

Report of the Council of Management and of the Director for 1955

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REPORT OF THE COUNCIL OF MANAGEMENT AND OF THE DIRECTOR FOR 1955

During the past year, which is the subject of the Institute's seventh report, activities have been maintained or inaugurated in many fields. A second campaign at Beycesultan has given a clear if unexpected picture of the city's development from the later phases of the Early Bronze Age. As readers of *The Times* will realize, the great palace period is shown to have been earlier than was previously believed, belonging to the early centuries of the second millennium. The reconstruction of the palace's plan from the badly charred remains of its once magnificent timber is an achievement which on this scale is new to excavation technique, and may become classic.

The unprecedented number of students who joined the Institute and followed in Turkey their various branches of research shows the rapid growth of interest in Anatolian studies and the indispensable assistance which the Institute can give. An account will be found below.

These undertakings in excavation, exploration and scholarship were, however, pursued under exceptional difficulties. The cost of living in Turkey has risen greatly: food and all other necessities, not to speak of equipment, have reached fabulous prices. It is hoped that the situation will improve before the lease of the present hostel finally ends next December. Plans are, nevertheless, in progress for continued work at Beycesultan and for the resumption of Dr. Storm Rice's investigations at Harran.

COUNCIL OF MANAGEMENT:

By the untimely death of Mr. T. J. Dunbabin, the Institute has lost a wise, active and distinguished friend, one who from the earliest days had given it encouragement and support, and later became an active member of the Council and the Finance Committee. It is a privilege to recall that he was enrolled as a Senior Student in 1952, in connection with his studies on Greek orientalizing art, and his unfailing help, always available in spite of his many other duties, will never be forgotten.

The resignation from the Council of the British Museum's representative, Dr. C. J. Gadd, is a great loss, but it is sincerely to be hoped that he will continue to advise on many matters connected with the Institute's activities, of which he has unparalleled knowledge. The British Museum has nominated as their new representative Mr. D. J. Wiseman, whose scholarly work on the Alalakh tablets has proved so valuable an addition to the Institute's Occasional Publications.

LECTURES IN LONDON:

Four lectures have been held during the year at the Society of Antiquaries of London, by kind permission, the familiar rooms of the Royal Asiatic Society not being available any more. The subjects of the lectures were:

Excavations at Beycesultan, 1954, by Mr. Seton Lloyd, on 28th January, 1955. Anatolia, Thrace and the Aegean in the Early Bronze Age: By Professor V. Gordon Childe, on 18th March.

Excavations at the Tumulus of Antiochus, Nimrud-Dagh, 1953-54: By Miss Theresa Goell, on 25th May.

Fresh Light from the Early Christian Graveyards of Phrygia: By Professor Sir W. M. Calder, on 2nd December.

FINANCE:

It is to be regretted that the Institute's financial difficulties have considerably increased during the year under review, and the outlook for the future is still obscure. These difficulties are due to the steep rise in prices in Turkey generally, which affect the cost of excavation as much as the running expenses of the Institute at

Ankara. We are deeply indebted to the generosity of Sir David Russell and the Walker Trust for a special donation of £500 to our general funds, and to All Souls' College, Oxford, for another donation of £50. This last was given in memory of the late T. J. Dunbabin, to whom the Institute has owed much during the brief time he served as a member of the Council of Management and of the Finance Committee.

These sums have helped us to surmount the most urgent financial problems for the current financial year; we sincerely hope that the work of the Institute at Ankara will not have to be greatly curtailed next year. This would be particularly unfortunate when the number of students has never been so high, nor the excavations at Beycesultan so full of promise.

Occasional Publication No. 3:

It is with the greatest satisfaction that, in spite of the financial difficulties mentioned above, the third book in the Institute's series of Occasional Publications is now being prepared. This is mainly due to a very generous donation of £200 from the Australian Institute of Archaeology received through the kind offices of its President, Mr. W. J. Beasley, to whom our Institute is also deeply indebted for the financial assistance which made the publication of *The Alalakh Tablets* possible.

Occasional Publication No. 3 will be devoted to the Sultantepe texts, on which Dr. O. R. Gurney has been working since their discovery.

LIBRARY:

Financial difficulties made necessary the restriction of purchases during the year under review. Nevertheless, notable acquisitions made by the Library are represented by the great publication of Tell Halaf: von Oppenheim and others, Tell Halaf I (1943), II (1953), III (1954); by Frankfort's Art and Architecture of the Ancient Orient; by Lehmann-Haupt Corpus Inscriptionum Chaldicarum I-II and Grant, Roman Imperial Money.

For two particularly handsome and comprehensive donations, including some very scarce books, we offer special thanks to Sir Gerard Clauson, K.C.M.G., O.B.E., and to Professor Garstang, C.B.E. We are, however, also deeply indebted to donors of single books, who in this lean year have helped us to fill many gaps.

Books presented by the authors:

Mary Gough, The Plain and the Rough Places (London 1954).

Steven Runciman, A History of the Crusades III (Cambridge 1954).

O. R. Gurney, The Hittites (Penguin, London 1954), 2nd edition.

D. Storm Rice, The Unique Ibn Al-Bawwab Manuscript (Dublin 1955).

Gifts:

Books presented by others:

- R. Frankena, Takultu, de sacrale maaltijd (Leyden 1953), presented by Dr. Gurney.
- H. Koşay and Sperling, Troad'da dört Yerleşme yeri (İstanbul 1936), presented by Seton Lloyd, Esq.
- —— Catalogue of Books in the British Embassy Library, presented by H.E. The Ambassador.
- E. B. Soane, Through Mesopotamia and Kurdistan in Disguise, Leipzig 1923, presented by R. D. Barnett, Esq.
- A. Götze, Kleinasien zur Hethiterzeit (Heidelberg 1924), presented by Sir G. Clauson.
- C. J. Gadd, The Fall of Nineveh (London 1923), presented by Sir G. Clauson.
- E. F. Weidner, Politische Dokumente aus Kleinasien (Staatsverträge), presented by Sir G. Clauson.
- F. Sommer, Hethitisches II (Leipzig 1922), presented by Sir G. Clauson.

E. F. Weidner, Der Zug Sargons von Akkad nach Kleinasien (Leipzig 1922), presented by Sir G. Clauson.

F. Hrozný (1) Über die Völker und Sprachen des alten Chatti Landes; (11) Hethitische Könige (Leipzig 1920), presented by Sir G. Clauson.

— Hethitische Keilschrifttexte aus Boghazköi (Leipzig 1929), presented by Sir G. Clauson.

—— Die Sprache der Hethiter (Leipzig 1919), presented by Sir G. Clauson.

- F. Delitzsch, Assyrische Lesestücke (Leipzig 1912), presented by Sir G. Clauson.
- J. Friedrich, Hethitische Studien (Leipzig 1924), presented by Sir G. Clauson.

A. Götze, Madduwattas (Leipzig 1927), presented by Sir G. Clauson.

- J. Friedrich, Staatsverträge des Hatti Reiches in hethitischer Sprache (Leipzig 1926), presented by Sir G. Clauson.
- H. Lamb, Suleiman the Great (Hale publication), presented by Mrs. V. Biro-Hollander.

A. Götze, Hattušiliš (Leipzig 1925), presented by Sir G. Clauson.

- H. Schmidt, H. Schliemann's Sammlung Trojanischer Alterthümer (Berlin 1902), presented by Professor Garstang.
- A. Götze, Die Annalen des Muršiliš (Berlin 1933), presented by Professor Garstang. M. von Oppenheim, Tell Halaf (Glasgow 1933) (tr. Wheeler), presented by

Professor Garstang.

- A. M. Mansel, 1947 senesi Side Kazilarina dair ön rapor (Ankara 1941), presented by Professor Garstang.
- A. Gökoğlu, *Paflagonia* (Kastamonu 1952), presented by Professor Garstang. Offprints were received with thanks from H. E. Stapleton, the Türk Tarih Kurumu, Profs. Schachermeyr and Götze, Drs. Mustafa Şenyürek, F. Steinherr, C. J. Gadd; Dr. Storm Rice.

Reports were received from the Turkish National Library, the Cyprus Antiquities Department, the Sudan Government, the School of Oriental and African Studies, the Council for British Archaeology.

BEYCESULTAN:

Summary of Second Year's Work:

The second season's excavations at Beycesultan, near Çivril in the Vilayet of Denizli lasted from 1st May to 8th July, 1955. Mr. Seton Lloyd as field-director was assisted by Mr. James Mellaart (Fellow of the Ankara Institute), Mr. G. R. H. Wright (architect) and Mrs. Wright, Mr. J. Carswell (draftsman), Mr. M. R. Cookson (photographer), and Bayan Nihal Dönmez as representative of the Turkish Government.

Some of the results have been published in *The Times* of 28th June, 8th July, 1st August, and 26th November.

It will be remembered that of the great Burnt Palace discovered in 1954, only a small part could be excavated, where, owing to the conformation of the mound, its ruins were accessible directly beneath the surface. Nearer the summit of the hill there had been a long period of later occupation; and it was these upper levels which had now to be excavated before the clearance of the palace could continue. This work took place during the first four weeks of the season. Four principal building periods were distinguished subsequent to the destruction of the Palace (level V). First there was a long period of occupation under impoverished conditions where such buildings as existed were shapeless and poorly constructed (level IV). Next came a period of more settled conditions, and orderly building, but without traces of formal planning (level III). This could be dated to the fourteenth century B.C. Level II included the building known as the "Little Palace" discovered in 1954. The settlement had by now evidently regained the status of a provincial capital, and the fairly large area which we were able to clear disclosed a part of

the palace-enclosure in which the local ruler had evidently lived during the later part of the thirteenth century B.C.

The part of the enclosure excavated was divided into three sectors by parallel streets paved with gravel. On the south side, the "Little Palace" building evidently represented administrative offices, a repeated unit, consisting of small stoa and courtyard, even suggesting courts of law. To the north were residential buildings including a megaron-type house, complete with portico, central hearth and a range of subsidiary rooms down one side. Annexed to this at one end were the two small shops ("food store" and "wine-shop"), discovered in 1954 and some accommodation for servants. The central sector between the two streets was rather surprisingly occupied by carefully planned stabling for horses, ranges of tethering posts under cover and loose-boxes, where decayed straw still lay on the floor and in the mangers. The distinctive pottery and small objects characteristic of this level (derived also from the private houses excavated on the western mound in 1954) has now been published in considerable detail (see Anatolian Studies, vol. v, 1955).

The buildings of the palace enclosure in Level II had been destroyed by fire. In the remains which overlay its ruins two further sub-periods could be recognized. In the first squatters had reoccupied the site, patching and rebuilding the earlier walls to make their dwellings. The second was represented by the remains of a single substantial building at the very summit of the mound. It was again a dwelling of the megaron type, portico and double doors leading to an inner hall with a central hearth. There were indications of a stairway to an upper floor and a lateral room paved with stone for washing. A fine bronze macehead and other finds made in this building suggested a date at the very end of the twelfth century B.C.

for the last occupation of the mound.

After the clearing of the upper levels had been completed a further section of the old Burnt Palace beneath was excavated. At the same time a lateral trench was carried westward in order to determine its extent in that direction. evidence from these two sources enabled almost half the plan of the building to be reconstructed. A central courtyard, almost ninety feet across, had a single range of imposing chambers on its west side, one of which must have served as a vestibule for the main entrance from that direction. To the east, on the main axis of the courtyard, a columned entrance led to a reception hall, thirty feet deep, whose plastered walls had been decorated in several colours. The painted hall led to other suites of reception rooms, whose exact purpose was no longer recognizable and beyond to the eastern entrance with its sunken lustral area, discovered in 1954. From the twenty-five chambers of this building so far cleared one could obtain a good idea of local architectural devices. The builders seemed to have no knowledge of masonry, for not a single cut stone was found in the whole building: on the other hand vast quantities of timber had been used, both in the structure itself and over the sub-pavement heating passages, whose existence had been discovered in the previous season. The presence of so much wood had clearly been responsible for the ferocity of the fire which destroyed the building. This, and the systematic looting which had evidently taken place before it was burnt, made its excavation extremely unproductive in respect of objects or pottery, and when the final weeks of our season were reached without any evidence having been found which could suggest a date for the building, it was decided to transfer our attention temporarily to another part of the mound.

The site chosen for a new sounding was that of the private houses (Level II) excavated in the previous year on the western hill. Occupations corresponding to Levels III and IV were encountered, and beneath these it was most gratifying to come upon two chambers of a new public building contemporary with the Burnt Palace, not destroyed by fire. One noted for the first time the exact arrangement of the timber framework reinforcing the mud-brick walls and their sub-

structure of uncut stones.

Beneath the foundations of this building we penetrated into three further occupation levels (VI, VII and VIII) and from these and the Level V chambers

themselves recovered a most revealing collection of pottery.

Several facts at once emerged. Level VI represented the point of transition from the Early Bronze Age to the Middle Bronze Age. Levels VII and VIII the latest phase of the E.B.A. itself. It was also possible to be certain that there was no break in the occupation or interruption of cultural continuity between these levels and the large building in Level V. So this building, and accordingly the Burnt Palace also, may now reliably be attributed to the earliest phase of the Middle Bronze Age and to a date in the neighbourhood of 1800 B.C. Interesting features of the crucially important Level VI were quantities of "red-cross bowls", several examples of the depas amphikypellon form, including one finely painted, and a curiously late occurrence of Yortan types, particularly miniature jugs and spouted vessels. A further check on these early occupation levels was afterwards made by means of another sounding to the east of the Burnt Palace itself. The results were identical, except for the fact that Level VI had been demolished as a result of terracing operations when the Palace was being built.

We are most grateful for the following donations received in support of the excavations at Beycesultan last season (1955), some of which will appear in the

accounts for 1955-56:—

£1,000 Walker Trust, per Sir David Russell. £600 Anonymous. Leverhulme Research Award, personal grant to the Director. £250 British Academy; University of Cambridge Faculty of Classics; £,100 Craven Fund of University of Oxford; Griffith Institute, Oxford; Francis Neilson, Esq. Wenner-Gren Foundation, New York, personal grant to the Director. \$300 \$50 Mrs. E. Dean. Antiquaries Society of London; Mrs. C. G. Brocklebank; H. A. £,10 Lidderdale, Esq.; Miss Daphne Sanger. Professor R. J. H. Jenkins; Mrs. V. Kerrot. £5 5s. L. W. Blencowe, Esq.; R. B. Burnaby, Esq.; C. W. Dunn, Esq.; £5 Professor Arnold Toynbee; T. B. L. and Mrs. Webster. Mrs. E. Douglas van Buren. £3 3s. £2 2s. Miss J. Allan; Sir Gerard Clauson, K.C.M.G. Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Craig. E. K. Berriman, Esq.; E. Burney, Esq.; Mrs. E. G. Croll; Hon. £I IS. Mrs. George Marten.

Field-Marshal Sir Claude Auchinleck, G.C.B.; Mrs. Yolan Biro;

Ankara: The Year's Work:

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During the 1955 season the Institute has sponsored more archaeological activity than in any corresponding period since its foundation in 1948, and perhaps more varied research than any comparable foreign institution in Turkey at present or in the past. For the purpose of work in the field, twenty-five individuals have been registered as students or senior students and been afforded Institute privileges. In Ankara there have seldom been less than four or five members simultaneously in residence or using the Library, and there have at times been as many as twenty members operating in various parts of the country during a single month. As a result, it can be imagined that the strain on our limited accommodation and administrative facilities has been considerable and that the present hostel arrangements are becoming inadequate.

Mrs. Vera Hollander; Miss M. E. Osman.

In field-work an interesing balance has been maintained between excavations and other forms of research in the realm of prehistory on the one hand, and on the other the study of buildings or inscriptions of the classical and Byzantine periods.

The Institute's own central project was again the excavation of the Bronze Age city at Beycesultan in south-west Anatolia. The second season's work at this site occupied a period of eleven weeks from the beginning of May until early July, and was ultimately very successful, despite the initial misfortune of a motor accident which prevented the Director from taking charge for the first three weeks.

Later in July a part of the Institute's camp-equipment was transferred to Adana for the use of Mr. and Mrs. Michael Gough's expedition to Cilicia Aspera. The Gough's party of five were encamped for two months at various sites in that area and striking results were obtained from the work of clearance in several important Byzantine religious buildings. During these summer months and those of the early autumn which followed the many and diverse individual undertakings in progress included two classical epigraphic reconnaissances in central Anatolian provinces, a mound-survey covering an area corresponding to ancient Pontus and a long geographical exploration of Imperial Roman frontiers in the eastern vilayets. At the same time members engaged in Museum work covered such varied fields of study as Iron Age pottery, Roman sarcophagi and Hittite monuments. During the final months of the season the half-dozen remaining members restricted their work to museum and library work in Ankara.

INSTITUTE STAFF:

All students of the Institute, both past and present, will have learnt with regret of the departure from Turkey and consequently from the Bayindir Sokak establishment of Mme. Csippek. Gisela Csippek had been Secretary-Librarian since the spring of 1949, and there were few who had not profited from her efficient administration of Institute affairs and sympathetic help in their personal arrangements.

After her departure on 1st April Mme. Csippek's work was temporarily taken over by a Turkish lady, Bayan Remziye Batırbaygil, to whom the Institute owes thanks for the safe conduct of its affairs during the absence of the Director at Beycesultan and much help during the summer months which followed. Since the return to Ankara of Mr. and Mrs. James Mellaart in October the duties of Secretary-Librarian have been shared between them.

ANKARA PREMISES:

The lease of the Bayindir Sokak house was to have expired at the end of 1955, and with the prospect of a considerable increase in rent in the event of renewal, a move was made in September to seek new premises. By the middle of the month several buildings had been inspected, and it had already become clear that the need for increased accommodation at the old price presented an almost insuperable difficulty. But at this point the problem was provisionally solved by outside circumstances, which brought from the present landlord an offer to renew the lease for one year at the same rent as before. This temporary solution has been accepted in Ankara with mixed feelings. The capacity of the present premises has this year become embarrassingly inadequate: the logical expansion of the Institute's scope and activity is in danger of being seriously cramped, if not necessarily curtailed. It is accordingly most earnestly to be hoped that, by the time the end of the present lease once more falls due, economic conditions may have improved and better accommodation be within our reach.

LANDROVER:

The effects of the accident on 30th April left the Beycesultan expedition without transport for the first half of the spring season, and even after general repairs had been effected, continual minor breakdowns made it clear that the car was no longer reliable. In November it was accordingly decided to sell it, and a favourable price was obtained. It is hoped that it may be replaced before the 1956 season begins.

ACTIVITIES OF FELLOWS, STUDENTS AND OTHERS:

It has been a pleasure this year to welcome a number of senior scholars whose research work has brought them to Turkey on visits of varying length. Early in the season Mr. D. B. Harden spent some weeks in the Institute while studying Roman and Byzantine glass in the Ankara museum and elsewhere, and Mr. J. B. Ward Perkins was in Turkey during April-May and permission was obtained for him to photograph Roman sarcophagi in the museums of Antalya, Adana and elsewhere. Mr. T. Burton-Brown took part in the Beycesultan excavations and Dr. O. R. Gurney was again resident in the Institute from September to the end of the session in December, continuing his work on the Sultantepe tablets. Another welcome visitor to the Institute during August and September was Professor Stuart Piggott, who worked in particular on the objects from the Alaca Tombs in the Ankara Museum, in the intervals of travelling with Mr. and Mrs. Gough. He obtained facilities from the Museum authorities for re-photographing some of Dr. H. Kosay's finds. Mr. R. A. Crossland also used the Institute as a base while re-photographing certain Hittite monuments.

Mr. E. W. Gray of Christ Church, Oxford, stayed at the Institute for periods of several weeks in the intervals between extensive and remarkable journeys of exploration. Mr. Gray was engaged in a study of east Roman frontier posts and communications, which carried him over a wide area of rarely visited country in the eastern and south-eastern parts of Turkey, from Trebizond to Erzurum and Van, southward to Diyarbakir and along the modern frontier to Urfa. These and many other centres in the "protected" vilayets he was permitted to visit through arrangements which the Institute was able to make with the Turkish authorities. His journey, much of which was made on foot, must rank as one of the most thorough pieces of exploration undertaken by a member of the Institute in recent years.

Mr. James Mellaart (Institute Fellow for 1955-56) after taking part in the Beycesultan excavations, of which he was for part of the time in charge, worked in Istanbul throughout the summer on a Fellowship thesis, which covers almost the whole range of the Bronze Age archaeology in Anatolia, and which will incidentally provide a wider setting for the interpretation of the Beycesultan discoveries. He spent part of the autumn in the field, investigating an archaeologically controversial area east of the Troad, where a gap had been left in his previous mound-survey of south-western Anatolia. Mr. Mellaart will continue work on his thesis during the winter, when he and Mrs. Mellaart will remain in charge of the Ankara premises during the recess.

Mr. David Stronach (Institute Scholar for 1955-56), remained in Turkey from July until the end of the year, working on a corpus and general study of metal-typology in the Anatolian Bronze Age. In addition to much museum work and visits to sites in the process of excavation, Mr. Stronach has been extremely fortunate in his contacts with Turkish colleagues, several of whom have entrusted him with the publication of important unrecorded collections. When completed his corpus should be an indispensable asset to field research.

Mr. and Mrs. Michael Gough's party included Mr. Michael Ballance, Mr. R. M. Harrison, Mr. C. R. Torrance and Bay Mehmet Yaylah, the assistant director of the Adana Museum as Turkish representative. Their work of clearing and recording was divided between the "Cathedral" church at Korykos and the famous fourth century basilica and monastery called Koca Kilise at Alahan, near Mut, in the Calycadnus valley. The work of the expedition met with remarkable success, particularly at Alahan, where the finds included some architectural sculpture of a very high order, a second large basilican church, to the west of Koca Kilise, an eighth century mosaic and a shrine decorated with a painting of the nativity. The Goughs also continued their general survey of Cilicia, which was much facilitated by the use of the Edinburgh University Landrover.

Mr. Michael Ballance (Institute Fellow for 1952–53) subsequently continued

the epigraphic survey of Phrygia, upon which he had worked during the previous year in collaboration with Sir William Calder. He also made use of the Edinburgh Landrover.

Mr. Charles Burney (Institute Scholar for 1954-55) spent the months of August-October in completing the mound-survey of the northern provinces, which he had begun the previous summer. Mr. Burney, who again travelled by bicycle, this year covered an area approximately corresponding to the ancient province of Pontus. The results of his work will serve to fill an important gap in the archaeological map of pre-Greek Anatolia now being prepared. Among his finds Iron Age sites seem to predominate, but the distribution of Bronze Age pottery is also of considerable interest.

Miss Barbara Levick spent July-September in Turkey, engaged in an epigraphic reconnaissance in the areas of Konya and Yalvaç (Pisidian Antioch). The sites at which she worked are for the most part rarely visited and produced a good crop of unrecorded inscriptions.

Miss Judy Anderson spent July and August in Turkey in the course of a study in Iron Age painted pottery. Her work was for the most part in provincial museums and involved extensive travel.

Others who visited the Institute in the course of travels in Turkey included Mr. and Mrs. Peter Hulin and Mr. E. Birnbaum of Durham University. Dr. J. J. Finkelstein, who has been working with Dr. Gurney on the Sultantepe tablets, was afforded unofficial Institute privileges during the months of September-December.

(Signed) MORRISH, WALTERS & CO. Chartered Accountants.

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Report to the Members of the British Institute of Archaeology at Ankara.

proper books of account have been kept by the Institute so far as appears from our examination of those books and proper returns adequate for the purposes of our audit have been received from Ankara. We have examined the above Balance Sheet and annexed Income and Expenditure Account which are in agreement with the books of account and returns. In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given us the said accounts give the information required by the Companies Act, 1948, in the manner so required and the Balance Sheet gives a true and fair view of the state of the Institute's affairs as at 31st March, 1955, and the Income and Expenditure Account gives a true and fair view of the excess of Expenditure over Income for the year ended on that date. We have obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purpose of our audit. In our opinion

Provincial House, 98-106, Cannon Street, London, E.C. 4. 21st September, 1955.

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		1954.	185	510 40	7	191,1	27 166	1,944	66	335	434		900	500	178	7,605	£8,299

EXCAVATION FUND

5.	\$\begin{align*} \begin{align*} \begi	450 0 0	346 8 5	£3,141 8 3
INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR TO 31ST MARCH, 1955	By Donations: Walker Trust Walker Trust Grifffth Institute Leverhulme Research Fellowship Society of Antiquaries Francis Neilson Charrington and Co., Ltd. Werner Gren Foundation The Times Appeal University of Cambridge Faculty of Classics Anonymous	500 Account	" Balance, brought forward from previous	91019
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SUBSCRIPTIONS RECEIVED DURING THE YEAR ENDING MARCH 31ST, 1955.

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University of Arkansas .									£	s. 10	0
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Dugdale, J. R. S		2	Ο.	Richter, Miss G. M	I	I	0
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Forbes, Major H. S	. 1	I	0	Rushworth, E	I	10	0
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