Ahmet Bey, who was a public official in Imperial Museum. According to the document dated May 27, 1894 (22 Zilkade 1311), 8 pieces of gold, known to be Antiquities, were delivered to the Directorate of Education during the excavation of the foundation of the house of Kos Administrative Council Member Aleksaki Efendi. After the price of the issued gold coins was made, the record was written in cash at 400 kuruş; it was requested that 200 kuruş be given from the Imperial Museum allocation and half from the Education Fund. The determined fee was paid to the householder from the Education Fund of the area.⁶⁵

The preservation and safety of the ancient artifacts was seen as a very important issue, and the excavation area where the historical artifacts were found was kept under control by the officials appointed by the state. Unfortunately, the most important problem with civil servants, as in many other issues, was financial issues. We see that the state was trying to pay salaries without delay, while the provision of salaries of individuals as per diem, subsistence, etc. was delayed for many reasons.

2-Invasion and Destruction with Rhodes

Italians began to settle in the region in 1912. After they set foot in Rhodes on May 4, 1912, it is seen that they started to plunder the region. Of course, Kos Island, which was one of the other occupation areas, also got its share.⁶⁶ The only uneasiness reflected in Ottoman archive documents related to historical artifacts was the sale of three ancient bastions and what the land of the bastions would be. It is very sad to see that these bastions were unfortunately not found as important as the Kos castle walls and were sold.

In the document dated February 2, 1914, it was reported that the historical bastions were taken by the local municipality and demolished.⁶⁷ In the memorandum written by the Kos

⁶² BOA, İ.TAL, 355 – 27. (9 January, 1905).

⁶³ Çal, "Osmanlı Devleti'nde Âsâr-ı Atika Nizamnâmeleri, p. 392

⁶⁴ BOA, MF.MKT. / 161 – 109. (28 February 1893).

⁶⁵ BOA, MF. MKT. / 208 – 6. (27 May 1894).

⁶⁶ For the destruction of historical monuments by the Italians in Rhodes: See: Baykara-Taşkaya, Osmanlı Devleti'nin "Asar-ı Atika "Deposu Rodos Adası, 2020, p.231-250. (4 May 1912).

⁶⁷ BOA, HR.SYS. 1580 – 5. (2 February 1914).

Educational Commission to the Rhodes Educational Directorate, the bastions in Kos town were requested to be demolished, along with the other castles, in the notification made to the regional administration, a school was planned to be built instead of the bastions. With the construction of this school, it was requested to be administered by the Educational Commission, and for this purpose, an application was made to the military command. The mufti of the island made a notification to the Ministry of Finance for the school to be handed over to the Education Commission in the memorandum given through the Roman Embassy of Italy.⁶⁸ For the construction of the Town İnas School, it was emphasized that since it was registered to the Hygiene Institute (*Hifzishha Enstitüsü*) and the current student population was high, the doctor Nikolaki Anderyoki Efendi, who was a doctor to the Kos District Governor, wanted to meet the need for a doctor, and that this place should be left to education. It was reported that this issue was troublesome before, and it was found appropriate for Hygiene Institute to buy this place for the construction of a new school in the castle tower area.⁶⁹ In the census received by the Italian Occupation Military Command, it was stated that the region was under the rule of the Italian Embassy.⁷⁰ While it was stated that there were three historical bastions and they belonged to the municipality, it was requested that the artifacts found in the stones be left in the Islamic place of education.⁷¹ In the answer given to this, it was emphasized that the land occupied by the demolition of the castle should be returned, and the money to be obtained by selling the stones found in it should be given to the Education Fund of the region. The Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Rhodes Occupation Military Command also stated that the stones would be sold by auction, which belonged to the municipality.⁷²

In the document dated 4 May 1914 (8 Cemazeyilahir 1332), in the report written from the Roman Embassy to the Rhodes Occupation Army Command, regarding the bastions destroyed by the Italians and the historical artifacts looted on the island of Kos, which was under Italian occupation; it was stated that after the destruction of the bastions due to the bad condition of the walls of the castle, the land that was under the administration of the municipality belonged to the municipality⁷³. It was stated that the three aforementioned towers were located opposite the Hacı Paşa Tekkesi, the arch wall of the tower was demolished by the municipality, there was a store on one side, and the other side was very solid, and it was captured by the Atmaki Family. It was reported that the remaining pieces of stones were piled aside by an *ağa* and transported to the municipality. These stones were intended to be sold two weeks later, and the stones were valued at 60-70 liras. Hearing that these stones would be sold in this way, the occupation military command took them. It was emphasized that these stones, which were thought to be sold to the monastery, were given to the Educational Fund of Islam in exchange for 500 francs, and 600 francs, the cost of demolition, would be covered by the Municipal Fund. Although it was reported that the money for the stones was given to the Education Fund and the situation should be accepted by the Ministry of Education, 100 francs were added to 500 francs, which was the demolition cost, and the money received was delivered to the municipality; it was accepted that the bastions belonged to the Islamic Education.⁷⁴

On August 12, 1914, the money of the stones sold for 60 Ottoman lira (520 Italian lira) by the Ottoman Embassy was given to the military chest. Pursuant to the provision of Article 46 of the *Ottoman Ebniye Regulations*, the municipality received 520 liras from the sale pursuant to the auction held in accordance with this article. The municipality also took a share

⁶⁸ BOA, HR.SYS. 1580 – 5-8.

⁶⁹ BOA, HR.SYS. 1580 – 5-3.

⁷⁰ BOA, HR.SYS. 1580 – 5-9.

⁷¹ BOA, HR.SYS. , 1580 - 5 -10.

⁷² BOA, HR.SYS. 1580 – 5-17.

⁷³ BOA, MF.MKT. / 1197 – 47. (4 May 1914).

⁷⁴ BOA, MF.MKT. / 1197 – 47-4.

from the inn and the land next to this wall. A bastion of Kos Castle was sold again for 300 kuruş, with the knowledge of the Ministry of Finance, and the situation was reported to the mufti of the island.⁷⁵

After the Italian occupation of the island, the Italian Occupation Command, which had a say in many issues on the island, wanted to sell three bastions to the monastery, which the state did not claim; With the intervention of the municipality, the sold bastions were transformed into material.

3-Trips to Kos Island

The incoming travelers had to obtain a road order or a permit from the Ottoman State first. Travelers first applied to their own embassies to obtain a permit. The embassies mediated in obtaining travel permits for the travelers who would make an archaeological trip in the Ottoman lands and they were very effective in this regard.⁷⁶ The Imperial Museum had a decisive role in the places where the travelers who came to visit the ruins visited and the works they examined. For example, travelers who came to visit the ruins were asked to make suggestions to local governments about drawing or taking pictures of ancient artifacts. Upon the opinion expressed on this subject, the travelers were allowed to take pictures and photographs. While convenience was provided to some of the travelers who came to visit the ruins, it was requested that some travelers be kept under surveillance during the trip and their behavior and movements monitored. Thus, it was aimed to prevent the travelers from damaging the archaeological artifacts and making unauthorized excavations in the ancient cities they visited.

The first person who wanted to come to the island for scientific purposes with permission was a Frenchman. In the document dated 21 July 1894, sent to the Delegation of Science and Antiquities Affairs for Monsieur D(V)lamar, a citizen of the French State, it was asked for permission to solve Greek inscriptions on the wall stones of the castles on the island so that he can conduct research on the artifacts on the islands of Rhodes and Kos by using the *istinsah* method. In the reply received on 8 August, the person was not allowed neither to take a photo nor to do anything with his hand with a pen, after the permission granted by the local officials.⁷⁷ Nothing was stated about the cause of this condition. It was requested to provide the necessary convenience to this person and it was delivered to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs with the permission written to the French Embassy.⁷⁸ On August 11, 1894, Monsieur D(V)lamar was given permission to tour the islands of Rhodes and Kos and the fortresses in the Eyalet of the Archipelago. Permission for this work has been given by the Ministry of Internal Affairs, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the *Mushir* of Imperial Foundry.⁷⁹

At a time when Dr. Herzog's excavations were continuing, a scientific delegation from Germany wanted to come to the island to see the ruins of Hisarlık. In the document received on May 15, 1904 (29 Safer 1322), it was reported in the telegram sent from the Eyalet of the Archipelago that the German archaeologist Professor Durbakald, who visited the ruins in *Kale-i Sultaniye*, and the delegation of fifty people with him, arrived on the Greek-flagged ship "Kefeli".⁸⁰ On the 13th of May, he went to a place around Nefsi Kos and stayed for a while and visited the ruins of "Hisarlık" for two hours on the 22nd day of the month with his team of 30

⁷⁵ BOA, MF.MKT. / 1197 – 4-6. (12 August 1914).

⁷⁶ Musa Çadırcı, "Tanzimat Döneminde Çıkarılan Men'-i Mürûr ve Pasaport Nizamnâmeleri", *Belgeler Türk Tarih Belgeleri*, Cilt 15, Sayı 19, 1993, p.169-181.

⁷⁷ BOA, HR.ID. / 2122 – 4. (21 July 1894).

⁷⁸ BOA, İ.HUS,28,27.

⁷⁹ BOA, HR,TH,144,102-BOA,YA.HUS,305,6- BOA,BEO,453,33938. (11 August 1894).

⁸⁰ BOA, HR.TH. / 300 – 73. (15 May 1904).

scientists. It was reported that they stayed on this island for several days. It was stated that they stayed for a few days in the place known as the Dark Harbor of Kale-yi Sultaniye, when they landed again. The necessary acknowledgment was sent to the embassy from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, where they were asked to provide the necessary convenience.⁸¹ It was reported from the District Governorship of Kos that this team, consisting of citizens of the German State, came to Kos and visited the ruins of Hisarlık, where the German Monsieur Dr. Herzog had excavated, and then went to Patmos (Batnoz).⁸² A notification was made from the Eyalet of the Archipelago to the District Governor of Kos that the necessary convenience was shown to the delegation.⁸³ In the document dated March 7, 1905 (30 Zil-Hijjah 1322), the German-born Antiquities Museum Director, Monsieur Benfeld, who would attend the Antiquities Congress to be held soon in Athens, was asked to travel to Kos and Didim with the team in his entourage between 28 April and 3 June. Acknowledgment was given to the German Embassy; they requested the necessary permission from the Ottoman Ministry.⁸⁴ The permission letter, which was given to the travel team from the German Embassy, was sent to the Ministry of Internal Affairs, and the necessary permission was given by the Grand Vizier.⁸⁵ In the document that followed a week later, it was reported that the participants of the Antiquities Congress gathered in Athens got permission to visit some ancient cities such as Kos, Ayasuluğ, Didim, Bergama and Nerva, and visited the ruins in Kos, in a location called "Iskelal". The result of the census given by the German Embassy, in which stated that they visited Bergama and visited the ruins there, was reported to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. It was also reported that there was no uneasy situation during the trip.⁸⁶

In the document sent to the Ministry of Internal Affairs dated April 26, 1905, it is stated that a British traveler who went to Kos with 170 people accompanying him was informed by Abidin, the Governor the Eyalet of the Archipelago that they went to Bodrum after seeing the ancient artifacts there. No information was given about who the visitors were and for what purpose they came to visit.⁸⁷

In the document written to the Ministry of Internal Affairs on March 16, 1906, it was stated that Ernest Gardner, the Antiquities Teacher of the London University, and about fifty people, accompanied by the teachers and students of the Oxford, Cambridge and London Universities, came to Kos, Samos and Rhodes Islands by private ferries. It was reported that they want to visit the ancient ruins in the villages of Lindos and Ebrus on Rhodes Island, in Knidos (Datça) and Brankidi (?) in Aydın Province. For this situation, a memorandum was sent from the British Embassy to the Mabeyn-i Hümâyûn, and a document addressed to the necessary local administrators to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs was asked to assist those who came. For this purpose, Mabeyn-i Hümâyûn and *Mushir* of Imperial Foundry were also informed. Necessary permissions were obtained and individuals were allowed to visit historical places. If we go from the text:⁸⁸

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⁸¹ BOA, DH.MKT. / 846 – 22; BOA, İ.HR,388,17.

⁸²BOA, HR.İD.. 2115 - 35 . Patmos, one of the smallest settlements of the Aegean islands, is located South of Samos, Southeast of Ikaria, Northwest of Leros and 25 miles from the Turkish coast. BOA, DH.ŞFR. / 327 – 104.

⁸³ BOA,DH.MKT. / 851 – 64.

⁸⁴ BOA, İ.HR,394,32. The exact date of this conference was April 26. In the correspondence he made through the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Ottoman State, he informed the Directorate of Education of Athens for Osman Hamdi Bey, Director of the Imperial Ministry of the Museum, to attend this conference, and the Greek minister welcomed this participation. BOA, Y.A.RES,130-10. (7 March 1905).

⁸⁵ BOA, HR.TH.. / 315 – 53.

⁸⁶ BOA, DH.MKT. 937 – 51.

⁸⁷ BOA, DH.ŞFR. / 343 – 84. (26 April 1905).

⁸⁸ BOA, HR,TH,331,66, BOA, DH.MKT. / 1059 – 46. (16 March 1906)

Hariciye Nezareti Celilesine

Devletli Efendim Hazretleri

Londra Darülfünunu Asar-ı Atika muallimi Mr. Ernest Gardner ve refakatindeki Oxford ve Cambridge ve Londra Darülfünunları muallilerinden ve tebaasından elli kadar zatın hususi vapurla İstanköy ve Sisam Cezireleriyle Rodos'ta kain Lindoz ve Aydın Vilayeti dahilinde Knidos ve Brankidi (?) nam mahallerdeki meban-ı kadime harabeleri gezmeleri ve haklarında mahal-ı memureyn-ı hükümet tarafından teshilat -ı lazime ifası İngiltere Sefaretinin istidası üzerine makrun müsadeyi seniyye cenabı-ı padişahi buyurulmuş mebeyn hümayun bab-ı kitabeti celilesinden bi'l tezkere huhusu inba ve Dahiliye Nezaret-ı Celilesinden tebligat ifa eylemekte nezareti celilerince bi'l mantuk emir ferman-ı hümayunu şahane iktizasından ifasına himmet buyurulması siyakında tezkere -yi senaveri terkim kılındı efendim

2 Muharrem sene 1324 fi 2 Mart sene 1322

Sadrizam

On September 8, 1906, a group of one hundred and fifty-two British travelers, including some professor on Antiquities and the notables of England, together with their wives, wanted to visit historical places on a yacht called "Arganot". After stopping by Istanbul, they visited Behram, Bergama, Dikili and Ayasuluk, and Bodrum and the center of Izmir; They stopped by the islands of Lesbos, Rhodes, which were affiliated to the Eyalet of the Archipelago. The community received the necessary permission for this and the government asked local authorities to provide any assistance to these individuals.⁸⁹ Entrance to Rhodes Castle and Kos was not allowed. At the end of the trip, the news from the local district governor's office stated that the individuals did not show any negative behavior.⁹⁰

The reason why travelers and scientists came to Kos between 1894 and 1906 was to visit the historical places on the island, which was well known after the Hisarlık excavation. Individuals or teams who wanted to travel sent their requests through their embassies to the Ottoman Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Although the state imposed bans on some permits, necessary permits were generally given to the people who asked for permission.

CONCLUSION

The Ottoman state was a very rich state in terms of historical artifacts. Regulations had been prepared for historical artifacts and Precious artifacts from the excavation area were sent to Istanbul to the Imperial Museum .Apart from giving a share to the excavator, the ideas such as giving wider opportunities to the collectors, selling the surplus artifacts in museums, and even releasing the old artifacts could not be among the priorities of the Ottoman statesmen in 1921, in the middle of the war, when they were transitioning to the republican period.

After getting the permission from the state regarding the excavation, Dr. Herzog first tried to find the location of the Asclepius temple on the island by reading the old inscriptions using a method called *istinsah*, and then had a building called the "*daire-yi mahsusa*" built for the purpose of storing the artifacts he brought into the excavation area. First, we saw that the owner of this building, which was restless because it was built without permission, gave it as a gift to the state, then this building was opened, and the state also purchased private lands in the area of historical monuments. The field of Hisarlık ruins, consisting of twenty-seven acres, was purchased on behalf of the state from eight different individuals. There is nothing negative in the documents about Dr. Herzog. We understand that the person was an honest person who did his job properly, while the pieces, etc., which were usually smuggled from the excavation area or reserved for him were reflected in the archive documents. The remarkable pieces from the

⁸⁹ BOA, İHR,TH,338,96. (8 September 1906) .

⁹⁰ BOA, DH, MKT,939, 24 - BOA, HR.TH.,316 – 23.

fort were sent to the Imperial Museum in Istanbul. The person was awarded a medal for his success in this job. The presence of the German scientist here was unfortunately due to the fact that there were no Ottoman scientists to carry out this excavation in the Ottoman Empire. The maintenance and security of the excavation was carried out by the appointment of various civil servants at the state level to the region as commissioners. The most mentioned issue in the documents, especially about the officials at the excavation site, was the issues related to salaries and travel allowances. After the Italian occupation of the island, the Italian Occupation Command, which had a say in many issues on the island, wanted to sell three bastions to the monastery, which the state did not claim; With the intervention of the municipality, the sold bastions were transformed into material.

The Kos excavation attracted the attention of European travelers and scientists, and as a result, they organized trips to Kos. These people took notes about the archaeological artifacts from various cultures and civilizations they saw and published them in their countries. The publications attracted lots of attention, which led to an increase in archaeological interest in the Ottoman Empire. Visitors to the region, while visiting other archaeological sites due to the Hisarlık excavation, did not hesitate to visit this valuable region. German scientists visited the island due to the fact that Herzog, who made the excavation, was German. The state provided the necessary permission and ease to the British and French scientists who got permission through their embassies to visit the island. Although Kos Island is a small island located in the Eyalet of the Archipelago, with its castle and many artifacts from the ancient period, the excavations carried out in Hisarlık region in two years brought many historical artifacts to light. Unfortunately, the occupation of Rhodes and its surroundings by the Italians caused the Kos Island to be adversely affected by this process. We see that historical artifacts were destroyed. The situation of the scientists and travelers who came to the region, which was reflected in the Ottoman archive, was also conveyed. While the process of an excavation is explained as much as the archive documents allow, the intertwined and indivisible political and cultural life of the Ottoman Empire is also explained.

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