

JOURNAL OF TURKISH HISTORY, ARCHAEOLOGY, AND ETHNOGRAPHY

AN ENGLISH ABSTRACT OF THE ARTICLES PUBLISHED
IN THE FIRST ISSUE.

Why the Journal of Turkish History, Archaeology, and Ethnography
is being Published.

By Dr. Reşit Galip
Minister of Public Instruction

Dr. Reşit Galip Bey, Minister of Public Instruction and General Secretary of the *Society for Research in Turkish History*, in his above-mentioned article explains the significance of Anatolia from the standpoint of archaeological investigation, shows the neglects of the Ottoman Empire, and describes the principles of the republican government in preserving the archaeological and historical material, the special interest of his Excellency the President Gazi Mustafa Kemal Paşa and his Excellency Prime Minister İsmet Paşa. The «Halk Evleri» in each vilayet in Turkey, consist of various working branches, one of which is assigned to the organization and administration of museums and exhibitions.

Museum work in Turkey is developing under the influence of the work of the Society for Research in Turkish History.

The Journal is being published to attract attention to this kind of work which is considered to be a matter of great importance by all our national institutions, and also to establish contacts with all those learned societies and periodicals, national and foreign, which are concerned with this kind of work.

Dr. Reşit Galip Bey concludes his articles with these words: Foreign scholars who care for Turkey and the Turks, and who know how to look objectively at science, will be enthusiastically welcomed and their contributions given prominent notice in our journal.

OBJECTES FOUND AT THE ANKARA GAZI FARM

By Dr. Hâmit Zübeyr

At the Gazi Farm, which is situated three kilometers west of Ankara, the labourers have found a bird-head and winged-lion relief. At this spot the

Department of Public Instruction started an excavation on a small scale, and also at a place nearby, where other ancient remains might be expected to be found.

The place where the relief was found was an old road and the relief had been brought there from some other locality.

In the excavation made in the second locality was found a construction with a solid foundation, made of small stones without mortar. Also many bronze vessels, bronze spear - heads and other remains of Phrygian origin were found. These bronze objects show a great resemblance to the objects found at Gordion, Tumulus III.

THE ALISHAR EXCAVATIONS IN THE HISTORY OF ANATOLIAN ARCHAEOLOGY

By Remzi Oğuz

Professor James Breasted, the Director of the Oriental Institute of Chicago University, has been engaged in the task of collecting documentary material concerning Western Asia and Egypt. He chose Dr. H. H. von der Osten as a worthy assistant to carry on investigations about the Hittites in Anatolia. He has made extensive explorations in Anatolia. He has proven himself to be a notable successor of Texier, the French scholar, and Ramsay, the English scholar.

Remzi Oguz Bey, specialist in Greek and Roman objects in the Museums of Istanbul, was at Alishar in 1932 as Commissioner of the Turkish Government. He has sketched a history of archaeological work in Anatolia and has described the Alishar excavations. He notes the strictly scientific methods employed, the patience and efforts of the Alishar expedition.

The expedition conducted in the season of 1927 was in the nature of an experiment. Later their methods of work were greatly improved upon.

The various strata of popular culture levels from the surface of the hüyük downward have served as criteria for further excavations. The director and other members of the expedition express their sincere gratitude for the conscientious, patient and loyal work of the Turkish labourers. They were not simply hired machines.

The results obtained by the expedition and their scientific exactitude are faithfully reflected in the comparative tables, figs. VI, VII, VIII.

After this introduction Remzi Oguz Bey explains in detail the excavations of 1932 and gives general information to Turkish readers about the buildings and objects found in the various strata of the Alishar culture levels.

The Alishar excavations have made it possible to visualize more clearly the characteristics of the ancient civilizations of Anatolia.

It is known that Dr. von der Osten has been severely criticized for having expended so much time and so many thousands of Turkish liras on a site

which has yielded only ceramics. Almost every hüyük represents a centre of human activity from prehistoric times, and the Alishar hüyük has proven to be exceptionally fertile in remains from every period and epoch of civilization, so that the selection of this hüyük may well be justified. As for the period of six years spent in this undertaking, it is, no easy task to remove 15,000 cubic meters of earth with utmost care surveying and recording each level as it was exposed. If we consider the excavations at Troy which lasted from 1870 to 1894 and which have been recently resumed in 1932, the period of six years spent in the excavation of Alishar, yielding such valuable evidence and result, cannot on the whole be called disproportionate. The director of an expedition which has given such valuable scientific results and who has devoted six strenuous years to archaeological work in a foreign land deserves sincere congratulations.

NEW OBJECTS BROUGHT FROM KÜLTEPE, NEAR KAISERI, TO THE ANKARA MUSEUM

Villagers have been accustomed to carry earth from Kültepe to enrich their farm lands. In order to preserve the hüyük from total destruction, the government has ruled that only a portion of this earth may be used for this purpose and has offered to buy objects found there. On July 16, 1932 Hamit Zübeyr Bey, the Director of Museums, Osman Ferit Bey, the Director of the Ethnography Museum at Ankara, and Remzi Oguz Bey, the excavation commissioner at Alishar, went to Kültepe on a visit of inspection and brought back such objects as villagers had found.

The Department of Museums requested Dr. von der Osten, the field director of the Alishar Expedition, C. W. Mac Ewan, the first assistant, and K. Bittel, the Boğazköy excavator to prepare a catalogue, showing such comparisons.

In the catalogue the following articles are compared:

Copper Age ceramics, First Bronze Age ceramics, vessels of later periods, stone vessels, drinking vessels, seals of various periods, statuettes, figurines and beads. These objects are on exhibition in the Ethnography Museum at Ankara. The tablets in the collection were described by Dr. I. Gelb, who was at Alishar during this period. The catalogue is to be published in foreign languages as well as in Turkish.

THE TEKEOĞULLAR

By İsmail Hakkı
Deputy for Balıkesir

Historians have usually referred to the Tekeoğullar as one of the feudal ruling houses and have spoken of them as a people with an independent

political history. This is a mistake. The whole area about Antalya was known as the Teke region because a Teke tribe was settled in this vicinity.

Since the Germiyanogullar were settled in the Germiyan district, the Aydinogullar in the Aydin district, the Karamanogullar in the Karaman district, etc., historians were under the impression that each district carried the name of its ruling family. Consequently they believed that Teke district (Antalya) also had a ruling family known by this name.

Inscriptions recently found and the writings of Egyptian historians of those times might have saved us from this mistake. It is now clear that the people who were formerly known as the Tekeogullar are merely an Antalya branch of the Hamitogullar, who had first established their government in Egirdir.

Ismail Hakki Bey adduces full documentary evidence.

ASPENDOS

By A. Aziz
Director General of Istanbul
Museums

Aspendos is one of the most famous and of the richest ruins in the vilayet of Antalya. Aspendos, on the site of which is now situated the small village of Belkis, is 40 km. east of Antalya. With the exception of the stupendous theatre and stadium, the ancient town of Aspendos is located on a flat-topped hill, about 50-60 meters above the Ova Burun, and is surrounded with a castle wall. It has four entrance gates. In addition there are many buildings, such as public baths and a gymnasium, situated in the high aqueducts of regularly cut stone are of particular interest.

After this introduction, Aziz Bey describes the buildings of Aspendos.

LARISA EXCAVATIONS

By Dr. Johannes Böhlau

Prof. Dr. Johannes Böhlau, the excavator of the Larisa ruins, near Menemen, in the vilayet of Izmir, describes the excavations made in the spring of 1932. He writes, "The Larisa expedition of the spring of 1932 was in the nature of a completion and following up of the results obtained in the 1902 excavations".

The periods found at Larisa are as follows:

1. Neolithic Age. Some remains.
2. Pre-Hellenic Age, (before 700 B. C.). The entire acropolis belongs to this period.
3. First Hellenic Age, (650 - 600 B. C.). No definite building remains.
4. Late Archaic.

5. Period, 5 th - 4 th Centuries B. C.

6. Late Hellenistic Age, 4 th Century B. C.

When Bergama was approaching its flourishing period, Larisa was declining. Larisa contains many ancient remains. Such a complete record, extending from the 8 th to the 4 th Centuries B. C., does not exist in any other place in Asia Minor.

THE GRAVE STONES FOUND AT YALOVA

By Dr. Müfit Arif

Müfit Arif Bey, while conducting excavations at Yalova in 1932, discovered two grave stones in the park, the inscriptions on which attracted his attention. Stone No. 1 contains seven lines. It belongs to the period, 300-350 A. D. The inscription on stone No. 2 contains 8 lines. The height of the letters is 2.5 cm.. These lines have been published by H. V. Prott in *Athenische Mitteilungen*, 27, 1902, p. 267. This inscription dates from the late 3 rd Century A. D.. Müfit Arif Bey, after making certain comparisons, explains that these stones show Lycian influence. The builders of the Yalova steles, not being able to construct an elaborate tomb or have a sarcophagus made, erected steles on high bases with the image of the deceased.

ANCIENT REMAINS FOUND AT ANKARA IN 1931

By K. O. Dalman

In 1931, while an asphalt road was being constructed between Tashan and Keçiören in Ankara, some Roman remains were found at the Çankırı gate. The Department of public Instruction immediately caused the construction of the road to be halted, and the museum administration in cooperation with the German Archaeological Institute, excavated at this point, removing the objects which could be transported and protecting the remainder from disturbance. K. O. Dalman describes in his article the ancient Roman road, the Stülobats nearby, water ways and some building remains. To judge by the style of the capitals, the buildings cannot possibly be older than the Hadrian period.

REPORTS ON ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXPLORATION IN THE EASTERN VILAYETS

By Prof. A. Gabriel

Director of the French Archaeological
Institute in Istanbul, 1932.

Under the auspices of the Turkish Government, Prof. A. Gabriel made two journeys in 1932 through the eastern vilayets, for purposes of archaeological exploration.

His particular interest was in Turkish and Islamic historical monuments. His two valuable reports submitted to the Ministry are concerned with monuments at Mardin, Diyarbakir, Bitlis, Ahlat, Silvan, Harput, Malatya, and Hasankeyif; suggestions are made regarding measures that should be taken for the restoration and preservation of these monuments.

ANCIENT BRONZE OBJECTS FOUND AT ARTVIN

By Dr. Kurt Bittel

In the spring of 1932, a group of school boys from Artvin, on an excursion with their teachers in the Sazazkale Orman, explored a cave where they found a number of ancient objects. They were sent to the Ethnography Museum at Ankara, where they were examined by the Boğazköy excavator, Dr. Bittel. Though the writer does not definitely fix the periods of these objects (axes, spades, etc.), he draws attention to the characteristics which are comparable to those of similar objects of known epochs, particularly from Troy and the Caucasus. It is probable that these objects were the property of a miner. They are valuable historical evidence of the spread of the mining industry in the country, and as type representatives they are, furthermore, of significance.

SOME UNPUBLISHED SINOP INSCRIPTIONS

By M. Şakir

The writer speaks of the importance of Sinop in Turkish history. The inscriptions of Sinop have received the attention of a number of scholars; among those who have published material on these inscriptions are: Abdullah Bey, Hasan Fehmi Bey, Hüseyin Hilmi Bey, and Mehmet Behçet Bey. In 1923 Hüseyin Hilmi Bey published a small volume of inscriptions including certain historical commentary. Mehmet Behçet Bey published further contributions, in a sense a continuation of Hüseyin Hilmi Bey's work, in the *Türk Tarih Encümeni Mecmuası*, 1929 and 1930. In spite of the fact that Mehmet Behçet Bey took considerable pain, as he himself tells us, in the collection of inscriptions, the present author points out certain lacunae and mistranslations. Others unpublished inscriptions are added.

CONCERNING THE «RED» SPIRIT («AL» RUH)

An Evil Spirit in Turkish Mythology

By Abdülkadir

An interesting evil spirit in Turkish mythology is one called «Al» or «Albast», or the «red» spirit. Among many Turkish ethnological groups, both

Shamanist and Islamic, this spirit has affinities of name and characteristics. There appears to be a relationship between this spirit and the Anatolian «Sarı kızlar».

The name «Ab» (red), Albastı, Albız, Albıs, Almis, Al Karısı etc., an evil spirit all over the Turkish world, must have had its origin in Central Asia before the dispersal of the Turkish race; it must have been a powerful, perhaps a protecting, spirit in the prehistoric Turkish pantheon, and appears to have been connected with the «fire cult». We do not know when this was degraded into an evil spirit, but it must have occurred in prehistoric times. It is interesting to note that there was a «red» spirit among the Sumerians that was at once a fire spirit and a deceitful spirit. In present-day Turkish tradition «Ab» is a wicked and deceitful spirit; and various words (aldanmak, aldatmak), with an origin posterior to the spirit's degradation, have a cognate meaning. The word and spirit have lost their early association with fire and the protector. A full bibliography accompanies the article.

KNUT OLOF DALMAN

Hamit Zübeyr Bey, the Director of Museums, writes expressing the condolences of his colleagues and the Minister of Public Instruction, Dr. Reşit Galip Bey, on the death of Knut Olof Dalman. A short review of the life and career of the deceased is given.

Dr. RİFAT OSMAN

By Hattatoğlu Muhittin

Dr. Rifat Osman, whose name is so closely associated with the studies of the history and architecture of Adrianople, died on the 10 th of May, 1933. The present article is an account of his life and an appreciation of his scholarly activities.

NEWS NOTES

1. The president of the Turkish Republic, his Excellency Gazi Mustafa Kemal Paşa, twice visited the excavations being carried on at Ahlatbeli, south - west of Ankara. His inspiring influence is felt as much in the fields of history, archaeology and museum work as in every branch of the nations cultural life.

2. Dr. Reşit Galip Bey, Minister of Public Instruction, and General Secretary of the Society for Research in Turkish History, has been making occasional trips of exploration from Ankara with the purpose of planning for future archaeological excavations by national scholarly institutions. On one of

his trips he discovered a site at Ahlatbeli, 16 km. south - west of Ankara, containing rich Copper Age remains. An excavation under the auspices of the Ministry is now being carried on at this site. Results will be published in the next issue of the journal.

3. The Ministry of Public Instruction has given instructions for the preparation of detailed drawings and abstracts by the architect Sedat Bey of Seljuk and Ottoman monuments in album form, to be contributed to the principal world libraries.

4. Attention is drawn to the minutes of the League of Nations Committee for International Cultural Cooperation concerning the preservation of historical monuments.
