



Summary of Archaeological Work in Turkey in 1954

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Anatolian Studies, Vol. 5. (1955), pp. 13-23.

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SUMMARY OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL WORK IN TURKEY IN 1954.

*ARSAMEIA ON THE NYMPHAIOS*¹

THE EXCAVATIONS IN Arsameia-on-the-River Nymphaios, begun in 1953, were continued in 1954, again with the collaboration of Miss Theresa Goell, American Schools of Oriental Research.

Work was concentrated on the hierothesion of Mithradates, known from the royal inscription to have been situated in a suburb of Arsameia, and shown by our work to have been built on the main terrace of the southern slope of Eski Kale. An impressive stairway running north to south, and cut in the solid limestone of the hill, served as a Processional Way. It connected the hierothesion with a large stepped platform, "Socle II", on the southern slope of the hill. In two rectangular sockets on this platform had once stood stelae carved with more than life-size reliefs, one representing the god Mithras. Another stepped platform, "Socle I", was hewn out of the living rock on the western edge of the declivity. In it, too, were two sockets for carved stelae, of which only the lower parts survived, badly weathered, and depicting garbed male figures.

The clearance of the great tunnel that led from the dromos below the royal inscription of Antiochus, through a rock-cut entrance into the heart of the hill, was retarded by complicated technical problems, and we had to contend with the same obstacles due to changing geological formations in the core of the hill which its builders had encountered and surmounted in antiquity. They, like us, had had to strengthen the more dangerous stretches of roof with wooden supports. By the end of the season we had reached a distance of 115 m. from the entrance without having reached the last resting place of Mithradates.

*NEMRUD DAGH*²

A SURVEY AND excavation of the hierothesion of Antiochus I of Kommagene have been conducted in 1953 and 1954 under the auspices of the American Schools of Oriental Research with funds provided by the Bollingen Foundation Inc., and the American Philosophical Society, directed by Theresa Goell with collaboration from Professor F. K. Dörner.

The tomb temple had been constructed by Antiochus for the celebration of his cult and that of his syncretized Greco-Persian deities, and his Achaemenid, Kommagenian, and Seleucid ancestors. His nomos inscribed in Greek on the monument gives us his genealogy and the prescriptions for the maintenance of his cult. The sanctuary is dominated by a tumulus 150 m. high; there are open terraces on the east, west, and north sides.

¹ Condensed from information kindly supplied by Professor F. K. Dörner, Münster.

² Based on information kindly supplied by Dr. Theresa Goell.

The East and West Terraces contain central courts surrounded by colossal statues and walls embellished with reliefs of Antiochus, his gods, and his ancestors, ritual objects, and numerous sacrificial altars.

The architecture and sculpture bear evidence of the eclecticism and revivalism of the first century B.C., with a strong admixture of neo-classicism and Anatolian archaism. Of particular interest for cultural and art history is the archaic survival of Hittite attributes and details comparable with features known from Yazılıkaya, Tell Halaf, Karkemiş, Sakceğözü and Sincirli. The colossal statues, guardian lions, and dado-reliefs facing a court, are details exhibiting unmistakable Hittite influence.

The clearance of the East Terrace disclosed that a supposed stairway leading to the colossal statues was in fact a double platform. Its stepped lower part with five sockets held a wall of dado-reliefs representing Antiochus greeted by his deities, and his Lion Horoscope. This further confirms the thesis of Hittite survivals in Kommagene.

BOĞAZKÖY¹

THE EXCAVATIONS OF the Deutsche Orient-Gesellschaft and the German Archaeological Institute at Boğazköy were continued from August to October, 1954, and were concentrated on the following points, both within the ancient city: on Büyükkale, where the task of a systematic clearance begun several years ago was completed, and on Büyükkaya, a rocky eminence in the north-east of the city in the direction of Yazılıkaya, where extensive excavations had been initiated in 1952 and continued in 1953.

South-west of the archive building A in the interior of Büyükkale the deposits were explored downwards right to the native rock over an area of approximately 30 × 20 m. Under the buildings of the Hittite Empire four earlier occupation layers were discovered. Of these the earliest, judging by the pottery and a few seals, is contemporary with the Assyrian trading colonies in Anatolia, and accordingly dateable to the 19th century B.C. This city was destroyed by a fierce fire, traces of which of equal intensity were observable throughout the excavated area. In the latest Hittite layer were found, *inter alia*, fragments of a large animal figure of terracotta with a polished red slip. Apart from the head, of which nothing survives, the piece has been put together and restored, yielding a model nearly 50 m. long, the largest object of the kind known from the Hittite territory at so early a date, and notable for the careful and lifelike execution of details of the animal's body.

On the south side of Büyükkale the fortifications that had not yet been examined were exposed. In all, five lines of fortifications were discovered which succeeded one another in the course of a long period. The two latest belong to the Early Iron Age, and consist of massive walls of quarried stone and possess rectangular projecting towers. The Hittite wall of the 14th and 13th centuries is laid out as a series of casemates, and so conforms in

¹ Information from Professor K. Bittel.

construction to the great city wall of Hattuša in the Lion's Gate-Yerkapu-King's Gate section. The wall was interrupted by large rectangular towers rising conspicuously above the curtain. The towers are internally subdivided by transverse walls, another trait in common with the structure of the city wall. The superstructure consisted of unburnt brick, but the stone sub-structure was preserved to a height of over 7 m. in one tower. The slope in front, outside the wall, had been accentuated artificially by a thick bank of stamped clay, making ascent more difficult for the attacker, and at the same time reducing the danger of the ground supporting the fortifications being washed away. In a later phase of the Empire this artificial scarp underwent various alterations, to be referred to below.

Below these fortifications of the Imperial period were found remains of two other lines belonging to the earliest Hittite period. Of these, the oldest, judging by the pottery found in association with it, is contemporary with Layer I of the Karum of Kanesh at Kültepe. These early Hittite fortifications also boasted projecting towers, and the latest of them at least was constructed in a sort of casemate technique, so that this building method is now attested for the period before the Empire, which is in harmony with Garstang's observations at Soğuksutepe near Mersin.

The southern slope of Büyükkale just described underwent several modifications during the 13th century. A facing of limestone slabs was laid over the clay of the slope, and this facing was renewed at least twice, which increased the solidity of the surface of the steep slope. This slab facing, a considerable strip of which has been exposed, corresponds exactly to a similar arrangement at Ras Shamra-Ugarit in Syria, and is equally clearly repeated in Anatolia in the Early Iron Age (Kerkenes-Dağ, Akalan). The deep trapeze-shaped bastion in the south-west corner of Büyükkale (*WVDOG*, 63, Beilage 3) now turns out to be part of the fortification which was first constructed in the later part of the 13th century, and was linked to the fortress wall by a narrow stair or ramp, and which was connected upwards to the fortress wall. The building immediately east of this bastion, on the lower edge of the scarp facing, and built on directly to the last facing stones, is probably of still later date. In contrast to all remaining buildings at Boğazköy, that are predominantly constructed of limestone and only very rarely of granite, this structure is built of soft yellow-brown sandstone, from which small rectangular blocks had been squared. The construction consists of a roughly round, swelling sub-structure supporting an open platform with a breast-work that was finished with carefully shaped hemispherical coping-stones. The oblique ramp, starting from the depression south of Büyükkale, led up on to the platform from the east, and this ramp is bounded by the same low parapet. The exit from the ramp on to the platform was flanked on both sides with neatly laid limestone blocks. On the platform, backed up against the breast-work, was a foundation pediment, likewise of sandstone. Fallen forwards from this lay three big limestone blocks, one of which bears an unfinished hieroglyphic inscription of a still unknown great king, in two columns. The forms of some of the symbols suggest a late date for the inscription, and that would harmonise

with the pottery found in association with this round building, as with the architectural relationship of this structure to the remaining Hittite structures on the south side of Büyükkale. Obviously this building belonged to the last phase of Hittite Boğazköy, probably to the beginning of the 12th century.

In the course of clearing the Hittite fortifications, in the debris on the east part of the south slope of Büyükkale, the fragment of a more than life-size human head in limestone came to light. Luckily the decisive parts of the face are preserved. This head is one of the best works of Hittite plastic of the 14th century known to date.

On Büyükkaya the clearance of the Hittite forts was continued. On the east slope of the eminence two long passages covered by a false vault came to light, probably posterns. The outer exit of one of these is built of limestone blocks worked with particular care, with almost vertical and horizontal joins. Moreover, the earliest traces of human settlement so far discovered in the whole of the urban area of Boğazköy are found far Büyükkaya. They consist of numerous potsherds, implements of flint, obsidian, and bone, polished stone celts, and a big clay flat idol. The ceramic remains show a certain kinship with the Chalcolithic and Early Bronze Age (Copper Age) remains from Alaca Hüyük and Alişar, but on the whole diverge from this material so far that they cannot be compared with this without qualification.

Among the 150 odd fragments of cuneiform Hittite texts found in 1954, special mention should be made of a large fragment containing a treaty with the Kaškaš region, i.e. the tract to the north-west stretching to the Pontic coasts. Names of towns and persons in Kaškaš land are included and will be a welcome addition to our knowledge of this rather puzzling area.

As far as the publication of the relics that have come to light since 1931 is concerned, the engraved seals and the Early Iron Age pottery are being prepared for the final publication.

CLAROS ¹

PROFESSOR LOUIS ROBERT, with the help of Mrs. Jeanne Robert and Professor Roland Martin, conducted the fifth campaign of excavations in August–September, 1954. On the Sacred Way the section explored this year, starting from the temple, has almost joined up with that cleared last year, starting from the Propylaea. So far no new blocks were found there *in situ*, but only inscriptions on re-used blocks. The finds included the complete column supporting the statue of the Governor, Sextus Appuleius, four drums and a Corinthian capital—the total height being roughly 8.60 m. A section driven eastwards seems to show that the Sacred Way was lined with monuments only on the west side. In the Apollo temple the

¹ Information kindly supplied by Professor Louis Robert.

clearance of the south crepis and of the fallen columns on this side was continued. In the centre of the temple, which is preserved better and better the further one proceeds westwards, the surface of the whole system of vaults of the adyton, divided into two unequal parts, has been entirely exposed. Next year deeper excavations will be conducted with the aid of a pump. The bench in the *cella* supporting the cult statues has already been reached. Huge fragments have been found of the cult statue of Apollo, represented seated, holding in his right hand a laurel branch, such as is depicted on coins of the Imperial epoch since the reign of Augustus ; the right arm measures 3·40 m. In front of the temple façade the monumental altar in white marble came to light just at the close of the campaign. It will have to be cleared later, but it has already been seen that it comprises four steps in addition to the prothesis with a depth of 5·19 m. Relatively few inscriptions have turned up, chiefly lists of delegations from cities. It must be repeated that epigraphic finds are not among the most important from this sanctuary ; the essential interest is the architecture of the temple, in a state of unexpectedly good preservation, especially in the subterranean parts where the oracles were delivered.

In the mountain numerous scattered quarries were discovered which provided the various kinds of marble utilized in the sanctuary. After the excavations several days were devoted to the exploration of the neighbouring region to the north-west, the territories of Dioshieron and Lebedos. The hot springs where the orator Aelius Aristides stayed are at Ilica. Quite close to the modern bathing establishment there stands, still preserved up to the vault, a basilica which would be worth planning.

In the museums of Istanbul, Manisa, Izmir, and Ankara, the Roberts have studied inscriptions from Mysia, Lydia, and Teos, notably votive reliefs, and reliefs of gladiators.

KARATEPE ¹

DURING THE SUMMER and autumn of 1954, a third season's work on the restoration of sculptures and inscriptions at the site of Karatepe was carried out under the direction of Dr. Halet Çambel. The enterprise, which was on a large scale, was the joint undertaking of the Turkish Antiquities Department and the Turkish Historical Society, in collaboration with the Roman *Istituto Centrale del Restauro* of the Italian Ministry of Public Instruction. The staff included Sg. Eliseo Zorzetto from Rome, as restorer, Dr. Eva-Maria Bossert, as draftsman and Bay Fehim Zeybek, as assistant-restorer. Prof. M. Cagianò de Azevedo of the Institute of Restoration joined the party for a short visit.

The upper south-western gate, where work was mainly concentrated during this campaign, is one of the less well-preserved structures. None of

¹ Information from Dr. Halet Çambel.

the orthostats or portal-sculptures of the right-hand side-chamber, and only a few of those on the left were found standing in place, while those of the entrance-corridor had fallen face-downwards and were partly broken.

Supplementary soundings, made along the slopes below this gate and down in the valley about 200 m. beyond, led to the discovery of many new fragments, with the help of which, several of the panels could be almost completed. It is hoped that this search for scattered fragments, particularly in the valley where many of them lie buried beneath the earth, may be continued in a future season.

The reconstitution of the panels and sculptures, begun in the two previous seasons was satisfactorily continued, and their restoration by means of dowelling and adhesives, in the majority of cases reached an advanced stage. The three slabs (cf. *Oriens* I, 1948, Pl. 7a and 8a), from which no fragments were found to be missing, have now been completed. In addition to the four mentioned last year, twelve new reliefs depicting various scenes, have been reconstituted from among the fragments. Half of these slabs have been almost completely reassembled and restored, while on the remainder the work of restoration is still in its early stages. Among the scenes depicted are part of a banquet-scene, antithetic or grouped animals, various divinities including one wearing a costume with a decorative fringe, the slaying of a creature half-human and half-animal which hangs head-downwards, and human or animal figures worked on adjacent sides of a corner relief. Of the portal-sculptures, the lion with the HH-inscription was completely restored except for its head: to two of the others several fragments were added, as also to the two winged portal-figures. Several socle-stones were reassembled and prepared for restoration. The fact that it was found possible to recompose a socle bearing the HH-text, which had previously defied all efforts to do so on a philological basis, promises well for the continuation of work on these lines. The probability, according to Prof. Bossert, that this fragment belongs to an historical text, of which only small fragments are known, lends it particular interest.

The problem of the preservation of the south-west gateway was provisionally solved by erecting a temporary but solid roof of timber and corrugated iron similar to the one built over the north-east gate in the previous year. At the same time, the stone substructure of the western tower of this gate, which had become seriously dilapidated, could now be effectively restored.

Work on the north-east gate was also continued, within the limits of the time and money which remained. One of the portal-lions and a relief in the west side-chamber were almost completely restored, while the lion in the right-hand chamber and the "ship" relief were prepared for restoration.

It is planned to continue the work on the same lines in the coming year. The work of reassembling the broken panels and socle-stones from scattered fragments must be brought to completion, before the restoration of the orthostats and inscribed socles found *in situ* can eventually be undertaken.

*KÜLTEPE-KANESH*¹

EXCAVATIONS AT KÜLTEPE were resumed during the summer of 1954 under the auspices of the Turkish Historical Society, the Ministry of Education, and the Department of Antiquities. Work was mainly concentrated on the mound, and monumental buildings which might reveal past history of Kanesh were thus brought to light. Phrygian houses of the type common in Central Anatolia (Alişar, Boğazköy, Alacahüyük) usually consisted of a single room, rarely two, and contained good examples of painted Phrygian pottery showing East Greek influence. The most important discovery on the mound is that of a palace covering a wide area in the IIInd building level of the Hittite period and situated under the large megaron belonging to the first level of this period at Kültepe. Consisting of large halls and smaller rooms leading into them, the palace was built on stone foundations ; but the wide mud-brick walls stand in places to a height of 1.0 to 1.5 m. The floor and walls were covered with white plaster which has survived to this day. A violent fire destroyed the building. The mud roofs of the halls were also plastered and supported by thick wooden columns. Wide doorways and passages relate this building to those at Boğazköy and Alacahüyük, showing that Kültepe remained an important city even after the period of the Assyrian Colony. In the forthcoming seasons we hope to uncover the entire plan of the palace, and its dependencies

In the Karum work was concentrated on areas U—V/23, 24, 25, and Z—Aa/26—27. On the floors of the well-preserved buildings of Level Ib valuable tablets and beautifully made pottery vessels and metal objects, hitherto unparalleled at Kanesh or in Central Anatolia, have been recovered. Convincing proof of this period's prosperity is afforded by stone coffins buried under the house-floors, and containing a great variety of objects in gold, silver, bronze, as well as a cylinder seal decorated with gold. Little is known about Hittite metal objects, and there is a discrepancy between the archaeological data and what we learn from the original texts. Related to metal finds from the Habur area too, the material from Kanesh can now help us to fill this gap. In the workshops belonging to this period were discovered enough crucibles and stone moulds to reveal almost all the types of metal weapons and other objects in use at the time. Part of the lower jaw of a basalt lion proves that monumental sculpture was not confined to the period of the Hittite Empire, but had already reached a high development at the period of Karum Ib. It was previously known that a debris layer 1.5—2.0 m. thick separated the house floors of levels Ib and II, and that their orientation and plans were different. A marked dissimilarity is also obvious in the technique and shapes of pottery vessels. Moreover, among those in Levels Ib and II which were North Syrian imports, the changes are easy to date in terms of the Syrian chronology. We can thus say that Level Ib represents the "second late phase" of the Colony period and is contemporary with the reign of Hammurabi, as had

¹ Information supplied by Prof. Tahsin Özgüç.

been pointed out previously. In Ib far fewer tablets were discovered than in Level II. Separated by a gap indicated by the debris layer between Ib and II, the latter represents the Colony period. Commercial archives containing tablets with unusual features and their envelopes bearing cylinder-seal impressions, animal-shaped vessels and others of unusual shapes, were found in the well-preserved buildings. The burials under the floors of the archive rooms contained skeletons with gold and silver head-dresses still on the skulls, bronze belt-clasps, battle axes, cauldrons, and stamp-seals. Discovered in the Karum for the first time, these objects show the wealth of the period immediately following that of the tombs at Alacahüyük.

*FRAKTIN*¹

BEGUN IN 1947, excavations were resumed on the mound opposite the Hittite rock relief near the village of Fraktin. They greatly increased our knowledge concerning the archaeology of the Taurus, a very important region during the period of the Hittites. Carried out in October, 1954, under the auspices of the Department of Philology, History and Geography of Ankara University, the excavations revealed that two Roman levels represented the last occupation on the mound, which was thereafter used as a Late Roman cemetery. One metre of debris separated the earlier Roman level from the Phrygian, which consisted of a single level of house remains of normal Phrygian period type, and a few pot sherds. The bulk of the pottery was monochrome ware, well known at Kültepe, and following the traditional local Anatolian pattern.

Seventy to eighty centimetres lower down, a late Hittite level was reached, which had been destroyed by fire. This represents the town contemporary with the relief showing Hattusilis III and his wife, a date confirmed by pottery and especially metal weapons and seals. At that period, this small fortified town must have been a garrison. The mound is related to the mountain road which joins Fraktin, Tasçi, and Hanyeri (Gezbeli).

According to the evidence of the architecture, the pottery and an inscribed cylinder seal belonging to the Hammurabi period, an earlier building level, found below the first, is contemporary with Kanesh Karum Ib.

*PHOKAIA*²

THE EXCAVATIONS AND explorations conducted by Prof. Akurgal on behalf of the University of Ankara and the General Direction of Turkish Museums during the last three years in Aeolis and Propontis throw light on the

¹ Information from Prof. Tahsin Özgüç.

² Information from Professor Ekrem Akurgal.

historical questions of Early Greek culture. In the course of soundings and excavations in Phokaia from 1953–1954, late geometric pottery and in particular large fragments of East Greek vases in a black figure style, some of hitherto unknown varieties, were brought to light.

On a rocky plateau at the extremity of the Peninsula, now occupied by an uncompleted school building, was presumably the site of the Athena Temple as described in written sources, and an Ionic capital, remains of an Ionic basis of the first half of the 6th century, and a cornice facing of the end of the 6th century, were brought to light.

During the Phokaia excavations several test pits were dug at Kyme, and two points were identified where Early Greek strata are still represented. The work in Phokaia and Kyme will be continued.

The first provisional report is to appear shortly in the *Annales Archaeologiae Ancyranæ* (1955) that hereafter will appear once a year as the Annual of the Archaeological Institute of Ankara University.

PROPONTIS ¹

IN THE SEARCH for Early Greek strata within the ruins of Cyzicos, late Orientalising pottery in the neighbourhood of the Hadrianic Temple of Zeus appeared to be the earliest Greek material. Provisionally the first systematic excavations were concentrated on a very significant *hüyük* situated on the south shore of Lake Daskylitis (Manyas Gölü). It has already been known as the find-spot of a Greco-Persian relief of the late 5th century that is in the Istanbul Museum. The discovery of this Greco-Persian relief already suggested that the residence of the Persian satrap Pharnabazos mentioned by Xenophon is to be sought on this artificial mound, but it deserves investigation also as an important point in an area that is still virgin in respect of scientific excavation.

In the first investigations a Greco-Persian relief came to light, and in the course of a small-scale sounding in 1952 an Achaemenid bulla was discovered. The test trenches laid out in the summer of 1954 brought to light sub-geometric pottery of the first half of the 7th century, as well as proto-Corinthian and Orientalising sherds. In addition, the operations recovered roofing tiles, fragments of akroteria painted wine-red and decorated; thus the beginning of the Greek colonisation of the Propontis must be dated at latest to the beginning of the 7th century.

In the search for the basilica mentioned by Xenophon, a fine and carefully-built Hellenistic wall was exposed that will be followed up next year. In one trench over 200 Achaemenid bullae were discovered which, on the strength of associated Greek pottery, can be attributed to the period about 400 B.C. The bullae all came to light in rubbish heaps. The remains of the Persian palace are probably to be expected in the immediate vicinity of this spot. Work at Ergili-Daskylion will be continued next year.

¹ Information from Professor Ekrem Akurgal.

The first preliminary report on the investigations is being printed in the Annual of the Archaeological Institute of the Ankara University (*Annales Archaeologiae Ancyranæ*, I, 1955).

SIDE ¹

THE EXCAVATIONS AND explorations in Pamphylia under the direction of Professor Arif Müfid Mansel of Istanbul University were continued from 14th September to 31st October. In Side the imposing nymphaeum, one of the largest in Asia Minor, which stands outside the city wall opposite the main gate, was largely cleared. A great number of architectural pieces, including several weighing 4-5 tons, were recovered; they suggest that we are here dealing with a three-storied architectural facade, as in the Septizonium at Rome. Wide Corinthian capitals decorated with bulls' protomae deserve special mention. Notable among the sculptures, which for the most part are preserved only in small fragments, is a relief slab with a representation of Ixion bound to the wheel that decorated the front wall of the great water basin. Fragments of inscription make it likely that this building was erected under the Antonines.

Deep soundings were conducted at various points in the city to detect remains of the ancient city that, according to Greek sources, goes back to the 7th century B.C. Several old wells were also explored, but nowhere could undisturbed strata be located. Incidentally a great deal of Roman pottery, including characteristic pieces of Pergamene ware, and smaller quantities of Hellenistic ceramics, were recovered, but only a few small fragments of older wares came to light.

In Perge the monumental arch that stands at the back of the oval entrance court (cf. *AS*, IV, p. 20) was completely cleared. The arch rose on a marble-paved platform, access to which from the court was obtained by means of a wide flight of four steps. The structure consists of four pylons forming three apertures spanned by arches. The big pylons at either end are equipped back and front with aediculae, and on the sides with semi-circular and rectangular niches for the reception of statues. In front and behind the smaller middle pylons rise columns on a high postament that probably carried a projecting beam. This arch, according to the main inscription written in bronze letters on a *tabula ansata*, was dedicated by Plancia Magna, daughter of Marcus Plancius Varus, Governor of Bithynia and probably Proconsul of Asia under Vespasian (cf. Pauly-Wissowa, *Realencyklopaedie*, XX, 2, 2015/6) to her fatherland—τῇ πατρίδι. Big statue bases were exposed bearing neat inscriptions in the name of Plancia Magna in honour of Divus Trajanus, Diva Marciana, Plotina (not yet Diva), and Hadrian, the latter, however, only in fragmentary condition. Accordingly the arch, like the architectural decoration of the place connected with it, can be dated between the year of Trajan's death and that of his wife Plotina, that is between 117 and 121-2 A.D. Armed and robed

¹ Information kindly received from Professor Mansel.

statues which very probably represented the above Caesar and his wife were discovered in good condition.

*SINOPE*¹

THE THREE SEASONS of excavations conducted by Profs. E. Akurgal and L. Budde (Münster University) on behalf of the Turkish Historical Society and the University of Münster from 1951–1953 at Sinope, have yielded results important for the clarification of the question of the colonisation of the Pontus area.

The Early and Middle Corinthian and Late Orientalising pottery brought to light, taken in conjunction with the results obtained at Berezan, Istros and Samsun, furnished fresh confirmation for the thesis that the Greek colonisation of Pontus began only towards the end of the 7th century. From the periods shortly before the middle of the 6th century a series of significant finds are to be reported. Deserving of special mention are a fine Attic cup by the "Little Master" about 560 B.C. and a mass of late Phrygian pottery associated with this "Little Master" cup, and thus for the first time accurately dated.

East Greek material of the 6th century is surprisingly rare. It includes a vase in the form of a female bust, and a Fikellura amphoriskos. Still more important finds are attributable to the 5th century, including three grave stelae and two bronze vases. The stelae are of Milesian-Sinopian style, but betray strong Attic influence. A bronze vase with a female bust is of Argive provenance.

The necropolis yielded red figured Attic vases of the 5th century, and 4th-century vases adorned with figures in relief as well as pottery of later periods. During the excavation a temple with an altar, and remains of markets (*stoai*) of the 2nd century were cleared.

The provisional report on the excavations is to appear shortly in the *Belleten*, and some of the finds brought to light before the excavations will likewise be included in the series issued by the Türk Tarih Kurumu.

*XANTHOS*²

AT XANTHOS IN Lycia, the excavations initiated in 1950 were continued in August–September, 1954, under the direction of M. Demargne, Professor at the Sorbonne, and M. Metzger, Professor at the University of Lyons, assisted by M. Coupel, architect.

¹ Information from Professor Ekrem Akurgal.

² Information kindly provided by Professor A. Gabriel.