

Pamphylian name of Side meant pomegranate, the ubiquitous ruby red-seeded fruit symbolizing fertility.

By 700 B.C. the Greek "Peoples of the Sea" were colonizing this shore to establish in time a prosperous pirates' ^{Cove} ~~cove~~. In the Early times, under the Lydians and then under the Persians, Side hasn't played an important part in history. They had their own language which they used till Alexander the Great conquered this district. After that they accepted Greek as official language. During the Hellenistic Period (3rd and 2nd centuries B.C.) Side had a brilliant time.

Ultimately taken over by the Roman Legions of the 300 year - long Pax Romana, the city became a powerful trading center with - the largest slave market on the eastern ^{ern} Mediterranean. Profits from slave sales and the commercial fleets paid for the 15,000 - seat - large theatre, the lux^xuriant. Roman baths, and the one or two tiered aqueducts looping some 20 miles from the source of Manavgat stream. They constructed the tall, Athena and Apollo temples on the southern ^{ern} tip of the skate-shaped peninsula, where seafarers were sent off with prayers and joyously welcomed safely home.

With the decline of the Roman Empire in the 4th A.D. Sidetans had to protect themselves against the Barbarians, building new walls across the narrowest part of the peninsula, and they reduced the city to half of the former size. The gate to the city was formed by filling the enormous Roman Arch by marbled ^{le} columns and building blocks. *by*

Under the Byzantine Period, during the 5th and 6th centuries, Side lived her brilliant period again and the city was enlarged even beyond the ~~old~~ ^{fortification} walls. Eventually the Greco - Roman population melded into the Byzantine Empire, best known for its large Christian basilicas and churches. The fact that Side boasted a Christian bishopric showed that it was a large and significant metropolis. To this day floor mosaics from religious buildings are found after heavy rains. Just as Roman and Byzantine mille ^ufeuille glass bottles, clay vases, and ~~peas~~ coins are still churned up by a heavily rolling sea.

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Side's enormous Roman arch and Byzantine inner city ^{gate} are stuffed with marble columns and building blocks indicate that its people tried to prevent attacking Moslem Arab Saracens from conquering their city for Allah. Either their burning or fire from earthquakes caused Side's abandonment until the Ottoman Turkish Empire resettled it in late 1890s.

① "In June 1947, it was a big adventure just to arrive in Side," Jale Hanım reminisced in English. "Our car broke down ^{and} the jolting dirt road and there was no one to help repair it. Carrying our supplies, tents, and instruments, we arrived in the dark, they put up ^{their} tent on the beach overlooking the southern Big Harbor. When the sticks came out of the sand, the tent collapsed on me. I was laughing so hard, I couldn't get out and it was hard to get out."

"The following day," she continued, "we saw the town -- so small and poor. It had no teahouse, no shop for any kind of food, even bread. There was only one little mosque without an minaret for the imam to call out the prayer five times a day. For years we had the big problem of brackish water. The water we pulled from the Roman-dug wells always developed worms. We had to make a wire or cloth screen to keep out worms."

But little Jale, whose Persian name means the romantic morning dew, was courageous and strong-willed. She had stayed in Berlin to study during the World War II Allied bombing attacks, and returned home to Istanbul in April 1943 on a train without food, heat, and under constant bombing threats. As she said, "It wasn't easy." Jale explained further that it had not been easy to leave her husband, Mustafa, and one-year-old son, Hüseyin, in Istanbul on this first digging campaign in Side.

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She reported, "The men argued secretly for hours in their high-pitched Cretan Greek language. Finally they announced in Turkish that they would keep on working for me. It was my first success and I felt so good. I had won their confidence," she related with a pleased smile.

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① The next summer dig season of 1948 she found a smaller-than-life standing statue of a bearded Hercules, Greek hero of heroes for his labors, opposite the theatre, one mile north of the two temples. She correctly identified it as made by fourth century B.C. Greek sculptor Lysippus.

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The huge Official Agora was the source of many statues -- copies of the Greek gods, Roman emperors, and athletes. Jale identified a discus thrower with his arms upraised as the Roman copy of the famous Greek statue -- the so-called Myron's -- as the inspiration of the earliest Greek work found in Side. Later she also found here the larger-than-life statue of Hermes, the gods' messenger, whose petulant baby face had a broken nose and was framed by long tousled curls.

In the mid-1950s was found ^{near the theatre} fragments of the very good work of Hellenistic origin, The Three Graces. Restored, this threesome seems one of Side's most lovely ~~pieces~~ and definitely its most popular judging by postcard sales in the museum. Appropriately while digging up Side's biggest Roman bath, Jale found "a wonderful river god in white marble -- larger than life and reclining contentedly on his left arm, with his full stomach symbolizing prosperity." Jale called it the Melas, the nearby river in ancient times that today is known as the Manavgat.

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~~Boradan devam~~

It was in this same period that she made one of her most important discoveries and identifications -- that of a Hermes head and arm fragment remade into a head for an Apollo statue. It seems that the people of that ^{period} ~~ancient Side~~ were poor or did not want to spend more money; ~~so they~~ adapted this Hermes head by adding a top of the head above the original's headband around hyacinth curls. She proved the idealized beautiful face was the definite copy of the famed Ludovisi Hermes statue, made by the Greek master sculptor Phidias in the fifth century B.C.

When her coffee-table-sized book, "Roman Sculpture of Side," was published in Turkish, German and English in 1975 by the Turkish Historical Society, Jale's identification made a big name for her as an archeologist and greatly enhanced her reputation. She had solved a problem of heated discussion for 200 years. In this best known of her six published books, Jale underlined that Roman copies of marble and bronze Greek originals are the best.

"In August 1947 it was a big adventure to arrive in Side." As Jale Hanım ^{In English, "our"} reminisced ^{we} their car broke down on the jolting dirty road and took quite a while to be repaired so that ^{we} they arrived the ^{village} ~~city~~. In the dark, put up ^{our} their tent on the beach overlooking the southern Big harbour. When the sticks came out of the sand, the tent collapsed on ^{me} her and it was hard for ^{me} her to get out of the collapsed tent. After settling the tents on a more sturdy face behind the small harbour started working on the three temples as her instructions from Prof. Arif Mansel.

"The following day" she continued "We saw the town, so small and poor. It had ^{no} no teahouse, no shop for any kind of food, even bread. There was only one little mosque without ^a a minaret for the imam to call out the prayer five times a day. For years we had the big problem of brackish water. The water we pulled from the Roman ^{dig} dug wells always developed worms. We had to make a ~~wire~~ ^{me} or cloth screen to keep ^{out} worms."

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It is no exaggeration that Jale's historic and artistic finds in this spectacular natural setting launched tourism in Side and Perge. Lured by the inexpensive and picturesque village of Side, artists and writers -- both foreign and native -- soon settled there. In 1964 WASHINGTON POST editor Alfred Friendly and his charming, vivacious wife, Jean, of Washington, D.C., fell in love with Side and soon converted a large seafront house into their summer home, just three doors south of Jale. She toured and taught the Friendlys and their numerous guests from all continents about the handsome ruins.)

By 1966 the Friendlys had established the International Friends of Side Association, an enterprise to subsidize the clean-up of Side and its finds. As Jean Friendly said, "Our basic interest was to protect the site and exhibit it the best way possible. Originally we cleaned up Side so that the people and tourists could see the marvelous things there. To date, we've spent about a half million/ dollars.

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In the next ^{of 1948} season (dig) a bearded statue was found on the collonated street near the theatre, which she identified as a copy of the Hercules created by Lysippos, a famous sculptor of the fourth century B.C.

In the following years the agora of the city, the city gates, collonated street, ^{Roman} the baths, official agora, west and east mausoleum, fountains, Vespasian monument and Bishop's palace were excavated. During these digging many statues were found in the Emperors Hall of the official agora, mostly the copies of the Greek Gods, Roman Emperors and athletes and the most important statues were the Discus Thrower of Pythagoras, it is the only complete copy to be found till now, Hermes, Nemesis, Hygeia and Nike.

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(aria host sat.)

(2) During the excavation in 1959, in the three-pooled fountain, many interesting statues were found. X She made one of her most important discoveries and identifications.

She discovered that among many fragments ahead, two arms and one leg were fragments of Hermes Ludovizi. When she studied the head she noticed that the hat with the upper part of it was cut off and was replaced with a top with hair. Doing so the Hermes statue was turned into Apollo, Jale was very pleased to have discovered that the original of Hermes Ludovizi was a masterpiece of Greek sculptor Phidias (fifth century B.C.) and being able to give an end to the discussions being made on this famous statue,

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By the 1988 season she completed the placement of one original marble Corinthian capital and four capital copies, as well as the architrave connecting pieces across two columns. Her goal for 1989 is to put up the architrave blocks across the remaining three columns, then begin to place the white marble Medusa frieze across the five columns. She estimates she will get the triangular-shaped pediment on top about 1990.

Jale stated very purposefully, "I will try now as soon as possible to finish this restoration." For her future work plans include study in Rome for her book on "Roman Sculpture in Perga," the ~~Biblical~~ city about 30 miles west of Side. She also wants to chronicle her excavation and finds in other Pamphylian sites of Seleukeia, and Kremna. in Pisidia.

in Pamphylia

Admittedly, though Side has been and remains Jale's first love. She stated so simply and modestly, "I am glad I could make these finds at Side. I am glad I have had the satisfaction of publishing the large, beautiful book on Side's artistic treasures."

which gave me the chance ^{The End} to work as an educator, field archaeologist, museologist and restorer

Anne Turner Bruno

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New York Telefon -- 212/688 - 6792

New York Telefax Tourism Ministry Office #

(212) 599-7568

Anne Turner Bruno
301 East 49th Street
New York, NY 10017
212/688 - 6792

Special to IMAGE

ARCHEOLOGIST JALE INAN: ~~QUEEN OF SIDE~~ *Grand Lady of the Turkish Archeology*

When Archeologist Jale Inan celebrated her 75th birthday on February 1st at her Istanbul Bebek home, admiring colleagues, students and friends from a dozen nations honored her as "~~Queen of Side~~." (See also) Telegrams, letters and telephone calls came from as far away as Germany and the United States to salute this impressive woman and her 42 years of vital work at Side, now a leading resort on the Mediterranean Coast.

"Grand Lady of the Turkish Archeology"
"~~Queen of Side~~" is an apt sobriquet because pretty and petite Professor Dr. Jale Inan has literally reigned over Side since she first set foot in the tiny seaport in 1947 to organize its archeological exploration and excavation. Her revelations of fascinating and important Greco-Roman and Byzantine ruins buried under ~~ten~~ ^{some} five to ten centuries and meters of sand have helped make singular Side the mother town of tourism on the 800-mile-long Côte Turquoise.

Assigned here by her mentor, Professor ^{Dr.} Arif Müfid Mansel, on whose archeological team she had worked at ^{Side and} nearby Perge ^{since} in 1946, Istanbul-born Jale became literally the first "foreign" or non-village woman to be seen in isolated little Selimiye, as Side was then known. It had been resettled 50 years earlier by Turks from Crete, the Cyprus of its day.

Jale Hanim (Lady), as she is lovingly called by Turks and foreigners alike, was also practically the first Turkish woman archeologist to have been educated abroad, getting her doctor's degree in 1943 at Berlin's Kaiser Wilhelm University. She followed the interests of her father, Aziz Ogan, a devoted, self-trained archeologist and water colorist, whose pioneering efforts were hailed in the 1988 centennial celebration of his birth.

Normally suspicious of strangers, particularly young women who had left their homes, Selimiye's impoverished 75 to 100 fishermen and farmers were quickly won over by Jale. She gave medical assistance to the women and children, offered paid work to the moneyless men, and probably most of all this energetic five-foot-one-inch woman directed them in her soft, sweet voice with a ladylike and logical approach to the digging.

The turbaned men rambling their fields on donkeys followed by their women in salvar (full pantaloons) had no idea of the intriguing harvest of history underneath their simple community. Or what Jale's work would eventually mean to their köy (village) and lives. Many of the children she got to know then are now millionaire owners of touristic hotels.

Side was a part of pre-Greek Pamphylia (meaning land of many tribes). Even in 1,000 B.C. it was known as a paradise for its abundant crops, almost year-round sunny climate, and spectacular beauty of brilliant subtropical flowers and foliage filling the coastal plain backed by the dramatic, 10,000-foot-high Taurus Mountains. Appropriately, its Pamphylia name of Side meant *the land of many tribes*.

in

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Sarcophagi

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Jale stated very purposefully, " I will try now as soon as possible to finish this restoration." For her future work plans include study in Rome for her book on "Roman Sculpture in Perga," the ~~Biblical~~ city about 30 miles west of Side. She also wants to chronicle her excavation and finds in other Pamphylian sites of Seleukeia, and Kremna. ^{in Pamphylia} in Pisidia.

Admittedly, though, Side has been and remains Jale's first love. She stated so simply and modestly, "I am glad I could make these finds at Side. I am glad I have had the satisfaction of publishing the large, beautiful book on Side's artistic treasures."

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Anne Turner Bruno

Anne Turner Bruno

New York Telefon -- 212/688 - 6792

New York Telefax Tourism Ministry Office #

(212) 599-7568

Anne Turner Bruno
301 East 49th Street
New York, NY 10017
212/688 - 6792

Special to IMAGE

JALE İNAN: GRAND LADY OF THE TURKISH ARCHEOLOGY

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When Archeologist Jale İnan celebrated her ^{78.}75th birthday on February 1st at her Istanbul Bebek home, admiring colleagues, students and friends from a dozen nations honored her as "Grand Lady of the Turkish Archeology". Telegrams, letters and telephone calls from as far away as Germany and the United States to salute this impressive woman and her ~~41~~ years of vital work at Side, now a leading resort on the Mediterranean Coast.

47
"Grand Lady of the Turkish Archeology" is an apt sobriquet because pretty and petite Professor Dr. Jale İnan has literally reigned over Side since she first exploration and excavation. Her revelations of fascinating and important Greco - Roman and Byzantine ruins buried under some centuries and meters of sand have helped make singular Side the mother town of tourism on the 800 mile-long Cote Turquoise.

Assigned here by her mentor, Professor Dr. Arif Müfid Mansel, on whose archeological team she had worked at Side and Perge since 1946, Istanbul-born Jale became literally the first "foreign" or non-village woman to be seen in isolated little Selimiye, as Side was then known. It had been resettled 50 years earlier by Turks from Crete, the Cyprus of its day.

Jale Hamm (Lady), as she is lovingly called by Turks and foreigners alike, was also practically the first Turkish woman archeologist to have been educated abroad, getting her doctor's degree in 1943 at Berlin's Kaiser Wilhelm University. She followed the interests of her father, Aziz Ogan, a devoted, self-trained archeologist and water colorist, whose pioneering efforts were hailed in the 1988 centennial celebration of his birth.

Normally suspicious of strangers, particularly young women who had left their homes, Selimiye's impoverished 75 to 100 fishermen and farmers were quickly won over by Jale. She gave medical assistance to the women and children, offered paid work to the moneyless men, and probably most of all this energetic five - foot - one - inch woman directed them in her soft, sweet voice with a ladylike and logical approach to the digging.

The turbaned men rambling their fields on donkeys followed by their women in salver (full pantaloons) had no idea of the intriguing harvest of history underneath their simple community. Or what Jale's work would eventually mean to their köy (village) and lives. Many of the children she got to know then are now millionaire owners of touristic hotels.

Side was a part of pre-Greek Pamphylia (meaning land of many tribes). Even in 1,000 B.C. it was known as a paradise for its abundant crops, almost year-round sunny climate, and spectacular beauty of brilliant subtropical flowers and foliage filling the coastal plain backed by the dramatic, 10,000-foot-high Taurus Mountains. Appropriately its Pamphylian name of Side meant pomegranate, the ubiquitous ruby-red-seeded fruit symbolizing fertility.

By 700 B.C. the Greek "Peoples of the Sea" were colonizing this shore to establish in time a prosperous pirates' cove. In the Early times, under the Lydians and then under the Persians, Side hasn't played an important part in history. They had their own language which they used till Alexander the Great conquered this district. After that they accepted Greek as official language. During the Hellenistic Period (3rd and 2nd centuries B.C.) Side had a brilliant time.

Ultimately taken over by the Roman Legions of the 300 year - long Pax Romana, the city became a powerful trading center with - the largest slave market on the eastern Mediterranean. Profits from slave sales and the commercial fleets paid for the 15,000 - seat - large theatre, the luxuriant Roman baths, and the one or two tiered aqueducts looping some 20 miles from the source of Manavgat stream. They constructed the tall Athena and Apollo temples on the southern tip of the skate-shaped peninsula, where seafarers were sent off with prayers and joyously welcomed safely home.

With the decline of the Roman Empire in the 4th A.D. Sidetans had to protect themselves against the Barbarians building new walls across the narrowest part of the peninsula, and they reduced the city to half of the former size. The gate to the city was formed by filling the enormous Roman Arch by marble columns and building blocks.

In August 1947 it was a big adventure to arrive in Side. As Jale Hanım reminisced ^{In English "our"} their car broke down on the jolting dirty road and took quite a while to be repaired so that ^{we} they arrived the ^{village} city in the dark, put up ^{our} their tent on the beach overlooking the southern Big harbour. When the sticks came out of the sand, the tent collapsed on ^{me} her and it was hard for ^{me} her to get out of the collapsed tent. After settling the tents on a more sturdy face behind the small harbour started working on the three temples as her instructions from Prof. Arif Mansel.

"The following day" she continued "We saw the town so small and poor. It had ^{one} no teahouse, no shop for any kind of food, even bread. There was only one little mosque without ^a minaret for the imam to call out the prayer five times a day. For years we had the big problem of bracking water. The water we pulled from the Roman dug wells always developed worms. We had to make a ^{wire} or cloth screen to keep ^{out} worms."

^{parag.} → But little Jale, whose Persian name means the romantic morning dew, always was courageous and strong-willed. She had stayed in Berlin to study during the World War II Allied bombing attacks, and returned home to Istanbul in April 1943 on a train without food, heat, and under constant bombing threats. As she said, "it wasn't easy". Jale explained further that it had not been easy to leave her husband Mustafa, and one year old son, Hüseyin, in Istanbul on this first digging campaign in Side.

③ All that first week Jale had been properly afraid that she knew no one in the primitive village to help her with problems as she supervised the men's digging. When excavation director Dr. Mansel did not arrive on the weekend as promised to pay the men, she felt she had to tell them: "If you trust me, we can continue working until ^{Prof.} Dr. Mansel comes, If you don't trust me you can take me hostace until he comes".

She reported, "The men argued secretly for hours in their highpitched Cretan Greek language. Finally they announced in Turkish that they would keep on working for me. It was my first success and I felt so good. I had won their confidence", she related with a pleased smile.

"Eventually we found so many columns and architectural pieces of the temples we could reconstruct them on paper. And now we are restoring the ~~northwest~~ corner of the Temple of Apollo.

③ However she was the first person to use a pick in the hard baked earth covering the temples of Athena and Apollo. She found under the earth the seven-meter (24 foot) long white marble columns of the temples lying across their pedestals and temple foundations like a giant game of Pick Up Sticks or below half sunken in the Big Harbor.

In the next ^{of 1948} season (dig) a bearded statue was found on the collonated street near the theatre, which she identified as a copy of the Hercules created by Lysippos, a famous sculptor of the fourth century B.C.

In the following years the agora ~~of the city~~, the city gates, collonated street, ^{Roman} the baths, official agora, west and east mausoleum, fountains, Vespasian monument and Bishop's palace were excavated. During these diggings many statues were found in the ^{Propylaeum} Emperors Hall of the official agora, mostly the copies of the Greek Gods, Roman Emperors and athletes and the most important statues were the Discus Thrower of Pythagoras, it is the only complete copy to be found till now, Hermes, Nemesis, Hygeia and Nike.

① It was in the same period that she made one of her most important discoveries and identifications - that of a Hermes head and arm fragment remade into a head for an Apollo statue. It seems that the people of that period were poor or did not want to spend more money, so they adapted this Hermes head by adding a top of the head above the Original's headband around hyacinth curls. She proved the idealized beautiful face was the definite copy of the famed Ludovisi Hermes statue, made by the Greek master sculptor Phidias in the fifth century B.C.

② When her coffee-table sized book, "Roman Sculpture of Side", was published in Turkish, and English in 1975 by the Turkish Historical Society, Jale's identification made a big name for her as an archeologist and greatly enhanced her reputation. She had solved a problem of heated discussion for 200 years.

① In the mid-1950's ^{statues of the Three graces} ~~statues~~ found in the theatre, ^{fragments} were very good ^{Roman} copies of the Hellenistic origin. ~~The three graces~~. Restored this threesome seems one of Side's most lovely pieces and definitely its most popular judging by postcard sales in the museum.

③ While digging up Side's biggest Roman bath in 1975 Jale found "a wonderful river god in white marble larger than life and reclining contentedly on his left arm with his full stomach symbolizing prosperity. Jale called it the Mekes, the nearby river in ancient times that today is known as the Manavgat.

(2) During the excavation in 1959, in the three-pooled fountain, many interesting statues were found. X She made one of her most important discoveries and identifications.

She discovered that among many fragments ahead, two arms and one leg were fragments of Hermes Ludovizi. When she studied the head she noticed that the hat with the upper part of it was cut off and was replaced with a top with hair. Doing so the Hermes statue was turned into Apollo, fall was very pleased to have discovered that the original of Hermes Ludovizi was a masterpiece of Greek sculptor Phidias (fifth century B.C.) and being able to give an end to the discussions being made on this famous statue.

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Under the Byzantine Period, during the 5th and 6th centuries, Side lived her brilliant period again and the city was enlarged even beyond the ^{fortification} ~~old~~ walls. Eventually the Greco - Roman population melded into the Byzantine Empire, best known for its large Christian basilicas and churches. The fact that Side boasted a Christian bishopric showed that it was a large and significant metropolis. To this day floor mosaics from religious buildings are found after heavy rains. Just as Roman and Byzantine mille ^U ~~U~~ mille glass bottles, clay vases, and ~~period~~ coins are still churned up by a heavily rolling sea.

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In this best known of her five published books, Jale underlined that the "Roman statues in the Side Museum for the most part are copies of Greek originals. It is well-known that without these Roman copies we would have only a small idea of the original Greek sculpture." There had been many discussions and arguments about these Roman statues. Jale ended these questions. Her investigations and clever projections documented authoritatively their Greek origins. She stated, "They make clear many aspects of the original Greek statues -- their correct position and true artistic identity."

16 After her adored husband died of cancer in 1966, Jale continued teaching archeology Roman and Greek art at the University of Istanbul and digging summers at Side and Perge. She made Side her second home, constructing an Ottoman-style stone cottage with typical red roof and cumba -- a wooden supported porch on the town's western shore. There she and guests viewed Side's memorable sunsets behind the alpine Taurus peaks. The magical roseate, gold and purple sunsets two millenia before had seduced Cleopatra of Egypt. Reportedly her Roman love, Mark Anthony, gave Side to Cleopatra as a remembrance of their long dalliance there.

Upon hearing Jale's accounts of the fabled ancient city emerging from Side's sands, many of her relatives and friends began visiting her there. Jale's interested her cousin, Selma, and builder husband Ragıp Devres into converting the late Roman bath opposite the theatre into Side's striking arched museum. Jale herself arranged the exhibition of statues, friezes, sarcophagi, and artifacts which she had helped to unearth. Today, Side's Museum is known as one of the jewels of Turkey's numerous archeological collection.

It is no exaggeration that Jale's historic and artistic finds in this spectacular natural setting launched tourism in Side and Perge. Lured by the inexpensive and picturesque village of Side, artists and writers -- both foreign and native -- soon settled there. In 1964 WASHINGTON POST editor Alfred Friendly and his charming, vivacious wife, Jean, of Washington, D.C. fell in love with Side and soon converted a large seafront house into their summer home, just three doors south of Jale. She toured and taught the Friendlys and their numerous guests from all continents about the handsome ruins.

By 1966 the Friendlys had established the international Friends of Side Association an enterprise to subsidize the clean-up of Side and its finds. As Jean Friendly said, "Our basic interest was to protect the site and exhibit it the best way possible. Originally we cleaned up Side so that the people and tourists could see the marvelous things there. To date, We've spent about a half million/dolars."

"Since 1947", Mrs. Friendly emphasized, "Jale has been responsible for every great thing that has happened to Side. She not only got her cousin to build the museum but she had her students write captions in English and Turkish for the signs identifying Side's main structures.

In 1977, 30 years since Jale first started to dig here, the Friends of Side asked Jale to restore the Apollo Temple only as there were not enough pieces to undertake the Temple of Athena. This has meant that she has carried out every aspect of archeology -- the excavation, craation and arrangement of a museum, and now restoration. Since 1983 Jale has re-erected five marble columns at the Apollo Temple with the aid of a ten-person team, including an architect, engineer, archeologist, restaurator, stone masson, crane operator, students.

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