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SUMMARY OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH IN TURKEY IN 1957

*GORDION*¹

IN THE COURSE of the 1957 campaign at Gordion work was done on the ancient road discovered in 1955, on the city mound and on the smaller habitation mound to the south-east of it ("Küçük Hüyük"); also the tomb under the greatest of the grave mounds was opened.

A 30 metre stretch of the road was cleared at the foot of the slope close beside Koerte's Tumulus II. Cuts through the road showed three superimposed layers of construction of which the earliest seems, on the evidence of potsherds found beneath it, to date from the 6th century. This evidence thus suggests that the earliest phase of the road belonged to the period of the Persian Empire, and that our road may have been a part of the Royal Road system.

Work on the Küçük Hüyük went far to clarify the findings of previous campaigns. The entire mound is artificial and apparently dates back no further than the Lydian period—late 7th and 6th century. It formed a part of the defensive system of Gordion at that time: a crescent-shaped wall of kerpiç 3·50 m. in thickness and probably 14 m. or more in height, with square towers projecting from its outer face at irregular intervals of about 16 m. At the centre on a high platform of kerpiç built against the inner face of the wall stood a large building of kerpiç, perhaps a barrack.

On the city mound the excavated area was extended to west and south and down to the Phrygian level. The megaron with the mosaic floor found in 1956 was cleared completely. As expected its south and west walls were covered with scratched pictures or doodles. The building, destroyed in the early part of the 7th century, must have been built at least as early as the middle of the 8th. As shown by the doodles on its walls on three sides (on the fourth or front it faced on an open paved area), it had originally been a free-standing building. At some later time two small houses were built against its south side, covering the already-existing wall scratchings. Still later it was decided to raise the entire level at the south by making a terrace with its floor at a level nearly 2 m. higher than that of the megaron. The two houses were completely buried under the filling of the terrace, which itself carried an extensive building at the south, consumed in the same fire that destroyed the megaron. The filling of the terrace, entirely of stone rubble, yielded no sherds; a few fragments found overlying the floors of the small houses included bichrome and polished wares, but not enough to establish a pottery sequence. A half century seems a conservative enough estimate for the free-standing period of the megaron, for the construction and use of the houses against its south wall, for the construction of the terrace under which they were buried and for the use of the building on the terrace before its destruction. Of this latest building parts of three rooms were cleared. All were crammed with pottery which had been badly broken and burned in the destruction. One room was excavated to its full length of 13·50 m. A row of holes in the floor, regularly spaced and corresponding in their spacing to a series of vertical strips on the wall face where there was no plaster, indicate a roof or ceiling supported on rows of wooden posts—more probably a ceiling, which suggests a house with two storeys.

To the west of the megaron lay a long enclosure wall parallel to it, evidently a

¹ Condensed from information kindly supplied by Professor Rodney Young.

boundary-wall dividing the megaron from a building that lay to the west. The wall ran towards the north beyond the north front of the megaron. The paving in front of the megaron comes to an end against the east face of this wall, of which the north end has not yet been found. One is inclined to assume a monumental gateway through it and giving access to an inner area at the west. A number of fragmentary orthostates decorated with relief sculpture was found in this area, and these may have served originally to ornament such a gateway.

Of the building to the west and within the enclosure wall only the eastern margin has been cleared. Plans for future work at Gordion must include the clearing of this building, of the gateway leading to it and of the building on the terrace at the south.

The location of the stone-pile over the tomb under the big tumulus had been determined by drilling in 1956. The borings indicated that the area occupied by stone at an average depth of 39 m. below the peak lay just to the south-west of centre and was about 30 m. in diameter. Of the various methods considered for reaching the tomb under this huge mass of earth and stone, tunnelling offered the advantages of doing the least damage to the mound and of requiring the removal of a relatively small volume of earth.

An open trench aimed toward the centre of the stone pile was cut from the south-west margin of the mound, and at the inner end of this open trench, 70 m. from the present edge of the mound, tunnelling was started from a face which stands to a height of 11.50 m. The tunnel was carried through uniformly hard clay to a distance of nearly 70 m. from the face; the hardness of the material necessitated a minimum of shoring. At the inner end tunnelling was stopped by a roughly-built wall of soft limestone blocks eight to nine courses, or about 3 m., in height. With the opening of a hole through the wall stone rubble began to pour out, of round water-worn stones mostly the size of an orange, but with occasional bigger ones. The rough finish of the inner face of the wall, when it could be observed, indicated that we were not yet inside the tomb proper. The rubble continued to pour out and to be taken away for the better part of a week. Its removal revealed the face of a wall of large wooden logs piled one on top of the other to a height of eight or about 2.50 m., and parallel to the stone wall. When the rubble had stabilised itself more or less, the sides were sealed off and the tunnel was brought in to the face of the wooden wall.

Holes bored through one of the smaller logs showed an inner filling of more rubble. A small window was then made through the wooden wall, and more rubble taken out; but its removal quickly revealed the face of a second inner wall of wood only 30 cm. inside the first. Here the wood had been squared into beams with flat faces which were closely fitted together. Borings through the inner wall showed no rubble on the other side; the tomb was evidently intact with its roof unbroken. Doors were then cut through outer and inner walls to gain access to the interior.

The tomb chamber measures 6.20 m. in length by 5.15 m. in width, with a north to south orientation. The walls, varying from ten to eleven beams in height, measure 3.25 m. from the floor to the beginning of the roof. The wood, probably of pine, was most carefully fitted and joined, and excellently finished on its inside face; the tooling, barely visible, suggests a finishing with the adze before sanding. In several places imperfections in the wood had been cut out and the cavities filled by carefully fitted blocks.

The chamber is covered by a double-sloped roof supported at either end and at the centre by triangular gables, the central gable resting on cross-beams which span the room and are mortised at their ends to the outer tomb-wall. The roof is

double, with an outer layer of round logs overlying the inner layer of squared timbers. Above it the stones were piled to a depth of almost 3 m.; though an attempt was made to relieve, or rather to spread, the downward pressure of the stone mass by laying a series of long parallel logs in the rubble immediately above the ridge of the tomb-roof, at right angles to it and to its entire length. Over this stone-pile the clay of the tumulus was piled to a height of nearly 40 m. In the course of more than two and a half millennia the clay has packed down and hardened into a natural dome, moulded on the original surface of the stone mass.

Our tomb conforms to the type of tumulus burial of Phrygian times already known from other examples, in which there was no entrance to the burial chamber. The body and the offerings were put in from above before the tomb was covered by its roof; the pile of stones heaped over the cover made entrance impossible, and the huge clay mass of the tumulus served as a protection, keeping out water, and at the same time as a conspicuous monument. Our tomb differs from those explored hitherto in that the wooden structure was made above the level of the hardpan, rather than set down into a pit made to receive it. The stone enclosure wall thus took the place of the vertical walls of such a pit, and was necessary to retain the rubble packing outside the tomb walls. The floor of our tomb is of long wooden beams approximately 33 cm. in thickness laid on a bedding of rubble; the wooden structure was thus embedded on all sides in stone which could not easily be dug through by burrowing animals.

The scale of this tomb and of the mound over it as well as the richness of the offerings placed in it attest the importance of the single individual for whom it was made—presumably a Phrygian king of the most flourishing time of the Phrygian power. His skeleton lay on a great four-poster bed at the north-west corner of the tomb chamber. The body had been laid on its back, head toward the east, the legs extended and the arms along the sides. It had been dressed in a leather skirt with a band of bronze-studded decoration along the hem, and an upper garment of cloth fastened at shoulders, elbows and wrists by bronze fibulae. Mere shreds of this garment had survived and its original form was impossible to determine. The skeleton was that of a male over 60 years of age and of small stature, his height in life estimated at 1.59 m.

The bed, set against the north wall with its foot against the west wall of the room, rested on four large corner blocks of squared wood. Its outer dimensions were 1.90 by 2.90 m. Shallow round cuttings on the upper faces of the corner blocks had served as beddings for vertical corner posts. Head- and foot-boards, convex in profile and scrolled at either side, had stood at the ends, supported on horizontal bars of iron laid between the corner blocks. The bed itself was a platform of wooden planks laid lengthwise and apparently supported at their ends on these same iron bars. Its width was only that of the space between the corner blocks; it seems to have been supported along the sides by planks stood on edge to close the space beneath. It was evidently enclosed on top by light rails of contrasting dark and light wood running along the sides. The bed was overlaid by a coverlet of up to 20 layers of cloth, linen and wool in various colours. In the course of time the whole had collapsed; the planks of the bed-platform lay on the floor of the tomb, the head- and foot-boards had fallen outward and the dowels holding the corner posts had given way.

The other furniture of the tomb consisted of nine three-legged tables of wood and two inlaid wooden screens. The space in front of the western half of the south wall was occupied by three large bronze cauldrons set upon iron ring-stands. Rows

of iron nails had been driven into the south wall and the east and west walls to about two-thirds of their length from the south corners, and from these had been hung bronze vessels and other ornaments. The tables had been piled high with bronze bowls and other offerings. In the course of time the tables had collapsed and fallen to the floor, and the iron nails had rusted through. The floor of the tomb was thus found covered by bronze vessels which had fallen from the tables and the walls, to a total (including the three cauldrons) of 169. These were mostly in excellent condition, though one more (the 170th) which had rested on a corner-post of the bed was too corroded and broken to save.

All of the simpler bronze vessels were probably local products and we have direct evidence for a local bronze-working industry at Gordion as early as the middle of the 7th century in the form of fragments of coarse clay crucibles from which molten bronze has been poured.

Of the more elaborate bronzes from the tomb the origin is less certain. These are five : the three cauldrons, and the two situlae.

The first of the cauldrons, measuring $51\frac{1}{2}$ cm. in height by 78 cm. in diameter, is adorned with four handle attachments in the form of sirens or human-headed birds. The outspread bird wings and tails, applied against the wall of the cauldron below the rim, are fastened in place by bronze rivets ; the human shoulders project above the rim, the arms spread along the upper edges of the wings and the heads face inward. Two of the heads, facing each other across the top of the cauldron, were probably intended as female ; the other two are male, wearing square-cut beards of Assyrian type. Such details as the hair, the embroidered neck and sleeve borders of the dresses and the feathers of the bird wings and tails, are rendered by copious engraving on the surface. From a ring-socket set vertically at the back of each figure is suspended a ring-handle by which the cauldron could be lifted. The second cauldron is of the same type, but with four unbearded heads, probably female. These vary slightly in type, and small variations in their measurements show that each was cast in a different mould. This cauldron seems to have seen considerable use before being placed in the tomb, since all of the ring-handles are missing and two of the bird tails have lost their lower ends. The third cauldron, somewhat smaller than the others, has only two handle attachments, in the form of bull heads facing outward. These also bear ring-sockets on top, into which are set ring-handles. In many details the Gordion bull-head attachments differ from the well-known Urartian ones : it therefore seems highly likely that the bull-headed cauldron is a product of the local bronze-working industry, made at Gordion. The question of the origin of the other two cauldrons needs further study. The two bronze situlae, one ending in a ram's head and the other in a lion's, are unique. Each has a bucket handle and a rounded inner bottom, so that the heads in which they end are hollow. The eyes of lion and ram were inlaid in white paste, with black stone pupils. Surface details were rendered by the finest engraving. The lion situla finds parallels in the sculptured reliefs of the palace of Sargon II at Khorsabad, where servants are shown dipping wine from cauldrons with similar cups. A bronze weight in the form of a lion, now in the Louvre, is strikingly similar in style. Our situlae may well be imports from Assyria ; in any case they suggest a date for our tomb in the time of Sargon II, or the last quarter of the 8th century.

The objects which hung from the second row of nails in the west wall of the tomb, found fallen to the floor along the west wall, were ten flaps of leather and bronze of which we do not know the use.

On the floor beside the table which had stood at the head of the bed lay a sack of linen cloth containing bronze fibulae. Most are in excellent condition, and

all conform to Blinkenberg's Asia Minor types (XII) most of which we have good reason to believe were made at Gordion.

Such pottery as was offered in the tomb was placed inside the three large bronze cauldrons. All the vases were of plain black-polished Phrygian ware ; there was no painted. The shapes were only two : neck-amphorae, and round-bodied deep bowls shaped like *dinoi*. All of these vessels had evidently been filled with offerings of food at the time they were put in the tomb. All were found in very bad condition, perhaps due to the chemical action of their contents. On the surface of two of these vessels were graffiti. One of these was merely herringbone with a central spine, like a conventionalized palm-branch ; the second an inscription in alphabetical writing running from left to right. It is incomplete ; the beginning is preserved but the end lost, and there is a brief gap between the first six and the last three letters preserved. The alphabet appears to be fairly well developed Greco-Phrygian ; the use of a *sigma* with five bars seems to be characteristically Phrygian.

This was not the only inscription found in the tomb. On three of the ring-handled bronze bowls the end of the rim beside one handle was smeared with beeswax, and alphabetical inscriptions were scratched in the wax. All of the inscriptions read from left to right ; two are of only three letters each, while the third includes a five-barred *sigma* and the sign \uparrow , characteristic of the Asia Minor alphabets but up to the present lacking among the known Greek epichoric alphabets. These brief inscriptions cannot be read as yet ; but they show at least that alphabetic writing had reached Phrygia by the last quarter of the 8th century.

The furniture in the tomb was in varying states of preservation in accordance with the amount of moisture to which it had been exposed and the kinds of wood of which it was made. The eight plain tables were all alike, with slight variations in their dimensions. The tops, oblong in shape but with rounded corners, were all made from a very soft dark brown wood (pine ?) which had suffered badly from the moisture. The legs, on the other hand, of a much harder wood and lighter in colour (boxwood ?) were mostly in excellent preservation. In every case a table had three legs only. These are outward-curved, ending in plain feet on the bottom to rest on the floor. In the absence of any cross tie-pieces or traces of tongues or sockets, it seems likely that each table top was cut from a single piece of wood (the dimensions were on the average about 75 cm. in length by 62 cm. in width, and 3 to 4 cm. in thickness).

The ninth table, also made with three legs, was much more elaborate. Its top had almost entirely disintegrated, but enough was preserved to show that it had been similar to those of the other tables and of the same kind of wood, with the exception that all around its edge there were small dowel-holes on the under side. The table had a lower frame from which wooden finial-like pieces, dowelled to its upper edge, extended upward, ending at the top in small dowels which must have been fitted to the holes in the under side of the table top. There were fourteen of these finials, four to each of the short sides and three to each of the long sides of the frame. The long sides were completed at either end by curved handles by which the table might be lifted. The frame—which was oblong—was fastened by horizontal dowels to the legs, two running out from each leg, and was further supported by struts running up from the outward-curved faces of the legs just above the feet. Two of these struts were identical ; the third, from the front, was double—two struts near the ends, running down to the ends of a rocker-shaped piece dowelled across the front leg. The frame itself, of four pieces dowelled together at the corners, was of square medallions joined by two parallel strips, one above

the other ; but each side of the frame was cut from a single piece of wood. The whole—legs, medallions, finials, rocker and struts—was made of hard wood light in colour (box?) and elaborately inlaid with darker wood (yew?) in geometric designs. The pieces all exist and their dowels, cuttings and breaks tell us exactly how they should be fitted together, though the shrinkage and warping preclude an actual reconstruction. It has been done on paper.

The two screens are of the same type as the one found in 1956 in Tumulus P, and throw considerable light on its proper reconstruction. Hitherto it has been called a throne-back, although it has been obvious that the back had been made separately from the seat, which was in no way attached and was removable at will. The screens found in 1957 (in all but the slightest details identical the one with the other) measure about 95 cm. high by 80 cm. wide. Each is made up of a number of pieces fastened together by tongues fitted into sockets, with pegs run through to hold the tongues in place. The material used was the hard light wood, probably box. After the pieces had been joined—and mostly so cunningly that the presence of the joints was detectable only from the positions of the ends of the pegs holding the tongues—the whole surface was inlaid with a darker wood in geometric designs, the inlay-strips passing right across the joints between the component parts. The inlay was done with the utmost precision and delicacy. The upper parts of the screens were laid out in rows of square panels each filled by an elaborate swastika design ; of these there were 112 (eight rows of fourteen), no two exactly alike. The space between the swastikas was filled by tiny inlaid lozenges and triangles of dark wood in rows, done with such pious conscientiousness that in a number of places these were inlaid even into the ends of the pegs. The lower half of each screen contained a central round medallion, filled with curvilinear inlay designs. Below the medallion two curved pieces of wood, resembling the curved table-legs, were inset, running down to the corner at either side and ending in scroll feet.

Affixed to the backs of the screens at the top were oblong wooden frames set horizontally. The open spaces framed by these were filled by panels of carved openwork, circles tangent or joined by struts. From the centre of the back-piece of each frame a long wooden leg ran downward to the floor, ending in a foot similar to those at the lower corners of the screens in front. The legs were steadied by two struts at each side, running diagonally upward to the back of the frame, to which they were secured by tongues set into sockets. The screens were thus flat vertical wooden panels, meant to be seen from the front and from above ; a concealed leg at the back gave them stability and prevented forward or backward tipping.

These pieces of furniture must have been completely portable items which could be set up wherever desired. Since we know from 1956 that the seat of the "throne" was also an independent and portable piece, it may well be that the screens, as we now call them, could also have been used on occasion as backs to lean against when seated, simply by placing the portable seat in front. The back leg would prevent tipping over backward ; one hopes that the seat would have been high enough so that the raised rim around the central medallion did not catch the sitter in the small of the back. Portable furniture of this sort may suggest to some a nomadic background or tradition.

*BOĞAZKÖY*¹

The excavations at Boğazköy in 1957 lasted from the 6th August to the 22nd October and were concentrated on two areas within the ancient city :

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

a section of the lower town to the north of Temple I, including part of the temple's outer precinct, and Büyükkale.

In the lower town the excavations of 1956 were extended and further parts of the Assyrian trading colony, Hattuš, were uncovered and proved to be well preserved. Houses and streets were uniformly orientated, if not with mathematical exactitude, and thus showed evidence of overall planning by a superior authority. Each house is surrounded on all four sides by paved and frequently drained alleys and consists of a considerable number of rooms approached from a central court. Kitchens, store-rooms and offices could often be distinguished by the objects found in them. In contrast to 1956 the number of Old Assyrian texts recovered this year is small, but several stamp seals came to light, to add to our knowledge of this phase of Anatolian glyptic.

Above this Old Assyrian level of the 18th century (Level 4) Level 3, belonging to the Old Hittite period, follows immediately. Its buildings are sharply distinguished from those of Level 4 both in ground-plan and in technique and already show the characteristic marks of Hittite architecture. Since in this level neither texts nor distinctive seals have been found, its precise dating could not be determined; but general appearances suggested that it had come into existence not long after the end of Level 4.

In the 15th century this section of the city underwent a period of great building activity, in the centre of which stood the so-called Temple I (temple of the Weather-god of Hatti). The excavations of 1957 showed that this temple rests in the north and west on a high terrace of limestone blocks in three stages. Below this terrace was an open area containing only a few isolated buildings of an official nature and separated to the north and west by long walls from thickly inhabited residential quarters. Thus the temple was surrounded at least on these sides by a sacred precinct which separated it from the profane parts of the city.

The temple continued in existence till the downfall of the Hittite city c. 1200 B.C. The residential quarters, however, underwent various alterations, some only of limited extent, which can be grouped into two clearly recognisable building periods, one belonging to the 15th-14th centuries, the other to the 13th century. The latter is clearly dated by cuneiform tablets, but above all by sealed bullae with impressions of stamp seals of the great king Tudhaliyas IV. One seal of this king shows the hieroglyphic legend in the middle within a high rectangle and carries in the cuneiform titlature round the edge the title *šar kiššati* "King of the Universe". This claim by a Hittite king is here attested for the first time. Possibly the King of Hatti, fired by the example of Assur and Babylon, may have been moved to emulate the claims of these powers.

Among the numerous small finds there are a few which deserve special mention. A large vase in the form of a duck but with two heads and necks on a single body belongs to the end of the 15th century. There is a white-burnished sherd from a relief vase on which is preserved the head of a man facing left and raising his hands in a gesture of prayer. It comes from a level of the 14th century. A small silver bull, doubtless the bull of the Weather-god, served as a pendant, but shows by its flat base that it is the replica of a larger figure. The statuette lay in the latest Hittite level and is therefore to be ascribed to the 13th century.

On Büyükkale on the southern edge of the citadel a further archive of Hittite cuneiform tablets, the third to be found within the citadel, was discovered in 1957. The building in which the tablets were found is hitherto only partly excavated, so that nothing definite can yet be said about the size and arrangement of the rooms. It is, however, certain that the structure is built up against a projecting angle of

the outer wall. The tablets lay in a single room in such a way that their original arrangement could be recognised. Against the southern and western walls of the room run low benches of stone faced on the upper and front surfaces with clay. Most of the tablets were found on and in front of these benches, among the remains of burnt wood. It is therefore very probable that the low benches served as bases for wooden shelves standing against the wall, on which the tablets were placed. On the collapse of the building, which succumbed to a great conflagration at the time of the destruction of the citadel, the shelves were devoured by the flames, so that the tablets fell to the ground and were even partly vitrified by the heat.

In its contents this archive resembled those previously found, but it contained a few texts which considerably extend our historical knowledge. In the front rank stand three tablets which individually contain the "deeds" of the great king Hattusilis I. The best preserved tablet is Akkadian; the second, which is incomplete, and third, which is only a small fragment, are on the contrary Hittite. The Akkadian text is the older, original version; the Hittite a translation. The text was evidently handed down for a long period and so found a place in an archive of much later date. From this text it emerges that Hattusilis I (c. 1600 B.C.) had to overcome a severe threat to his kingdom and undertook campaigns against Arzawa and in the territory south of the Taurus, where he captured Alalakh (Tell Açana), presumably the city which is represented by the seventh level of habitation identified by Sir L. Woolley at that site. For archaeology it is significant that Hattusilis I according to this text carried out campaigns in the Hurri Lands, crossed the Euphrates with his troops, and brought back rich booty from Hurrian cities to Hattusas. Among this booty, which is counted in detail, are mentioned several statues of Hurrian deities. That shows that from 1600 B.C. not only deities of the Hurrian pantheon but also Hurrian works of art were already known, which may be of importance for the controversy how great an influence was exercised by Hurrian art on the art of the Hittites. In the archive there also lay a large fragment of the Hittite treaty concluded by Suppiluliuma with Aziru of Amurru, who, as is known from the Amarna letters, played a more than ambiguous role in Hittite-Egyptian politics. A full report on the contents of the new archive cannot be given until the texts have been completely worked over by Professor Otten.

In the post-Hittite levels of Büyükkale a find was made in 1957 which proves that we have hitherto underestimated the importance of this settlement. During the excavation of a gate which leads through the fortification wall on the precipitous southern edge of Büyükkale, in a niche incorporated in the angle between the southern gate-tower and the outer flanking wall of the gate, there was found a statue-group of limestone. The niche possesses a paved approach, marked off from the path leading to the gate on the outer side by a step and flanked at the sides by two limestone benches. To judge from gaps in the wall of the niche, which contained the carbonised remains of wooden beams, the niche seems to have had a flat wooden roof. The statue group, which is about 1.4 m. high, stood with its flat back directly against the wall of the niche and consists of three figures standing on a common base: an upright female figure in the middle and two smaller male figures to the left and right, one of whom is playing the seven-stringed cythara, while the other is provided with the mouthband (*phorbeia*) and is blowing a double flute. The two male figures are nude except for short trousers. The goddess (for she may be regarded as such) wears a long pleated skirt, from beneath the hem of which her feet, in shoes, protrude. Her body, of which only a little remains (the left breast with supporting hand, the attachment of the left elbow and part of the right side above the hem of the skirt) is naked. On her head, with its locks of hair falling over the ears, rests

an unusually large composite *polos*. In detail one cannot fail to recognise connections with archaic Greek art : the pleated skirt, the lower hem of the skirt with the protruding feet in their shoes, also the mouth. There is, however, a remarkable contrast between the goddess with her somewhat stiff pose and her attendants who are shown in easy movement, and this, together with the generally un-Greek appearance of the head of the goddess, indicates that the work cannot be derived directly from any known school of art. In this statue-group we meet a work of monumental sculpture which is hitherto without analogy. According to the evidence of stratigraphy the group is to be dated at latest to the middle of the 6th century B.C.

KÜLTEPE ¹

In 1957 excavations were again conducted at Kültepe on a large scale under the auspices of the Turkish Historical Society and the Department of Antiquities and directed by Professor Tahsin Özgüç. On the mound, work was carried out on a larger scale than usual and the following stratigraphical problems studied in particular.

1. Two large well-preserved buildings were excavated, presenting two building levels and supposed to belong to two phases of the Phrygian period. They are mostly made of well-cut stone blocks. The walls are thick, the rooms numerous and large and in some the doorways can still be seen in the well-preserved walls. Compared to the small insignificant Phrygian buildings of Central Anatolia, they present quite different characteristics. In the earlier level are to be found numerous large pots decorated with animal figures, paralleled at Alishar, as well as many small Phrygian vessels. This painted ware is more like the late Alishar pottery than that of Gordium. Grey and black pottery is rare, whereas pale red, buff and light brown wares were made locally in great quantities.

2. In the wide trench dug into the mound in order to study the level corresponding to Karum II, a large building was excavated, reminiscent of the Hittite Empire period with its thick walls and long narrow rooms around a central hall. Different from the Karum buildings, it was made of large mud bricks. During the fire which destroyed it, the heavy blocks covering the roof fell into the rooms, smashing some of the objects which they contained. This fire is contemporary with that of Karum II. The thick plaster on the walls, the doorsills and the jambs are quite visible. Further excavations will throw some light on the nature of this building which is certainly not a private dwelling, but it is still two thirds under the ground. The pottery is the same as in Karum II. It is, however, obvious from previous excavations that on the mound Alishar III wares were more in favour than in Karum II, to which this level is related also by the seals and bullae excavated.

3. Two prehistoric levels were excavated under the Alishar III and "Intermediate" levels on the mound. The pottery and metal objects uncovered show that although the late "Copper Age" period was related to that of Central Anatolia, Kültepe presented an important local characteristic : that of producing far more painted "Copper Age" pottery than Alishar and Alacahüyük. This proves that at least in this region of Central Anatolia the tradition of painted pottery is a very old and local one. The mudbrick houses with stone foundations are bigger and more solid than their Central Anatolian counterparts. It is hoped to reach bedrock in this trench.

In the Karum, work was resumed only in levels Ia, Ib and II. The most important result is the fact that in levels Ia and Ib, the buildings close to the mound

¹ Information kindly contributed by Professor Tahsin Özgüç.

were preserved in good condition, thus enabling us to establish the relationship between them. Large *pithoi* and jars placed in a row, some filled with wheat, were discovered in a storeroom. Under the jar handles were the imprints of seals which Dr. Nimet Özgüç found to be different from those of *Ib*. Although the pottery from level *Ia* closely resembles both in shape and technique that of *Ib*, some examples have quite different and characteristic shapes. They will be of great help in classifying the wares of these two levels. In the tombs of both periods were found whole pots, precious objects in metal and some imports, as well as a female goddess figurine of gilded faience. In *Ib* many stamp seals were excavated, some bearing new patterns. Level II yielded three rich new archives and a shop. They were all oriented the same way and built along the single street side by side. They represent a new type of building. With the tablets and stamped envelopes numbering over two hundred, were found rhytons in the form of pig and hare as well as vessels with human faces in relief such as had been discovered in previous seasons.

*HOROZTEPE*¹

In Belleten 82 we published some metal objects found at Horoztepe near Erbaa and pointed out their importance. Sponsored by the University of Ankara, I was able in September 1957 to make a short excavation at this site, with the assistance of my colleague, the architect Mahmut Akok. The flat settlement of Horoztepe is 2.5 m. deep and belongs to the chalcolithic and 'Copper Age' periods. Unfortunately it is now used as a cemetery and is in the process of being destroyed. Outside the settlement but close to it is a 'Copper Age' cemetery in which we discovered a burial of the same type as those of Alacahüyük. A hole measuring 8.5 m. by 2.5 m. had been dug in the ground and the dead buried in it surrounded by offerings. No trace was found of the stone wall around the grave or of the wooden beams covering it. Although the bones were decayed and scattered, some remains showed that the body had been buried in the centre of the grave which is not deeper than 1.25 m. The larger objects could even be seen at a depth of 65 cm. They were placed in groups. The first consisted of metal vessels placed next to and inside each other, a sun-disk and the statues of a bull and of a woman suckling her child. In the same spot were also placed together a large table with feet in the shape of human legs, a smaller one of the same shape, a big fruit-stand, a beak-spouted jug, a bowl with two handles, a pair of castanets and numerous plates, bowls and cups. Most of them had been folded in two. Many of the vessels are different from those at Alacahüyük. The ears, horns, nose and tail of the large bull, the feet of which rest on a metal support, are covered with electrum. Another group consisted of a frying pan with one handle, a sun-disk decorated with geometrical patterns, numerous objects in bronze, gold, silver and electrum, the remains of gold leaf which had covered wooden objects, and a bronze bird. In other parts of the grave were scattered a bowl with strainer, pots shaped like gourds, a vessel with basket handle and a gold knife. A pottery cup, jug and small vase were placed together. With this discovery there has been found for the first time a parallel to Alacahüyük. Many of the objects from Horoztepe are known from Alaca, but there also are some new and original types. We believe that the objects from Alacahüyük are not local but may have been imported from the region of Tokat and Amasya, well known for its advanced metal work. By continuing the excavations at Horoztepe we may at last be able to throw some light on this important point of Anatolian archaeology, as well as bring more objects to light.

¹ Information kindly contributed by Professor Tahsin Özgüç.

*EPHESUS*¹

The excavations at Ephesus, which were begun by the Austrian Archaeological Institute in 1896 and were resumed in 1954, after an interruption due to the second World War, were continued in 1957 on a scale commensurate with the area of the site. The tasks to be undertaken were more or less determined by the results obtained in 1956. At that time there had been laid bare, immediately to the west of the Odeum, the precinct of the Prytaneion which reaches back into the 3rd century B.C. ; and at the southern end of the so-called Marble Street, the complex of the Thermae of Scholastikia was partly excavated, and proved to be of the greatest significance, not only architecturally, but also from the point of view of the history of the city and of civilisation in general. Accordingly it was now necessary to continue the clearance of the Thermae of Scholastikia, as far as possible, and to investigate the ancient system of streets connecting the Thermae with the Prytaneion. With the assistance of about 1½ km. of field railway, driven by two Diesel locomotives, as well as six conveyor belts and several tractors, about 38,000 cu. m. of debris were moved in the course of the campaign (26th July to 15th November) and as a result both these aims were in the main achieved.

In the Thermae of Scholastikia the western section of the lower storey was completely exposed. Beside the commercial quarters adjacent to the Marble Street, which passed them on the western side, the greater part of the section of the lower storey lying to the north of the spacious latrine belonged to the public brothel, as is shown by the latrine inscription. The room which served for both dining and recreation deserves special mention : in the *tablinum* the very fine mosaic floor is preserved, showing in its central field four female heads which may perhaps symbolize the four seasons. To the west of the *tablinum* lay a peristyle with *impluvium* leading to a bath chamber of moderate size, adorned with mosaic and marble, which evidently served for the common bath of the lovers.

In the upper storey the *sudatorium*, which formed the nucleus of the structure, was exposed, its walls, which showed on every side the impressions of the *tubuli*, standing to an average height of 6 m. An unusual feature was the preservation, in perfect condition, of the tiled roof over one of the rooms of the lower storey lying to the north of the *sudatorium*. In the debris, which in this section was some 12 m. deep, were found, as was to be expected, many fragments of statues and statuettes, some of which belonged not to the Thermae but to buildings situated on the slope of the hill above.

Concurrently with the work on the Thermae, the street leading from the Thermae to the Prytaneion was uncovered. This is the main street which bends at the Thermae away from its north-south direction towards the east and climbs up to the saddle between the two hills of the town. This 10 m. highway, the paving of which is to a large extent preserved, is flanked on either side by colonnades, about 5 m. deep, behind which lies a row of shops. In front of the pillars of these colonnades stand many honorific and triumphal bases, on which there had stood statues of bronze and marble ; some of these were found in front of their bases and were re-erected in their original position, as were the pillars of the colonnade. In the southern colonnade, moreover, opposite to the eastern half of the Thermae, the mosaic floor is completely preserved over a stretch of about 60 m. ; it was presumably laid down at the turn of the 4th–5th century A.D. in the course of a systematic restoration of this part of the road. It was conserved in position.

On the northern side of the street the colonnade is interrupted about 40 m.

¹ Translated from information kindly supplied by Professor Dr. Franz Miltner.

to the east of the *Thermae*, because here beside the highway a fountain had been erected in honour of the emperor Trajan. The water basin, 20 m. wide and 10 m. deep, in front of which was constructed a narrow trough for the watering of animals, is framed on three sides by a two-storey architectural façade, between the pillars of which numerous statues were erected. From the adornment of the lower storey seven statues were recovered, among them the fragments of a colossal statue of the emperor Trajan, also a standing figure of the emperor Nerva and one which probably represented a member of the imperial household; from the upper storey there are preserved the figures of a recumbent satyr, an Aphrodite and a woman, about two-thirds life-size.

Farther to the east, approximately at the point where the highway reaches the saddle, it was spanned by an arch. The remaining architectural parts, namely two column-bases with antithetical *Heracleids* in high relief and a relief block showing a goddess of victory, together with the remains of the building inscription, enable the structure to be dated to the turn of the 4th–5th centuries. As far as it is possible to judge at present, the arch may have been similar in many respects to the arch of Constantine.

About 20 m. east of this gateway-arch there lies on the north side of the road under about 5 m. of debris a monument of which so far only three slabs with reliefs and two fragments of a building inscription could be recovered. From the latter it emerges that the grandson of the dictator Sulla was closely connected with this building, which probably belongs to the last years of the Republic.

In front of this monument the road bends to the south, and immediately to the east the 5 m. wide ramp leading up to the *Prytaneion* branches off. This is flanked on its northern side by a colonnade of approximately equal width, the pillars of which were all re-erected.

In addition to these incidental pieces of restoration during the excavation of parts of the street, the reconstruction of two major units was put in hand.

Built into the south front of the *Thermae* of *Scholastikia* there was found in 1956 the temple of the emperor Hadrian. Since the architectural members and the reliefs which formerly adorned it had been recovered almost without exception, a reconstruction was clearly demanded. Up to the present the wall containing the door and the right corner of the entrance hall have been rebuilt. The restoration of the left corner and the central arch had to be deferred till the next campaign.

Secondly, the reconstruction of the *Basilica* of St. John was started. This ruined church, which has been proved to lie above the site which the Christians of the 2nd century regarded as the grave of St. John the Divine, was laid bare by the Austrian Archaeological Institute in the years 1927 to 1929. Since not only the pillars and capitals of the lower storey but also the blocks of the intervening cornice and the pillars and capitals of the upper storey are present in great numbers, it is necessary, in order to replace all the preserved architectural pieces in their position, to complete the brick arcade above the lower range of pillars. A section between the two main supporting pillars of the northern side of the nave has so far been reconstructed.

*CLAROS*¹

The eighth season of excavations at Claros lasted from the 22nd August to the end of September, 1957. The expedition consisted of the same persons.

One team worked to the south of the altar and cleared two sections. The

¹ Translated from information kindly supplied by M. Louis Robert.

finds included the drums of a votive column, the seating of a base and above all, a block inscribed on its four faces, belonging to the pillar erected in honour of the brother of Cicero and covered with lists of foreign delegations of the 2nd century A.D. These lists confirm our conclusions on the expansion of the cult of Clarian Apollo and on its limits ; it is always the same regions that are represented and the same that are persistently absent. We have this year, more or less complete, 1 list of Chios, 1 of Phocaea, 2 of Crete (Hierapytna and Lappa), 1 of Aphrodisias, 1 of Heraclea in Caria, 3 or 4 of Laodicea in Phrygia, 1 of Acmonia in the same province. Of Hellenistic decrees of asylum we still have only debris, coming this year from the Thessalians and from the Cretans of Hierapytna.

The small Ionic temple to the north of the great temple and parallel to it was completely cleared ; previously we had only the pronaos. It is very ruinous and yielded no document of interest. As I have already said, in the absence of any epigraphic evidence for its attribution, I see in this temple, parallel to the great temple of Apollo, and the Apollonian triad that which was specially consecrated to Artemis, since the coins of Colophon show, beside the statues of the triad, a statue of the type of Artemis of Ephesus with the title of Clarian Artemis.

Much the most important work was that on the great temple. On the one hand, we continued the clearance of the columns of the peristyle along the northern side. We found two new Doric capitals, which brings their total to 7. As for the column-drums, which measure *c.* 1.60 m. in diameter, we unearthed a new series belonging to three columns ; there are now 145 of them.

On the other hand we carried out several soundings in depth in order to obtain information about buildings which might have preceded that which is actually visible. In this connection it may be mentioned that a statement which appeared in a journal attributing to Hadrian the whole of our temple with its subterranean installations, is an invention as erroneous as it is indiscreet. Along the northern crepis we reached the foundations and even penetrated to virgin soil without finding any trace of any other edifice. Already in the previous year a wide sounding had been made in front of the façade, and it should be borne in mind that we are here beneath the level of the water table, that these soundings are made in mud hardened by stones and in water and that the workmen are obliged to wear thigh-boots. This year the level of the water was lower than it had ever been during the last eight years. M. Martin directed a sounding which proved very promising. On removing blocks of conglomerate which formed the basement of the opisthodomos he came upon an earlier stage of the adyton. This operation will be continued in breadth next year, and a deep sounding will also be made along the southern crepis.

The preceding year we had cleared the rear chamber of the subterranean adyton, that which contained the well where the prophet used to come to drink the water of inspiration. This chamber is only 3.74 m. deep and had 6 vaulted arches, of which one has disappeared ; the height of the keystone is only 1.77 m. We pumped the water out of it several times for the purpose of the architectural survey. The photographs taken this year are most striking ; one is penetrating into the ancient oracle itself.

This chamber had no other means of access than the vaulted postern which traversed the mass of masonry, 2.70 m. thick, separating it from the front chamber. We devoted our efforts this year to the latter. It is deeper, viz. 6.43 m. There were 4 vaulted arches, also all intact except one. Like the other, it was full of earth and stones more than 2 m. deep, including great blocks weighing up to 2 tons. The clearing of these took less time than we expected, thanks to a small group of

well trained workmen, and to the loan of powerful tackle by the French company working in the port of Smyrna. We succeeded in disengaging the whole of this chamber with the exception of the earth and blocks directly beneath the fallen arch, which will have to be supported next year with appropriate material.

This chamber was higher than the second, 1.88 m. under the keystones. There was a low step in front of the postern and in the postern there was a door or a curtain. Through it the prophet passed, apparently alone, to disappear into the night (the oracle was delivered at night, as I have already stated elsewhere, according to a text of Iamblichus) and into the subterranean obscurity towards the mystery of the most distant room with its sacred well. The first room was a waiting-room for the clergy, whose composition we know from the lists: besides the annual prophet, the priest of Apollo appointed for life, the thespiode appointed also for life who composed oracles in verse, and one or two secretaries. This ante-room was reserving for us a great surprise, which well shows the state of preservation in which we found this oracular installation: the sacred stone of Apollo itself, an omphalos of blue marble lying in the northern part of the chamber, ovoid in shape, 68 cm. in height, slightly broken at the base, where there was a cavity for fixing it in position. Thus Claros had its omphalos, in imitation of Delphi, and it was placed in the ante-room belonging to the priestly personnel. This discovery of the sacred stone, under the intact vaults of the two chambers of the oracle with its sacred well, gives visitors to Claros the feeling of being in direct contact with an oracle of antiquity.

*MILETUS*¹

When in 1938 the excavations at Miletus, formerly conducted by Theodor Wiegand, were resumed, it was mainly with the purpose of making good the lack of finds from the archaic levels. A sounding by the temple of Athena revealed beneath the previously excavated archaic shrine and the late Mycenaean settlement levels which reached back to the early Mycenaean period. Owing to the second World War the enlargement of this sounding was delayed till 1955, when, with the help of motor pumps, more extensive remains of the pre-Hellenic levels, which were below water-level, were revealed. The lowest level could be dated to 1600 B.C. by the presence in it of numerous Minoan sherds. To the north a later fortification wall, more than four metres wide, was found to run under the temple from west to east. North of the temple and outside the area of the Mycenaean settlement many geometric and also some archaic sherds came to light.²

In 1957 these excavations were continued on a larger scale on all sides of the temple of Athena and also under it, with the purpose of obtaining a better understanding of the archaic and pre-Hellenic levels. The area to the south of the temple, as far as the later street running parallel to it, was excavated to as great a depth as was possible, as was a larger sector to the east and south-east of the temple. In the north the archaic buildings, the existence of which had been revealed by Wiegand's soundings, were laid bare and were excavated as far down as the geometric levels.

In the oldest settlement there came to light, over an area of about 112 sq. m., a network of walls which, though no clear ground-plans could be traced in them, none the less showed the existence of buildings with many rooms, having no relation to the megaron. As in former years, the pottery included many Cretan sherds

¹ Condensed from information kindly supplied by Dr. Carl Weickert.

² *Istanb. Mitt.* 7 (1957) 102 ff. *AJA.* 60 (1956) 379 ff.

and others which might have been Cretan or Early Mycenaean. Locally made ware can be recognized by its high mica content.

The pottery shows no break between the oldest settlement and the next, which corresponds roughly to the middle Mycenaean period. As in the oldest level, earlier and later walls could be distinguished but no clear outlines of buildings could be traced. An interesting find was a pair of kilns obviously intended for *pithoi* but capable of taking only one vessel at a time.

The remains of these two settlements extended over the whole of the excavated area to the south, west and east of the temple. These settlements do not appear to have been fortified.

The first fortifications were those of the following level, the Late Mycenaean, in which the buildings were of a clearly recognizable type : long rectangles, with several rooms in line. This building type seems to have no connection with that of the older levels. The discovery of a stirrup-vessel beneath the fortification wall dates the latter to the beginning of the Late Mycenaean period, i.e. the 14th century B.C. It is furnished with towers on its northern side at intervals of c. 14 m., each tower having a frontal width of c. 4·50 m. and projecting c. 1·50 m. from the wall. Built at several points directly upon walls of the older periods, it describes a wide curve, open to the north, following what may be presumed to have been the line of the Mycenaean harbour. No gate has yet been found. According to the sherds this settlement is purely Mycenaean, though sub-Mycenaean sherds were also found in it. The ceramic quality is good.

The geometric period was hitherto represented only by potsherds ; now some walls have also been found which may, in some cases, be protogeometric, such as a well constructed drain. In the east material from the debris of the great wall seems to have been used, the wall having been destroyed before the end of the Late Mycenaean period. Of special interest is a small structure which was found under the western foundation of the temple immediately upon the Mycenaean fortifications. This seems to have been a shrine of the geometric period, consisting of an approximate oval, c. 2 m. in length, of stone slabs and an irregular temenos wall surrounding it. Geometric sherds make the dating certain. In the 6th century B.C. a new temenos was built for it in the form of a square with sides of 3 m., the door of which is preserved on the eastern side with its threshold.

In the archaic buildings to the north of the temple several building periods could again be distinguished, and these could be dated by means of the sherds of archaic and Ionic-orientalizing type found in them. The walls of the geometric period found at the bottom show that the magazine constructed in the 7th century followed the line of these walls in its orientation.

The evidence seems to accumulate that Miletus was founded from Crete, in accordance with the ancient tradition, and as suggested by its name. If this tradition is based on fact, the erection of a strong fortification in the 14th century B.C. is historically explicable. It is already established that the size and importance of the ancient settlements were greater than had hitherto been supposed. Future excavations will have to extend beyond the comparatively small cutting which has so far been investigated. In so far as they are concerned with pre-Hellenic Miletus, they will have to be confined to the vicinity of the temple of Athena, though the answer to the problems of archaic Miletus may be sought in other localities. Perhaps the opportunity for this will be given by the investigation of the area within the boundaries of the ancient city where lie the ruins of the village of Balad, destroyed by earthquake in 1955, an investigation which is already overdue.

*SIDE AND PERGE*¹

Excavations at Side and Perge near Antalya in Pamphylia were resumed in September and October 1957 under the direction of Professor Arif Müfit Mansel.

At Side, clearance of the stage was continued. About 2.5 m. high, it was entirely built of stone and the part towards the orchestra had doors and semi-circular niches. The theatre at Side thus differs from that at Aspendos where the stage was a low wooden structure and belongs to the group represented by the theatres at Termessos, Sagalassos and Patara. The *scaenae frons* was decorated with two storeys of columns. Many architectural parts were uncovered, among them large granite columns, Corinthian capitals, friezes of Medusa heads and masks between perpendicular brackets, a fragment of a round pediment consisting of a flying Nike, parts of the ceiling panels of the *aedicula* adorned with busts of Athena and Demeter in high relief. All this architectural decoration was placed on a base 1.5 m. high, itself decorated with a frieze and following the whole length of the *scaenae frons*, except where it was interrupted by the openings of five doors. The frieze, much damaged when the stage collapsed, was relatively better preserved near the doors and presented a continuous pattern, probably of a subject connected with Side.

At Perge the clearance of the colonnaded street which is the main thoroughfare of the city was resumed over a length of 50 m., so that now 150 m. of the street has been cleared. The well-preserved life-size statue of a man wearing the toga and another of a fully-dressed man sitting on a chair with a lion next to him were among the most interesting finds. Three marble columns were discovered, with a relief on the upper half. They belonged to the Byzantine church erected on the space formerly occupied by the shops which lined the street. One of these well-preserved reliefs represented the Artemis of Perge wearing a veil and a crown of rays on her head, the neck adorned with several necklaces. She held bows and arrows in her left hand and a torch in her right hand. The second relief, which is in bad condition, depicted Apollo on a chariot drawn by four horses and also wearing a crown of sun-rays. The third shows a man wearing the toga and pouring a libation near an altar. The discovery of these reliefs in front of a church and on a portico perhaps used as narthex, supports the theory that the Byzantines might have interpreted Artemis as the Virgin and Apollo as Jesus Christ. Several inscriptions were discovered between the street and the porticoes. They give valuable information about the life of the city and its important citizens, especially about Plankia Magna and her family who played an important role in the construction of Perge.

*MISIS*²

Excavations on the *hüyük* of Misis were started on the 16th September, 1957. Since the western part of the *hüyük* was blocked by the cistern found in 1956, we carried out soundings in 1957 in the centre of the *hüyük*. These, however, soon had to be broken off, as on the 27th September we came upon a second, much larger cistern, which blocked the middle of the *hüyük* for minor excavations. In the eastern part of the *hüyük* only the uppermost layer could be laid bare before the end of the excavations (12th October). As in the western part, there came to light foundations which, owing to the limitations of the section cut, allowed no conclusions about the purpose of the building.

¹ Information kindly supplied by Professor Arif Müfit Mansel.

² Translated from information kindly supplied by Professor Dr. H. T. Bossert.

Side by side with the excavations on the *hüyük* work was continued on the early Christian cathedral and this was brought to a conclusion.

In so far as iron age pottery was found on the site of the church and on the *hüyük*, it consists in the main of wares which are already known from Tarsus and Karatepe. What made the 1957 excavations specially noteworthy was the discovery of a Byzantine potter's workshop situated by the bank of the Ceyhan. The local Byzantine ware produced in Misis, with its rich ornamentation and scenes drawn from life, promises to make an important contribution to the history of Byzantine ceramics.

MERSIN

Through the courtesy of Professor Robert Braidwood we are able to communicate a "carbon 14" date for the Mersin Neolithic obtained by Dr. Meyer Rubin of the United States Geological Survey radioactive counting laboratory. A sample taken in 1955 by Dr. F. M. Matson from square C 5 at the Mersin site, about 0·75 m. above water level, was found to be 7950 (\pm 250) years old, giving a date *c.* 6000 B.C. for the Neolithic Age at Mersin, which corresponds well with Professor Garstang's own estimate. Professor Braidwood points out, however, that these dates should still be used with caution.

EXPLORATIONS IN LYCIA AND PISIDIA

Mr. G. E. Bean has again kindly contributed the following note :—

In June–July 1957 I spent six weeks in central Lycia collecting and revising epigraphical material for the forthcoming fascicule of *Tituli Asiae Minoris* II. 4. This covers principally the region from Antiphellus to Cyaneae.

In September–October I continued the exploration of the district of Pisidia south of Burdur, and was able to fix the site of Cormasa at Eğneş. With Lysinia and Cormasa now located, it becomes possible to determine with a high degree of probability the route followed by Manlius Vulso in 189 B.C. Several other new sites of lesser importance also came to light.