



Report of the Council of Management and of the Director for 1957

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REPORT OF THE COUNCIL OF MANAGEMENT AND OF THE DIRECTOR FOR 1957

REVIEW OF THE YEAR :

This has been a year marked by unusually successful discoveries through excavation and research and by a slight easing of financial and domestic problems. But it has been darkened by a very great loss in the death of Professor Gordon Childe, to whom our President pays tribute below.

From the reports given below it will be seen that the excavations at Beycesultan have thrown valuable and unexpected light on religious practices in antiquity and that the sounding at Hacilar has supplied a sensational link between the early cultures of the Middle East and those of Northern Greece at a very early period. The extent of the Institute's scope is shown by the fact that the third excavation under its auspices, in Cilicia, was concerned with antiquities of the early Christian era. In addition, exploration, recordings, and research have been carried out in many fields. Again, work in Eastern Anatolia has been actively pursued with some noteworthy results.

COUNCIL OF MANAGEMENT :

Professor V. Gordon Childe : Sir William Calder writes :

"Professor Gordon Childe's unique contribution to prehistory was his ability to survey the field as a whole, and to synthesize the work of scholars in diverse areas for the benefit of the student. Beginning with studies in European prehistory he soon extended his scope to embrace the Ancient Orient and eventually as far afield as India. He built an enduring bridge between the European and Oriental spheres of archaeology, and in any such study Anatolia was of necessity a key area, having throughout its prehistory and ancient history a Janus-like position, looking east and west. It was fortunate for the Institute that a scholar of his unique range and calibre, and a man of his wise and disinterested humanity should have thrown himself heart and soul into all the activities of its opening years, as Chairman of its Policy Committee, as Editor of its Journal, as its trusted counsellor in every emergency. The Institute has been saddened and impoverished by a heavy and tragic blow."

LECTURES IN LONDON :

Three lectures have been held at the Society of Antiquaries during the year, which were well attended. The Council is again much indebted to the Society for the use of its rooms. The lectures were :

Beycesultan : Deeper Penetrations and New Discoveries, by Mr. Seton Lloyd, on 1st February, 1957.

Mosaics and Inscriptions from Edessa : New Discoveries from the Third Century, by Dr. J. B. Segal, on 8th March, 1957.

Recent Archaeological Activities in Turkey, by Mr. Ahmet Dönmez, on 29th November, 1957.

PUBLICATIONS :

As a Supplement to *Anatolian Studies* Vol. VII, subscribers will receive early in 1958 a new edition of Anderson's *Classical Map of Asia Minor*, as revised by Sir William Calder and Mr. G. E. Bean. The map, with explanatory notes on the alterations made, will be available to the public at a moderate price and should be of great service to classical scholars.

Occasional Publications No. 4, *Alanya (Ala'iyya)*, will also be published next year. The Council has regretfully felt obliged to fix the price of this and future Occasional Publications, at a reduction of 25 per cent to members instead of the

50 per cent allowed on the first three books in the series. The greatly increased cost of printing is the cause of this change. It has also been decided that only one copy of each number of this series can be bought by members at the reduced charge.

MEMBERSHIP :

It is a matter for great satisfaction that the membership list increases steadily, and that new subscribers are constantly joining the Institute from all parts of the world. We are grateful to all members who interest their friends in the work of the Institute ; this year Major Hamish Forbes rendered invaluable service by organizing a campaign while he was in Turkey to draw attention to the Institute's activities and to attract people of many nationalities living there to become subscribers. The Council is deeply indebted to Major Forbes for his energetic and successful efforts, which have resulted in the names of over forty people being added to the list of subscribers living in Turkey.

LIBRARY :

The Council reports, with great pleasure, that Mr. R. D. Barnett was persuaded to reconsider his resignation, noted in the Eighth Annual Report, and he continues to advise on the selection of books for the Library. Over thirty-five new books have been bought during this year and presentations of books and offprints have been gratefully received. They include :

From the Author :

Prof. A. W. Lawrence, *Greek Architecture* (London 1957).

From the Turkish Press Department :

Öz, Tahsin, *Topkapı Saray Museum, Fifty Masterpieces.*

Gülekli, N. C., *Hagia Sophia.*

Duyuran, R., *The Ancient Cities of Western Anatolia.*

From the Türk Tarih Kurumu :

Piri Reis, *Kitabi Bahriye* (Istanbul 1935).

Inan, Afet, *Eski Mısır Tarih ve Medeniyeti* (Ankara 1951).

From the University of Istanbul :

Diez, E., and Aslanapa, O., *Türk Sanatı* (Istanbul 1946).

From Commission des Fouilles et Missions Archéologiques (Ministère des Affaires Etrangères, Paris) :

Nougayrol, Jean, *Le Palais royal d'Ugarit* (Paris 1956).

From Dr. W. Lamb :

Payne, Humfry, *Necrocorinthia* (Oxford, Clarendon Press 1931).

Offprints of articles have been received from the following authors :

Drs. O. R. Gurney, D. S. Rice, H. E. Stapleton, and C. C. Vermeule.

The gift by Professor A. W. Lawrence of a set of photographs of the 1912 excavations at Carchemish is also gratefully acknowledged.

EXCAVATIONS :

I. Beycesultan :

A new sounding was made at the spot where in 1956 an Early Bronze Age shrine had been revealed in the barrow-passage through which the earth was being extracted. The size, area, and placing of this sounding proved to have been extraordinarily fortunate, as it exactly covered the building complex of which the original shrine formed a part. This complex was recorded and subsequently carried down through four major building levels (XIV-XVII), at each of which the same ritual features were repeated and their gradual evolution could be studied. The primary composition of the sanctuary, architecturally speaking, consisted of

twin shrine-chambers, with an average measurement of about five metres by ten. Certain features distinguishing one shrine from another could be recognized at each successive rebuilding and gave the impression that "male" and "female" elements in their dedication were differentiated.

Features common to both were as follows. An entrance doorway in the middle of one end-wall : facing this door at the other end of the room, a complex erection of the sort described in last year's report, consisting of two clay stelae and a pair of clay "horns" : behind the stelae, built-in or buried receptacles for liquid and solid offerings : a line of wooden posts or columns, screening the part of the chamber behind the shrine, from which a second door led into a small "priest's chamber" : quantities of ex-voto pottery vessels and small objects both in front of and behind the shrine. In front of the shrine a low curb enclosed a semi-circular space with some ritual significance. Some shrines had two concentric curbs of this sort and the "male" shrine was usually distinguished by an upright wooden post or pillar set axially on the perimeter of the outer circle. The "female" shrine seemed always to be furnished with a small clay platform built against the neighbouring wall. This has been described as a "blood-altar", since it resembled a small operating-table with channels for liquid to drain into a built-in pottery vessel. Flat limestone figurines of the "mother-goddess" type were also found exclusively in the "female" shrine.

The period of time covered by these shrines corresponds to the earlier part of the Early Bronze Age.

Meanwhile, in a sounding newly begun in a neighbouring part of the site, a most fortunate coincidence had revealed to us precisely the same sequence of religious buildings in its later phases. Starting near the surface with a pair of shrines dating from the Late Bronze Age (Level II) we were once more able to trace back their development throughout the whole Middle Bronze Age period and by the end of the season were engaged in clearing a pair of such buildings dating from the time of the Burnt Palace, about 1900 B.C. These later shrines demonstrated some features of their E.B.A. predecessors completely unchanged, as for instance the "blood-altars", with their built-in pottery receptacles, wooden cult pillars and a profusion of ex-voto vessels and objects. Other features, such as the horns of the shrine itself, had reached a more advanced stage in their evolution. These were now pairs of elaborately shaped terracotta symbols, covered with stamped ornament ; and a new feature of the structure which they ornamented was a ritual cooking niche, with a pottery vessel on a small vertical column ; a more pretentious version, in fact, of the little shrines previously found in private houses.

The Late Bronze Age shrine-rooms took the form of long narrow galleries, usually with a small "priest's room" behind the shrine itself at one end. The Middle Bronze Age examples beneath, on the other hand, still retained the form of a *megaron* with a small altar replacing the conventional hearth. In one case, the "male" shrine was distinguished by a free-standing wooden pillar, set in a high square plinth, from which a stone-paved causeway led to the *megaron* porch. Each shrine again provided an interesting collection of ex-voto pottery and small objects.

One feature which the two series of buildings, earlier and later, had in common was their siting on the periphery of the settlement. The earlier pairs were built endwise against the enclosure-wall, so that the worshipper faced towards the open country beyond. The same situation was chosen for the later sanctuaries, only their orientation being different owing to the shape of the settlement having changed in the interval.

As for the period of time which they cover ; the earliest E.B.A. example should perhaps be dated to about 2600 B.C. and the latest L.B.A. sanctuary to about 1230 B.C. There is a gap between the two groups of about 400 years, which could

no doubt be filled by penetrating deeper beneath the M.B.A. buildings. We thus have a not-quite-complete sequence of religious buildings, providing very detailed material evidence of the ritual practices common in south-west Anatolia during almost a millennium-and-a-half of Bronze Age. The information on this subject hitherto available was extremely scanty, depending mainly on evidence derived from the remains of domestic shrines in private houses.

After the earliest E.B.A. shrine had been cleared, the main sounding was continued into the Chalcolithic levels beneath. Unfortunately the settlement now proved to be so much reduced in size that we had access only to layers of rubbish which had accumulated outside the enclosure wall. This did not however prevent us from obtaining a pottery sequence extending well back into the Late Chalcolithic to a date perhaps approximating to 3200 B.C. Here, at an estimated depth of about four metres above virgin soil, house walls began to appear again during the last few hours of our dig and we were able to trace the ground-plan of a perfect miniature *megaron*, with all its usual appointments, including benches and sleeping platforms.

Our new archaeological sequence for south-west Anatolia has now therefore been completed from the Late Chalcolithic to the end of the Bronze Age. This would be a satisfactory accomplishment if it concerned a single site only ; but the extended scope of our work makes the results still more comprehensive. For the soundings at Beycesultan now provide a chronological skeleton on which to hang the whole sequence of changing material cultures of which evidence has been found throughout south-western Turkey. The definition of each major period at our site may now indeed be supplemented by a map, showing the geographical distribution of settlements where its salient characteristics are known to be represented.

We acknowledge with grateful thanks the following donations received towards the expense of the excavations at Beycesultan last season (1957) :

£1,000	Russell Trust, per Major David Russell.
TL. 800	Mme. Kessler.
£10	Lady Bonham-Carter.
£10	Dr. de Forest Ely.

II. Sounding at Hacilar, near Burdur :

The pre-historic site at Hacilar, a mound 2.50 m. high, lies just outside the modern village. Illicit excavations by peasants there had produced a unique type of pottery, some specimens of which were recovered by Mr. Mellaart at the end of 1956. The need for scientific investigation was therefore imperative.

During a season of sixteen working days, an area measuring approximately fourteen metres by eight was opened in the highest part of the hill. A final occupation of the site (Hacilar I) was detected directly beneath the surface, but any buildings attributable to this were denuded to beneath floor-level. Sufficient however remained to show that they were provided with stone foundations. This fact and their orientation differentiated them from the occupation-level beneath (Hacilar II) and the distinctive character of the pottery (vessels painted inside and out with austere geometric patterns), suggested a cultural shift in the population before the final abandonment of the site.

The second level had been burnt. Parts of two or possibly three private houses fell within the area of the sounding. Mud-brick walls enclosed one or more rooms, approached from an open courtyard through a porch with wooden columns. The larger room in each case was provided with a built-up square hearth in the middle and projecting buttresses. Wooden posts were also used. Hastily abandoned, the domestic appointments remained virtually undisturbed and much pottery was recovered, together with domestic objects. There were pot-supports of a new type, querns used for grinding red or yellow ochre and, perhaps most interesting of all,

large clay figurines, boldly modelled and covered with red burnished slip or painted ornament.

The pottery of Level II—that which originally drew attention to the site—now proves to be the climax of a locally peculiar ceramic development. The most characteristic vessel is an oval or “boat-shaped” cup with round bottom, pinched lip at one end and a small lug at the other. These are covered with a cream, yellow or even white slip, painted in thick red paint with bold curvilinear designs and then given a high bone-burnish or polish. In the curvilinear painting, standard motives are continually repeated. But there is also another class of geometrical and rectilinear design and plain unpainted vessels with a very finely polished red or brown slip.

After these buildings had been cleared, a stratigraphical sounding was made to ascertain the previous history of the mound. Nine major occupation-levels were distinguished and investigated before virgin soil was reached at a depth of almost exactly five metres beneath the summit. Further conclusions may be summarized as follows.

Beneath the burnt houses, three further occupations (Levels III, IV, and V) could be attributed to the early chalcolithic period and through these it was possible to trace the evolution of painted designs and other techniques which eventually constituted the fully developed ceramic of Level II. In Level III the fantastic curvilinear style of design slightly decreased in preponderance. Level IV showed geometric patterns noticeably prevailing and some changes in the shapes of the plain burnished wares. Designs other than geometric became increasingly rare in Level V, but a “wet-painted” ware, less well represented in the later levels, began to be much in evidence. All these changes however represent only minor modifications in a generally consistent development of shapes and techniques.

Some other characteristics of this distinguished chalcolithic culture are worth noting. The human figurines, though never unbroken, are striking. They stand as much as a foot high. Arms hang at the side or are folded across the breast; female attributes are naturalistically modelled whereas the features of the head are schematized, only the nose, eyes, and a vertical plait of hair appearing in relief.

No burials have yet been found, which suggests an extra-mural cemetery. There is no metal, though some pottery shapes might have a metal origin. The only offensive weapon was apparently the sling and huge piles of pebble ammunition were found. Among the flint and obsidian, no sickle-blades were found, but pressure-flaking was practised. Finely cut stone bowls, one of which is decorated with a ram's head in relief, are fairly common, as also are stone celts.

In Level VI an abrupt change took place and there could be no doubt that here and in the three remaining levels beneath, a different culture was represented, with characteristics as clearly neolithic as those of the levels above were chalcolithic. The pottery was now unpainted monochrome, predominantly red in Level VI, but changing to cream, buff, and grey beneath. Mottled wares are very common. A conventionalized human figurine about two inches long, finely carved in mother-of-pearl, deserves mention.

The dating evidence and foreign relations of the two cultures at Hacilar must next be referred to, in conjunction with their geographical setting.

In recent times, the study of very early phases in the evolution of settled communities has resolved itself into two geographically independent spheres. In the east, there has been the Syro-Mesopotamian sphere extended into Iran, Palestine, and Cilicia; in the north-west, Greece and Thessaly. Between the two was a terra incognita comprising western Anatolia and few scholars have doubted that in this area must lie some key to the interrelation of the two cultural and chronological systems. Such a key has at last, we think, been provided by the archaeological sequence discovered at Hacilar.

Links with the Syro-Mesopotamian system were from the first beyond all doubt.

A phase with simple dark burnished wares and an obsidian industry, developing through clumsy experiments with paint (in Level VI) to an era of accomplished designs in colour on a light ground would alone have recalled sites such as Mersin and Hassuna, even if unsupported by more detailed technological parallels of the sort which have now been established. The Greek relationship would perhaps have been less promptly appreciated, had it not been for the personal collaboration during the excavation of an unrivalled authority on Thessalian prehistory, Professor Schachermeyr. This led to the immediate identification, for instance, of Sesklo-type painted pottery in the Hacilar Chalcolithic repertoire and in the Neolithic of the so-called "Rainbow" or "Variegated" wares of the deepest Greek levels. Other parallels could be established between the unpainted Chalcolithic ware, the figurines and a variety of other household objects. Unsupported as it must be by detailed reasoning or documentation, it is perhaps not too soon to suggest an outline tabulation as follows :

GREEK MAINLAND	HACILAR	MERSIN-MESOPOTAMIA		
Sesklo culture	Hacilar I-V	Mersin XXIV-XX	Hassuna	EARLY CHALCOLITHIC
Proto- or Pre- Sesklo	Hacilar VI-IX	Mersin XXV-XXXIII	Hassuna Ia	NEOLITHIC
	virgin soil	virgin soil	virgin soil	

In terms of years, therefore, the final destruction of the Hacilar settlement must have occurred about the time that the last Hassuna elements at Mersin were replaced by Tell Halaf pottery—according to the conventional Mesopotamian chronology, in about 4000 B.C. the neolithic foundation of the settlement would then fall at the latest in the first centuries of the fifth millennium. The implications of this dating in relation to the Greek cultures are striking but not altogether surprising, in view of Milojevic's conclusions concerning Thessaly.

ANKARA : THE YEAR'S WORK :

The year has seen major changes in the Ankara establishment, of a sort calculated to increase its capacity and extend the scope of its operations in Turkey. The transfer of our headquarters to a new and more convenient building has taken place without interfering with the continuity of an unusually busy season and a wide variety of successful field activities have now to be reported.

During the six weeks which preceded the opening of the excavating season, a good deal of time was spent on preliminary domestic reorganization. The lease of a separate flat for the Director in a street adjoining the Bayındır Sokak building had been secured at the end of the previous year and the removal to it of his furniture and personal belongings involved a fairly complete refitting of the upper storey of the Institute. The excavating staff reached Çivril in time for the opening of the excavations in the first week of May.

The lease of the Bayındır Sokak premises had been renewed on the understanding that, if the landlord were to obtain a profitable offer for the purchase of the building, our tenancy would be subject to three months' notice. On 21st June, while fully engaged in the Beycesultan excavations, the Director learnt that this had in fact occurred and that a move to new premises must therefore immediately be considered. After a week of intensive house-hunting, the Director was fortunate in being offered the lease of a building whose suitability for the purpose he had for some time suspected, and a five-year contract was thereupon signed.

NEW ANKARA PREMISES :

The new building is in the suburb of Kavaklıdere, which is largely occupied

by diplomatic and other foreign establishments. It consists of a block of three identical flats, standing in its own attractive little garden at the summit of a hill with a magnificent view of the city. Outbuildings, including a separate gardener's cottage, provide storage space and a garage for two cars has been rented in an adjoining building. The main building itself provides much improved accommodation, including a small "working library", separate from the larger room where the secretary works; five double bedrooms, three bathrooms, and a students' workroom, where the sherd-collection will now be kept. New equipment recently bought for the old building proved easily adaptable to the new and the move was accomplished with unexpectedly little expense.

BEYCESULTAN EXCAVATIONS :

The staff at Beycesultan this year consisted of the Director and Mrs. Seton Lloyd, Mr. *James Mellaart* as Field Supervisor, Mr. *David Stronach* and Mr. *James Macqueen* as field assistants, Mrs. *S. Tomlin* and Miss *Elizabeth Beazley* as architects and Mrs. *Nihal Dönmez* as representative of the Turkish Government. The camp headquarters was established in Mentesh village as in previous years. A brief summary of this year's results is given on p. 3.

EXCAVATIONS AT HACILAR, NEAR BURDUR :

While staying at Burdur in the winter of 1956, Mr. James Mellaart was shown fragments of unique painted pottery recently unearthed by villagers in the neighbourhood. He traced their origin to a small mound near the village of Hacilar, sixteen miles from Burdur on the Yeşilova road. He reported the matter to the Policy Committee and on their recommendation a sum of £250 was set aside for the purpose of an archaeological sounding at the site in the summer of this year. The sounding occupied a period of three weeks in September. Mr. Mellaart himself directed the excavation, assisted by Mrs. Mellaart, Mr. David Stronach, and Miss Elizabeth Beazley. Mr. *Osman Aksoy* acted as Turkish Government representative. A foreman and three skilled workmen were brought from Beycesultan and the party was kindly provided with accommodation in the village school. Much kind help was also afforded by the local authorities in such matters as assessing crop-compensation for the small patch of agricultural land disturbed by the excavations. The Director paid a short visit to Hacilar during the excavations and a fortunate coincidence brought another welcome visitor in the person of Professor F. Schachermeyr, whose authoritative advice on matters of Greek pre-history proved indispensable to a proper understanding of the finds and their stratigraphical significance. The results of the sounding, which appears to have made archaeological history by providing a first reliable link between the pre-history of Syro-Mesopotamia and that of Greece, are summarized on p. 5.

MR. MICHAEL GOUGH'S CILICIAN EXPEDITION :

This expedition occupied the period of three weeks between the conclusion of the Beycesultan excavations and the departure of the Hacilar expedition; so that the Institute's available quota of field equipment has been in continual use throughout the summer.

Mr. and Mrs. Gough were this year supported by four assistants: Mr. *Michael Ballance* (sometime Institute Fellow and now Librarian to the British School at Rome), Mr. *David Ballance* of Corpus Christi, Cambridge, Miss *Sally Kistruck*, and Miss *Gordon Smith*. The party spent the second half of July in a continued reconnaissance of classical and early Christian remains in the Alahan area and then set up a more permanent camp for their excavations at Dağpazarı. For this purpose a sounding permit had been obtained and Bay *Mehmet Taylalı* joined them as Turkish Government representative.

Clearances were made in two separate buildings, (a) a fourth/fifth century

church, where a striking narthex mosaic was cleaned and recorded and (b) a standing "domed ambulatory" church of the sixth/seventh century, where Headlam's original recording was corrected and amplified.

Mr. and Mrs. Gough returned to Ankara for a few days at the beginning of September before travelling to Crete to excavate a Roman villa near Knossos. In October they once more resumed their explorations in Cilicia.

Mr. Charles Burney (Institute Joint Fellow for 1957-58), spent a period of four months in the Van area of eastern Turkey continuing his survey of Urartian fortresses and other sites. He was accompanied by *Mr. Gordon Lawson* as architect and surveyor. An incidental discovery during this exploration was the remains of a basalt relief, dating from the Urartian period, very finely carved with the figure of a king or a god standing on a bull and flanked by curious triple-headed spears, *Mr. Peter Hulin* (sometime Institute Scholar), who was this year paying a further visit to Van, was also present when this discovery was made.

Mr. David Stronach (Institute Joint Fellow for 1957-58), in addition to taking part in both Institute excavating expeditions, continued his study of ancient metallurgy and metal typology in widely separated districts of Anatolia.

Mr. James Macqueen (Institute Scholar for 1957-58), spent the later part of the summer in a mound-survey and reconnaissance of Hittite communications in the area between the Halys and Aksaray.

Dr. and Mrs. O. R. Gurney spent part of September and October at the Institute in Ankara, while Dr. Gurney continued his work on the Sultantepe texts in the Ankara museum.

Dr. Cyril Mundy, who is spending a year in Turkey engaged in linguistic studies, used the Institute as his headquarters during October.

Mr. Herbert Maryon of the British Museum stayed in the Institute during April while examining techniques of metal-casting in the Ankara museum and elsewhere.

Mr. David Winfield was commissioned by the Walker Trust of St. Andrews to investigate the frescoes partly uncovered by the Russians in Santa Sophia at Trebizond with a view to a possible future campaign of cleaning and preservation. He remained from June onwards in Trebizond, awaiting an official permit necessary for the work, and during this time carried out a general survey of local monuments. In Santa Sophia itself the local authorities kindly provided him with scaffolding free of charge and when the permit was finally granted at the end of September he was able to obtain the necessary records of the condition in which the frescoes have survived.

Other registered students for whom permits were obtained to carry out archaeological research in various parts of Turkey included *Mr. Alan Hall*, *Mr. Anthony Snodgrass*, *Mr. William Culican*, and *Mr. Robert Thomson*. All these members stayed at the Institute while in Ankara and used it as their headquarters.

As a courtesy to the University of Edinburgh, the Institute once more provided a base for the botanical expedition led by *Dr. Peter Davis*.

Provincial House,
98-106, Cannon Street, London, E.C. 4.
6th September, 1957.

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR TO 31ST MARCH, 1957

To Expenses of Administration and Maintenance in London :					£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Office Expenses	.	.	.	.	361	11	3			
Salaries	.	.	.	.	512	15	8			
Rent	.	.	.	.	50	0	0			
Audit Fee—London	.	.	.	.	26	5	0			
Ankara	.	.	.	.	73	10	0			
Equipment	.	.	.	.	246	2	6			
Depreciation of Furniture	.	.	.	.	24	0	0			
Director—Travelling Allowance	.	.	.	.	120	0	0			
Superannuation	.	.	.	.	70	0	0			
Secretary—Librarian—Travelling	.	.	.	.		
Allowance	.	.	.	.	100	0	0			
Car Expenses	.	.	.	.	118	12	3			
					1,702 16 8					
" Amounts Remitted to the Director in Turkey and expended by him on Rent and Maintenance of Premises, Equipment, Office Expenses, Director's Salary, and Allowances, Secretary-Librarian's Salary, Payments to Professors and Students, etc.										
					4,454	0	7			
Library Expenses and Maintenance										
Purchase of Books	.	.	.	.	2	15	3			
					228	15	11			
Publications	.	.	.	.	231	11	2			
					1,281	11	3			
Transfer to Excavation Fund	.	.	.	.	1,000	0	0			
Transfer to Reserve Account, for Occasional Publication No. 4	.	.	.	.	700	0	0			
Balance, being Excess of Income over Expenditure for the Year	.	.	.	.	441	11	2			
					£9,811 10 10			£9,811 10 10		

By Treasury Grant for 1956-57					£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Subscriptions and Donations	.	.	.	.				1,076	2	5
Sale of Publications	.	.	.	.				268	3	2
Contribution to Special Publication	.	.	.	.				75	0	0
Bank Interest	.	.	.	.				36	3	2
Income Tax Recoverable 1956-57 on Covenanted Subscriptions	.	.	.	.				37	1	7
Grants for Professors and Students in Ankara :										
Russell Trust	.	.	.	.				1,405	0	0
Less Amounts paid in London . (Balance payable in Ankara.)	.	.	.	.				1,085	19	6
Leverhulme Trust	.	.	.	.				500	0	0
Less Amount paid in London	.	.	.	.				500	0	0
					£9,811 10 10			£9,811 10 10		

ANNUAL REPORT

EXCAVATION FUND

[illegible]

SUBSCRIPTIONS RECEIVED DURING THE YEAR ENDING MARCH 31ST, 1957.

	£	s.	d.
University of Arkansas (for '56 and '57)	3	0	0
Birmingham	15	0	0
Bonn	1	10	0
Brown (for '55 and '56)	3	0	0
California	1	10	0
Cambridge	50	0	0
Catholic University of America	1	10	0
Cincinnati	1	10	0
Cornell (for '56 and '57)	3	0	0
Durham	25	0	0
Edinburgh	10	0	0
Glasgow	10	0	0
Göteborg	1	10	0
Leeds	10	0	0
Liverpool	25	0	0
London	50	0	0
Manchester, Victoria	5	0	0
New Mexico (for '56 and '57)	3	0	0
New York	1	10	0
Oxford	150	0	0
Princeton	3	0	0
Reading	5	5	0
St. Andrews	1	10	0
Sheffield	10	10	0
Sydney (for '56 and '57)	3	0	0
Toronto	1	10	0
Washington	1	10	0
Western Reserve (for '56 and '57)	3	0	0
Yale	1	10	0
Ashmolean Museum Library, Oxford	1	10	0
Balliol College, Oxford	5	5	0
Birmingham City Museum and Art Gallery (for '56 and '57)	3	0	0
Birmingham Public Libraries	1	10	0
Brasenose College, Oxford	5	0	0
Bryn Mawr College	1	10	0
Christ Church, Oxford	20	0	0
Detroit Public Library	1	10	0
Exeter College, Oxford	2	0	0
Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge (for '55, '56 and '57)	15	0	0
Harvard University Dumbarton Oaks Research Library	1	10	0
Institut für Vor- und Früh Geschichte, Saarbrücken	1	10	0
Institute of Archaeology, University of London	1	10	0
Jesus College, Cambridge	2	2	0
King's College, Cambridge	10	0	0
Library of Congress, Washington	1	10	0
London Library ('56 and '57)	3	0	0
Los Angeles Public Library ('56 and '57)	3	0	0
Michigan State College Library (for '55 and '56)	3	0	0
New College, Oxford	5	0	0
New York Public Library	1	10	0
Newnham College, Cambridge	5	0	0
Oriel College, Oxford	10	0	0
Peterhouse, Cambridge	2	2	0
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