



Summary of Archaeological Work in Turkey during 1951

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SUMMARY OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL WORK IN TURKEY DURING 1951

HARRAN

In 1951 the Joint Expedition of the British Institute at Ankara and the Turkish Antiquities Department operated at three distinct sites in the Harran region—Aşağı Yarımca, where the Assyrian stele described in *Anatolian Studies*, i. p. 108 had been found, Sultantepe, and the Roman settlement at the foot of the latter mound.

1. AŞAĞI YARIMCA

Trial excavations began on April 24th and continued till May 10th under the joint direction of Mr. Seton Lloyd and Bay Nuri Gökçe, Director of the Arkeoloji Muzeusi Ankara, Mr. and Mrs. Michael Gough and Bay Baki Oğün acting as field assistants. Operations were concerned with two distinct buildings.

On the southern edge of the site the Assyrian stele had been found in 1949 to lie upon a stone pavement. Though this had been extensively quarried away in modern times, the building to which it had belonged was cleared without much difficulty owing to its proximity to the surface. Though lines of boulders lying upon the pavement must have served as the foundations for cross walls during some secondary occupation, the original building proved to have been a small columned *stoa* in the classical manner facing an open court, the extent of which can no longer be estimated owing to the denudation of the mound. The back wall, surviving to a height of 0.60 m., could be traced for almost its whole length, but showed no connection with any building behind it. Inside it was faced with gypsum plaster. The portico itself was 3.40 m. deep and its pavement was raised 0.20 m. above that of the court beyond. To support the columns foundation blocks, 0.70 m. square, were sunk deep into the ground at intervals of 2.40 m. The columns themselves, judging by a base section found in secondary use (Fig. 1) were probably square. Deep foundation-blocks occurred also at two points in the open court, one in a position suggesting its use as a base for the stele. The pavement slabs themselves were of very fine limestone, on an average 6 cm. thick, and lying on a bed of lime and gravel, 20 cm. deep. Their edges were raked at a sharp angle from the face, producing an almost invisible joint.

About 15 m. to the northeast of this "southern building," is a stone-built well which in summer provides the main water supply for the flocks and herds of the modern village. Excavation in the vicinity revealed a succession of chambers round a courtyard about 19 m. wide, of which this well had evidently at one time marked the centre. Two chambers on the north side were first completely cleared (Nos. 2 and 12). Their walls were of undressed stone, 0.60 m. thick, and in places remained standing to a height of nearly one metre. Their inner faces were covered with hard gypsum plaster, and the jambs of the doorways leading to the courtyard were carefully squared in the same material. There were no pavements, the floors consisting of plain tamped earth, and the only dateable material found amongst the fillings were broken pan-tiles of a rather classical character, lying side-by-side with much glazed pottery and broken glass, which could provisionally be attributed to the period of the Arab Caliphate. One more room to the east of the courtyard (No. 15) was discovered, but a later construction covering its northern end made its complete clearance impracticable. This was a circular well, built of kiln-baked bricks and

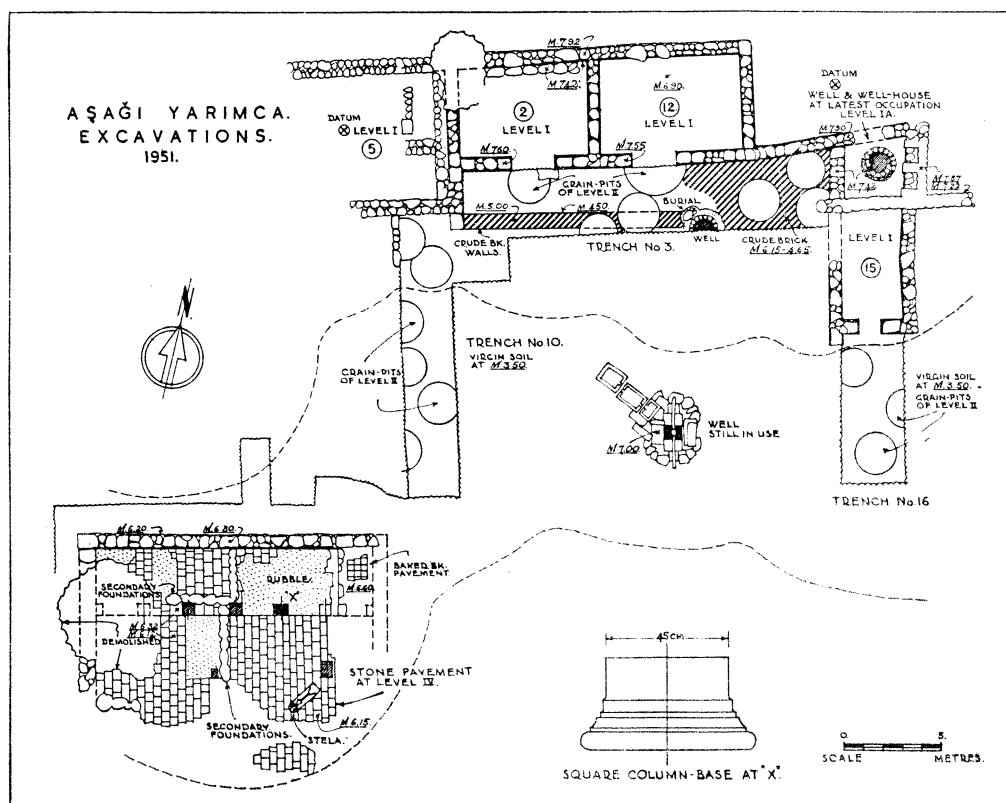


FIG. 1 Plan of excavated area

showing signs of having been domed over at the surface. It was surrounded by the ruins of a small stone well-house.

Investigations on the western side of the courtyard and south of Room 15 to the east, now showed that there was little hope of recovering the remaining plan of the building. Denudation of the site had removed all traces of its southern half, and with it such evidence as may have existed of the building's original purpose; it could only be observed that its size was hardly compatible with what one would expect of a private house, and its proximity to the older southern building, in which an Assyrian religious object had been exhibited, suggested its conceivable dedication to the same purpose. Now therefore it was decided to cut a series of deep trenches into the lower levels of the mound, in the hope that, even if no earlier structure of the same sort were discovered, at least a stratigraphical connection might be established between the two buildings.

The results of this operation were, in the main, extremely disappointing. Two trenches (Nos. 10 and 16) to the west and east of the courtyard respectively, eventually reached virgin soil, about 3.50 m. beneath the surface, having encountered no trace whatever of any earlier building. Directly beneath the foundations of Level I, an occupation level could be recognised, with indications that at this time the site was an open space. The entire area was honeycombed with circular pits used as repositories for ashes and other rubbish. Their contents indeed differed little from those of the chambers above, consisting mainly of broken Islamic pottery and fragments of pantiles. Owing to the occasional difficulty of recognising these pits, few objects from the trenches could be reliably attributed to the deeper occupation levels through which they passed. But a few sherds of Roman *terra sigillata* could

be assigned to an occupation corresponding to the construction of the southern building. Between the latter and the floor of the northern building, it was in fact possible to recognise two further occupations, one corresponding to the secondary foundation in the former, and the other to the period at which the pits were dug.

A third trench (No. 3) was dug across the northern side of the courtyard. At a depth of 2 m. beneath the surface, this encountered traces of fallen mud-brick and at a somewhat deeper level it was possible to trace both faces of a wall eighty centimetres thick, constructed of large unbaked bricks. This wall had unplastered faces and appeared to be a mere foundation. At the eastern end of the trench, it was interrupted first by the intrusion of rubbish pits and afterwards by a brick well belonging to some very late occupation. Beyond it was lost in a confused mass of fallen brickwork. There were no dateable objects or pottery associated with it. Virgin soil occurred one m. beneath.

Other trenches were now cut to the north and east of the building, but without encountering contemporary buildings of any pretensions. Trench 19, located twenty metres to the north, revealed two rooms of a private house, at the same level as the floors of Rooms 2 and 12. One of these produced a varied and interesting collection of objects and pottery, including a complete "Rakka" jar in blue glaze and a fragment bearing a Kufic inscription, by which it was possible to date the entire group, and with it the northern building itself to the ninth century A.D. The southern building had meanwhile been dated by a Roman coin found on the stone pavement of the stoa, to the late third century.

It is now therefore possible to list the main occupations of the site as follows :—

Level	Ia	Late well and well-house above Room 15.
"	I	The Northern Building, and pottery in Trench 19.
"	II	Period of the rubbish-pits. No building.
"	III	Secondary construction on site of South Building.
"	IV	Southern Building.
"	V	Building of mud brick in Trench 3.

Conclusion

It would be logical to attribute this group of buildings to the Sabians, who are known to have occupied the district of Harran from Classical times down to the end of the Caliphate. The presence of an Assyrian stele, dedicated to the god, Sin, of Harran and here preserved in a small public building, perhaps of religious character, would then be compatible with the survival among them of Mesopotamian religious beliefs, and would suggest the association of the site with some local tradition. This could be explained by the derivation of the stele from a much earlier shrine in the vicinity, and would lend some significance to the discovery in a deeper level of a building in unbaked brick, corresponding to that used in late Assyrian times.

2. SULTANTEPE

In view of the disappointing results just described, on May 15th work was transferred for the rest of the season to Sultantepe, a mound about 10 miles southeast of Urfa. The turfed summit of the mound measured something over 100 m. in length with a maximum width of 50 m. and reached its highest point, some 50 m. above the level of the plain, at its northern end where a datum point was established. Hence the surface sloped down towards a deep ravine carved by rainwater in the south-west flank of the tell. Here, some 15 m. below datum point, erosion had exposed parts of three colossal column-bases of black basalt; a small basalt orthostat lay

near by, while a second similar slab, evidently displaced, was found on the eastern side of the mound. Among the pot-sherds, strewn about the surface, red varnished wares of the late Hellenistic and early Roman periods predominated near the summit and in the southwest ravine with an occasional fragment of Parthian blue glaze. High up on the northwestern slope late Assyrian shapes could be distinguished while the base of the mound was littered with painted and other chalcolithic fragments of familiar North Mesopotamian types. Two cylinder seals, one dating from the beginning of the second millennium, the other from the fifth or sixth century B.C., and a fragment of a basalt offering-table, ornamented with roughly sculptured animals, were found in the hands of villagers.

Work was started at the head of the southwestern ravine (Sounding D) while at the same time a stepped trench (Trench B) was cut in the north side of the ravine in order to check the stratification of the upper levels, starting from M. 44.50 and carried down to a pavement at M.35.25 which proved to correspond to the level at which the column bases had stood. In this depth eight major occupation-levels could be recognized, all but the lowest being represented by stone walls of a size appropriate to private houses, with occasional traces of an upper structure in unbaked brick. Judging by the pottery, Levels I-IV should represent the earliest Roman occupation in the first century-and-a-half of our era while Levels V-VIII should be late Hellenistic. "Roman Pergamene" shapes were already plentiful in Level IV while a late Hellenistic coin from this level could be treated as a survival.

The Citadel Entrance. At D in the ravine an area of some 20 m. by 10 m. was eventually cleared at the level where the column-bases had originally stood at M.35.25. But the area proved to be disturbed by old water-channels, cutting deeply into the occupational remains, and by numerous circular pits dug down from the Hellenistic levels above. At the north end beneath trench B a portion of the Assyrian enclosure wall, easily recognized by the size and colour of its bricks, remained intact. To the south just enough remained of the gate-structure to fix the arrangement of the columns with reasonable certainty. There appeared to have been four, of which the northernmost had been carried away or buried in the bed of the main *wadi*; the restoration of a flanking tower would explain the relationship between them and the straight face in the enclosure wall to the north. The surviving bases measured 2.10 by 1.60 by 0.60 m., with circular sockets a metre in diameter projecting 28 cm.

The stratification of the upper levels here could only be used to amplify the evidence from Trench B. During the first post-Assyrian occupation a steep approach road cut diagonally across the area. Above the strata became more horizontal, but the only find of note was the long curb bit and nose-band from a bridle in copper, dated by an associated group of pottery to the Roman period.

The Assyrian Building. A baked brick pavement, early discovered projecting from the northwest side of the mound less than eight metres below its summit (M.42.25), was also followed up as far as Hellenistic and Roman remains above permitted, till five successive chambers were partially cleared (C) while later a three metre trench (E) across the extreme northern end of the mound disclosed the eastern limit of the building to which the chambers belonged. The walls were over 2 m. thick, built of unbaked bricks measuring 40 cm. by 20 cm. by 8 cm., faced with mud plaster and painted white.

The pavement proved to belong to a corridor (C₁), 4.5 m. wide and over 40 m. long. Two smaller rooms, C₃ and C₅, were also paved with baked bricks (33 by 33 by 8 cm.), covered with a layer of bitumen. In room C₂ a pile of undamaged stone bowls and other objects was found in one corner while the floor was littered with

pottery including some complete vessels. But the latter seemed to date from a secondary occupation when the western doorway had been partly blocked by a rough stone wall and a hearth and bread-oven installed near the centre. Among the vases were four cuneiform tablets, two bearing *limmu* dates corresponding respectively to the years 674 and 684 B.C., confirming the date attributed to the pottery.

Doorways leading westwards from rooms C1 and C4 showed that the denudation of the mound had removed a further range of chambers on this side of the building. But the plan of the excavated chambers showed that they must have been approached on the east from two or more open courts. Trench E, running southeast from the wall of C5 in fact exposed not only the stone foundation of the building's outer wall, but also the line of an inner wall presumably marking the limit on this side of the court the floor of which was littered with pottery and stone objects like those found in the smaller chambers. The same trench showed that this end of the tell was devoid of later buildings, but honeycombed with Hellenistic or Roman pits.

The Tablet Hoard. On June 5th, work on trench B having been completed, a new sounding from the Assyrian level downwards was started from a point, well outside the main building, on the northeast flank of the mound (Sounding F). On the first day a large hoard of cuneiform tablets was discovered just beneath the surface, and the excavation had to be enlarged to allow of their extraction in the last eight days of the campaign. Parts of two rooms came to light, orientated at an angle of 45 degrees to those of the main building and paved 1.65 m. lower (at M.40.60), but separated by a wall, one metre thick, built of the same reddish brick as those of the main building. At the foot of this wall lay the tablets.

Large jars or pithoi had here been set in a rough semicircle and the space thus enclosed filled to a depth of nearly 70 cm. with tablets and other objects; some of the tablets had spilled over on to the adjoining pavement where a small bread-oven stood among a litter of broken pottery. Included in the hoard was a distinctive type of shallow stone bowl with a vertical chase on either side and a small basalt slab with a sunken groove across one end. Both can be exactly matched among objects found at pavement level in Rooms C2 and C4 of the main building and in the court in trench E, so that despite differences of level, the hoard and the main building must be contemporary.

Hence we may imagine the temple or palace occupying the highest point in the citadel whose entrance we exposed in Sounding D. Compare a contemporary temple at Assur which with its enclosed precinct occupied the summit of a rock projecting into the Tigris. As the tablet deposit is not yet exhausted, it is intended to conduct further excavations in 1952, so that a full report with illustrations of pottery and other relics must await the completion of that campaign.

(3) A ROMAN BATH

A Roman bath in the settlement at the foot of the mound was examined. Half the mosaic floor of the main hall was found in good condition, bearing an inscription to the effect that the bath "refound its youth" (was restored) by the energy of someone whose name is lost. The furnace room to the north heated three small hot plunges, the *tepidaria* being to the west of these and decorated with sadly dilapidated mosaics. On the east side was a large plunge with a white tessellated floor, and a small one simply lined with cement and other rooms, reoccupied in the Arab period. Two examples of Constantine's "Gloria Exercitus" issue and a small bronze piece of Marcianus (450-467) found on the pavement together with the lettering of the inscription point to a late date.

*KÜLTEPE*¹

Excavations on behalf of the Turkish Antiquities Department and the Turkish Historical Society opened on 18th August and lasted till 22nd September. The Director, Dr. Nimet Özgüç was assisted by Dr. Kemal Balkan, Bay Burhan Tezcan, Bayan Neriman Uysal and, as architect, Bay Mahmut Akok. Bay Dursun Cankut was in charge of photography.

Work was this year confined to the Karum (Kanes), its main object being to complete the clearance of the Level II building in Squares Y-Z/28-29 which had been left unfinished in the previous season. While removing remains of the later occupation (Level I) for this purpose, a small inscribed stone came to light. This was the first inscription of any sort to be discovered in Level I, which at this point appeared to be divisible into two sub-phases. Other objects of interest from this level included monochrome vases, braziers and bronze weapons.

Important finds were also made in the hitherto unexcavated section of the building at Level II. The houses in this area are now seen to be lavishly planned and their rooms to be numerous. A curious feature of some were covered traps in the centre of the floors, leading to basement chambers beneath. In one such chamber were found a single tablet and a group of painted vases, while in another there was a whole archive of tablets still in their envelopes, a rich collection of pottery vessels of all sizes, and a number of heavy bronze or copper dishes. Most important of all, among these objects were found two rough pieces of iron, which, on analysis, proved to contain manganese. Finds from other provenances included a metal figurine of remarkable craftsmanship.

*SIDE*²

The excavations of Side continued this year from 25th September to October 31st under the direction of Prof. Arif Müfid Mansel. Assistant Semavi Eyice, architect Lemi Meray and five archaeological students assisted. The clearance was continued of the great building, M, which, as explained last year, consists of a spacious peristyle court flanked on the east by three large halls. Besides the main hall which last year yielded a fine series of twenty-five statues as well as architectural fragments, a second hall was laid bare. Here the excavators discovered three large niches, 5.50 m. high, in the rear wall as well as two rows of columns, apparently in two stages, which divided the hall into three naves, and a mutilated statue of a male. It has not yet been possible to determine exactly the function of this building, though it was certainly of a public character.

On the grand colonnaded street, a house reconstructed at a late date and subsequently burnt down was exposed. In it were found columns supporting Corinthian capitals in perfect conservation and a fountain roofed with a half dome. Test pits sunk in a room in this house revealed a layer 2.50 m. deep containing much Hellenistic and Roman pottery.

Explorations in the city cemetery were particularly fruitful. In a mausoleum, the walls and part of the dome of which were still standing though constructed entirely of brick, was found among late brick tombs a magnificent Roman sarcophagus of "Pamphylian" type adorned with figures of Victory and Eros on all four sides and provided with a lid imitating a gabled roof. In another big mausoleum, well preserved in places and encircled by an arcaded portico, were recovered several fragments of sarcophagi of "Sidamara" type, an honorific inscription and a portrait highly characteristic of the late Roman epoch.

¹ Information supplied by Dr. Nimet Özgüç.

² Information from Prof. A. M. Mansel.

*CLAROS*¹

The Mission directed by Prof. L. Robert continued its long-term plan of excavation from August to October, completely fulfilling the programme laid down for this year. Operations were concentrated on the temple of Apollo, the site of which had been identified last year. The front of this Doric building was cleared and in particular the hexastyle façade, about 26 m. wide, was exposed. A large variety of architectural blocks were found well preserved. The beginning was found of the narrow flight of steps, leading down towards the interior of the temple, presumably to the oracular adyton. In the southward extension of the façade three column-bases bearing inscriptions, one in honour of King Antiochus, son of Antiochus the Great, seem to mark the end of a sacred way.

In the region of the Propylaea last year's excavations were extended both northwards towards the temple where stones of the Propylaea and two column bases, one bearing a statue of Pompey erected by the Ionian League, were discovered, and towards the mountain on the east where rooms of the Late Empire preserved some re-used ancient stones. Apart from architectural details, the richest harvest of this campaign has been epigraphical. Four of the five steps of the crepis, primarily on the façade, were covered with inscriptions of the second century of our era—lists of delegates sent by the cities to consult the oracle and to sing hymns.

Inscriptions of the same character and date were found elsewhere in the sanctuary on column-bases and at the Propylaea. The flutings of the columns of the temple façade bore inscriptions of a like content dating from the third century. The great abundance of such texts already allows accurate conclusions to be drawn as to the clientele of the oracle of Claros. Two long decrees of Colophon in honour of citizens of that city, thanks to the number of exact details they supply, permit a revival of the atmosphere of the first decades of the Roman Province of Asia. Next season, Prof. Robert plans to penetrate into the interior of the temple, to clear the place in front of it, to follow the series of column bases in the direction of the Propylaea and to work northwards and eastwards in the latter region.

In the Istanbul Museum J. and L. Robert have finished their revision of the Greek inscriptions preparatory to the publication of a catalogue. At Ephesus, R. Martin has studied the collection of Ionic capitals.

*YAZILIKAYA IN PHRYGIA*²

Excavations were conducted in August-September, 1951 by the Institut Français d'Archéologie d'Istanbul with the collaboration of Madam Halet Çambel, Mlle. Mualla Eyuboğlu, Mlle. Sevim, Çansever and Adran Pekman. The excavators continued the clearance of the subterranean installations southwest of the acropolis and reached a very damp layer which suggests the immediate proximity of a spring. So it seems that the great rock-cut stair led, as did that exposed in 1938 on the northwest, to a fountain used by the population of the adjoining quarter. In any case the complex of installations in the southwest is much more elaborated than that on the northwest and will still require protracted excavation. While these operations were in progress, excavation was continued in the prehistoric cemetery of the IIIrd. millennium, discovered in 1948 on the plain east of the acropolis. Vases and sherds recovered in the tombs this year confirmed last year's conclusions. (Cf. *Phrygie : Exploration archéologique*, vol. II, Albert Gabriel, *La Cité de Midas, le site et les fouilles*, Paris, 1952 ; vol. III, Emilie Haspels, *Céramique et trouvailles diverses*, ib.)

¹ Information from Prof. L. Robert.

² Information from Prof. A. Gabriel.

EXPLORATIONS IN LYCIA

Dr. Tritsch besides securing good photographs of Lycian sarcophagi, tombs and reliefs previously known only from descriptions or rough sketches, and placing in the safe-keeping of local authorities many inscriptions and other portable antiquities clarified the plan of Antiphellos and discovered four new sites.

At *Antiphellos*, the position of the archaic part of the town was identified and found to be almost free from overlying Hellenistic or Roman remains. A fountain-house and several other buildings were traced, as was the Hellenistic and Roman town, situated around the main harbour. The ancient Agora was located on an intervening saddle. Ruins of a shrine and of a temple were observed, but without excavation no inscriptions can be recovered.

New sites recorded for the first time are :—

1. *A large fortified settlement on the peninsula of Kaş*, comprising the mounds called Gökçe Tepe and Domuz Tepe. The walls were difficult to date and the pottery scanty, but a period earlier than the Hellenistic and later than the archaic seems indicated.

2. *An early Copper Age site near Seyret*, the first of its kind in this area.

3. *A settlement at Ağullu* (earlier name, Avlu), on a plateau overlooking the coast, where there are two good ports. Habitation was continuous from the second millennium B.C. to Roman times, and there are remains of a Roman cemetery. It proved possible to extract a large number of sherds and to ascertain that grey pottery accompanied fragments similar in shape to Hittite vases. The grey wares were not, apparently, Phrygian, but resembled a grey fabric found in Istanbul under Hagia Irené together with pottery said to be of Hittite type. Thus they reflected the context at Ağullu.

4. *A site between Kaş and Ağullu* which promises to be even more remarkable. Remains of stout walls and carved reliefs came to light near a house that was being built. Superficial examination suggests the presence of a Greco-Roman temple, a Lycian temple below it, and below that again a large building of yet greater antiquity. Sherds collected at the site include Hellenistic wares, Lycian and East Greek wares and prehistoric pottery while carved blocks show animals in a style that, in Dr. Tritsch's words, "is certainly not Greek nor Roman nor Lycian, nor yet strictly Hittite, though reminiscent of the latter art. Could the site then represent the first architectural trace of the Luvian civilization which has been postulated both from Hittite documents and from the Luvian language, the parent tongue of Lycian?" If so, the site would certainly repay excavation, but meanwhile the old walls are in danger of being used as a stone quarry in connexion with the new house.

XANTHOS IN LYCIA¹

Two campaigns of excavation have already been conducted at this site by a French mission. A general exploration of the site has been begun, directed especially to an examination of the enceinte wall, where efforts have been made to date the different styles of masonry, and of the funerary monuments—pillars, sarcophagi and rock tombs. The latter were studied with a view to publication, and it is thought to be possible now to establish the chronological sequence and trace the progress of hellenization. The clearance and cleaning of these monuments have revealed interesting architectural details and brought to light fragments of sculptured ornament : a frieze in relief from a funerary pillar of the Isinda-Belenkli type ; a corner block from the frieze which adorned the great inscribed stele showing a scene of combat and

¹ Information from Prof. P. Demargne.

a procession of warriors ; several fragments of a sarcophagus lid of the fifth century and of another belonging to the fourth or third century.

At the same time excavations were carried out on the so-called Lycian acropolis. Roman and Byzantine occupations had unfortunately wrecked the classical levels. However, a deep trench did reach a stratum earlier than the destruction by the Persians and the spread of Attic influence. The latter goes back to the second half of the sixth century as abundant ceramic imports prove conclusively. Between the inscribed stele and the Harpy monument a Roman agora has been indentified, dating probably from the late empire ; Xanthos seems to have developed greatly during the third and fourth centuries of our era. In the construction of this agora funerary monuments were spared, but it seriously disturbed the underlying strata ; test pits have so far failed to reveal traces of an earlier agora. The blocks scattered around the Nereid monument were cleared and examined. Few sculptured fragments were found ; architectural blocks were more abundant, particularly those belonging to the cella gate.

KARATEPE¹

The sixth season's work at Karatepe, under the auspices of the Turkish Historical Society, lasted from September 24th to October 26th, 1951. The expedition under the direction of Professor H. Th. Bossert, consisted of Dr. U. Bahadır Alkım, Dr. Halet Çambel, Dr. Muhibbe Darga and Mr. Polat Reyhan as architect. Excavations were carried out both at Karatepe and at Domuztepe.

At Karatepe itself a number of architectural problems were elucidated, and considerable additions made to the plan of the palace at the summit, excavated in 1948 ; the chambers to the west, south and east of the courtyard were cleared, and an almost complete plan of the great building (about 38 x 54 m.) may now be drawn. Further rooms belonging to the complex excavated in 1950, were cleared and helped to complete the plan of a rectangular building (about 18 x 28 m.) whose southern wall, about 25 m. to the north-west of the Upper Gateway and 15 m. to the south of the palace, was contiguous with the inner part of the *enceinte*. It may be remembered that in Zincirli and in Carchemish a similar arrangement is to be seen. Architectural investigations undertaken this season, confirmed the existence of an earlier building level at Karatepe. This is of course very important for the history of the site.

At Domuztepe an excavation on a wider scale brought to light the existence of three building levels, excluding the Roman and Hellenistic. These levels were provisionally called A. B. and C.

Level A.

Level A lies immediately beneath the foundations of Roman and Hellenistic walls, which are almost completely destroyed. To judge by the small finds and architectural style, this level is contemporary with the *Danunian* fortress of Karatepe, under King Asitawa(n)da-s (8th century B.C.).

Level B.

There is a deposit of burnt debris 75-100 cm. thick beneath the foundations of Level A, and Level B lies under this burnt layer. In Level B only Iron Age painted potsherds, showing Cypriot influence, very similar to those at Tarsus and Zincirli, were found. Monochrome ware is very rare. Most of these Iron Age sherds are locally made, but a few are of imported Cypriot ware. These sherds are almost identical with

¹ Information from Dr. U. Bahadır Alkım.

the painted sherds found in the cisterns at Karatepe in 1949, 1950 and during the present season, and this fact shows that the population of Level B at Domuztepe must have lived at Karatepe too, and thus provides evidence for an earlier architectural layer, a third Karatepe. It appears that Level B at Domuztepe belongs to the ninth century B.C.

Level C.

Under the foundations of the walls of Level B there is again a burnt stratum, 20-30 cm. thick, beneath which foundations of a mud-brick wall (Level C) were cleared. It is a remarkable fact that there are no painted Iron Age sherds in this level, but only monochrome ware, shiny and slightly polished, of red, grey, brown and cream colour, very similar to the Late Bronze Age sherds of Tarsus and also to the rough ware of Hittite Imperial period. The fact that at Karatepe also, again in the cisterns, a few samples of potsherds of this kind were found, shows that the earliest inhabitants of Domuztepe occupied Karatepe as well. Since the natural rock is very near to the surface and since in consequence any walls of this period may have been carried away by the rain water, we should be unlikely to find traces of walls belonging to the earliest level at Karatepe. Level C at Domuztepe must be dated before the ninth century B.C.

*GORDION*¹

Excavations on behalf of the University of Pennsylvania Museum were directed from April 2nd to July 25th by Prof. Rodney Young and were resumed on August 31st under Mr. G. R. Edwards, Assistant Director, continuing till November 6th. In both campaigns there were two main fields of excavation—the city-mound and the tumuli, the latter being divided between two ridges, one near the village, the barrows on which are lettered A to M, the other south of the valley bearing barrows S₁ and S₂.

Eleven tumuli have now been completely excavated. In three (A, F, and I), dating from the sixth century, the barrow's owner had been cremated *in situ* on a pyre while in six (B, G, H, J, S₁ and S₂) the main burial was contained in a wooden chamber of the seventh century or earlier. Barrow D covered a multiplicity of minor burials—inhumations in cists, urn-burials and unurned cremations while the principal burial in C was apparently an inhumation without a wooden chamber and is datable to the sixth century. Some graves are accurately dated by imported objects. In A and F lay an East Greek plastic vase and a Corinthian alabastron respectively. The jewelry found in Tumulus I is so similar to pieces from A and F that the whole group evidently hangs together. One might be tempted to infer that cremation came into vogue in the sixth century, were it not that cremations were found also under Tumuli S₁ and E. Though these covered not pyres but simple cinerary urns with poor grave-goods or none at all, they prove that the practice of burning the dead goes back to the seventh century and perhaps into the eighth. On the other hand, no wooden chambers of the sixth century have been found; the one sixth century inhumation—that under C—lay probably in a cist, certainly not in a chamber. Of the six chamber tombs excavated, three (B, H, and J) are closely related and can be dated to the seventh century; an East Greek bird-bowl was found in one, and the fine polished red and black wares from all three must rank among the best products of the local industry. Barrow G, containing painted geometric wares may be slightly earlier and is certainly related to Koerte's No. 3. S₁ and S₂ seem earlier still

¹ Based on reports kindly supplied by Prof. Rodney Young and by Mr. G. R. Edwards that came to hand separately but have been conflated by the Editor.

and related to the Ankara tumuli. Since the heaping of a barrow over a grave entailed an enormous amount of labour, the burials examined must be those of well-to-do people. For this class a wooden burial chamber would seem to have been the fashion in the seventh century and earlier, cremation on an individual pyre in the sixth. On the other hand the graves of poorer persons, found incidentally in excavating the barrows, show that inhumation and cremation were at all times practised concurrently.

Beneath and between Tumuli H and I, 23 graves had been discovered in the spring campaign of which 19 were certainly Hittite. In the autumn, 72 more graves were examined; of these 17 contained furniture of Hittite type, 37 were stratigraphically prior to the construction of the barrows, but contained no datable relics, one is apparently Phrygian, and the remainder postdate the tumuli, the two latest belonging to the second half of the sixth century B.C. Of the 17 new Hittite burials, 14 were in pithoi, 2 in wooden coffins and one in a stone cist. Most were poorly furnished. But a child, buried in a pithos, was accompanied by a buff ware bowl, a necklace of paste, shell, bone and stone beads with bronze clasps, two earrings, two bracelets and a toggle pin of bronze and a stamp seal of fayence. Another pithos held 5 bronze pins, a silver ring, 3 lead rings, a spindle whorl and 11 knucklebones. The Hittite graves are datable between 1400 and 1200 B.C. There are indications that the cemetery extends beyond the area between barrows H and I so that large scale excavations may be expected to produce a valuable sequence of graves from Hittite through archaic times.

The City Mound

(i) *The Hellenistic town*, divisible into five stages, was abandoned at the end of the third century B.C., owing perhaps to the advent of the Galatians. Greek influence, attested by graffiti on sherds and by imported pottery, may mean that some of Alexander's veterans settled here. A hoard of coins, 114 tetradrachms of Alexander and his successors, was recovered

The earlier town had been defended by a city wall, 7.65 m. thick with outer faces of squared blocks, encasing a rubble core bound together by wooden cross-beams and apparently a mud brick superstructure. The wall was pierced by a gateway with an inner and an outer court separated by a wide doorway while a second doorway led into the town itself. Tiles recovered may have served *inter alia* as an outer protection for an upper storey (? gatehouse) of mud-brick. Horizontal wooden beams were apparently used to strengthen the walls while inside the gateway there is evidence for a screen of wooden pillars. Timber was everywhere freely employed and may have been available locally in considerable quantities. The whole structure seems to have survived till early in the fourth century when it was destroyed, perhaps by an earthquake. Before that, damage and subsequent reconstruction had taken place in the mid-fifth century while the original construction cannot be much earlier than the sixth.

Inside the gate two buildings were further investigated standing on either side of a broad street, running north and south along the east side of the mound.

Building B, on the west side of the street immediately adjoining the Gate complex, is apparently a large hall with one short side facing the street. Its short east wall consists of well-cut and neatly fitting limestone blocks with a heavy rubble core, but the north and south walls had been badly plundered in Hellenistic times. The latest levels above the building produced a deposit containing pottery, terracottas, glass and fayence objects and Rhodian amphora-handles of the turn of the third and second centuries. The deposit yielded a seated terracotta figure of Cybele, 55 cm.

high, that had been broken, mended and re-used in antiquity, a bust of an elderly female of Dionysiac type with long pointed ears, and two fine rhyta, one in black ware in the form of a griffin, the other a Nike in grey pottery with a necklace in applied white and accessory decorations in red.

Building A on the opposite side of the street consists of a succession of rectangular rooms 10 m. wide, each entered from the street through an equally wide porch. Six such rooms with porches have now been discovered, but, though a length of 75 m. has now been uncovered, the end of the building is not yet in sight. In the fourth room from the north a layer of debris from a destruction by fire lay upon the latest floor, probably of the fourth century. The burnt planks of the threshold still lay in place as did a course or two of the door frame, giving it a width of 2.38 m. Lying above this, fragments of revetment tiles with bands of lozenges and S spirals must have adorned the wall between the porch and the room. The room itself had been covered with a flat roof of broad timbers overlaid with reeds and a fine cohesive green earth. Beneath its floor had been buried in rows of three and inverted 17 coarse pots with holes in the bases like flowerpots, containing dry powdery roots.

After the destruction of building A, it had been replaced by another at a higher level for the construction of which many blocks from the walls of Building A were reused. In fill some 50 cm. above its floor was found a stone stand bearing the inscription ΑΓΑΘΗΣ ΤΥΧΗΣ. Three rooms of the new building had pebble mosaic floors. The three rooms so far exposed were entered from an area paved with large irregular blocks of a kind of dark brown cement, of which 10 square metres have been cleared. This "Mosaic Building," erected soon after the Macedonian conquest, was destroyed by fire in its turn. Masses of tiles, embedded in the debris, in areas not subsequently disturbed, belonged consistently to one series, pan and cover tiles and antefixes with large painted red diamonds and revetment tiles with chequer pattern in relief in red and white. Along the eastern edge of the paved area was found also a new type of tile, a combined gutter and cover with its outer face decorated with a chequer pattern. It was probably used along the eastern edge of the roof over the paved area.

Two further periods of building followed the destruction of the Mosaic Building, the last coming to an end about 200 B.C.

Phrygian Wall and Houses.

The foundations of the main Gate complex cut through those of a wall of well cut large blocks of very hard red stone that runs north-east from the Gate. From a layer of grey clay laid against this wall at the time of its construction came many fine pieces of Phrygian pottery decorated with geometric designs suggesting a date as early as the seventh century.

At the northeast corner of the mound too a stretch of wall 12 m. long and a metre wide was uncovered only 75 cm. below the surface. Its style of masonry is comparable to that of Phrygian walls previously uncovered, and the filling around it, save in trenches dug in Hellenistic times, yielded much good geometric Phrygian pottery, well-polished black bowls and strainer-mouthed jugs of types found in the tumuli and pointing to the seventh century as the date for the abandonment of this construction.

The Smaller City Mound proved to have been covered by a deep deposit of clay, heaped there after some catastrophe. Beneath it were remains of a two-storeyed building, apparently destroyed by fire after a battle some time about the middle of the sixth century. The pottery comprised lydions and provincial imitations of Corinthian ware.

OLD SMYRNA (BATRAKLI)

Excavations during June and July, 1951 were directed by Dr. John Cook and Prof. Akurgal.

In the large trench, where a succession of habitation levels ranging from the fourth to the seventh centuries had been cleared in previous years, excavation was carried down to a prehistoric level that immediately preceded the Protogeometric. The latter proved to consist of more than one stratum and must have covered a considerable time ; in its forms and development the painted pottery corresponds closely to Attic Protogeometric. In its early stages this pottery looks like an import beside native monochrome wares, but becomes dominant in levels assigned to the ninth century, and indeed it would seem that before the end of the century the native ceramic industry had succumbed to Ionian competition. In the eighth century the proportion of monochrome ware in use was extremely low, but a revival of the grey ware came in the seventh. A cut 90 m. long across the northern part of the site has linked the large trench with the temple area and brought to light fifth century occupation, thus filling a gap in the history of the site.

In the temple area traces of earlier platforms have been discovered by tunnelling. The earliest, represented by a rounded corner on the southwest, was erected about 700 B.C. The west front of the great outer platform of the temple, now cleared, seems to have had a staircase on the southwest and a coping of white limestone blocks, stepped down at the corners. It was built over the foundations of an apsidal building of the early seventh century whose plan has been recovered nearly complete. On the south side of the temple was an enclosed area raised almost to the level of the platform which was cut in two by the passage which gave access to the temple from the town quarter. This passage was entered through a pylon which seems to have been flanked by buildings above and may therefore have had a second storey. The external door of the pylon was constructed of neatly fitted white stone blocks without cramps ; the inner face of the threshold block was protected by a beam or metal plate held in position by three slotted stone brackets embedded in a plaster step. The inner doorway of the pylon, facing the passage, seems to have been open and flanked by pillars of white stone carrying the lintel. Despite the disappearance of most of the limestone blocks it seems clear that the late seventh century builders deliberately aimed at effects from the contrast of limestone and andesite. Stone flags are still in position over much of the pylon floor. Two fragments from archaic capitals or bases of white stone carved with lotus patterns on the concave and convex members and still bearing traces of red and yellow paint, came to light in the debris south of the temple.

A number of fragments of smaller drums were exposed in clearing the pylon ; some were found high above the floor as if they had fallen in from a building above. The pylon itself was blocked in the sixth century by a rough cross wall and formed a chamber in whose sloping earth floor a number of pithoi were set ; above the pithoi was a deep burnt layer with a number of iron spearheads, and below, between the pithoi and the floor of the seventh-century pylon, a large cache of iron weapons was uncovered ; this cache also consisted largely of spearheads, some of considerable length, but also contained an iron helmet with a bronze plume-knob.

Work on the city wall was confined to the east side. Owing to recent depredations the line of the late seventh century wall can no longer be established with certainty at the south end, but an outer wall, probably of later date, has been traced along the whole east side of the site, and the opening for a gate has been discovered at the north-east corner. In the large trench the stone fill which backed the early city wall under-

lies the curved buildings of the eighth century and appears to be fitted against the rectangular buildings of the ninth century. A short campaign in the easterly part of the cemetery brought to light further tombs, one apparently of Late Geometric times, and another archaic painted sarcophagus.

The pottery discovered this year is mainly monochrome and painted wares of the Protogeometric and Geometric eras ; but some fine Orientalizing fragments have come to light around the temple, and in other sectors a few fine figured pieces of the sixth century have been found. A hoard of twenty silver coins of Lydian, Persian and Phocaeen mints, was found in a habitation level of about 500 B.C.

LABRANDA¹

The Swedish Expedition worked from June 23rd to August 30th, 1951, in four main areas :

(i) Between the two great cities gates, Propylaea, cleared last season, was discovered a marble building, constructed according to an inscription on the architrave by Idrieus between A.D. 344 and 351. It was apparently a place for ablutions and had been reconstructed several times. Next to it was a marble-lined bath, shown by an inscription in its main hall to have been built by a certain Menelaos Claudius and dedicated to Zeus. Dressing-rooms, built by one Titus Flavius, were also discovered while other subsidiary chambers await excavation. The bath appeared to have been constructed during the first century A.D. and repaired at some time in the second.

(ii) The building described in the last Report as " Andron A " proved to be in fair preservation. The surrounding area was further cleared in 1951 when among other features of interest a mosaic pavement, belonging to a secondary period, came to light. North of this building and separated from it by a *peristasis*, was a priest's house consisting of two chambers constructed of large blocks, faced with marble slabs. The rooms, of unequal size, were laid out like a temple *in antis*, the smaller room having at one end an altar (?) built of brick and faced with marble that may belong to a later period. On the site of " Andron B " a fourth century building was detected at a deep level, but it could not be planned this season.

(iii) Excavations, begun in the previous season, under the late Roman stoa, were carried to a depth of 2 m. and produced a quantity of archaic pottery. Two building periods could be distinguished and attributed to the seventh-sixth and the fifth centuries respectively. Walls of the archaic period which appear to continue northwards will be investigated in a future campaign.

(iv) South of the stoa is a stone pool in which fish sacred to Zeus seem to have been kept. Associated with it was a screen of columns. Comparison with the architecture of Androns A and B justifies a fourth century date.

Finally two important new Carian brick-inscriptions were found in this campaign.

¹ Based on a report to the Turkish Antiquities Department.