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SUMMARY OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL WORK IN TURKEY
IN 1956GORDION¹

DURING THE 1956 season at Gordion digging was done on the city mound, on the smaller mound to the south-east of it, and in the cemetery. In the last area a piece of an ancient road, found by chance between two tumuli in the autumn of 1955, was followed in both directions. The road is evidently post-Phrygian and probably pre-Roman ; perhaps a part of the royal road system of the Persian Empire.

On the Gordion hüyük, cuts through the deep clay layer on which the Persian city was bedded cleared one complete house of Phrygian times, and parts of two more. All were covered by a deep layer of burned debris ; all had evidently been destroyed in the same fire, probably a general conflagration that brought an end to the Phrygian town.

The house which was cleared completely faced on a large open paved area to the west of the city gate. Two doorways, symmetrically placed in its north front, gave access to the pavement. The house, about 16·50 m. long by 9·50 m. wide, was divided by a cross-wall into two rooms connected by a wide doorway, which was the only way of access to the larger inner room. The outer, north, room was paved with a floor of pebble mosaic and had a round hearth of stucco exactly at the centre. The inner room was paved with hard white plaster and had a similar hearth on its main axis, though in this case the hearth lay to the north of the cross-axis. The building was constructed of *kerpiç* strengthened by a framework of vertical wooden posts and horizontal beams laid into both the inner and outer faces of the brickwork. The inner wall faces had been covered with a thick layer of fine plaster.

Beside this building at the west and separated from it by a narrow passageway lay a rather bigger and more pretentious one, which has not yet been entirely cleared. The west building was constructed of stone strengthened by the same sort of wooden framework as was used in the *kerpiç* building to the east. It consisted of a porch or vestibule at the north facing on the open paved area, and a large room behind, the two connected by a wide central doorway with shallow niche-like rooms at either side, entered from the vestibule. The large inner room, which measures almost ten by eleven meters, could be entered only from the north. On its main axis (though again to the north of its cross-axis) lay a round hearth of stucco, about 2 m. in diameter. There are no traces of interior columns to support the roof of this large room ; the debris found over its floor showed that the roof had been, like that of the east building, of beams and reeds covered with clay. The floor itself was of pebble mosaic in

¹ Condensed from information kindly supplied by Professor Rodney Young.

three colours, white, dark red, and dark blue. There was no over-all design fitted to the room or the hearth, rather the decoration was a sort of scatter-pattern of various geometric motives put down at random to fill the whole space. These include lozenges, meanders, swastikas, interlocking triangles, and large rosettes. The walls were covered inside with fine white plaster in three coats, evidently unpainted.

All around three sides of the building outside—to east, south, and west—there seems to have been a wide bench constructed against the foot of the wall. This has been cleared only on the east side. The face of the stone wall above the ledge bears pictures scratched perhaps by idlers sitting on the bench. The pictures, though crudely drawn, are representations of the contemporary eighth century scene, and hence precious. All sorts of birds and animals are shown, as well as human figures and geometric motives. Perhaps the most interesting are representations of small houses with gable roofs and curved beams crossing at the apex—similar to the acroteria on the rock façades at Midas City, and certainly related to the voluted porous block found re-used in the rubble bedding of a Persian building immediately over the west Phrygian building, which was identified tentatively when it was found as an acroterion.¹

The west building is clearly of the Megaron type with porch or vestibule in front of a large room with a round hearth near its centre. That the building was a free-standing structure when it was put up is suggested by the pictures scratched on its outer wall-faces at both sides and the back, and by the open paved area in front. The scratched pictures also suggest a pitched roof to cover the building. The eastern house, with its two rooms and two hearths, is of a modified Megaron type; it also was a free-standing unit. At some time before the destruction a third house was built at the south, and at a higher level.

On the smaller mound Miss Mellink cleared more of the burned Lydian building first explored in 1952. The brick building proves to stand on an enormous terrace or bastion of solid *kerpiç*; this extends to a depth of more than 12 m., and has been traced along its west side to a distance of more than 20 m. It was approached from the south by a sloping ramp supported at the sides by walls of *kerpiç*. The whole of the smaller mound appears to be an artificial accumulation of clay and to date from the Lydian period—late seventh and early sixth century. This mound awaits further investigation in 1957.

In the cemetery five small tumuli and one larger one were dug. The small mounds proved without exception to have been robbed in ancient times; only a few fibulae and potsherds were recovered. The larger tumulus, P, covered a normal Phrygian grave of the wooden chamber type. The exact position of the grave had been marked by a wooden mast set over the centre of its cover during the piling of the mound; the clay had preserved a mould of the mast, which could be followed right down. The roof was double, of cross-beams covered by a series of lengthwise

beams with an east-west orientation. The dimensions of the roof were 6.40 by 5.50 m. At some time in the distant past the roof had given way under the pressure of the overlying stones and earth, and had crashed in. The dimensions of the wooden chamber were about 3.50 by 4.50 m. , it was constructed of heavy squared timbers morticed together at the corners. The collapse of the roof and the consequent inrush of small stones had caused great confusion among the objects in the tomb. At its centre stood a large bronze cauldron on an iron tripod. Inside the cauldron were found a number of small carved wooden objects : animals, including two lions, an ox with a yoke, a horse, a winged horse eating, birds, and a group of lion attacking bull. Among the utensils of carved wood were spoons, a dipper, and small saucers with openwork handles. Most of these had been protected by their bronze container and were in a remarkable state of preservation. The furniture outside, on the other hand, had been badly crushed and scattered by the collapse of the roof and the inrush of stones. In the north-west corner of the chamber had stood a large wooden bed ; three of its legs were still in place against the wall. Against the west wall had stood probably two wooden chairs or thrones ; the better preserved of these lay in a broken heap in the south-west corner. Along the south wall had stood a table with a painted top, of which traces could still be made out—designs in red and amber on a white ground. A small table had stood beside the central bronze cauldron ; it had a mosaic top of inlaid wood. All along the south side were vessels of pottery and bronze which had evidently rested on the painted table, and had been thrown down when the roof collapsed. The bronze vessels included a second large cauldron, three round bowls with ring handles, two trefoil-mouthed jugs, a ladle, a shallow bowl with lifting handles on the rim, and nineteen smaller bowls with or without central omphalos. The painted Phrygian vases (black on buff) included a pair of goose-shaped vessels, two long-necked *askoi*, and three round-mouthed jugs decorated with animals in panels. There were three vessels of black on red painted ware—an *askos*, a jug in the form of a ram, and a small *lekythos* of Cypriote Iron-Age shape and type. Vessels of the local black-polished ware were numerous : a jug in the form of a goat, a ring vase, two trefoil-mouthed jugs, two spouted bowls, and a number of sieve-spouted jugs. Some of the vessels of polished ware show close affinities to vessels found under the destruction layer in the houses on the city mound ; our grave cannot be dated much earlier than the destruction of the town. The whole of the east end of the chamber was filled with large coarse kraters and amphoras which had probably contained liquid offerings ; along the north side were many deep round bowls of polished ware, some of which must have been placed under the bed, and which had probably contained offerings of solid food. In the area of the bed itself were found what must have been the personal adornments worn by the dead ; bronze fibulae, and three bronze belts with linings of leather, elaborately decorated outside with finely engraved geometric designs. Their presence in the area of the bed, together with the absence of any traces of a coffin, suggest that the

bed had served as a bier and that the dead had been laid out on it. The only traces of a skeleton found were the hollow enamels of five small teeth, and these were picked out in the process of screening the debris from the tomb. They were identified by Professor Şenyürek as the teeth of a child four to five years old. The bronze belts, about 52 cm. in length, are of a size appropriate to a child of that age. The large number of vessels in the form of animals would also seem to have been chosen as appropriate offerings for a child's tomb ; and the wooden animals had perhaps been playthings during the life of the child.

The tomb also contained many smaller pieces of wooden furniture and a large number of wooden vessels, of which many were recovered in fragmentary condition. The most elaborate of the wooden objects was the throne which had stood in the south-west corner. Of this a large part of the back, the slats which formed its seat, and the decorative panels which filled the spaces between the legs at front and back, were in a fair state of preservation. The throne was made of boxwood with elaborate inlay of a darker wood, yew, in geometric patterns. The channels for the inlay, 5 to 7 mm. in depth, had been made by drilling rows of small holes, then cutting out the remaining wood between the holes with a sharp knife. The front panel, of openwork decorated with inlay, was elaborated with designs made with round-headed bronze tacks. An analysis of samples of wood from the tomb shows that the species used in addition to box (*Buxus sempervirens*) and yew (*Taxus baccata*) included pear (*Pyrus communis*), maple (*Acer* sp.), poplar (*Populus* sp.), and black pine (*Pinus nigra*). Of these, only pear and poplar are to be found at Gordion in modern times, but it is most likely that all were available near by in ancient times, and that the wooden objects in the tomb, like those of bronze and pottery, were locally made. Certainly imported from the east were an omphalos bowl of clear glass, ribbed, and three small vessels of blue faïence, one of them a bowl with lotos handles. As already noted, one of the black-on-red painted vases is of Cypriote Iron-Age type—if not an importation, certainly a local imitation. Of imports from Greece or the west there were none ; the earliest such import found up to the present at Gordion is an East Greek bird-bowl of the mid-seventh century. The fondness of the eighth century Phrygians for geometric ornamentation—painted on the pottery, engraved on the bronze belts, inlaid in the wooden furniture, and in the patterns of the mosaic floors—would thus seem to be a part of their own tradition, brought with them when they entered Anatolia from the north or west, rather than due to any influence from contemporary Greece. The northern, or Megaron type of house, prevalent at Gordion, too, suggests that the Phrygians brought with them a northern or western tradition of building. Thus far the results of the excavations at Gordion can only hint at a solution of the problem of where the Phrygians came from and when they entered Anatolia ; but they can abundantly illustrate the astonishingly high level of material culture the Phrygians had attained by the end of the eighth century.

*KÜLTEPE*¹

THE EXCAVATIONS AT Kültepe under the auspices of the Türk Tarih Kurumu and the Department of Antiquities, were resumed in 1956, and on the city mound they were conducted on a wider scale than in previous years.

In the *karum*, the last building level (Ia) contained well-built houses, but no tablets or seals. Its pottery is not very different from that of level Ib, but there are fewer painted vessels and the shapes of the monochrome ware are simpler and less distinguished than in the earlier Ib level. No imported objects or pottery were found.

Lower down, the buildings of level Ib were well preserved and nearly all destroyed by fire. A level of debris, 60–70 cms. thick in places, separated levels Ia and Ib. Some of the smaller houses in the Ib level were entirely built of stone, but most of the houses were built in the normal way with mud-brick walls on stone foundations.

Below the house-floors of level Ib rich cist graves were found containing many new finds, such as metal vessels and weapons of hitherto unknown types. Close relations between the bronze vessels and the contemporary pottery could be established and it now appears that many of these were derived from metal prototypes. Seals, different from those of level II, show relations to Babylonian and Syrian ones and a new type of tomb, consisting of a stone cist with a vaulted brick roof was found at Kültepe for the first time.

Another important discovery of the 1956 campaign was that the centre of the *karum* area had not been inhabited after the destruction of level II, but was instead used as a cemetery. The length of this interval still remains unknown.

The houses of level II produced 350 tablets and many impressions of stamp and cylinder seals, belonging to the archives of two important merchants. Among these tablets was the letter of an Anatolian king to the *karum* of Kanesh, some important legal texts, and a very interesting letter, part of the correspondence between some women. Pottery of new shapes, and numerous small objects in gold, silver and bronze, were discovered.

In the centre of the *karum* area, levels III and IV were reached. Unburnt houses with mud-brick walls on stone foundations, were, though similar to the later ones, simpler and poorer than these. The pottery of level III, while resembling that of II, is less sophisticated, and though painted pottery of Alishar III type increases downward, monochrome wares are still in the majority. Several hearths were found of a type different from those in level II.

The pottery of level IV still shows a predominance of wheel-made monochrome wares or red and buff colour, but the Alishar III ware,

¹ Translated and condensed from information kindly supplied by Professor Dr. Tahsin Özgüç.

hand-made bowls, cups, jars, vases and large storage vessels, increases and shows a rich decoration. The larger vessels of this type serve as containers for the pot-burials, characteristic of levels III and IV. In a mud-brick cist in level IV was found a burial as rich as those of levels II and Ib and the metal types found there now enable one to follow the development of Central Anatolian metalwork from the period of the royal tombs at Alaca to the end of *karum* Ib.

In the city mound, below two building levels of the Roman period, some good 3rd century Hellenistic pottery was found, imported from western Anatolia.

One or two Phrygian building levels produced painted pottery like Alishar IV and V and Elbistan Kara Hüyük.

Quite a few examples of earlier Phrygian painted pottery were recovered accompanied by some monochrome ware, which, however, increased in frequency downwards into the lower levels, when painted pottery disappears. This sequence will help in distinguishing the "Post-Hittite" and Phrygian periods.

One of the most important discoveries on the mound this year was that of a well-planned and well-preserved building containing tablets of the "Colony-period" (*karum* II-Ib).

This building differed from those in the *karum* and was succeeded by three later building-levels of the Hittite period. Stones and vitrified mud-brick taken from this burnt building, were re-used in the construction of the Hittite *megaron*. Houses, resembling in construction the "Mansion" of Alishar, were found on the mound.

Excavations in the region of the palace of Waršama have shown that two later Hittite building levels overlay it, the last of which was very different in both building-technique and orientation.

An important building, palace or temple, belonging to the end of Early Bronze Age III, was discovered below the palace or public building in which the Anita dagger was discovered. Built of mud-brick on stone foundations and coated with white plaster, this building shows a plan hitherto unknown in Central Anatolia. In the middle of a large main room lies a large circular hearth, surrounded by four columns. Doorways communicate with smaller rooms grouped around the hall and white-washed benches and platforms are ranged round this and its porch or antechamber. This building provides a beautiful parallel for the approximately contemporary *megara* discovered this year at Beycesultan. On the floor of the building, "depata", pottery and alabaster and clay figurines were found, and imported Cilician pottery enables one to establish its date.

Relations between Kültepe and Cilicia seem to have greatly increased at the end of E.B. III.

The excavations on the mound are now starting to yield tablets and pottery of the same types as are found in the *karum* area, which will enable one to establish the chronological relations between the two cities.

*BOĞAZKÖY*¹

THE EXCAVATIONS OF the German Archaeological Institute and the German Orient Society at Boğazköy were continued in August, September and October, 1956. Work was concentrated on two points of the ancient city : on Büyükkale, the acropolis, and on the northern part of the lower city, immediately below the great temple No. I.

On Büyükkale the area to the south of buildings A and G (14th-13th centuries B.C.) was investigated, and in addition on the south slope of the hill a section, more than fifty metres long and ten metres wide, was cut in order to determine the sequence in time of the fortifications constructed on Büyükkale. The oldest line of fortifications was built upon the natural rock, and possesses a socle of ashlar masonry, a superstructure of unbaked rectangular bricks, shot through with wooden beams lying at right angles to the direction of the walls, and projecting rectangular towers. This construction can be dated to the time of the Assyrian trading colonies in Anatolia. Later, probably in the time of the Hittite king Hantili (16th century), a new defensive wall, nearly nine metres thick, was erected, on a line which did not exactly cover that of the older fortifications. This wall consists of outer and inner shells connected by cross-walls and is thus built in a form of the "casemate" technique. The citadel wall continued in existence until the end of Hittite Büyükkale c. 1200 but was rebuilt several times during this long period. In the fourteenth century there ran behind the citadel wall a paved street, the width of which is given by the line of the back walls of buildings A and G. In this street was an artificial pond more than twenty metres long with slanting walls ; this pond had a bed consisting of limestone, and had once been filled with water, as was shown by the presence of layers of mud. In this pond there came to light a number of small vases, among them a remarkable proportion of types which are regarded as votive vessels. In the thirteenth century the level of the paved street was raised and replaced by an unpaved road. The destruction layer of Hittite Büyükkale was here clearly shown. It consists of a strongly marked layer of burning, consisting of the debris of the superstructure of the fortification wall which had collapsed inwards—burnt and calcined bricks and the remains of the wood of the cross-beams. In this area of the excavations were found a number of fragments of Hittite tablets. A large fragment (also from Büyükkale) of a letter from the Egyptian queen Naphter to Puduhepa, the wife of Hattusili III, containing a list of presents, deserves special mention.

In the lower city a gate was excavated, in the line of an inner town wall which follows the escarpment between the two lowest terraces of the city. In contrast to the other city gates this gate-building has two inner chambers and three gateways, of which only the middle one could be closed. The door-socket on one side is still preserved. The blocks forming the reveals of the gate chambers consist of very large, carefully worked ortho-

¹ Translated from information kindly supplied by Professor Dr. K. Bittel.

stats, a manner of building which is attested here for the first time at Boğazköy. Under the gate-passage there was a drain built in the form of a corbel vault and allowing head-room of more than a metre. Between this gate-building and Temple I a large building of the fourteenth century was excavated, the original purpose of which could not be determined. In this area was found among other things a plaque of beaten bronze, showing a male figure advancing to the left and carrying in his outstretched hands the head of a goat, perhaps a rhyton. Another find was a rectangular tablet of sandstone showing a god in low relief, with raised arms.

To the north of Temple I three cuts were made which produced five clearly distinguishable levels. The first belongs to the 13th, the second to the 15th and 14th centuries. Among the finds from level 2 was a disk of ivory, showing in the central field a winged sphinx and in the outer field two winged griffins, two winged sphinxes, a lion and an ibex, in open-work of very good quality. Part of the outer field of the ivory-carving, which is 9.6 cm. in diameter, is missing.

The third level represents a stratum which was deposited by natural causes when this area was not settled. The fourth can be divided into three phases, which, however, must have followed each other within a relatively short time and were determined solely by the raising of the floor levels in the rooms and courtyards. The individual house complexes to a large extent correspond in outline and distribution of rooms with those which are known from the *karum Kaneš* at Kültepe. In the most recent phase of this fourth level, partly on the floors, partly in the deep layer of burning which marks the violent end of this settlement, were found about fifty Old Assyrian clay tablets, both baked and unbaked. To these must be added some sealed envelopes of tablets, the impressions on which are, however, those of cylinders of pure Babylonian style. Native cylinder-seals, such as are known from Kültepe, have not yet been found at Boğazköy. The Old Assyrian tablets found in 1956 are shown by the names of persons and eponyms which they bear to be contemporary with those of Alishar and *karum Kaneš* I b. Like these, they belong to the time of Šamši-Adad I, which is confirmed by the occurrence of further *limu*-names, identical with those found at Mari, on the Boğazköy tablets. In level 4 there came to light also numerous stamp-seals of native style, among them some showing representations of the double eagle. These pieces are important because they can be precisely dated by means of the tablets found with them and thus make a contribution towards the analysis of Central Anatolian glyptic of the first half of the second millennium. The head of a little statuette from level 4b, that of a male figure with high conical head-dress, belongs in point of style and physiognomy entirely within the framework of the later so-called Hittite art. It is very likely that level 4 perished at the time of the conquest of Hattuš by King Anitta and that the above-mentioned tremendous level of burning is to be ascribed to that event.

The still older level 5 has so far been reached only in a small section. There appeared portions of a large building which was probably not of a

private nature and which likewise perished by fire. The pottery of level 5 consisted for the most part of vessels fashioned on the potter's wheel, corresponding to those of level 4, but also to a lesser extent of hand-made ware, made of a grey or grey-brown clay and having a surface only lightly burnished. In addition a few fragments of painted, so-called Cappadocian, pottery were found. The excavations planned for 1957 will be concerned specially with level 5.

*SIDE AND PERGE, 1955-56*¹

THE UNIVERSITY OF Istanbul and the Turkish Historical Society under the direction of Professor Arif Müfit Mansel continued their excavations at the two important Pamphylian cities of Side and Perge.

At Side, excavation of the Nymphaeum was completed and a great many architectural fragments discovered in front and beside the building. It was thus possible to ascertain that the façade was decorated with three storeys of columns, extending in two storeys to the right and left of the large pool. Fragments of inscriptions could be joined together, indicating that this building belongs to the Antonine period (second half of the second century A.D.). Excavations in the vicinity of the Nymphaeum and west of the city-gate brought to light three more than full-size Winged Nike statues in front of a semi-circular tower. The building to which they belonged, however, could not be traced and it seems probable that these three statues stood beside the Byzantine gate, although they may have belonged to the Nymphaeum, being closer in style to the Hellenistic period, it seems possible that they stood by the city-gate.

Excavations were also undertaken in the theatre. Under the *logeion* a door was discovered leading to the substructure. The basement, now filled with earth, consisted of vaulted compartments. At the back the doors opening into the Agora had been blocked during the late classical period in order to make room for a fortification wall. Another door and a fragment of the *scenae frons* were cleared, the lower part of which was decorated with a frieze 1.50 m. high.

The well-preserved land-walls of Side, probably Hellenistic in date, were planned.

At Perge, excavations were resumed around the triumphal arch placed behind the gate. Statues of Divus Nerva, Diva Matidia, Sabina Augusta and Genius Civitatis were discovered, bearing inscriptions in Greek and Latin on their bases. They stood north of the three-winged arch which, like Hadrian's gate in Antalya, was two storeys high and bore a dedicatory inscription in the centre of its façade. In 1956 part of the central colonnaded street was cleared. In the middle of this paved street, 20 m. wide, lay a drain 2 m. in width. For part of its length the street was flanked on either side by porticoes 5 m. wide, with shops and offices behind them. Numerous inscriptions of interest and statues were discovered,

¹ Condensed from information kindly supplied by Professor Arif Müfit Mansel.

among them a complete statue of Aphrodite of the "Capitoline" type. Soundings were made in the Agora, close to the colonnaded street. Square in plan with four entrances, it was surrounded by porticoes with shops at the back. A round building in the centre must have been used as a fountain in later times. It is hoped that the excavations at Perge will be continued on a larger scale.

MILETUS, 1955¹

THE GERMAN EXCAVATIONS at Miletus, suspended since 1939, were resumed in 1955, and as before, directed by Professor Dr. Carl Weickert.

The most important discoveries of the 1955 season were made in the Bronze-Age levels. Below a geometric and a protogeometric level, three successive Bronze-Age building levels were found, unfortunately below water-level. Under these conditions it proved impossible to clear larger areas and no complete plans of buildings could be obtained. Pottery finds were, on the other hand, rich and *predominantly Mycenaean, beginning with Late Helladic I.*

In the deepest building level, parts of a building with very fine fresco decoration in several colours were found. *Minoan* sherds belonging to the transition period from MM. III to LM. I, were found in this building and it is difficult to decide whether the painted pottery which accompanies these undoubted Minoan sherds is Late Helladic I or Late Minoan I. Comparisons with pottery in the Museum of Herakleion seem to make a Minoan origin the more probable, but this is one of the problems which future campaigns hope to solve.

In this same building level much unpainted pottery was found, but only one almost complete pot is certainly Minoan. The great bulk of the pottery has no parallels in Crete, and is probably Anatolian. A little of this monochrome ware still occurred in the middle building level, which is probably Late Helladic II in date.

At some places, archaic levels were found which produced some good bronzes, among which we may mention an eastern import: a plaque with a sphinx in relief like *Sendschirli V*, fig. 152 and pl. 54d.

EXPLORATIONS IN CARIA

Mr. G. E. Bean has contributed the following note on his travels:—

A SECOND VISIT in July, 1956, to the Kazıklı peninsula (between Miletus and Iasus) resulted in the discovery of the site of Teichiussa at Doğanbeleni near the head of the gulf of Kazıklı. Further south, in the unexplored area north-west of Marmaris, I found at Söğüt the site of a Rhodian deme which can perhaps be identified with Amnistus.

¹ Information kindly supplied by Professor Dr. C. Weickert. There were no excavations in 1956.

In October I continued to examine the region around Burdur and succeeded in locating the city of Lysinia on a headland close to the village of Karakent near the south-west extremity of Burdur Gölü. A statue-base of Hadrian still stands on the site, inscribed by the Council and People of Lysinia. I also located the actual site of Takina, already known to be in the neighbourhood of Yaraşlı : it has an extensive necropolis on the adjoining hill, with rock-cut sarcophagi, some of which are inscribed.