

BERICHT ÜBER BOĞAZKÖY 1953

Prof. Dr. Kurt BITTEL

Die Ausgrabungen der Deutschen Orient-Gesellschaft in Boğazköy (Boğazkale) haben vom 21. August bis 26. Oktober 1953 gedauert. Mitarbeiter waren: Prof. Dr. K. Bittel (Leiter), Bayan Sevim Sarı (Kommissar), Prof. Dr. R. Naumann (Architekt), Prof. Dr. H. Otten (Hethitologe), Dr. R. Hachmann (Archaeologe).

Die Untersuchungen erstreckten sich auf drei Punkte innerhalb der alten Stadt: auf Büyükkale, auf ein Areal nördlich des Tempels I, auf Büyükkaya.

Auf *Büyükkale* wurde die Freilegung des grossen hethitischen Gebäudes D vollendet, dessen östlicher Teil bisher noch unter dem Boden gelegen hatte. Es ergab sich jetzt, dass im Osten die Eingangsseite des rd. 40 m. langen Baues lag, dass dieser Eingang besonders monumental ausgestaltet war, und dass das gesamte Gebäude zwei Stockwerke besessen hat. Ein Treppenhaus im Südosten vermittelte den Zugang zu einem Korridor des Untergeschosses und so die Verbindung zu den langgestreckten Räumen dieses Stockwerks. Unter den im Gebäude D gemachten Funden stehen ihrer Bedeutung nach Tontafeln an erster Linie, darunter relativ zahlreiche Bruchstücke von Briefen. Weiter fanden sich Siegelbullen, unter denen ein Königssiegel hervorrage, das beweist, dass Urhitesup zur Zeit seiner Grosskönigsschaft den Namen Mursili geführt hat, somit der dritte Grosskönig dieses Namens gewesen ist.

Nördlich vom Tempel I wurden im Stadtplanquadrat K - I/20 - 21 die Ausgrabungen des Jahres 1938 um ein Quadrat von 20 : 20 m. nach Westen erweitert. Es ergaben sich vier Schichten in sehr deutlicher Ausprägung: 2 aus der Zeit des Grossreiches und tiefer 2 weitere, die

zeitgleich mit der Periode der altassyrischen Handelskolonien in Anatolien sind. Während des 16. und 15. Jahrh. dagegen war dieses Areal offenbar nicht besiedelt. In der jüngsten hethitischen Schicht fand sich ein kleines dreiräumiges Gebäude, das seinem Inventar nach mit einiger Sicherheit als Kultbau angesprochen werden darf. Die zweite, also ältere Schicht des Grossreiches zeichnet sich durch besonders sorgfältig ausgeführte grosse Bauten gleicher Orientierung, aber kaum rein profaner Bestimmung aus. Aus der Zeit der altassyrischen Handelsniederlassungen fand sich u.a. ein wohlerhaltener Komplex, bestehend aus Wohn-, Geschäfts- und Depoträumen, der laut Ausweis der dort gefundenen «kappadokischen» Tontafeln möglicherweise einem Manne namens Da - a - a zueigen war. Der Besitzer hat uns seinen Gewichstsat, bestehend aus steinernen und bleiernen Gewichten, hinterlassen. Auch von seiner Handelsware fand sich wenigstens noch ein Bleibarren an Ort und Stelle. Die genannten Komplexe sind durch sauber gepflasterte Gassen voneinander getrennt und mit einem regelmässigen Entwässerungssystem ausgestattet. Die Zahl der Kleinfunde (Keramik u.a.) in diesem Teile der Grabung ist sehr beträchtlich und erlaubt wesentliche Aufschlüsse, besonders auch über die relative, z.T. auch über die absolute zeitliche Stellung. Weitere Teile des karum Hattuš aufzudecken, gehört zu den dringenden Aufgaben in Boğazköy.

Auf *Büyükkaya* wurden grosse Erdmassen bewegt, bedingt durch die gewaltigen Aufhäufungen von hartgestampftem Lehm, die dort im 14. Jahrh. v. Chr. vorgenommen worden sind. Am östlichen

Plateaurand des Berges kam eine mächtige, innen geböschte Terrassenanlage zutage, die noch bis zu 8,5 m. Höhe ansteht und bis jetzt auf rd. 30 m. Länge freigelegt wurde. Sie birgt an einer Stelle starke aber zusammengestürzte Hohlräume, in die vom Innern des Plateau's her eine dromosartige Konstruktion mündet. Die ursprüngliche Bedeutung dieser Anlage mit Sicherheit zu klären, gelang in diesem Jahre noch nicht. Büyükkaya erwies sich ausserdem als ein innerhalb Boğazköy's sehr frühzeitig besiedeltes Gebiet, denn es kamen zahlreiche Reste prähistorischer Zeit zutage: viele Keramik, reichlich Obsid'angeräte, geschliffene Steinbeile, eine Tellerkeule (Typus bisher in Anatolien noch nicht vertreten), ein grosses Brettidol aus Ton (leider Kopf abgebrochen). Welcher Art die prähistorischen Anlagen in der Tiefe im einzelnen sind, liess sich noch nicht ermitteln, weil unsere Grabungen bis jetzt kaum über das Hethitische hinuntergeführt worden sind. Die prähistorische Keramik, die zutage kam, deckt sich weder in der Form noch

in der Technik mit von anderen Orten Bekanntem und beweist damit abermals, wie ergänzungsbedürftig unsere Kenntnisse der Kultur des 3. Jahrht. Inneranatoliens noch sind.

Bei Büyükkaya, am Wege nach Yozgat, wurde eine ausserhalb der Stadt im eigentlichen Sinne gelegene umfangreiche Ruinenstätte mit grossen, sehr gut bearbeiteten Quadern festgestellt. Vermutlich handelt es sich um ein Sperrwerk, welches die Aufgabe hatte, die Passage der Südoststrasse durch den Kayalı Boğaz zu decken. Hier fand sich eine kleine Statuette aus Gold: auf Sessel mit Seitenlehnen sitzende Göttin, mit Schale in der rechten ausgestreckten Hand, grossen Ohrscheiben, Schnabelschuhen und Stirnband. Es ist dies die beste hethitische Kleinplastik aus Edelmetall, die man bis jetzt kennt. Auf dem Rücken hat sie eine angelötete Öse, war also zum Tragen an einem Collier bestimmt, zweifellos aber in Anlehnung an eine grosse Kultstatue gearbeitet.

BRITISH INSTITUTE OF ARCHAEOLOGY AT ANKARA.
ANNUAL REPORT: 1953.

Seton Lloyd, O. B. E., M. A., F. S. A. Director

ACTIVITY IN ANKARA :

During the year 1953, eighteen Students, Fellows and visiting Council Members have either used the Institute premises as their headquarters or worked under its auspices for purposes of research in Turkey. One gratifying development, observable after this fifth operational season has been the regular appearance in the field of the same workers. Both individuals and groups of scholars, committed to long-term programmes of Anatolian Research, have, owing to the perennial character of their work, become integrated into the Ankara Establishment, identifying themselves with its aims and contributing an element of continuity to the process of their attainment.

In this category are, Mr. and Mrs. Michael Gough, who have completed a fifth season of recording Cilician monuments; Messrs. Macpherson and Mellaart have returned for the third successive season to work in the classical and Bronze Age spheres respectively, and a third successive expedition has been led by Miss Seton-Williams to the southern provinces in search of early sites. In another milieu, Dr. D. Storm Rice has thrice collaborated with the Director in the investigation and recording of Islamic monuments, and the Walker Trust excavations in Istanbul have brought Professor D. Talbot Rice on a third visit to Turkey. At the same time there have been newcomers in the Anatolian field, and at Ankara the hostel accommodation has been filled to capacity throughout the season.

The Director's primary preoccupation

during the summer was the expedition to Pamphylia for the recording of mediaeval monuments at and around Alanya. During the autumn months, advantage was taken of Dr. O. R. Gurney's presence in the Institute to consider and discuss historico-geographical and other aspects of the report and maps prepared by Mr. Mellaart in connection with his extensive survey of pre-classical sites in southwestern Turkey. In this connection in September a short expedition was organised with the purpose of revisiting some of the major sites mentioned in the report, and it resulted in the recommendation of Beycesultan for excavation by the Institute in 1954.

The archaeological material obtained as a result of the 1951-1952 excavations at Sultantepe has not been neglected, and some work has been done on the objects so far unpublished. In so far as the tablets are concerned, the installation of an electric kiln in the Ankara museum has made the process of baking practicable, and the entire library has now been preserved in this way. Dr. Gurney was accordingly able to spend the months of October and November in refitting fragments and copying texts. Some unexpected and important discoveries made by him in this way will be made known elsewhere.

THE ALANYA EXPEDITION:

The work at Alanya was undertaken in two separate campaigns; a first period of five weeks in May-June and a second of three weeks in August. During July the Director returned to Ankara to attend to Institute affairs. While at Alanya,

he was fortunate in the collaboration of Dr. D. Storm Rice and was assisted for part of the time by the Institute Fellow, Mr. Michael Ballance.

The sea-fortress, constructed for the most part by the Seljuk Sultan Alahettin Kaykubat in the third decade of the thirteenth century A. D. was named after him, Alahiyye. Today the great rock projecting into the sea is encircled by nearly two miles of fortifications in a fine state of preservation. There are famous buildings such as the «Red Tower» and «Tersane», or shipbuilding galleries at its base and at its summit other monuments, including two Byzantine churches and a small monastery. By the help of air-photographs, obtained through the friendly cooperation of the Turkish Air-Force, a detailed site-plan was constructed of the whole city; large-scale architectural drawings were made of the twenty-eight principal buildings and elements in the fortifications by the Director himself: all the Arabic and Persian inscriptions were photographed (when necessary telescopically), by Dr. Rice and a great many successful colour-transparencies made. Finally, measured drawings and photographs were made of all the Seljuk buildings at subsidiary sites in the neighbourhood; *medreses* at Oba and Gülefsen; a castle and caravansarai at Alara and others on the old highroad to Konya.

Dr. Rice has supplied the following preliminary note on the epigraphic aspect of the expedition's work at Alanya:—

«At Alanya proper thirty-one inscriptions were examined. They are all in Arabic except two which contain some Persian words. They were recorded and photographed. Some of them are placed so far up on the walls that only the use of «tele-lens» photography has made them accessible. They provide the following data for the study of the monuments.

«The three oldest texts appear on the walls of the Kızilkule. They are dated 623/1226. The architect responsible for

erecting this tower is named. He was Abu 'Ali ibn Abi-r-Rakha' al-kattâni of Aleppo. The same architect was employed eleven years earlier in Sinop, as is evidenced by an inscription in the fortress there. A Syrian architect was also engaged by 'Alâ ad-dîn for the construction of his great mosque at Konya, which shows affinities with Syrian mosques. The Kızilkule is the best constructed edifice at Alanya. The stone is expertly cut and beautifully joined and the inscriptions are the most carefully cut ornamental inscriptions in the whole building complex. The Aşağı Kapı (or Orta Kapı) is contemporary with the Kızilkule and also dated by an inscription to 623/1226.

«In the same year a general of «'Alâ ad-dîn Yaqut Otaqbasi was responsible for erecting the *inner* gate facing the main cistern, (the outer gate was not added till five years later). The name of the same general is also found on a tower built at Sivas under 'Alâ ad-dîn. It was a long-established habit to entrust military commanders with the execution of architectural works, not only fortifications but works of civil and religious character. They often had to meet the cost of these constructions and were allowed to engrave their names in the inscriptions.

«The next complex of buildings to be erected was the Ehmedek. It is not clear how this fortress came to be named «Little Ahmet»: it might be the nickname of the *amir* or general entrusted with its execution, which has been preserved in local tradition. An inscription on the outer wall (facing the enemy) bears the date 624/1227. The towers of the Tersane followed a year later in 625/1228, a date which also appears on the neighbouring «Tophâne»: The outer Main Gate bears an inscription of 628/1230-31 and the architect is named as a certain Qaraya, in all probability a Turk. A fragment of stone bearing the same name is re-used in the masonry of the great

water-cistern inside the gate, where it was now observed for the first time.

«628/1230-31 is also the date of the small mausoleum of Akşebe. This mausoleum and its minaret «covered with tiles», were mentioned by the Turkish traveller, Evliya Çelebi, together with the Necmeddin Cistern (Mecdüddin Sarnıcı?) facing it. An inscription by the same Akşebe is also found in the Andizli Cami. This mosque is dated 676/1277 - forty years after the death of 'Alâ ad-dîn. It is therefore wrong to attribute to this (now almost entirely rebuilt and ruined) structure the name «Alahaddin Camii» (as does Riefstahl). It is claimed as the work of a certain Badr ad-din, who styles himself as «amir of the littoral», *Amir as-sawâhil*.

«Other inscriptions found at Alanya contain either abbreviated, undated texts, naming 'Alâ ad-dîn, or are no longer *in situ*. Several datable fragments are found embedded in the masonry of the late XVIIIth c. mosque in the fortress and in its minaret and enclosing wall. Other complete inscriptions are to be seen in the local school building where they are preserved.

«Most of the inscriptions, (except those of the Kızilkule), are cut in relief on marble slabs, which seem to have been hard to come by. Often ill-fitting slabs of marble are used in order to gain sufficient space for the text (c. f. Akşebe). Several of the inscriptions are surmounted by roundles, which show the device of 'Alâ ad-dîn «al-munna lillâh», «The benefactions are God's».

«The chronological order of the inscriptions reveals the progress of Alâ ad-dîn's building programme, and shows the order of priority dictated by military considerations. The highest priority was given to the protection of the harbour and the erection of the Kızilkule. Then came the construction of the fortress, which barred the only way of access from the north and effectively sealed the most

vulnerable flank of the «rock». Only then did Alâ ad-dîn turn to the building of the *Tersane*; and the last project was the reinforcing of the eastern wall by an outer gate. None of the building in the *İç-kale* are dated, but I should venture to suggest that they were not undertaken until the completion of the works already mentioned, (as was also the Akşebe Mausoleum).

«The inscriptions of 'Alâ ad-dîn are of varying lengths. The fullest sequence of titles appears in the longest text on the Kızilkule. He claims such lofty titles as «Shahinshah», «Sultan of Sultans», «Protector of the Lands of Islam», «Reviver of Justice», etc. His relation with the 'Abbasid Caliph, from whom, — in theory — he derived his claim to the Sultanate, is expressed by the title *burhân amir al-mu'minîn*, «Witness of the Commander of the Faithful». In the last epigraphic text, however, on the outer main gate he claims the loftier title, *qasim amir al-mu'minîn*, «Partner of the Commander of the Faithful». The same title also appears over the entrance to the *Tersane* and the inscription is set in a frame similar to that of the main gate. This seems to indicate that it too is at least three years later than the *Tophane*.

«*Oba*. Three dated inscriptions all associated with the mosque, bearing the year 775/1373-4 and the name of Badr ad-dîn Mahmud Bey Amir of the *Qaramanoğlu*. The *medrese* is not dated, but belongs in all likelihood to the same period.

«*Alara*. The inscription above the entrance to the *Khan* is dated 629/1231 and names 'Alâ ad-dîn as the «Living Sultan». The inscription near the entrance to the castle are fragmentary, but fit well into this period.»

EPIGRAPHIC SURVEY OF GALATIA :

Some preliminary details of his researches during 1953 are supplied by Mr. I. W. Macpherson. He says: — «The

object of my work in Galatia proper in 1953 was to complete the systematic recording of inscriptions and ancient monuments, which I had begun the previous year. No systematic work had been done in the villages since J. G. C. Anderson's survey at the end of the last century; a number of new inscriptions from Ankara had been recorded in the last thirty years by Jerphanion, Orbeliani and Miltner. It was not surprising therefore that I was able to increase the Galatian Corpus by one third. Many of the new inscriptions are of the familiar funerary type, often interesting for their sculptured ornament and sometimes adding detail to our knowledge of the prosopography of the area, but there are others of wider significance; a few of these are worth quotation here.

«Perhaps the greatest contribution is made by the new milestones recorded, which illustrate the development of the road-system during the Roman Empire, and clearly show how important a centre of communications Ancyra was. They will be published in a forthcoming article accompanied by a map to show the road-system in so far as it can be planned.

«It has been held by some scholars that the Roman colony of Germa (situated near Masud Çiftlik, S. W. of Sivrihisar) was not founded until the reign of Domitian. A new inscription, however, in honour of M. Plancius Varus (Proconsul of Bithynia under Vespasian) indicates that the colony must have been planted by Augustus, if not earlier.

«From Pessinus there is little new material, but an important inscription found at Holanta Köyü establishes beyond any further doubt Ramsay's conjecture of the site of Eudoxias (*Hist. Geog. Asia Minor*, p. 225.).

«Further confirmation of the small Imperial estate in N. W. Galatia (See JHS XXIX (1899) p. 75 f and JRS XXVII (1937) p. 18ff) is to be found in new inscriptions from that region. Of considerable interest is a text mentioning a Zeus of.

the-seven-villages, which indicates a stage in the development of the rural villages towards city status.

«From Ancyra itself perhaps the most interesting of the new stones is an inscription mentioning L. Saevimius Proculus, governor of Galatia probably between 174-6 A. D. From the Byzantine texts we may single out one mentioning Antikitos, a linen-worker from the village of Chozon, presumably a village in the valley of the Enguru Su.

«In the modern cemetery of the village of Hamzılı, 90 kilometres from Ankara on the Konya road, an altar bears the name of T. Furius Victorinus, a *procurator Augusti* about the middle of the 2nd century. This stone rehabilitates a reading from the MS of Ligorius previously rejected by Dessau and Groag (Dessau 9002).

«What appears to be a new Hittite site was discovered slightly east of the village of Savcılı Dokuz, south of Kaman; on a large Hüyük lying just north of the Kızılırmak there are remains of walls of Cyclopean character and a large altar measuring 2,30×2,00×1,30 metres, of monolithic granite worked smooth on all sides, with twin ox-heads carved on it. Whatever this monument may be, it bears a striking resemblance to the Alaca Höyük sculptures. The site would probably repay further investigation by a Hittite archaeologist.»

Mr. MICHAEL GOUGH REPORTS ON HIS WORK AS FOLLOWS :

Largely due to a generous grant made to me from the funds of the Tweedie Exploration Fellowship in Archaeology and Anthropology, I was able, during the summer of 1953, to renew my research into the historical geography and archaeology of Cilicia (Southern Turkey). In 1952 work had been confined to sites on the coast of Western Cilicia and in Isauria, and these places were revisited during the latest session. In addition, a

month was spent in the eastern plain. I was fortunate in having, at different times, the collaboration of Mr. David Oates, a Research Fellow of Trinity College Cambridge; Mr. Michael Ballance, Fellow of the British Institute of Archaeology at Ankara, and of Bay Mehmet Yaylı of the Adana Museum staff. Mr. David Wilson, a Scholar of Oriel College, Oxford, acted as assistant for a three week period in August.

During the last days of June, and for three weeks in July, an investigation was made at Bodrum (Hieropolis Castabala) in the eastern plain. A plan of the site, begun in 1949, was completed, and detailed surveys made of buildings including a well preserved Roman theatre (surveyed by Mr. Oates), and two early Byzantine churches. Some Roman frieze blocks, - taken from an older building and incorporated in one of the churches, - were carefully recorded. The frieze is of the «inhabited scroll» variety (in which animals and human figures emerge from the acanthus decoration), and have interesting parallels not only at other Cilician sites, but at Rome and in North Africa also. In addition, a fairly representative collection of the city coinage was recorded, and squeezes made of hitherto unpublished inscriptions found at the site and in three neighbouring villages.

August was spent at two sites, Ayaş and Mut, in Western Cilicia and Isauria respectively. Work had been undertaken at both places in 1952, but the investigations were this year extended.

At Ayaş (Elaeusa Sebaste) a preliminary survey of the island — now a peninsula — was begun by Mr. Oates. At the same time, the remaining third of the apse and *bema* of an early Christian church, built inside the ruins of a pagan temple on the mainland, was excavated. This excavation, in which Bay Mehmet Yaylı collaborated, had positive results. Another large area of mosaic was uncovered, and the north - east door of the

church brought to light. Finds of pottery were also made, which should assist in establishing the date of the building.

In the neighbourhood of Ayaş two sites were visited. At the first, Akkale, about six miles east of Ayaş, a small aqueduct was found. The channel runs down to harbour buildings clustering round a miniature port, so small that no large quantity of shipping could ever have found refuge there. All the available evidence suggest that it belongs to the Roman period, but further investigation is needed if it is to be securely dated. The other site visited from Ayaş was Kanlı Divane, an hour northwards up the Roman road between Ayaş and Lamas. This place, which contains the ruins of a Cilician «pirate tower», reliefs of the Roman Imperial period and four Byzantine basilicas, had been partially recorded by the British archaeologist James Theodore Bent, and by Professors Wilhelm and Heberdey towards the end of the nineteenth century. Some new inscriptions were recorded there and, from one of these, the name of the settlement in the 2nd or 3rd century A. D. was established.

At Mut (Claudiopolis) a few more inscriptions were copied, and plans made of the few ancient buildings that can still be identified. Mr. Ballance surveyed the castle, a monument of the Karaman Oğulları and not previously recorded.

Alahan, the site of a fifth century monastery, was revisited from Mut. A closer inspection has suggested to us that the famous church there was not the first to be built, but that two others — the earlier of which was in a cave — existed before it. Some outstanding sculptural work in relief was fully recorded. Two squeezes of sculptured door jambs were made, as a three dimensional record, by Mr. Wilson.

A little under two miles from Alahan, a rock-cut monastery was discovered. The cells of the monks were cut into limestone cliffs on either side of a ravine

through which a mountain torrent falls in winter. The church of this monastery is in a large cave, partly cut by hand. The walls and ceiling have their painted decoration fairly well preserved. This consists, for the most part, of geometrical designs, interconnected circles and octagons with central crosses. Two badly damaged paintings of a Deposition and Christ in Glory are to be seen on the southwest wall of the church. A mosaic covers the floor, but this was not cleared to prevent the possibility of destruction by shepherds. The church, dedicated in an inscription that runs round the walls to the «All Holy Lady» may be dated, tentatively, to the sixth or seventh century.

OTHER ACTIVITIES :

Mr. James Mellaart (Institute Scholar 1953/1954) spent the greater part of the summer in Turkey preparing for publication a report on the remarkable mound survey which he had undertaken in the previous year. This survey, which covers almost the entire southwestern quarter of Turkey from the Meander River to Taurus, has produced much completely new information about the interrelation of Chalcolithic and Bronze Age cultures in Anatolia and the corresponding distribution of pottery. A first section of the report will be published in *Anatolian Studies* IV (1954).

Miss Seton-Williams during the summer also led a new expedition, examining Chalcolithic sites in the Gazi Antep and adjoining areas. Her report on an earlier reconnaissance in Cilicia will also be published in the forthcoming number of *Anatolian Studies*.

The Walker Trust Excavations in the Palace of the Byzantine Emperors at İstanbul were resumed, first under the direction of Professor D. Talbot Rice and later of Mr. J. B. Ward Perkins, from the last week in April until mid-July. The staff included Messrs. G. U. S. Corbett,

D. Oates, M. Scott and Miss Ann Wilson. A report on the results, including the discovery of new mosaics is awaited.

Lectures were delivered in London during the course of the year as follows:—

Excavations and Travels in Turkey. by Mr. Seton Lloyd, on 6th February. *The Importance of Southern Turkey for Early Byzantine Church Art and Architecture.* by Mr. Michael Gough, on 27th November, 1953.

PROGRAMME FOR THE FUTURE :

The Institute looks forward to the resumption of excavations in 1954. While work on the important Islamic remains at Harran will be continued when Dr. Storm Rice returns from America, the Director's activities will be concentrated on a site which seems, both by reason of its situation and its character, to be of exceptional promise. Beycesultan in the Meander valley is large enough to have been the provincial town of an area densely populated in early times. On the summit are worked blocks which have features in common with the masonry of Boğazköy: other blocks, plundered apparently from the settlement have the same character, and include a number of tapering columns. The pottery indicates occupation during the 3rd and 2nd millennia. *Archaeologists have long realised the need to investigate these periods in the southwest, about which comparatively little is known, and the fact that many scholars locate there the important but enigmatic people of Arzawa, so often mentioned in Hittite records, is an additional incentive to exploration. History as well as archaeology may therefore well be enriched by the investigation of this site, and application has been made for permission to excavate.*

NOTE: This article is partly extracted from the Institute's official report.