

Self-Reflection in Post-Colonial Archaeology:

A Case Study Over Türkiye

by

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Koç University

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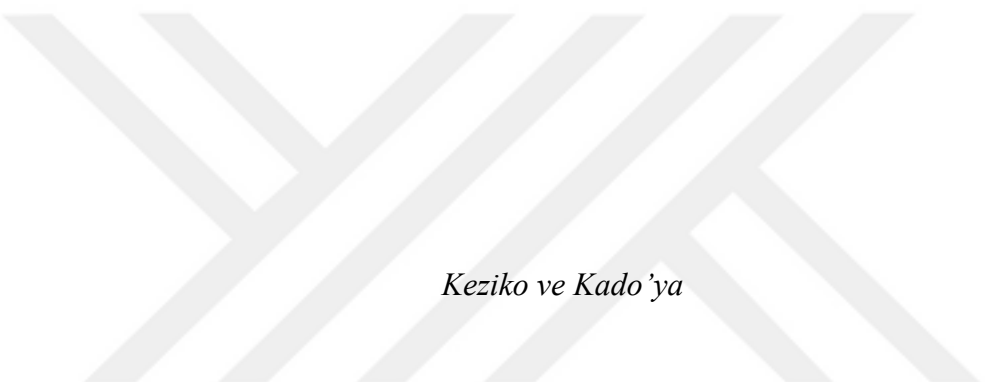
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ABSTRACT

Self-Reflection in Post-Colonial Archaeology: A Case Study Over Türkiye

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There are many different faces of colonization, and it can be suggested that in the case of Turkish archaeology, this face appears as self-colonization. Beginning with the last centuries of the Ottoman Empire and continuing through the Republican period until today, archaeology has been developed as a tool of modernization in Türkiye. The aim of this thesis is to explore the historical development of Turkish archaeology and its self-colonizing aspects, how it was reflected on the publications by the Turkish government, and the public archaeological projects that were conducted in the country.

ÖZETÇE

Sömürgecilik Sonrası Arkeolojide Öz-Yansıma: Türkiye Üzerine Bir Vaka Çalışması

Dicle Yaz Gnybek

Arkeoloji ve Sanat Tarihi, Yüksek Lisans

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Kolonileşmenin pek çok farklı yüzü vardır ve Türkiye arkeolojisi söz konusu olduğunda bu yüzün kendi kendini kolonileştirme olarak ortaya çıktığı söylenebilir. Osmanlı İmparatorluğu'nun son yüzyıllarından başlayarak günümüze kadar arkeoloji, Türkiye'de modernleşmenin bir aracı olarak geliştirilmiştir. Bu tezin amacı, Türk arkeolojisinin tarihsel gelişimini ve kendi kendini sömürgeleştiren yönlerini, bunun Türk hükümetinin yayınlarına nasıl yansıdığını ve ülkede yürütülen kamu arkeoloji projelerini incelemektir.

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ABBREVIATIONS

VWLC	Villagers, Workers, Local Community
TF	Turkish Foreign Collaborations
T	Turkish Teams
F	Foreign Teams



Chapter 1:

INTRODUCTION

“Bunun sebebi, Türk aydını gene, sensin! Bu viran ülke ve bu yoksul insan kitlesi için ne yaptın? Yıllarca onun kanını emdikten sonra, şimdi de gelip ondan tiksilmek hakkını kendinde buluyorsun.”

„Anadolu halkının bir ruhu vardı; nüfuz edemedin. Bir kafası vardı, aydınlatamadın. Bir vücudu vardı; besleyemedin. Üstünde yaşadığı bir toprak vardı; işletemedin. Onu hayvani duyguların, cehaletin, yoksulluğun ve kılığın elinde bıraktın. O katı toprakla kuru göğün altında bir yabani ot gibi bitti. Şimdi elinde orak, buraya hasada gelmişsin! Ne ektin ki, ne biçeceksin?..“

"The reason for this, Turkish intellectual again, is you! What have you done for this wretched country and this poor mass of people? After years of sucking its blood, now you feel that you have the right to get disgusted by it."

"The Anatolian people had a soul; you could not penetrate it. It had a head; you could not enlighten it. It had a body; you could not feed it. It had a soil on which it lived; you could not cultivate it. You left it in the hands of animal feelings, ignorance, poverty, and famine. It grew like a weed under that solid earth and dry sky. Now you have come here to harvest, sickle in hand! What have you sown, what will you reap?..."

-Yakup Kadri Karaosmanoğlu, Yaban

This thesis topic was born out of the same guilt Yakup Kadri Karaosmanoğlu felt nearly a hundred years ago. The realization of being an alien, having a completely different life, and having privileges the local communities in rural Anatolia never had, led me to question. This thesis is a form of self-reflection after I realized that I am not very different from my foreign peers who attempt to decolonize archaeology, that I know nearly as much as they know about rural Anatolia and the people living in it, and that I also colonize them as I was culturally self-colonized myself.

It is very easy to suggest over observations that rural Anatolia is very different from cities in Türkiye. Usually, the places in rural Anatolia do not have the infrastructure, possibilities, and resources cities have in the country. The vast difference can also be seen within the articles in the Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı publications. As an example, the Kerkenes excavation team states that the village of Şahmuratlı did not have the

infrastructure for clean water and sewage until 2018, and the needed infrastructure was built because the excavation team was not able to satisfy their need for water (Branting et al., 2019). The failure of the Republic to modernize rural Anatolia is a long-lasting topic that appears in Turkish literature and academic research (See, Ali, 2019; Avcıoğlu 1976; Aytürk, 2011; Edgü, 2023; Karaosmanoğlu, 2021; Mardin, 1973 for examples.). One of the outcomes of this difference is the alienation of an educated individual in Türkiye from the local communities. Although nearly a hundred years passed since its publication, Yakup Kadri Karaosmanoğlu's book "Yaban" (Karaosmanoğlu, 2004) still holds its accuracy, at least for me, when it comes to being an alien when visiting Anatolia: In the book, the main character Ahmet Celal, a Turkish Intellectual, states how he feels very far from the villagers who speak the same language and belong to the same ethnic group and blames Turkish intellectuals for leaving the villagers in the dark (Karaosmanoğlu, 2004).

Archaeology is one of the unique subjects where educated individuals and local communities come together. The history of archaeology in Türkiye can hardly be separated from the Republic of Türkiye's history. However, the former is the focus of this thesis. The history of Turkish archaeology was discussed before by different academics. Mehmet Özdoğan wrote several articles about the historical developments and different eras of archaeology in Türkiye and how different ideologies were affecting the discipline (M. Özdoğan, 1998, 2006b, 2013). Coşkun Özgünel processed the same topic in his conference paper in order to assess whether the goals of the early Republic were reached by Turkish archaeologists (Özgünel, 1986). Meanwhile, some academics such as Çiğdem Atakuman and Tuğba Tanyeri Erdemir analyzed the connection between the early Republican ideologies and Turkish archaeology with a critical perspective (Atakuman, 2008; Tanyeri-Erdemir, 2006). Finally, there have been scholars who observed the theoretical developments in Turkish archaeology such as Yücel Karadaş, Timur Demir, and Alper Gölbaş (Gölbaş, 2016; Karadaş & Demir, 2013). The second chapter of this thesis "Self-Colonization of Archaeology in Türkiye and Colonized Rural" aims to critically assess the topic and to pinpoint the self-colonizing properties of Turkish archaeology.

Recently studies that focus on the relationship between archaeologists and workers and/or local communities have been published. Allison Mickel's book "Those Who Shovel Are Silent" delves deep into the topic. In her book, she explores through

interviews and archaeological reports the relationship between these two groups and paints a vivid picture of the inequalities the under-appreciated workers of different archaeological fields face. She states, “These resident laborers’ work was characterized as unskilled manual labor, so site workers’ names- let alone their contributions- were rarely recorded.” She highlights the hierarchical position that was created in the field. Mickel also argues about who is involved in the production of archaeological knowledge and emphasizes the contribution of the workers was considered nearly always “as bodily” (Mickel, 2021). Her book is the inspiration for the study that was conducted in this thesis to understand this relationship in the context of Türkiye. The third chapter “Self-Reflection: A Study of Archeological Publications by Turkish Government for Understanding Similarities between Turkish and Foreign Archaeologists” reports the research conducted to ascertain whether Turkish teams, foreign teams, and teams formed by collaborations have similar patterns of behavior when they are mentioning the villagers, workers, and local communities (VWLC) in their articles. The research was conducted with “Türk Tarih Arkeologya ve Etnografya Dergisi” journals, “Türk Arkeoloji Dergisi Journals”, “Türk Arkeoloji ve Etnografya Journals”, and “Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı Journals.” A total of 114 journals and 2175 articles were analyzed using the classic quantitative text analysis methodology in the study (Roberts, 2000). The main aim of this study is to examine these patterns in order to understand whether the self-colonization process discussed in the second chapter of this thesis can be deduced from the articles written by archaeologists working in Türkiye. Similar research was conducted recently by Emma L. Baysal. In her article “Local Worker and Excavation Director Relationships in Anatolia in the Mid-Twentieth and Early-Twenty-First Centuries” she investigates the differences between the field reports that were written by archaeologists from the British Institute of Archaeology at Ankara (BIAA) in the mid-twentieth century and the reports from various archaeological projects that was published in Kazı Sonuçları Toplantıları journals between 2011-2020. Baysal stresses that the mindset of BIAA towards actively mentioning their workers with their names and contributions does not exist in the current archaeological practice in Anatolia, and concludes similarly to the main discussion of this thesis that the reasons for gatekeeping of archaeological knowledge and its production can be due to “early internal colonization.” (Baysal, 2023). Both authors call archaeologists to action to include more local voices and their contributions

to archaeological practice (Baysal, 2023; Mickel, 2021). Differently from Baysal's work, this study focuses on journals published by the Ministry of Culture and/or the Ministry of Education of the Republic of Türkiye (under different names in different years of the Republic) since the establishment of the Republic.

Defining public and/or community-based archaeology is difficult. Although for over a decade, the interest in the subject has grown, there is not yet a clear definition of what it is, or what it should include. In the introduction chapter of the book "Key Concepts of Public Archaeology" Gabriel Moshenska gives a wide look at what it might include -i.e. archaeologists working with the public, archaeology by the public, public sector archaeology, archaeological education, open archaeology, popular archaeology, academic public archaeology, and other types- and some possibilities of how the subject can evolve in the future (See Moshenska, 2017 for the details and some articles on public archaeology). In the research conducted in the second chapter of the thesis, public/community archaeology projects were considered as such if the projects included and/or planned an educational program for the local communities, if the projects organized and/or planned to organize social events for the local communities, if the projects built and/or planned to build archaeoparks or visitor centers, if the projects involved and/or planned to involve the local community in their research, if the projects conducted and/or planned to conduct ethnoarchaeological research, and finally, if the projects tried and/or made plans to improve the living conditions of the local communities. Based on this identification, the fourth chapter "Some Public Archaeological Projects in Türkiye" attempts to critically examine some of the public/community archaeological projects published in the journals that were the subject of the research in the third chapter.

The final chapter "Discussion and Conclusion" assembles the topics discussed throughout this thesis and discusses the self-colonizing effect on the projects to stress the need for self-reflection on Turkish archaeological practice. The chapter closes with a summary of the research conducted in this thesis and final concluding remarks.

Chapter 2:

SELF-COLONIZATION OF TURKISH ARCHAEOLOGY

Many students belonging to the same generation I am from heard a sentence at least once: “You have to work harder to become as good as the Western students.” There was a silent, one-sided competition to always reach the level of the Western states and to, hopefully, surpass them. This competition required mastering the game that was created by the Western states, it required thinking, acting, behaving, dressing, and even dancing like them. Meanwhile, the final goal was to make our country reach the level of modern Western states. The same struggle began in the last decades of the Ottoman Empire and marked the Republic's early years and Turkish archaeology (See Aytürk 2011, Cagaptay 2004 and Kadioğlu 1996 for the readings on paradoxical state ideology and racist policies in Türkiye). Therefore, this chapter aims to examine this struggle and tries to understand how Turkish archaeology was self-colonized and how the rural of the country was affected by this.

In his highly influential article titled “Alternative Archaeologies: Nationalist, Colonialist, Imperialist”, Trigger defines and explores different kinds of archaeology that were shaped depending on social, political, economic, and cultural circumstances. He creates three main categories which are nationalist, colonialist, and imperialist. Nationalist archaeology is usually funded by governmental bodies and is defined by features such as patriotic sentiment and pride of ancestry. Colonial archaeology is the archaeology that is conducted by the colonizers within a colonized space. While imperialist archaeology is conducted by powerful states that dominate large areas with their political power. (Trigger, 1984). However, as Trigger himself exemplifies in his article, and as criticized in the articles by Calotychos and Hamilakis, these categories do not and cannot apply to every archaeological practice due to more complex social constructs around the globe (Calotychos, 2004; Hamilakis, 2008; Trigger, 1984). Both Hamilakis and Calotychos discuss the colonial narrative of Greece and how colonialism can be applied to a country where there was never any physical, formal colonization. The main discussion of both evolves around the specific political context of Greece after the state's liberation from the Ottoman Empire and focuses on how the self-colonization of the country was born with the expectation of being both European and

living up to the lessons of Hellenism, while the indigenous population was closer to a Byzantine-Ottoman lifestyle. Both discuss the effects of nationalism, the governmental support on archaeology, and Western-educated, urban nationalists on the self-colonization process (Calotychos, 2004; Hamilakis, 2008). Calotychos stresses the importance of the sense of the self by using W.E.B Du Bois's concept of African American 'double consciousness', which discusses how African Americans tend to look at themselves "through the eyes of others", and how their public and self-image were distorted by this gaze. Through this discussion, Calotychos assesses how the Greek sense of self, both as a nation and as an individual, depended on the Western European gaze, and discusses the importance of this "gaze" in shaping the national ideals of the newly formed state. (Calotychos, 2004; Du Bois & Gates, 1989). It is important to note that both Hamilakis and Calotychos draw attention to the similarities and ties between the colonial and national narratives, while the former states "Discussion of the links between archaeology and the national imagination very rarely touches on colonialism" (Calotychos, 2004; Hamilakis, 2008). Another important aspect of self-colonization was underlined by Calotychos through his reading of Said's book *Culture and Imperialism*, which also forms the basis of the Polish scholar Alexander Kiossev's reading of self-colonization: What has been forcibly excluded also facilitates the path to this process (Calotychos, 2004; Kiossev, 1995; Said, 2014). Kiossev defines self-colonization as willingly adapting and encouraging the adaption of cultural values, lifestyles, and behaviors of a dominant culture, which he suggests is Europe and/or the West, that consequently creates cultural colonies without physical invasion (Kiossev, 1995, 1998). Although Kiossev's main focus is on Balkan states, especially after the fall of the Soviet Union, his theories can also be applied to the early years of the Turkish Republic and the rapid process of Westernization right after the fall of the Ottoman Empire. However, it should be noted that this self-colonizing process started during the Ottoman Empire's last decades when the empire had a unique position in which it was both colonized and was the colonizer (Çelik, 2022).

The Republic of Turkey (The Republic of Türkiye now) can be considered as the direct descendant of the Ottoman Empire. The country was formed by the military elite under the leadership of Mustafa Kemal Atatürk, and many of the Ottoman institutions continued their existence in the new republic (Zürcher, 2000). One of these institutions was the Imperial Museum, which was established by Osman Hamdi Bey (Çelik, 2022).

The Ottoman Empire was the first Orientalist state to encounter Western archaeologists and archaeology and to adapt the methodologies brought from the West during its early modern period as it engaged in the "inevitable" process of Westernization. (Hamadeh, 2004; M. Özdoğan, 1998, 2006b). In her book "About Antiquities: Politics of Archaeology in the Ottoman Empire", Zeynep Çelik investigates the complex multi-façade of the intersection of archaeology with imperialism and nationalism in the Ottoman Empire. She delves into the changing relationship between the Ottoman Empire and the Western states on the topics of heritage and archaeology while exploring how both were using archaeology for nation-building with their imperial agendas. Zeynep concludes that the actions of the Ottoman Empire shaped how archaeology was conducted and used for nationalist and colonialist ideologies in the region, even after the fall of the empire (Çelik, 2022). Indeed, the archaeology in Türkiye, especially in the Early Republic Era, was shaped completely by national ideologies funded and supported by the state. However, this nationalist archaeology had a twist as it was also highly self-colonizing itself.

Archaeology was used as a tool for claiming rights on a territory, creating nation-building imaginary histories, and locating these histories within the history of civilizations since the nineteenth century (Atakuman, 2008). Although the multi-ethnic Ottoman Empire was not necessarily trying to build a solid national identity over archaeology but mainly adapting it as a Western imperialist occupation, the new Turkish Republic tried to utilize archaeology for the nation-building project, to create a nation-state based on Turkishness (Tanyeri-Erdemir, 2006). The founding father of the Republic, Mustafa Kemal Atatürk, was a great supporter of archaeology and history studies and he wanted Turkish researchers to rewrite history to break prejudices (Atakuman, 2008; M. Özdoğan, 2006b, 2013). The main aim was to create a foundation for the nation-state and to use archaeology, linguistics, history, and geography in favor of creating a history in which Turkish people were the ancestors of all the civilizations Europeans were basing their civilizations in whose tradition the Europeans placed themselves. Thus, the Turkish History Thesis was prepared and was presented for the first time in the First Turkish History Congress (Cagaptay, 2004; Özgünel, 1986). One of the leading ideologies of the republic "Turan" (the romantic ideal of pre-Islamic Turkic unity (Kadioğlu, 1996)) was used as a basis of the thesis, after shaving the expansionist components to unify the Turkic states in middle Asia, and instead focused

on Anatolia. The Thesis was an element of the Westernization package and it aimed to prove in front of worldwide audiences that the newly formed Republic was indeed the real owner of Anatolia, and they were the real Europeans. As Atakuman states, the thesis asserted that,

“Turks were an ancient and glorious brachycephalous race similar to the European races and had established a glowing civilization around an inland sea in Central Asia. As ecological circumstances caused this sea to dry out, the Turks left Central Asia in waves and brought civilization to other parts of the world. China in the east, India in the south, Egypt, Mesopotamia, Iran, Anatolia, Greece and Italy in the west were all civilized through these migrations.” (Atakuman, 2008)

Du Bois’ study of African Americans and the discussions of Hamilakis and Calotychos on the sense of self and double-consciousness can be already applied to the case of the early Republican Era (Calotychos, 2004; Du Bois & Gates, 1989; Hamilakis, 2008). The beginning years of the republic were marked by rapid modernization and the westernization process. The words “Modernization” and “Westernization” are nearly used as synonyms in many articles written by Turkish scholars (see Özdoğan, 2006b, 2013; Özgünel, 1986 for some examples of this instance). Under the leadership of Mustafa Kemal Atatürk, reforms were underway and the aim was to reach the level of the Western countries, with every possible aspect (Dinler, 2018; Zürcher, 2000). The confusion was different than in Greece, they were trying to live up to the expectation of being European and the direct descendant of ancient Greek cultures. Meanwhile, the West considered the new republic as the remains of the Ottoman Empire and as an orientalist race that did not and could not correspond to the characteristics of Western civilization (Karadaş & Demir, 2013). Greek was “both foreign and native, both Other and the Same” (Calotychos, 2004), while Türkiye was just the “Other”. Therefore, through the Turkish History Thesis, the new republic tried to break this by trying to prove that they were the “Same”. Furthermore, the thesis was mainly based on the pre-Ottoman era, especially on prehistoric cultures, to distance the new secular nationalist narrative from the Islamist, orientalist Ottoman history (Atakuman, 2008). The new national narrative was not only comforting the need for being Western but was also establishing the new nation-state by proving everyone living in Anatolia was Turkish (Cagaptay, 2004). However, as the statistical studies indicated, Anatolia was still multi-ethnic and multi-cultural (Atakuman, 2008; Cagaptay, 2004). Consequently, most of the

participants in the First Turkish History Congress were history teachers (Atakuman, 2008; Tanyeri-Erdemir, 2006).

After the creation of the Turkish History Thesis and its presentation during the first Turkish History Congress, selected Turkish students were sent to Europe, mainly to Germany, to study archaeology. These students included Ekrem Akurgal, Bahadır Alkım, Afif Erzen, Kılıç Kökten, and Sedat Alp, who constituted the first and second generation of archaeology professors in Türkiye (M. Özdoğan, 2006b). The first archaeologists in the republic to excavate and produce according to the thesis were Arif Müfid Mansel and Oğuz Arık who were already active during the Ottoman Empire. One common attribute of all Turkish archaeologists until the late sixty's was their background. If not all of them, many of them belonged to well-established and influential families (Karadaş & Demir, 2013; M. Özdoğan, 1998). All of them studied in the West and transferred, mainly German, traditionalist positivist perspective in sciences to Türkiye (Karadaş & Demir, 2013). Moreover, Jewish professors escaping from the Nazi regime were establishing the chairs of archaeology in Turkish universities (M. Özdoğan, 2013). As Özdoğan stated in his multiple articles, archaeology was an elite occupation, until recently, in Türkiye (M. Özdoğan, 1998, 2006b, 2013). The archeological excavations were conducted by Western-educated elites and the local communities were outside of the equation. Ekrem Akurgal even stated that he advised students who did not have wealthy backgrounds to drop archaeology as only “kids coming from wealth can learn multiple languages.” (Akurgal, 1999; Karadaş & Demir, 2013). Thus, in the early republican era, the paradigm of archaeology was shaped by three elements; the Turkish History Thesis, German Ecole, and the social/ class background of the first archaeologists (Karadaş & Demir, 2013). Therefore, it is easy to argue that Turkish archaeology was established with the same values as the West and produced similar academics as the institutions in the West for most of the history of Turkish archaeology, creating a self-colonized discipline.

The second Turkish History Congress was very different from the first one as it was aimed at an international audience. In 1937, the first results of the excavations in accordance with the Turkish History Thesis were presented here. The main aim of this congress was to show the achievements of the new republic in fourteen years and to convey the message that Turkish scholars were capable of studying their own past. (Tanyeri-Erdemir, 2006). It was hoped that the racial connection between Turks and

Europeans represented at the congress would bring equality to the Turkish people in the eyes of the West. However, the proceedings by the Turkish scholars supporting the Turkish History Thesis were criticized and the theory was abandoned by the state after the death of Atatürk (Dinler, 2018). Still, it can be suggested that some Turkish archaeologists supported the state ideology of the Kemalist regime until recently, even if they were abandoning the Turkish History Thesis. One good example is Coşkun Özgünel's conference paper published in 1986 which analyses the history of Turkish archaeology to assess how many of the early Republican goals were reached (Özgünel, 1986). Another example is Mehmet Özdoğan's suggestions to read the past alternatively by considering this "colonial-national" archaeology a la mode and to be glad of them as these narratives created the archaeology of today in Türkiye, which has a tradition that is recognized worldwide (M. Özdoğan, 2013).

After the abandonment of the Turkish History Thesis, there have been no theoretical developments in Turkish archaeology, until two-thousands (Karadaş & Demir, 2013; Tanyeri-Erdemir, 2006). Mehmet Özdoğan defines this era as the stagnant era while Tanyeri and Erdemir state that this era was the era of a theoretical gap. Even though Özdoğan suggests that after the Turkish History Thesis, the discipline stayed apolitical the article written by Tanyeri and Erdemir suggests the opposite. After the state ideology shifted from "Anatolianism" to Turkish-Islamic synthesis archaeology in Türkiye was still serving to state ideology (Karadaş & Demir, 2013; M. Özdoğan, 1998). In the early Republican era, archaeology tried to find evidence for the thesis, while after the fifties, archaeology tried not to touch any excavations that had the potential to deny the new state ideology (Erdur, 2013). It should be noted that due to the 1980 coup d'état the students were not able to access some influential books for archaeological theories today, such as books on Marxism, and it is natural in such an environment for theory to be in the background (Erdoğan, 2008). Nevertheless, Turkish archaeology protected its positivist-German tradition even after the archaeological projects multiplied with the Keban Dam projects (Karadaş & Demir, 2013). Elitism in Turkish archaeology declined, especially after the government's eighty-one universities in eighty-one cities policy, even though eighteen archaeology departments were closed afterward (Diken, 2019; Gölbaş, 2016), however, it can be suggested that the archaeological tradition still persists. Recently some Turkish archaeologists started to investigate these topics and alternative archaeologies. Sevil Baltalı Tırpan's work on

Kerkenes and Ömür Harmanşah's research on alternative understandings of Anatolian Rock Reliefs are good examples of some recent research (Balatlı Tırpan, 2019, 2022; Harmansah, 2018). Nevertheless, post-colonial studies are still not common in Türkiye.

But how were the local rural communities affected by how archaeology was conducted in Türkiye? In his article Coşkun Özgünel suggests that the citizens of Türkiye are highly interested in archaeology, however, on the next page, he also states that the citizens should embrace cultural heritages and learn to protect them (Özgünel, 1986). Özdoğan investigates the development of museums in Türkiye in his multiple articles. The majority of the museums were opened in the cities and rural museums were mentioned following the word "even" in the articles. He also stated that copies of Turkish History Thesis booklets were distributed among folks' houses (halk evleri in Turkish, they were established in 1932 as an educational and cultural space for the people (Sevinç, Kantar Davran, & Sevinç, 2016)), while stressing "even some of the folks' houses in rural areas received them." (M. Özdoğan, 1998, 2006b, 2013). One of the key principles behind colonial archaeology is the absence of local communities from the research. Until recently public archaeology projects were not common in Türkiye and some archaeologists coming from elite tradition even stated that villagers are damaging ancient cities because they have "untrained eyes for aesthetics" (İnan, 1970), which resembles the statements from archaeologists such as Heinrich Schliemann (M. Özdoğan, 2006b). Perhaps the tradition of Ottoman archaeology was continuing in the sense of how the local communities were treated (Çelik, 2022), or perhaps it was the immediate adoption of Western archaeology that caused the colonial aspects of Turkish archaeology. Regardless, it can be suggested that the rural was colonized, by Turkish archaeologists as well.

Chapter 3:

**SELF-REFLECTION: A STUDY OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL
PUBLICATIONS BY TURKISH GOVERNMENT FOR
UNDERSTANDING THE SIMILARITIES BETWEEN TURKISH
AND FOREIGN ARCHAEOLOGISTS**

3.1 *Introduction to the research*

The idea of this research was formed after reading Allison Mickel’s book “Why Those Who Shovel Are Silent” (Mickel, 2021), an article by Ian Hodder “Mavili’s Voice” (Hodder, Forthcoming-b) and realizing that the workers in Kaman Kalehöyük excavations, who were working as trench supervisors, restaurateurs and publication assistants, never appeared in the actual publications that was written in Turkish and English. Together with the topics discussed in the second chapter of this thesis, my initial argument was that we, as Turkish academics, are closer to our foreign counterparts than to local communities in Anatolia. Therefore, this research aims to investigate the behavior of Turkish archaeologists compared to foreign archaeologists in order to assess the self-colonization of Turkish archaeology. This research was conducted to understand if we, Turkish archaeologists, have similar patterns when we mention VWLC in our articles. This research also aimed to understand if we have similar patterns when expressing our gratitude, including VWLC in our lists of team members and conducting public archaeology.

It should be noted that every archaeological project has its own possibilities and limitations. The projects have different budgets, conditions, and working environments. It should be stated here that some archaeological teams reported their limitations, i.e. not having enough budget for hiring workers, utilizing students as workers, and finishing their projects earlier due to monetary limitations. Nevertheless, this issue requires a separate study. Thus, the research conducted here overlooks these limitations because the study focuses not only on workers but also on local communities, and the articles were analyzed under the assumption that all projects were conducted under the same conditions.

3.1.1 *Source Material of the Research*

Since 1933, the Turkish government has released archaeological journals, a mere decade after the establishment of the Republic. The initial five journals, published between 1933 and 1949, were titled *Türk Tarih, Arkeologya ve Etnografya Dergisi* (TTK, 2024), and featured not only archaeological pieces but also articles on history and ethnography. Following these issues, publication ceased, only to resume seven years later with the launch of *Türk Arkeoloji Dergisi*, which focused solely on archaeological projects conducted in Türkiye. *Türk Arkeoloji Dergisi* continued under the same title until 1997, with a total of 47 journals. In 2000, the Ministry of Culture and Tourism reverted to the original format of the journals dating back to 1933 and resumed publishing the journal under the title *Türk Tarih, Arkeoloji ve Etnografya Dergisi* until 2013. However, the journal was not published between 2013 and 2021. Five new issues have been published between 2021 and 2023. (TTK, 2024)

After the first conference for excavation results, the Ministry of Culture and Tourism started publishing *Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı* in 1980 and published 96 journals until today, without any long delay every year, except for 2019, 2020, and 2021 due to Covid-19. (T. K. v. T. Bakanlığı)

This research was conducted using the journals that were published by the Turkish Ministry of Culture and Tourism as many archeological projects including Turkish, Foreign, and Turkish-foreign collaborations, published the results of their excavations and reported about their excavation season in these journals. However, not all *Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı* journals were analyzed due to time constraints.

Some articles in the included journals were excluded for various reasons. The articles on history and ethnography in *Türk Tarih, Arkeologya ve Etnografya Dergisi* and *Türk Arkeoloji ve Etnografya Dergisi* were not included. Additionally, articles written in French and German were excluded due to my lack of confidence in conducting research in those languages, especially given the contextual nature of the research.

A total of 2175 articles from 114 journals were analyzed in the research. The following is a list of journals and the number of articles included in the study for each journal:

Table 3.1: Journals Included in the Study

Name of the Journal	Issue No	Year Published	Page Count	Page Count (Included in the study)	Total Article Count	Article Included to Study Count
Türk Tarih Arkeologya ve Etnografya Dergisi	1	1933	215	147	13	10
Türk Tarih Arkeologya ve Etnografya Dergisi	2	1934	335	264	15	6
Türk Tarih Arkeologya ve Etnografya Dergisi	3	1936	276	225	21	14
Türk Tarih Arkeologya ve Etnografya Dergisi	4	1940	268	172	20	9
Türk Tarih Arkeologya ve Etnografya Dergisi	5	1949	272	153	29	13
Türk Tarih Arkeoloji Dergisi	6_1	1956	72	64	14	10
Türk Tarih Arkeoloji Dergisi	6_2	1956	65	55	8	7
Türk Tarih Arkeoloji Dergisi	7_1	1957	48	25	12	7
Türk Tarih Arkeoloji Dergisi	7_2	1957	48	23	9	5
Türk Tarih Arkeoloji Dergisi	8_1	1958	47	21	12	5
Türk Tarih Arkeoloji Dergisi	8_2	1958	81	58	17	13
Türk Tarih Arkeoloji Dergisi	9_1	1959	48	25	12	8
Türk Tarih Arkeoloji Dergisi	9_2	1959	59	36	11	8
Türk Tarih Arkeoloji Dergisi	10_1	1960	72	53	17	11
Türk Tarih Arkeoloji Dergisi	10_2	1960	36	36	8	1
Türk Tarih Arkeoloji Dergisi	11_1	1961	44	31	11	8
Türk Tarih Arkeoloji Dergisi	11_2	1961	58	47	15	12
Türk Tarih Arkeoloji Dergisi	12_2	1962	52	43	14	12
Türk Tarih Arkeoloji Dergisi	12_2	1963	100	86	11	10
Türk Tarih Arkeoloji Dergisi	13_1	1964	154	131	13	10
Türk Tarih Arkeoloji Dergisi	13_2	1964	150	111	22	20
Türk Tarih Arkeoloji Dergisi	14_1/2	1965	248	248	19	19
Türk Tarih Arkeoloji Dergisi	15_1	1966	142	101	12	9
Türk Tarih Arkeoloji Dergisi	15_2	1966	105	105	8	8
Türk Tarih Arkeoloji Dergisi	16_1	1967	144	127	14	12
Türk Tarih Arkeoloji Dergisi	16_2	1967	188	122	13	9
Türk Tarih Arkeoloji Dergisi	17_1	1968	184	156	14	11
Türk Tarih Arkeoloji Dergisi	17_2	1968	235	211	14	12
Türk Tarih Arkeoloji Dergisi	18_1	1969	122	114	9	8
Türk Tarih Arkeoloji Dergisi	18_2	1969	198	102	19	12
Türk Tarih Arkeoloji Dergisi	19_1	1970	216	165	17	12

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Türk Tarih Arkeoloji Dergisi	19_2	1970	211	191	11	9
Türk Tarih Arkeoloji Dergisi	20_1	1973	219	121	13	7
Türk Tarih Arkeoloji Dergisi	20_2	1973	170	159	11	9
Türk Tarih Arkeoloji Dergisi	21_1	1974	181	142	17	14
Türk Tarih Arkeoloji Dergisi	21_2	1974	165	128	15	10
Türk Tarih Arkeoloji Dergisi	22_1	1975	140	102	12	8
Türk Tarih Arkeoloji Dergisi	22_2	1975	162	114	10	7
Türk Tarih Arkeoloji Dergisi	23_1	1976	109	87	12	10
Türk Tarih Arkeoloji Dergisi	23_2	1976	172	121	14	10
Türk Tarih Arkeoloji Dergisi	24_1	1977	220	169	14	12
Türk Tarih Arkeoloji Dergisi	24_2	1977	205	142	15	10
Türk Tarih Arkeoloji Dergisi	25_1	1980	290	195	15	11
Türk Tarih Arkeoloji Dergisi	25_2	1981	178	111	19	10
Türk Tarih Arkeoloji Dergisi	26_1	1982	124	98	6	5
Türk Tarih Arkeoloji Dergisi	26_2	1983	219	189	7	5
Türk Tarih Arkeoloji Dergisi	27	1988	173	158	10	9
Türk Tarih Arkeoloji Dergisi	28	1989	339	209	16	13
Türk Tarih Arkeoloji Dergisi	29	1991	273	259	13	12
Türk Tarih Arkeoloji Dergisi	30	1992	231	231	14	14
Türk Tarih Arkeoloji Dergisi	31	1997	465	455	25	24
Türk Tarih Arkeologya ve Etnografya Dergisi	1	2000	118	97	16	11
Türk Tarih Arkeologya ve Etnografya Dergisi	2	2001	157	144	18	15
Türk Tarih Arkeologya ve Etnografya Dergisi	3	2003	122	99	18	10
Türk Tarih Arkeologya ve Etnografya Dergisi	4	2004	125	75	13	8
Türk Tarih Arkeologya ve Etnografya Dergisi	5	2005	126	76	13	9
Türk Tarih Arkeologya ve Etnografya Dergisi	6	2006	122	112	11	10
Türk Tarih Arkeologya ve Etnografya Dergisi	7	2007	104	92	8	7
Türk Tarih Arkeologya ve Etnografya Dergisi	8	2008	120	146	11	9
Türk Tarih Arkeologya ve Etnografya Dergisi	9	2009	108	98	8	7
Türk Tarih Arkeologya ve Etnografya Dergisi	10	2010	101	85	7	5
Türk Tarih Arkeologya ve Etnografya Dergisi	11	2013	94	94	6	6
Türk Tarih Arkeologya ve Etnografya Dergisi	82	2021	192	106	11	6
Türk Tarih Arkeologya ve Etnografya Dergisi	83	2022	168	94	7	4
Türk Tarih Arkeologya ve Etnografya Dergisi	84	2022	192	133	8	6
Türk Tarih Arkeologya ve Etnografya Dergisi	85	2023	168	105	8	4
Türk Tarih Arkeologya ve Etnografya Dergisi	86	2023	186	61	9	2
2. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	2	1980	180	158	41	34
3. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	3	1981	127	124	32	31

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4. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	4	1982	422	388	46	43
5. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	5	1983	558	499	56	44
6. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	6	1984	498	453	44	38
7. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	7	1985	672	546	51	42
8. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	8_1	1986	404	382	26	24
8. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	8_2	1986	352	296	25	19
9. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	9_1	1987	392	392	20	20
9. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	9_2	1987	384	308	29	23
10. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	10_1	1988	432	424	25	24
10. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	10_2	1988	440	252	26	17
11. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	11_1	1989	384	375	28	27
11. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	11_2	1989	382	241	27	17
12. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	12_1	1990	472	472	31	31
12. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	12_2	1990	456	354	29	22
13. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	13_1	1991	488	488	32	32
13. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	13_2	1991	480	389	31	26
14. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	14_1	1992	540	515	34	33
14. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	14_2	1992	544	480	37	34
15. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	15_1	1993	596	527	37	35
15. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	15_2	1993	616	532	38	33
16. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	16_1	1994	464	464	27	27
17. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	17_2	1996	512	462	34	30
18. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	18_1	1997	591	540	37	34
19. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	19_2	1998	704	630	36	33
20. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	20_1	1999	625	625	38	38
21. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	21_2	2000	464	392	44	38
22. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	22_1	2001	436	436	40	40
23. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	23_2	2002	476	426	46	41
24. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	24_1	2003	532	502	52	50
25. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	25_2	2004	500	440	48	48
26. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	26_1	2005	456	414	35	33
28. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	28_1	2007	682	644	42	39
29. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	29_2	2008	546	534	36	35
30. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	30_1	2009	522	478	31	28
31. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	31_2	2010	463	419	26	24
32. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	32_3	2011	476	464	28	27
33. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	33_4	2012	603	603	30	30
34. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	34_1	2013	430	430	31	31

35. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	35_2	2014	480	480	34	34
36. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	36_3	2014	717	711	37	36
37. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	37_1	2016	621	611	37	36
38. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	38_2	2017	598	598	36	36
39. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	39_3	2018	654	654	40	40
40. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	40_1	2019	732	732	43	43
41. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	41_4	2020	609	609	36	36

3.2 *Aim of the Research*

The very first aim of this research was to find out whether the villagers, workers and the local community were included in the articles and if so, in what context they were mentioned. It was also asked whether the context and the way these communities were mentioned differed between the articles written by Turkish, foreign, and Turkish-foreign collaborations.

After I started the initial research with this aim, I wondered if the local communities were thanked and if so, who thanked them. Therefore, the second aim of this research was to understand how much the local community was thanked by the archaeologists in comparison to scholars, government officials, private donors, and institutions, and if the pattern of thanking differed between the articles written by Turkish, foreign, and Turkish Foreign Collaborations.

Many of the articles included a list of the team members and staff who participated in the campaigns. The third objective was derived from the question: “Are the workers from the local community included as team members? If so, were they mentioned only as numbers, or were their names or the names of their villages given?” Again, the research aimed to understand if there was a different pattern between the articles written by Turkish, foreign, and Turkish-foreign collaborations.

The final objective was to find the public archaeological projects that the teams were conducting and to understand if there was a difference between the amount and context of the projects that were conducted by Turkish, foreign, and Turkish-foreign collaborations.

3.3 *Methodology of the Research*

Several quantitative data analyses were conducted for this research. All of the analyses were based on classic text analysis. Data matrices were produced by using columns (variables), and rows (unit of analysis) in each dataset (Roberts, 2000). In the research, columns were used for defining the source material (journals, year published), number of articles, amount of articles included in the study, amount of pages, amount of pages included in the study, articles written by different groups of authors, and contextual sets. Rows were used for collecting the number of occurrences of each column for contextual sets. The collected data was then analyzed using the instrumental text analysis method, in which the analysis is “used to identify individual and societal characteristics about which society members may be unaware.”, using a simple data-matrix (Roberts, 2000). Five different datasets were created with small modifications to the classic text analysis method to make the methodology more suitable for the research conducted. These datasets were created with different sets of keywords or questions and corresponding statements for each research objective. The first dataset, Mentioned Villagers-Context, aims to understand how many times people from the local community were mentioned, in what context, if their names were given, and whose names were given. The second and third datasets "Thanks, and Acknowledgments" aim to find out whether people from the local community were thanked for the second objective of this research. The fourth dataset “Team Members” is aimed at the third objective of the analyses, to see if the people from the local community were mentioned as team members. The final dataset “Public / Community Archaeological Projects” was to see how many public archeological projects were conducted by the archaeologists.

3.3.1 *Mentioned Villagers-Context*

To analyze how the articles referred to villagers, workers, and members of the local community, a set of keywords and corresponding statements was prepared. However, the initial set of keywords and corresponding statements was modified with each new context that was not part of the initial set, and a total of 11 keyword groups and 41 corresponding statements with 4 sub-statements were included in the final version of the dataset. The keywords were selected from the words used by the authors

in their articles when referring to the people of the local community in both Turkish and English.

The keywords included: (Köy, Köylü (Or name of a villager specified), Muhtar), (Köylüler (Direct/indirect)), (Yerli, Vatandaş), (İşçi, Çalışan), (Usta, Ustabaşı), (Halk), (Yerel (Halk), Bölge (Halkı) Yöre (Halkı), Sakin), (Village, Villager, Peasant, Inhabitant, Villager Name), (Villagers, People from the village) (Local, Native, Indigenous, Community), (Worker, Foremen, Workmen), (Labourer, Labor, Labor Force).

Following is the list of the elements in the corresponding statement set:

1. VWLC's knowledge about the area (Stories, Legends, etc.).
2. VWLC's knowledge about the area (Location of an old settlement, artifact, etc.).
3. VWLC's knowledge about past expeditions.
4. Villagers lack information (About the area).
5. Villagers lack information (General/Ignorance).
6. Economics/ Budget/ Conditions of the Project.
7. Amount of the workers (specified).
8. Amount of the workers (rounded).
9. Praising the work done by VWLC.
 - a. Turkish archaeologists.
 - b. Foreign archaeologists.
10. Praising a village with good workers (no name specified).
11. Praising a village with good workers (VWLC name specified).
12. Work done by the VWLC specified.
13. Thanking the VWLC for their hospitality/ work.
14. Dissatisfaction about something related to VWLC.
15. Destruction (Work done for their farms or daily needs).
16. Destruction (Illicit digs by VWLC or unknown people).
17. Ancient artifacts VWLC Possessed.
18. Artifacts taken to a museum or excavation team by a VWLC (trade not specified).
19. Artifacts traded or sold by the VWLC.
20. Stone of an ancient structure used by VWLC (spolia).
21. VWLC's name is specified.

-
- a. Muhtar.
 - b. Not Muhtar.
22. VWLC found an ancient settlement or artifact (VWLC's name specified).
 23. VWLC found an ancient settlement or artifact (VWLC's name not specified).
 24. VWLC found an ancient settlement or artifact (During the expedition).
 25. The advice of the VWLC has been taken into account.
 26. Disregard the advice of the VWLC.
 27. Name given to an artifact or building style by the VWLC.
 28. Name given to a place by the VWLC.
 29. Customs of VWLC.
 30. A need or/and desire of VWLC unrelated to the ancient settlement or project.
 31. A need or/and desire of VWLC related to the ancient settlement or project.
 32. VWLC's way of life (An aspect).
 33. VWLC's way of life (Matching with archeological finds/ ethnoarchaeology).
 34. Statements such as "Villagers should take the initiative for protecting the ancient and historical landscapes."
 35. Statements about educating or helping with the education of the VWLC.
 36. The excavation was visited by the VWLC. They were hosted by the team.
 37. Post-colonial efforts for involving VWLC in the projects.
 38. VWLC was trained by the team.
 39. Nationalistic statements such as "For the good of our nation and citizens this expedition was conducted/ museum was built."
 40. Archaeologists depend or trust on VWLC for safekeeping (established or tried to establish).
 41. VWLC is involved or planned to be involved in research or activity.

Keywords were searched within the articles and each keyword found was marked as a unit (1) in the dataset. After each keyword found was added to the dataset, all the statements in the corresponding statement set to which it corresponded were also marked as a unit (1). In the 9th element, sub-questions include the name of the author next to the marked unit. The sub-elements of the 21st corresponding statement were marked only with a unit (1).

"The stones on the surface were collected by the villagers. The villagers used these stones to build their houses, and part of a column was found in Muhtar's garden. Muhtar A helped us to transport the column to the museum. We thank Muhtar A. and the villagers who welcomed us and helped us." - John Doe

To give an example, for the statement above, the keyword group (Köy, Köylü (or name of a villager specified), Muhtar) was marked with 3 and the keyword group (villagers, people from the village) was marked with 3. Then for each unit, the corresponding context statement was found and marked in the corresponding statement set, in this case, the 15th element was marked with 2, and the 17th, 18th, 22nd, and 23rd elements were marked with 1.

3.3.2 Thanks, and Acknowledgments

The second part of the research, "Thanks and Acknowledgements" has three primary objectives. Firstly, to determine the frequency of gratitude expressed towards villagers in comparison to academics, civil servants, sponsors, and institutes. Secondly, to identify the groups that express gratitude towards villagers. Finally, to examine whether the rates of gratitude differ between Turkish, foreign, and collaborative studies. Two different data sets were created for this part of the research. The first dataset focuses on journals published under the title Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı and the second one focuses on the Türk Tarih, Arkeologya ve Etnografya Dergisi, Türk Arkeoloji Dergisi and Türk Arkeoloji ve Etnografya Dergisi.

Türk Arkeoloji ve Etnografya Dergisi and Its Variables

For the analyses of the gratitude expressed, a set of statements and a set of corresponding audiences was created. For each corresponding audience, another set of four elements was added which questions whether Turkish, foreign, or collaborative studies were expressing gratitude. Another set which questions how many individuals were thanked by who was created if the corresponding audience was individuals and not a group.

The statement set was formed by the elements below:

1. Number of Articles with Authors Thanking Someone

-
2. Number of Articles Foreign Teams Thanking Someone
 3. Number of Articles Turkish Teams Thanking Someone
 4. Number of Articles TF Teams Thanking Someone.

The elements in the set of corresponding audiences are listed below:

1. Scholars
 - a. Foreign Turkish or TF?
 - b. If Foreign Number of Articles
 - c. If Turkish Number of Articles
 - d. If TF Number of Articles
 - e. How many individuals (T)
 - f. How many individuals (F)
 - g. How many individuals (TF)
2. Government Officials/ Individuals Donors
 - a. Foreign Turkish or TF?
 - b. If Foreign Number of Articles
 - c. If Turkish Number of Articles
 - d. If TF Number of Articles
 - e. How many individuals (T)
 - f. How many individuals (F)
 - g. How many individuals (TF)
3. Institutions (Governmental/Private/ Funding Bodies)
 - a. Foreign Turkish or TF?
 - b. If Foreign Number of Articles
 - c. If Turkish Number of Articles
 - d. If TF Number of Articles
4. Başöğretmen/ Öğretmen/ Müdür:
 - a. Foreign Turkish or TF?
 - b. If Foreign Number of Articles
 - c. If Turkish Number of Articles
 - d. If TF Number of Articles
 - e. How many individuals (T)
 - f. How many individuals (F)

-
- g. How many individuals (TF)
5. Muhtar:
- a. Foreign Turkish or TF?
 - b. If Foreign Number of Articles
 - c. If Turkish Number of Articles
 - d. If TF Number of Articles
6. VWLC (Unspecified, as a group):
- a. Foreign Turkish or TF?
 - b. If Foreign Number of Articles
 - c. If Turkish Number of Articles
 - d. If TF Number of Articles
7. VWLC (Specified by name)
- a. Foreign Turkish or TF?
 - b. If Foreign Number of Articles
 - c. If Turkish Number of Articles
 - d. If TF Number of Articles
 - e. How many individuals (T)
 - f. How many individuals (F)
 - g. How many individuals (TF)

Each element in the statement set found was marked as a unit (1) in the dataset. After each element in the statement set found was added to the dataset, all the statements in the corresponding audience set to which it corresponded were also marked as a unit (1). In the 1st, 2nd, 4th, 7th elements, each name that appeared in the text was marked as a unit (1). In each of the corresponding audience set elements (a) were marked with T, F, TF as a unit.

"We would like to express our gratitude to the General Directory of the Museums, our representative A, and the villagers of B village. We are indebted to our team members C, D, F for their work and Prof Dr. C for the analyses." - John Doe

To give an example, for the statement above, the statement group 1 and 2 was marked with a unit (1). Then the 1.a, 2.a, 3.a, 6.a in the corresponding audience set were marked as F. Elements 1, 2, 3, 6, and 1.c, 2.c, 3.c, 6.c was marked with a unit (1). Finally, the element 1.f, was marked with 4 units (4), and 2.f was marked with 1 unit (1).

Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı

For the analyses of the gratitude expressed, a set of statements and a set of corresponding audiences was created. For each corresponding audience another set of four elements which questions whether Turkish, foreign, or collaborative studies were expressing gratitude. As the journals of Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı included a great amount of thanked individuals from governmental bodies, scholars, and high officials, the number of individuals was not included in this dataset.

The statement set was formed by the elements below:

1. Number of Articles with Authors Thanking Someone
2. Number of Articles Foreign Teams Thanking Someone
3. Number of Articles Turkish Teams Thanking Someone
4. Number of Articles TF Teams Thanking Someone.

The set of corresponding audiences and their sub-elements are listed below:

1. Scholars
 - a. Foreign Turkish or TF?
 - b. If Foreign Number of Articles
 - c. If Turkish Number of Articles
 - d. If TF Number of Articles
2. Government Officials/ Individuals Donors
 - a. Foreign Turkish or TF?
 - b. If Foreign Number of Articles
 - c. If Turkish Number of Articles
 - d. If TF Number of Articles
3. Institutions (Governmental/Private/ Funding Bodies)
 - a. Foreign Turkish or TF?
 - b. If Foreign Number of Articles

-
- c. If Turkish Number of Articles
 - d. If TF Number of Articles
 - 4. Başöğretmen/ Öğretmen/ Müdür:
 - a. Foreign Turkish or TF?
 - b. If Foreign Number of Articles
 - c. If Turkish Number of Articles
 - d. If TF Number of Articles
 - 5. Muhtar:
 - a. Foreign Turkish or TF?
 - b. If Foreign Number of Articles
 - c. If Turkish Number of Articles
 - d. If TF Number of Articles
 - 6. VWLC (Unspecified, as a group):
 - a. Foreign Turkish or TF?
 - b. If Foreign Number of Articles
 - c. If Turkish Number of Articles
 - d. If TF Number of Articles
 - 7. VWLC (Specified by name)
 - a. Foreign Turkish or TF?
 - b. If Foreign Number of Articles
 - c. If Turkish Number of Articles
 - d. If TF Number of Articles

Each element in the statement set found was marked as a unit (1) in the dataset. After each element in the statement set found was added to the dataset, all the statements in the corresponding audience set to which it corresponded were also marked as a unit (1). In each of the corresponding audience sets elements (a) were marked with T, F, TF as a unit.

"We would like to express our gratitude to the General Directory of the Museums, our representative A, and the villagers of B village. We are indebted to our team members C, D, F for their work and Prof Dr. C for the analyses." - John Doe

To give an example, for the statement above, the statement group 1 and 2 was marked with a unit (1). Then the 1. a, 2.a, 3.a, 6.a in the corresponding audience set were marked as F. Elements 1, 2, 3, 6, and 1.c, 2.c, 3.c, 6,c was marked with a unit (1).

3.3.3 Team Members

The fourth dataset and the third part of the research were formed to understand if the archaeologists gave a list or a detailed number of the participants in their articles, and if they did so, if they were including workers in that list. Therefore, a set of statements, a question, and two other sets of corresponding statements were created for the analyses. This part of the analysis includes only the journals from Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı.

The elements in the set of statements are listed below:

1. Team Members Mentioned
 - a. Foreign Turkish or TF?
 - e. If Foreign, Number of Articles
 - f. If Turkish, the Number of Articles
 - g. If TF, Number of Articles

The question and two sets of corresponding statements are listed below:

1. Was VWLC Included?
 - a. Yes
 - i. Name Given
 - ii. Number of the VWLCs given
 - iii. Name of the Village given.
 - iv. Foreign Turkish or TF?
 - v. If Foreign, Number of Articles
 - vi. If Turkish, the Number of Articles
 - vii. If TF, Number of Articles
 - b. No
 - c. Uncertain.

Each element in the team member mentioned was marked as a unit (1) in the dataset and 1.a. was marked with T, F, or TF as a unit. After each element in the set of team members mentioned was added to the dataset, the question “Was VWLC Included?” was answered by marking the corresponding a.Yes, b.No or c. Uncertain with a unit (1). If the answer was “Yes” corresponding elements from 1.a.i, 1.a.ii, 1.a.iii, and 1.a.2, 1.a.3, 1.a.4 were marked with a unit (1), and a.1 was marked with T, F, TF as a unit.

"The team was composed of 6 archaeologists, 19 students, and 10 workers." - John Doe

To give an example, for the statement above, 1 and 1.f in the element set “Team Members Mentioned” were marked with a unit (1), and 1.a was marked with F. Then the Question was answered by marking 1.a with a unit (1). The sub-elements 1.a.ii and 1.a.2 were marked with a unit (1), and 1.a.1 was marked with F.

This data set includes another data set that aimed to see if the VWLC were included in the team photos. However, as there were only 6 team photos published in the 2175 articles analyzed in this research, this part was excluded from the research.

3.3.4 Public / Community Archaeological Projects

The fifth and final dataset was prepared for finding Public / community archaeological projects that were mentioned in the articles. A set of statements was prepared, and the project names were noted.

The statement set was formed by the elements below:

1. Number of Articles with Public / Community Archaeological Projects
2. Number of Articles Public / Community Archaeological Projects by the Foreign Teams
3. Number of Articles Public / Community Archaeological Projects by the Turkish Teams
4. Number of Articles Public / Community Archaeological Projects by the TF Teams.

5. Project Name

Each element was marked with a unit (1) when a social project was mentioned, described, or planned by the archeological team. The mentioned, described, or planned project names were noted under 5. Element “Project Name”.

3.3.5 Data Analyses

Each dataset was analyzed separately using a similar approach. Subsequently, each set was divided into several parts to fulfill the study's objectives. Then, the units were summed for each set, and the percentages of each statement were calculated. The analysis is based on the percentages of each set, as the number of Turkish articles exceeds that of all other articles in every journal.

3.3.6 Mentioned Villagers-Context

The data set was divided into four parts for the analyses. The first set aims to find the percentage of each corresponding statement relative to the total sum of the keywords that were marked as a unit. The objective of the second set is to find the percentages of the sub-elements “Muhtar” and “Not Muhtar” relative to the corresponding statement “VWLC’s name is specified”, and the third set is to find the percentage of the corresponding statements “Praising a Village with good workers (VWLC’s name specified)” and “VWLC found an ancient settlement or artifact (VWLC’s name specified)” related to sub-element “Not Muhtar”. The purpose of the fourth set is to find the percentages of sub-elements “Works Done/Praised by Turkish Archaeologists” and “Works Done/Praised by Foreign Archaeologists” relative to the corresponding statement “Praising the Work/Villagers”.

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The data set was divided into eight parts for the analyses. The purpose of the first set is to find the percentage of Turkish, foreign, and Turkish foreign collaborations thanking someone relative to the overall total. The second set aims to analyze the percentage of “Number of Articles Turkish Teams Thanking Someone” relative to articles written by Turkish scholars, third set aims to analyze the percentage of “Number of Articles Foreign Teams Thanking Someone” relative to articles written by foreign

scholars, and fourth set aims to analyze the percentage of “Number of Articles TF Teams Thanking Someone” relative to articles written by TF Scholars. The objective of the fifth set is to find the percentage of each element within the set of corresponding audiences relative to the “Number of Articles Authors Thanking Someone”. The sixth set aims to analyze the percentage of each sub-element, “If Turkish Number of Articles” relative to “Number of Articles Turkish Teams Thanking Someone”, the seventh set aims to analyze the percentage of each sub-element, “If Foreign Number of Articles” relative to “Number of Articles Foreign Teams Thanking Someone”, and the eighth set aims to analyze the percentage each sub-element, “If TF Number of Articles” relative to “Number of Articles TF Teams Thanking Someone”.

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The data set was divided into eleven parts for the analyses. The purpose of the first set is to find the percentage of Turkish, foreign, and Turkish foreign collaborations thanking someone relative to the overall total. The second set aims to analyze the percentage of “Number of Articles Turkish Teams Thanking Someone” relative to articles written by Turkish scholars, third set aims to analyze the percentage of “Number of Articles Foreign Teams Thanking Someone” relative to articles written by foreign scholars, and fourth set aims to analyze the percentage of “Number of Articles TF Teams Thanking Someone” relative to articles written by TF Scholars. The objective of the fifth set is to find the percentage of each element within the set of corresponding audiences relative to the “Number of Articles Authors Thanking Someone”. The sixth set aims to analyze the percentage of each sub-element, “If Turkish Number of Articles” relative to “Number of Articles Turkish Teams Thanking Someone”, and the seventh set aims to find the percentage of sub-elements “How many individuals? (T)” for each corresponding audience relative to the total sum of all the individuals thanked by Turkish authors. The eighth set aims to analyze the percentage of each sub-element, “If Foreign Number of Articles” relative to “Number of Articles Foreign Teams Thanking Someone”, and the ninth set aims to find the percentage of sub-elements “How many individuals? (F)” for each corresponding audience relative to the total sum of all the individuals thanked by foreign authors. The tenth set aims to analyze the percentage of each sub-element, “If TF Number of Articles” relative to “Number of Articles TF

Teams Thanking Someone”, and the eleventh set aims to find the percentage of sub-elements “How many individuals? (TF)” for each corresponding audience relative to the total sum of all the individuals thanked in the articles by Turkish foreign collaborations.

3.3.7 *Team Members*

The dataset was divided into seven parts for the analyses. The purpose of the first set is to find the percentage of Turkish, foreign, and Turkish foreign collaborations mentioning team members relative to the overall total. The second set aims to find the percentage of the answers “Yes”, “No”, and “Uncertain” relative to “Team Members Mentioned”. The third set aims to find the percentages of “Name of the VWLC given”, “Amount of the VWLC given”, and “Name of the village given” relative to the answer “Yes”. The fourth set aims to analyze the percentage of the sub-element of the answer “Yes”, “If Turkish, Number of Articles ” relative to team members mentioned by Turkish scholars, the fifth set aims to analyze the percentage of the sub-element of the answer “Yes”, “If Foreign, Number of Articles ” relative to team members mentioned by foreign scholars, and the sixth set aims to analyze the percentage of the sub-element of the answer “Yes”, “If TF, Number of Articles” relative to team members mentioned by Turkish foreign collaborations.

3.3.8 *Public / Community Archaeological Projects*

The dataset was divided into five parts for the analyses. The first set aims to analyze the percentages of the statements “Number of Articles Public / community archaeological projects by the Foreign Teams”, “Number of Articles Public / Community Archaeological Projects by the Turkish Teams”, and “Number of Articles Public / Community Archaeological Projects by the TF Teams” relative to the total sum of the articles included in the study, while the objective of the second set is to find the percentages of the statements “Number of Articles Public / Community Archaeological Projects by the Foreign Teams”, “Number of Articles Public / Community Archaeological Projects by the Turkish Teams”, and “Number of Articles Public / Community Archaeological Projects by the TF Teams” relative to the statements “Number of Articles with Public / Community Archaeological Projects.” The third aims

to analyze “Number of Articles Foreign Team” statements’ percentage relative to articles written by foreign teams, the fourth is for “Number of Articles Turkish Teams” to the number of articles written by Turkish teams, and finally, the fifth part aims to find the percentage of “Number of Articles TF Teams” relative to articles written in collaborations.

3.4 Results of the Research

3.4.1 Mentioned-Villagers Context

The study included 2175 articles, in which VWLC was mentioned 1690 times. The following list displays the context (equal to the corresponding statement set) in which these keywords are used in the dataset, along with their corresponding percentages:

1. VWLC’s knowledge about the area (Stories, Legends, etc.): 31 / 1,83%
2. VWLC’s knowledge about the area (Location of an old settlement, artifact, etc.): 155 / 9,17%
3. VWLC’s knowledge about past expeditions: 9 / %0,53
4. Villagers lack information (About the area): 7 / 0,41%
5. Villagers lack information (General/Ignorance): 5 / 0,30%
6. Economics/ Budget/ Conditions of the Project: 371 / %21,95
7. Amount of the workers (specified): 181 / 10,71%
8. Amount of the workers (rounded): 67 / 3,96%
9. Praising the work done by VWLC: 30 / 1,83%
10. Praising a village with good workers (no name specified): 10 / 0,59%
11. Praising a village with good workers (VWLC name specified): 14/ 0,83%
12. Work done by the VWLC specified: 94/ 5,56%
13. Thanking the VWLC for their hospitality/ work: 162 / 9,59%
14. Dissatisfaction about something related to VWLC: 23 / 1,36%
15. Destruction (Work done for their farms or daily needs): 184 / 10,89%
16. Destruction (Illicit digs by VWLC or unknown people): 95 / 5,62%
17. Ancient artifacts VWLC Possessed: 40 / 2,37%

18. Artifacts taken to a museum or excavation team by a VWLC (trade not specified): 36 / 2,13%
19. Artifacts traded or sold by the VWLC: 26 / 1,54%
20. Stone of an ancient structure used by VWLC (spolia): 37 / 2,19%
21. VWLC's name is specified: 151 / 8,93%
22. VWLC found an ancient settlement or artifact (VWLC's name specified): 34 / 2,01%
23. VWLC found an ancient settlement or artifact (VWLC's name not specified): 89 / 5,27
24. VWLC found an ancient settlement or artifact (During the expedition): 6 / 0,36%
25. The advice of the VWLC has been taken into account: 7 / 0,41%
26. Disregard the advice of the VWLC: 1 / 0,06%
27. Name given to an artifact or building style by the VWLC: 24 / %1,42
28. Name given to a place by the VWLC: 128 / 7,57%
29. Customs of VWLC: 43 / 2,54%
30. A need or/and desire of VWLC unrelated to the ancient settlement or project: 21 / 1,24%
31. A need or/and desire of VWLC related to the ancient settlement or project: 7 / %0,41
32. VWLC's way of life (An aspect): 86 / 5%
33. VWLC's way of life (Matching with archeological finds/ ethnoarchaeology): 58 / 3,43%
34. Statements such as "Villagers should take the initiative for protecting the ancient and historical landscapes.": 6 / 0,36%
35. Statements about educating or helping with the education of the VWLC: 17 / 1,01 %
36. The excavation was visited by the VWLC. They were hosted by the team: 25 / 1,48%
37. Post-colonial efforts for involving VWLC in the projects: 38 / 2,35%
38. VWLC was trained by the team: 24 / 1,42%
39. Nationalistic statements such as "For the good of our nation and citizens this expedition was conducted/ museum was built.": 1 / 0,06%

40. Archaeologists depend or trust on VWLC for safekeeping (established or tried to establish): 43 / 2,54%

41. VWLC is involved or planned to be involved in research or activity: 70 / 4,14%

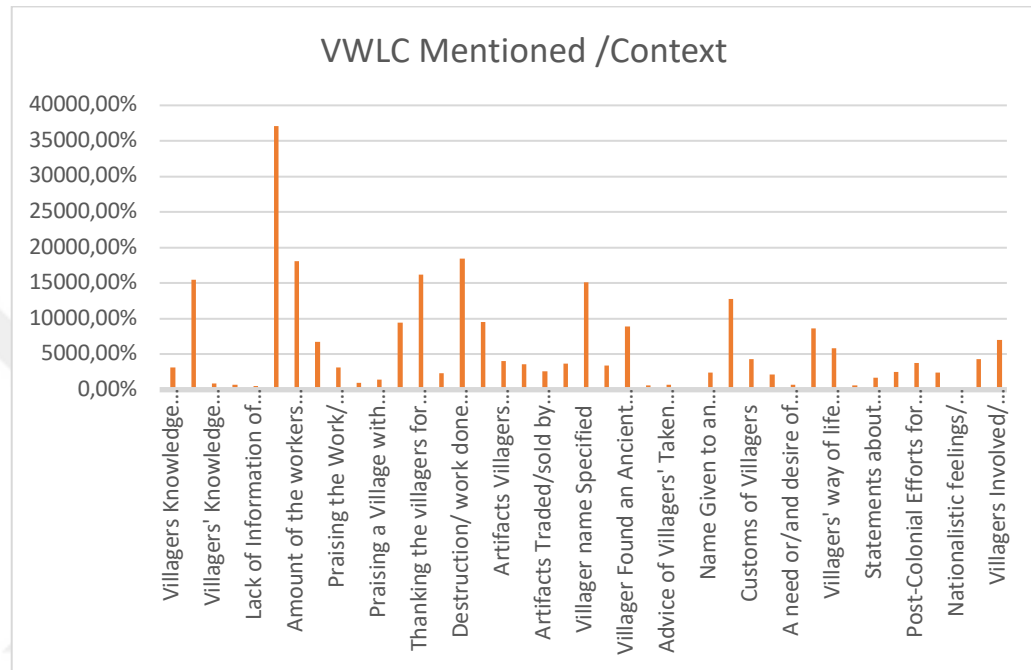


Figure 3.1: VWLC Mentioned/ Context.

As stated above, 151 names were specified throughout the analyses. 31 of these names which equal to 20,53% were the names of mukhtars. Although mukhtars were thanked a total of 71 times (see iv. of this chapter), only 31 of them were thanked with their names. The 123 names that formed the remaining 81,46% were the names of the VWLC. Out of the 123 names that were not mukhtar, 34 for of them equal to 27,64%, were the names of VWLC members who found an ancient settlement or/and artifact, and 14 of these names, 11,38%, were the names of the VWLC members who were praised by the archaeologists. The work done by VWLC members was praised 30 times by the archaeologists. Turkish archaeologists praised the work done 12 times (40%) while foreign archaeologists praised the work done 18 times (60%). However, it should be stated that there were only three Turkish archaeologists who praised the work done, Remzi Oğuz Arık in the early years of the republic (Arık, 1933, 1934, 1936), Güldem Yüğrüm in 1968 (Mitten & Yüğrüm, 1969), and Cevdet Bayburtluoğlu in 2003 (Bayburtluoğlu, 2003). This situation does not differ with the foreign archaeologists.

Only six foreign archaeologists praised the work done, David Finfiend in the late fifties and early sixties (Winfield, 1959, 1960, 1962, 1965), James Mellart in (Mellaart, 1962) 1961, Machteld J. Mellink in 1964 (Mellink, 1969), David G. Mitten in 1968 (Mitten & Yügrüm, 1969), and Summers (G. Summers, Branting, Balatlı Tırpan, Baturayoğlu Yöney, & Lehner, 2012; G. Summers, Summers, & Stronach, 2003) in two thousands.

An interesting observation about the corresponding statement "Dissatisfaction something related to VWLC" is that all 23 items belonged to the Turkish archaeologists. Although these statements are notable exceptions, some of them can even be considered insults, the most obvious one is in the preliminary report of the Kaunos excavations in 1994, where the part written by the team members calls the villagers who use the ancient sites for animal husbandry a "swarm of locusts" (Cengiz Işık, 1996). However, it is noteworthy that two years after, Kaunos team was inviting the local community for 30th year celebrations of the excavation (C. Işık, 1998).

How Turkish archaeologists perceive local communities in different parts of Türkiye within these journals is also captivating. For instance, in İznik, the Turkish team is happy about the VWLC's attention and trusts them for safekeeping (Altun & Demirsar Arlı, 2004) while in Hakkari (Sevin, Özfirat, & Kavaklı, 2001) and Kale-i Tavas (Beyazıt, İnce, & Baysal, 2017) other Turkish teams reported that they excavated the area because they found the VWLC's interest concerning due to the possibility of illegal excavations. Again, these cases are all notable exceptions, as the majority of archaeologists, both Turkish and foreign, mentioned VWLC mainly in four contexts: when discussing the economics/budget/conditions of the project, the destruction caused by VWLC, and the names given to the sites by the villagers.

3.4.2 *Thanks, and Acknowledgments*

Thanks, and Acknowledgments Kazı Sonuçları

Authors thanked at least one of the corresponding audiences in 1065 articles, which is 69.65% relative to the 1529 articles included in the study. Foreign archaeologists form 18.69% with 199 articles, Turkish archaeologists form 68.92% with 734 articles and Turkish-foreign collaborations form the remaining 12.39% with 132 articles. Turkish archaeologists thanked at least one of the corresponding audiences in 734 (72.67%) articles out of a total of 1010 articles written by Turkish scholars, foreign

archaeologists thanked at least one of the corresponding audiences in 199 (57.85%) articles out of a total of 344 articles written by foreign scholars, while Turkish-foreign collaborations thanked at least one of the corresponding audiences in 132 (79.52%) articles out of a total of 166 articles written by Turkish-foreign collaborations.

Out of the thanked audiences, “Scholars” was thanked in 60% (639 times) of the 1065 articles, “Government Officials/ Individual Donors” was thanked in 63,57% (677 times) of the 1065 articles, “Institutions (Governmental/Private/Funding Bodies)” was thanked in 77,75% (828 times) of the 1065 articles, “Başöğretmen/Öğretmen/Müdür” was thanked in 1,31% (14 times) of the 1065 articles, “Muhtar/Muhtarlık” was thanked in 4,88% (52 times) of the 1065 articles “VWLC (Unspecified as a group)” was thanked in 6,95% (74 times) of 1065 articles and finally, “VWLC (Specified by name)” was thanked in 3,10% (33 times) of the 1065 articles.

Table 3.2:Percentage of Thanks/ Corresponding Audience.

<i>Scholars</i>	<i>Government Officials/ Sponsors (Museum/ High)</i>	<i>Institution (Governmental/ Private Fund)</i>	<i>Başöğretmen /Öğretmen/ Müdür</i>	<i>Muhtar/ Muhtarlık</i>	<i>Villagers/ Workers (Unspecified as a group)</i>	<i>Villagers (Specified by name)</i>
60,00%	63,57%	77,75%	1,31%	4,88%	6,95%	3,10%

Turkish teams thanked "Scholars" 487 times, which is 66.35% of the 734 articles they thanked at least one corresponding group. The corresponding audience “Government Officials/ Individual Donors” was thanked in 59,81% (439 times) of these articles, while “Institutions (Governmental/Private/Funding Bodies)” was thanked 565 times, which is 76,98% of the articles. In 12 articles Turkish teams thanked the corresponding audience “Başöğretmen/Öğretmen/Müdür” which is 1,63% of the articles they thanked at least one corresponding group. “Muhtar/Muhtarlık” was thanked in 37 (5,04%) articles, “VWLC (Unspecified as a group)” in 6,54% (48 times), and “VWLC (Specified by name)” in 25 (3,41%) of the articles they thanked at least one corresponding group.

Table 3.3: Turkish Teams Thanking Corresponding Audiences.

<i>Scholars</i>	<i>Government Officials/ Sponsors (Museum/ High)</i>	<i>Institution (Governmental/ Private Fund)</i>	<i>Başöğretmen /Öğretmen/ Müdür</i>	<i>Muhtar/ Muhtarlık</i>	<i>Villagers/ Workers (Unspecified as a group)</i>	<i>Villagers (Specified by name)</i>
66,35%	59,81%	76,98%	1,63%	5,04%	6,54%	3,41%

Foreign teams thanked "Scholars" 85 times, which is 42,71% of the 199 articles they thanked at least one corresponding group. The corresponding audience "Government Officials/ Individual Donors" was thanked in 71,86% (143 times) of these articles, while "Institutions (Governmental/Private/Funding Bodies)" was thanked 160 times, which is 80,40% of the articles. The corresponding audience "Başöğretmen/Öğretmen/Müdür" was never thanked by the foreign teams. "Muhtar/Muhtarlık" was thanked in 10 (5,03%) articles, "VWLC (Unspecified as a group)" in 7,54% (15 times) of the articles they thanked at least one corresponding group, and "VWLC (Specified by name)" was never thanked by the foreign teams.

Table 3.4: Foreign Teams Thanking Corresponding Audiences.

<i>Scholars</i>	<i>Government Officials/ Sponsors (Museum/ High)</i>	<i>Institution (Governmental/ Private Fund)</i>	<i>Başöğretmen /Öğretmen/ Müdür</i>	<i>Muhtar/ Muhtarlık</i>	<i>Villagers/ Workers (Unspecified as a group)</i>	<i>Villagers (Specified by name)</i>
42,71%	71,86%	80,40%	0,00%	5,03%	7,54%	0,00%

Turkish-foreign collaborations thanked "Scholars" 67 times, which is 50,76% of the 132 articles they thanked at least one corresponding group. The corresponding audience "Government Officials/ Individual Donors" was thanked in 74,24% (98 times) of these articles, while "Institutions (Governmental/Private/Funding Bodies)" was thanked 103 times, which is 78,03% of the articles. In 2 articles Turkish teams thanked the corresponding audience "Başöğretmen/Öğretmen/Müdür" which is %1,52 of the articles they thanked at least one corresponding group. "Muhtar/Muhtarlık" was thanked in 5 (3,79%) articles, "VWLC (Unspecified as a group)" in 8,33% (11 times) of the

articles they thanked at least one corresponding group., and “VWLC (Specified by name)” in 7 (5,30%) of the articles they thanked at least one corresponding group.

Table 3.5: TF Teams Thanking Corresponding Audiences.

Scholars	Government Officials/ Sponsors (Museum/ High)	Institution (Governmental/ Private Fund)	Başöğretmen /Öğretmen/ Müdür	Muhtar/ Muhtarlık	Villagers/ Workers (Unspecified as a group)	Villagers (Specified by name)
50,76%	74,24%	78,03%	1,52%	3,79%	8,33%	5,30%

Thanks, and Acknowledgments Türk Tarih, Arkeologya ve Etnografya Dergisi and Its Variables

Authors thanked at least one of the corresponding audiences in 280 articles, which is 43,82% relative to the 639 articles included in the study. Foreign archaeologists form 28,21% with 79 articles, Turkish archaeologists form 68.93% with 193 articles and Turkish-foreign collaborations form the remaining 2,68% with 8 articles. Turkish archaeologists thanked at least one of the corresponding audiences in 193 (43,37%) articles out of a total of 445 articles written by Turkish scholars, foreign archaeologists thanked at least one of the corresponding audiences in 79 (44,38%) articles out of a total of 178 articles written by foreign scholars, while Turkish-foreign collaborations thanked at least one of the corresponding audiences in 8 (50%) articles out of a total of 16 articles written by Turkish-foreign collaborations.

Out of the thanked audiences, “Scholars” was thanked in 52,86% (148 times) of the 280 articles, “Government Officials/ Individual Donors” was thanked in 63,21% (177times) of the 280 articles, “Institutions (Governmental/Private/Funding Bodies)” was thanked in 53,21% (149 times) of the 280 articles, “Başöğretmen/Öğretmen/ Müdür” was thanked in 5,36% (15 times) of the 280 articles, “Muhtar/Muhtarlık” was thanked in 6,79% (19 times) of the 280 articles “VWLC (Unspecified as a group)” was thanked in 5,00% (14 times) of 280 articles and finally, “VWLC (Specified by name)” was thanked in 4,64% (13 times) of the 280 articles.

Table 3.6: Percentage of Thanks/ Corresponding Audiences.

<i>Scholars</i>	<i>Government Officials/ Sponsors (Museum/ High)</i>	<i>Institution (Governmental/ Private Fund)</i>	<i>Başöğretmen /Öğretmen/ Müdür</i>	<i>Muhtar/ Muhtarlık</i>	<i>Villagers/ Workers (Unspecified as a group)</i>	<i>Villagers (Specified by Name)</i>
52,86%	63,21%	53,21%	5,36%	6,79%	5,00%	4,64%

Turkish teams thanked "Scholars" 107 times, which is 55,44% of the 193 articles they thanked at least one corresponding group. The corresponding audience "Government Officials/ Individual Donors" was thanked in 60,10% (116 times) of these articles, while "Institutions (Governmental/Private/Funding Bodies)" was thanked 87 times, which is 45,08% of the articles. In 13 articles Turkish teams thanked the corresponding audience "Başöğretmen/Öğretmen/Müdür" which is 6,74% of the articles they thanked at least one corresponding group. "Muhtar/Muhtarlık" was thanked in 18 (6,74%) articles, "VWLC (Unspecified as a group)" in 5,18% (10 times), and "VWLC (Specified by name)" in 7 (3,63%) of the articles they thanked at least one corresponding group. Turkish teams thanked 632 individuals by name. 302 of these names (47,78%) belong to "Scholars", individuals from the corresponding audience "Government Officials/ Individual Donors" were thanked 312 times individually (49,37%), Individuals from the corresponding audience "Başöğretmen/Öğretmen/Müdür" 11 times by name (1,74%). Finally, individuals from VWLC were thanked 7 times (1,1%) by Turkish authors by name.

Table 3.7: Turkish Teams Thanking Corresponding Audiences.

<i>Scholars</i>	<i>Government Officials/ Sponsors (Museum/ High)</i>	<i>Institution (Governmental/ Private Fund)</i>	<i>Başöğretmen /Öğretmen /Müdür</i>	<i>Muhtar/ Muhtarlık</i>	<i>Villagers/ Workers (Unspecified as a group)</i>	<i>Villagers (Specified by Name)</i>
55,44%	60,10%	45,08%	6,74%	9,33%	5,18%	3,63%

Table 3.8: Turkish Teams Thanking Corresponding Individuals.

<i>Scholars</i>	<i>Government Officials/ Sponsors (Museum/ High)</i>	<i>Başöğretmen /Öğretmen/Müdür</i>	<i>Villagers (Specified by ome)</i>
47,78%	49,37%	1,74%	1,11%

Foreign teams thanked "Scholars" 37 times, which is 20,79% of the 79 articles they thanked at least one corresponding group. The corresponding audience "Government Officials/ Individual Donors" was thanked in 29,78% (53 times) of these articles, while "Institutions (Governmental/Private/Funding Bodies)" was thanked 55 times, which is 30,90% of the articles. The corresponding audience "Başöğretmen/ Öğretmen/Müdür" was thanked in 2 (1,12%) and "Muhtar/Muhtarlık" was never thanked by the foreign teams. "VWLC (Unspecified as a group)" was thanked in 1,69% (3 times), and "VWLC (Specified by name)" was thanked by the foreign teams in 2,81% (5 times) of the articles they thanked at least one corresponding group. Foreign teams were thanking 290 individuals by giving their names. 144 of these names (49,66%) belong to "Scholars", individuals from corresponding audience "Government Officials/ Individual Donors" were thanked 124 times individually (42,76%), and individuals from VWLC were thanked 22 times (7,59%). Individuals from the corresponding audience "Başöğretmen/Öğretmen/Müdür" was never thanked personally.

Table 3.9: Foreign Teams Thanking Corresponding Audiences.

<i>Scholars</i>	<i>Government Officials/ Sponsors (Museum/ High)</i>	<i>Institution (Governmental/Private Fund)</i>	<i>Başöğretmen /Öğretmen /Müdür</i>	<i>Muhtar/ Muhtarlık</i>	<i>Villagers/ Workers (Unspecified as a group)</i>	<i>Villagers (Specified by name)</i>
20,79%	29,78%	30,90%	1,12%	0,00%	1,69%	2,81%

Table 3.10: Foreign Teams Thanking Corresponding Individuals.

<i>Scholars</i>	<i>Government Officials/ Sponsors (Museum/ High)</i>	<i>Başöğretmen /Öğretmen/Müdür</i>	<i>Villagers (Specified by Name)</i>
80,90%	69,66%	0,00%	12,36%

Turkish-foreign collaborations thanked "Scholars" 4 times, which is 50% of the 8 articles they thanked at least one corresponding group. The corresponding audience "Government Officials/ Individual Donors" was thanked in 100% (8 times) of these articles, while "Institutions (Governmental/Private/Funding Bodies)" was thanked 7 times, which is 87,50% of the articles. The corresponding audience "Başöğretmen/Öğretmen/Müdür" was never thanked by these authors. "Muhtar/Muhtarlık" was thanked in 1 (12,50%) article, "VWLC (Unspecified as a group)" in 12,50% (1 times) of the articles they thanked at least one corresponding group, and "VWLC (Specified by name)" in 1(12,50%) of the articles they thanked at least one corresponding group. Turkish-foreign collaborations were thanking 79 individuals by giving their names. 22 of these names (44,90%) belong to "Scholars", individuals from corresponding audience "Government Officials/ Individual Donors" were thanked 22 times individually (12,24%), and individuals from VWLC were thanked 21 times (42,86%). Individuals from the corresponding audience "Başöğretmen/Öğretmen/Müdür" was never thanked personally.

Table 3.11: TF Teams Thanking Corresponding Audiences.

<i>Number of Articles TF Teams Thanking Someone</i>	<i>Scholars</i>	<i>Government Officials (Museum/ High)</i>	<i>Institution(Governmental/ Private Fund)</i>	<i>Başöğretmen /Öğretmen /Müdür</i>	<i>Muhtar</i>	<i>Villagers/ Workers (Unspecified as a group)</i>	<i>Villagers (Specified by name)</i>
	50,00%	100,00%	87,50%	0,00%	12,50%	12,50%	12,50%

Table 3.12: TF Teams Thanking Corresponding Individuals.

<i>Number of Articles Foreign Teams Thanking Someone</i>	<i>Scholars</i>	<i>Government Officials (Museum/ High)</i>	<i>Başöğretmen /Öğretmen/Müdür</i>	<i>Villagers (Specified by Name)</i>
44,38%	49,66%	42,76%	0,00%	7,59%

3.4.3 Team Members

Team members were mentioned either with a list of names or the number of participants in 1146 articles out of 1529 articles included in the study (74,95%). Turkish scholars form 55,13% of these articles, foreign scholars 12,03% and collaborative efforts between Turkish and foreign scholars accounted for 7.78%. Turkish scholars mentioned team members in 83,47% of their articles, foreign scholars gave a list of the team members in 53,49% of their articles, and 71,69% of the articles written in collaboration included team members in their articles.

Table 3.13: VWLC Included as Team Members

Team Members Mentioned (Total)	Yes	No	Uncertain
1146	126	1002	18
	10,99%	87,35%	1,57%

In 1146 articles VWLC was included with their names, numbers, or where they are from 126 times (10,99%), while they were not included in 87,43% of the articles at all, and it is not certain if they were included in the remaining 1,57% as the names of the team members were not listed with their occupation. Names of the VWLC were given in 17 of the articles, 13,49% of the 126 articles included VWLC as team members, the number of the VWLC was given in 77,78% (98 times), while the name of the village/city was given in 17 articles 13,49%. Some articles gave both the numbers of the villagers and where they are from.

Table 3.14: VWLC Included as Team Members.

Yes	Name Given (Amount/No/NA)	Number of the Workers/ Villagers Given (Amount/No/NA)	Name of the Village Given (Amount/No/NA)
	13,49%	77,78%	13,49%

Turkish authors mentioned the VWLC as team members 63 times (7,47%) in 843 articles they were authoring, foreign teams 34 times (18,48%) in 184 articles, and articles written by Turkish-foreign collaborations included VWLC as team members 20 times (16,81%) in 119 articles they were writing. Tülin Çoruhlu (Çoruhlu, 2007),

Alessandra Ricci (Ricci, 2019b), and Çakırbeyli excavations (Yaylalı, Tütüncüler Bircan, & Akkan, 2020) gave the names of the VWLC members in their articles. Other articles usually included a small number of names, which were usually the names of the stone masters or guardians. These names were given mostly in the articles written in collaboration.

Table 3.15: Teams Including VWLC as Team Members/ Percentage.

<i>If Turkish Number of Articles</i>	<i>If Foreign Number of Articles</i>	<i>If TF Number of Articles</i>
7,47%	18,48%	16,81%

3.4.4 Public / Community Archaeological Projects

The number of public/community archaeological projects that were mentioned in the total of 2175 articles included in the dataset for the analyses is disappointing, and the increase in the projects in the last ten years is not surprising. Only 48 (2.21%) of the articles included in the study mentioned, planned, or performed public / community archaeological projects. Out of the total 48 articles that mentioned Public/community archaeological projects, 9 were written by foreign scholars, 27 were written by Turkish scholars, and 12 were written in collaboration. Foreign archaeologists wrote 18.75% of the Public/community archaeological projects mentioned, while Turkish scholars wrote 56.25% of them. The remaining 25% of the articles were written by Turkish-foreign collaborations. It should be noted that the number of articles mentioned does not represent the number of Public/community archaeological projects in Türkiye, as the projects were mentioned in different issues over the years repeatedly, and as the number of Turkish articles included in the study exceeds these of foreign Turkish-foreign collaborations, the percentages are questionable. This makes the percentages of the mentioned projects by the teams relative to the number of articles written by them more important. Turkish archaeologists mentioned a social project in 27 (1.86%) articles out of a total of 1455 articles written by Turkish scholars, foreign archaeologists mentioned a social project in 9 (2,39%) articles out of a total of 377 articles written by foreign

scholars, while Turkish-foreign collaborations mentioned a social project in 12 (6,59%) articles out of a total of 82 articles written by Turkish-foreign collaborations.

Table 3.16:Public / Community Archaeological Projects.

<i>Number of Articles with Public Archeological Projects</i>	<i>Number of Articles Foreign Teams</i>	<i>Number of Articles Turkish Teams</i>	<i>Number of Articles TF Teams</i>
48	9	27	12
	2,39%	1,86%	6,59%

An important thing I need to mention is that these numbers are based on the authors of the articles. Below is a list of the excavations conducting these projects and their excavation heads:

1. Çayönü Excavations 1990, joint excavation of Istanbul University and Chicago University led by Doç. Dr Mehmet Özdoğan. Project: Sesveren village museum and exhibition of the architectural development of the village houses through the history (M. Özdoğan, Özdoğan, Caneva, Davis, & Alpaslan, 1992).
2. Troia Excavations 1992 led by Prof. Dr. Manfred Korfmann. Project: Festivals in Troia (Korfmann, 1994).
3. Troia Excavation 2006 led by Prof. Dr. Ernst Pernicka. Project: Ethnoarchaeological studies (Pernicka, Jablonka, Blun, & Aslan, 2008)
4. Çatalhöyük Excavations led by Prof. Dr. Ian Hodder. Project: Conservation research, video documentation, and ethnoarchaeology in the surrounding villages (Hodder, 1997), Community Days (Hodder & Özdöl, 2013).
5. Kırklareli Höyüğü Excavations, led by Prof. Dr. Mehmet Özdoğan. Project: Open-air museum (E. Özdoğan et al., 2018; E. Özdoğan, Schwarzberg, & Özdoğan, 2010; M. Özdoğan, Parsinger, & Karul, 1999).
6. Magnesium ad Maeandrum Excavations led by Prof. Dr. Orhan Bingöl. Project: Childrens' Fair and Cemal Bingöl Art Competition for Kids living in Tekin Köy (Bingöl, 2000; Bingöl & Kökdemir, 2007).
7. Kerkenes Dağı Excavations, led by Prof. Dr. David Stronach. Project: Training young members of Şahmuratlı Köyü in geomagnetic research (Françoise

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- Summers, Summers, Özcan, & Stronach, 2001), website of the Şahmuratlı village promoted (Françoise Summers & Summers, 2005), festival in Kerkenes (G. Summers et al., 2012), eco-center for sustainable rural living (G. Summers, 2008).
8. Patara Excavations 2001 led by Prof. Dr. Fahri Işık. Project: Festivals and theatre plays in Patara's theatre (future plan) (F. Işık, 2003).
 9. Parion Excavations 2005 led by Prof. Dr. Cevdat Başaran. Project: Information sessions with villagers in a local café for safekeeping of the site. (C. Başaran & Tavukçu, 2007)
 10. Gülpınar Excavations led by Prof. Dr. Coşkun Özgünel. Project: Efes Pilsen Apollon Smintheus Fair (Özgünel, 2008).
 11. Tayinat Excavations led by Dr. Timothy P. Harrison. Project: Archaeology Park (Harrison, Batiuk, & Snow, 2008).
 12. Tilmen Höyük Excavations, University of Bologna, Istanbul University and Gaziantep Museum joint excavations led by Nicolo Marchetti. Project: Tilmen Archeological Park (future plan) (Marchetti, 2008)
 13. Aizanoi Excavations led by Prof. Dr. Klaus Rheidt. Project: Historical development of Aizanoi (Ateş & Rheidt, 2008).
 14. Güvercinkayası excavations led by Prof. Dr. Sevil Gülçur. Project: Summer fair for elementary school kids, trips to other excavations with VWLC (Gülçur, Çaylı, & Demirtaş, 2013; Gülçur, Yılmaz, Çaylı, & Demirtaş, 2014).
 15. Phokaia Excavations led by Prof. Dr. Ömer Özyiğit. Project: Agora was designed with the purpose of holding cultural programs (Future plan). (Özyiğit, 2014)
 16. Alalakh Excavations led by Prof. Dr. Aslıhan K. Yener. Project: Arkeopark (Yener & Akar, 2014).
 17. Ainos (Enez) Excavations led by Prof. Dr. Sait Başaran. Project: Guided tour in the ancient site for VWLC by the excavation team (S. Başaran & Kurap, 2014).
 18. Limyra Excavations led by Dr. Martin Seyer. Project: Limyra of the Kids, a project for soothing the tension between the excavation team and the villagers which aimed to design games for the kids in the village (Seyer, 2016).
 19. Tlos Excavations led by Prof. Dr. Taner Korkut. Project: Demographic and cultural landscape research (Korkut, 2016).

20. Side Excavations led by Prof. Dr. Hüseyin Sabri Alanyalı. Project: Socio-cultural observations to determine the reactions, evaluations, and ownership of the practice by the villagers (Alanyalı, 2016).
21. Aizanoi Excavations led by Doç Dr. Elif Özer. Project: Women's Social Responsibility Project and Promotion Activities, Cultural Heritage Education Activities, Intangible Cultural Heritage (E. Özer, 2014a, 2014b, 2018; E. Özer & Taşkıran, 2019)
22. Nif (Olympos) Excavations led by Prof. Dr. Elif Tül Tulunay. Project: Social activities with kids (Tül Tulunat et al, 2018), archery training and competition together with VWLC, a festival with the local folk dance group, and conferences(Tül Tulunat et al, 2019).
23. Küçükyalı Arkeopark (İstanbul) Excavations led by Doç Dr. Alessandra Ricci. Project: Public archaeology, educational programs and mock excavation zone for kids (Ricci, 2019b).
24. Komana Excavations led by Prof. Dr. Burcu Erciyas. Project: Interviews with VWLC to understand their needs, problems, and expectations (Erciyas & Tatbul, 2019).
25. Aigai Aiolis Excavations led by Doç. Dr. Yusuf Sezgin. Project: Observations on the perceptions of the local people about the archaeological site, the works carried out, and tourism (Sezgin et al., 2020).
26. Gordion Excavations led by Mary M. Voigt. Project: Gordion Cultural Heritage Educational Program and Efforts at Outreach (Rose, 2023; Rose & Salzmann, 2019).

Metropolis Excavations reported in 31. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı that they were carrying out public relations work, but no details were given as to what kind of project was being carried out (Aybek, Öz, & Meriç, 2010).

3.5 Discussion

It is very safe to suggest that the cases that were examined in this research are mainly exceptions. VWLC was mainly mentioned when describing the economic or working conditions of the excavation, as a total of 36,62% of mentions were only about

how many workers there were in the excavations or which institution was providing them. It is visible that archaeologists depend on VWLC for their knowledge about the area, and some of them also value their traditional craftsmanship and combine them with archeological research. It was relieving to see, before comparison, that the VWLC was thanked by the archaeologists (9,59%). However, they were mentioned more in the context of destruction, in a total of %16,51, and the majority of the destruction that was mentioned (10,89%) was for their needs. In some of the articles, they were humiliated because of this, (Cengiz Işık, 1996; İnan, 1970), and in some, it was reported that their villages were moved for the excavations' sake (Erim, 1981; Sipahi & Otlı, 2020). It was not unexpected, but disappointing for me to see, that moving a village for the excavations' sake was something rather normal and that it was just a condition of the project, but even more to see -again although exceptions- comments that were making somehow fun of the VWLC. Yet again, as notable exceptions, it can be observed that Turkish archaeologists are more critical of some communities than others. The difference between established trust between the local community in İznik(Altun & Demirsar Arlı, 2004; Aslanapa, 1988), which reoccurs in articles written in different years, and Hakkari and Denizli is remarkable (Beyazıt et al., 2017; Sevin et al., 2001). As a person from a minority group, perhaps this is my bias, but it can be suggested that some Turkish archaeologists have more prejudices than their international peers about different communities in the country. Nevertheless, other than the dissatisfaction part, there is no apparent difference between how Turkish archaeologists and foreign archaeologists mention VWLC in their articles.

When it comes to who the archaeologists were thanking, the difference between the Turkish, foreign, and collaborating teams is very small when we are looking at the percentage of VWLC. In the Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı journals, the VWLC were thanked as a group by 6,54% (T), 7,54% (F), and 8,33%(TF) and as individuals by 3,41%(T), 0%(F), 5,30%(TF) by the teams. It is notable that although the difference between percentages is very small Turkish archaeologists are the ones to thank the VWLC the least as a community, and second when thanking them individually. It is very normal for the teams to thank government officials, institutions, and their co-workers. However, the vast difference between the thanks given to these groups and VWLC is remarkable, for all the teams. In the journals of Türk Tarih Arkeologya ve Etnografya, Türk Arkeoloji Dergisi, and Türk Arkeoloji ve Etnografya, Turkish teams

thanked the VWLC as a community more by 5,18% compared to 1,69% of foreign teams. Yet, collaborative articles were still thanking more to the VWLC as a community by 6,25%. The difference between the thanks VWLC received and the other corresponding audiences received is still plausible. The pattern for thanking, therefore, is very similar, and we cannot suggest that Turkish archaeologists value the local communities, at least over the articles, more than any other groups working in the country.

The situation is somewhat different when we look at whether the VWLC were listed as team members in the articles. Before the comparison, it should be noted that we still don't have the names of the VWLC in these lists. Somehow, except for the notable exceptions, which in this case is 13.49%, the VWLC always existed as a group, and they were rarely granted the individualism of government officials from all kinds of government intuitions whose names were listed in the articles. Nevertheless, foreign archaeologists mentioned VWLC as team members in 18.48% of the articles and collaborating teams in 16.81% of the articles, while Turkish teams mentioned VWLC as team members in 7.47% of the articles. I would've liked to say the pattern is again very similar, but we see that Turkish archaeologists are not including VWLC as team members as much as the other teams in their articles.

When I did this research, I was quite positive about what to include when looking for public/community archaeological projects, and thus a wide variety of projects were included in the study without the prerequisite that they occur over several seasons. However, these projects for all groups are still exceptions, and still, the group with the least number of projects mentioned is Turkish archaeologists (1,86%). Collaborative efforts were mentioning any kind of public archaeological project in 6,59% of their articles and foreign teams were mentioning them in 2,39% of their articles.

Of course, we cannot know what is happening inside the excavations, but these excavations are essentially represented by their publications, and from analyzing these publications, overall, the answer to the questions at the beginning of this research is, unfortunately, yes. We as Turkish archaeologists, have very similar patterns to other groups of archaeologists when mentioning and thanking the people from the local communities. Although all parties can list the names of the government officials and private donors in their articles for pages, the local communities they are working

together with are not there, at least not as individuals. The answer to the second part of the question is, “kind of”. In collaborative teams, we see Turkish archaeologists more active but when the articles are only authored by Turkish scholars, they don’t mention VWLC as team members as much, or give information about the public/community archaeological projects they conduct, if they are conducting. Perhaps because we don’t feel the need to contribute to the decolonization of archaeology or post-colonial efforts in archaeology today as we are the “natives.” Perhaps we are just not aware of it because it’s our home and it was just natural to be there, or perhaps we just did not think about the enormous difference between the communities in Türkiye as the communities are our communities and we belong to them. But definitely, we are not self-conscious, and we do not self-reflect. It is very hard to accept that we were self-colonizing ourselves, yet this research shows that as academics, we are closer to the colonizers of the past than our community living mainly in the rural parts of the country. We are “Yaban” (Karaosmanoğlu, 2004).

Chapter 4:

COMMUNITY AND PUBLIC ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECs IN TÜRKİYE

As the tendency to involve the local communities in the projects started with post-processual archaeology and growing debates on indigenous rights for cultural heritage (see S. Atalay, 2006a, 2006b; Moshenska, 2017a, 2017b; Skeates, McDavid, & Carman, 2012; Thomas, 2017 for more information), it was very normal to see that there were no community or public archaeology projects in the journals of *Türk Tarih Arkeologya* and *Etnografya* and *Türk Arkeoloji Dergisi*. The number of public archaeological projects is rising in the country and studies on the subject are getting more popular (Gürsu, 2019; Ricci, 2019b; Ricci & Yılmaz, 2016). The monograph edited by Işıl Gürsu and published by the British Institute at Ankara on public archaeology is a good example of the matter (Gürsu, 2019). Nevertheless, this chapter solely focuses on the archaeological projects that were published or mentioned in the journals which were the subject of the study in the third chapter of this thesis.

Çatalhöyük under the management of Prof. Dr. Ian Hodder is one the first public archeological project in Türkiye. Çatalhöyük team built a visitor center, employed Mavili Tokyağsun from the village of Küçükköy to voice the videos, educated their guards as much as they could about the neolithic and helped one of them, Sadrettin Dural, to write and publish his book titled “Protecting Çatalhöyük: Memoir of an Archeological Site Guard” (Sadrettin, 2016). The team was also communicating with the local communities when they realized that the excavated graves belonged to the Islamic period and although there was opposition from the Turkish participants of the team, the team respected the local communities and buried the remains in the village cemetery (Hodder, Forthcoming-b). Additionally, members of the local communities were invited to the excavation for community days where the groups feasted together and the local communities were informed about the excavation (Hodder, 1997). There were several public archeological projects conducted on the site. Ayfer Bartu Candan, tried to identify the groups, how they are using Çatalhöyük for their own interests and different conflicts alongside what kind of information these groups are providing to the research. She wrote about different groups, the knowledge these groups produce and

consume, and the wider social, cultural, and political context in these groups are embedded in her research. As the excavation project adapted reflexive archaeology and innovative fieldwork methods from the beginning, the contribution of different groups was important and therefore welcomed by the excavation team. Bartu identified these groups as visitors, Çumra Municipality and residents, Küçükköy village residents, Mother Goddess cult members, designers, artists, and craftsmen (Bartu Candan, 2000, 2007). Bartu also designed and executed the pilot of the archaeological education program TEMPER which was part of an educational series across Mediterranean. This project was also presented to the Ministry of Education. The project that was conducted between 2002- 2003 also included a website for allowing more kids to reach the program online (Bartu Candan, 2007). Another scholar who created a community-based participatory research program in Çatalhöyük was Sonya L. Atalay. Atalay tried to imply methods of Indigenous archaeology on the site. Although she, like Ian Hodder, stated several times that the local communities living around Çatalhöyük are not the “natives”, she believed that the Indigenous archaeology can be applied and continued the community-based participatory research in Çatalhöyük for over 2 years. She tried to build her project over Ayfer Bartu’s work and intended to create a two-way sharing of information between the community and the archaeologists. She aimed to involve local people as much as possible, to “develop and answer research questions that meet community needs” (Atalay, 2007). However, these projects were failing greatly, and ultimately the team was forced to sever its ties with the local communities (Hodder, Forthcoming-a).

Kerkenes excavations had an extensive public archeological approach. When establishing the community-oriented programs in the nearby village of Şahmuratlı close to the excavation site, they had three main objectives: “enhance archaeological findings with ethno-archaeological research; inform villagers about the findings at Kerkenes; and provide short- and long-term sustainable economic benefits to the village.” (Balatlı Tırpan, 2022). To be inclusive and inform the local communities the archeological team held presentations and published a newsletter called “Kerkenes Newsletter” which was delivered to every household in Şahmuratlı. (Balatlı Tırpan, 2019). The project was trying to inform and educate the local community as much as possible on the topics of cultural heritage and archaeology. Ethnoarchaeological research was also conducted by anthropologists as the team believed it could provide different perspectives for the

interpretation of the findings, and the scholars that were invited to the site researched local traditions, architectural traditions, legends, and village life. (Ergenekon, 1997). Baltalı Tırpan also organized an extensive ethnoarchaeological project that lasted for years to understand what was creating the gap between the archaeologists and the local community of Şahmuratlı (Balatlı Tırpan, 2019, 2022). The excavation team under the lead of Summers, tried to establish cultural tourism by arranging tours to the site and held summer festivals to which people from international and national universities, ambassadors, and the local community were invited (Balatlı Tırpan, 2022; Françoise Summers et al., 2001). However, as these attempts at tourism were not enough to create a sustainable economic benefit, the project team established the Eco-Center for sustainable village living. Although the Eco-Center was visited by elementary schools from cities such as Van and Mardin, the local community did not take over the project after Summers retired (Balatlı Tırpan, 2022; Françoise Summers et al., 2017). Alongside the main community-based activities, the archeological team was training young members of the local community for geomagnetic research (Françoise Summers et al., 2001), and was providing help to villagers for building the roads, and some infrastructures they needed (Balatlı Tırpan, 2022).

Nif (Olympos) excavations conducted several activities with kids in 2016. With the participation of psychologist- pedagogue Deniz Kıyak and psychological counselor-teacher student Öykü Aymaz Bozdoğan, children from the local communities participated to games, archery training, practical picture-word, perception-sense, and adaptation-confidence tests and watched cartoons, painted, trained in archery together with the excavation team members (Tül Tulunat et al, 2018). In the following year, social activities continued in the excavations. Along with the festival where a traditional dance show took place, the whole team participated in an archery competition together with the local community. The team also hosted a series of conferences to inform the local community (Tül Tulunat et al, 2019).

Aizanoi excavations focused on cultural heritage education for kids in their excavations. The excavation values tangible and intangible heritage as there is still traditional Turkish rural civil architecture on the site. Accordingly, the team established oral-history project SOKÜM for collecting and protecting narratives, images, symbology, and practices (A. Özer & Aygenç, 2018). The tales that were collected through the SOKÜM project later was told to children to preserve these tales'

generational transfer, and eventually keep the tales as a cultural heritage alive in the region. To strengthen the connection between the tales, Aizanoi, and children's world, the kids from the local community built kinetic bird sculptures together with the team to reinforce the bird iconography on the gravestones on the site (A. Özer & Aygenç, 2018). Two other cultural heritage researches were also conducted at the site with the children of Çavdarlı to evaluate the effects of including visual arts and practical education. The study showed that using art as a method in cultural heritage education is more beneficial, and kids learn more about the subject. Yet it also showed that short-term projects are not enough to change the behavior of kids and to create a difference the educational projects should be long-term (Bozok & Okur, 2019; Turkcan, 2019). The excavation team also held seminars and presentations to educate women on women's social responsibilities and empowerment (E. Özer & Taşkiran, 2019).

Küçükyalı Arkeopark presents a public archeological project in the middle of the biggest metropolitan of Türkiye. The archeological project was planned and executed with public archaeology from the beginning and aimed to turn the excavation site located in Küçükyalı İstanbul into a communal space that shared results and ownership with the community (Ricci, 2019a; Ricci & Yılmaz, 2016). The project conducted surveys questionnaires and informal interviews within the neighborhood, mainly with middle-income households. (Ricci & Yılmaz, 2016). There were all kinds of public events held on the site. The site was open to entry and offered guided tours, different educational programs for different age groups, an open-air market for local artisans to sell their products, documentary screenings, open-air movie nights, and established a kids club for educating kids in cultural heritage and archaeology with various activities such as archeological simulation area where kids excavated materials with archeological tools (Ricci, 2015, 2019a; Ricci & Yılmaz, 2016). The project also included a wider network approach to take its place in the cultural landscape of İstanbul and tried to establish an alternative sustainable cultural route. As the location of the project is convenient for reaching there by bicycle a bike night event was made and the project was contributing to the city with a bike lane project that was put into construction (Ricci, 2015, 2019a). Although Assoc. Prof. Alessandra Ricci mentioned several problems with the community over land ownership, overall, the project was very successful and received great feedback from the community (Ricci & Yılmaz, 2016).

Although there were projects for school kids conducted and future educational programs are in plans (Türkoğlu, 2010, 2018), it can be suggested that open-air museum projects in Çayönü and Kırklareli, which were modeled after the open-air museums first established around 19th century in Europe, led by Prof. Dr. Mehmet Özdoğan were created not with the local communities in mind, but rather to make the prehistoric sites visible, to prevent the destruction of cultural heritage and perhaps to make the prehistoric sites valued like those of classic and Hellenistic sites in Türkiye (M. Özdoğan, 2006a). This is more apparent in the article written by Zeynep Eres, Eylem Özdoğan, and Ahmet Demirtaş as they mainly emphasize the problems the project team faces during the implementation, protection phases, and business model. Other than the school trips, the workshops were mainly planned for archaeologists and archaeology students. There are also notes on informational presentations that are planned to be held on the site, yet it is not certain for which audiences these presentations will be for (Eres, Özdoğan, & Demirtaş, 2010; M. Özdoğan, 2006a). Some other projects that were mentioned in Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı, are not very different than the projects in Kırklareli and Çayönü. Tell Atchana (Yener, 2008; Yener & Akar, 2014), and Tell Tayinat (Harrison et al., 2008) also constructed archeoparks, and Tilmen Höyük team reported their intention to construct one in the future (Marchetti, 2008). However, Tell Atchana team did not report anything concerning the archeoparks anywhere other than Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı journals and there is only an online newspaper article about Tilmen Höyük (Unknown, 2019). Harrison reports that the land around the mound is bought for expropriation, and new information boards were prepared along with the conservation work done in the Tell Tayinat (Harrison, 2020). Similar to archeopark projects, Gülpınar, Troia, Nif (Olympos), and Aizanoi excavations hosted festivals in the ancient sites (Korfmann, 1994; E. Özer, 2014a; Özgünel, 2008), and Patara and Phokaia teams aspire to prepare the theater and agoras on the ancient sites for cultural activities (F. Işık, 2003; Özyiğit, 2014).

There were plural community engagement project plans and preliminary research that was conducted by the teams to understand the needs, desires, expectations of the local communities, their ownership of the practices, and perspectives on archaeological sites, and the archaeological work and tourism opportunities, mentioned in Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı (Alanyalı, 2016; Erciyas & Tatbul, 2019; Özyiğit, 2014; Sezgin et al., 2020). Other than these projects there were also teams such as Troya,

Çatalhöyük and Tlos, conducting ethnoarchaeological and/or demographic and cultural landscape research (Hodder, 1997; Korkut, 2016; Pernicka et al., 2008). Another group of projects that was mentioned in the preliminary reports was on informing villagers about safekeeping. In Ainos (Enez), excavation head Prof. Dr. Sait Başaran was giving a guided tour to the local communities, while in Parion excavations Prof. Dr. Cevdat Başaran was holding information sessions and presentations in a local café (Kahvehane in Turkish) for the local community (C. Başaran & Tavukçu, 2007; S. Başaran & Kurap, 2014).

Çatalhöyük, Kerkenes, and Küçükyalı Arkeopark excavations present three distinctively different case studies. Attempts at public archeological projects in both Çatalhöyük and Kerkenes was failing yet these projects failed due to different circumstances (Balatlı Tırpan, 2019, 2022; Hodder, Forthcoming-a, Forthcoming-b). These two projects are not the only projects that had problems when engaging with local communities. Even though the project team did not give an account of the tension yet, Limyra excavations also reported tension with the local community and established a project called “Limyra of the Kids” aiming to soothe this tension (Kuban TokgÖZ & ÖZcan, 2022; Seyer, 2016). On the other hand, I believe Küçükyalı Arkeopark was highly successful even though the team had issues due to property and ownership concerns of the local community. In the following part of this chapter, I will first focus on Çatalhöyük and Kerkenes, then I will focus on the difference between these two projects and Küçükyalı Arkeopark.

Both the Çatalhöyük and Kerkenes teams had good public archaeological projects and even greater intentions in realizing these projects. Interestingly the interviews and ethnographic research conducted with the villagers yielded two opposite views: In Çatalhöyük Sonya Atalay reported that the villagers of Küçükköy felt like they knew too little to contribute to the project (Atalay, 2007), and Sevil Baltalı Tırpan emphasized the dissatisfaction of the villagers about how their understanding of cultural heritage was not appreciated by the archeological team (Balatlı Tırpan, 2019). Baltalı Tırpan discussed in her articles the problematic point of view many of us as archaeologists have, that is we as the scientific side, present only the more scientific option and seldom forget that there can be different understandings of the cultural heritage (Balatlı Tırpan, 2019). On the other hand, Hodder and Atalay reported in different articles and at different times about the indifference of the locals to Çatalhöyük

and the cultural heritage (Atalay, 2007; Hodder, Forthcoming-b). Both local communities remained indifferent to the educational programs and archeological teams' efforts to create sustainable village life. The teams were also not successful in creating a meaningful income for these communities (Balatlı Tırpan, 2022; Hodder, Forthcoming-a). I believe there were several reasons behind the failure of these public archeological projects. Although Baltalı Tırpan explained the reason for Kerkenes' failure in her articles "The Rupture Between Archeological Sites and Local Communities" and "Minding the Gap: Attempts at Community Archaeology and Local Counter-Narratives at an Archeological Site in Turkey", I believe it should be stated that, just like the Çatalhöyük team, the archeological teams did not know the local community enough when they were starting their projects. (Balatlı Tırpan, 2019, 2022) Baltalı Tırpan started her article "The Rupture Between Archeological Sites and Local Communities" with a memoir, giving an account of how the people from the local community threatened them with guns because the team was excavating an essential crop field for the local community. She continues her story by telling us her response:

"I tried to tell him, with professional authority in my voice, that we had a permit from the Ministry and this field was registered as an archeological site by the government... I said that this was a very important scientific archaeology project with funding and had enough academic credentials to supervise the area as a grad student. (Balatlı Tırpan, 2019)"

Meanwhile, the Çatalhöyük team was puzzled about the growing tension. I believe this tension mainly escalated when the Mother Goddess Cult increased its activities both on the mound and in the village by building a feminist center in the village of Küçükköy, which ended with an arson incident (Hodder, Forthcoming-a). The teams did not know what the local community valued, and somehow actually suppressed them by creating and imposing a hierarchy of values (Balatlı Tırpan, 2019; Hodder, Forthcoming-b). I believe one common problem with the scientific community or educated "elite" is that we have the potential to assume some topics, i.e. cultural heritage, women's rights, or human rights in general, are very obviously important topics that everyone should agree upon immediately. Perhaps, this tendency results from being raised in a community in which these topics are already valued, we sometimes forget that all of them had their natural formation processes. Eventually, this formation of the hierarchy between the educated "elite" versus the rural communities also reflects on the archeological projects and results in tension between the parties. This was also discussed by Baltalı Tırpan in

her articles, as she also emphasized the asymmetry of this power relation (Balatlı Tırpan, 2019).

Like many other archeological projects, different educational programs and approaches were also held in these two projects. I believe the problem with these projects in general is also assumptions. Although with very good intentions, many projects assume that using an academic format in education and information sessions, i.e. holding presentations, and preparing pamphlets and booklets, (except for projects for children) is a natural way of transmitting knowledge. Sabahattin Ali describes the villagers' reaction to a presentation that was held to educate the villagers on the latest agricultural model in his short story "Bir Konferans (A Conference)". The story informs the reader about a young and educated person, who with sincerity, wants to help the villagers and want to help the country to develop. He asks frequently during the presentation he holds if there is anything the villagers do not understand, yet always receives "No" as the answer. At the end of the presentation, after the guest leaves, the local teacher asks the villagers if they actually understood anything and again gets the answer "No". As he questions why the villagers never said anything about it, a villager tells him "If we were telling it he would keep starting from the beginning, and we would listen to it over and over again." (Ali, 2019). This story does not look down on the villagers, as it is not the intention here, but tells us that this format of long presentations is not suitable for transmitting knowledge in the rural. We as archaeologists can easily assume that formats that we are very used to can be applied in the rural as well. Yet, as an example, my aunt learned how to read and write when she was over sixty years old, and today even reading books is a completely new thing for her, a completely new format that she is getting used to. It is very presumptive to expect every local community to get interested, perfectly informed, and active in the project with such information sessions, especially without knowing the education levels of the people from the local community. I can even suggest this type of information session makes us return to the first topic that was discussed, as it can establish or grow the hierarchy and asymmetry of power between the parties.

Another common problem with these excavations is the scale of the projects they are conducting, although I believe this is especially the case with Çatalhöyük. The Eco-Center in Kerkenes and the TEMPER project of Çatalhöyük are both projects that are, ambitious (Balatlı Tırpan, 2022; Bartu Candan, 2007). Even though the Eco-Center was

a more local project that was mainly aiming for a more sustainable village life and better economic income for the villagers, the project had many phases and administrative burdens that the villagers did not want to carry. It is also a very new approach and methodology for the villagers, it is, in a way, promoting a new lifestyle. The Eco-Center project shifts the daily and monthly routines of the villagers and demands continuity for being sustainable. It can, and maybe did, make the locals reluctant as it means adjusting to a new thing. Considering the statement of Baltalı Tırpan about the young population of the village going to cities for work, it is harder to expect an older generation to completely adapt to a new lifestyle (Balatlı Tırpan, 2022). Çatalhöyük's TEMPER project aimed to create an educational program on cultural heritage management and archaeology for kids. Although I believe the program is successful, the hope of making this program taught in schools nationwide is unrealistic. In Türkiye, differences in educational opportunities between communities are most apparent in villages. Even in major cities like Istanbul, Ankara, and Izmir, there are significant social inequalities in education. Bartu Candan also gives an account of these social inequalities between the state schools and private schools emphasizing their difference in budget, sources, and learning environments (Bartu Candan, 2007). This is one of the reasons why the program is unsustainable. As the budgets are very short on state schools and there are between 40 to 60 students in each classroom, sustaining the hands-on archaeological program would be very difficult for state schools. Therefore, I believe that without sustainability, the initially promising projects are useless. I suggest that projects should aim for a smaller scale in order to contribute to better sustainability for the local community they directly affect.

The question remains: why was Küçükalyalı Arkeopark more successful than the Çatalhöyük and Kerkenes projects? Despite the fact that this is the immediate answer, I think it is the right answer: The project is located at Küçükalyalı Istanbul. I should emphasize that I find this project incredibly successful, and I do not think that this success comes only from its location. Although the project also aimed to be visible in the historical scene of Istanbul, the main target group was always the immediate local community of Küçükalyalı neighborhood. The main target group was middle-income families and their kids, and the project first got to know their expectations (Ricci & Yılmaz, 2016). Of course, we have a community that is very open to new possibilities in Küçükalyalı compared to those in Anatolia, and it affected the success of the project

greatly. Nevertheless, it should be also stated that the project did very small stuff for getting in touch with the community and forming a meaningful relationship with them. I believe some of these aspects were what was missing in Çatalhöyük and Kerkenes, I already discussed the projects that were larger in scale. In his article “Mavili’s Voice” Hodder gives a great account of the duality between the secular Turkish groups and the rural communities alongside the complex web of conflicts in Türkiye. He approaches inequality as something that should be solved on a global scale with an institutional framework (Hodder, Forthcoming-b). Even though I agree with many arguments Hodder makes, I believe as archaeologists, our first goal is to be realistic. What I mean by realistic is to understand that sometimes, and in my opinion many times, the small things are the most important. Therefore, we should leave behind the perfect world scenarios and put our best effort into understanding the local communities we are working with to provide them even the possible smallest opportunities, i.e. open-air movie nights like those in Küçükyalı. Finally, what made Küçükyalı very successful is the fact that they knew the local community, they made a small green space available for them and conducted activities that they don’t necessarily need, but they enjoy being a part of. Küçükyalı Arkeopark, in my opinion, become a part of the neighborhood instead of forcing the neighborhood to become a part of the project itself.

As stated at the beginning of this chapter, the projects that were discussed here are only the projects that were mentioned in the journals that were analyzed in this thesis (Please see Chapter 3). There are other projects conducted in the country. Positively, the number of projects is rising every year and the interest in public archaeology is also increasing (Ricci & Yılmaz, 2016). For the future of the public archaeological approach, I suggest that our primary goal should be knowing the regions we are working in and the local communities as well as possible, in order to prevent the reasons for failure that were discussed in this chapter.

Chapter 5:

FINAL DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION

In Türkiye, where you can be easily announced as a traitor due to your ideas, criticizing certain ideologies is taboo. Perhaps the nationalist sentiments ingrained in us throughout our education have contributed to this phenomenon or Türkiye's problematic history with democracy, which has been interrupted by coups, may have prevented us from fully relinquishing our loyalty to our rulers. In any case, we have a problem with self-reflection.

With this thesis, I tried to self-reflect as a student of archaeology in Türkiye. Self-colonization and nationalistic discourses' connection with it was a topic that has been in my mind for a while now. This interest sparked thanks to various literary movements in Turkish literature and got combined with archaeology thanks to various academics writing on post-colonial studies. Here, in the second chapter, I tried to investigate and critically analyze the history of Turkish archaeology to assess the self-colonization process and to explain the bond between nationalism, Westernization/modernization, and colonialism. The discussion that was covered in the second chapter, combined with inspirational work by Allison Mickel, gave birth to the research that was conducted in the third chapter. The main aim was to observe if the discussion on self-colonization of archaeology in Türkiye, which consequently affected how the archaeology was conducted in the country, reflected on the excavation reports that were published by the government.

The results of the data analyses, which were based on classic quantitative text analysis methodology, supported the self-colonizing aspects of Turkish archaeology that was discussed in the second chapter of this thesis, as the patterns of behavior towards the villagers, workers, and local communities of Turkish teams are very similar to those of foreign and collaborating teams. Also, these analyses revealed possible prejudices Turkish teams have depending on the region they are working in the country, alongside the typical behavior of settler colonial archaeology of gatekeeping the knowledge and looking down on the local communities. It was also seen that the Turkish teams are the ones to conduct the least amount of public/ community archaeological projects. VWLC were also included as team members, either with their numbers or specified with their

names, the least by Turkish teams. Perhaps this is the result of the theoretical emptiness that was discussed by Karadaş and Demir in their articles (Karadaş & Demir, 2013), perhaps it was due to archaeology in Türkiye trying to stay away from political discussions as Özdoğan stated (M. Özdoğan, 1998), or maybe it was because we were still trying to reach the goals of the early Republic period as Özgünel depicted (Özgünel, 1986), perhaps this was due to our lack of self-reflection as self-reflecting means examining and criticizing ideologies that shaped Türkiye, perhaps this happened because we are in our country working with our people, or possibly, these were all affecting many of us from accepting the fact that Turkish archaeology colonized the local communities they are working with.

Although it was not discussed in depth in this thesis, the history of Türkiye and the polarization of different communities in the country is visible even in day-to-day life (see Hodder, forthcoming-b for a discussion on the topic). Archaeological fieldwork is one of the unique locations where these polar ends meet. The reality of different values on what heritage is for me - who was born and raised in cities, studied in the historical high school founded by Atatürk and studied in one of the privileged universities in Türkiye - and a man from the Konya plain - who dug the earth and collected stones to build a house and cleaned the soil from the remaining stones to prepare it for agriculture - hit me first when the man shook with mixed feelings after hearing the possibility that he would no longer be able to touch that earth. My heritage was to protect those stones in situ, his heritage was that soil. I didn't know him, and he didn't know me. We did not know anything about our values, yet my values were legalized. The public archaeological projects that were analyzed in the fourth chapter revealed that both foreign and Turkish archaeologists also needed to conduct studies and surveys to get to know the local communities they were working with. Baltalı-Tırpan's work pictures her gradually understanding the local community of Şahmuratlı village, similar to Sonya Atalay's experience with the residents of Küçükköy (Atalay, 2007; Baltalı Tırpan, 2019, 2022). We, Turkish archaeologists, requiring ethnoarchaeological research to understand "our people" is just another detail that exemplifies the issues discussed in the second chapter. It is also evident from the public archaeological projects that we first have to undo what has been done before, we have to take steps to decolonize archaeology in Türkiye.

I cannot and shall not suggest any methodologies here to decolonize archaeology in Türkiye. This is a question for another study, and personally, I do not believe a “one-fits-all” methodology would work in public and community archaeology. Instead, in my opinion, each project should form its own methodology, depending on the local communities they are working with. However, what I can suggest depending on this research is that we need self-reflection. We, as Turkish archaeologists, should be able to self-reflect and try searching for new ways to create more meaning, not only for the academy but also for the local communities who live with our “research materials”.



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Appendix A: Villager Context/ Keywords

Name of the Journal	Word Köylü(Or name of a villager specified/ muhtar mentioned)	Word köylüler (Direct/ indicated)	Word Yerli/ vatandaş	Word İşçi/Çalışan	Word Usta/ ustabaşı	Word Halk	Phrase Köy/yerel/ bölge/ yöre/ sakin Halkı	Word Villager /Peasant/ inhabitant/ villager Name	Word Villagers/ people from the village	Word Local/native/ind igenous community	Word Worker/ Foremen /workmen	Labourer Labor Force
Türk Tarih Arkeologya ve Etnografya Dergisi	0	3	1	3	1	2	1	0	2	0	0	1
Türk Tarih Arkeologya ve Etnografya Dergisi	2	14	0	18	0	4	1	0	0	0	0	0
Türk Tarih Arkeologya ve Etnografya Dergisi	0	2	0	5	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
Türk Tarih Arkeologya ve Etnografya Dergisi	0	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Türk Tarih Arkeologya ve Etnografya Dergisi	0	4	2	0	0	13	0	0	0	0	0	0
Türk Arkeoloji Dergisi	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	1	0
Türk Arkeoloji Dergisi	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
Türk Arkeoloji Dergisi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Türk Arkeoloji Dergisi	0	4	3	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Türk Arkeoloji Dergisi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Türk Arkeoloji Dergisi	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
Türk Arkeoloji Dergisi	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	1
Türk Arkeoloji Dergisi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
Türk Arkeoloji Dergisi	2	4	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	3	0
Türk Arkeoloji Dergisi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Türk Arkeoloji Dergisi	6	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	2	4	1

Türk Arkeoloji Dergisi	6	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	3	1
Türk Arkeoloji Dergisi	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	2	3	0
Türk Arkeoloji Dergisi	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Türk Arkeoloji Dergisi	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	9	1	0
Türk Arkeoloji Dergisi	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Türk Arkeoloji Dergisi	1	14	0	3	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Türk Arkeoloji Dergisi	0	3	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
Türk Arkeoloji Dergisi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0
Türk Arkeoloji Dergisi	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	1
Türk Arkeoloji Dergisi	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0
Türk Arkeoloji Dergisi	6	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	1
Türk Arkeoloji Dergisi	0	1	1	0	0	3	2	0	1	1	0	1
Türk Arkeoloji Dergisi	0	3	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0
Türk Arkeoloji Dergisi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	1	0
Türk Arkeoloji Dergisi	1	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	3	0	3	0
Türk Arkeoloji Dergisi	0	18	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Türk Arkeoloji Dergisi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	2	3	0
Türk Arkeoloji Dergisi	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Türk Arkeoloji Dergisi	0	13	2	2	0	2	0	0	2	0	1	0
Türk Arkeoloji Dergisi	1	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	0
Türk Arkeoloji Dergisi	1	2	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Türk Arkeoloji Dergisi	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Türk Arkeoloji Dergisi	0	4	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0
Türk Arkeoloji Dergisi	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2	0
Türk Arkeoloji Dergisi	1	3	1	4	0	5	1	0	1	0	1	0
Türk Arkeoloji Dergisi	2	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1

Türk Arkeoloji Dergisi	3	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	3	2	0	0
Türk Arkeoloji Dergisi	2	2	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	0
Türk Arkeoloji Dergisi	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Türk Arkeoloji Dergisi	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Türk Arkeoloji Dergisi	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
Türk Arkeoloji Dergisi	0	2	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Türk Arkeoloji Dergisi	3	2	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Türk Arkeoloji Dergisi	2	4	0	1	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	0
Türk Arkeoloji Dergisi	2	6	0	0	0	5	3	0	0	0	0	0
Türk Tarih Arkeologya ve Etnografya Dergisi	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Türk Tarih Arkeologya ve Etnografya Dergisi	3	9	1	1	0	0	0	0		0	0	0
Türk Tarih Arkeologya ve Etnografya Dergisi	2	7	1	0	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	0
Türk Tarih Arkeologya ve Etnografya Dergisi	0	10	1	1	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0
Türk Tarih Arkeologya ve Etnografya Dergisi	3	9	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Türk Tarih Arkeologya ve Etnografya Dergisi	0	3	0	0	0	4	1	0	0	0	0	0
Türk Tarih Arkeologya ve Etnografya Dergisi	1	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0
Türk Tarih Arkeologya ve Etnografya Dergisi	4	13	1	2	0	6	6	0	0	0	0	0
Türk Tarih Arkeologya ve	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Etnografya Dergisi												
Türk Tarih Arkeologya ve Etnografya Dergisi	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Türk Tarih Arkeologya ve Etnografya Dergisi	3	1	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Türk Tarih Arkeologya ve Etnografya Dergisi	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Türk Tarih Arkeologya ve Etnografya Dergisi	1	1	0	1	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0
Türk Tarih Arkeologya ve Etnografya Dergisi	0	2	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	0
Türk Tarih Arkeologya ve Etnografya Dergisi	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	8	0	0
Türk Tarih Arkeologya ve Etnografya Dergisi	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	5	12	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0
3. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	0	5	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	3	12	0	4	0	2	0	0	1	1	1	0
5. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	7	13	1	9	0	0	3	0	1	1	2	0
6. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	0	2	0	6	3	1	1	0	2	0	0	0
7. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	1	8	0	10	2	2	3	1	3	0	0	0
8. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	0	2	0	6	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
8. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	7	2	0	10	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
9. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	3	2	0	8	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
9. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	3	2	0	5	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	0	11	1	7	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0

10. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	1	2	0	3	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	1
11. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	0	7	0	3	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
11. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	2	0	0	4	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
12. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	1	7	0	5	1	0	1	4	0	0	0	0
12. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	1	3	1	7	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
13. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	2	10	0	6	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
13. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	1	0	0	7	0	1	5	1	0	0	0	0
14. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	0	7	0	3	2	1	6	1	3	0	0	0
14. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	1	5	2	4	0	1	3	2	0	2	2	0
15. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	1	7	0	3	2	4	0	1	0	0	0	0
15. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	4	3	0	5	2	1	4	0	2	2	2	0
16. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	1	16	0	2	0	2	1	1	0	0	1	0
17. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	4	7	1	7	0	5	1	0	0	0	0	0
18. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	1	4	0	1	0	0	1	1	3	0	2	0
19. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	9	1	0	11	1	8	3	0	0	4	1	0
20. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	4	7	1	1	2	1	1	3	0	1	2	0
21. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	4	6	0	7	1	9	4	0	2	1	1	0

22. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	1	8	3	1	2	2	4	0	0	0	2	0
23. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	4	6	0	7	1	1	5	0	0	0	2	0
24. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	7	5	0	12	1	3	3	0	2	0	1	0
25. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	5	5	1	12	0	1	4	0	0	1	0	0
26. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	3	10	1	7	1	5	1	0	0	0	0	0
28. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	1	4	1	9	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
29. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	1	10	0	4	0	3	2	0	1	0	1	0
30. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	1	3	0	7	2	4	2	0	0	1	0	1
31. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	2	2	1	4	2	3	3	0	0	0	1	0
32. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	6	4	1	6	2	2	1	0	0	0	1	0
33. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	3	2	0	19	2	1	9	0	3	1	1	0
34. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	1	6	0	7	0	1	2	1	0	0	0	0
35. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	2	1	0	10	1	6	2	1	0	0	0	0
36. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	2	2	0	13	0	3	4	0	1	0	1	0
37. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	2	7	0	12	6	3	5	0	0	0	0	0
38. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	3	0	0	14	1	8	4	0	0	0	0	0
39. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	2	2	0	11	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	0

40. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	1	3	1	13	0	10	5	8	3	0	2	0
41. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	5	13	0	6	0	3	9	0	0	0	0	0



Appendix B: Villager Context (Part 1)

Name of the Journal	Villagers Knowledge About the Area (Stories, Legends etc.)	Villagers Knowledge About the Area (Location of an old settlement, artifact etc.)	Villagers' Knowledge About Past Expeditions	Lack of Information of the Villagers (About the area)	Lack of Information of the Villagers (General/ Ignorance)	Economic/ Budget/ Conditions of the Project	Amount of the workers (specified)	Amount of the workers (rounded)	Praising the Work/ Villagers	Praising a Village with good workers (no name specified)	Praising a Village with good workers (villager name specified)	Work Done By villagers specified	Works Done/Praised by Turkish Arch.	Works Done/Praised by Foreign Arch.
Türk Tarih Arkeologya ve Etnografya Dergisi	3	3	0	1	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	2	yes (O. Arık)	no
Türk Tarih Arkeologya ve Etnografya Dergisi	1	11	0	0	0	6	0	1	3	2	0	3	yes (O. Arık)	no
Türk Tarih Arkeologya ve Etnografya Dergisi	2	5	1	0	0	1	0	0	3	1	0	2	yes (O. Arık)	no
Türk Tarih Arkeologya ve Etnografya Dergisi	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Türk Tarih Arkeologya ve Etnografya Dergisi	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	yes (O. Arık)	no
Türk Arkeoloji Dergisi	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Türk Arkeoloji Dergisi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Türk Arkeoloji Dergisi	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Türk Arkeoloji Dergisi	0	2	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Türk Arkeoloji Dergisi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Türk Arkeoloji Dergisi	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Türk Arkeoloji Dergisi	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	1	0	1	1	no	yes (David Finfiend)
Türk Arkeoloji Dergisi	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Türk Arkeoloji Dergisi	1	0	0	0	0	4	1	0	0	0	1	2	no	yes (David Finfiend)
Türk Arkeoloji Dergisi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Türk Arkeoloji Dergisi	0	0	0	0	0	4	3	1	1	0	2	2	no	yes (James Mellart)

Türk Arkeoloji Dergisi	1	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	1	0	6	2	no	yes (David Finfiend+James Mellart)
Türk Arkeoloji Dergisi	0	2	0	0	0	3	2	0	1	0	1	1	no	yes (David Finfiend)
Türk Arkeoloji Dergisi	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Türk Arkeoloji Dergisi	0	4	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	no	yes (Machteld J. Mellink)
Türk Arkeoloji Dergisi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Türk Arkeoloji Dergisi	0	1	1	0	0	3	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Türk Arkeoloji Dergisi	0	1	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Türk Arkeoloji Dergisi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Türk Arkeoloji Dergisi	0	0	0	0	0	3	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Türk Arkeoloji Dergisi	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Türk Arkeoloji Dergisi	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	1	0	1	2	yes (david g. midden-güldem yüğrüm)	yes (david g. midden-güldem yüğrüm)
Türk Arkeoloji Dergisi	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Türk Arkeoloji Dergisi	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Türk Arkeoloji Dergisi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Türk Arkeoloji Dergisi	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Türk Arkeoloji Dergisi	0	8	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Türk Arkeoloji Dergisi	1	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Türk Arkeoloji Dergisi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Türk Arkeoloji Dergisi	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Türk Arkeoloji Dergisi	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	1
Türk Arkeoloji Dergisi	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Türk Arkeoloji Dergisi	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Türk Arkeoloji Dergisi	0	3	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Türk Arkeoloji Dergisi	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Türk Arkeoloji Dergisi	0	2	0	1	0	4	2	2	1	0	0	1	1	0
Türk Arkeoloji Dergisi	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Türk Arkeoloji Dergisi	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Türk Arkeoloji Dergisi	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Türk Arkeoloji Dergisi	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Türk Arkeoloji Dergisi	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Türk Arkeoloji Dergisi	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Türk Arkeoloji Dergisi	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Türk Arkeoloji Dergisi	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Türk Arkeoloji Dergisi	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Türk Arkeoloji Dergisi	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Türk Tarih Arkeologya ve Etnografya Dergisi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Türk Tarih Arkeologya ve Etnografya Dergisi	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Türk Tarih Arkeologya ve Etnografya Dergisi	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Türk Tarih Arkeologya ve Etnografya Dergisi	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	1	2	2	0	0	0	0
Türk Tarih Arkeologya ve Etnografya Dergisi	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Türk Tarih Arkeologya ve Etnografya Dergisi	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Türk Tarih Arkeologya ve Etnografya Dergisi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Türk Tarih Arkeologya ve	3	4	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0

Etnografya Dergisi														
Türk Tarih Arkeologya ve Etnografya Dergisi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Türk Tarih Arkeologya ve Etnografya Dergisi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Türk Tarih Arkeologya ve Etnografya Dergisi	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Türk Tarih Arkeologya ve Etnografya Dergisi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Türk Tarih Arkeologya ve Etnografya Dergisi	2	2	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Türk Tarih Arkeologya ve Etnografya Dergisi	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Türk Tarih Arkeologya ve Etnografya Dergisi	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Türk Tarih Arkeologya ve Etnografya Dergisi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	0	4	0	0	0	2	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0
3. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	0	1	0	0	0	3	3	2	0	0	0	2	0	0
4. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	0	2	0	0	0	4	1	3	1	0	0	0	1	0
5. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	0	0	0	0	0	10	3	7	0	0	0	0	0	0
6. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	0	1	0	0	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	5	0	0
7. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	0	2	0	0	2	11	3	4	0	0	0	0	0	0

8. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	0	0	0	0	0	5	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
8. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	0	0	0	0	0	8	2	2	1	1	0	0	0	0
9. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	0	0	0	0	0	8	4	2	0	0	0	3	0	0
9. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	1	2	0	0	3	1	0
10. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	0	8	0	0	0	5	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
10. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	0	2	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
11. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	0	3	0	0	0	3	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
11. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	0	1	0	0	0	6	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
12. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	0	2	0	0	0	5	0	4	0	0	0	1	0	0
12. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	0	0	0	0	0	7	2	1	1	1	0	1	1	0
13. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	0	0	2	0	0	3	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
13. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	1	3	1	1	0	6	4	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
14. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	0	0	0	0	0	4	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	1
14. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	0	2	0	0	0	8	5	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
15. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	1	0	0	0	0	4	2	1	1	0	0	3	1	0
15. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	1	1	0	0	2	7	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
16. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0

17. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	0	0	0	0	0	7	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	0	1	0	0	0	3	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
19. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	1	4	0	0	0	10	5	0	0	0	0	3	0	0
20. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	0	3	0	0	0	3	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
21. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	0	3	0	0	0	5	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
22. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
23. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	0	4	0	0	0	7	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
24. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	0	1	0	0	0	9	2	1	2	0	1	0	1(Cevdet B.)	1(summers)
25. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	0	1	0	0	0	11	4	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
26. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	0	1	0	0	0	7	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
28. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	0	0	0	0	0	9	2	4	0	0	0	3	0	0
29. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1
30. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	0	2	0	0	0	7	2	2	0	0	0	3	0	0
31. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	0	3	0	0	0	5	3	2	0	0	0	3	0	0
32. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	0	0	0	0	0	7	6	0	0	0	0	4	0	0
33. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	0	4	0	0	0	15	12	1	0	2	0	2	0	2(summers)
34. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	0	0	0	0	0	5	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

35. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	0	1	0	0	0	12	6	0	0	0	0	3	0	0
36. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	0	1	0	0	0	11	8	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
37. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	0	0	0	0	0	12	4	0	0	0	0	8	0	0
38. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	0	4	0	0	0	11	7	1	0	0	0	2	0	0
39. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	2	0	0	0	0	11	7	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
40. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	1	3	0	0	0	12	6	0	0	0	0	3	0	0
41. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	0	1	0	0	0	6	5	0	0	0	0	1	0	0

Appendix C: Villager Context (Part 2)

Name of the Journal	Dissatisfaction about something related to villagers/workers	Destruction/ work done for their farms-daily needs by Villagers	Destruction/ Illicit Digs by Villagers/Unknown people	Artifacts Villagers Possessed (Ancient)	Artifacts Taken to museum / Excavation team by a villager/villagers (trade not specified)	Artifacts Traded/sold by the locals-villagers	Stone of an Ancient Structure used by villagers for building (spolia)[Building/ Monument/ Village Specified]	Villager name Specified	x1:Muhtar	x2: Not Muhtar	Villager Found an Ancient Settlement/ Artifact (name Specified)	Villager Found an Ancient Settlement/ Artifact (name not Specified)
Türk Tarih Arkeologya ve Etnografya Dergisi	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Türk Tarih Arkeologya ve Etnografya Dergisi	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1
Türk Tarih Arkeologya ve Etnografya Dergisi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Türk Tarih Arkeologya ve Etnografya Dergisi	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Türk Tarih Arkeologya ve Etnografya Dergisi	0	1	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	3
Türk Arkeoloji Dergisi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Türk Arkeoloji Dergisi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Türk Arkeoloji Dergisi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Türk Arkeoloji Dergisi	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Türk Arkeoloji Dergisi	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Türk Arkeoloji Dergisi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Türk Arkeoloji Dergisi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Türk Arkeoloji Dergisi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Türk Arkeoloji Dergisi	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2

Türk Arkeoloji Dergisi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Türk Arkeoloji Dergisi	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	6	1	1
Türk Arkeoloji Dergisi	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	6	0	2
Türk Arkeoloji Dergisi	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0
Türk Arkeoloji Dergisi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Türk Arkeoloji Dergisi	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Türk Arkeoloji Dergisi	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	1
Türk Arkeoloji Dergisi	0	4	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	4
Türk Arkeoloji Dergisi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Türk Arkeoloji Dergisi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Türk Arkeoloji Dergisi	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Türk Arkeoloji Dergisi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	1	0	0
Türk Arkeoloji Dergisi	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	6	1	5	0	0
Türk Arkeoloji Dergisi	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Türk Arkeoloji Dergisi	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Türk Arkeoloji Dergisi	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Türk Arkeoloji Dergisi	1	3	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
Türk Arkeoloji Dergisi	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Türk Arkeoloji Dergisi	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
Türk Arkeoloji Dergisi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Türk Arkeoloji Dergisi	1	2	6	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Türk Arkeoloji Dergisi	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0
Türk Arkeoloji Dergisi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0
Türk Arkeoloji Dergisi	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Türk Arkeoloji Dergisi	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Türk Arkeoloji Dergisi	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	1

Türk Arkeoloji Dergisi	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0
Türk Arkeoloji Dergisi	0	0	3	2	1	1	0	2	1	2	2	0
Türk Arkeoloji Dergisi	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	2	0	2	1	1
Türk Arkeoloji Dergisi	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1
Türk Arkeoloji Dergisi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Türk Arkeoloji Dergisi	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0
Türk Arkeoloji Dergisi	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Türk Arkeoloji Dergisi	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Türk Arkeoloji Dergisi	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0
Türk Arkeoloji Dergisi	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	3	2	2
Türk Arkeoloji Dergisi	0	4	1	2	1	1	0	1	0	2	2	3
Türk Tarih Arkeologya ve Etnografya Dergisi	0	3	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	2
Türk Tarih Arkeologya ve Etnografya Dergisi	1	2	4	3	2	1	1	3	0	3	3	3
Türk Tarih Arkeologya ve Etnografya Dergisi	0	1	0	0	0	3	0	2	0	2	2	1
Türk Tarih Arkeologya ve Etnografya Dergisi	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
Türk Tarih Arkeologya ve Etnografya Dergisi	0	0	0	3	0	3	0	3	0	3(all of these find/sold artifacts)	3	0
Türk Tarih Arkeologya ve Etnografya Dergisi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Türk Tarih Arkeologya ve Etnografya Dergisi	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Türk Tarih Arkeologya ve	0	1	4	1	1	1	4	0			0	0

Etnografya Dergisi												
Türk Tarih Arkeologya ve Etnografya Dergisi	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Türk Tarih Arkeologya ve Etnografya Dergisi	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Türk Tarih Arkeologya ve Etnografya Dergisi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	3	0	0
Türk Tarih Arkeologya ve Etnografya Dergisi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Türk Tarih Arkeologya ve Etnografya Dergisi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Türk Tarih Arkeologya ve Etnografya Dergisi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Türk Tarih Arkeologya ve Etnografya Dergisi	0	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Türk Tarih Arkeologya ve Etnografya Dergisi	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Türk Tarih Arkeologya ve Etnografya Dergisi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	0	3	3	0	0	0	0	3	0	3	0	2
3. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
4. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	0	4	1	1	0	0	0	4	2	2	1	1
5. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	0	15	1	0	0	0	9	7	0	7	0	0
6. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
7. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	3	7	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	1	5
8. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	0	3	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	2
8. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	1	6	0	2
9. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	3	0	3	0	0

9. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	3	0	3	2	2
10. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	1	1	1	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
10. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	1	3	2	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
11. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0
12. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	1	4	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
12. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
13. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	0	2	2	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0
13. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0
14. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	0	8	5	1	0	1	4	0	0	0	0	1
14. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	0	2	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
15. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	1	3	2	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0
15. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	2	1	2	0	0	0	0	3	0	3	0	0
16. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	0	10	6	1	3	1	0	2	1	1	2	4
17. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	2	5	1	1	1	0	0	4	0	4	0	0
18. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	0	3	2	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0
19. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	0	0	1	0	7	0	0	8	0	8	7	2
20. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	5	1	4	0	2

21. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	0	5	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
22. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	1	7	1	1	3	0	0	1	0	1	0	3
23. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	0	7	1	1	0	1	1	3	1	2	0	0
24. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	0	4	1	0	0	0	0	5	1	4	1	0
25. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	5	2	3	0	0
26. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	4	1	3	0	0
28. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
29. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
30. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
32. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	3	2	1	0	0
33. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1
34. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
35. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0
36. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
37. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0
38. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	1	0	0	2	2	0	0	2	2	0	0	0

39. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
40. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	1	7	0	0
41. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	0	6	0	2	1	0	2	3	1	2	0	0



Appendix D: Villager Context (Part 3)

Name of the Journal	Villager Found an Ancient Settlement/ Artifact (During the expedition)	Advice of Villagers' Taken into account	Advice of Villagers' was not Taken into account	Name Given to an artifact/ building style by villagers	Name Given to a place by villagers	Customs of Villagers	A need or/and desire of villages related to the ancient settlement/project	A need or/and desire of villages unrelated to the ancient settlement/project	Villagers' Way of Living (An Aspect)
Türk Tarih Arkeologya ve Etnografya Dergisi	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Türk Tarih Arkeologya ve Etnografya Dergisi	0	0	1	2	1	1	0	0	3
Türk Tarih Arkeologya ve Etnografya Dergisi	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0
Türk Tarih Arkeologya ve Etnografya Dergisi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Türk Tarih Arkeologya ve Etnografya Dergisi	1	0	0	0	14	0	0	0	0
Türk Arkeoloji Dergisi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Türk Arkeoloji Dergisi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Türk Arkeoloji Dergisi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Türk Arkeoloji Dergisi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Türk Arkeoloji Dergisi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Türk Arkeoloji Dergisi	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0
Türk Arkeoloji Dergisi	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Türk Arkeoloji Dergisi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Türk Arkeoloji Dergisi	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2
Türk Arkeoloji Dergisi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Türk Arkeoloji Dergisi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Türk Arkeoloji Dergisi	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Türk Arkeoloji Dergisi	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Türk Arkeoloji Dergisi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Türk Arkeoloji Dergisi	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
Türk Arkeoloji Dergisi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Türk Arkeoloji Dergisi	0	0	0	1	4	0	0	0	1
Türk Arkeoloji Dergisi	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Türk Arkeoloji Dergisi	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
Türk Arkeoloji Dergisi	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Türk Arkeoloji Dergisi	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Türk Arkeoloji Dergisi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Türk Arkeoloji Dergisi	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	0	2
Türk Arkeoloji Dergisi	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Türk Arkeoloji Dergisi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Türk Arkeoloji Dergisi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Türk Arkeoloji Dergisi	0	0	0	0	3	2	0	0	2
Türk Arkeoloji Dergisi	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1

Türk Arkeoloji Dergisi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Türk Arkeoloji Dergisi	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	0	1
Türk Arkeoloji Dergisi	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Türk Arkeoloji Dergisi	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Türk Arkeoloji Dergisi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Türk Arkeoloji Dergisi	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Türk Arkeoloji Dergisi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Türk Arkeoloji Dergisi	1	0	0	1	4	0	0	0	2
Türk Arkeoloji Dergisi	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	1
Türk Arkeoloji Dergisi	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1
Türk Arkeoloji Dergisi	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Türk Arkeoloji Dergisi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Türk Arkeoloji Dergisi	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Türk Arkeoloji Dergisi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Türk Arkeoloji Dergisi	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Türk Arkeoloji Dergisi	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0
Türk Arkeoloji Dergisi	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	0	1
Türk Arkeoloji Dergisi	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	3
Türk Tarih Arkeologya ve Etnografya Dergisi	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	1
Türk Tarih Arkeologya ve Etnografya Dergisi	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Türk Tarih Arkeologya ve Etnografya Dergisi	0	2	0	1	1	2	0	0	5
Türk Tarih Arkeologya ve Etnografya Dergisi	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	0	1
Türk Tarih Arkeologya ve Etnografya Dergisi	0	0	0	0	2	9	0	0	9
Türk Tarih Arkeologya ve Etnografya Dergisi	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
Türk Tarih Arkeologya ve Etnografya Dergisi	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	1
Türk Tarih Arkeologya ve Etnografya Dergisi	0	1	0	0	4	1	0	0	2
Türk Tarih Arkeologya ve Etnografya Dergisi	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2
Türk Tarih Arkeologya ve Etnografya Dergisi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Türk Tarih Arkeologya ve Etnografya Dergisi	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Türk Tarih Arkeologya ve Etnografya Dergisi	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Türk Tarih Arkeologya ve Etnografya Dergisi	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2
Türk Tarih Arkeologya ve Etnografya Dergisi	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Türk Tarih Arkeologya ve Etnografya Dergisi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Türk Tarih Arkeologya ve Etnografya Dergisi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

2. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	3
3. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
4. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	0	1	0	0	4	2	0	0	3
5. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	2	8
6. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
7. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	0	1	0	0	1	4	0	0	1
8. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
8. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
9. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
9. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
10. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
11. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
12. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
13. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	1
13. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
14. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
14. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0
15. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
16. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	0	0	0	0	4	2	0	0	2
18. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	0	0	0	2	7	0	1	0	0

20. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
21. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
22. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0
23. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
24. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0
25. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
26. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
28. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
29. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
30. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
31. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
32. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
33. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0
34. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
35. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0
36. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
37. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	4
38. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	0	0
39. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
40. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	0	0	0	0	3	0	2	3	1
41. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	0	0	0	0	1	0	9	2	2

Appendix E: Villager Context (Part 4)

[illegible]

Türk Arkeoloji Dergisi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Türk Arkeoloji Dergisi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Türk Arkeoloji Dergisi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Türk Arkeoloji Dergisi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1 (Skeletal-D0)
Türk Arkeoloji Dergisi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Türk Arkeoloji Dergisi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Türk Arkeoloji Dergisi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Türk Arkeoloji Dergisi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Türk Arkeoloji Dergisi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Türk Arkeoloji Dergisi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Türk Arkeoloji Dergisi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Türk Arkeoloji Dergisi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Türk Arkeoloji Dergisi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Türk Arkeoloji Dergisi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Türk Arkeoloji Dergisi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Türk Arkeoloji Dergisi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Türk Arkeoloji Dergisi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Türk Arkeoloji Dergisi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Türk Arkeoloji Dergisi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Türk Arkeoloji Dergisi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Türk Tarih Arkeologya ve Etnografya Dergisi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Türk Tarih Arkeologya ve Etnografya Dergisi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Türk Tarih Arkeologya ve Etnografya Dergisi	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	5
Türk Tarih Arkeologya ve Etnografya Dergisi	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
Türk Tarih Arkeologya ve Etnografya Dergisi	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Türk Tarih Arkeologya ve Etnografya Dergisi	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
Türk Tarih Arkeologya ve Etnografya Dergisi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Türk Tarih Arkeologya ve Etnografya Dergisi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Türk Tarih Arkeologya ve Etnografya Dergisi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Türk Tarih Arkeologya ve Etnografya Dergisi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Türk Tarih Arkeologya ve Etnografya Dergisi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Türk Tarih Arkeologya ve Etnografya Dergisi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Türk Tarih Arkeologya ve Etnografya Dergisi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Türk Tarih Arkeologya ve Etnografya Dergisi	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	3
Türk Tarih Arkeologya ve Etnografya Dergisi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0
3. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
6. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	1	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	1
8. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
11. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
13. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
13. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
14. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
14. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
15. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
16. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

18. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	1
19. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	1	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0
20. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
21. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	3	1	2	1	2	1	0	0	2
22. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	3	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	2
23. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
24. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
25. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
26. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1
28. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	2	0	2	1	1	3	0	2	0
29. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	5	0	0	1	6	0	0	4	9
30. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	6	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
31. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
32. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	2
33. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	2	0	0	3	2	2	0	1	2
34. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	0	0	0	3	3	4	0	4	2
35. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	0	0	2	1	2	1	0	1	2
36. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	1	0	0	2	2	1	0	1	0
37. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	1	0	2	1	2	3	0	3	1
38. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
39. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1
40. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	2	0	1	4	3	5	0	7	8
41. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	1	0	0	0	10	0	0	9	9

Appendix F: Thanks/ Acknowledgements Kazı Sonuçları (Teams)

Name of the Journal	Issue No	Year Published	Page Count	Page Count (Included in the study)	Total Article Count	Article Included to Study Count	Articles Written by Turkish Scholars	Articles Written by Foreign Scholars	Articles Written by Collobration of TF	Does it have any other language than Turkish?	Number of Articles with Authors Thanking Someone	Number of Articles Foreign Teams Thanking Someone	Number of Articles Turkish Teams Thanking Someone	Number of Articles TF Teams Thanking Someone
2. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	2	1980	180	158	41	34	25	7	1	Yes	9	0	9	0
3. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	3	1981	127	124	32	31	21	10	0	Yes	11	4	7	0
4. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	4	1982	422	388	46	43	35	7	1	Yes	18	3	15	0
5. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	5	1983	558	499	56	44	29	15	0	Yes	21	3	18	0
6. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	6	1984	498	453	44	38	25	13	0	Yes	23	5	18	0
7. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	7	1985	672	546	51	42	29	11	2	Yes	25	3	21	1
8. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	8_1	1986	404	382	26	24	16	6	2	Yes	14	1	11	2
8. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	8_2	1986	352	296	25	19	13	3	0	Yes	14	1	13	0
9. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	9_1	1987	392	392	20	20	13	6	1	Yes	12	3	8	1
9. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	9_2	1987	384	308	29	23	16	7	0	Yes	11	3	8	0
10. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	10_1	1988	432	424	25	24	16	6	2	Yes	18	3	13	2
10. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	10_2	1988	440	252	26	17	11	6	0	Yes	9	3	6	0

11. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	11_1	1989	384	375	28	27	18	7	2	Yes	18	4	12	2
11. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	11_2	1989	382	241	27	17	10	7	0	Yes	9	4	5	0
12. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	12_1	1990	472	472	31	31	18	7	6	Yes	23	2	16	5
12. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	12_2	1990	456	354	29	22	15	6	1	Yes	18	3	14	1
13. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	13_1	1991	488	488	32	32	19	11	2	Yes	24	6	16	2
13. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	13_2	1991	480	389	31	26	16	8	2	Yes	15	4	9	2
14. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	14_1	1992	540	515	34	33	21	9	3	Yes	23	7	15	1
14. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	14_2	1993	544	480	37	34	22	10	2	Yes	25	9	14	2
15. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	15_1	1993	596	527	37	35	19	10	6	Yes	24	5	15	4
15. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	15_2	1993	616	532	38	33	24	8	1	Yes	29	8	21	0
16. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	16_1	1994	464	464	27	27	13	10	4	Yes	24	8	13	3
17. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	17_2	1996	512	462	34	30	21	8	1	Yes	19	3	15	1
18. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	18_1	1997	591	540	37	34	13	13	8	Yes	25	10	10	5
19. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	19_2	1998	704	630	36	33	22	5	6	Yes	26	3	17	6

20. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	20_1	1999	625	625	38	38	16	11	11	Yes	33	9	14	10
21. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	21_2	2000	464	392	44	38	23	9	6	Yes	27	5	16	6
22. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	22_1	2001	436	436	40	40	22	10	8	Yes	33	8	20	5
23. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	23_2	2002	476	426	46	41	26	8	7	Yes	35	4	26	5
24. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	24_2	2003	532	502	52	50	33	8	9	Yes	36	5	24	7
25. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	25_2	2004	500	440	48	41	36	8	4	Yes	30	5	23	2
26. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	26_1	2005	456	414	35	33	21	9	2	Yes	29	8	20	1
28. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	28_1	2007	682	644	42	39	30	7	2	Yes	30	5	24	1
29. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	29_2	2008	546	534	36	35	20	10	5	Yes	30	9	19	2
30. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	30_1	2009	522	478	31	28	20	5	2	Yes	22	4	16	2
31. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	31_2	2010	463	419	26	24	16	3	5	Yes	20	3	13	4
32. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	32_3	2011	476	464	28	27	15	7	5	Yes	23	6	13	4
33. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	33_4	2012	603	603	30	30	14	10	6	Yes	22	6	10	6
34. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	34_1	2013	430	430	31	31	17	7	7	Yes	24	2	15	7

35. Kazo Sonuçları Toplantısı	35_2	2014	480	480	34	34	28	3	3	Yes	24	1	19	4
36. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	36_3	2014	717	711	37	36	29	5	2	Yes	25	3	19	3
37. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	37_1	2016	621	611	37	36	29	1	6	Yes	28	1	22	5
38. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	38_2	2017	598	598	36	36	21	1	4	No	27	0	22	5
39. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	39_3	2018	654	654	40	40	30	2	8	Yes	28	2	19	7
40. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	40_1	2019	732	732	43	43	34	3	6	Yes	30	3	23	4
41. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	41_4	2020	609	609	36	36	30	1	5	No	22	2	18	2

Appendix G: Thanks/ Acknowledgements Kazı Sonuçları (T)

Name of the Journal	Year Published	Articles Written by Turkish Scholars	Number of Articles Turkish Teams Thanking Someone	Scholars	If Turkish Number of Articles	Governe ment Officials/ Supponso rs (Museum / High)	If Turkish Number of Articles	Institution (Governm ental/Priv ate Fund)	If Turkish Number of Articles	Başöğret men /Öğretme n/Müdür	If Turkish Number of Articles	Muhtar/ Muhtarlık	If Turkish Number of Articles	Villagers/ Workers (Unspecifi ed as a group)	If Turkish Number of Articles	Villagers (Specified by name)	If Turkish Number of Articles
2. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	1980	25	9		4		3		8		0		0		1		1
3. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	1981	21	7		3		4		6		0		0		0		0
4. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	1982	35	15		7		12		10		0		1		1		0
5. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	1983	29	18		14		11		18		0		0		0		0
6. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	1984	25	18		9		10		15		0		0		0		0
7. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	1985	29	21		21		14		18		0		1		2		0
8. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	1986	16	11		9		8		7		0		0		0		0
8. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	1986	13	13		8		7		6		0		1		3		2
9. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	1987	13	8		6		7		8		0		0		0		0
9. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	1987	16	8		5		3		6		1		0		1		0
10. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	1988	16	13		8		8		11		0		0		1		0

10. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	1988	11	6		4		3		5		1		0		0		0
11. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	1989	18	12		9		3		9		0		0		0		0
11. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	1989	10	5		2		3		3		1		0		0		0
12. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	1990	18	16		11		4		8		0		1		0		0
12. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	1990	15	14		9		8		10		1		1		3		0
13. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	1991	19	16		12		11		10		0		1		2		0
13. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	1991	16	9		7		5		5		0		1		2		0
14. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	1992	21	15		8		9		11		0		0		2		0
14. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	1993	22	14		11		5		10		0		1		1		0
15. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	1993	19	15		11		9		10		0		1		0		1
15. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	1993	24	21		14		12		19		0		1		2		1
16. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	1994	13	13		9		8		9		1		0		0		0
17. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	1996	21	15		10		11		12		0		0		1		2
18. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	1997	13	10		8		6		9		0		1		0		0

19. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	1998	22	17		13		11		10		0		0		1		3
20. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	1999	16	14		6		10		12		0		2		2		1
21. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	2000	23	16		10		10		15		0		0		2		2
22. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	2001	22	20		15		14		13		0		2		0		1
23. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	2002	26	26		18		21		18		0		2		1		1
24. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	2003	33	24		17		9		16		2		1		2		1
25. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	2004	36	23		18		15		17		1		2		2		2
26. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	2005	21	20		16		14		11		0		1		0		2
28. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	2007	30	24		19		17		20		1		0		0		1
29. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	2008	20	19		13		11		14		0		1		2		1
30. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	2009	20	16		14		11		14		1		0		1		0
31. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	2010	16	13		6		10		10		0		2		1		0
32. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	2011	15	13		6		11		12		1		3		0		1
33. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	2012	14	10		8		5		8		0		0		0		0

34. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	2013	17	15		9		10		11		0		1		0		0
35. Kazo Sonuçları Toplantısı	2014	28	19		11		9		14		0		0		0		0
36. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	2014	29	19		9		11		21		1		2		3		0
37. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	2016	29	22		15		11		18		0		0		1		1
38. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	2017	21	22		8		9		19		0		2		3		1
39. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	2018	30	19		12		12		15		0		2		1		0
40. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	2019	34	23		14		12		19		0		1		2		0
41. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	2020	30	18		11		12		15		0		2		2		0

Appendix H: Thanks/ Acknowledgements Kazı Sonuçları (F)

Name of the Journal	Year Published	Articles Written by Foreign Scholars	Number of Articles Foreign Teams Thanking Someone	Scholars	If Foreign Number of Articles	Governe ment Officials/ Supponso rs (Museum / High)	If Foreign Number of Articles	Institution (Governm ental/Priv ate Fund)	If Foreign Number of Articles	Başöğret men /Öğretme n/Müdür	If Foreign Number of Articles	Muhtar/ Muhtarlık	If Foreign Number of Articles	Villagers/ Workers (Unspecifi ed as a group)	If Foreign Number of Articles	Villagers (Specified by name)	If Foreign Number of Articles
2. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	1980	7	0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0
3. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	1981	10	4		2		3		3		0		0		0		0
4. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	1982	7	3		1		3		3		0		0		0		0
5. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	1983	15	3		3		2		3		0		0		0		0
6. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	1984	13	5		4		4		5		0		0		0		0
7. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	1985	11	3		3		2		2		0		0		0		0
8. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	1986	6	1		1		1		1		0		0		0		0
8. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	1986	3	1		0		0		1		0		0		0		0
9. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	1987	6	3		2		2		3		0		0		1		0
9. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	1987	7	3		2		3		2		0		0		0		0
10. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	1988	6	3		2		1		2		0		0		0		0

10. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	1988	6	3		0		2		2		0		0		0		0
11. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	1989	7	4		1		2		4		0		0		0		0
11. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	1989	7	4		0		3		2		0		1		0		0
12. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	1990	7	2		1		1		1		0		0		0		0
12. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	1990	6	3		0		3		3		0		0		0		0
13. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	1991	11	6		4		4		6		0		0		0		0
13. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	1991	8	4		0		1		5		0		0		0		0
14. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	1992	9	7		4		4		3		0		1		0		0
14. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	1993	10	9		3		5		8		0		0		0		0
15. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	1993	10	5		4		4		4		0		0		0		0
15. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	1993	8	8		2		5		6		0		0		2		0
16. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	1994	10	8		2		7		7		0		0		0		0
17. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	1996	8	3		2		2		3		0		0		0		0
18. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	1997	13	10		7		4		6		0		1		0		0

19. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	1998	5	3		0		2		3		0		0		0		0
20. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	1999	11	9		4		8		8		0		2		1		0
21. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	2000	9	5		1		4		5		0		0		1		0
22. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	2001	10	8		1		6		5		0		0		1		0
23. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	2002	8	4		1		4		3		0		0		1		0
24. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	2003	8	5		3		4		4		0		0		0		0
25. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	2004	8	5		3		3		4		0		0		0		0
26. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	2005	9	8		4		6		7		0		1		3		0
28. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	2007	7	5		0		5		5		0		0		0		0
29. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	2008	10	9		6		6		4		0		1		2		0
30. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	2009	5	4		1		4		4		0		0		0		0
31. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	2010	3	3		0		3		3		0		0		0		0
32. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	2011	7	6		2		6		4		0		0		1		0
33. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	2012	10	6		2		4		6		0		1		1		0

34. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	2013	7	2		2		3		2		0		0		1		0
35. Kazo Sonuçları Toplantısı	2014	3	1		0		1		1		0		1		0		0
36. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	2014	5	3		2		1		2		0		0		0		0
37. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	2016	1	1		0		1		1		0		0		0		0
38. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	2017	1	0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0
39. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	2018	2	2		0		0		0		0		0		0		0
40. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	2019	3	3		2		2		2		0		0		0		0
41. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	2020	1	2		1		2		2		0		1		0		0

Appendix I: Thanks/ Acknowledgements Kazı Sonuçları (TF)

Name of the Journal	Year Published	Articles Written by Collobration of TF	Number of Articles TF Teams Thanking Someone	Scholars	If TF Number of Articles	Governe ment Officials/ Supponso rs (Museum / High)	If TF Number of Articles	Institution (Governm ental/Priv ate Fund)	If TF Number of Articles	Başöğret men /Öğretme n/Müdür	If TF Number of Articles	Muhtar/ Muhtarlık	If TF Number of Articles	Villagers/ Workers (Unspecifi ed as a group)	If TF Number of Articles	Villagers (Specified by name)	If TF Number of Articles
2. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	1980	1	0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0
3. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	1981	0	0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0
4. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	1982	1	0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0
5. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	1983	0	0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0
6. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	1984	0	0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0
7. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	1985	2	1		1		0		0		0		0		0		0
8. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	1986	2	2		1		1		2		0		0		0		0
8. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	1986	0	0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0
9. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	1987	1	1		1		1		1		0		0		0		0
9. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	1987	0	0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0
10. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	1988	2	2		1		2		1		0		0		0		0

10. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	1988	0	0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0
11. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	1989	2	2		2		2		2		0		0		0		0
11. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	1989	0	0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0
12. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	1990	6	5		0		4		4		0		0		0		0
12. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	1990	1	1		0		0		1		0		0		1		0
13. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	1991	2	2		2		2		2		0		0		0		0
13. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	1991	2	2		0		0		2		0		0		1		0
14. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	1992	3	1		1		1		1		0		0		0		0
14. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	1993	2	2		1		4		2		0		0		0		0
15. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	1993	6	4		1		3		4		0		0		0		0
15. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	1993	1	0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0
16. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	1994	4	3		0		2		3		0		1		0		0
17. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	1996	1	1		1		1		1		0		0		0		0
18. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	1997	8	5		1		4		2		0		0		0		0

19. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	1998	6	6		4		6		4		0		0		0		0
20. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	1999	11	10		7		3		5		0		1		0		1
21. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	2000	6	6		4		5		4		0		0		0		1
22. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	2001	8	5		4		2		3		0		0		1		0
23. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	2002	7	5		3		3		2		0		0		1		1
24. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	2003	9	7		3		7		6		0		1		1		3
25. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	2004	4	2		0		1		2		0		0		0		0
26. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	2005	2	1		0		0		1		0		0		0		0
28. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	2007	2	1		1		1		1		0		0		0		0
29. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	2008	5	2		2		2		2		0		0		0		0
30. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	2009	2	2		0		2		2		0		0		0		0
31. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	2010	5	4		2		2		4		1		0		0		0
32. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	2011	5	4		4		4		4		1		0		0		0
33. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	2012	6	6		5		3		3		0		0		2		0

34. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	2013	7	7		5		5		5		0		0		0		0
35. Kazo Sonuçları Toplantısı	2014	3	4		1		4		4		0		1		0		0
36. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	2014	2	3		2		3		3		0		0		0		0
37. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	2016	6	5		1		4		3		0		1		2		0
38. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	2017	4	5		1		3		4		0		0		1		0
39. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	2018	8	7		4		7		7		0		0		0		1
40. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	2019	6	4		1		3		4		0		0		1		0
41. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	2020	5	2		0		1		2		0		0		0		0

Appendix J: Thanks/ Acknowledgements Türk Tarih Arkeologya ve Etnografya and Variables (Teams)

Name of the Journal	Issue No	Year Published	Page Count	Page Count (Included in the study)	Total Article Count	Article Included to Study Count	Articles Written by Turkish Scholars	Articles Written by Foreign Scholars	Articles Written by Collobration of TF	Does it have any other language than Turkish?	Number of Articles with Authors Thanking Someone	Number of Articles Foreign Teams Thanking Someone	Number of Articles Turkish Teams Thanking Someone	Number of Articles TF Teams Thanking Someone
Türk Tarih Arkeologya ve Etnografya Dergisi	1	1933	215	147	13	10	6	4	0	Yes	3	0	3	0
Türk Tarih Arkeologya ve Etnografya Dergisi	2	1934	335	264	15	6	4	2	0	yes	3	1	2	0
Türk Tarih Arkeologya ve Etnografya Dergisi	3	1936	276	225	21	14	7	7	0	yes	5	1	4	0
Türk Tarih Arkeologya ve Etnografya Dergisi	4	1940	268	172	20	9	5	4	0	yes	2	1	1	0
Türk Tarih Arkeologya ve Etnografya Dergisi	5	1949	272	153	29	13	9	3	1	Yes	3	1	2	0
Türk Tarih Arkeoloji Dergisi	6_1	1956	72	64	14	10	6	4	0	yes	2	1	1	0
Türk Tarih Arkeoloji Dergisi	6_2	1956	65	55	8	7	2	4	1	yes	2	2	0	0
Türk Tarih Arkeoloji Dergisi	7_1	1957	48	25	12	7	3	4	0	yes	2	0	2	0
Türk Tarih Arkeoloji Dergisi	7_2	1957	48	23	9	5	4	1	0	yes	2	0	2	0
Türk Tarih Arkeoloji Dergisi	8_1	1958	47	21	12	5	3	2	0	yes	1	0	1	0
Türk Tarih Arkeoloji Dergisi	8_2	1958	81	58	17	13	10	3	0	Yes	4	1	3	0
Türk Tarih Arkeoloji Dergisi	9_1	1959	48	25	12	8	2	6	0	yes	2	1	1	0
Türk Tarih Arkeoloji Dergisi	9_2	1959	59	36	11	8	4	4	0	yes	4	3	1	0

Türk Tarih Arkeoloji Dergisi	10_1	1960	72	53	17	11	5	6	0	yes	3	1	2	0
Türk Tarih Arkeoloji Dergisi	10_2	1960	36	36	8	1	1	0	0	no	0	0	0	0
Türk Tarih Arkeoloji Dergisi	11_1	1961	44	31	11	8	3	5	0	yes	4	3	1	0
Türk Tarih Arkeoloji Dergisi	11_2	1961	58	47	15	12	7	4	0	yes	4	2	2	0
Türk Tarih Arkeoloji Dergisi	12_1	1962	52	43	14	12	7	5	0	yes	5	3	2	0
Türk Tarih Arkeoloji Dergisi	12_2	1963	100	86	11	10	7	3	0	yes	3	2	1	0
Türk Tarih Arkeoloji Dergisi	13_1	1964	154	131	13	10	4	6	0	yes	5	2	3	0
Türk Tarih Arkeoloji Dergisi	13_2	1964	150	111	22	20	12	6	2	yes	4	2	2	0
Türk Tarih Arkeoloji Dergisi	14_1/2	1965	248	248	19	19	13	5	1	yes	7	1	6	0
Türk Tarih Arkeoloji Dergisi	15_1	1966	142	101	12	9	6	3	0	yes	2	1	1	0
Türk Tarih Arkeoloji Dergisi	15_2	1966	105	105	8	8	5	3	0	yes	3	2	1	0
Türk Tarih Arkeoloji Dergisi	16_1	1967	144	127	14	12	8	4	0	yes	5	2	3	0
Türk Tarih Arkeoloji Dergisi	16_2	1967	188	122	13	9	2	5	2	yes	6	3	1	2
Türk Tarih Arkeoloji Dergisi	17_1	1968	184	156	14	11	6	4	1	yes	4	2	1	1
Türk Tarih Arkeoloji Dergisi	17_2	1968	235	211	14	12	7	5	0	Yes	6	2	4	0
Türk Tarih Arkeoloji Dergisi	18_1	1969	122	114	9	8	4	4	0	yes	4	2	2	0
Türk Tarih Arkeoloji Dergisi	18_2	1969	198	102	19	12	5	6	2	Yes	8	3	3	2

Türk Tarih Arkeoloji Dergisi	19_1	1970	216	165	17	12	6	6	0	Yes	2	2	0	0
Türk Tarih Arkeoloji Dergisi	19_2	1970	211	191	11	9	8	1	0	Yes	4	0	4	0
Türk Tarih Arkeoloji Dergisi	20_1	1973	219	121	13	7	4	3	0	Yes	3	1	2	0
Türk Tarih Arkeoloji Dergisi	20_2	1973	170	159	11	9	7	2	0	yes	7	2	5	0
Türk Tarih Arkeoloji Dergisi	21_1	1974	181	142	17	14	9	4	1	yes	8	1	7	0
Türk Tarih Arkeoloji Dergisi	21_2	1974	165	128	15	10	6	4	0	yes	5	3	2	0
Türk Tarih Arkeoloji Dergisi	22_1	1975	140	102	12	8	5	3	0	Yes	6	3	3	0
Türk Tarih Arkeoloji Dergisi	22_2	1975	162	114	10	7	6	2	0	Yes	4	2	2	0
Türk Tarih Arkeoloji Dergisi	23_1	1976	109	87	12	10	7	3	0	Yes	6	2	4	0
Türk Tarih Arkeoloji Dergisi	23_2	1976	172	121	14	10	8	2	0	Yes	5	0	5	0
Türk Tarih Arkeoloji Dergisi	24_1	1977	220	169	14	12	8	4	0	Yes	9	3	6	0
Türk Tarih Arkeoloji Dergisi	24_2	1977	205	142	15	10	7	3	0	Yes	7	2	5	0
Türk Tarih Arkeoloji Dergisi	25_1	1980	290	195	15	11	6	5	0	Yes	8	5	3	0
Türk Tarih Arkeoloji Dergisi	25_2	1981	178	111	19	10	6	2	2	Yes	6	2	3	1
Türk Tarih Arkeoloji Dergisi	26_1	1982	124	98	6	5	3	2	0	Yes	3	0	3	0
Türk Tarih Arkeoloji Dergisi	26_2	1983	219	189	7	5	4	1	0	Yes	4	1	3	0
Türk Tarih Arkeoloji Dergisi	27	1988	173	158	10	9	8	1	0	Yes	2	1	1	0

Türk Tarih Arkeoloji Dergisi	28	1989	339	209	16	13	10	3	0	Yes	4	1	3	0
Türk Tarih Arkeoloji Dergisi	29	1991	273	259	13	12	12	0	0	Yes	4	0	4	0
Türk Tarih Arkeoloji Dergisi	30	1992	231	231	14	14	14	0	0	No	9	0	9	0
Türk Tarih Arkeoloji Dergisi	31	1997	465	455	25	24	23	1	0	Yes	9	1	8	0
Türk Tarih Arkeologya ve Etnografya Dergisi	1	2000	118	97	16	11	11	0	0	No	10	0	10	0
Türk Tarih Arkeologya ve Etnografya Dergisi	2	2001	157	144	18	15	14	1	0	Yes	10	0	10	0
Türk Tarih Arkeologya ve Etnografya Dergisi	3	2003	122	99	18	10	9	1	0	No	6	1	5	0
Türk Tarih Arkeologya ve Etnografya Dergisi	4	2004	125	75	13	8	8	0	0	No	3	0	3	0
Türk Tarih Arkeologya ve Etnografya Dergisi	5	2005	126	76	13	9	8	0	0	No	1	0	1	0
Türk Tarih Arkeologya ve Etnografya Dergisi	6	2006	122	112	11	10	10	0	0	No	2	0	2	0
Türk Tarih Arkeologya ve Etnografya Dergisi	7	2007	104	92	8	7	6	0	1	No	4	0	3	1
Türk Tarih Arkeologya ve Etnografya Dergisi	8	2008	120	146	11	9	7	0	2	No	4	0	3	1
Türk Tarih Arkeologya ve Etnografya Dergisi	9	2009	108	98	8	7	7	0	0	No	3	0	3	0
Türk Tarih Arkeologya ve Etnografya Dergisi	10	2010	101	85	7	5	5	0	0	No	1	0	1	0

Türk Tarih Arkeologya ve Etnografya Dergisi	11	2013	94	94	6	6	6	0	0	No	4	0	4	0
Türk Tarih Arkeologya ve Etnografya Dergisi	82	2021	192	106	11	6	6	0	0	No	0	0	0	0
Türk Tarih Arkeologya ve Etnografya Dergisi	83	2022	168	94	7	4	4	0	0	No	3	0	3	0
Türk Tarih Arkeologya ve Etnografya Dergisi	84	2022	192	133	8	6	6	0	0	No	3	0	3	0
Türk Tarih Arkeologya ve Etnografya Dergisi	85	2023	168	105	8	4	3	1	0	Yes	2	1	1	0
Türk Tarih Arkeologya ve Etnografya Dergisi	86	2023	186	61	9	2	1	1	0	Yes	1	0	1	0

Appendix K: Thanks/ Acknowledgements Türk Tarih Arkeologya ve Etnografya and Variables/ Audience (T)

Name of the Journal	Year Published	Articles Written by Turkish Scholars	Number of Articles Turkish Teams Thanking Someone	Scholars	If Turkish Number of Articles	Governem ent Officials (Museum/ High)	If Turkish Number of Articles	Institution (Governm ental/Priv ate Fund)	If Turkish Number of Articles	Başöğretm en /Öğretmen /Müdür	If Turkish Number of Articles	Muhtar	If Turkish Number of Articles	Villagers/ Workers (Unspecifi ed as a group)	If Turkish Number of Articles	Villagers (Specified by Ome)	If Turkish Number of Articles
Türk Tarih Arkeologya ve Etnografya Dergisi	1933	6	3		0		2		1		0		0		0		0
Türk Tarih Arkeologya ve Etnografya Dergisi	1934	4	2		0		1		2		0		0		0		0
Türk Tarih Arkeologya ve Etnografya Dergisi	1936	7	4		0		2		0		1		0		1		0
Türk Tarih Arkeologya ve Etnografya Dergisi	1940	5	1		0		2		0		0		0		0		0
Türk Tarih Arkeologya ve Etnografya Dergisi	1949	9	2		1		1		0		0		0		0		0
Türk Tarih Arkeoloji Dergisi	1956	6	1		0		1		1		0		0		1		0
Türk Tarih Arkeoloji Dergisi	1956	2	0		1		1		0		0		0		1		0
Türk Tarih Arkeoloji Dergisi	1957	3	2		1		0		1		0		0		0		0
Türk Tarih Arkeoloji Dergisi	1957	4	2		1		1		0		0		0		0		0

Türk Tarih Arkeoloji Dergisi	1958	3	1		1		0		1		0		0		0		0
Türk Tarih Arkeoloji Dergisi	1958	10	3		1		3		2		0		0		0		0
Türk Tarih Arkeoloji Dergisi	1959	2	1		0		1		1		0		0		0		0
Türk Tarih Arkeoloji Dergisi	1959	4	1		1		1		0		0		0		0		0
Türk Tarih Arkeoloji Dergisi	1960	5	2		1		1		1		0		0		0		0
Türk Tarih Arkeoloji Dergisi	1960	1	0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0
Türk Tarih Arkeoloji Dergisi	1961	3	1		0		0		1		0		0		0		0
Türk Tarih Arkeoloji Dergisi	1961	7	2		1		2		2		0		0		0		0
Türk Tarih Arkeoloji Dergisi	1962	7	2		2		1		1		1		0		0		0
Türk Tarih Arkeoloji Dergisi	1963	7	1		1		1		0		0		0		0		0
Türk Tarih Arkeoloji Dergisi	1964	4	3		1		1		2		0		1		0		0
Türk Tarih Arkeoloji Dergisi	1964	12	2		0		1		1		0		0		0		0
Türk Tarih Arkeoloji Dergisi	1965	13	6		1		3		5		2		3		0		0
Türk Tarih Arkeoloji Dergisi	1966	6	1		1		1		1		1		0		0		0

Türk Tarih Arkeoloji Dergisi	1966	5	1		0		0		1		1		1		0		0
Türk Tarih Arkeoloji Dergisi	1967	8	3		2		3		3		2		0		0		0
Türk Tarih Arkeoloji Dergisi	1967	2	1		1		1		1		0		1		0		0
Türk Tarih Arkeoloji Dergisi	1968	6	1		0		0		1		0		0		0		0
Türk Tarih Arkeoloji Dergisi	1968	7	4		1		3		2		0		0		0		0
Türk Tarih Arkeoloji Dergisi	1969	4	2		0		2		1		0		0		0		0
Türk Tarih Arkeoloji Dergisi	1969	5	3		0		0		3		0		1		0		0
Türk Tarih Arkeoloji Dergisi	1970	6	0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0
Türk Tarih Arkeoloji Dergisi	1970	8	4		3		3		3		1		1		0		1
Türk Tarih Arkeoloji Dergisi	1973	4	2		0		2		0		0		0		0		0
Türk Tarih Arkeoloji Dergisi	1973	7	5		2		4		3		1		1		0		0
Türk Tarih Arkeoloji Dergisi	1974	9	7		2		5		4		0		0		1		0
Türk Tarih Arkeoloji Dergisi	1974	6	2		1		1		1		1		1		0		1
Türk Tarih Arkeoloji Dergisi	1975	5	3		2		1		1		1		1		0		1
Türk Tarih Arkeoloji Dergisi	1975	6	2		1		2		0		0		1		0		0

Türk Tarih Arkeoloji Dergisi	1976	7	4		2		3		1		0		0		0		0
Türk Tarih Arkeoloji Dergisi	1976	8	5		3		4		2		0		1		0		0
Türk Tarih Arkeoloji Dergisi	1977	8	6		4		3		2		1		0		0		0
Türk Tarih Arkeoloji Dergisi	1977	7	5		4		2		1		0		0		0		0
Türk Tarih Arkeoloji Dergisi	1980	6	3		0		2		2		0		1		1		1
Türk Tarih Arkeoloji Dergisi	1981	6	3		2		2		3		0		1		1		1
Türk Tarih Arkeoloji Dergisi	1982	3	3		2		2		1		0		0		0		1
Türk Tarih Arkeoloji Dergisi	1983	4	3		2		1		1		0		0		0		1
Türk Tarih Arkeoloji Dergisi	1988	8	1		1		1		0		0		0		0		0
Türk Tarih Arkeoloji Dergisi	1989	10	3		3		1		1		0		0		0		0
Türk Tarih Arkeoloji Dergisi	1991	12	4		2		3		1		0		1		1		0
Türk Tarih Arkeoloji Dergisi	1992	14	9		8		2		3		0		0		0		0
Türk Tarih Arkeoloji Dergisi	1997	23	8		6		6		6		0		0		0		0
Türk Tarih Arkeologya ve Etnografya Dergisi	2000	11	10		7		7		2		0		1		0		0
Türk Tarih Arkeologya ve Etnografya Dergisi	2001	14	10		5		7		2		0		0		0		0

Türk Tarih Arkeologya ve Etnografya Dergisi	2003	9	5		4		3		1		0		0		1		0
Türk Tarih Arkeologya ve Etnografya Dergisi	2004	8	3		2		1		0		0		0		0		0
Türk Tarih Arkeologya ve Etnografya Dergisi	2005	8	1		0		1		0		0		0		0		0
Türk Tarih Arkeologya ve Etnografya Dergisi	2006	10	2		2		1		1		0		0		1		0
Türk Tarih Arkeologya ve Etnografya Dergisi	2007	6	3		4		0		0		0		0		0		0
Türk Tarih Arkeologya ve Etnografya Dergisi	2008	7	3		3		2		1		0		0		0		0
Türk Tarih Arkeologya ve Etnografya Dergisi	2009	7	3		2		1		0		0		0		0		0
Türk Tarih Arkeologya ve Etnografya Dergisi	2010	5	1		0		1		1		0		0		0		0
Türk Tarih Arkeologya ve Etnografya Dergisi	2013	6	4		4		2		3		0		1		0		0

Türk Tarih Arkeologya ve Etnografya Dergisi	2021	6	0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0
Türk Tarih Arkeologya ve Etnografya Dergisi	2022	4	3		2		2		2		0		0		0		0
Türk Tarih Arkeologya ve Etnografya Dergisi	2022	6	3		2		2		2		0		0		0		0
Türk Tarih Arkeologya ve Etnografya Dergisi	2023	3	1		0		0		1		0		0		0		0
Türk Tarih Arkeologya ve Etnografya Dergisi	2023	1	1		1		0		0		0		0		1		0

Appendix L: Thanks/ Acknowledgements Türk Tarih Arkeologya ve Etnografya and Variables/ Individuals (T)

Name of the Journal	Year Published	Articles Written by Turkish Scholars	Number of Articles Turkish Teams Thanking Someone	Scholars	How many Individuals? (T)	Governement Officials (Museum/ High)	How many Individuals? (T)	Başöğretmen /Öğretmen/Müdür	How many Individuals? (T)	Villagers (Specified by Ome)	How many Individuals? (T)
Türk Tarih Arkeologya ve Etnografya Dergisi	1933	6	3		0		3		0		0
Türk Tarih Arkeologya ve Etnografya Dergisi	1934	4	2		0		3		0		0
Türk Tarih Arkeologya ve Etnografya Dergisi	1936	7	4		3		1		5		0
Türk Tarih Arkeologya ve Etnografya Dergisi	1940	5	1		0		1		0		0
Türk Tarih Arkeologya ve Etnografya Dergisi	1949	9	2		1		1		0		0
Türk Tarih Arkeoloji Dergisi	1956	6	1		0		4		0		0
Türk Tarih Arkeoloji Dergisi	1956	2	0		1		12		0		0
Türk Tarih Arkeoloji Dergisi	1957	3	2		1		0		0		0
Türk Tarih Arkeoloji Dergisi	1957	4	2		1		1		0		0
Türk Tarih Arkeoloji Dergisi	1958	3	1		1		0		0		0

Türk Tarih Arkeoloji Dergisi	1958	10	3		2		5		0		0
Türk Tarih Arkeoloji Dergisi	1959	2	1		0		1		0		0
Türk Tarih Arkeoloji Dergisi	1959	4	1		2		1		0		0
Türk Tarih Arkeoloji Dergisi	1960	5	2		2		3		1		0
Türk Tarih Arkeoloji Dergisi	1960	1	0		0		0		0		0
Türk Tarih Arkeoloji Dergisi	1961	3	1		0		0		0		0
Türk Tarih Arkeoloji Dergisi	1961	7	2		4		8		1		0
Türk Tarih Arkeoloji Dergisi	1962	7	2		4		6		1		0
Türk Tarih Arkeoloji Dergisi	1963	7	1		1		2		0		0
Türk Tarih Arkeoloji Dergisi	1964	4	3		1		3		0		0
Türk Tarih Arkeoloji Dergisi	1964	12	2		0		1		0		0
Türk Tarih Arkeoloji Dergisi	1965	13	6		1		5		0		0
Türk Tarih Arkeoloji Dergisi	1966	6	1		4		6		1		0
Türk Tarih Arkeoloji Dergisi	1966	5	1		3		0		0		0

Türk Tarih Arkeoloji Dergisi	1967	8	3		3		8		2		0
Türk Tarih Arkeoloji Dergisi	1967	2	1		2		5		0		0
Türk Tarih Arkeoloji Dergisi	1968	6	1		0		0		0		0
Türk Tarih Arkeoloji Dergisi	1968	7	4		6		9		0		0
Türk Tarih Arkeoloji Dergisi	1969	4	2		0		9		0		0
Türk Tarih Arkeoloji Dergisi	1969	5	3		0		0		0		0
Türk Tarih Arkeoloji Dergisi	1970	6	0		0		0		0		0
Türk Tarih Arkeoloji Dergisi	1970	8	4		8		10		0		1
Türk Tarih Arkeoloji Dergisi	1973	4	2		0		2		0		0
Türk Tarih Arkeoloji Dergisi	1973	7	5		8		16		0		0
Türk Tarih Arkeoloji Dergisi	1974	9	7		5		16		0		0
Türk Tarih Arkeoloji Dergisi	1974	6	2		1		3		0		1
Türk Tarih Arkeoloji Dergisi	1975	5	3		3		2		0		0
Türk Tarih Arkeoloji Dergisi	1975	6	2		1		3		0		0
Türk Tarih Arkeoloji Dergisi	1976	7	4		5		4		0		0
Türk Tarih Arkeoloji Dergisi	1976	8	5		9		7		0		0
Türk Tarih Arkeoloji Dergisi	1977	8	6		11		7		0		0
Türk Tarih Arkeoloji Dergisi	1977	7	5		6		2		0		0
Türk Tarih Arkeoloji Dergisi	1980	6	3		0		4		0		1

Türk Tarih Arkeoloji Dergisi	1981	6	3		4		6		0		1
Türk Tarih Arkeoloji Dergisi	1982	3	3		9		9		0		2
Türk Tarih Arkeoloji Dergisi	1983	4	3		3		2		0		1
Türk Tarih Arkeoloji Dergisi	1988	8	1		1		1		0		0
Türk Tarih Arkeoloji Dergisi	1989	10	3		10		3		0		0
Türk Tarih Arkeoloji Dergisi	1991	12	4		6		26		0		0
Türk Tarih Arkeoloji Dergisi	1992	14	9		20		4		0		0
Türk Tarih Arkeoloji Dergisi	1997	23	8		23		13		0		0
Türk Tarih Arkeologya ve Etnografya Dergisi	2000	11	10		12		13		0		0
Türk Tarih Arkeologya ve Etnografya Dergisi	2001	14	10		8		18		0		0
Türk Tarih Arkeologya ve Etnografya Dergisi	2003	9	5		9		6		0		0
Türk Tarih Arkeologya ve Etnografya Dergisi	2004	8	3		4		1		0		0
Türk Tarih Arkeologya ve Etnografya Dergisi	2005	8	1		0		2		0		0
Türk Tarih Arkeologya ve Etnografya Dergisi	2006	10	2		13		8		0		0
Türk Tarih Arkeologya ve Etnografya Dergisi	2007	6	3		14		0		0		0

Türk Tarih Arkeologya ve Etnografya Dergisi	2008	7	3		15		4		0		0
Türk Tarih Arkeologya ve Etnografya Dergisi	2009	7	3		3		1		0		0
Türk Tarih Arkeologya ve Etnografya Dergisi	2010	5	1		0		1		0		0
Türk Tarih Arkeologya ve Etnografya Dergisi	2013	6	4		11		8		0		0
Türk Tarih Arkeologya ve Etnografya Dergisi	2021	6	0		0		0		0		0
Türk Tarih Arkeologya ve Etnografya Dergisi	2022	4	3		15		8		0		0
Türk Tarih Arkeologya ve Etnografya Dergisi	2022	6	3		22		4		0		0
Türk Tarih Arkeologya ve Etnografya Dergisi	2023	3	1		0		0		0		0
Türk Tarih Arkeologya ve Etnografya Dergisi	2023	1	1		0		0		0		0

Appendix M: Thanks/ Acknowledgements Türk Tarih Arkeologya ve Etnografya and Variables/ Audiences (F)

Name of the Journal	Year Published	Articles Written by Foreign Scholars	Number of Articles Foreign Teams Thanking Someone	Scholars	If Foreign Number of Articles	Governem ent Officials (Museum/ High)	If Foreign Number of Articles	Institution (Governm ental/Priv ate Fund)	If Foreign Number of Articles	Başöğretm en /Öğretmen /Müdür	If Foreign Number of Articles	Muhtar	If Foreign Number of Articles	Villagers/ Workers (Unspecifi ed as a group)	If Foreign Number of Articles	Villagers (Specified by name)	If Foreign Number of Articles
Türk Tarih Arkeologya ve Etnografya Dergisi	1933	4	0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0
Türk Tarih Arkeologya ve Etnografya Dergisi	1934	2	1		1		0		0		0		0		0		0
Türk Tarih Arkeologya ve Etnografya Dergisi	1936	7	1		3		1		1		0		0		0		0
Türk Tarih Arkeologya ve Etnografya Dergisi	1940	4	1		1		0		0		0		0		0		0
Türk Tarih Arkeologya ve Etnografya Dergisi	1949	3	1		1		0		0		0		0		0		0
Türk Tarih Arkeoloji Dergisi	1956	4	1		0		1		1		0		0		1		0
Türk Tarih Arkeoloji Dergisi	1956	4	2		1		1		1		0		0		0		0
Türk Tarih Arkeoloji Dergisi	1957	4	0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0
Türk Tarih Arkeoloji Dergisi	1957	1	0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0

Türk Tarih Arkeoloji Dergisi	1958	2	0		0		1		1		0		0		0		0
Türk Tarih Arkeoloji Dergisi	1958	3	1		0		0		1		0		0		0		0
Türk Tarih Arkeoloji Dergisi	1959	6	1		0		3		2		0		0		0		0
Türk Tarih Arkeoloji Dergisi	1959	4	3		0		0		3		0		0		0		0
Türk Tarih Arkeoloji Dergisi	1960	6	1		0		1		1		1		0		0		0
Türk Tarih Arkeoloji Dergisi	1960	0	0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0
Türk Tarih Arkeoloji Dergisi	1961	5	3		0		4		2		0		0		1		1
Türk Tarih Arkeoloji Dergisi	1961	4	2		0		1		2		0		0		0		2
Türk Tarih Arkeoloji Dergisi	1962	5	3		1		2		2		0		0		1		1
Türk Tarih Arkeoloji Dergisi	1963	3	2		0		1		2		0		0		0		0
Türk Tarih Arkeoloji Dergisi	1964	6	2		2		2		2		0		0		0		0
Türk Tarih Arkeoloji Dergisi	1964	6	2		1		1		0		0		0		0		0
Türk Tarih Arkeoloji Dergisi	1965	5	1		0		1		1		0		0		0		0
Türk Tarih Arkeoloji Dergisi	1966	3	1		1		0		1		1		0		0		0

Türk Tarih Arkeoloji Dergisi	1966	3	2		1		1		2		0		0		0		0
Türk Tarih Arkeoloji Dergisi	1967	4	2		0		1		2		0		0		0		0
Türk Tarih Arkeoloji Dergisi	1967	5	3		1		2		1		0		0		0		0
Türk Tarih Arkeoloji Dergisi	1968	4	2		1		1		0		0		0		0		0
Türk Tarih Arkeoloji Dergisi	1968	5	2		2		1		1		0		0		0		0
Türk Tarih Arkeoloji Dergisi	1969	4	2		1		2		1		0		0		0		0
Türk Tarih Arkeoloji Dergisi	1969	6	3		0		2		0		0		0		0		0
Türk Tarih Arkeoloji Dergisi	1970	6	2		1		2		1		0		0		0		0
Türk Tarih Arkeoloji Dergisi	1970	1	0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0
Türk Tarih Arkeoloji Dergisi	1973	3	1		0		1		1		0		0		0		0
Türk Tarih Arkeoloji Dergisi	1973	2	2		1		1		1		0		0		0		0
Türk Tarih Arkeoloji Dergisi	1974	4	1		0		1		1		0		0		0		0
Türk Tarih Arkeoloji Dergisi	1974	4	3		1		1		2		0		0		0		0
Türk Tarih Arkeoloji Dergisi	1975	3	3		2		2		2		0		0		0		0
Türk Tarih Arkeoloji Dergisi	1975	2	2		1		1		1		0		0		0		0

Türk Tarih Arkeoloji Dergisi	1976	3	2		2		2		2		0		0		0		0
Türk Tarih Arkeoloji Dergisi	1976	2	0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0
Türk Tarih Arkeoloji Dergisi	1977	4	3		1		3		3		0		0		0		0
Türk Tarih Arkeoloji Dergisi	1977	3	2		0		1		2		0		0		0		0
Türk Tarih Arkeoloji Dergisi	1980	5	5		4		5		5		0		0		0		1
Türk Tarih Arkeoloji Dergisi	1981	2	2		1		1		1		0		0		0		0
Türk Tarih Arkeoloji Dergisi	1982	2	0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0
Türk Tarih Arkeoloji Dergisi	1983	1	1		1		0		0		0		0		0		0
Türk Tarih Arkeoloji Dergisi	1988	1	1		1		1		1		0		0		0		0
Türk Tarih Arkeoloji Dergisi	1989	3	1		1		1		1		0		0		0		0
Türk Tarih Arkeoloji Dergisi	1991	0	0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0
Türk Tarih Arkeoloji Dergisi	1992	0	0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0
Türk Tarih Arkeoloji Dergisi	1997	1	1		1						0		0		0		0
Türk Tarih Arkeologya ve Etnografya Dergisi	2000	0	0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0
Türk Tarih Arkeologya ve Etnografya Dergisi	2001	1	0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0

Türk Tarih Arkeologya ve Etnografya Dergisi	2003	1	1		1		0		0		0		0		0		0
Türk Tarih Arkeologya ve Etnografya Dergisi	2004	0	0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0
Türk Tarih Arkeologya ve Etnografya Dergisi	2005	0	0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0
Türk Tarih Arkeologya ve Etnografya Dergisi	2006	0	0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0
Türk Tarih Arkeologya ve Etnografya Dergisi	2007	0	0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0
Türk Tarih Arkeologya ve Etnografya Dergisi	2008	0	0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0
Türk Tarih Arkeologya ve Etnografya Dergisi	2009	0	0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0
Türk Tarih Arkeologya ve Etnografya Dergisi	2010	0	0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0
Türk Tarih Arkeologya ve Etnografya Dergisi	2013	0	0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0

Türk Tarih Arkeologya ve Etnografya Dergisi	2021	0	0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0
Türk Tarih Arkeologya ve Etnografya Dergisi	2022	0	0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0
Türk Tarih Arkeologya ve Etnografya Dergisi	2022	0	0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0
Türk Tarih Arkeologya ve Etnografya Dergisi	2023	1	1		0		0		1		0		0		0		0
Türk Tarih Arkeologya ve Etnografya Dergisi	2023	1	0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0

Appendix N: Thanks/ Acknowledgements Türk Tarih Arkeologya ve Etnografya and Variables/ Individuals(F)

Name of the Journal	Year Published	Articles Written by Foreign Scholars	Number of Articles Foreign Teams Thanking Someone	Scholars	How many Individuals? (F)	Governement Officials (Museum/ High)	How many Individuals? (F)	Başöğretmen /Öğretmen/Müdür	How many Individuals? (F)	Villagers (Specified by Ome)	How many Individuals? (F)
Türk Tarih Arkeologya ve Etnografya Dergisi	1933	4	0		0		0		0		0
Türk Tarih Arkeologya ve Etnografya Dergisi	1934	2	1		1		0		0		0
Türk Tarih Arkeologya ve Etnografya Dergisi	1936	7	1		0		5		0		0
Türk Tarih Arkeologya ve Etnografya Dergisi	1940	4	1		1		0		0		0
Türk Tarih Arkeologya ve Etnografya Dergisi	1949	3	1		1		0		0		0
Türk Tarih Arkeoloji Dergisi	1956	4	1		0		1		0		0
Türk Tarih Arkeoloji Dergisi	1956	4	2		3		1		0		0
Türk Tarih Arkeoloji Dergisi	1957	4	0		0		0		0		0
Türk Tarih Arkeoloji Dergisi	1957	1	0		0		0		0		0
Türk Tarih Arkeoloji Dergisi	1958	2	0		0		1		0		0

Türk Tarih Arkeoloji Dergisi	1958	3	1		0		0		0		0
Türk Tarih Arkeoloji Dergisi	1959	6	1		1		5		0		0
Türk Tarih Arkeoloji Dergisi	1959	4	3		0		0		0		0
Türk Tarih Arkeoloji Dergisi	1960	6	1		0		1		0		0
Türk Tarih Arkeoloji Dergisi	1960	0	0		0		0		0		0
Türk Tarih Arkeoloji Dergisi	1961	5	3		0		4		0		5
Türk Tarih Arkeoloji Dergisi	1961	4	2		0		4		0		6
Türk Tarih Arkeoloji Dergisi	1962	5	3		2		5		0		3
Türk Tarih Arkeoloji Dergisi	1963	3	2		0		2		0		0
Türk Tarih Arkeoloji Dergisi	1964	6	2		3		3		0		0
Türk Tarih Arkeoloji Dergisi	1964	6	2		3		2		0		0
Türk Tarih Arkeoloji Dergisi	1965	5	1		0		2		0		0
Türk Tarih Arkeoloji Dergisi	1966	3	1		2		0		0		0
Türk Tarih Arkeoloji Dergisi	1966	3	2		0		1		0		0

Türk Tarih Arkeoloji Dergisi	1967	4	2		0		1		0		0
Türk Tarih Arkeoloji Dergisi	1967	5	3		4		6		0		0
Türk Tarih Arkeoloji Dergisi	1968	4	2		5		1		0		7
Türk Tarih Arkeoloji Dergisi	1968	5	2		8		0		0		0
Türk Tarih Arkeoloji Dergisi	1969	4	2		6		7		0		0
Türk Tarih Arkeoloji Dergisi	1969	6	3		0		5		0		0
Türk Tarih Arkeoloji Dergisi	1970	6	2		6		4		0		0
Türk Tarih Arkeoloji Dergisi	1970	1	0		0		0		0		0
Türk Tarih Arkeoloji Dergisi	1973	3	1		0		1		0		0
Türk Tarih Arkeoloji Dergisi	1973	2	2		2		3		0		0
Türk Tarih Arkeoloji Dergisi	1974	4	1		0		1		0		0
Türk Tarih Arkeoloji Dergisi	1974	4	3		2		5		0		0
Türk Tarih Arkeoloji Dergisi	1975	3	3		4		7		0		0
Türk Tarih Arkeoloji Dergisi	1975	2	2		1		3		0		0
Türk Tarih Arkeoloji Dergisi	1976	3	2		3		6		0		0
Türk Tarih Arkeoloji Dergisi	1976	2	0		0		0		0		0
Türk Tarih Arkeoloji Dergisi	1977	4	3		2		5		0		0
Türk Tarih Arkeoloji Dergisi	1977	3	2		0		4		0		0
Türk Tarih Arkeoloji Dergisi	1980	5	5		17		22		0		1

Türk Tarih Arkeoloji Dergisi	1981	2	2		16		1		0		0
Türk Tarih Arkeoloji Dergisi	1982	2	0		0		0		0		0
Türk Tarih Arkeoloji Dergisi	1983	1	1		40		0		0		0
Türk Tarih Arkeoloji Dergisi	1988	1	1		7		3		0		0
Türk Tarih Arkeoloji Dergisi	1989	3	1		1		2		0		0
Türk Tarih Arkeoloji Dergisi	1991	0	0		0		0		0		0
Türk Tarih Arkeoloji Dergisi	1992	0	0		0		0		0		0
Türk Tarih Arkeoloji Dergisi	1997	1	1		2				0		0
Türk Tarih Arkeologya ve Etnografya Dergisi	2000	0	0		0		0		0		0
Türk Tarih Arkeologya ve Etnografya Dergisi	2001	1	0		0		0		0		0
Türk Tarih Arkeologya ve Etnografya Dergisi	2003	1	1		1		0		0		0
Türk Tarih Arkeologya ve Etnografya Dergisi	2004	0	0		0		0		0		0
Türk Tarih Arkeologya ve Etnografya Dergisi	2005	0	0		0		0		0		0
Türk Tarih Arkeologya ve Etnografya Dergisi	2006	0	0		0		0		0		0
Türk Tarih Arkeologya ve Etnografya Dergisi	2007	0	0		0		0		0		0

Türk Tarih Arkeologya ve Etnografya Dergisi	2008	0	0		0		0		0		0
Türk Tarih Arkeologya ve Etnografya Dergisi	2009	0	0		0		0		0		0
Türk Tarih Arkeologya ve Etnografya Dergisi	2010	0	0		0		0		0		0
Türk Tarih Arkeologya ve Etnografya Dergisi	2013	0	0		0		0		0		0
Türk Tarih Arkeologya ve Etnografya Dergisi	2021	0	0		0		0		0		0
Türk Tarih Arkeologya ve Etnografya Dergisi	2022	0	0		0		0		0		0
Türk Tarih Arkeologya ve Etnografya Dergisi	2022	0	0		0		0		0		0
Türk Tarih Arkeologya ve Etnografya Dergisi	2023	1	1		0		0		0		0
Türk Tarih Arkeologya ve Etnografya Dergisi	2023	1	0		0		0		0		0

Appendix N: Thanks/ Acknowledgements Türk Tarih Arkeologya ve Etnografya and Variables/ Audiences (TF)

Name of the Journal	Year Published	Articles Written by Collobratio n of TF	Number of Articles TF Teams Thanking Someone	Scholars	If TF Number of Articles	Governem ent Officials (Museum/ High)	If TF Number of Articles	Institution (Governm ental/Priv ate Fund)	If TF Number of Articles	Başöğretm en /Öğretmen /Müdür	If TF Number of Articles	Muhtar	If TF Number of Articles	Villagers/ Workers (Unspecifi ed as a group)	If TF Number of Articles	Villagers (Specified by name)	If TF Number of Articles
Türk Tarih Arkeology a ve Etnografy a Dergisi	1933	0	0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0
Türk Tarih Arkeology a ve Etnografy a Dergisi	1934	0	0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0
Türk Tarih Arkeology a ve Etnografy a Dergisi	1936	0	0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0
Türk Tarih Arkeology a ve Etnografy a Dergisi	1940	0	0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0
Türk Tarih Arkeology a ve Etnografy a Dergisi	1949	1	0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0
Türk Tarih Arkeoloji Dergisi	1956	0	0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0
Türk Tarih Arkeoloji Dergisi	1956	1	0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0
Türk Tarih Arkeoloji Dergisi	1957	0	0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0
Türk Tarih Arkeoloji Dergisi	1957	0	0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0

Türk Tarih Arkeoloji Dergisi	1958	0	0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0
Türk Tarih Arkeoloji Dergisi	1958	0	0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0
Türk Tarih Arkeoloji Dergisi	1959	0	0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0
Türk Tarih Arkeoloji Dergisi	1959	0	0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0
Türk Tarih Arkeoloji Dergisi	1960	0	0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0
Türk Tarih Arkeoloji Dergisi	1960	0	0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0
Türk Tarih Arkeoloji Dergisi	1961	0	0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0
Türk Tarih Arkeoloji Dergisi	1961	0	0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0
Türk Tarih Arkeoloji Dergisi	1962	0	0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0
Türk Tarih Arkeoloji Dergisi	1963	0	0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0
Türk Tarih Arkeoloji Dergisi	1964	0	0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0
Türk Tarih Arkeoloji Dergisi	1964	2	0		0		2		0		0		0		0		0
Türk Tarih Arkeoloji Dergisi	1965	1	0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0
Türk Tarih Arkeoloji Dergisi	1966	0	0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0

Türk Tarih Arkeoloji Dergisi	1966	0	0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0
Türk Tarih Arkeoloji Dergisi	1967	0	0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0
Türk Tarih Arkeoloji Dergisi	1967	2	2		1		0		2		0		0		0		0
Türk Tarih Arkeoloji Dergisi	1968	1	1		0		0		0		0		1		1		1
Türk Tarih Arkeoloji Dergisi	1968	0	0		0		2		0		0		0		0		0
Türk Tarih Arkeoloji Dergisi	1969	0	0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0
Türk Tarih Arkeoloji Dergisi	1969	2	2		1		2		2		0		0		0		0
Türk Tarih Arkeoloji Dergisi	1970	0	0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0
Türk Tarih Arkeoloji Dergisi	1970	0	0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0
Türk Tarih Arkeoloji Dergisi	1973	0	0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0
Türk Tarih Arkeoloji Dergisi	1973	0	0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0
Türk Tarih Arkeoloji Dergisi	1974	1	0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0
Türk Tarih Arkeoloji Dergisi	1974	0	0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0
Türk Tarih Arkeoloji Dergisi	1975	0	0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0
Türk Tarih Arkeoloji Dergisi	1975	0	0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0

Türk Tarih Arkeoloji Dergisi	1976	0	0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0
Türk Tarih Arkeoloji Dergisi	1976	0	0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0
Türk Tarih Arkeoloji Dergisi	1977	0	0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0
Türk Tarih Arkeoloji Dergisi	1977	0	0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0
Türk Tarih Arkeoloji Dergisi	1980	0	0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0
Türk Tarih Arkeoloji Dergisi	1981	2	1		0		1		1		0		0		0		0
Türk Tarih Arkeoloji Dergisi	1982	0	0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0
Türk Tarih Arkeoloji Dergisi	1983	0	0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0
Türk Tarih Arkeoloji Dergisi	1988	0	0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0
Türk Tarih Arkeoloji Dergisi	1989	0	0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0
Türk Tarih Arkeoloji Dergisi	1991	0	0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0
Türk Tarih Arkeoloji Dergisi	1992	0	0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0
Türk Tarih Arkeoloji Dergisi	1997	0	0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0
Türk Tarih Arkeology a ve Etnografya Dergisi	2000	0	0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0
Türk Tarih Arkeology a ve Etnografya Dergisi	2001	0	0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0

Türk Tarih Arkeology a ve Etnografya a Dergisi	2003	0	0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0
Türk Tarih Arkeology a ve Etnografya a Dergisi	2004	0	0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0
Türk Tarih Arkeology a ve Etnografya a Dergisi	2005	0	0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0
Türk Tarih Arkeology a ve Etnografya a Dergisi	2006	0	0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0
Türk Tarih Arkeology a ve Etnografya a Dergisi	2007	1	1		1		0		1		0		0		0		0
Türk Tarih Arkeology a ve Etnografya a Dergisi	2008	2	1		1		1		1		0		0		0		0
Türk Tarih Arkeology a ve Etnografya a Dergisi	2009	0	0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0
Türk Tarih Arkeology a ve Etnografya a Dergisi	2010	0	0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0
Türk Tarih Arkeology a ve Etnografya a Dergisi	2013	0	0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0

Türk Tarih Arkeology a ve Etnografya a Dergisi	2021	0	0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0
Türk Tarih Arkeology a ve Etnografya a Dergisi	2022	0	0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0
Türk Tarih Arkeology a ve Etnografya a Dergisi	2022	0	0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0
Türk Tarih Arkeology a ve Etnografya a Dergisi	2023	0	0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0
Türk Tarih Arkeology a ve Etnografya a Dergisi	2023	0	0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0

Appendix O: Thanks/ Acknowledgements Türk Tarih Arkeologya ve Etnografya and Variables/ Individuals (TF)

Name of the Journal	Year Published	Articles Written by Foreign Scholars	Number of Articles Foreign Teams Thanking Someone	Scholars	How many Individuals? (TF)	Governement Officials (Museum/ High)	How many Individuals? (TF)	Başöğretmen /Öğretmen/Müdür	How many Individuals? (TF)	Villagers (Specified by Ome)	How many Individuals? (TF)
Türk Tarih Arkeologya ve Etnografya Dergisi	1933	4	0		0		0		0		0
Türk Tarih Arkeologya ve Etnografya Dergisi	1934	2	1		0		0		0		0
Türk Tarih Arkeologya ve Etnografya Dergisi	1936	7	1		0		0		0		0
Türk Tarih Arkeologya ve Etnografya Dergisi	1940	4	1		0		0		0		0
Türk Tarih Arkeologya ve Etnografya Dergisi	1949	3	1		0		0		0		0
Türk Tarih Arkeoloji Dergisi	1956	4	1		0		0		0		0
Türk Tarih Arkeoloji Dergisi	1956	4	2		0		0		0		0
Türk Tarih Arkeoloji Dergisi	1957	4	0		0		0		0		0
Türk Tarih Arkeoloji Dergisi	1957	1	0		0		0		0		0
Türk Tarih Arkeoloji Dergisi	1958	2	0		0		0		0		0

Türk Tarih Arkeoloji Dergisi	1958	3	1		0		0		0		0
Türk Tarih Arkeoloji Dergisi	1959	6	1		0		0		0		0
Türk Tarih Arkeoloji Dergisi	1959	4	3		0		0		0		0
Türk Tarih Arkeoloji Dergisi	1960	6	1		0		0		0		0
Türk Tarih Arkeoloji Dergisi	1960	0	0		0		0		0		0
Türk Tarih Arkeoloji Dergisi	1961	5	3		0		0		0		5
Türk Tarih Arkeoloji Dergisi	1961	4	2		0		0		0		6
Türk Tarih Arkeoloji Dergisi	1962	5	3		0		0		0		3
Türk Tarih Arkeoloji Dergisi	1963	3	2		0		0		0		0
Türk Tarih Arkeoloji Dergisi	1964	6	2		0		0		0		0
Türk Tarih Arkeoloji Dergisi	1964	6	2		0		2		0		0
Türk Tarih Arkeoloji Dergisi	1965	5	1		0		0		0		0
Türk Tarih Arkeoloji Dergisi	1966	3	1		0		0		0		0
Türk Tarih Arkeoloji Dergisi	1966	3	2		0		0		0		0

Türk Tarih Arkeoloji Dergisi	1967	4	2		0		0		0		0
Türk Tarih Arkeoloji Dergisi	1967	5	3		12		0		0		0
Türk Tarih Arkeoloji Dergisi	1968	4	2		0		0		0		7
Türk Tarih Arkeoloji Dergisi	1968	5	2		0		0		0		0
Türk Tarih Arkeoloji Dergisi	1969	4	2		0		0		0		0
Türk Tarih Arkeoloji Dergisi	1969	6	3		1		2		0		0
Türk Tarih Arkeoloji Dergisi	1970	6	2		0		0		0		0
Türk Tarih Arkeoloji Dergisi	1970	1	0		0		0		0		0
Türk Tarih Arkeoloji Dergisi	1973	3	1		0		0		0		0
Türk Tarih Arkeoloji Dergisi	1973	2	2		0		0		0		0
Türk Tarih Arkeoloji Dergisi	1974	4	1		0		0		0		0
Türk Tarih Arkeoloji Dergisi	1974	4	3		0		0		0		0
Türk Tarih Arkeoloji Dergisi	1975	3	3		0		0		0		0
Türk Tarih Arkeoloji Dergisi	1975	2	2		0		0		0		0
Türk Tarih Arkeoloji Dergisi	1976	3	2		0		0		0		0
Türk Tarih Arkeoloji Dergisi	1976	2	0		0		0		0		0
Türk Tarih Arkeoloji Dergisi	1977	4	3		0		0		0		0
Türk Tarih Arkeoloji Dergisi	1977	3	2		0		0		0		0
Türk Tarih Arkeoloji Dergisi	1980	5	5		0		0		0		0

Türk Tarih Arkeoloji Dergisi	1981	2	2		0		1		0		0
Türk Tarih Arkeoloji Dergisi	1982	2	0		0		0		0		0
Türk Tarih Arkeoloji Dergisi	1983	1	1		0		0		0		0
Türk Tarih Arkeoloji Dergisi	1988	1	1		0		0		0		0
Türk Tarih Arkeoloji Dergisi	1989	3	1		0		0		0		0
Türk Tarih Arkeoloji Dergisi	1991	0	0		0		0		0		0
Türk Tarih Arkeoloji Dergisi	1992	0	0		0		0		0		0
Türk Tarih Arkeoloji Dergisi	1997	1	1		0		0		0		0
Türk Tarih Arkeologya ve Etnografya Dergisi	2000	0	0		0		0		0		0
Türk Tarih Arkeologya ve Etnografya Dergisi	2001	1	0		0		0		0		0
Türk Tarih Arkeologya ve Etnografya Dergisi	2003	1	1		0		0		0		0
Türk Tarih Arkeologya ve Etnografya Dergisi	2004	0	0		0		0		0		0
Türk Tarih Arkeologya ve Etnografya Dergisi	2005	0	0		0		0		0		0
Türk Tarih Arkeologya ve Etnografya Dergisi	2006	0	0		0		0		0		0
Türk Tarih Arkeologya ve Etnografya Dergisi	2007	0	0		3		0		0		0

Türk Tarih Arkeologya ve Etnografya Dergisi	2008	0	0		6		1		0		0
Türk Tarih Arkeologya ve Etnografya Dergisi	2009	0	0		0		0		0		0
Türk Tarih Arkeologya ve Etnografya Dergisi	2010	0	0		0		0		0		0
Türk Tarih Arkeologya ve Etnografya Dergisi	2013	0	0		0		0		0		0
Türk Tarih Arkeologya ve Etnografya Dergisi	2021	0	0		0		0		0		0
Türk Tarih Arkeologya ve Etnografya Dergisi	2022	0	0		0		0		0		0
Türk Tarih Arkeologya ve Etnografya Dergisi	2022	0	0		0		0		0		0
Türk Tarih Arkeologya ve Etnografya Dergisi	2023	1	1		0		0		0		0
Türk Tarih Arkeologya ve Etnografya Dergisi	2023	1	0		0		0		0		0

Appendix P: Team Members (All)

Name of the Journal	Issue No	Article Included to Study Count	Articles Written by Turkish Scholars	Articles Written by Foreign Scholars	Articles Written by Collobration of TF	Team Members Mentioned	Foreing or Turkish Team? If both State	If Foreign Number of Articles	If Turkish Number of Articles	If TF Number of Articles
2. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	2	34	25	7	1	15	T+F	2	13	0
3. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	3	31	21	10	0	12	T	2	10	0
4. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	4	43	35	7	1	21	T+F+TF	3	17	1
5. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	5	44	29	15	0	24	T+TF	8	16	0
6. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	6	38	25	13	0	34	T+F	7	27	0
7. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	7	42	29	11	2	36	T+F+TF	8	27	1
8. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	8_1	24	16	6	2	17	T+F+TF	2	13	2
8. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	8_2	19	13	3	0	16	T	1	15	0
9. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	9_1	20	13	6	1	16	T+F+TF	3	12	1
9. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	9_2	23	16	7	0	17	T+F	3	14	0
10. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	10_1	24	16	6	2	20	T+F+TF	4	15	1
10. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	10_2	17	11	6	0	11	T+F	2	9	0
11. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	11_1	27	18	7	2	21	T+F+TF	3	16	2

11. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	11_2	17	10	7	0	10	T+F	5	5	0
12. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	12_1	31	18	7	6	24	T+F+TF	2	19	3
12. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	12_2	22	15	6	1	14	T+F+TF	3	10	1
13. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	13_1	32	19	11	2	25	T+F+TF	6	16	3
13. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	13_2	26	16	8	2	19	T+F+TF	3	14	2
14. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	14_1	33	21	9	3	26	T+F+TF	4	20	2
14. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	14_2	34	22	10	2	25	T+F+TF	7	17	1
15. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	15_1	35	19	10	6	31	T+F+TF	7	20	4
15. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	15_2	33	24	8	1	31	T+F+TF	6	24	1
16. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	16_1	27	13	10	4	28	T+F+TF	9	14	5
17. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	17_2	30	21	8	1	23	T+F+TF	5	17	1
18. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	18_1	34	13	13	8	27	T+TF	8	13	6
19. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	19_2	33	23	5	5	24	T+F+TF	4	15	5
20. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	20_1	38	16	11	11	27	T+F+TF	5	16	6

21. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	21_2	38	23	9	6	30	T+F+TF	7	19	4
22. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	22_1	40	22	10	8	30	T+F+TF	4	20	6
23. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	23_2	41	26	8	7	28	T+F+TF	3	22	3
24. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	24_2	50	32	8	10	42	T+F+TF	5	27	10
25. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	25_2	41	36	8	4	36	T+F+TF	5	28	3
26. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	26_1	33	21	9	2	31	T+F+TF	6	23	2
28. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	28_1	39	30	7	2	36	T+F+TF	6	28	2
29. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	29_2	35	20	10	5	25	T+F+TF	5	16	4
30. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	30_1	28	20	5	2	23	T+F+TF	4	18	1
31. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	31_2	24	16	3	5	22	T+F+TF	2	15	5
32. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	32_3	27	15	7	5	24	T+F+TF	5	16	3
33. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	33_4	30	14	10	6	19	T+F+TF	4	12	3
34. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	34_1	31	17	7	7	20	T+F+TF	2	15	3
35. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	35_2	34	28	3	3	26	T+TF	0	24	2

36. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	36_3	36	29	5	2	29	T+TF	0	25	4
37. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	37_1	36	29	1	6	29	T+TF	0	26	3
38. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	38_2	36	21	1	4	26	T+TF	0	22	4
39. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	39_3	40	30	2	8	28	T+F+TF	2	23	3
40. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	40_1	43	34	3	6	26	T+F+TF	1	21	4
41. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	41_4	36	30	1	5	22	T+F+TF	1	19	2

Appendix Q: Team Members (VWLC)

Name of the Journal	Issue No	Villagers/Workers Included	Yes	Name Given (Amount/No/NA)	Number of the Workers/Villagers Given (Amount/No/NA)	Name of the Village Given (Amount/No/NA)	No	Uncertain	Foreing or Turkish Team? If both State	If Foreign Number of Articles	If Turkish Number of Articles	If TF Number of Articles
2. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	2		1	No	1	No	13	1	T	0	1	0
3. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	3		0	NA	NA	NA	12	0	0	0	0	0
4. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	4		3	No	3	No	16	1	T	0	1	0
5. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	5		2	No	2	No	18	4	T+F	1	3	0
6. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	6		1	No	1	No	31	1	F	1	0	0
7. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	7		5	No	5	No	30	1	T+F+TF	2	2	1
8. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	8_1		1	No	1	No	16	0	T	0	1	0
8. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	8_2		2	1	1	No	13	1	T	0	2	0
9. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	9_1		2	1	1	No	14	0	F	2	0	0
9. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	9_2		1	No	1	No	16	0	T	0	1	0
10. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	10_1		1	No	1	No	16	1	T	0	1	0
10. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	10_2		2	No	2	No	10	0	F	2	0	0

11. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	11_1		1	No	1	No	20	0	F	1	0	0
11. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	11_2		2	No	2	No	8	0	T+F	1	1	0
12. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	12_1		2	No	2	No	22	0	T+TF	0	1	1
12. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	12_2		5	No	2	3	8	1	T+F+TF	1	2	1
13. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	13_1		1	No	1	1	23	1	T	0	1	0
13. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	13_2		4	No	3	1	15	0	T+TF	0	1	2
14. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	14_1		0	NA	NA	NA	26	0	0	0	0	0
14. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	14_2		4	No	4	1	20	1	F+TF	3	0	1
15. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	15_1		1	No	1	No	29	1	F	1	0	0
15. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	15_2		3	No	3	No	28	0	T+F	2	1	0
16. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	16_1		0	NA	NA	NA	26	2	0	0	0	0
17. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	17_2		1	No	1	1	22	0	F	1	0	0
18. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	18_1		2	1	1	No	25	0	F	1	0	0
19. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	19_2		2	No	1	1	22	0	TF	0	0	2

20. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	20_1		2	No	1	1	25	0	F	1	0	0
21. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	21_2		3	No	2	1	28	0	T+TF	0	2	1
22. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	22_1		1	1	No	No	29	0	T	0	1	0
23. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	23_2		3	2	1	No	26	0	T+F	2	1	0
24. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	24_2		6	1	3	4	36	0	T+F+TF	2	2	2
25. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	25_2		4	2	2	No	32	0	T+F	1	3	0
26. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	26_1		6	3	3	No	25	0	T+F+TF	3	2	1
28. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	28_1		4	2	2	No	32	0	T+F	1	1	0
29. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	29_2		2	No	2	No	23	0	T+TF	0	1	1
30. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	30_1		3	1	2	No	20	0	T+F+TF	1	1	1
31. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	31_2		3	No	3	No	18	1	T+TF	0	1	1
32. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	32_3		4	No	4	No	20	0	T+F	1	3	0
33. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	33_4		5	No	5	No	14	0	T+F+TF	1	2	1
34. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	34_1		1	No	1	No	19	0	T	0	1	0

35. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	35_2		3	No	3	No	23	0	T	0	3	0
36. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	36_3		5	No	5	No	23	1	T+TF	0	3	2
37. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	37_1		3	No	2	1	26	0	T	0	3	0
38. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	38_2		6	No	6	No	20	0	T	0	5	0
39. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	39_3		4	No	4	No	24	0	T+TF	0	3	1
40. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	40_1		3	1	2	0	23	0	T	1	2	0
41. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	41_4		6	1	4	2	16	0	T+F+TF	1	4	1

Appendix R: Public/ Community Archaeological Projects

Name of the Journal	Issue No	Year Published	Page Count	Page Count (Included in the study)	Total Article Count	Article Included to Study Count	Number of Articles with Social Archeological Projects	Number of Articles Foreign Teams	Number of Articles Turkish Teams	Number of Articles TF Teams
Türk Tarih Arkeologya ve Etnografya Dergisi	1	1933	215	147	13	10	0	0	0	0
Türk Tarih Arkeologya ve Etnografya Dergisi	2	1934	335	264	15	6	0	0	0	0
Türk Tarih Arkeologya ve Etnografya Dergisi	3	1936	276	225	21	14	0	0	0	0
Türk Tarih Arkeologya ve Etnografya Dergisi	4	1940	268	172	20	9	0	0	0	0
Türk Tarih Arkeologya ve Etnografya Dergisi	5	1949	272	153	29	13	0	0	0	0
Türk Tarih Arkeoloji Dergisi	6_1	1956	72	64	14	10	0	0	0	0
Türk Tarih Arkeoloji Dergisi	6_2	1956	65	55	8	7	0	0	0	0
Türk Tarih Arkeoloji Dergisi	7_1	1957	48	25	12	7	0	0	0	0
Türk Tarih Arkeoloji Dergisi	7_2	1957	48	23	9	5	0	0	0	0
Türk Tarih Arkeoloji Dergisi	8_1	1958	47	21	12	5	0	0	0	0
Türk Tarih Arkeoloji Dergisi	8_2	1958	81	58	17	13	0	0	0	0
Türk Tarih Arkeoloji Dergisi	9_1	1959	48	25	12	8	0	0	0	0
Türk Tarih Arkeoloji Dergisi	9_2	1959	59	36	11	8	0	0	0	0
Türk Tarih Arkeoloji Dergisi	10_1	1960	72	53	17	11	0	0	0	0
Türk Tarih Arkeoloji Dergisi	10_2	1960	36	36	8	1	0	0	0	0
Türk Tarih Arkeoloji Dergisi	11_1	1961	44	31	11	8	0	0	0	0
Türk Tarih Arkeoloji Dergisi	11_2	1961	58	47	15	12	0	0	0	0
Türk Tarih Arkeoloji Dergisi	12_2	1962	52	43	14	12	0	0	0	0
Türk Tarih Arkeoloji Dergisi	12_2	1963	100	86	11	10	0	0	0	0
Türk Tarih Arkeoloji Dergisi	13_1	1964	154	131	13	10	0	0	0	0

Türk Tarih Arkeoloji Dergisi	13_2	1964	150	111	22	20	0	0	0	0
Türk Tarih Arkeoloji Dergisi	14_1/2	1965	248	248	19	19	0	0	0	0
Türk Tarih Arkeoloji Dergisi	15_1	1966	142	101	12	9	0	0	0	0
Türk Tarih Arkeoloji Dergisi	15_2	1966	105	105	8	8	0	0	0	0
Türk Tarih Arkeoloji Dergisi	16_1	1967	144	127	14	12	0	0	0	0
Türk Tarih Arkeoloji Dergisi	16_2	1967	188	122	13	9	0	0	0	0
Türk Tarih Arkeoloji Dergisi	17_1	1968	184	156	14	11	0	0	0	0
Türk Tarih Arkeoloji Dergisi	17_2	1968	235	211	14	12	0	0	0	0
Türk Tarih Arkeoloji Dergisi	18_1	1969	122	114	9	8	0	0	0	0
Türk Tarih Arkeoloji Dergisi	18_2	1969	198	102	19	12	0	0	0	0
Türk Tarih Arkeoloji Dergisi	19_1	1970	216	165	17	12	0	0	0	0
Türk Tarih Arkeoloji Dergisi	19_2	1970	211	191	11	9	0	0	0	0
Türk Tarih Arkeoloji Dergisi	20_1	1973	219	121	13	7	0	0	0	0
Türk Tarih Arkeoloji Dergisi	20_2	1973	170	159	11	9	0	0	0	0
Türk Tarih Arkeoloji Dergisi	21_1	1974	181	142	17	14	0	0	0	0
Türk Tarih Arkeoloji Dergisi	21_2	1974	165	128	15	10	0	0	0	0
Türk Tarih Arkeoloji Dergisi	22_1	1975	140	102	12	8	0	0	0	0
Türk Tarih Arkeoloji Dergisi	22_2	1975	162	114	10	7	0	0	0	0
Türk Tarih Arkeoloji Dergisi	23_1	1976	109	87	12	10	0	0	0	0
Türk Tarih Arkeoloji Dergisi	23_2	1976	172	121	14	10	0	0	0	0
Türk Tarih Arkeoloji Dergisi	24_1	1977	220	169	14	12	0	0	0	0
Türk Tarih Arkeoloji Dergisi	24_2	1977	205	142	15	10	0	0	0	0
Türk Tarih Arkeoloji Dergisi	25_1	1980	290	195	15	11	0	0	0	0
Türk Tarih Arkeoloji Dergisi	25_2	1981	178	111	19	10	0	0	0	0
Türk Tarih Arkeoloji Dergisi	26_1	1982	124	98	6	5	0	0	0	0
Türk Tarih Arkeoloji Dergisi	26_2	1983	219	189	7	5	0	0	0	0

Türk Tarih Arkeoloji Dergisi	27	1988	173	158	10	9	0	0	0	0
Türk Tarih Arkeoloji Dergisi	28	1989	339	209	16	13	0	0	0	0
Türk Tarih Arkeoloji Dergisi	29	1991	273	259	13	12	0	0	0	0
Türk Tarih Arkeoloji Dergisi	30	1992	231	231	14	14	0	0	0	0
Türk Tarih Arkeoloji Dergisi	31	1997	465	455	25	24	0	0	0	0
Türk Tarih Arkeologya ve Etnografya Dergisi	1	2000	118	97	16	11	0	0	0	0
Türk Tarih Arkeologya ve Etnografya Dergisi	2	2001	157	144	18	15	0	0	0	0
Türk Tarih Arkeologya ve Etnografya Dergisi	3	2003	122	99	18	10	2	1	1	0
Türk Tarih Arkeologya ve Etnografya Dergisi	4	2004	125	75	13	8	0	0	0	0
Türk Tarih Arkeologya ve Etnografya Dergisi	5	2005	126	76	13	9	0	0	0	0
Türk Tarih Arkeologya ve Etnografya Dergisi	6	2006	122	112	11	10	0	0	0	0
Türk Tarih Arkeologya ve Etnografya Dergisi	7	2007	104	92	8	7	0	0	0	0

Türk Tarih Arkeologya ve Etnografya Dergisi	8	2008	120	146	11	9	0	0	0	0
Türk Tarih Arkeologya ve Etnografya Dergisi	9	2009	108	98	8	7	0	0	0	0
Türk Tarih Arkeologya ve Etnografya Dergisi	10	2010	101	85	7	5	0	0	0	0
Türk Tarih Arkeologya ve Etnografya Dergisi	11	2013	94	94	6	6	0	0	0	0
Türk Tarih Arkeologya ve Etnografya Dergisi	82	2021	192	106	11	6	0	0	0	0
Türk Tarih Arkeologya ve Etnografya Dergisi	83	2022	168	94	7	4	0	0	0	0
Türk Tarih Arkeologya ve Etnografya Dergisi	84	2022	192	133	8	6	0	0	0	0
Türk Tarih Arkeologya ve Etnografya Dergisi	85	2023	168	105	8	4	1	1	0	0
Türk Tarih Arkeologya ve Etnografya Dergisi	86	2023	186	61	9	2	0	0	0	0

2. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	2	1980	180	158	41	34	0	0	0	0
3. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	3	1981	127	124	32	31	0	0	0	0
4. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	4	1982	422	388	46	43	0	0	0	0
5. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	5	1983	558	499	56	44	0	0	0	0
6. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	6	1984	498	453	44	38	0	0	0	0
7. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	7	1985	672	546	51	42	0	0	0	0
8. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	8_1	1986	404	382	26	24	0	0	0	0
8. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	8_2	1986	352	296	25	19	0	0	0	0
9. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	9_1	1987	392	392	20	20	0	0	0	0
9. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	9_2	1987	384	308	29	23	0	0	0	0
10. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	10_1	1988	432	424	25	24	0	0	0	0
10. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	10_2	1988	440	252	26	17	0	0	0	0
11. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	11_1	1989	384	375	28	27	0	0	0	0
11. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	11_2	1989	382	241	27	17	0	0	0	0

12. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	12_1	1990	472	472	31	31	0	0	0	0
12. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	12_2	1990	456	354	29	22	0	0	0	0
13. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	13_1	1991	488	488	32	32	1	0	0	1
13. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	13_2	1991	480	389	31	26	0	0	0	0
14. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	14_1	1992	540	515	34	33	0	0	0	0
14. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	14_2	1992	544	480	37	34	0	0	0	0
15. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	15_1	1993	596	527	37	35	1	1	0	0
15. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	15_2	1993	616	532	38	33	0	0	0	0
16. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	16_1	1994	464	464	27	27	0	0	0	0
17. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	17_2	1996	512	462	34	30	0	0	0	0
18. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	18_1	1997	591	540	37	34	1	1	0	0
19. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	19_2	1998	704	630	36	33	0	0	0	0
20. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	20_1	1999	625	625	38	38	1	0	0	1
21. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	21_2	2000	464	392	44	38	4	0	3	1

22. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	22_1	2001	436	436	40	40	1	0	0	1
23. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	23_2	2002	476	426	46	41	0	0	0	0
24. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	24_1	2003	532	502	52	50	1	0	0	1
25. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	25_2	2004	500	440	48	48	0	0	0	0
26. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	26_1	2005	456	414	35	33	1	1	0	0
28. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	28_1	2007	682	644	42	39	3	0	3	0
29. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	29_2	2008	546	534	36	35	5	2	1	2
30. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	30_1	2009	522	478	31	28	0	0	0	0
31. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	31_2	2010	463	419	26	24	2	0	1	1
32. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	32_3	2011	476	464	28	27	0	0	0	0
33. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	33_4	2012	603	603	30	30	1	0	0	1
34. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	34_1	2013	430	430	31	31	2	0	1	1
35. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	35_2	2014	480	480	34	34	4	0	4	0
36. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	36_3	2014	717	711	37	36	2	0	2	0

37. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	37_1	2016	621	611	37	36	4	1	3	0
38. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	38_2	2017	598	598	36	36	0	0	0	0
39. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	39_3	2018	654	654	40	40	3	0	3	0
40. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	40_1	2019	732	732	43	43	5	1	3	1
41. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı	41_4	2020	609	609	36	36	1	0	1	0