



Summary of Archaeological Research in Turkey, 1949-1950

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Anatolian Studies, Vol. 1. (1951), pp. 9-20.

Stable URL:

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SUMMARY OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH IN TURKEY, 1949-1950.

FOREWORD

BEFORE leaving Ankara the Director had received reports on their work very kindly prepared by his Turkish and foreign colleagues for inclusion in the Summary attached to the Institute's Annual Report. The Council's subsequent decision to initiate this year the publication of a Journal which shall present the results of the original work conducted by the Institute or its students has, however, involved a substantial curtailment and compression of the Summary. Accordingly the Hon. Editor, assisted by the Secretary and Director, has undertaken the condensation of the matter so generously presented for publication. It is hoped that the result, will still serve to make known to the Journal's readers the general lines of archaeological research in Turkey during 1950 and at the same time do justice to the achievements of the several scholars and institutions whose activities are surveyed.

KARATEPE

The fourth season's work at Karatepe,⁽¹⁾ under the auspices of the Turkish Historical Society and the Department of Museums and Antiquities lasted from 23rd August to 7th November, 1949. Professor Dr. Th. H. Bossert and Dr. Bahadır Alkım were assisted by Dr. Halet Cambel, Dr. Franz Steinherr, Dr. Muhibbe Anstock-Darga and Mr. & Mrs. Michael Gough of our own Institute. In addition to further excavations in the site itself, further soundings were made at Domuztepe on the opposite bank of the Ceyhan river, and exploratory excursions were made in the neighbourhood.

At Domuztepe, a sounding was made in the neighbourhood of the statue-base previously discovered, and brought to light five fragments of a basalt orthostat with late Hittite relief-carving. The statue-base itself was found on closer examination to bear a Hittite hieroglyph inscription. Another sounding, at the summit of the hill, revealed traces of Cyclopean walls, as well as pottery of the Iron Age, late Hittite and Roman Imperial periods. There were also fragments of an 8th century Hittite relief representing a warrior with spear and quiver.

A general clearance of brushwood and further survey of the site, revealed a city-wall enclosing a considerably larger area than had hitherto been supposed. What was even more important, it resulted in the discovery, on the southern slope of the hill, of a complete portal-lion, measuring 1.60 metres in length. Fragments were found of a second similar figure. These lions, which appear to have been displaced from an important building higher up the hill, are of grey basalt, and should be dated, by analogy with those found at Zincirli, which they closely resemble, to the 9th century B.C. They must therefore be assumed to antedate the sculptures of Karatepe.

At Karatepe itself a number of architectural problems were elucidated, and considerable additions made to the plan of the fortifications. Work in the vicinity of the upper entrance building revealed chambers containing the basalt bases of wooden columns and numerous small finds. There were also circular storage pits cut in the solid rock. Philological work, directed by Professor Bossert, continued, and preparations were made for the restoration of hundreds of orthostat fragments.

¹ Summarized from data kindly supplied by Dr. U. Bahadır Alkım.

During the fifth season's work, in September and October, 1950, the co-directors were again assisted by Mr. & Mrs. Michael Gough. After some preliminary exploration of the region adjoining the mouth of the Ceyhan river, where a survey was made of the ancient harbour-city of Magarsos, and new inscriptions recorded, small-scale excavations were again undertaken both at Karatepe and Domuztepe.

Further investigation of the citadel-area at Domuztepe revealed two buildings, with porticos arranged on the principle of the *bît-hilâni*, each having a central column-base of undecorated basalt still in place. In spite of the ambiguous character of the superficial pottery finds, which included Roman and Hellenistic sherds, as well as Iron Age material, these buildings were demonstrably earlier than the Danunian level at Karatepe. Other chambers, whose roofs had been supported by a central column, were found in the neighbourhood of the 'lion-gate,' located in the previous season. And here also, for the first time, structural evidence was discovered of an earlier building level. Combined with the archaic character of the portal-lions themselves, this again suggests that Domuztepe was inhabited before the Danunians, under their king, Asitawa(n)das, settled Karatepe. It is in fact likely that Domuztepe was one of the fortresses built by the earlier Sam'al rulers, and afterwards rebuilt by the Danunians from old material.

At Karatepe, also, the first evidence was found of an earlier building-level, whose existence may throw interesting light on the much-discussed stylistic discrepancies of the sculptures. This discovery was made during extended excavations in the area of the Upper Entrance-Building, where further rock-cut cisterns were encountered, and a walled area recognised as a possible temple. A complex of well-built chambers newly cleared in the same area, may prove actually to be a wing of the main palace discovered in 1948, from which it is separated by a paved court. This would correspond with palace arrangements, for instance at Arslan-Tash and Til-Barsip; but the presence in the main building of a *bît-hilâni* element suggests a fusion of Anatolian and north-west Mesopotamian influence.

KÜLTEPE

The work of the Turkish Historical Society at Kültepe⁽¹⁾ was resumed, under the directorship of Dr. Tahsin Özgüç, at the beginning of August 1950. The excavators' two main tasks were, first, to extend their previous work in the Karum, or Assyrian commercial colony at the foot of the main mound, and secondly to begin a new excavation in the upper levels of the mound itself, whose stratigraphy, in relation to the now well-established chronology of the Karum, has recently become a matter of great interest.

Excavations in the Karum were hardly less successful and rewarding than in previous seasons; their results only less sensational in as much as their implications have now become familiar. In the second level, which represents the colonial period, half-a-dozen more houses were cleared and a further fifteen hundred cuneiform documents collected from the archives of their merchant owners. The beautiful pottery peculiar to this site and period provided new testimony to the taste and ingenuity of its makers, and the architecture of the houses to the evolution at this time of a peculiarly Anatolian culture. The preservation of both was paradoxically due to the great conflagration which appeared to have corresponded with the end of the colonial period; for rooms and their contents were protected by the mass of burnt debris fallen from above. Even staircases and the wooden shelves on which the tablets had rested in the archive-room could sometimes be reconstructed. One such room alone contained no less than six hundred tablets.

¹ Based on data kindly provided by Dr. Tahsin Özgüç.

At the summit of the main mound, beneath the remains of a Roman village, two levels were found to correspond to the Phrygian or, as it was previously called "post-Hittite" period. The later of these could not be dated earlier than the middle of the seventh century B.C. Modest houses were found, resembling those encountered in similar levels at Alişar and Boğazköy, but containing little painted pottery. There were no gray or black slipped wares such as are found in such large quantities at Midas City, Gordion, Karaoğlan and other Phrygian centres. In fact, the monochrome tradition of the Hittite period seemed still to prevail, and painted designs to be hardly yet popular. A burnt level beneath, apparently representing the end of the Hittite period, remains to be further investigated at a future date.

GORDION⁽¹⁾

The Pennsylvania University Museum's excavations directed by Dr. Rodney Young, continued for eighteen weeks from March 27th, the first six weeks being devoted to the excavation of six tumuli in the vicinity of the village.

The Tumuli

Tumulus A, about 31 m. in diameter, had been partly dug away by villagers so that the central burial was only 60 cm. below the present surface. Here a laid floor of white clay about 3 m. in diameter was covered with the remains of the funeral pyre, a mass of cinders and fragments of charred logs, mixed with pottery and objects of bronze and iron, all affected by the fire. A small pit cut through the floor contained the burnt bones of the dead, apparently a young woman, together with jewellery of gold and electrum, some of which was fused while other pieces, together with pottery and stone objects, had apparently been thrown on to the pyre after the fire had been quenched. The grave goods included an intact gold bracelet and a burnt one, a silver mirror with a carved ivory attachment at the base of the handle and fragments of other carved ivories. An alabastron may have come from Egypt. A plastic vase representing a woman holding a bird to her bosom is East Greek. Other vases included a number of lydions and an amphora with Geometric decoration, perhaps Cypriot. The rich burial is datable to the first half of the sixth century. The wealth of gold and electrum jewellery and the diversity of sources from which the grave goods came suggests a period of peace and prosperity in Phrygia.

Tumulus B, about 50 m. in diameter and 4.5 m. high, covered a typical Phrygian burial about 8 m. south-west of the centre. A wooden chamber of large beams carefully mortised at the corners had been erected in a shaft and the space between the chamber and the pit walls had been filled in with large stones. The chamber contained two burials, one in a wooden coffin, the other on the floor beside it. The chamber had then been roofed with large logs and big stones piled over it to the depth of nearly 2 m. Apparently offerings, including bronze cauldrons and two small painted jugs, had been thrown in with the stones on top of the grave. A tumulus had been carefully piled over the grave, its centre being marked by the intersection of lines of rough stones. The grave goods included an ivory pin surmounted with a carved ram's head and vases of plain grey or polished black ware. The tumulus dates from the seventh century. The skeletons have been sent for study to Prof. M. Şenyürek.

Tumulus C had already been dug into by villagers and was of small size. In the

¹ Based on information kindly furnished by Dr. Rodney Young.

body of the mound were found fragments of sixth century lydions and a small archaic relief of stone with a representation of Cybele between bulls. No intact burial was found. The western end of the tumulus covered the ruins of a house in which a hearth and part of a paved floor were preserved.

Tumulus D also covered the remains of one or more houses. No main burial was found, but the skeletons of nine small children or infants and of four adults, found at various places in the mound, suggest that sometimes the tumulus was constructed not to cover one primary grave but a group of burials which might have been made over a long period and perhaps have belonged to one family. Complete skeletons of two horses were also found in the tumulus and a certain amount of painted Phrygian pottery of the seventh century.

Tumulus E, slightly smaller in diameter than B, was, however, the highest of all, approximately 7 m. high. No burial has so far been found, but lines of stones for centring the tumulus were observed as in Tumulus B; in this case the intersection marked a centre 10 m. south-west of the apex of the tumulus. Under this false centre and just above the level of hardpan were found the skeletons of nine animals—horses, cows and camels—arranged in a circle. A few metres to the east of this circle there was a considerable deposit of bronzes, including a large tripod cauldron. The pottery found in the filling of the tumulus suggests a date in the seventh century for its construction.

Tumulus G, though small, covered a single burial in a wooden chamber about 7 m. south-west of its centre. The chamber was built of wide flat planks instead of logs, and its roof on one side extended to cover a small pit outside the grave in which had been placed the offerings, three painted Phrygian vases, probably of the late eighth century. The burial chamber had been covered with a great pile of stones, the weight of which had crushed in the roof. The skeleton was so badly crushed that only a few small fragments of bone could be rescued.

The Hüyük (tell)

Four large trenches were opened on the Hüyük, on the south-east, the south (extending the trench begun by G. and A. Körte), the south-west, and the north. The mound is in general flat topped, but with a rim raised about 2 m. higher than the rest round the south and south-west. The high level of the hüyük in this area proved to be due not to large buildings but to a longer period of occupation, since the Roman and later settlements lay here. No pottery nor other remains of Roman wares were found in the south-east and north trenches, where the uppermost levels were Hellenistic and perhaps no later than the third century. The north trench was carried to water level at a depth of 16 m. Because of its limited extent, no definitive conclusions should be drawn from this cut, but with that proviso the following sequence emerged :

- Level I : Hellenistic : The remains of private houses permit a division into four or five sub-periods, covering the fourth and third centuries and perhaps running into the second.
- Level II : Fifth century. Included a large building with foundations of dressed limestone blocks. The pottery immediately overlying the ruins of the building was of late fifth century, so that presumably the building itself was somewhat earlier. This may provisionally be termed the Persian level.

- Level III : At a depth of 5 m. below the building of Level II lay the remains of an earlier building with a superstructure of sun-dried brick. The pottery in the filling over the floor included some painted Phrygian, so that the building should probably be dated to the seventh century. Some distance below the floor painted sherds belonging to the seventh and eighth centuries continued to be found.
- Level IV : Was separated from Level III by a well-defined floor, but no architectural remains were uncovered. It was characterised by the absence of painted pottery and the prevalence of grey ware, which was not found at a greater depth, and so the level may be ascribed to an earlier Phrygian phase, perhaps ninth century or earlier.
- Level V : About 2 m. thick, yielded no architectural remains, but late Hittite pottery, including red-polished and light wares.
- Level VI : Belonged to the Early Bronze Age and yielded red-polished dippers and a small beaked jug. At a depth of about 2 m. water prevented further excavation.

The south-east trench showed, as far as it was dug, a similar stratification :

- Level I : Hellenistic, could be divided into four sub-phases, and included a first century house. In one of the rooms was a rich deposit, including some terracotta figurines of the Mother Goddess Cybele and architectural terracottas with geometric and floral designs.
- Level II : Lies at a depth of 4 m. and comprises considerable architectural remains, including a building with an interior width of 10 m. at the edge of the hüyük and supported on its outer end by a terrace or bastion. Only its foundations, of roughly squared limestone blocks, survive. West of the building lies a wall 3.5 m. thick, with two faces enclosing a rubble core, possibly part of the city wall. In the upper layer of Level II were found fragments of terracottas with figure decoration, often painted, from among which a tile representing Theseus killing the Minotaur could be restored. The pottery found indicates a date late in the fifth century, so that Level II may well be called Persian here too. Trial pits sunk from the second level revealed painted Phrygian pottery similar to that from the third level in the north trench.

The south trench : Under the surface layer, producing green-glazed pottery of the Islamic period, were found in succession Roman, Hellenistic and fourth century levels which contained no architectural remains of importance. The fifth and sixth levels produced a great quantity of pottery, apparently of the sixth century, including lydions, a Corinthian aryballos, painted Phrygian and a few small fragments of black figured ware. The architectural terracottas found here were of the same type as those found in the other trenches, so that these decorative tiles found all over the hüyük must have been a common type of house decoration and should not be assigned to any particular "temple." The temple reconstructed by the Körtes is made up of tiles, now proved to belong to varying periods, so that their combination into one building is impossible. The reconstructed building would seem neither to have been a temple nor to have stood in the south trench.

In the south-west trench, the trenches dug in the 1922 war had disturbed the stratification, but the uppermost level contained a mixture of Islamic and Byzantine pottery. Lower down a large part of the excavated area was occupied by cist graves

made of large flat stones on edge and covered with other stones. Sixty-five of these graves were found and the skeletons have been sent to Professor Şenyürek. All the skeletons lay on the back with the arms crossed over the chest and the head towards the west. A coin of Constantius found in one grave suggests a fourth century date. Small finds of bronze jewellery would be compatible with this dating. Beneath the grave level lay a series of houses of the early Empire, considerably damaged by the graves. The houses evidently belonged to two periods. The line of a street was clearly traced and its orientation is quite different from that of the walls and buildings of the Persian period at the other side of the mound. The area was cleared down to the Hellenistic level.

Among the numerous relics are one Latin inscription, several Greek *graffiti*, two Phrygian inscriptions and several Phrygian *graffiti*.

LABRANDA

The Swedish expedition, directed by Prof. Persson of Lund, has continued the excavations, begun in 1948, at this site 25 km. north of the village of Milas (ancient Mylassa). The primary object in 1950 was to investigate the Via Sacra between the Propylaea previously exposed to the southeast and the "temples" to the southwest. The buildings christened at the beginning of the excavations "Temples A and B," now turn out to be andrones or Banqueting Halls that form parts of the Grand Palace. They were built by King Mausolus and his brother and successor Idraeus. Though not yet fully studied, provisional plans and elevations have been drawn out. Beside Andron A, a building complex constructed by Idraeus had already been located which is described in the architrave inscription as *oikoi*. Comparable *oikoi* are known from Thasos and elsewhere, and inscriptions exist which throw light upon their purpose. In the course of explorations an inscription of the Flavian age was found which records that a priest of Labranda had furnished the stoa with a new roof. In a sketch Andron A has been reconstructed, shown with an Ionic façade and the *oikoi* side by side with the Doric stoa.

The old and new temples have now been studied and drawn for final publication. The open square to the east of the temples has been completely excavated. Along the north side ran a stoa, 26 m. long and a façade, restored in Roman times in marble. The southeast side is defined by a terrace wall, and further to the south comes another stoa with eleven monolithic columns. In the wall supporting this terrace is a fountain, embellished with a façade of four columns *in antis* and an architrave with four fascias all in stone. Farther to the west are a number of walls serving merely as retaining walls for the built-up area in front of the temple. In the masonry of one of these walls are incorporated some stones from the old temple.

The Via Sacra must have debouched upon the southeast corner of the temple square. Here a fairly solid wall survives though the stairway which must have abutted against it has entirely disappeared. The existence of several platforms may, however, be assumed. A number of statue-bases with marble emplacements indicate a north-south direction to a point where a stairway of eleven steps with parapets on either side forms a new terrace. From here the street turns and runs east-west up a flight of 25 steps to a building containing large shops preserved to a height of about 70 m. Behind these chambers there is an open space flanked on the south and west by steps which must have given access to the propylaea.

The southern propylaeum, the best preserved building at Labranda, has now been reconstructed on paper. It is built entirely of marble in the Ionic order and provided with three doorways, intended exclusively for pedestrians. Vehicles entered through another propylaeum to the east, which though less well preserved,

seems to differ little from that on the south. Beside the east propylaeum is a small postern through which provisions could pass to the shops, the gates themselves being kept shut except during festivals.

The relics recovered during the season included three stone axes, a stone seal and a terracotta seal bearing a Carian inscription on its side, part of a terracotta tablet inscribed in Carian characters, and two silver rings, one with a "cartouche en forme de méandre" dating probably from archaic times. A stone altar of the type used in the old temple was found built into one of the terrace walls. These altars bear carvings of horses in relief, one of which is admirably preserved. Below this horse, which occupies the upper register of the altar, is a hollow in the form of a double axe, doubtless for liquid offerings. It is worth noting that the double axe is frequently encountered as an ornament on marble and terracotta objects, supporting, as Prof. Persson points out, the probability of a connexion between "labranda" and "labrys".¹

SIDE (ESKI ANTALYA)

The excavations under Prof. Arif Müfid Mansel, of the University of Istanbul, at this ancient port of Pamphylia have been in progress since 1947. In 1949 part of a large building east of the agora—termed "bâtiment M" in Lanckoronski's plan (*Les Villes de la Pamphylie et de la Pisidie, I*)—had been partially excavated. It consisted of a great rectangular court encircled by Ionic colonnades and flanked on the east by one large rectangular hall and probably two smaller ones. The walls of the large hall were furnished with niches and an architectonic decoration in two tiers of marble. In the niches and in the intercolumniations stood a series of statues, of more than life size, including the bust of a third century emperor in armour (Gordian III?) and the figure of a draped woman holding a serpent in her hand (Hygieia?).

In 1950, operations were concentrated on the further excavation of this hall, the director, Prof. Mansel, being now supported by Prof. E. Bosch, S. Eyice, Assistant in Byzantine Archaeology, L. Meray, Architect, and five archaeological students. In addition to many architectural pieces of great value for the study of Roman decoration and architecture, a total of nineteen statues of draped women or naked men, most representing deities, was found, either in the niches or in the intercolumniations. Most are sadly mutilated, but it has been possible to recognize a Victory with a crown and a palm in her hands, a Nemesis, more than life size with a griffin beside her, a Hermes holding the *kerykeion* in his hand, and an Apollo, partly leaning against a tree trunk on which arrows can be discerned. The masculine statues are specially distinguished by their remarkable workmanship and seem to be copies of Greek originals of the 5th and 4th centuries. Thus the statue of Apollo strikingly resembles a statue found at Tivoli that most probably reproduces a Myronian athlete (cf., Arias, *Mirone*, pl. XIV, fig. 54). It is hoped next year to clear the two adjacent halls which will probably permit the determination of the purpose of this imposing building.

In the cemetery was discovered a perfectly preserved marble sarcophagus; its lid in the form of a couch bears a recumbent figure while the three sides of the coffin are decorated with remarkable representations of intoxicated Erotes, drinking and dancing or sacrificing a goat before a statue of Dionysus; the fourth side bears an antithetic group of griffins on either side of a candelabrum. This sarcophagus belongs to the 2nd century of our era and was very probably imported from Attica.

¹ Summarized from a report kindly sent in by Professor A. Persson.

OLD SMYRNA

One of the main objectives of the Anglo-Turkish excavations in 1950 was to lay bare the temple, traces of which had been discovered in the previous season. The temple proved to show two structural phases. The older structure goes back to the first half of the 7th century B.C. while the reconstruction was started towards the end of the same century, but had not been completed before the whole building was destroyed in battle. Numerous arrowheads and spearheads were found in the debris on and around the temple platform, while late seventh century Corinthian vases give a date to the disaster. The cella itself probably measured some 15 m. by 6 m. and stood on a raised platform with a paved area in front. This platform was subsequently extended by a broader podium in polygonal masonry on the west and south sides, where it stood 2 m. high, to a width of 18 m. and a length of 31 m. On the south side of the temple a curious corridor was exposed which served as an approach to the temple, while built on to the same side of the temple is a structure which in architecture recalls to some extent the "Lydian Building" of the Artemis temple at Sardis. From the temple several fragments of a nearly life size cult statue of terracotta were recovered, so that it has been possible to restore satisfactorily part of the upper body, together with the left side of the head and the lower hem of the robe. The statue must have been a richly adorned standing figure, with the left hand holding a vase below the naked right breast. It probably represents a Hellenized Asiatic goddess and from a stylistic point of view shows relations to the art of Cyprus. Other relics included much Orientalizing pottery, especially small plates and fruit dishes, amulets and perfume bottles of faience, a few fine ivory carvings, some pieces of Cypriote limestone statuettes and an Ionic statuette in bronze. One of the most important results of the year's work has been the final clearing of the sixth and seventh century houses. It can now confidently be stated that these belonged to the long-house type. In fact, one house of the seventh century disclosed a megaron form of plan. A fountain house of the seventh century proved to show much the same plan and the same sort of vault structure as the Tantalus tomb.

A section through the city wall was cut down to ground water this year on the east side. The late seventh century wall, here over 15 m. thick, was found to incorporate two superimposed earlier walls in which, though only one inner wall face could be recognized, two strata of mud-brick and stone fill were clearly distinguishable in the core. The fountain house mentioned above had been cut into the bank of the collapsed city wall.

In the cemetery a number of piled stone and earth cairns were investigated. They covered burials in sarcophagi, chiefly Late Archaic. Some of the sarcophagi still showed considerable traces of the original paintings—animals, chariot scenes, riders, etc. Professor Akurgal has been examining a remarkable Lydian burial in a large tumulus which yielded a series of *lydia*, apparently broken on the pyre and discoloured and warped by the flames, and iron weapons, including a large cutlass.

The whole season's work produced an exceptionally rich harvest of Orientalizing pottery as well as large quantities of fine Sub-Geometric and Late Geometric. The Corinthian pottery found this year indicates that the date of the capture of the town by Alyattes must be raised a little, so that it is now necessary to put this historical event not later than the end of the seventh century. Next year it is planned to pursue the excavation with a view to investigating the deepest layers of the Early Greek period and to clearing up several still unsolved problems relating to the temple.¹

¹ Based on information kindly supplied by Professor Ekrem Akurgal and Mr. John Cook.

CLAROS

Professor and Mme. Robert's fifth successive campaign of archaeological work in Turkey lasted from July to November of 1950. On this occasion, M. Roland Martin, Professor at the University of Dijon, made a third member of the expedition.

Continuing their systematic exploration of Caria, they returned in August to Amyzon, where, in the preceding year, they had excavated the sanctuary of Artemis (cf. *Comptes Rendus Acad. Inscr.*, October 1949), identified in 1948 (cf. *ibid.*, October 1948). M. Martin was there engaged in preparing a publication on the subject of the buildings cleared in 1949. A sounding made beneath the cella of the temple brought to light a fine collection of archaic terracotta figurines. The ruins of Alinda were also visited in order to complete their photographic documentation.

At the Izmir Museum, the Roberts had, during the previous year, prepared a catalogue of inscriptions and inscribed reliefs. Some revisions of this corpus were now made, while M. Martin was engaged in assembling material for a work on the history of the Ionic capital. At the Istanbul Museum, where all the Greek inscriptions had been studied during the previous years, a final review was made of the funerary inscriptions from the Beyazit Necropolis, which are to be published in collaboration with Bay Nezih Fıratlı.

At Claros the main target for the 1950 season was the excavation of the Apollo sanctuary to the south of the village of Ahmetbeyli, between the city of Old Colophon (at Degirmendere) and Notion (on the sea). The excavations lasted from 6th September till 13th October, during which period two main tasks were undertaken.

In the Propylaea, after thirty-seven years, the excavations of 1913 had become completely reburied and the site covered with thick vegetation. The building was now completely cleared, including the south façade with its four prostyle columns, which had been buried to a depth of four metres, the lower drums being preserved *in situ*. Many more column-drums and other architectural fragments were found during the course of excavating.

Several new inscriptions, similar to those discovered during the excavations of 1912 and 1913, now came to light, including in some cases the listed names of delegations from the cities of Thrace and Asia Minor, which had visited the oracle. Clearance was continued in an easterly and westerly direction. To the east it revealed the remains of a more recent brick building, approximately corresponding in plan to the earlier foundation. Similarly to the west, the ruins of a later construction rested upon the upper flight of the Propylaea stairway. Here it was possible to recognize the beginnings of a portico with a double colonnade and screen-wall.

Within the sanctuary to the north, the temple was located by a process of trenching, and a portion of the peristyle uncovered. Elements of four successive columns were exposed; the surviving drums, having a maximum diameter of 1.58 metres, emphasized the considerable proportions of the colonnade. They proved to be of the Ionic order, with flat fillets between the flutes, which were twenty in number. In its surviving state, the stylobate has four steps, and its east-west axis deviates considerably to the south. A trench cut in the interior of the building, at right-angles to the main axis, encountered traces of earlier structures at three different levels, and much material fallen from the façades. Amongst the latter should be mentioned a fragment of a Doric frieze, with a depth of 1.12 metres,

comprising a single triglyph and metope, a Doric column-drum with arrised fluting, corresponding in dimensions to the exterior colonnade, and an ornamental statue. To the north of the temple a detached section of another stylobate was encountered.

In the coming season it is hoped to develop the excavation of these two areas and to continue the systematic exploration of Pisidia, Caria and Mysia.¹

OTHER ACTIVITIES OF THE FRENCH INSTITUTE

Some activities of the Institut Français Archéologique de Stambul, omitted from our last Summary, may now be recorded.

Between April and November 1949, M. Xavier de Planhol, a member of the Institute, undertook a succession of journeys in southern Anatolia, particularly in the Antalya region. M. Planhol's investigations were concerned with problems of historical geography, to be discussed in a special publication due to appear shortly.

The excavation of the Midas City (Yazilikaya) in Phrygia, which was resumed in 1948 after an interruption of nine years, was continued in August–September 1949. Work was concentrated on the clearance of a prehistoric cemetery at the foot of the acropolis, antedating the Phrygian city. The subterranean installations on the southeast side, whose purpose is still in doubt, were the subject of further investigations. Further studies by Professor Gabriel in the immediate neighbourhood of the Midas Monument, subsequently formed the subject of a communication to the Académie des Inscriptions et Belles-Lettres.

Prof. A. Gabriel, in collaboration with the Turkish Antiquities Service, continued in the Vilayet of Bursa his work in connection with the volume of *Monuments Turcs d'Anatolie* devoted to this region. The volume dealing with Konya and the central vilayets is simultaneously in preparation. M. Robert Mantran, who was also attached to the Institute, made considerable progress with his comprehensive work on the social and economic state of Istanbul in the XVI–XVIIIth centuries.

In collaboration with the Centre of Turkish Studies at the University of Paris, the Institute arranged a course of nine lectures at the École des Langues orientales, the Sorbonne and the Collège de France, dealing with the history and civilization of Turkey.

CLASSICAL AND POST-CLASSICAL CILICIA

Mr. Gough's main object for the 1950 season was to continue and extend his researches at Anavarza in the eastern Cilician plain. Ten weeks were spent at the site in surveying and recording monuments, and a good crop of unpublished inscriptions came to hand.

The survey of Anavarza is now virtually complete, the site plan having been extended to include the mountain-feature which dominates the city, some buildings at a distance from the city-walls, and various outlying villages, in which inscriptions or architectural remains have been recorded. The medieval castle overlooking the city was replanned in considerable detail.

Epigraphic material in the city area was scanty, but a number of dated grave-stones was found as well as an inscribed statue-base with a reference to Mithras.

¹ Based on information kindly supplied by Professor Louis Robert.

The villages to the southwest and east of the site, lying on the old main roads to Mopsuestia and Hieropolis Kastabala, were more productive. Four milestones were discovered *in situ*, two on each of the roads in question, and could all be dated to the 3rd century A.D. The inscriptions confirmed that the honorific titles, assumed (?) by Anazarbos at this time, were in current and general use. The village of Tozlu proved to have been a small Roman settlement, and seventeen inscriptions were recorded there.

The work of architectural recording was concentrated on two important monuments, both in the lower city ; the Triumphal Arch and the Church of the Apostles. The architectural style of the arch points to its having been built in the 3rd century A.D., an earlier date than that which has hitherto been assumed. Interesting and skilfully carved Christian motifs were discovered to have adorned the windows at the east end of the Church of the Apostles. Three more churches were also carefully studied, two of the early-Byzantine basilican type (one with transepts), the third being the small Armenian chapel within the castle enceinte.

Other sites at which architectural and epigraphic recording was undertaken included Pompeiopolis, Erzin, Silifke, Uzuncaburç, Barkas and Toprakkale.

EXPLORATIONS OF ANCIENT ROADS PASSING KARATEPE

In addition to the excavations at Karatepe exploratory journeys were undertaken by Dr. Alkim. He followed the ancient route which, beginning in southern Cilicia climbs to the foot of Karatepe, passes the Har-Boğazı (gorge) and Andırın and then, following the narrow valleys of the Antitaurus, reaches Göksun by the Meryemçil Pass ; as far as Andırın the road is called the "Akyol" (White Road), thence to Göksun, "Göçyolu" (the Nomads' Way). Along the road Dr. Alkim observed five sites of the late Imperial Roman period, an Aramaic inscription, three ruined medieval sites and seven fortresses. The secondary routes between the Akyol and the Çiçeklidere yolu (the other main road explored last year) were explored. On these he discovered two late Roman sites on the Mezi yolu ; two late Roman and one medieval site on the Zehli yolu ; two Roman and three medieval sites and five fortresses on the Kalealtı yolu and two medieval sites and three fortresses on the Aşılı yolu. The fact that these roads were protected by large or small castles proves their commercial and strategic importance in the Middle Ages. Under the Ottoman Empire, for which period the written sources on the use of these roads are defective, the fact that the final battles against the Celâli rebels were fought in the Göksun highlands illustrates the use of the Bağdaş, Mazgaç and Meryemçil Passes in this civil war. In the Imperial Roman period the route to Cilicia by Gülek Boğazı (the Cilician Gates) was preferred, but the epigraphic and architectural remains now discovered prove that the alternative routes were not neglected. The archaeological and epigraphic results of these journeys are to be published in collaboration with Mr. G. E. Bean of the University of Istanbul, but Dr. Alkim's description of one of the inscriptions, found by him, is reproduced here in full with his kind permission.

"As it appears likely that publication of all the inscriptions may be delayed for some time, it is perhaps relevant to quote one example of rather obscure character. Plate I shows an inscription found by the author during a sounding at the village of Taşoluk, 5 km. south of Göksun. It was found *in situ* being one of the five blocks forming the bottom course of the wall of a rectangular room (length 3.20 m.).

The local peasants stated that the floor of this room had once been paved with marble tiles, but these were not to be seen, having been removed a few years ago. As the remains of a clay water pipe run into this building from the direction of a ruined church nearby, it may once have been a baptistery. A fountain too, three metres to the south-east, is still working ; indeed, the author was able to draw drinking water from it. The measurements of the inscription are as follows :

Length 90 cm., length of inscribed portion 80 cm., height of letters 5-6 cm.

U. BAHADIR ALKIM.

Professor W. M. Calder submits the following note on Dr. Alkim's inscription :—

“ I should be inclined to translate the inscription as follows :—

‘ (Memorial) of ARDEAS, son of ENAS. (The dedicators are) OPIS son of OPENARAS, ITAGENIS son of IPTAS, KANOPIS son of IPTAS.’

“ The monogrammatic cross occurs first in Syria in A.D. 339, in Rome in A.D. 355, in both cases apart from any text ; the use of the various Christian symbols at the beginning of the text is in general later than their use elsewhere on the stone ; the lettering of Dr. Alkim's monument suits a date around A.D. 375. In view of its provenance it might at first sight appear to be the dedication of the baptistery (if baptistery it is)—in such a case the names of all four dedicators would normally be in the nominative, as three of these names obviously are ; and ARDEOU would have to be treated as an indeclinable native name of the type of SOUSOU, TIEIOU, etc. But a block forming part of the lowest layer of a building is an unlikely place for the dedicatory inscription, and I should prefer to treat the inscription as sepulchral, the stone on which it is carved having been used in the construction of the baptistery at a later date. The text in fact conforms to a known type of epitaph, with the name of the deceased in the genitive and those of the dedicators in the nominative, with or (as here) without, a verb signifying ‘ erected.’

“ The absence of any mention of relationship between deceased and dedicators suggests that this is a tombstone erected to a member of an ascetic fraternity by three fellow-members. In this case, local family connection need not be assumed, and the affinities of some of the names may even have to be sought outside Anatolia. The name KANOPIS is probably an Egyptian import. ARDEAS has Aegean and Anatolian affinities—ARDEIAS son of CIRCE, ARDYS of Lydia, possibly ARDISTAMA. The name ENAS occurs along the southern edge of the Anatolian plateau ; its presence in one of the texts ‘ en langue pisidienne ’ copied by Ramsay at Sofular suggests that it may be Pisidian. ITAGENIS is a characteristic fourth-century spelling of the Greek name Ithagenes. IPTAS looks familiar to me, but I cannot at the moment lay my hand on an instance. The other names are new to me.

“ Few epigraphical excursions into the southern mountain rim of the Anatolian plateau fail to add new examples to Sundwall's list of non-Graeco-Roman names—for its length, Dr. Alkim's text is unusually informative in this respect. And a Christian epitaph of this date so little influenced by the Graeco-Roman family names borne by converts, or by the Biblical, Martyrological or ‘ Significant ’ nomenclature which had long been fashionable in Christian Anatolia is a noteworthy discovery.”