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YESEMİK ÇALIŞMALARI VE TILMEN HÖYÜK KAZISI

(1960)

Prof. Dr. U. Bahadır ALKİM

Gaziantep İli, İslâhiye İlçesi dolaylarında üç yıldan beri Eski Eserler ve Müzeler Genel Müdürlüğü, Türk Tarih Kurumu ve İstanbul Üniversitesi Edebiyat Fakültesi adına Prof. Dr. U. Bahadır Alkım'ın başkanlığı altında Mühendis - Topograf Ferit Koper, Arkeolog Handan Alkım, Arkeolog Refik Duru, Foto uzmanı Arkeolog Aziz Albek, Topograf yardımcısı İsmet Demir, stajiyer Âkif Daî ve stajiyer Hulûsi Atahan'dan kurulu bir heyet tarafından yapılmakta olan arkeolojik çalışmalar bu yıl 20 Temmuz - 20 Eylül 1960 tarihleri arasında geliştirilmiştir. Yesemek'deki araştırmalar bitirilmiş ve Tilmen Höyüğünde geniş çapta bir kazıya başlanmıştır:

I. Yesemek çalışmaları

İslâhiye'nin 22 km. kadar güney-doğusunda bulunan ve Eski Ön Asya'nın en büyük heykel atölyesini temsil eden Yesemek'de bundan önceki üç mevsimde meydana çıkarılmış olan yüzlerce heykel taslağının tipolojik ve teknik etüdüleri tamamlanmış ve çizilen desenler mahallinde kontrol edilmiştir. Bu suretle, İmparatorluk devri Hitit sanatına bazı motiflerin geçmesi (meselâ Dağ Tanrısı, sfenks gibi) bakımından bir intikal atölyesi teşkil eden Yesemek bazalt taşocağındaki araştırmalar bitirilmiştir.

II. Tilmen Höyük Kazısı

İslâhiye'nin 10 km. kadar doğusunda kâin olup 1959 yazında bir hazırlık çalışmasına girişilen Tilmen Höyüğünde bu yıl geniş çapta bir kazıya başlanmıştır. 22 m. yükseklikteki Höyüğün tepesinde 25x

30 m. boyutunda açılmış olan çukurda yukarıdan aşağıya doğru aşağıdaki katlara rastlanmıştır:

En üst yüzeyde, 19. yüzyıl sonunda terkedilmiş olan köye ait evlerin temel kalıntıları ve göçebe Türkmenlerin çadır yerleri; bunların altında ise daha önceki katların yapı malzemesinden faydalanarak örülen ve iki safhalı Roma katına ait olup plân vermeyen temel duvarı yıkıntıları görüldü; bu yıkıntı içinde meydana çıkan bol sayıdaki mahallî Roma çanak-çömlek parçaları çeşitli profiller göstermektedir.

Roma katlarının altında kalın bir yangın molozuna rastlandı. Pek şiddetli bir tahribi gösteren bu molozun içinde iri kerpiç parçaları, anıtsal yapılara ait oldukları anlaşılan düzenli taş blokları, muhtelif mimarlık parçaları ve bu arada boyalı ve boyasız Demir Çağı keramik parçaları bulundu; ancak plân veren herhangi bir yapı kalıntısı görülmedi. Tilmen Höyüğünde geçen sene yaptığımız sondaja göre bu üst yüzeydeki moloz tabkalarının altında Demir Çağı katının gelmesi beklenmekte ise de, Höyüğün bu kesimindeki Demir Çağı yapılarının fazlasiyle tahribe maruz kalmış bulunması ve Roma devrinde, Demir Çağı mimarlık kalıntılarında geniş mikyasta faydalanılması plân veren Demir Çağı yapılarının bu alanda meydana çıkarılmasına imkân vermedi; bu itibarla geçen sene tesbit edilen ve I. Kültür Katı olarak adlandırılan tabaka 1960 kazı alanında müşahede edilemedi.

Buna mukabil bu kesif moloz ve yangın tabakasının altında II. Katın düzenli plân veren monumental mimarlık kalıntıları meydana çıkarıldı; açılan yapı büyük bir binanın bazalt ortostatlı batı kesimi, iç-avlusunun bir kısmı ve organik avlu kapısıdır. Doğu-batı doğrultusunda dörtgen biçiminde geliştiği görülen sarayın esas girişinin, henüz kazılmamış olan kuzeydeki dar kenarı içinde yer almış olması umulabilir.

Açılmış olan 12x22 m.'lik kısmı içinde ışık avlucuğunu, merdiven alt-yapısı ve batı odaları gibi bölümlerini tesbit ettiğimiz bu saray, Tell Açıana (=Alalah)'ın VII. katında bulunmuş olan ve M.ö. 1750 olarak tarihlendirilen Yarım- Lim Sarayına gerek plân ve gerek mimarî teknik bakımından pek benzemektedir. Bunlardan başka, ancak Yarım- Lim Sarayında kullanılmış olan ve ondan sonra Alalah' da hiç rastlanmayan âdeta beyaz bir çimentoyu andırır tazyik edilmiş toprak döşemenin aynine yine Tilmen Sarayında rastlanmış bulunmaktayız. Bu mimarî benzeşmeye ilâveten, bu kazı alanında meydana çıkan keramik parçalarının ve iki silindir mühürünün teknik ve üslûp bakımından Tell Açıana'nın VII. katındaki çanak-çömlek ve gliptiği fazlasiyle andırdığını

göz önünde tutarsak Tilmen Höyüğü'nün 11. katındaki bu sarayı M.ö. XVIII. yüzyıla tarihlendirebiliriz.

Tilmen'deki bu sarayın Tell Açıana'nın VII. katındaki Yarım- Lim Sarayına muhtelif bakımlardan benzemesi bazı tarihî sonuçlar çıkarabilecek mahiyettedir: Yamhat Kırallığının merkezinin Halap (=Halep) olduğu ve fakat Kıral Yarım- Lim zamanında Alalah'ın (=Tell Açıana) da bir müddet bu kırallığa başkentlik ettiği malûmdur. Bir Mari-tabletinde Yamhad Devletinin 20 Kırallıktan müteşekkil bir birlik olduğu kaydedildiğine göre Tilmen Höyüğü'nün II. katındaki bu sarayın, Yamhad birliğine dahil yirmi kıraldan birine ait olduğunu tahmin etmek yerinde olur sanırız.

Tilmen'in bu 11. kat Sarayı, Höyüğü'nün zirvesine nazaran 4m. derinliktedir. Bu sarayın diğer dairelerini açmayı ve daha derin katlara inerek 22m. yükseklikteki Höyüğü'nün müteselsil kültürlerini tesbit etmeyi gelecek dönemin çalışmalarına bıraktık.

Tilmen Höyüğü'nde geniş çaptaki kazılara devam edildikçe bölgenin arkeolojisi, tarihi ve tarihî-coğrafyası ile ilgili konularının aydınlanmasında önemli sonuçlar elde edileceği kanaatindeyiz.

1-11

REPORT OF THE UNDERWATER EXCAVATION AT CAPE GELIDONYA

George F. BASS

A Late Bronze Age merchant ship sank between two islands of the Beş Ada group, just off Cape Gelidoya, probably during the thirteenth century B.C. It was discovered recently by Bodrum sponge-divers who reported its position to Peter Throckmorton and Mustafa Kapkin who had spent several summers locating wrecks along the Turkish coast. Its excavation provided the first material evidence for the construction of a ship of that date in this part of the Mediterranean; Egyptian ships, of a basically different design, have been preserved on land. The ship's cargo, including a very large group of objects from different countries, will considerably improve our knowledge of second millennium trade. The excavation also provided an opportunity to improve methods of underwater archaeology, putting it on a truly scientific basis.

The Gelidonya wreck was excavated by the University Museum of the University of Pennsylvania between June 14 and September 13, 1960, with the collaboration of the London Institute of Archaeology and the Council for Underwater Archaeology in San Francisco. Divers and technicians constituted an international group representing England, France, Germany, Turkey and the United States. Hakkı Gültekin, Director of the Izmir Museum, and Lutfi Tuğrul, of the Epigraphical Museum in Istanbul, represented the Turkish government as commissioners. Members of both the Izmir and

Istanbul diving clubs participated in the work.

In mid-September, the party also made exploratory dives on two Byzantine wrecks just off Yassi Ada near Bodrum. One of these was measured, photographed and studied for any special problems that might arise in its future excavation.

The Gelidonya shipwreck lay at a depth of 30 meters on a sandy, rocky bottom. Most of the hull had disintegrated, but the cargo, found *in situ*, stretched over eight meters, suggesting the approximate length of the ship. The portion of hull which was preserved affirmed Homeric descriptions of ships; small planks (average width 10cm. thickness 10mm.) lay side by side, with wooden dowels (average diameter 2cm.) running through them, presumably into ribs which have since disappeared. Over these planks laid a pile of short sticks, still preserving their bark, which could have cushioned the thin hull against the cargo, or which may have been only firewood. Small fragments of rope could be from rigging, but could equally have been used to tie up baskets of cargo.

The major part of the cargo consisted of copper ingots; forty of these, including ten preserving only half, were of the so-called "ox-hide" shape (Figure 1) (average length 60 cm. average width 45 cm., average weight 20.5 kg, but varying between 16 and 27 kgs.), and more than twenty were round "bun" ingots (average diameter 20 cm., aver-

age thickness 2.5 cm., average weight 4 kg.). Twenty-seven of the ox-hide ingots bore foundry marks, most, if not all, of which indicate a Cypriot origin. The whole ingots were stacked in piles, but ingot fragments were found in small groups that were probably held together in bags or baskets; bits of matting were found running over some ingots, and part of a basket, which contained several tools, was well-preserved (figure 2).

With the copper ingots was found a number of piles of white, powdery material, identified by Turyag Laboratories of Izmir as tin oxide. Thus the merchant ship was carrying the raw materials for making bronze: copper, almost certainly from Cyprus, and tin perhaps from Byblos, Greece, or even Spain. (Copper ingots of our type have been found as far west as Sardinia, indicating that merchant ships of this time knew the western Mediterranean).

Bronze implements were abundant: chisels, knives, hoes, flat and double-axes (figure 3), axe-adzes, picks (figure 7), spear-heads, bracelets, awls, bowl rims and handles, and a mirror, hammer, spade and kebab iron; several of the tools bore marks which seem to be Cypriote. Some of these objects were intact, but many were broken and found in groups with ingot fragments, indicating that they were being transported not for their functional use but for the metal of which they were made. A number of whetstones were found with some of the tools.

A cabin or some living quarters seems to have been in the eastern end of the wreck. Here were found traces of the crew's food (olive pits, an astragal, fish bones, and a possible bird bone) near what may have been firewood. This was also the area that contained almost all of the personal objects: five scarabs (figure 5), a finely-carved cylinder

seal (figure 6), polished stone mace-heads, pieces of *crystal*, a pottery lamp, and most of the forty-eight small weights of various size and shape (9.3 gms. to 501 gms.) (figure 7). At the western end of the wreck was found, however, a *jar of glass beads of three types*. Pottery was scattered throughout the wreck, some sherds having drifted quite some distance away. The pottery is still under study, but some seems certainly Cypriot.

In addition to its cargo, the ship was carrying approximately 116 kgs. of ballast stones.

Method of Excavation

Divers worked with both Aqualungs (compressed-air tanks) and narghile (airhose to surface). Helmet divers could be used to great advantage where heavy work was required, but were too cumbersome to do any work in the delicate interior of the ship. We usually dived in groups of two or three, each group for forty minutes in the morning and half an hour in the afternoon, with appropriate decompression stops to prevent divers' diseases.

A complete drawn (figure 8) and photographic (figure 9) record was kept of each stage of the work. Divers, writing on plastic sheets with ordinary pencils, surveyed the wreck after driving in pits for fixed triangulation points. Details were photographed daily, but on several occasions we were able to make "aerial" surveys of the wreck; a series of pictures, taken at a fixed height by an absolutely level camera, could be glued together to make a most useful photographic map. A number of two-meter ranging rods served as scale in these larger pictures. Most of the cargo was completely covered by a thick concretion of lime. It was dangerous for fragile objects, as well as unduly time-consuming, to attempt to free individual pieces from this deposit. Therefore, large lumps of concretion, some-

times weighing etween 100 and 200kgs., were broken loose with hammers and chisels; these were raised to the surface both with cable and winch (figure 10), and with plastic balloons (figure 11). Smaller lumps, and loose objects, were raised in a large wire basket (figure 12); all were tagged on the sea-bottom with plastic labels.

The lumps were reassembled at our camp and cleaned of concretion, preserving the position of the objects as they were stored on the ship (figure 13). After being recorded in this position they were put into a fresh-water basin to begin the slow process of washing salt out. Pieces of wood basketry were stored airtight plastic bag to prevent their drying and warping; a plastic coating was tried on some pieces with varying degrees of success.

For cleaning sand from areas the wreck, we used an air - lift (figure 14). An air-lift is a large, flexible tube to whose lover end air is pumped through a smaller hose. As this air enters botton of the large tube it rises, sucking water and sand after it. The sand can either be caught in a large bag underwater or pumped to the deck of the boat, where it can be

sifted later for beads and other small objects that might have been swept away from the wreck.

A second searching device was an underwater metal-detector, which located several deposits of metal that were completely concreted and might otherwise been overlooked. A third such device was an underwater core-sampler, which would theoretically locate bits of hull under mud and sand; we used this only at Yassi Ada and feel that it is generally too time-consuming for the results it gives. (figure 15).

This is only a beginning. Working time underwater is extremely limited and we are devising mechanical aids to give the maximum efficiency to divers. The first of these is a plotting frame to be constructed over any wreck, allowing objects to be accurately plotted by sliding members, making slow triangulation unnecessary. A similar device for a camera holder would allow a constant and standard photographic record, regardless of curent. Methods of searching for and locating other wrecks, perhaps dectronically must be found. Finally, and somewhat farther in the future, methods of excavating much deeper wrecks must be found.

BRICHT ÜBER DIE AUSGRABUNGEN DES DEUTSCHEN ARCHAEOLOGISCHEN INSTITUTS UND DER DEUTSCHEN ORIENTGESELLSCHAFT IN BOĞAZKÖY IM JAHRE 1960.

Dr. Thomas BERAN

Die Ausgrabungen des Deutschen Archäologischen und der Deutschen Orient-Gesellschaft sind in der Zeit vom 17. Juli bis 11. Oktober 1960 in Boğazköy, der Stätte der alten Hethiterhauptstadt Hattuša, fortgesetzt worden. Leiter der Expedition war der Präsident des Deutschen Archäologischen Instituts, Prof. Dr. Kurt Bittel. Die Aufsicht über die Arbeiten am Ort führte Dr. Thomas Beran (Deutsches Archäologisches Institut Istanbul). Der Grabungsstab setzte sich zusammen aus Frau Dr. Eva-Maria Fischer-Bossert und den Herren Prof. Dr. Heinrich Otten, Dr. Martin Metzger, Winfried Orthmann, Güven Arsebük, Klaus Beck, Klaus Wenzke und Peter Steyer. Als Restaurator arbeitete Ali Yilmaz aus Yassihüyük.

Kommissar der Generaldirektion der Museen und Altertümer im Unterrichtsministerium der Türkischen Republik war der Direktor des Museum von Sivas, Herr Halil Üstün. Ihm und der ganzen Generaldirektion gebührt wärmster Dank für freundschaftlich gewährte Hilfe und Unterstützung.

Hauptobjekt der Grabungen war ein "Haus am Hang" genanntes Gebäude im Stadtplanquadrat L/18 und dessen Umgebung. Dieses Gebäude ist erstmals im Jahre 1907 von der Expedition Hugo Wincklers und Theodor Macridys angeschnitten worden. 1911 und 1912 ist es dann zum größten Teile freigelegt worden, wobei der Fund und die Bergung eines

Tontafel-Archivs gelangen. 1937 hat die Boğazköy - Expedition des Deutschen Archäologischen Instituts das Haus am Hang reinigen lassen, und Rudolf Naumann hat eine architektonische Untersuchung und Planaufnahme vorgenommen (s. K. Bittel u. R. Naumann, Boğazköy II. 20ff. u. Taf. 5-7a, 14-16). Dabei hatte R. Naumann festgestellt, dass nach Westen und Südwesten hin ein älteres, ebenfalls monumentales Gebäude anschliesst, und dass das Haus am Hang selbst sich in östlicher Richtung noch weiter ausdehnte.

Vor der Freilegung des älteren Bauwerkes galt es zunächst die Reste von zwei nachhethitischen Siedlungsschichten zu klären. Das Inventar der nicht besonders gut erhaltenen, bescheidenen Wohnhäuser mit dazwischenliegenden Höfen und Gassen ergab eine Datierung in die Periode der Schicht Büyükkale I, d.h. also in die ältere phrygische Periode. Es gelang, wichtiges Material für die Kenntnis dieser auf Büyükkale kaum in ungestörten Fundkomplexen nachgewiesenen Periode zu gewinnen. Wichtig war auch Erkenntnis, dass die phrygische Besiedlung Boğazköys weit ausgedehnter gewesen sein muss, als bisher angenommen, und sich nicht nur auf den Burgberg Büyükkale erstreckte. (s. schon K. Bittel, Boğazköy Hattuša I, 29).

Die beiden phrygischen Siedlungsschichten waren mit ihren Fundamen-

ten eingetieft ein Stratum teils aufgefüllten, teils eingeschwemmten Schuttetes der, das ganze aeltere Gebäude neben dem Haus am Hang überdeckte. Dieser "altbau" konnte während der Grabungen von 1960 noch nicht in seiner ganzen Ausdehnung freigelegt werden. Es zeigte sich aber, dass vom aufgehenden Mauerwerk nirgendwo mehr etwas vorhanden war, dass vielmehr das ganze Bauwerk, wohl bei Errichtung des Hauses am Hang, bis auf die Höhe der Fundamente abgerissen worden ist. Beim Abtragen der Mauern sind Teile der Trümmernmassen in eine zum Büyükkaya-Deresi abfallende Geländerinne geschüttet worden und dienten so zugleich der Planierung und Auffüllung des Baugrundes für das Haus am Hang. Aus diesem abgeworfenen Schutt sind Tontafelfragmente in grösserer Zahl und von teilweise beachtlicher Grösse geborgen worden, die sich zum Teil zu ganzen Textstücken zusammen fügen liessen. Die Tafeln gehören, soweit datierbar, in die Zeit Šuppiliumas I und Mušiliš II. Die Textgattungen sind die gleichen wie die im Haus am Hang gefundenen. Dieses ist wegen der darin gefundenen Texte als das "Tafelhaus", d. h. also die Schreiber- oder Hochschule von Hattuša, bestimmt worden. Es darf also angenommen werden, dass auch schon der Altbauähnlichen Zwecken diente. Als er dann verfiel, wurde er abgetragen und durch das Haus am Hang ersetzt. Da man weiss, dass die Tafelsammlung im Haus am Hang unter Tuḫalija IV (2. Hälfte d. 13. Jhdts. v. Chr.) angelegt wurde, während von den Tafeln aus dem Altbau keine nach Mušiliš II (etwa zwischen 1350 und 1320) datiert werden kann, ergibt sich mit grosser Wahrscheinlichkeit, dass die Ursache für den Verfall des Altbaus in der Verlegung der Hauptstadt des Hethiterreiches von Hattusa nach Dattaša unter Muwatalli (ca. 1320-1290) zu sehen, und dass das Haus am Hang dann erst nach Rück-

gängigmachung dieser Massnahme, also im 13. Jahrhundert v. Chr., errichtet worden ist.

Tiefgrabungen im Bereiche des Hauses am Hang und des Altbaues führten zur Erschliessung älterer Schichten, die der Zeit des hethitischen Grossreiches vorausgingen bis in die vorhethitische Zeit.

Besondere Bedeutung ist den beiden ältesten Schichten zuzumessen, die beide ihr Ende in Brandkatastrophen fanden. Die jüngere von beiden ist in grösserem Umfange erfasst und über weite Teile des Grabungsareals verfolgt worden. Aus dem Brandschutt zwischen den teilweise meterhoch anstehenden Mauern konnte zahlreiche Keramik, darunter viele ganze Gefässe in situ auf den Fussböden, geborgen werden. Beispiele der sogenannten hethitischen Ware waren vertreten, aber auch handgemachte Gefässe und zwei Pithoi mit rotem Überzug. Im Ganzen ergab sich ein Bestand, der auffallend übereinstimmt mit den Befunden von der Schicht IVd auf Büyükkale. Dazu stimmt auch die Bautechnik, die wie bei dem Gebäude der Schicht IVd im Südwesten von Büyükkale keine sorfältige, geschichtete Mauerung des kleinformatigen Stinmaterials kennt, sondern eher ein regelloses Übereinanderkleben der Steine mit viel Lehmörtel und unter ausgiebiger Verwendung von Holz. Die zeitliche Gleichsetzung der ganzen Brandschicht mit der Periode der altassyrischen Handelskolonien in Kleinasien ist durch diesen Befund erwiesen.

In der ältesten Schicht konnten Mauerreste bisher nicht beobachtet werden. Wohl aber gelang es, Teile von Fussböden mit darauf in situ befindlichen Gefässen zu präparieren. Neben einer Mehrzahl von handgemachter Ware fanden sich einige Beispiele von Alişar III-Keramik und Vertreter einer Scheibenware, die aus Schicht 5 in der Unterstadt und von den ältesten Fundkom-

plexen auf Büyükkale bekannt ist: blumentopfförmige Becher aus sandigem, hartgebranntem Ton mit wirbelartig von der Scheibe abgedrehtem Boden. Ähnliches kommt vor in der Schicht IV im Karum Kaniš am Kültepe, vor allem aber auch in den jüngeren Fundkomplexen von Ahlatlibel, Etiyokuşu und Karaoğlan, und auch in den älteren Schichten von Hüyük bei Alaca. Es gelang also zum erstenmale in Boğazköy nicht nur Scherben und Einzelfunde, sondern einen durch eine grössere Zahl von in situ gefundenen Gefässen gesicherten Horizont der Frühen Bronzezeit zu erfassen.

Im Bestreben, so viel wie möglich an Aufschlüssen über Topographie und Siedlungsgeschichte des antiken Stadtgebietes zu gewinnen, ist eine weitere Grabung im Stadtplanquadrat M/18 begonnen worden. Der Suchschnitt, mit einer Länge von ungefähr 100m bei einer Breite von anfangs 5m, verlief parallel zum Abfall des südwestlich an die Felsgruppe Ambarlıkaya anschliessenden, terrassenartigen Felsplateaus.

Wenig unter der Oberfläche sind im Westteil des Schnittes die Reste einer Wohnsiedlung zum Vorschein gekommen mit Häusern, bzw. Räumen, deren aus Bruchsteinen verschiedenen Formats und aus hethitischen Spolien errichtete Mauern eine dem Gelände angepasste, d. h. parallel oder rechtwinklig zur Plateaukante verlaufende Orientierung aufwiesen. Mehrere Zimmer zeigten gut gesetzte Pflasterungen. Das Inventar, fast ausschliesslich Keramik, bildete eine gewisse Überraschung: Es kann kein Zweifel bestehen, dass diese kleine Siedlung am Westhang von Büyükkale in die Periode der keltischen Besiedlung Mittelanatoliens gehört, denn die gefundene Keramik gehört zu der sogenannten "Galatischen Ware". Von Einzelfunden abgesehen, ist eine geschlossene galatische Ansiedlung in Boğazköy noch nicht beobachtet worden

(vgl. K. Bittel, Boğazköy-Hattusa I, 34 u. 120.).

Die "galatischen" Häuser waren in den meisten Fällen unmittelbar auf den gewachsenen Serpentinfels gegründet. Nur weiter im Osten des Schnittes, etwa in der Mitte seiner West-Ost-Ausdehnung, und ganz am Ostrand, dicht beim Felsen von Ambarlıkaya, liessen sich ältere Anlagen erfassen.

An der zuerst genannten Stelle, etwa 50m westlich von Ambarlıkaya, fanden sich, von der galatischen Überbauung stark beeinträchtigt, Maurerreste eines kleinen, durch Brand zerstörten Hauses, von dessen Inventar doch noch etwa 30 ganze oder ergoengbare Gefässe geborgen werden konnten. Ausserdem Teile eines grossen, mit Nieten versehenen Kupferbleches unbekannter Bestimmung und eine bronzene Dolch-der Lanzenklinge vom Typus der "Kyprischen Dolche", vergleichbar dem Dolch des Anitta vom Kültepe (s. T. Özgüç, Belleten XX, 1956, 33ff.). Die Keramik erwies sich nach Reinigung und Restaurierung als einwandfrei in die Periode der jüngeren assyrischen Handelskolonien gehörig, in die Periode also der Schicht 4 in der Unterstadt von Boğazköy oder Schicht I b im Karum Kaniš am Kültepe.

Etwa 20m weiter östlich fand sich ein zweites, verbranntes Gebäude, eine Fläche von etwa 20 zu 15m bedeckend. Bei der Ausgrabung erhalten war nur das Kellergeschoss, eingetieft in den weichen Serpentinfels, sodass seine Mauern ohne sichtbare Aussenfront gegen den Fels gesetzt werden konnten. zwei grosse, 12 x 6,5 m messende Räume waren durch zwei Türdurchgänge miteinander verbunden, ein dritter, kleinerer Raum hatte mit den beiden anderen keine Verbindung, war also wohl nur von oben her zugänglich. An den Innenwänden der grossen Räume finden sich in Abständen von etwa 2 bis 2,5 m anten-

oder pilasterartige Vorsprünge, die wohl als Auflager für die das Obergeschoss tragenden Deckenbalken zu verstehen sind. Die Mauern sind in der von Büyükkale IVD her bekannten, wie Gusswerk wirkenden Technik aus Feldsteinen und Lehmziegeln aufgeführt, unter sehr reichlicher Verwendung von Lehmörtel und Holzwerk. In die Fussböden der Räume ohne ersichtliche Reihung und Ordnung eingelassen fanden sich noch 56 grosse Vorratsgefässe (Pithoi). Zwei Haupttypen liessen sich feststellen, beide mit sehr kleinem Standboden, stark konisch nach aussen biegender Unter- und im Laengsschnitt ovalem Oberteil. Typ 1 zeigt dann zwei bis drei vertikale, am Ansatz flach auslaufende Henkel, die hoch an der Schulter ansetzen, und eine niedere zylindrische Mündung, mit einer dreikantigen Leiste gegen den Gefässkörper abgesetzt. Typ 2 wirkt etwas gestreckter, die Vertikalhenkel sitzen tiefer, nahe am Umbruch zwischen Ober- und Unterteil, die ungewöhnlich kleinen Mündungen sind mehr trichterförmig und nicht durch Zierleisten abgesetzt. Die Höhe der Gefässe betrug bis zu 1,8m, der grösste Durchmesser 1,5m. Ein grosser Teil von ihnen war zerdrückt von den beim Brand des Gebäudes herabstürzenden Schuttmassen des Obergeschosses, vor allem von den auch dort aufgestellt gewesenen Gefässen, die bei der Ausgrabung dann teilweise in den Trümmern der unteren Pithoi steckend gefunden wurden. War deren Deutung wegen der engen Mündungen als Flüssigkeitsbehälter sehr wahrscheinlich, so traf das bei den Gefässen aus dem Oberstock sicher zu: Grosse Pithos-Schnabellkannen mit rotem Überzug, Schnabel- und Ausgusskannen, Tüllenkannen und (Trink-) Schalen mit kugeligem oder spitzem Boden. Alle diese Gefässe gehören dem Typus der jüngeren Kolonistenzeit an, sodass man dieses "Haus der Riesenpithoi" ebenso wie das weiter westlich liegende

kleine Haus in M/18 und das weiter oben geschilderte verbrannte Gebäude unter dem Altbau in L/18 in jene Epoche der Stadtgeschichte datieren kann, als Boğazköy noch das Zentrum des (vorhethitischen) Fürstentums Hatti war, welches dann durch Anitta von Kuššara und Neša erobert, zerstört und verflucht worden ist (s.H.Otten, MDOG 83, 1951, 33ff., bes. 38ff.).

Auf vorhanden gewesene, aber wohl dem Bau des Hauses der Riesenpithoi zum Opfer gefallene ältere Anlagen weisen Gefäss- und Scherbenfunde hin, die in grosser Zahl ausserhalb der West- und Südmauern des Baues gemacht wurden. Darunter 110 "Blumentopfbecher" der oben bei Besprechung der ältesten Schicht in L/18 besprochenen Scheibenware, und zahlreiche Beispiele handgearbeiteter Keramik der Frühen Bronzezeit.

Eine Überraschung war, dass auf dem ganzen grossen an Ambarlıkaya anschliessenden Geländeplateau keine grossreichszeitliche Bebauung festgestellt werden konnte. Die Erklärung hierfür liegt vielleicht darin, dass in diesem von meist nackt zutage tretendem, von Erzadern durchzogenem Serpentinfels gebildeten Gelände das Industriegebiet der alten Stadt zu sehen ist. Schon Macridy waren die hier herumliegenden Schlacken aufgefallen. Die neuen Grabungen ergaben, usw. ebenso an der Ostseite des Hauses am Hang, wie unmittelbar neben dem Haus der Riesenpithoi, ein System von manchmal mit Kanälen verbundenen oder durch kleine Steinsetzungen abgeteilten, meist kreisförmigen Gruben, die in den weichen Fels eingeschlagen waren. Aus den Gruben und ihrer Umgebung gesammelte Erzbrocken und Schlacken wurden dem Mineralforschungsinstitut in Ankara zur Untersuchung übergeben, wobei es sich herausstellte, dass es sich um Eisenerz und von der Eisenverhüttung herrührende Schlacken handelte. Es kann also sein, dass die Gruben

nichts anderes sind als Reste primitiver Verhüttungsanlagen. Im Bereich des Hauses am Hang konnte festgestellt werden, dass einige dieser Gruben von Mauern der jüngsten Erweiterung dieses Bauwerkes geschnitten und überbaut worden sind, d. h. also, dass sie schon bestanden, haben müssen, als diese Erweiterungsbauten vorgenommen wurden. Damit ergibt sich für die Anlage der Gruben ein terminus ante quem, wenn auch nicht genau gesagt werden kann, wie lange vor Errichtung des Hauses am Hang schon mit einer Eisenverhüttung gerechnet werden darf.

Unter den Einzelfunden der Campagne dürfen neben der schon genannten Keramik eine Anzahl von vorhethitischen, bis zurück in die Frühbronzezeit zu datierenden Siegeln hervorgehoben werden, die, wenn auch zum kleinsten Teil in wirklich altem Schichtzusammenhang gefunden, einen weiteren Hinweis auf die Lokalisierung sehr alter Schichten gerade im Bereich des Westhanges von Büyüklale geben. Siegel der althethitischen und der Grossreichszeit waren spärlicher vertreten.

Historisch von Bedeutung ist ein Fundstück ägyptischer Herkunft, das Bruchstück eines Obsidiangefässes mit einer Hieroglyphen-Inschrift. Unter den Schriftzeichen befindet sich die untere Hälfte der Cartouche des Hykoskönigs Chian. Funde mit Inschriften dieses Königs aus Knossos und Bagdad gaben seinerzeit mit Anlass zu der Theorie vom Weltreich der Hykos. Umso wichtiger ist es, die genauen Fundumstände des Stückes aus Boğazköy festzuhalten: Das Fragment stammt aus einem aus Anschlägen und Anschwemmungen gemischten Schutt über dem Altbau beim Haus am Hang, deutlich unter der phrygischen Schicht. Zusammen mit der Obsidianscherbe kam eine beschädigte kleine Stierstatuette aus

schwarzem Serpentin heraus, die nach Stil, Haltung und Proportionen in die hethitische Grossreichszeit datiert werden muss. Aus dem über das Datum von Altbau und Haus am Hang Gesagten geht hervor, dass die beiden Stücke nicht vor dem 13. Jahrhundert v. Chr. an ihre Fundstelle gelangt sein können. Wie lange vorher, und auf welche Weise das ägyptische Fundstück aber nach Boğazköy gelangte, lässt sich aus den Fundumständen nicht erschliessen.

Eine weitere bedeutsame Einzel- fund ist ein Rhyton in Form eines Löwen, gefunden im Brandschutt des Hauses der Riesenpithoi. Der Löwe steht ohne eine besondere Standplatte auf allen vier Pranken, den Schwanz um den rechten Hinterschenkel gelegt, das Maul weit aufgerissen. Auf dem Rücken sitzt eine kleine, sich konisch nach oben verjüngende Mündung, im Rachen findet sich jedoch keine Ausgussöffnung. Das Rhyton ist vollständig bis auf die Ohren, den rechten Vorderfuss und die Einlagen der Augen und Zähne. Eine Bemalung des mit einem gelbbraunen, polierten Überzug versehen Tongefässes fehlt, die Löwenmaehne ist plastisch angegeben. Ein Fragment vom Kopf eines zweiten solchen Rhytons wurde ebenfalls im Haus der Riesenpithoi gefunden.

Unter den Textfunden verdienen hervorgehoben zu werden Bruchstücke vom Totenritual der hethitischen Könige und von den Annalen der Könige Šuppiliuma I und Tuḫalija IV, Tafelstücke mit mythologisierten Erzählungen von den Königen von Akkad, Übersetzungen protohittischer Festrituale, Vokabularfragmente, und eine ausserhalb der Grabung gefundene altassyrische Tontafel.

Insgesamt sind 603 Fundstücke inventarisiert und dem Museum in Ankara übergeben worden. 458 Nummern davon entfallen auf Textfunde.

PAZARLIK, 1960

John M. COOK

A preliminary investigation of the mountain-top sanctuary on the Eren Dağı south-west of Marmaris (Vilayet of Muğla) was made in 1959 by the writer and Prof. G. Bean, and has been reported in a previous number of this Journal. In August-September 1960 the writer and his wife, with the collaboration of Dr. W.H. Plommer and Mr. K. J. Frazer as architect and surveyor respectively, proceeded to a fuller examination of the site. The Universities of the Bristol and Cambridge gave financial support. Miss Ayten Erder, Assistant in the Ayasofya Museum was the Government Commissar.

The sanctuary has now been identified as that of Hemithea, which is described at length by Diodorus. The temple stood on the crest of a spur of the Eren Dağı (now called Surat Yeri). Directly under it, at the head of a valley, are broad esplanades revetted by massive retaining walls, a theatre 180 feet wide, and remains of the walls of houses and other buildings on the slopes. These remains must be identified with the site of the ancient Kastabos, named in Diodorus' text as the place where Hemithea was worshipped and known also from a recently discovered inscription relating to an expansion of the sanctuary. Kastabos may also have been the seat of a Rhodian official (epistatas) at one time. By the shore near Hisarönü, at the head of the Gulf of Syme, there are remains of what appears to have been a Rhodian deme-centre. This is marked on the maps as 'Erine', but it must now be recog-

nized as Bybassos (in whose territory the sanctuary of Hemithea lay).

A sketch-plan of the ancient remains at Pazarlık was made this season, but no further excavation was carried out at the theatre. A trial trench was cut in the corner of an ancient house just under the hill crest; and a cache of lamps of classical date was found beneath the floor. The line of a processional way was cleared above the theatre; the road ascended along the side of the hill crest, being supported by massive retaining walls, and gave access to the temple platform in the middle of the south side. Unfortunately the ancient ground level is eroded at this point and there is no trace of an entrance pylon here.

It now seems clear that the Corinthian capital discovered in the debris of the temple in 1959 did not belong to the original order of the temple, and in fact all the evidence points to a fourth-century date for the building. It had been noted in 1959 that the stylobate, with the three steps and euthynteria, was best preserved on the south side of the temple. A large part of the available labour force was therefore employed in 1960 in clearing the foundation on this side of the temple, and the problems concerning the plan of the building were resolved. It is now clear that the temple was hexastyle, with twelve columns on the long sides. The exterior order was executed in marble above the level of the stylobate, and unfortunately the bulk of the architectural pieces in this material have been destroyed. But sufficient fragments

have been recovered from the debris to permit a fairly complete restoration of the outer elevation, with some uncertainty about the upper central part of the capitals (which were Ionic) and perhaps also about the frieze.

The cella of the temple has been cleared and excavated. The problem of entry to it has not been elucidated; for, though the main east door seems more readily adapted to exhibition purposes than to providing access, there is no sign of a second entrance. The foundations of a naiskos have been cleared at the west end of the cella. They appear, seen from the north-east, in Fig. 1. The interior of this shrine consisted of a shallow rock-cut basin, with a single great socketed block occupying the space to the east of it. The cella floor seems to have been of white plaster and gravel resting on several layers of carefully laid stone pack. Beneath this was a filling of earth and chips, in which there came to light some bits of fourth-century pottery, a fragment of a marble lamp of archaic type, a gold bead and 170 small bronze coins. The coins have not yet been cleaned, but it seems likely that they are all of Rhodes. There were also found here the three silver coins whose reverses are shown in Fig. 2; considering the context in which they were found, these coins may be dated in the middle or third quarter of the fourth century. There was an earlier building, probably of classical date, on this spot; for, in the earth and chip fill here, a broad threshold was discovered (Fig. 3) together with traces of walls which rested in the native rock. Time did not permit the clearing of these walls, which would in any case have involved the removal of much of the toichobate of the fourth-century temple.

The principal objective in 1960 was the clearing and study of the fourth-century temple, but attention was paid

to the numerous architectural pieces in limestone which lie along the edges of the temple platform. Some of these had been examined in 1959 and reckoned to belong to a number of detached treasures or small shrines. It now appears that there were detached buildings of this sort at the two western corners of the platform. But trial trenches in front of the temple revealed the existence of a narrow stone foundation along the edges of the platform, a further investigation showed that forecourt of the temple was bordered by a continuous surround punctuated at intervals by projecting gabled aediculae. This architectural frame, together with the two aediculae at the western corners, was carved in limestone with fillet-bordered panels, false cornices and Ionic entablatures, and embodies the scheme which is best known to archaeologists by the interior decoration of houses at Pompeii. Statue bases have come to light in front of this screen, but unfortunately the headless statue noted by Spratt seems to be the only one that has survived on the site.

An excavation on the east of the temple forecourt revealed the plans of two single-room buildings which opened onto the court; they were separated by a narrow area which was blocked by a wall at its east end. The two buildings appear, seen from west of south, in Fig. 4. Immediately in front of them (on the left in Fig. 4) runs the foundation which carried the 'Pompeian' surround; the larger of the two buildings projects further to the west and the 'Pompeian' foundation is indented accordingly. A stone in the front wall of the larger building beside the door bears an inscription in faint characters and records that Philion, son of Philondas, of the deme of Hygassus, dedicated the temple to Hemithea. This, together with a stamped hydria-handle found just under the south-west corner of the temple platform

(Fig. 5) constitute the documentary evidence for the identification of the sanctuary. A second and more remarkable inscription, invisible except when it is licked by the rays of an oblique sun, was carved on a block of the 'Pompeian' surround. It records that two Halicarnasians constructed the temple. This inscription must have been in full view of the temple; and if it refers to the main temple rather than to an aedicula, it should afford proof that the 'Pompeian' surround was built at more or less the same time as the temple and so goes back to the fourth century.

The temple was roofed with tiles of Ionic type. Very many fragments of such tiles, of a distinctive appearance and Hellenistic date, were found among the debris; but some fragments of glazed fourth-century tiles were also found there. The buildings on the east side of the forecourt were roofed in their last phase with tiles of Laconian type signed with the stamp of the manufacturer Tymnias; but fragments of fourth-century tiles of Ionic type were found here also, some of them bearing the stamp of the manufacturer Thoas. Tymnias' tiles have been found at several points; some of them, of Ionic type and with the name stamped retrograde, were found at the temple, and it seems therefore likely that he may have been engaged in repairing the temple roof before the final re-roofing; two broken stamps of his have a four-line inscription which refers to a victory (perhaps his son's) in the Sminthian games

this presumably refers to the Lindian festival of that name and not to the celebrated Sminthia at Hamaxitos in the Troad.

On the archaeological evidence it would seem that Kastabos and the sanctuary of Hemithea were of little consequence in archaic times and that the celebrity of the cult coincided with the spread of Rhodian domination in the Chersonese and the building on the new temple in the second half of the fourth century. The buildings of the east side of the temple court seem to have collapsed in middle Hellenistic times, and evidence of late Hellenistic occupation in the sanctuary area is totally absent. Conclusions based on negative evidence on a site so poor in distinctive potsherds as Pazarlik may be misleading, and the inscription relating to the improvement of facilities for the festival, which was recently found by Prof. Bean in Marmaris (Fraser and Bean, *Rhodian Peraea* 24ff.), seems— if the generally accepted dating of the priesthood of Pisistratus at Rhodes is correct—to show that the festival of Hemithea was at the height of its popularity as late as the mid second century B. C. But there is little doubt that the sanctuary had lapsed into insignificance in late Hellenistic times, and therefore that Diodorus' account of the splendour of the installations and the celebrity of the festival was not based on contemporary witness but derived from his reading of the work of some earlier Rhodian antiquary.

REPORT ON THE THIRD CAMPAIGN AT SARDIS, 1960

George M. A. HANFMANN – A. Henry DETWEILER

The third campaign at Sardis took place from June 18 to September 12 with a labor force varying from 100 to 110 workmen. As during the first two seasons the Fogg Art Museum of Harvard University and Cornell University cooperated in the project. The American Schools of Oriental Research continued to act as sponsor. These institutions were joined for the 1960 campaign by the Corning Museum of Glass, Corning New York. Financial means for the campaign were provided by the participating institutions, by the Bollingen Foundation of New York, and by a grant from the Corning Glass Works Foundation.

We are indebted again to the Ministry of Education of the Turkish Republic and to its Department of Antiquities for their unflinching cooperation. As representative of the Department, Kemal ziya Polatkan, Director of the Manias Museum, was again a very effective Commissioner.

The campaign was directed by G. M.A. Hanfmann as Field Director and

(in August) by A.H. Detweiler as Associate Director. Other members of the staff were: Dr. D.P. Hansen and Dr. G.F. Swift, Jr., Oriental Institute, Chicago; Prof. M. Del Chiaro, University of California; D.G. Mitten, Harvard and C.H. Greenewalt, Jr., University of Pennsylvania, archaeologists; A.B. Casendino, Ch.F. Rogers II, R.A. Mayers Cornell, and Mehmet Cemal Bolgil, Harvard, architects; (Mrs.) I. Hanfmann, Fogg Museum, recorder, and (Mrs.) Claire Albright, Fogg Museum, and Mrs. Chr. Del Chiaro, assistant recorders; R.H. Whallon, Jr., Harvard, anthropologist; W.C.B. Young, St. Paul's, Baltimore, conservator; Güven Bakir, University of Ankara, archaeologist and draftsman. Greenewalt and Whallon also acted as photographers. Dr. A. von Saldern, The Corning Museum of Glass, Corning N.Y., came as specialist to make a study of ancient glass found in the campaigns of 1958-1960.²

Work was carried on at nine major locations (Fig. I, AcT, AcN, Artemis, tomb "k", Pc, Pn, Hob, B, CG).

In the area of the "House of Bronzes" south of the excavations of 1958-593 (Fig. 2), small Lydian structures and a long wall are probably to be interpreted as remains of a commercial area (Plan, Fig. 3). Two levels of the seventh and sixth centuries B.C. may be discerned. Finds included heaps of pottery and a pile of Lydian lamps (Fig. 4). A sounding

¹ On the campaigns of 1958 and 1959 cf. *Dergi* IX (1959). 3-8. *BASOR* 154 (April 1959) 5-35, and 157 (February 1960) 8-43. Add to the literature *ILN* (July 9, 1960) 61-63, 18 figs.; M. Mellink, *AJA* 65 (1961) 49-51, pls. 26 f.; J. J. Cook, "Archaeological Reports," *JHS Suppl.* (1960) 37 f., figs. 10-14; S. E. Johnson, "Preliminary Epigraphic Report - 1958", *BASOR* 158 (April 1960) 6-11; G. M. A. Hanfmann, *Sardis und Lydien Akademie Mainz, Abhandlungen* 1960:6, pp. 40, figs. 24.

² Dr. von Saldern's study will be published in a separate article.

in depth made by G.F. Swift (dotted line in Plan Fig. 3) revealed a sequence of floors (Fig. 5) spanning the period from the early seventh through the thirteenth century B.C. A small but constant percentage of imported Greek sherds contains samples from Late Geometric to Late Mycenaean (Fig. 6). The dominance of monochrome pottery shows the culture to be Anatolian. Some painted Anatolian pottery came from the two lowest strata (Fig. 7). The "Upper Burning" level in the stratified sequence (Fig. 5) may be associated with the Cimmerian invasion during the first half of the seventh century; the "Lower Burning" Level seems to belong to the thirteenth century B.C.⁴

In a new sector "Pactolus North" (Pn in Fig. 1) on the eastern bank of the Pactolus torrent, a remarkable building of the Persian period has begun to appear under a Roman villa with mosaic floors (Fig. 8). Parts of two apsidal units separated by a lane or corridor have come to light (Figs. 9, 10). These were built after the capture of Sardis by the Persians in 547 B.C. and re-built after the destruction of the city by the Ionians in 499 B.C. In the debris of the Persian destruction of 547 B.C., M. Del Chiaro found a striking terracotta relief portraying a bearded Lydian (Fig. 11). Among the finds of Greek pottery is part of a Fikel-

lura vase found between the destruction levels of 547 and 499 B.C (Fig. 12).

Only fragments of mosaics were found in Room B (Fig. 8), but a nearly complete polychrome floor in Room C, with geometric ornamental designs, can be dated both by style and by coins to ca. 400 A.D. (Fig. 13).

Farther to the south on the eastern cliffs of the Pactolus, excavation was continued in the sector "Pactolus Cliff"⁵ (Pc in Fig. 1). Several Roman graves yielded interesting terracottas (Fig. 14, 15). Under the Roman level, excavation revealed four architectural phases of Lydian walls, some of which belong to sizable buildings. The four levels are marked I, II, III, IV in the plan (Fig. 16). Finds of Greek Geometric (Fig. 17) and Orientalizing (Fig. 18) pottery were frequent. Lydian painted pottery with Protogeometric and Geometric designs (Fig. 19) was well represented in Level III, which also yielded pithoi rims with curious incised signs (Fig. 20, 21). This level is assumed to have been ended by an attack of the Cimmerians, either in 668 or in 652 B.C. Reached only in pits, Level IV contained monochrome pottery and a few painted fragments with patterns somewhat reminiscent of Phrygian pottery (Fig. 22, 23).

In a gulch leading from the Acropolis to the Pactolus, the structure described as "Pyramid Tomb" by H.C. Butler⁶ was rediscovered and partly re-excavated by C. H. Greenewalt, Jr. No decisive evidence for dating was found, but general indications confirm Butler's theory that this monument belongs to the Persian era (Fig. 1, "k", and Fig. 24).

Clean-up work was begun in the eastern cella of the Artemis temple by

³ For the Early Byzantine "House of Bronzes and earlier Lydian finds in this area cf. *Dergi* IX, 17 ff., figs. 20 ff.; *BASOR* 154, 22 ff., figs. 8-15, and 157, 222 ff., figs. 9-17.

⁴ The destruction attested by the "Lower Burning" raises the interesting question whether the arrival of the Herakleidae around 1200 B. C. (Herodotus IV 45), the activities of Moksos-Mopsus (*Harvard Studies in Class. Philol.* 63 (1958) 72 ff.), or the invasion of Assuva under Tudhaliyas IV, 1250-1220 B. C., cf. G. L. Huxley, *Achaean and Hittites* (1960) 33, might be connected with this catastrophe at Sardis.

⁵ Cf. *BASOR* 157, 12 ff., esp. plan fig. 3.

⁶ *Sardis* I (1922) 166 ff., ill. 185.

⁷ For the numbers or piers and location cf. H. C. Butler, *Sardis* 2 (1925) plan I.

W. C. B. Young and M. C. Bolgil (Fig. 1, "Artemis"). A pit dug south of the column piers 69 and 717 to a depth of over 3m. below Butler's zero level exposed strata indicating that a torrent bed was filled in prior to the construction of the Hellenistic temple.⁸ The investigation also disclosed evidence for Roman repair and re-setting of the image base. It is our plan to repair the image base, which was left in a disrupted state by the first Sardis Expedition.

Excavations on the Acropolis were begun by D. P. Hansen with a large trench on the north face ("Acropolis North," AcN., Fig. 1), five trenches on the central platform ("Acropolis Top" AcT, Fig. 1), and one trench on the southern height ("Acropolis South," not shown in Fig. 1). On the northern face toward the Hermus valley, somewhat below the peak of that height, the lower courses of a Hellenistic marble tower and the stretch of a sandstone wall adjoining it to the west were traced (Fig. 25). An appealing archaic relief of a boar (Fig. 26) must belong to earlier defense structures which had fallen downhill.

Trenches dug the central platform disclosed that a thorough disturbance must have taken place during the Early Byzantine period. Poor structures found close to the surface were of Middle and Late Byzantine and Islamic eras (eleventh through fourteenth centuries A. D.). They stood on fill of varying depth. Under the fill of Trench A, at the western edge of the platform and close to the conglomerate surface of native rock were pockets of objects attributable to the Lydian and Persian periods, and similar objects were found in Trench E, which was dug down a slope toward the present entrance. The earliest sherds (Subgeom-

⁸ Cf. *BASOR* 154, 11, for evidence to the same effect obtained south of the Artemis temple.

etric lion hunt, Fig. 27, and a painted plaque with animals, Fig. 28) date in the first half of the seventh century B. C. Fragments of a very fine Attic "merry-thought" black-figure cup of ca. 550 B. C. (Fig. 28a) and arrowheads of bronze and iron were among other finds. The arrowheads (Fig. 29) may belong either to the Cimmerian assaults or to those of the Persians (547 B. C.).⁹ In trench C, at the eastern edge, an archaic relief of a lion from a marble throne was found in a Byzantine cistern (Figs. 30, 31).

The only trench on the southern height came almost immediately upon the conglomerate of the Acropolis.

In the area of the gymnasium "Building B"¹⁰ an attempt was made to ascertain the plan of the rectangular complex "East B." (General Location, Fig. 1, plans, Fig. 2, site after excavation of 1960, and Fig. 32, tentative restoration of the plan by A. B. Casentino). The complex appears to consist of the plan of a large colonnaded court from the west side of which a smaller entrance court led to the central unit of the long building B. The smaller entrance court termed by us "Marble Court" because of its elaborate marble facades, was flanked by two halls of which the exact plan is as yet unknown. Farther to

⁹ Similar arrowheads found at Gordion were first interpreted as Lydian now, according to M. Mellink as Cimmerian. Those found at Old Smyrna are thought to have been used in the Lydian attack under Alyattes, ca. 600 B. The truth is that the types were in use from the late eighth through the fifth century B. C. They are found on many battlefields of the Persian wars. Thus for Sardis even the unsuccessful attack on the citadel by the Ionians in 499 B. C. cannot be completely ruled out. Cf. *Olynthus* 10 (1941) 380 f. and R. V. and R. V. Nicholls, *BSA* 53-54 (1960) 129 ff.

¹⁰ *Dergi* IX, 5, fig. 13; *BASOR* 157, 35, fig. 8.

the south, a curvilinear facade of bricks with three niches evokes memories of Roman nymphaea. It is clear that the original complex "East" B was built at the same time and in the same technique (limestone piers, walls of brick and rubble, arches and vaults of brick) as the central building B, datable in the second century A. D.¹¹ About two-thirds of the "Marble Court" were uncovered by D. G. Mitten and A. B. Casendino with A. H. Detweiler supervising. Its luxurious architecture with spirally-fluted gate columns and an arched pediment had been tumbled in wild disorder, perhaps by an earthquake (Fig. 33). New fragments of the dedicatory inscription establish beyond doubt that the marble facades were added in 211-212 A. D. during the joint rule of the Emperors Caracalla and Geta. Geta's name is erased, as is that of the *proconsul Asiae*. An inscription of Early Byzantine date, probably of the sixth century A. D., carved on the faces of piers all round the court, is in metric form. It seems to allude to substantial repairs and rebuilding.¹²

Interesting fragments of sculptures, Roman (Fig. 34) and Byzantine (Fig. 35) were found under and amidst the fallen architectural decoration.

Across the highway, south of the "House of Bronzes" (in grid squares E. 10-30, S. 90-120, Fig. 2), walls of a large Roman building have begun to appear. Secondary floors prove that the building was used in Early Byzantine times. A grave built into one of the

floors contained a skeleton; four skulls and parts of skeletons were lying on top of the grave under the collapsed debris of the upper parts of the structure (Fig. 36).

In area "CG" (for location cf. Fig. 1, for plan BASOR 157, 38, fig. 22), a trench was made across the south end.¹³ A large masonry arch lying as it fell proved that the two units built of massive masonry (CGE and CGW) were linked by arches and possibly by a masonry vault. The plan and construction of this masonry complex are similar to those of the halls in the baths of Hierapolis,¹⁴ which were spanned by large masonry vaults. In the northern part of the "CG" complex, the precarious state of rubble walls of the circular unit HM and of the unit north of it¹⁵ necessitated repair work, which was carried out in a distinctive technique with raised joints to prevent possibility of confusion with ancient parts. A barrel-vaulted corridor and a system of brick walls and arches has been reached in the unit north of HM. Here on the eastern face of wall NS¹⁶, we discovered fragments of painted wall decoration with ornamental motifs. The drawing (Fig. 37, by Güven Bakir) attempts to make intelligible such patterns as can still be discerned. As indicated by a lamp found on a floor of this phase, the wall paintings belong to the Early Byzantine period probably to the fifth or sixth century A. D.

Research on ancient glass was carried on by A. von Saldern, who identified

¹¹ It is either contemporary with or earlier than the base of Lucius Verus (161-169 A. D.) fund in the South Hall of B. Cf. BASOR 154, 14, fig. 4.

¹² Greatness of "the work", a roof shining with gold, and "everliving ornament" are mentioned in the various fragments. Professor L. Robert will publish the inscriptions.

¹³ For a plan cf. BASOR 157, fig. 22.-

¹⁴ C. Humann, "Altertümer von Hierapolis," *JdI Ergänzungsheft* 4 (1898) 5, figs. 8, 9.

¹⁵ Cf. the plan BASOR 157, fig. 22, where this unit is marked "unexc".

¹⁶ The wall, which forms the eastern boundary of the rectangular unit, is mentioned in BASOR 157, 40 f., and shown in plan, fig. 22, and section, fig. 23.

some fragments of rare Hellenistic and Early Roman varieties and reported the likelihood of a substantial local production in the Early Byzantine era.

More than eight hundred objects were recorded. They include Lydian, Greek (Eastern Greek and mainland Geometric, Rhodian, Protocorinthian, Corinthian), Hellenistic, and Roman wares as well as Middle and Late Byzantine and Islamic glazed wares (Fig.38). The interior of an Attic black-figure cup of ca.500 B. C. (Fig.39) and the first early silver coin (Fig. 40, Erythrae?) are of importance for the dating of the upper level of the Lydian commercial area at the "House of Bronzes." Archaic Lydian terracotta revetments (Fig. 41, from Level 1, Pactolus Cliff) and several

pieces of Hellenistic (Fig. 42, base with mountaingod Tmolus, inscribed *Phyles Tmolidos*)¹⁷ and Roman sculpture were found, while others were brought in by local inhabitants from outside the excavations. Among the latter was an archaic marble relief with the frontal figure of a goddess¹⁸ (Fig. 43). Subsequent inquiry showed that this came from what may be a small archaic or Classical site in the plain, ca. 1.5 km. west of the village of Sart Mahmut at the *türbe* known as Dede Mezari.

¹⁷. This base was built into a wall of the Roman period in sector Pn

¹⁸. The type recalls Cybele reliefs of Ankara and Gordion, cf. R. Temizer, *Anatolia* 4 (1959) pls. 35-39.

BERICHT ÜBER DIE DIRITTE GRABUNG IN ÇAMLI (PANIONION) FRÜHJAHR 1960

Prof. Dr. G. KLEINER

An der dritten und letzten Panionion-Campagne nahmen ausser dem Unterzeichneten wieder die Herren Dipl. Ing. Dr. W. Müller-Wiener von der Abteilung Istanbul des Deutschen Archäologischen Instituts und Dr. P. Hommel teil. Ausserdem arbeiteten Herr cand. arch. E. Franz von der Technischen Hochschule in Karlsruhe und N. P. Kleiner mit. Regierungskommissar war Suzan Argavan vom Bursa Müzesi, dieschon in Millet bewährt, uns wieder sehr zu Dank verpflichtete ebenso wie Ahmet Dönmez von der Altertümer-Verwaltung in Ankara, der unswieder für ein paar Tage besuchte. Gearbeitet wurde vom 17. 3. bis 14. 4. und zwar zunächst in der Nekropole am Osthang des Kale-Tepe, die allerdings schon im vorigen Jahrhundert ausgebeutet wurde, wie aus einem Aufsatz von F. Winter bekannt ist (AM. 12, 1887, 229 ff.). Es bandelt sich um eine Reihe von Felsgräbern bei denen natürliche Felsspalten meist von menschlicher Hand nur wenig verändert sind. Leider fand sich keines mehr intakt. Doch wurden fast überall Knochen sowie genügend geometrische Scherben, und zwar ausschliesslich des 8. Jahrhunderts v. Chr. ausgegraben, um das Ganze als Nekropole von Mnelie anzusprechen.

Zu einer ausgesprochenen karischen Grabanlage scheint ein Ringwall aus wenig behauenen Steinen zu gehören, der den Mauern auf dem Kale-Tepe ähnlich, aber ungleich mehr zerstört, etwa 500 m südlich des Altars auf dem Panionion Hügel untersucht wurde. Gegeben ist

ein Oval von etwa 12 m innerer Länge und rd. 7,5 m grösster Innenbreite, d. h. eine Anlage, wie sie sich häufig in Karien findet. Die Deutung ergab sich allerdings erst nachträglich bei einer Reise, die die Herren Hommel, Müller-Wiener und Franz im Anschluss an die Grabung auf der Halbinsel von Halikarnass unternahmen. Weit aus die wichtigste Entdeckung brachte die Campagne, die eigentlich nur einen Abschluss der Arbeiten in Çamlı erstrebte, durch Auffindung und Ausgrabung eines hellenistischen Kastells auf einem Ausläufer des Mykale-Gebirges unmittelbar südöstlich des Panionion-Hügels. In Meer und land beherrschender Lage erhob sich hier ein Wachturm über Mauern und Bauten eines Kastells, das offensichtlich als Stützpunkt für Priene, die Schutzmacht des Panionion, gebaut worden ist (vgl. die beigegefügte Kopie des Plans von W. Müller-Wiener). Das ergab sich nicht nur aus allgemeinen Erwägungen oder aus der Mauertechnik mit Bossenquadern, sondern auch aus der Keramik, besonders derjenigen, die in einer zum Kastell gehörigen Zisterne gefunden wurde. Die Scherben reichen bis in frühhellenistische Zeit zurück und finden zum Teil unmittelbare Parallelen im Gebrauchsgeschirr von Priene selbst.

Unterhalb des Kastells hat sich im Laufe der Zeit eine kleine Ortschaft mit Kirche entwickelt, die mindestens von der römischen Kaiserzeit bis ins frühere Mittelalter bewohnt gewesen ist und also die einzige fest und dauernd

benutzte Siedlung des einst "an einsamen Platz" gegründeten (Diod. 15. 19,1) Panionion darstellt. Sie ist auch schon von J. Keil (RE. XVIII 3, s. v. Panionion Sp. 606) und bei dem ersten Besuch am Platze 1954 festgestellt worden, brauchte aber von uns nicht vollständig mehr untersucht zu werden (vgl. Plan). Zum

Abschluss der Grabungen in Çamlı wünschen alle Teilnehmer vor allem den Türkischen Behörden in Ankara und Kuşadası, in Davutlar und Çamlı noch einmal zu sagen. Nächst ihnen gilt ihr Dank aber auch der Deutschen Forschungsgemeinschaft und dem Deutschen Archäologischen Institut Istanbul.

Atatürk Üniversitesi sabık Rektörü sayın Sabahattin Özbek tarafından vaki davet üzerine Millî Eğitim Bakanlığının 20. 7. 1960 tarihli müsaadesi ile Erzurum ve çevresinde yapılacak istikşaf gezi ve araştırmalarına memur edildim. Erzurum çevresindeki höyükleri kısmen gördükten sonra yer sathındaki incelemelerden ziyade bir höyük üzerinde durarak derin sondaj ve icap ederse kazı yapmanın Erzurum Ovasının eski yerleşme tarihini aydınlatma bakımından daha faydalı olacağına kanaat getirdim. Millî Eğitim Bakanlığının müsaadesi ve Atatürk Üniversitesi Rektörlüğünün maddi yardımı sayesinde 1 Ağustos. 1960 dan 30 Eylül. 1960 tarihine kadar vasatı 40 işçi ile *Pulur* Höyükte kazı yaptım. Kazı Heyeti Hafriyat Müdüründen başka Ünivesiteden Avusturyalı Arkeoloğ Dr. Hermann Vary, Foto Fuat Seval, yardımcı sıfatı ile üniversite öğrencilerinden Muzaffer Ateşçi, Şenay Kırpık ve preparatör Kemal Koluçkiran, Hafizoğlu Fikret Aydından mürekkep idi.

Çalışmalarımız ilerledikçe Erzurumlular, Üniversite muhiti, yerli basın kazı ile ilgilenmişler ve bu vesile ile Erzurum' da arkeoloji, ziraat, etnoğrafya ve askerliğe ait eserleri ihtiva eden şubeleri ile bir memleket müzesi kurulması günün önemli konusu haline gelmiştir.

Mevki: Pulur Erzurumun kuş uçuşu 15 kilometre ve şosedan gidildiği takdirde 20 kilometre güney batısında, ovadan 17 metre yükseklikte bir höyük olup aynı adı taşıyan köy bu höyüğün batı eteklerinde yaslanır. 80 haneden ibaret nüfusu sünî ve Türktür. Fıratın kol-

larından Karasuya dökülen Pulur Çayı da köyün batısını yalayarak geçer. Yavuz Selim Öğretmen Okulu Pulur'un 3 kilometre Kuzey Batısındadır. Onun biraz ortasında Ilıca istasyonu ile Şeker Fabrikası tesisleri bulunmaktadır. Şimdiki şosenin bulunduğu saha eskiden bataklık olduğu için tarihi yol dağ eteklerini takiben Pulur Çayı üstündeki kârgir köprüden geçmekte idi. Ilıcanın Kuzeyinde 1942-1944 de T.T. Kurumu adına tarafımızdan kazı yapılan Karaz Höyüğü bulunmaktadır. (Bakınız Belleten sayı: 1959).

Kazı yerleri: Kazı tepenin üç noktasında yapılmıştır:

A - Batı eteğinde. B- Tepede. C - Doğu eteğinde.

A- Batı eteğindeki kazı kolaylıkla en eski yeşmeleri tesbit için yapılmıştır. Burada görülen bir yangın katı röper noktası olarak alınmış ve hepsi Kalkolitik devre ait dört muhtelif yapı katı geçtikten sonra bir köşedeki sondajda 10 metre 40 santimetre kum ve çakıl taşları ile örtülü ana toprağa varılmıştır. Bu neticeden ilk höyüğün beklendiği gibi çay seviyesinden yukarıda bir kum ve çakıl sekisi üzerinde kurulduğu anlaşılmıştır. Bu suretle zemin suyunun derinde oluşu Karaz'daki durumun aksine olarak Prehistorik katlardaki araştırmayı ziyadesiyle kolaylaştırmaktadır. Bu sahada birinci yapı katı tekmil sahada büyük bir yangın felaketi geçirmiş, kerpiç duvarlar Troyanın II. ci katında olduğu gibi tuğlalaşmış ve bu yüzden kısmen ayakta kalabilmiştir. Duvarlar kısmen şakulden inhiraf etmiş durumdadır. Bu bir deprem neticesi olabilir. Tepede yapılan

kazıda da 6 metreden sonra Karaz çeşidi buluntularla birlikte aynı yangına rastlanmış olması bu yangının bütün yerleşmeye şamil olduğuna delildir. Hülasa, Geç Kalkolitikde Pulur Milattan önce 2600 senelerine doğru bir istilâ veya deprem ile mütarafik yangın neticesi tamamen harap olmuştur.

Bu ilk mevsimde yeteri derecede geniş saha açılmadığı için evlerin umumi planları hakkında mütalaa serdi güç olmakla beraber yekdiğerine bitişik odaların inşa tekniği sarihdir. Umumiyetle yapılar bir kaç sırayı geçmeyen ve çamur harçla yapılan taş temeller üzerine kerpiç duvarlarla inşa edilmiştir. üstlerinin düz dam veya bu günkü gibi ağaç gövdeleri ve kalaslarla yapılan kır-langıc tavan ve onun üstü toprak örtülü olabilir.

Eski tarihlerde Erzurum ovasını çevreleyen dağlar ormanlarla mestur olduğu için Kalkolitik devri insanların ağaç sıkıntısı çektiğini tahmin etmiyoruz. Odaların bir çoğunda yuvarlak *tagar** bulunmaktadır. Bir odada *tagar* vazifesini gören ve küpün ancak üst kısmından mürekkep içi kül dolu kaba da raslanmıştır. Zemin yassı taşlarla örtülüdür. Yağ yakmaya mahsus ve bugüne kadar "Müteharrik altar" olarak tanılan iki kollu kabin odayı aydınlatmaya yaradığını sanıyoruz. Gündüzleri ışık şüphesiz bugün bir çok yapılarda olduğu gibi damın üstündeki tepede bulunan delikten ve ocağın üstündeki geniş bacadan gelmektedir. Ocaklar ısınmaya yarayan *tagar*lardan ayrı olup değirmi şekildedirler. Bu ocaklarda odun ve muhtemelen tezekleri kalamaya yarayan pişmiş topraktan yapılmış ve halen öllüğün körü adı verilen bir çeşit sehpacıklar vardır. Bir yerde mahrutu nakıs şeklinde yine pişmiş topraktan yapılmış üç müteharrik ayak tencereleri koymaya mahsus nesnelere.

* *Tagar* : Mangal yerine kullanılan ısıtma cihazı.

Temeller ve kısmen duvar kalıntıları ile birlikte ocaklar mimari tabakların sarılı şekilde tesbitine de yaramaktadır. Ocağın dibine sıvalı kil ateşin tesiri ile katmerli yekpare kiremit haline geldiği için mukavemeti fazla olduğundan bu ocaklar zamanımıza kadar selabetini muhafaza etmişlerdir. Kazı sahasında röper noktasından itibaren birinci, ikinci ve üçüncü yapı katları elle yapılmış siyah cilalı kabartma, oluk veya çizgilerle hendesi süslü Karaz tipi mebzul çanak çömlek vermiştir.

Bu mevsimdeki kazıda "Kalkolitik" devre ait olarak binlerce çanak-çömlek kırıkları, yüzlerce obsidien veya kemik eserler arasında ancak dört madeni eser bulunmuştur. Bunlardan biri yanmış bir kılarda bulunan bakır veyahut tunç orak olup üstündeki buğday daneleri dahi yapışıktır. İkincisi yassı iki yüzlü bakır balta, üçüncüsü biz ve dördüncüsü iğnedir. Höyükte yüze yakın tam veya kırık öğütme taşı ve onların tokmakları ile bazı taş dibekler de bulunmuştur. Yanık hububat, ziraat aletleri ile birlikte bu öğütme taşları höyükte "Kalkolitik" devir de dahi çok sıkı bir şekilde ziraatin yapıldığına delildir.

"Kalkolitik'in" ikinci yapı katı altında çömelmiş durumda ve iskân sahası içinde sadece taşla çevrili bir yerde gömülü oldukça sağlam iki iskelet bulundu. Bunlardan birisinin yanında kırık olarak dişi Tanrıçenin toprak idolü mevcuttu.

Üçüncü tabakadan sonra Karaz tipi hendesi kabartma veya oluk süslü çanak çömleğe raslanmamakta onun yerini gayet basit kenarlı Orta Anadolu da da bilinen çanak çömlek almaktadır.

Dördüncü yapı katından sonra gelen tabakada röper noktasından 6-7 metre derinliklerde ve toplu olarak cilalı taş baltalara raslandı. Bir köşede yapılan derin sondajda esaslı mimariye ve bilhassa tabaka tayinine hizmet eden ocaklara raslanmadığı için bu 10 metre kalınlığındaki kalkolitik medeniyetinin kat'ı

olarak kaç yapı katı teşkil ettiğini şimdilik söyleyemeyeceğiz.

Profillerdeki çeşitli kül ve toprak tabakaları bu hususda bir hüküm vermeğe kâfi değildir.

Bulunan eserler: (A) Sahasında yukarıda zikri geçen çanak çömlek, maden eserler, öğütme taşları, cilâlı taş balta ve kemik eserlerden başka sayısı yüzleri aşan obsidyen kazgıç, testere, bıçak ve biz vazifesini gören eserler bulunmuştur. Bütün hafriyatta sileks 2-3 daneyi geçmemektedir. Obsidyenlerin bir kısmı şeffaftır. Bunların içinde gayet dikkatle işlenmiş söğüt yaprağı biçiminde *obsidien ok ucu ile dağ kristalinden yapılmış diğer ok ucu*, siyah taştan bir mızrak ucu zikre değer. Pulur'un Batı tarafındaki dağlar *obsidien* kitleleri ile dolu olduğundan Pulur'da bir zamanlar obsidien atölyeleri bulunduğu ve Orta ve Batı Anadolu'ya ihracat yaptığını tahmin edebiliriz. Sanat eserleri olarak pişmiş topraktan bir kuş heykeli, yine pişmiş topraktan başı Hitit panteonunda rastlandığı gibi sivri külahlı ve boynuzlu Tanrı figürünü, iki kırık pişmiş topraktan Ana Tanrıça idolü, ve seyyar yağkaplarındaki (müteharrik altar?) hayvan başı şeklindeki saplar ve Karaz tipi sürahi-deki süsler önemlidir. Ana Tanrıça idolleri ile fırtına Tanrısı (?) idolü yer ve gök Tanrısı fikrinin Kalkolitikten itibaren Anadolu'da yerleştiğine ve Hititlerin bu kültü eski yerli halktan aldıklarına delil olabilir. Kült eşyası olarak ayrıca iki pişmiş topraktan buhurdan ile bugün dahi nazarlık olarak kullanılan birçok delikli taş zikre değer.

Pulur'un "Kalkolitik" katında bulunan çanak çömlek arasında çok ince ve yüksek sanat eseri sayılabilecek zarif kaplar ile birlikte çeşitli güveçlere, çanaklara, küplere, küpçüklere, süzgeçlere hunilere bugünkü tuzluk biçimi çift gözlü kaplara, kozmatik kapçıklarına, pişmiş topraktan kaşıklara, tağarlara raslanmaktadır. Kapların ekseriyetle dipleri düz ve

kenarları basit, kulplar mevcutsa vucuda yapışık, birçok kulplarda döğme biçimi çıkıntından ibarettir. Kemik eşya tarak, dokuma tarağı, biz, delikli deliksiz iğne, teşi ağırşığı, mızrak ucu, bir aletin sapı, sıyrığı gibi şeylerdir.

Yaşayış: Çanak çömlek ile birlikte bulunan midye kabuklarının da ev eşyası meyanında yeri olduğuna şüphe yoktur. Süs eşyası olarak da bazı "frit" ve taş boncuklar bulunmuştur. Bu aletler sayesinde "Kalkolitik" devri insanların yünden giyimlerini dokuduklarına, deriden elbiselerini dikdiklerine, avlandıklarına ve icabında savaştıklarına ve daha çok hayvan yetiştirme ve ziraatle meşgul olduklarına, ahirete inandıklarına ve bir Başbuğun idaresinde (bu aynı zamanda ruhani reis olabilir) toplu hayat sürdürdüklerine hükmedebiliriz. Çanaklarla birlikte bulunan ve çanak çömlek imalinde malı perdahlamak için kullanılan cilâ taşları da bulunmuştur. Bunlardan bir tanesinin çanak üzerinde bıraktığı parlaklık kullanım tarzına şüphe bırakmamaktadır.

B - Höyüğün tepesinde yapılan kazıda önce Selçuk ve Bizans seramiği ile iki yapı katına rastlandı. Burada da mevzii bir yangın görüldü. Ondan sonra 6 metre derinliğine kadar hiç çanak-çömlek vermiyen bir dolma toprak tabakaya rastlandı. Bu dolma topraktan sonra 2-3 metre kalınlığında sun'i taş yığınına ve bir köşede (A) da tavsif olunan ve çok zengin eşya veren "Kalkolitik" ile ilgili ve bir yangın neticesi tahrip gören tabakaya rasgelindi. Selçuk ve Bizans yapılarından sonra, sun'i olarak doldurulan bu tepenin altında sakladığı sırların aydınlatılması önümüzdeki çalışmalara konu teşkil edecektir.

C- Höyüğün Doğu tarafındaki etekte köylülerin vaktiyle bazı mezarlık bulunduğunu haber vermeleri üzerine Dr. H.Vary idaresinde burada da araştırma yapılmıştır.

Höyüğün Doğu eteğinden geçen bir yol ve köylülerin toprak almak için yaptıkları kazılar neticesi bu saha hayli tahrip görmüş parçalara bölünmüş ve inceltiştir.

Kazıda eski Bronz devrine ait iskân sahası içinde silâhları ile birlikte çömelmiş durumda, taşla çevrili mezar odaları içine gömülmüş iki muharip iskeleti ve aynı durumda süs eşyası (gümüş ve bronz bilezik, frit kolyeler) ile birlikte bir kadın iskeleti bulundu

Hülâsa : Atatürk Üniversitesi adına yapılan Pulur Kazısı ilk defa olarak Erzurum Ovasındaki en eski yerleşmeyi ay-

dınlatmıştır. Burada şimdiye kadar Tel Halef kültürüne ait eserlere rastlanmamış olması cenup tesirinden azade olduğunu göstermektedir. Ona mukabil geç Kalkolitikteki siyah ve hendesi kabartma süslü Karaz tipi seramik İranda Rumiye Gölü batısındaki Goeytepede ve kısmen Kafkasyada bulunmuştur. Bu kültürün merkezi herhalde Güney doğu Anadoludur. Bu sahalarda Geç Kalkolitik için arkeologların koyduğu başlangıç tarihi M. Ö. 2600 olduğuna göre muhtelif yapı katları ile 10 metreden fazla kalınlık arzeden Pulur Kalkolitiğinin M. Ö. dördüncü bin yıla ulaştığına hükmedilebilir.

HACILAR EXCAVATIONS 1960

James MELLAART

The fourth season of excavations at Hacilar lasted from 1st. August till 7th. September. In spite of a number of difficulties such as shortage of staff, workmen and time, a most successful season of work was accomplished. The Assistant Director was in charge, ably assisted by Mrs. Mellaart (housekeeping, accounts, registry and photography), Miss Clare Goff (surveyor) and Mr. David French (pottery). Bay İ. Ebcioğlu represented the Turkish Department of Antiquities. Once more the expedition lived in the large school building.

We are much indebted to the Vali of Burdur, Bay Ziya Önder, who not only took an active interest in the progress of the work, but undertook to fill in the excavations by bulldozer after we had left. Other visitors included the Maarif Müdürü, the Garrison Commander of Burdur, the Jandarma Komutanı and other notables, both military and civil from Burdur.

An average of forty men were employed on the dig, some from Beycesultan and others from the villages of Hacilar and Karaçal (who turned out to be more satisfactory than the locals). Veli Karaaslan was again our foreman and the success of the dig is in no small measure due to him and to the skill of our Ustas, Rifat Çelimli, Mustafa Duman, Mehmet Kurt and Mustafa Arı, all Beycesultan men.

The 1960 season was devoted to an examination of the lower levels, III-IX, which had only been reached in

limited soundings in previous seasons. For this purpose we chose an area contiguous to that of the 1957 sounding so that the building levels could be tied up with the floors found there. This involved some laborious shifting of dumps of the previous seasons, but once these difficulties had been overcome we found the same number of building levels as encountered before.

A second sounding was undertaken some twenty-five metres further west as a check and here a completely different sequence of building levels was found. A narrow trench was then dug to connect the two soundings and establish the stratigraphic relations between both areas. Virgin soil was reached over a distance of some fifty metres in the middle of the mound.

Descending below level II, it was found that Levels III and IV were represented in the main (P) area by domestic courtyards like those of Level II a, found last year. It would appear that the houses of those settlements lay not directly below those of the level II settlement, but further north in the unexcavated northern half of the mound. The settlements of Levels III and IV, it would appear, spread over a larger area of the mound than that of Level II. Each contained at least a number of floors and in the P area, seven burials were found in an open area below the Level IV floor. These were all simple contracted burials with no consistent orientation, in shallow oval earth graves. Each was accompanied by a monochrome red burnished bowl.

Level v, only represented by a floor in the 1957 sounding, proved to be an ephemeral layer without any traces of buildings of a permanent nature, at least in the areas of the mound which we excavated. One has the impression that the survivors of the disaster that laid the sixth level in ashes merely squatted for some time among the ruins before they were again able to reconstruct the settlement in Level IV. Far more monochrome pottery was found in V deposits than our original sounding suggested, and in many respects Level V represents the impoverished survivors of Level VI.

The clearance of a sector of the burnt Level VI settlement proved the climax of the 1960 season. This, the last late Neolithic, settlement was only known to us from a number of floors and one thin wall found in 1957 and 1958, which gave but little indication of its character. One could not have guessed that two yards away there were burnt buildings standing six feet high! Nor that these could be found immediately below the western houses of the Level II settlement in area Q.

The earlier Late Neolithic levels, VII-IX, on the other hand, turned out to be of much less importance. It would appear that Level VII is not much more than an early form (or floor) of VI. Levels VII and IX also would seem to be two floors of one building level, characterised by stone walls on virgin soil. No house plans of Levels VII-IX were found and it would appear these earliest settlers left rather ephemeral structures, at least in the areas excavated. In the Q area also, no structures which could be assigned to levels VIII-IX were found except courtyard floors covered with broken bones and pottery. The excellence of the earliest pottery, the sophisticated fragments of figurines and a very fine piece of stone carving- as well

as the thickness of the wellbuilt stone walls (1. m. thick) however suggest that the earliest buildings may well be more substantial on other parts of the mound.

The burnt Late Neolithic settlement of Level VI.

Eight houses of the Level VI settlement were excavated in areas P and Q and the long trench R gave us the length of the court around which they appear to have been arranged. Many of the houses were preserved to a height of six feet and windows were found in two. The walls, about 1. m. wide were built of large planoconvex bricks on a stone foundation and covered with several layers of plaster. Doorways were wide and evidently had double doors. Rooms were rectangular; each house consisting apparently of a single room of to up 8.5x 5.5 m., with at least one portion partitioned off by a plastered screen. The houses were entered by a doorway in the middle of the long side and when entering the house one faced a hearth and oven against the back wall. Many houses have great wall cupboards or niches, well raised above the floor. One house has a mudbrick cupboard in the form of a pillar of brick with three superimposed niches. Next to it was found a well plastered peephole into the next house, which was eventually bricked up by the neighbour. Plastered bins and platforms are a feature of every house; tables and grinding platforms occur in most of the best built houses. A carefully constructed and plastered stairway led to the upper storey, which was supported by a longitudinal row of four stout posts. Apart from the oven (domed but with a flat top) and the rectangular hearth, there are fireboxes for glowing embers in most rooms. Floors are made of beautifully smoothed plaster of clay with a lime admixture. The wallplaster was originally white.

These Late Neolithic people were evidently successful farmers. Great deposits of wheat were found in each house, either stored in bins of various shapes or heaps on the floor (probably in sacks.) Barley was less common than wheat, and lentils and peas and vetch are frequent. Seeds of hemp were found in several houses.

No animal bones littered the floors, for domestic rubbish was carefully swept into refuse pits in the courtyard. Querns of all sizes were found with the broken wheat, peas and lentils still on them. Pounders and pestles abound. The pottery was all red and buff monochrome, painting being rare and confined to vertical stripes. Stone bowls, often of great sophistication were more numerous than in any later level, but in shape they imitate the pottery and not the other way round. Many had three or four stumpy feet and vertical tubular lugs are frequent. Not less than six complete sickles of polished deer antler were found; two with their chert blades, set in a V-shaped groove. Equally characteristic were bone spatulae, the finer ones with handles ending in animal heads carved with great delicacy.

Great numbers of polishing stones in white limestone and haematite were found, as well as Jade-like small celts and miniature chisels. Stone beads and pendants were common, a variety of materials, including obsidian being used. Children played with fine stone marbles, and most houses had a stock of knuckle bones of cattle, a game called *aşık*, still played in Anatolia. Game counters of clay were found with them and an incised clay plaque is either a gaming board or a drawing of the plan of a house.

Another feature of Level VI is the occurrence of complicated therionorphic vessels - unfortunately fragmentary - but of surprising size and naturalism. One

shows recumbent quadrupeds, another a bull; still another a bird shape. A small vessel has two pigs' heads back to back and a most remarkable cup or rhyton is fashioned in the form of a woman's head and neck, with plastic nose, ears, bun, grooved eyes and hair. Trade and prospecting are well attested. Lumps of copper are occurred in several houses; obsidian of several varieties was imported and widely used. Pumice stone was fashioned into grinders. Fossil shells were collected for the manufacture of rings and bracelets. Fresh water mussels provided the mother of pearl used for pendants. Sea shells, dentalium and cockle, came from the Mediterranean. In the corner of one house was found a roll of bark of a coniferous tree. Lumps of red ochre - found on the shore of Lake Eğirdir - occurred in nearly every house. Miniature marble pestles and mortars attest the use of cosmetics. Mat impressions are frequent. Slingstones and mac-heads are the only weapons found.

More than in any later level there were found in every house traces of domestic cult. Slabs of stone up to a feet high, were incised with a pair of eyes, the outline of hair on top of the head and a line for the chin. In one house this miniature stele actually lay next to a small pedestal of two steps, carefully plastered, from which it might have fallen. Flat clay plaques with a more naturalistic representation of the deity, occurred in two houses. Both had legs and arms and features were incised.

In a niche in house I, area Q there was a deposit of schematised figurines with a hole for a peg-shaped wooden head, unfortunately carbonised. These figurines are closely related to the same sitting type as is found at the Late Neolithic site of Çukurkent and help to date it. With the schematised figurines lay five smoothed clay bars. The deposit was unbaked. Behind a parti-

tion lay another figurine grotesquely steatopygous and crude and again with a small hole for a wooden head or stick. Another had no head but two raised arms, like a small figurine in green stone, used as a pendant or charm. It is fortunate that we were able to extend, for during the last days of the excavation we found in three houses a collection of c. 40 clay statuettes of such variety, interest and beauty as to revolutionise one's ideas about "neolithic" figurines. Instead of schematic figurines, there is here a naturalism already observed in the animal carvings of the spoon handles and in the theriomorphic vessels which far outstrips anything in the later levels on the site. The statuettes were unbaked which shows that they were made on the site. A group of heads was found in a pot near the oven, ready for baking. Unlike the stereotyped figures of the later levels, we find here a great variety of forms, but all of the female deity. She is shown standing, with her arms straight down her side (up to 10 ins. high or more judging by some fragments), standing and holding her breasts, either naked or with a loin-cloth, an apron or dressed in a robe indicated in white paint. Although usually steatopygous, some figures, distinguished by pigtailed instead of a bun of hair at the back of the head, appear to represent the goddess as a young girl. Other have pendulous breasts, still others show her legs tucked under her or seated. A large statuette shows her in a sleeping position; another shows her squatting. A most remarkable group shows a seated or squatting goddess with a child. In one a small child stands next to her, embracing her, another shows her seated with a bigger child climbing up on her lap. Still another shows her as the "Mistress of Animals" seated on a throne, in the form of a leopard whose tail curves up her back. She is shown embracing a sprawled animal, which judging by its

tail is a small leopard. Still another seated figurine shows her with a small-child clinging to her back. Another seated figurine has two animal tails on the back, probably from a leopard throne which is missing. Most of these figurines are unbaked and need extensive treatment.

Level VI is dated by Carbon 14 to about 5500 B. C. and I need hardly point out that no other level at any other excavated site in the Near East of comparable date has produced such a number of unique art objects.

The Aceramic Levels.

Descending below the level of the burnt houses of Level VI in area Q in order to test the stratigraphy, we made our second most important discovery of the season.

Instead of producing evidence for levels VIII and IX (the lower floors in these houses can be counted as level VII) we came upon a deposit, 5 ft. deep of building levels, distinguished by the total absence of pottery (and figurines). Below this we again reached virgin soil, and it could be observed that these levels sloped both in a northern and eastern direction, fading out in the direction of our other sounding.

From these observations it is clear that under area Q there lay an earlier shallow mound, preceding level IX—the earliest level with (Late Neolithic) pottery-on the site.

The top of this earlier mound showed all the signs of prolonged denudation. Walls had crumbled and only fragments of floors had survived the ravages of time. There is a profound stratigraphical hiatus between the end of the aceramic mound and the beginning of the Late Neolithic one and this is evident from the pottery development. It is inconceivable that Hacilar IX could have developed directly out of the aceramic culture. The Hacilar Late Neolithic (IX-VI) culture evidently had a long ceramic ancestry,

such as one can probably trace at Kizilkaya and the Konya Plain, if not right back to the ceramic final mesolithic of Beldibi. Theorising in a previous report I doubted whether an aceramic culture could have existed in "Neolithic" South-eastern Anatolia. It evidently does, but what is its date? Perhaps Carbon 14 can help us there.

The aceramic deposits form a proper mound, which still rises to about 5 ft. above virgin soil. Lack of time prevented us from digging it over the whole extent of the area, but the following points could be established:

- a) At least seven superimposed floor levels could be established, which may correspond to as many building phases.
- b) walls are built of proper mudbrick (72 x 28 x 8 cms.) of a greenish colour with much wheat-straw, properly bonded (headers and stretchers) with black mud mortar. Outer walls are about 1 m. thick, but interior walls are one brick thick (c. 20-30 cms.)
- c) Great courtyard floors of green to yellow mud plaster carried groups of ovens and hearths, each built with mud-brick curbs plastered over and with floors layed on pebbles or stones, baked hard as cement by use.
- d) The floors of important rooms were laid on small stones or pebbles covered with a lime plaster, which curved where it met the wall and was continued up it. These walls were painted light red or crimson, and burnished. About six square of floor 2 was painted in red on buff plaster leaving a broad reserve band round a plastered circular depression in the middle of the floor. Other fragments show the use of red painted stripes on cream plaster.
- e) None of these floors shows any sign of destruction and the settlement was evidently deserted. The courtyard floors were covered with thick deposits of burnt straw (not rushes). This with the ovens

suggests that agriculture was practised. f) Animal bones are badly splintered, but include sheep, goat, cattle, deer and tortoise.

g) The scarcity of objects is noteworthy. Not a single sherd of pottery, nor a single fragment of figurine was found. The only finds are a fine bone awl, and a number of small chert and *obsidian blades*.

h) On floor 3 a detached human skull rested supported on two stones. On floor 5 the detached skull of a baby was found and below the lowest floor (7) of plaster but without stone base there were found on virgin soil two upright human skulls, propped up on stones. In no case was there any trace of skeletons

It is difficult not to regard these skulls as connected with a skull cult such as is well attested at Jericho and Eynan, the origins of which can be traced back to the Lower Natufian at the latter site.

In view of the evident parallelism-plaster floors mud-brick architecture, incipient agriculture and animal domestication, absence of pottery and the preservation of ancestors' skulls that can now be established between aceramic Hacilar and pre-pottery neolithic B of Jericho - it might be tempting to invoke the radiocarbon dates from Jericho- (6250 and 5800 B. C.) suggesting a range of 6500-5500 B. C. for that culture - to help date Hacilar.

There are some difficulties though, for unlike the excavation at Jericho we have to accommodate a whole early neolithic culture with pottery preceding Hacilar IX, which may have started in rough terms c. 5600 B. C. It seems difficult to allow less than a millennium for this culture, which would bring one to a date near 6500 B. C. Unless the Hacilar region presents a back-water in the Early Neolithic (with pottery) which is hard to believe as Early Neolithic pottery occurs only 50 miles away, one would feel happier to date the aceramic of Hacilar before

the middle of the 7 th. millenium. After all there is good pottery in the final mesolithic at Beldibi, 80 miles away.

Whatever the eventual date of the Hacilar aceramic will turn out to be, we must remember that Dr. Kathleen Kenyon has established that pre-pottery neolithic B culture with its plaster floors has no antecedents at Jericho and repre-

sents a foreign culture introduced from elsewhere.

Whether aceramic cultures with plaster are a feature of pre-Early Neolithic (with pottery) Anatolian cultures, (there is evidence for Early Neolithic with red plaster floors at a number of sites in Western Anatolia) only more extensive excavation on Anatolian sites can reveal.

RELATION DE L'ACTIVITE DE LA MISSION ARCHEOLOGIQUE ITALIENNE DE HIERAPOLIS POUR LA CAMPAGNE 1960

Prof. Paolo VERZONE

En 1960, la Mission était composée du Chef de Mission, le Professeur Paolo Verzone, du Professeur Mario Mirabella Roberti, Surintendant aux Antiquités de la Lombardie, du docteur-architecte Madame Daria De Bernardi Ferrero, assistante à la chaire d'Histoire de l'Architecture du "Politecnico" de Turin, de l'assistant technique Monsieur Vittorio Buccolini, de la Surintendance des Antiquités de Rome, et du dessinateur géomètre Monsieur Dario Gerlini de la Surintendance aux Monuments de Trieste. Puis, joignirent à la Mission deux élèves de la Faculté d'Architecture de Turin: Adriana Garizio et Vera Comoli et un élève de la Faculté des Lettres de Rome: Fabrizio Pennacchietti

Le Commissaire nommé par la Direction des Musées et Antiquités était Madame Nihal Dönmez.

Les autorités, S. E. le Vali de Denizli: Monsieur Ekrem Talat Avsaroğlu, les fonctionnaires de la Direction des Beaux-Arts de Ankara et Madame Dönmez se sont prodigués pour la bonne réussite des travaux: nous leur exprimons ici nos plus vifs remerciements.

Travaux exécutés et résultats de la campagne 1960

Les chantiers de fouilles et de restaurations sont au nombre de six:

1) *La nécropole nord.*- Trois grands tumulus de L'âge hellénistique et plusieurs tombes construites sur un plan carré ont été fouillés et restaurés. Trois autres tumulus ont été également fouillés et on a pu en mettre

en évidence la structure cachée par la terre et les débris accumulés. De nombreux sarcophages ont été dégagés et les couvercles renversés ont été remis en place.

La voie entre les tombes a été ainsi dégagée des obstructions et ouverte à nouveau au passage sur une bonne longueur et la nécropole tout entière a retrouvé en partie son aspect originnaire de l'âge romain.

Egalement sur la colline au nord de l'octogone on a dégagé une tombe à faite triangulaire avec les sarcophages attenants.

Dans la nécropole nord, on a entrepris ensuite l'étude systématique des inscriptions des tombes et des sarcophages. Plus de 150 furent recueillies, localisées sur le plan général de la nécropole; un tiers de ces inscriptions étaient inédites.

2) Le grand Martyrium Octogone de la colline, attribué à L'Apôtre Philippe, patron de Hierapolis.

Après les recherches de caractère général de Campagne 1958 qui permirent d'en retrouver le plan général, on a entrepris les fouilles systématiques des ruines en libérant de la terre toutes les salles de la façade regardant la ville.

On a pu reconnaître beaucoup de détails de ce monument très ancien: la présence par exemple à l'origine de mosaïques attestée par la découverte dans la terre de petits cubes épars. Un pas en avant important a donc été fait dans l'étude définitive de cet incompar-

able monument, sanctuaire vénéré d'un Apôtre.

3) La porte d'honneur de la ville. On a fouillé d'une manière exhaustive toute la zone nord jusqu'au niveau de la route et on a retrouvé encore quelques morceaux de la superstructure, d'une grande valeur et utiles pour la reconstruction.

Dans les dernières semaines on monta les échafaudages métalliques et on entreprit la restauration des tympans des arcades, par la mise en oeuvre de nombreux blocs de pierre préparés à cet effet et des plaques de marbre portant des inscriptions dédicatoires qui on avait pu sauver au cours de la précédente campagne en les enterrant ou les déposant dans le magasin pour éviter la perte.

Aujourd'hui la porte se présente sous un aspect bien différent de celui qu'était familier aux visiteurs de la ville. Les tympans sont refait les inscriptions remises en place et on espère qu'au cours d'une prochaine campagne il sera possible de reconstruire définitivement la corniche supérieure.

4) *La zone des maisons*, près de la porte Nord et le mausolée de marbre.

Ici, on a commencé les fouilles dans un îlot mais l'attention s'est portée tout de suite sur une tombe de marbre qui s'y trouvait incluse, parfaitement construite et ornée de marbres richement sculptés. On a dégagé aussi des fragments d'un grand sarcophage portant de très belles figures, des guirlandes et entre autres l'image d'un Empereur, peut-être Claude.

5) *Basilique chrétienne à colonnes*. Elle a révélé son plan à trois nefs et matronée. La tribune conserve encore les gradins pour le clergé adossés à l'hémicycle de l'abside tandis que l'absidiole sud présente des traces importantes de fresques. On a dégagé aussi beaucoup de fragments de colonnes de plateaux et

d'éléments en marbre des Ve, VIe et VIIIe siècles.

6) Le théâtre. Au début de la campagne l'hémicycle du théâtre était en partie débarrassé des débris, mais présentait, amoncelés sur le fond, de nombreux blocs bruts ou sculptés, des pièces d'architecture, des fûts brisés et d'autres fragments.

Au cours de nos travaux, cependant de brève durée, tous les blocs furent extraits de l'hémicycle à l'aide d'un plan incliné et d'un treuil, sans parler d'un Decauville et transportés là où on est en train d'installer un musée pour les fragments les plus rares et un dépôt pour les pièces d'un intérêt moindre.

On fouilla aussi le diazome et un des couloirs qui réunissent le diazome à l'extérieur.

La Direction des Musées et Antiquités a assumé la charge de ces travaux de conservation: les tailleurs de pierre envoyés par les Bureaux Techniques du Vilayet ont préparé les morceaux nécessaires à l'achèvement partiel des gradins et des petits escaliers de l'hémicycle qui ont été ensuite mis en place par des maçons et des ouvriers mis opportunément à notre disposition.

Après ces travaux exécutés en un temps très restreint (quelques semaines) le théâtre est apparu reconstruit dans toute la partie inférieure (huit rangs de sièges) esthétiquement remis en état et en même temps aménagé pour recevoir le public, à l'occasion des manifestations qui y ont lieu.

7) Musée. On a commencé à organiser le Musée en recueillant soit à l'intérieur soit à l'extérieur, dans les grands thermes, quatre grands chapiteaux extraits d'une basilique civile, des fragments sculptés provenant du théâtre et des sculptures trouvés dans le mausolée.

The Russell Trust's fourth season of work at Ayasofya, Trabzon, in co-operation with the Department of Antiquities, began on May 9th and ended on October 15th. Mrs Wainwright acted as full time assistant and was responsible for the drawing of the paintings that were uncovered and for the work of colouring-in the damaged areas, after these had been replastered. Bay Muhittin Uysal of the Conservation Department of the Archaeological Museum Istanbul, acted as representative for the Department of Antiquities throughout the season; we were most grateful for his help in both the actual work and for acting as liaison with the local authorities. Yakup Kemer and Osman Koroğlu, both completed their third season with the Expedition and have become very competent in the work of cleaning and restoring wall paintings. In the course of the vacation we were glad to receive several weeks of assistance from Mr Hale and Mr Richardson of Oxford University and from Mr Clogg and Mr Flashtig of Edinburgh University.

During the earliest part of the season work was concentrated on the completion of the north-east and south-east corner vaults of the naos where operations had commenced towards the end of the 1959 season. The cleaning of the south-east vault was largely completed in 1959, and there remained only the colouring-in of the damaged areas which was done by Mrs Wainwright. This vault contains the Presentation of the Virgin in the south half and the Birth of the Virgin in the north half; a continuation of the

episodes from the lives of Joachim and Anna which were revealed in the vaults of the south-east chapel early in 1959. The Presentation scene is combined with the Feeding of the Infant Virgin by an Angel. The Birth scene is noteworthy for its architectural background with a free standing column with Corinthian capital, and a domed structure supported by four barley-sugar columns.

The cleaning of the north-east corner vault proved extremely difficult owing to the action of damp which, throughout the centuries, had petrified the whitewash covering and, in many places, fused it with the underlying pigments. The work was hard and not very rewarding, however, we were able to recover fragments of scenes in either half of the vault, one of which represents a martyrdom. Two new decorative patterns were also revealed in the borders of the archways.

By courtesy of the Vali and of the Director of Forestry for the Vilayet, we were able to acquire, at cost price, some new major timbers for scaffolding. Towards the end of May a scaffold was erected to clear the east vault of the naos. The vault itself proved disappointing and contained only fragments of a scene with a central mandorla. But in the moulding where the east vault narrows into the bema, parts of a border with medallions surrounded by stylised floral ornament were revealed. The central medallion contains a fine representation of the head and shoulders of the Child Christ, painted against a red background. The head was in good condition but most of

the shoulders and the plaster on which they were painted had fallen away as a result of a structural crack at this point. To the south are two more medallions of beardless saints against green and red backgrounds respectively. They were both badly damaged, and crude in technique and style in contrast to the head of Christ. It was interesting to find that the chip marks made to lay on the plaster covering stopped at the face of Christ. Both of the other medallions were covered with particularly numerous chip marks but the face of Christ had been left untouched. In a subsidiary border a pattern of interlocking fleur de lys in green and yellow was revealed.

By the end of June we were able to pull down both the main and subsidiary scaffolds in the east part of the church; the large scaffold was re-erected in the north vault of the naos. The north side of the church is directly exposed to the the north westerly Black Sea gales, and we neither expected nor did we obtain much result from work there. The mortar of the vault contained the rotted roots of plants, indicating that the roof must have been neglected for long periods. There was however, enough left to reveal a central red line dividing the paintings of the vault, and fragments in the east half portrayed Christ with an angel and a group of figures, probably Apostles. On the north wall the cleaning and conservation of the lower part of the Crucifixion scene was carried out. This was in the third of four registers of painting on the north wall. Work on the second register, containing the Anastasis had been completed in 1959. Only fragments of plaster remained in the lower and upper registers.

At the beginning of July we began work in the narthex where a small scaffold was erected in the north vault. The narthex and exonarthex each had open

archways. It was necessary to close up all these entrances in order to prevent further damage to the paintings, and the Department of Antiquities generously supplied the money for doors and iron railings so that the paintings are now fairly well protected.

At the same time the scaffold in the north vault of the naos was pulled down, and re-erected in the west vault of the naos. This side of the church is no less exposed to bad weather than the north side, and we did not expect to find much painting since the covering plaster was green with mould in many places. We were mistaken for the vault proved to contain most of the Last Supper (about 15 ft. long by 8ft. high), the Washing of the Feet and the 'Agony in the Garden', and a fragment of a fourth scene. The plaster covering was removed from these and the initial removal of the whitewash completed, but the final cleaning remains to be done. Much of the tempera layers of final painting had fallen away but some interesting detail work survives. The iconography of the 'Agony in the Garden' appears to be unusual.

In the Narthex this season's work was devoted mainly to the cleaning and preservation of paintings on the east wall already partially uncovered. On either side of the main door into the church are figures of Christ the Merciful and of the Virgin. The faces of both figures showed clear signs of having been repainted, perhaps at the time when the form of the doors was modified to allow the addition of the marble jambs and lintels. To the south of Christ are a standing figure of Saint Sabbas and a Baptism scene. The latter was a painting of great beauty, with a picturesque rock background in which a tree and shrubs are growing. Above the head of Christ is a dove representing the Holy Spirit, but instead of the normal stylised bird, the

painter has succeeded in representing a bird swooping with wings outstretched in a most realistic fashion. In the River Jordan around the legs of Christ are some fish and a serpent.

To the north of the Virgin were the figures of a saint, now lost, and the Deesis of which only fragments remain. In addition to the normal figures of Christ with the Virgin and John the Baptist on either side there are the Archangels Michael and Gabriel in imperial dalmatics.

In the east half of the north vault and in the upper register of the north wall a painting of the miracle of the Feeding of the Five Thousand was uncovered. The vaults of the narthex appear to be covered only in two thick layers of whitewash, and not with plaster; a fact which simplifies considerably the work of uncovering. The initial uncovering of the miracle scene was completed together with some necessary conservation of loose fragments, but the main work remains to be done next season. The painting is noteworthy for the freedom of composition which it shows and in the realistic manner in which some of the

figures are depicted. Among a group of onlookers on the north wall are two with markedly oriental features which the painter must have drawn from memories of oriental merchants whom he may have seen in the bazaars of Trabzon. A number of mediaeval Graffiti of ship were discovered on the paintings in the narthex which must date from the same period as the graffiti on the exterior of the apses. Since the church is by the sea it is possible that sailors came to pray for a safe voyage, and left these rough pictures of their ships on the walls.

In the course of weekend journeys in the neighbourhood of Trabzon the author pursued his studies of unrecorded antiquities in the area, and several more antiquities were surveyed, including a small basilica which may well be the earliest church so far discovered in the Pontic region.

In concluding, I should like to thank again the Department of Antiquities and their Representative with us, and the Vali of Trabzon for their kind cooperation and interest in the Expedition.

MARAŞ VE ANTALYA VİLÂYETLERİNDE SÜRELİ DİP TARİH ARAŞTIRMALARI HAKKINDA KISA BİR RAPOR

Prof. Dr. İ. Kılıç KÖKTEN

Maraş ve Antalya vilâyetlerinde Müzeler Umum Müdürlüğü adına yaptığımız Dip Tarih araştırmalarına bu yıl da devam edeceğiz. 1946 yılından 1959 yılı bitimine kadar her iki bölgenin tarihi hakkında hazırlanan raporlar Belletende, Dil ve Tarih-Coğrafya Fakültesi Dergisi ile Türk Arkeoloji Dergilerinde ayrı ayrı yayınlanmıştır.

1960-1961 yıllarında yine aynı bölgelerde çalıştık. Maraş'ta Döngel Köyü kaya sığınakları içinde en çok "Yağlak" mağarasında durduk. Mağaranın içini tamamen dolduran ve kalınlığı 4 metreyi bulan toprak dolgusu içinde protohistorik, Neolitik ve Üst Paleolitik (Üst Orinyasiyen) devirlerinden olma arkeolojik bir stratigrafi tesbit ettik. Kesitte, çanak çömlekli tabakalar 2.95 metrede tükenmektedir. Yağlak Mağarası geniş bir boşluk, derin ve kalın bir dolgu ile Direkliin'den ayrılır. Yağlak Mağarasının Neolitik ve Üst Paleolitik tabakaları arasında Karain ve Öküzini'nde (Antalya) olduğu gibi geçit bir safhaya veya seviyeye tesadüf edilmemiştir. Çakmak taşından çıkarılmış olan aletler tipleri ve zamanları bakımından Direkliin'de, Karain'le Öküzini'nde bulununlara çok benzerler. Uzun uçlar, tek veya çift yüzlü lâm kazıyıcılar, Font Robert ve Gravette biçimli uçlar gün geçtikçe artmaktadır. Maraş'ta Alt ve Orta Paleolitik endüstrileri bugün daha ziyade Pazarcık Kazasında Gani Dağı çevrelerinde, Sarıl ve Ardıl köyleri arasında uzanan yamaçlarda toplanmış görünüyor. Ardıl Çayı boğazının kalkerli sayları yüzünde bulunan tabii mağaralardan

İkizin isimli sığınakta çalıştık. Mağaranın ağzına yakın bir yerinde açtığımız küçük sondaj çukurunda çakmak taşından yapılmış üst ve orta paleolitik tipte yonga aletler meydana çıkarttık. Ardıl köyünün kıyısında seramiksiz, kaba çamurlarla örük taş duvar kalıntıları, ocak yerleri bulunan ince, uzun ve retuşsuz sileks çakılar topladığımız ikiye bölük "Yamaçtepe" denilen bir tümsü dikkati çekmektedir. Sürelî dış yerleşim başlangıcını yahut kaya sığınaklarından çıkışı izlemesi bakımından tepenin önemi büyüktür. Bu tip höyüğü ilk defa görüyoruz. Bu mıntıkeyi da Döngel çevresi gibi ele almak ve kazılar yapmak gerekmektedir.

Türkiye'nin eski Paleolitik buluntu merkezleri (Urfa, Gaziantep, Malatya) arasında olduğu halde yakın zamana kadar Prehistoryası bilinmeyen Maraş Vilâyetinin yakın çevresi ile güneydoğu kıyılarının Dip Tarih için etrafından daha verimli olacağı kanısı gün geçtikçe kuvvetlenmektedir. Bu mıntıkada en eski iskânın büyük ve gür su kaynakları çevresindeki tabii mağaralardan başlayarak zamanla yamaç ve ovalara sarkması bölgenin özellikleri arasındadır.

Antalya Vilâyeti

Maraş araştırmalarından sonra, 1946 yılından bu yana devamlı olarak araştırdığım ve kazılar yaptığım Antalya bölgesine geçtim. Karain ve Döşemealtı çevresi Mağaraları. Homa Köyü Mağaraları, Kadıni ve çevresi Mağaraları (Alanya) olmak üzere ayırdığım üç esaslı araştırma alanı içinde 1960-1961 yılları

rında birinci grupta bulunan Karain ve Öküzini'nde çalıştım.

Karain'in ilk boşluğunda açılan ve 10.5 metre derinliği bulan dolgusunda Alt, Orta ve Üst Paleolitik'e ait çeşitli taş ve kemik endüstrilerinin, Neandertal adamı çocuğuna ait diş ve kafa tası parçalarının, Alt Orta ve Üst Pleistosen'e ait hayvan diş ve iskelet kalıntılarının meydana çıkarılıp gerçek bir Dip Tarih kronolojisinin tesbit edildiğini biliyoruz. Bu son iki mevsimde Karain'in B" gözündeki 4 seviyeli Orinyasiyen ve Musteriyen tabakalarının tabana kadar tarama kontrolü yapılmış, önceki görüşler teyid edilmiştir. 1946 da dip boşlukta, sonra üst kısımda yapılan kazılar nihayet mağaranın ön sekisine intikal ettirilmiştir. Yalnız, içteki büyük yarma ile mağaranın önünü boydan boya kaplıyan ve kapayan fosilli traverten ; atık taşlaşmış dolgu bloklarını kırıp kaldırmakla işe başladık. (Lev. 1). Mağaranın batı ucundaki seki dolgusunu kazarak Üst Orinyasiyen seviyesini ve taş endüstrisini açığa çıkarttık. Seki ve iç yarmaların kesitlerinde, endüstri tiplerinde beraberlik ve benzerlik görülmüştür. Mağaranın orta bölümünde, taşlarla karışık toprak dolguları boşaltılan derin ve oldukça büyük iki kuyudan, kırılmış, ezik insan iskelet kalıntıları çıkarılmıştır. Çevrelerinden toplanan seramik ve taş aletlere göre bunların Üst Paleolitik ve Bakır Çağına ait oldukları kaydedilebilir. Karain'de oturulmamış bir köşe yoktur. Bilhassa Üst Paleolitikde insan kalabalığı yüzünden Karain terkedilerek ova çevresindeki, dere ve deniz kıyılarındaki tabii mağaraların iskânına geçilmiştir. Ova

seviyesinden 2-3 metre yükseklikte bulunan ve iki boşluktan ibaret olduğu sonradan anlaşılan "Öküzini", bu durumu yalnız Üst Paelolitik kesit vermekle desteklemiş bulunmaktadır. Alt ve Orta Paleolitikte bu mağaranın sular altında kaldığı, suların çekilmesinde ise içinde bol miktarda suyun aktığı tesbit edilmiştir. Aynı mevkide Bahçak düzlüğü çevresinde ki "Macar ve Deliktaş" Koytakları da araştırılmış iyi bir netice alınmamıştır. Bu verimsizliğe de bu günkü mevsimlik su yükselişleri sebep olmaktadır. Ufak, tefek buluntular, ancak, kuru geçen yaz aylarının kısa süren oturumlarına bağlanmalıdır.

Son zamanlarda Orinyasiyen III ve IV tabakaları içinden meydana çıkartılan çiziklerle süslenmiş yüzlerine öküz ve insan şekilleri yapılmış çakıllar (Art Mobilier), Öküzini'nin yan duvarları üzerinde tesbit edilen çizikli ve hafif tümsülü ökü zresmi (Art Parietal), en yeni ve gerçekden Paleolitik sanatla ilgili vesikalarımız arasındadır (Lev. 2,3,4). Öküzini dahil Karain ve çevresindeki mağaraların: İnsan ve hayvan Paleontolojisi çeşitli Paleolitik endüstri ve sanat eserleri; Pleistosen fauna ve florası; nihayet tam ve emin bir Palaolitik kronoloji ile Türkiye Dip Tarih'nin tükenmez, değerli hazineleri olmuşlardır. Buluş ve görüşlerimizi daha detaylı ve karşılaştırmalı olarak hazırlamaktayız. Bu raporun kısa bir bildiriden ibaret olduğunu açıklarken, yardımlarını esirgemiyen Eski Eserler ve Müzeler Umum Müdürlüğüne teşekkürlerimi tekrarlamayı bir vazife bilirim.

EIN KURZER BERICHT ÜBER DAUERENDE UNTERSUCHUNGEN DER URGESCHICHTE IN MARAŞ UND ANTALYA

Von Prof. Dr. İ. Kılıç KÖKTEN

Wir werden Untersuchungen der Urgeschichte, die wir in Maraş und Antalya für die Generaldirektion der Museen durchgesucht haben, auch in diesem Jahre fortsetzen. Die Berichten (von 1946 bis 1959) über Geshichte des beiden Gebietes wurden in den Zeitschriften für Belleten, für Sprache, Geschichte und Geographi und für türkische Archäologie herausgegeben.

In den jahren von 1960-61 arbeiteten wir auf den selben Gebieten. In den Felsenunterstände aus Döngeldorf bei Maraş beschäftigten wir uns vor allem mit Yağlakhöhle. Wir haben in der Kulturüberreste die, die Höhle ganz und gar füllte und deren Dicke 5 Meter lang war, eine archäologische Stratigraphie aus frühgeschichtlicher, neolithischer und überpalkolithischer Zeiten festgestellt. In dem Abschnitt hören die Schichten mit Topferwaren in der Höhe von 2.95 auf. Die Yağlakhöhle trennt sich mit einer breiten Höhlräumen und einer tiefen, dicken Überreste von Direklhöhle. Man hat zwischen der neolithischen und überpaläolithischen Schichten der Yağlakhöhle keine Übergangsphase oder Niveau getroffen, wie es in Karain (Schwarzhöhle) und Öküzini (Ochsenhöhle) bei Antalya der Fall ist.

Aus Feuersteine fertiggemachten Werkzeuge nach ihren Typen und Zeiten haben Ähnlichkeiten mit denen, die in Direklhöhle, Schwarzhöhle und Ochsenhöhle gefunden worden sind. Es nehmen sich lange Spitzen, Klingentatzer mit eins

oder zwei Seiten, Spitzen in der Font Robert-und Gravatteform zu. Die unter- und mittelpaläolithischen Industrien in Maraş scheinen sich heute noch mehr in Pazarcık, Umgebung von Ganibeg, zwischen Sarıl und Ardıldörfen liegenden Bergwände versammelt zu haben.

Wir haben eine andere Höhle, Namens "İkiz höhle" geforscht Diese ist eine Naturhöhle und findet sich in dem Engpasse des Ardilbaches. In einer Sondierungsgrube, die wir in der Nähe des Holenmundes gerabt haben, deckten wir aus Feuerstein ausfertigten Geräte auf, die zur Überpaläolithikum und Mittelpaläolithikum gehören. Eine Erhöhung, Namens "Yamaçtepe", macht sich auffällig. Diese in zwei Teile geteilte Erhöhung findet sich am Arıldorferande und hat Herdestände, Steinmauerreste, die mit Kot verputzt sind. Aus dem Yamaçtepe haben wir dünne, lange und ohneretusché Kieselsteine gesammelt. Yamaç tepe hat eine grosse Bedeutung, denn er gibt uns die Möglichkeit, dem Ausgang aus den Felsenunterstände und den Anfänge der andauernden Aussersiedlung zu folgen können. Wir treffen Erhöhung von diesem Type zum ersten Male. Es ist nötig, auf diesem Gebeit wie Umgebung von Döngel auszugraben.

Bis kurzer Zeit hatten wir keine kenntnisse über Prähistorie von Maraş. Maraş findet sich zwischen Urfa, Gaziantep und Malatya, welche die paläolithischen Fundezentrale der Türkei sind. Wir sind in der Überzeugung, das die Forsch-

ungen der Umgebung und der Südostteile von Maraş für Urgeschichte mehr erträglich sein würden als Urfa, Malatya und Gaziantep. Die älteste Siedlung auf diesem Gebiet hatte zuerst in den Naturhöhlen der Umkreise der reichlichen Wasserquellen angefangen, dann hatte sie mit der Zeit von dort aus auf Tiefebene und Abhänge abgezogen. Das ist einer der Besonderheiten dieses Gebietes.

Antalya

Nach den Untersuchungen in Maraş bin ich nach Antalyasgebiet gegangen, welches ich seit 1946 dauernd forschte und ausgräbte. Die Höhlen dieses Gebietes habe ich in drei Teile geteilt:

- a) Karain- und Höhlen von Döşemealtı
- b) Höhlen des Homadorfes
- c) Kadıhöhle und ihre Umgebungshöhlen

Im Jahre 1960-61 habe ich von diesen drei Gruppen nur in der Karain und Ochsenhöhle gearbeitet. Wir wissen schon, dass in der Kulturüberreste, die in dem ersten Raum der Karain ausgegrabt wurde und deren Tiefe 10,5 Meter ist, hat man verschiedene Stein und Knochenindustrien, die zum Unten, Mittel und Überpaläolithikum gehören, auch Zähne und Stücke des Schädels des Neandertalmenchenkindes, Zähne Skelettenreste des Tieres von Unten, Mittel und Übepleistose, aufgedeckt. Dadurch wurde eine wahre Chronologie der Urgeschichte festgestellt. In letzten zwei Ausgrabungen von Karain hat man die Aurignacien- und Mousterienschichten mit 4 Niveau, welche in "B" Abteilung sind, bis Untergrunde durchsuchend kontrolliert und frühe Sichte bestätigt. Die Ausgrabungen im Untergrundraum und Oberraum vom Jahre 1946 wurden dieses Mal in die Vorsteinbank umgezogen. Wir haben der Arbeit angefangen, die Terrassen mit Fossilien, die Vorne der Höhle bedecken und zumachen, die geworfenen, versteinerten Kul-

turresteblocken zu brechen. (Tafel, 1.) Wir grabten sich auf der Westenseite findende Terrassenkulturreste, und brachten das Niveau von Überaurignacien und die Industrie des Steines ins Tageslicht. Es gibt Ähnlichkeit in den Typen des Abschnitt, in den Industrietypen der Terrassen und in den inneren Aufspaltungen. Man hat aus zwei Gruben, die sich in der Mittelabteilung der Höhle finden und deren Tiefe und Breite ziemlich gross sind, Überreste der menschlichen Skelette, die zerdrückt und gebrochen sind gefunden. Nach Ihren Keramiken und Geräten aus Stein, die wir von dem Kreis der Überresten gesammelt haben, kann man sagen, dass die zum Überpalkolithikum und zur Kupferzeit gehören. In Karain war es überall bewohnt. Wegen der grossen Menschenmenge, vor allem im Überpalkolithikum, hat man die Karain verlassen und die Naturhöhlen der Umgebung der Tiefebene, die Küste des Baches und des Meeres angesiedelt. In dieser Ansiedlung darf man nicht vergessen, dass hier die günstigen Naturbedingungen Rolle spielten. Es stellte sich später heraus, dass die Öküzi, die von dem Niveau der Tiefebene nur 2-3 Meter Höhe hat, aus zwei Räumen besteht. Diese Höhle unterstützt die obige Lage in Karain damit, dass sie nur den überpaläolithischen Abschnitt gegeben hat. Man hat festgestellt, dass diese Höhle von den Wasser überschwemmt war, und in Innern der Höhle sehr reichlich floss, während Wasser sich zurück zog.

Man hat auch die Macar und Deilkaş Koytaker (kleine Felsenunterstände) die auf dem selben Gebiet und in der Umgebung der Balçakebene, sind, geforscht, aber keinen guten Erfolg. Die heutige jahreszeitlichen Wasseraufsteigen veranlassen diesen Ergebnis. Funden Ohnebedeutung kann man in den kurzen Ansiedlungen der trockenen Sommermonaten erklären.

In den letzten Zeiten aus Aurignacien III und IV Schichten an den Tag bringenden Kieselsteinen, die mit Linen verziert, Ochsen und Menschenfiguren gemalt sind, auf den Seitenwände der Ochsenhöhle festgestelltes Ochsenbild (Art Pariétal) mit Linien und mit Relief gehören zu unserem neuen und wichtigsten Dokumenten, die die paläolithische Kunst betrifft. (Tafel, 2, 3, 4)

Die Höhlen von Karain und Ihre Umgebungshöhlen, auch Ochsenhöhle,

sind mit Ihren Menschen- und Tierpaläonthologie, mit verschiedener paläolithischer Industrie und Kunstwerke, mit Pleistosen Fauna und Flora und schliesslich mit vollkommener paläolithischer Chronologie wertvolles Reichtum der türkischen Urgeschichte geworden.

Wir bereiten unsere Funde und Sichte mit Einzelheiten und Vergleichung vor. Ich gebe bekannt, dass mein Bericht eine kleine Mitteilung ist. Herzlich möchte ich der Generaldirektion der Museen für Ihre Hilfe danken.



Tomb of Rekhmire in Egypt, showing ingot being carried on Shoulder of a keftun

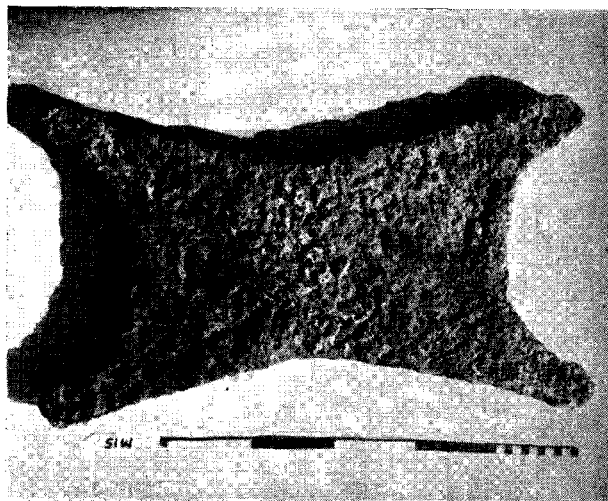


Fig. 1 — Copper ingot



Fig. 2 — Basket bottom



Fig. 3 — Double-axe.

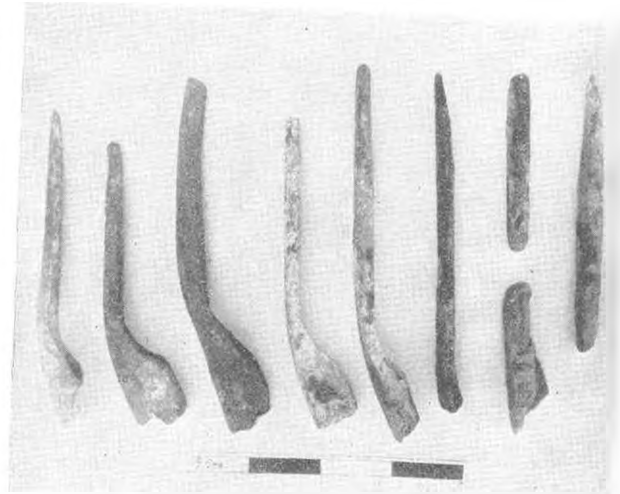


Fig. 4 — Some of the bronze pikes.

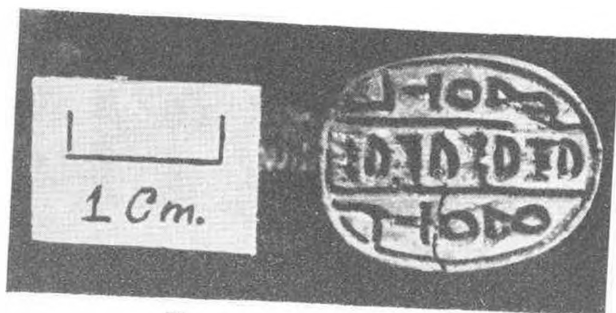


Fig. 5 — One of five scarabs.

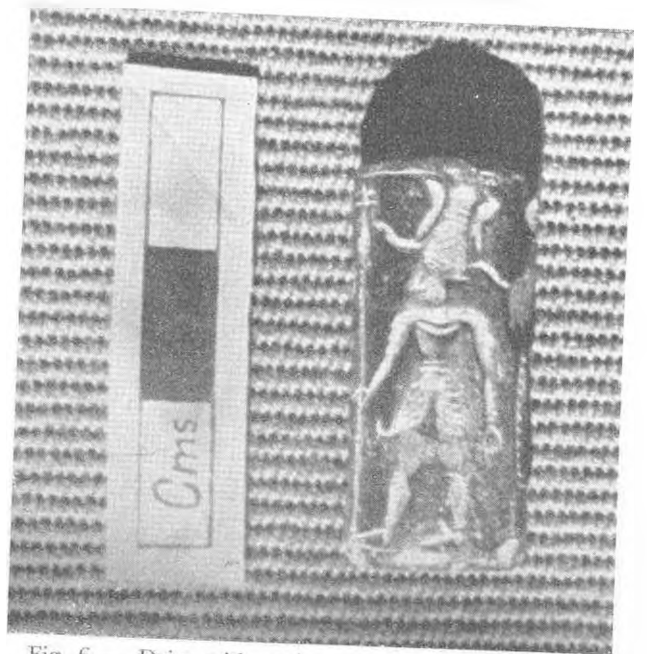


Fig. 6 — Deity with *atef* crown on cylinder seal.

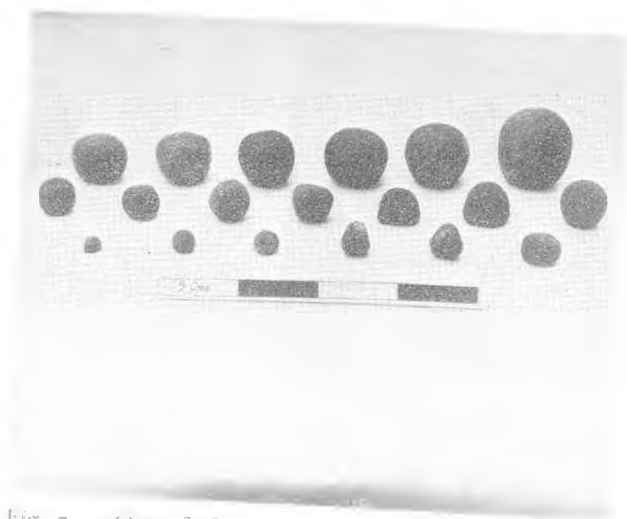


Fig. 7 — One of three sets of weights of different types.



Fig. 8 — Surveying the wreck



Fig. 9 — Peter Throckmorton photographing Claude Duthuit at work.



Fig. 10 — Raising lump of bronze objects, wrapped in a sheet to protect the basket which was attached to the bottom.



Fig. 11 — Frederic Dumas and Duthuit filling balloon with air to raise a lump of cargo.



Fig. 12 Placing objects in a wire basket for raising to surface.



Fig. 13 — A pile of ingots, cleaned on the beach, showing how they were stacked on the deck of the ancient ship.

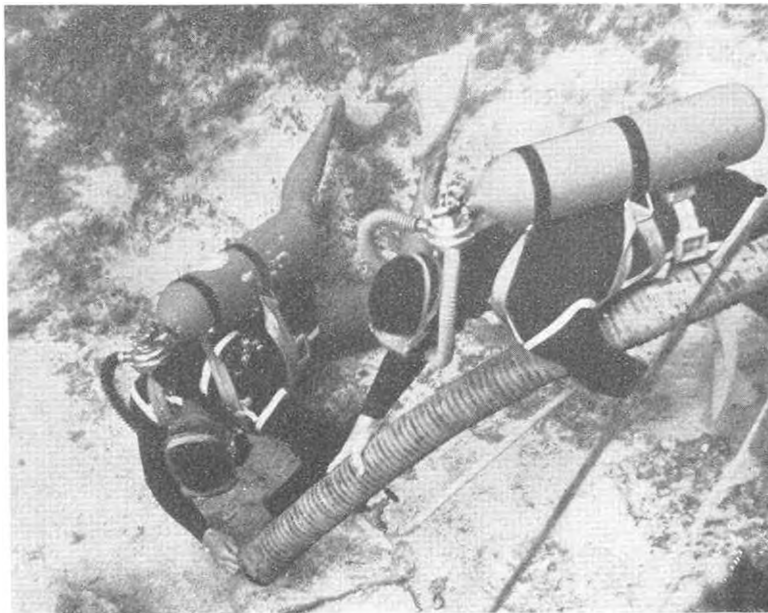


Fig. 14 — Using an air-lift to clean sand from near wreck.

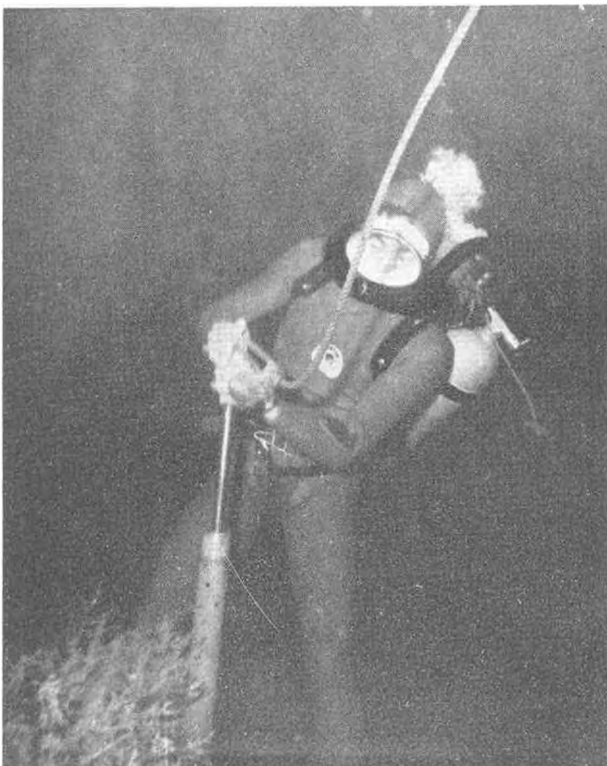


Fig. 15 — Rasim Diwanli using core-sampler on Yassi Ada wreck.



Abb. 1 — Grabung in L/18. Rechts "Haus am Hang", links "Altbau"



Abb. 2 — Grabung in M/18. "Haus der Riesenspithoi".



Abb. 3 — Hethitische Stierstatuette aus Serpentin.



Abb. 4 — Scherbe eines Obsidiangefasses mit Inschrift des Hyksos-Königs Chian.

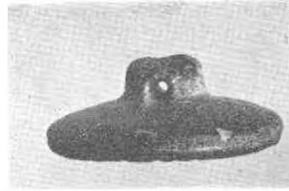
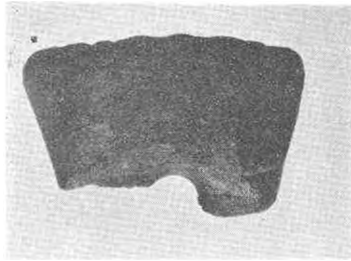


Abb. 5 — Zwei frühbronzezeitliche Stempelsiegel.



Abb. 6 — Rhyton in Löwenform. Zeit der assyr. Handelskolonien

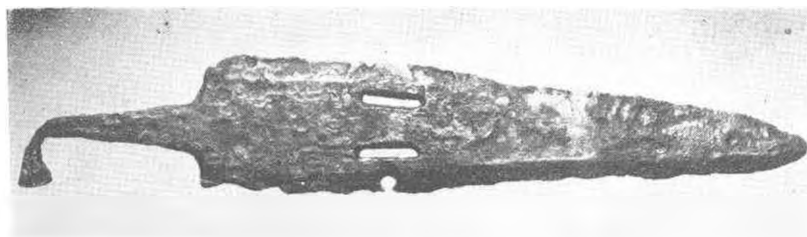


Abb. 7 — "Kyprischer Dolch". Zeit der assyr. Handelskolonien.



Abb. 8 — Gefäss der Alişar III - Ware.



Abb. 9 — Zwei frühbronzezeitliche Gefässe.

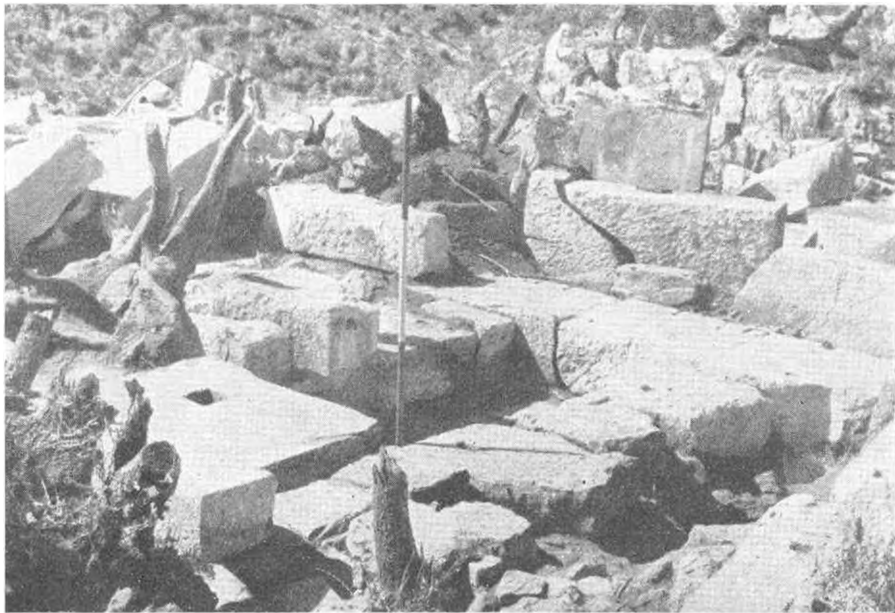


Fig. 1 — Pazarlık. Naikos At Backs of temple cella



Fig. 2 — Pazarlık. Rhodian Coins Faund under temple floor



Fig. 3 — Pazarlık. threshold of Earlier Building under temple Floor.



Fig. 4 — Pazarlık. Buildings on east of temple court.



Fig. 5 — Pazarlık Handle of vase stamped with name of goddess.

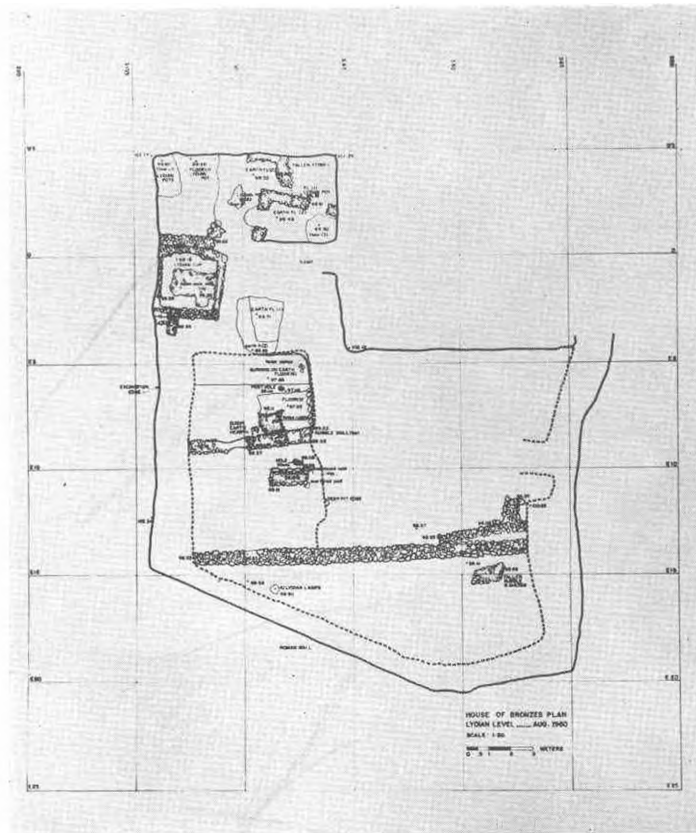


Fig. 3 — Plan of Lydian Levels in Sector HoB, 1960.



Fig. 4 — Lydian Lamps *in situ*, Sector HoB

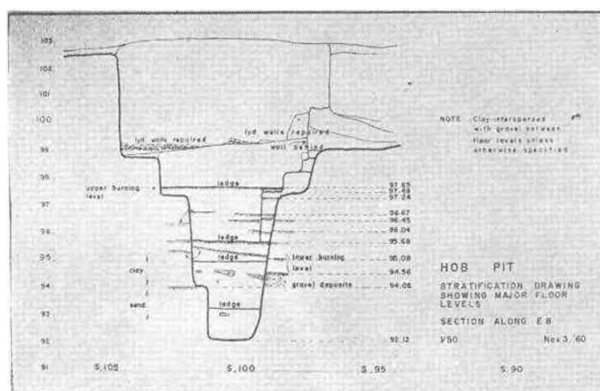


Fig. 5 — Stratification of Sounding, Sector HoB, 1960.

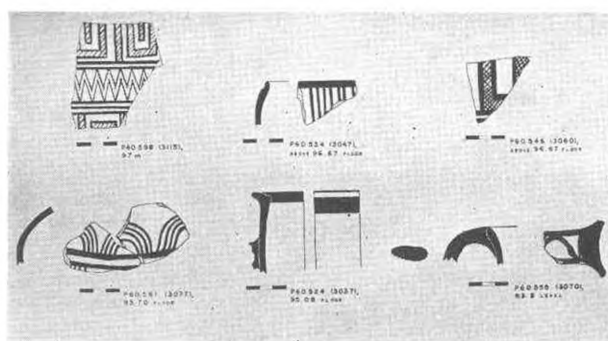


Fig. 6 — Greek Geometric and Mycenaean Pottery from Sounding in Sector HoB, 1960



Fig. 7 — Anatolian Painted Sherd from "Lower Burning" level, Sounding in Sector HoB, 1960.

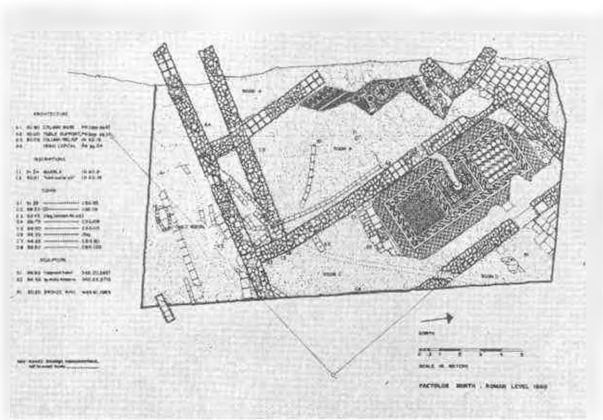


Fig. 8 — Plan of Late Roman Structures in Sector Pn, 1960.

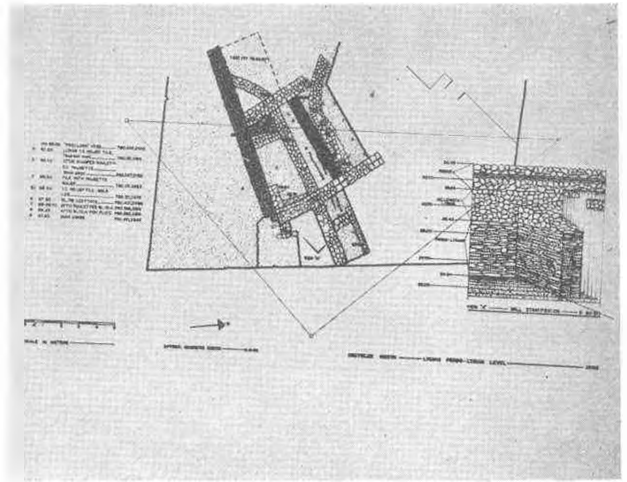


Fig. 9 — Plan and Detail of Superposed Walls in Sector Pn, Hellenistic? and Persian Periods, 1960.



Fig. 10 — Apsidal Structures of the Persian Period, View from West, Sector Pn.



Fig. 11 — Painted Terracotta Relief from Sector Pn.



Fig. 12 Fikellura Vase from Sector Pn.

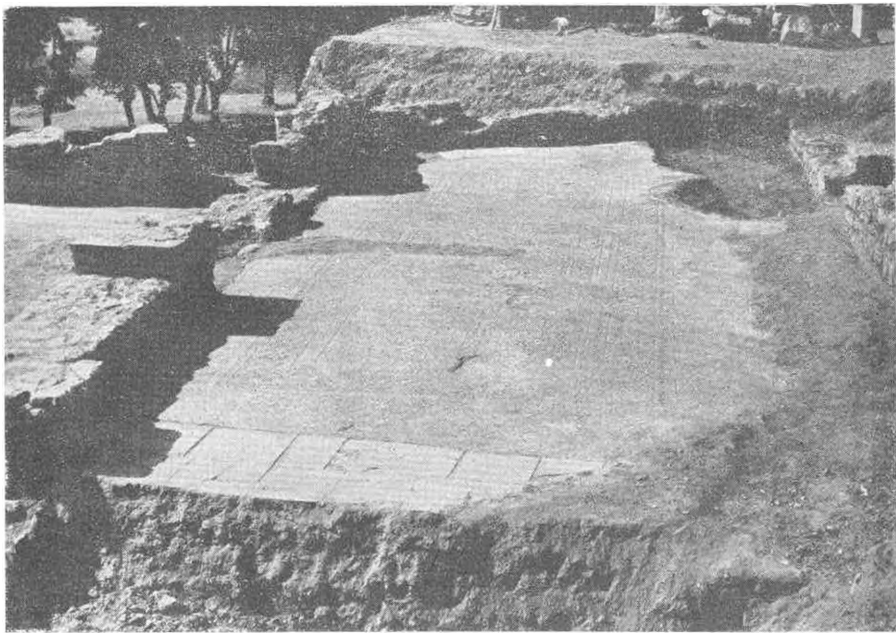


Fig. 13 — Mosaic Floor in Room C, Sector Pn.



Fig. 17 — Greek Geometric Pottery, Level III, Pc.

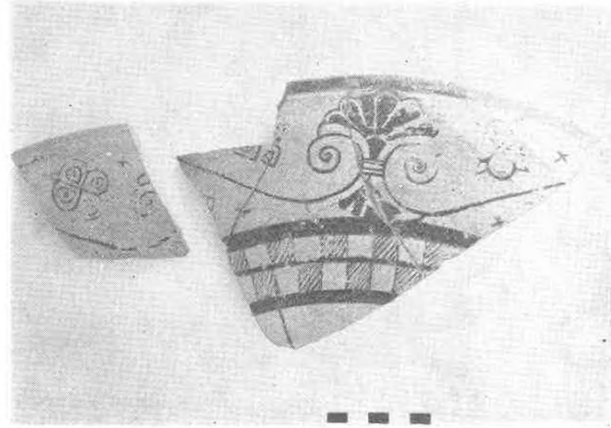


Fig. 18 — Greek Orientalizing Sherds, under floor, Level II, Sector Pc.

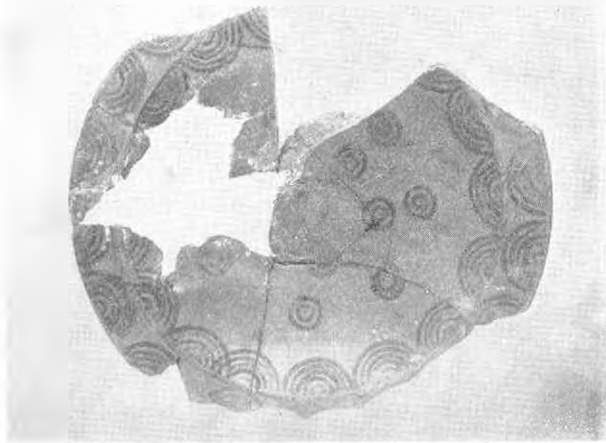


Fig. 19 — Luvian Black-on-Red Plate with Protogeometric Designs, Level III, Pc.

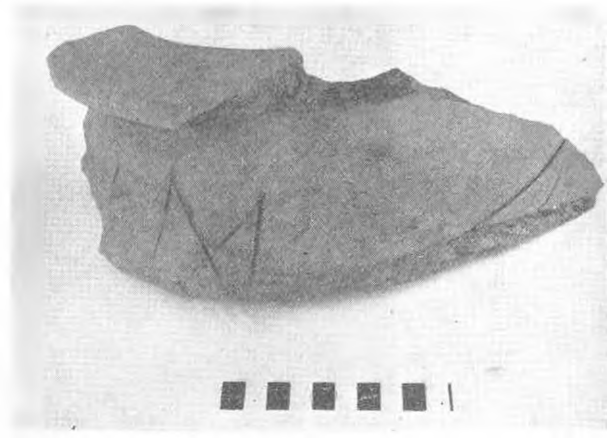


Fig. 20 — Pithos Rim with Two Incised Signs, Level III, Sector Pc.

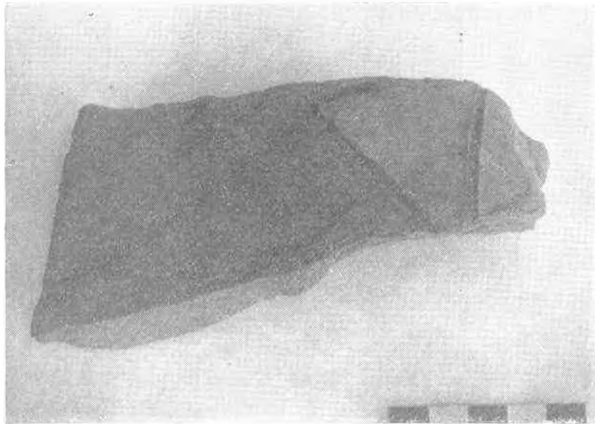


Fig. 21 — Pithos Rim with Incised "Arrow" Sign, Level III, Sector Pc.



Fig. 22 — Sherd with Meander and Triangles from Level IV? Sector Pc.

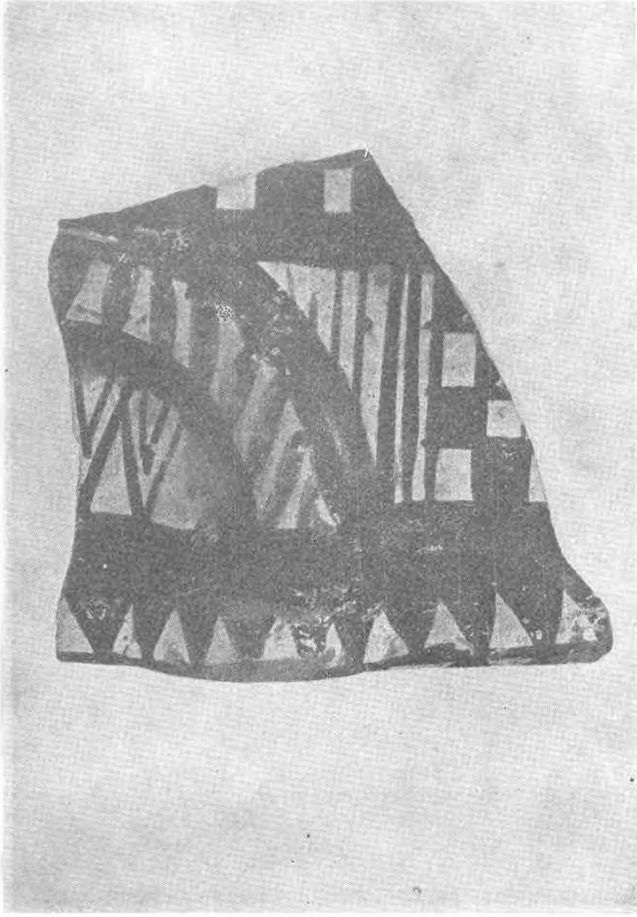


Fig. 23 — Crater Sherd with Checkerboard from Level IV, Sector Pc.

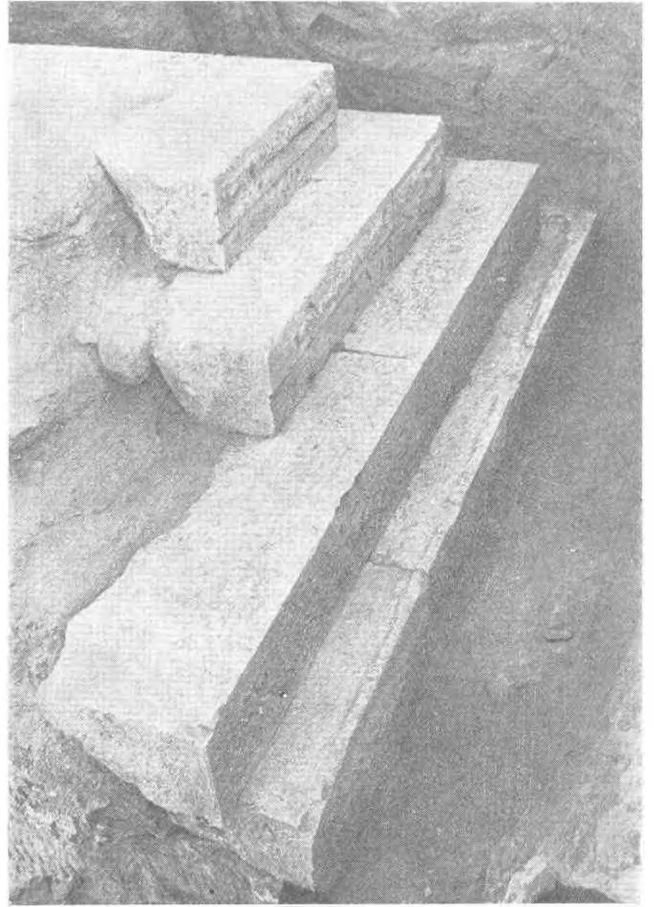


Fig. 24 — Southwest Corner of "Pyramid Tomb", 1960

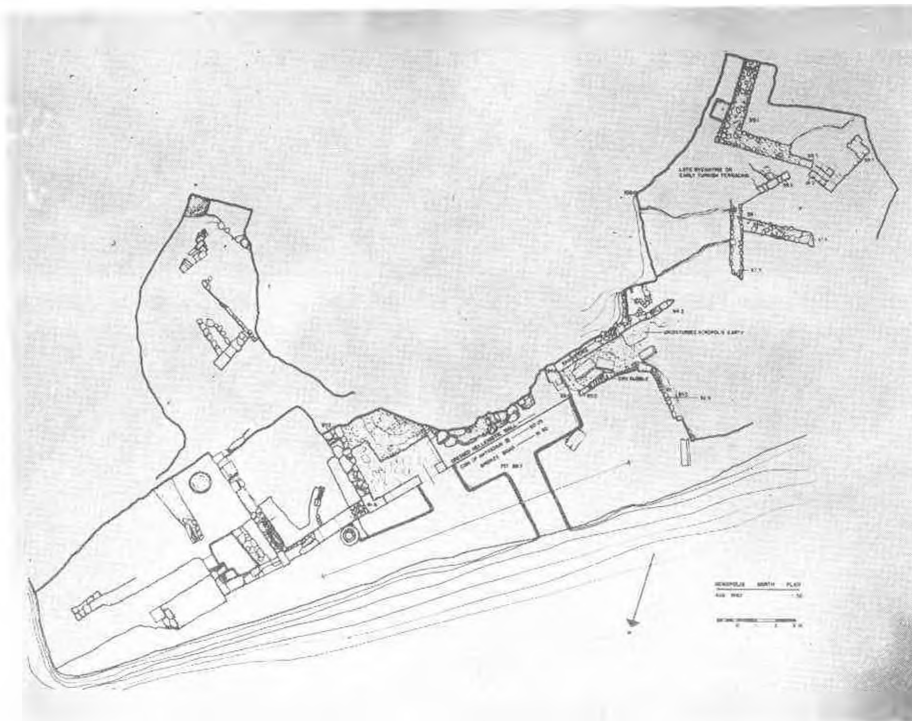


Fig. 25 — Plan of Excavations in Sector AcN, 1960

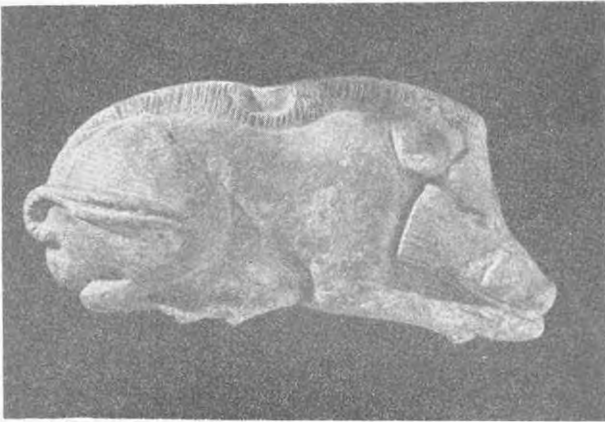


Fig. 26 — Archaic Bronze Relief of A Boar, Sector AcN. L. 0.08 m.

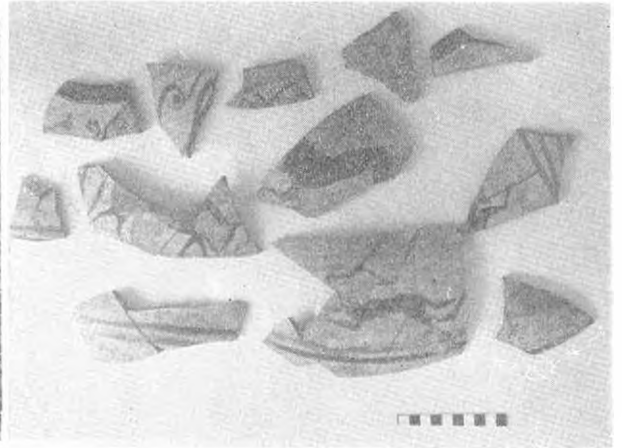


Fig. 27 — Subgeometric Fragments with Lion, Bull, Hunter, Sector AcT.



Fig. 28 — Part of Bichrome Plaque with Bird and Animals.

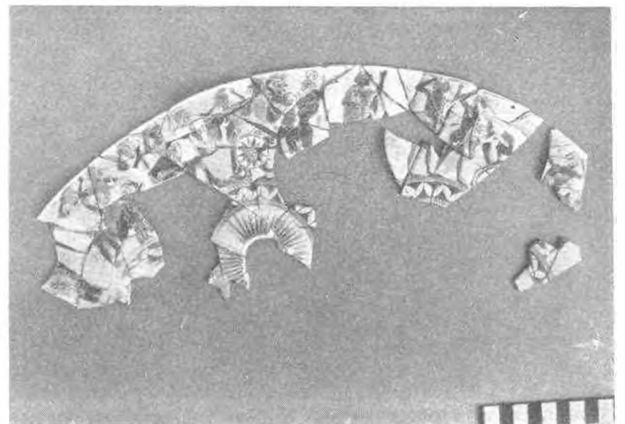


Fig. 28a — A-Fragments of Attic Black-Figure Cup, from Sector AcT.

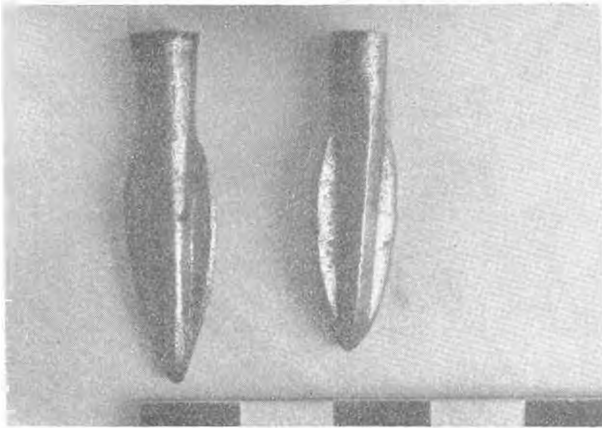


Fig. 29 — Bronze Arrowheads from the Acropolis of Sardis.

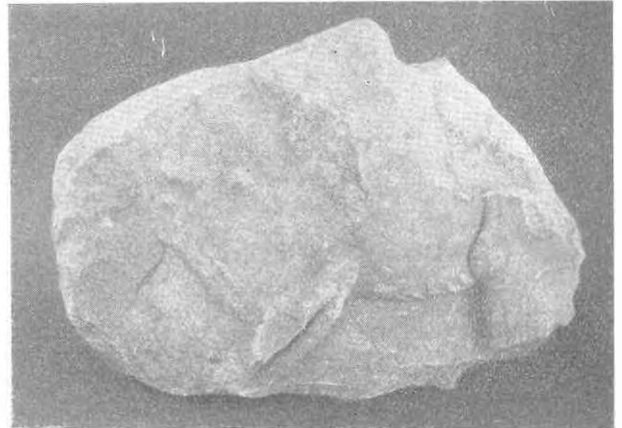


Fig. 30 — Archaic Marble Relief of A Lion, Sector AcT. (right side).



Fig. 31 — Archaic Marble Relief of A Lion, Sector AcT (Left side)

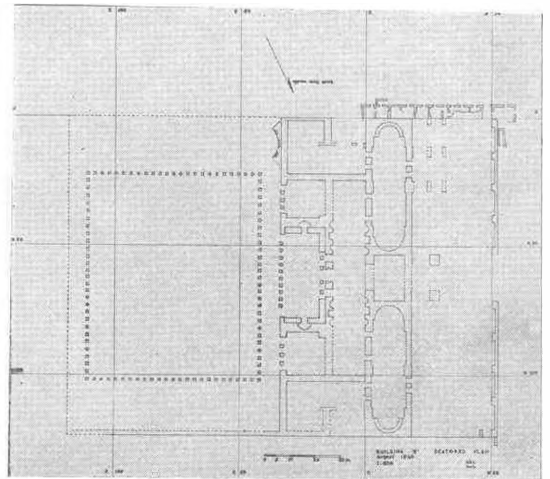


Fig. 32 — Complex B, tentative Restoration of Plan, 1960.



Fig. 33 "Marble Court" of East B, View along West Side Toward South (Showing Triple Gate in West Side).



Fig. 34 — Part of Female Head, Second or Third Century A. D.

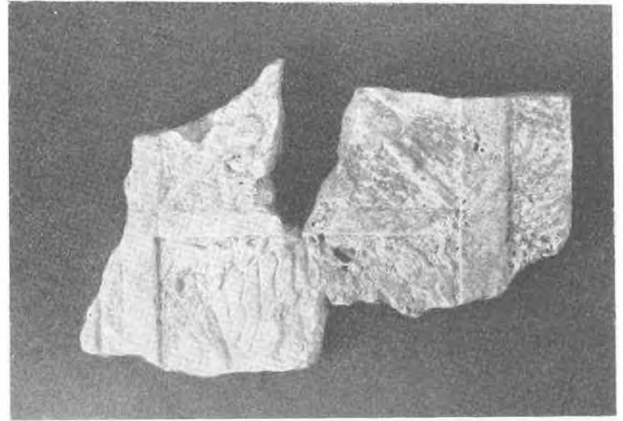


Fig. 35 — Fragment of Early Byzantine Relief with Plants and Animals (Lion, Bull).



Fig. 36 — Grave in Roman Building South of the "House of Bronzes".

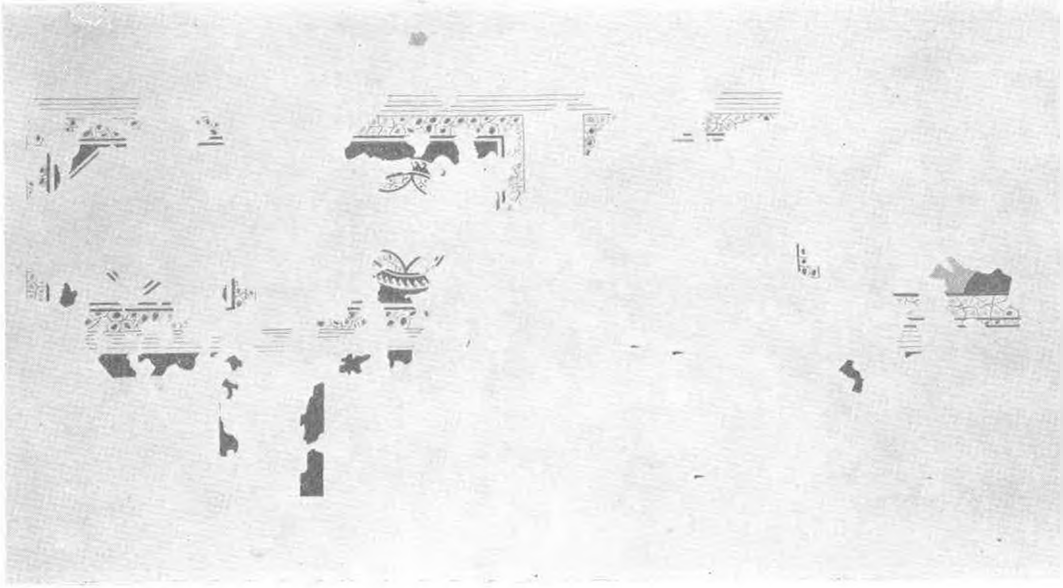


Fig. 37 — Wall Painting on Wall NS, Sector CG (Drawing of Remaining Fragments).



Fig. 38 — Fragment of Glazed Bowl, Byzantine, from Sector AcT.

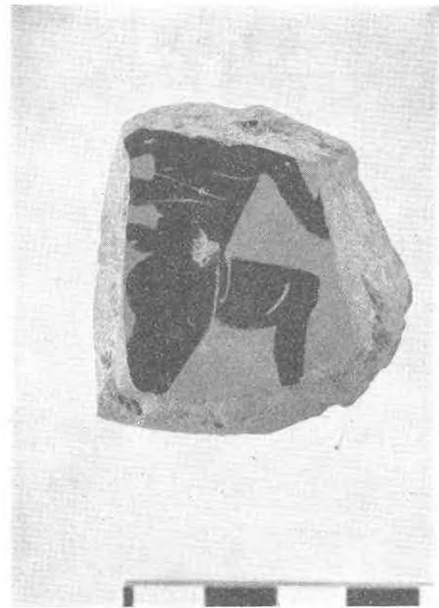


Fig. 39 — Fragment of Attic Black-Figure Cup, Upper Lydian Level, Sector HoB.

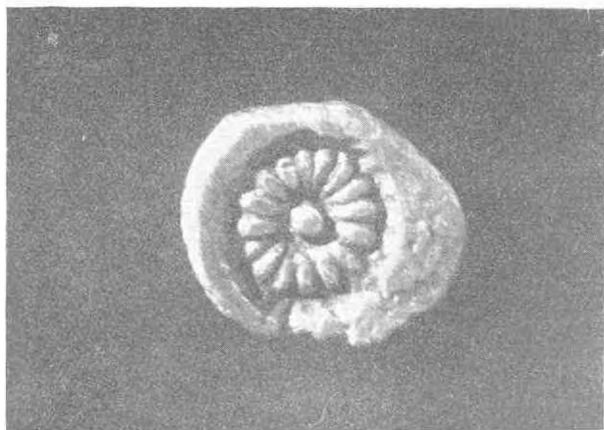


Fig. 40 — Archaic Silver Coin. Fill above Lydian Level, Sector HoB.



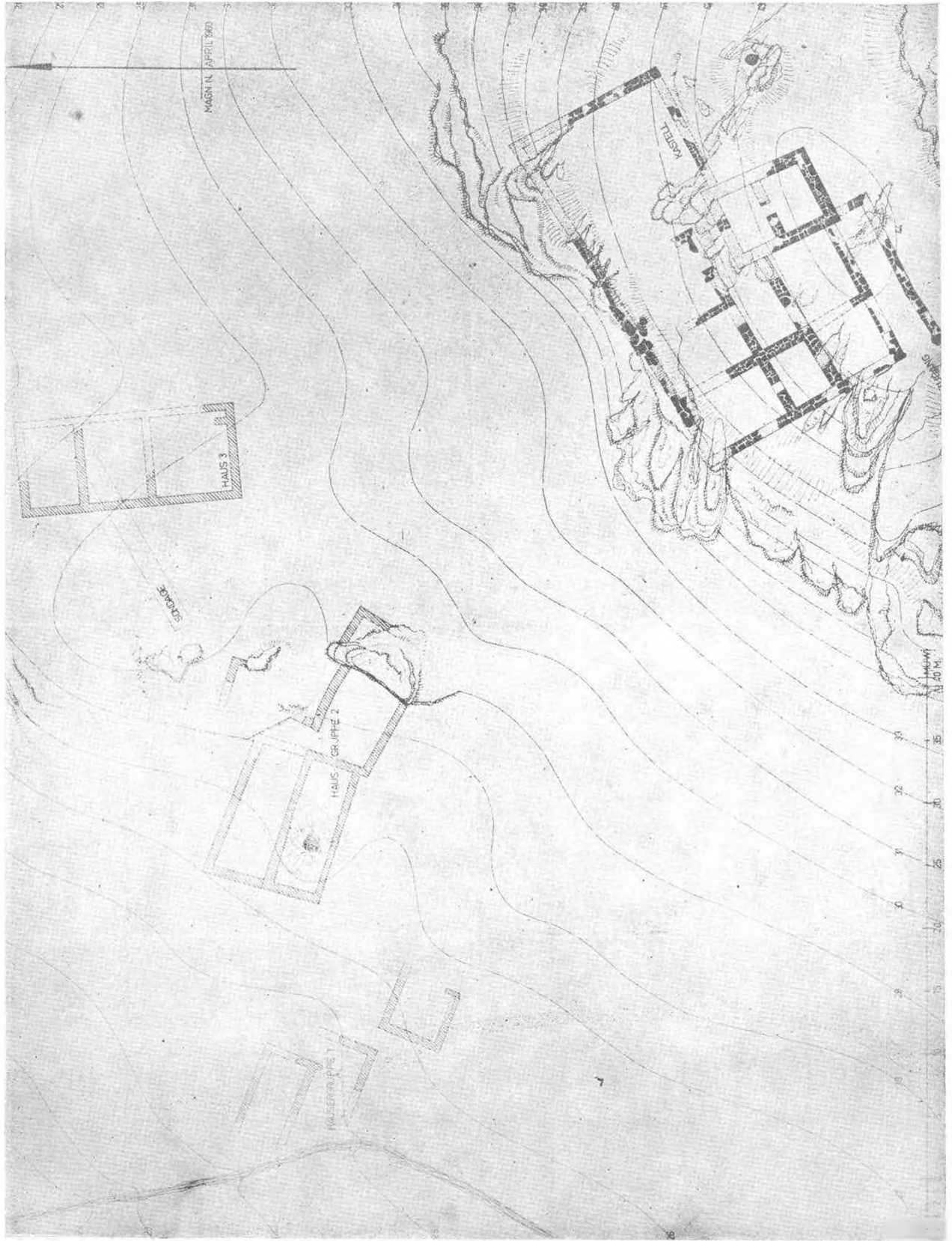
Fig. 41 — Lydian Terracotta Revetment Level I, Sector Pc.



Fig. 42 — Round Marble Base with Relief of God Tmolus Sector Pn.



Fig. 43 — Archaic Marble Relief from Vicinity of Sardis.

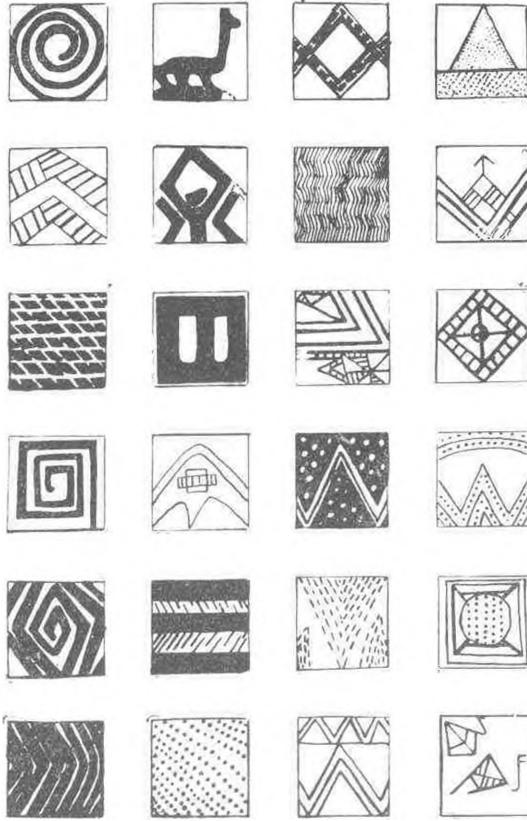


Plan

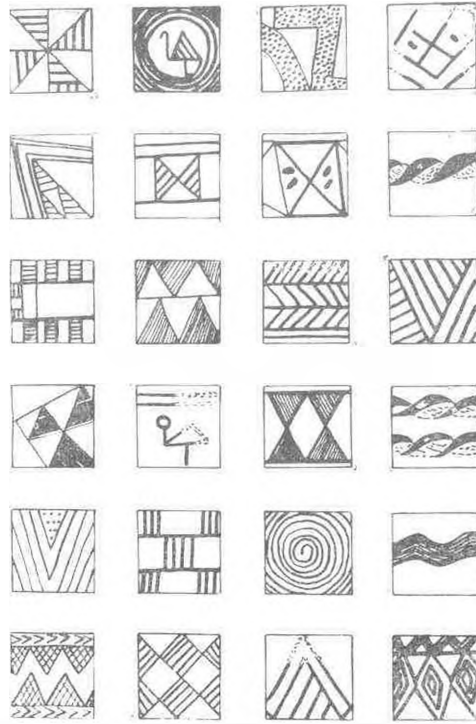


Res. 1 — Pulur köyündeki bir evin değirmi köşesi ocak yeridir.

Pulur Chalkolitik Kat. I. II.

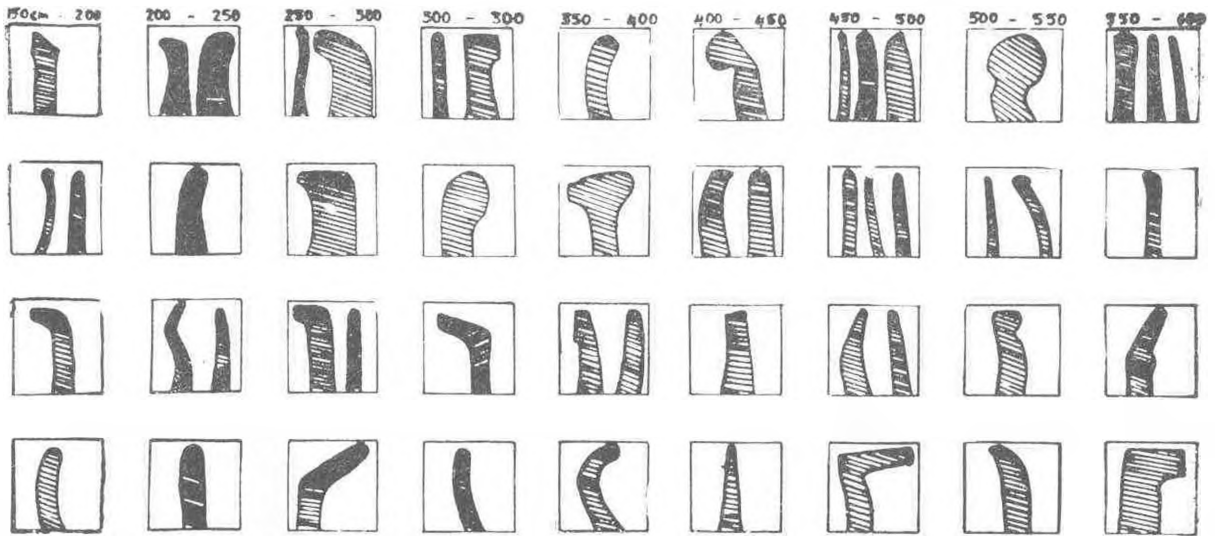


Res. 2 Pulur kalkolitik katı I, II.

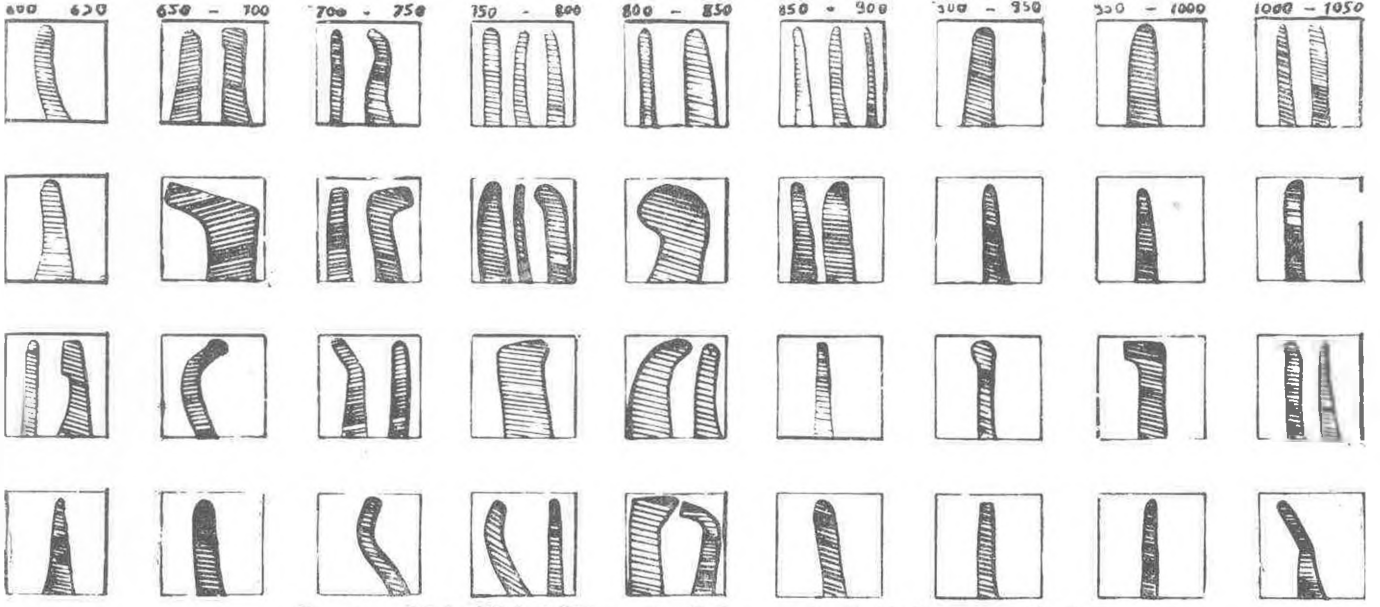


Res. 3 — Pulur Höyüğü geç chalkolithik.. Katında Karaz tipi çanak çömleklerdeki süsler.

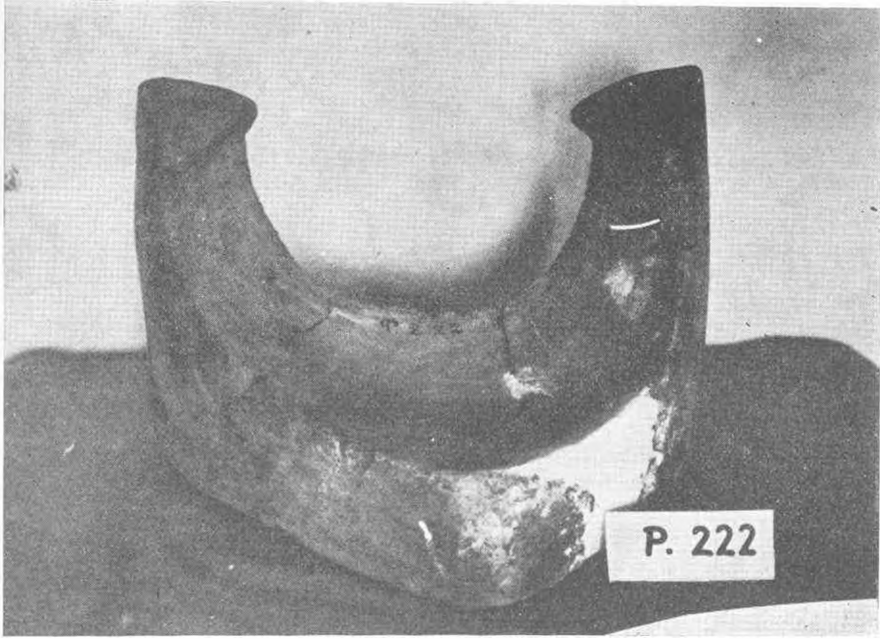
Muhtelif derinliklere göre, Pulur çanak ve çömlek kenar profilleri.



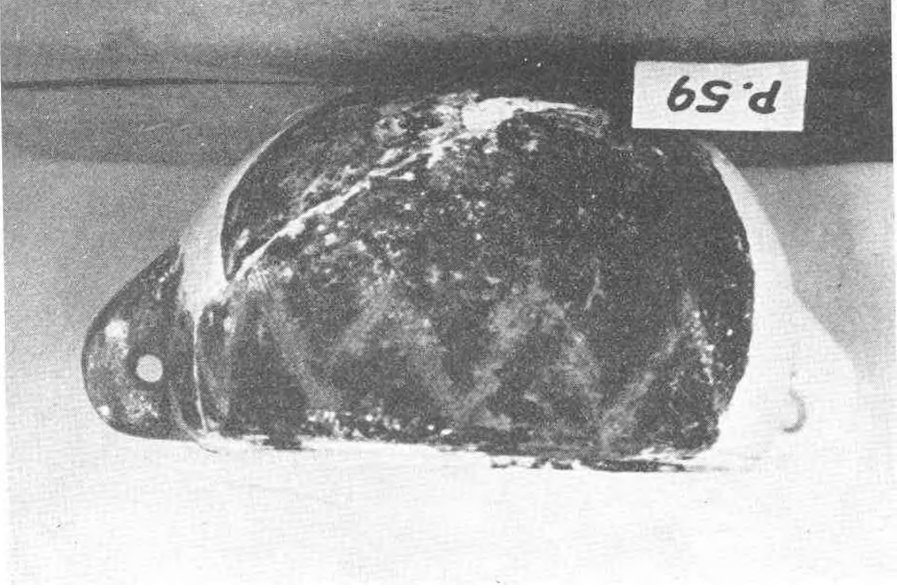
Res. 4 — Muhtelif derinliklere göre Pulur çanak çömlek kenar profilleri.



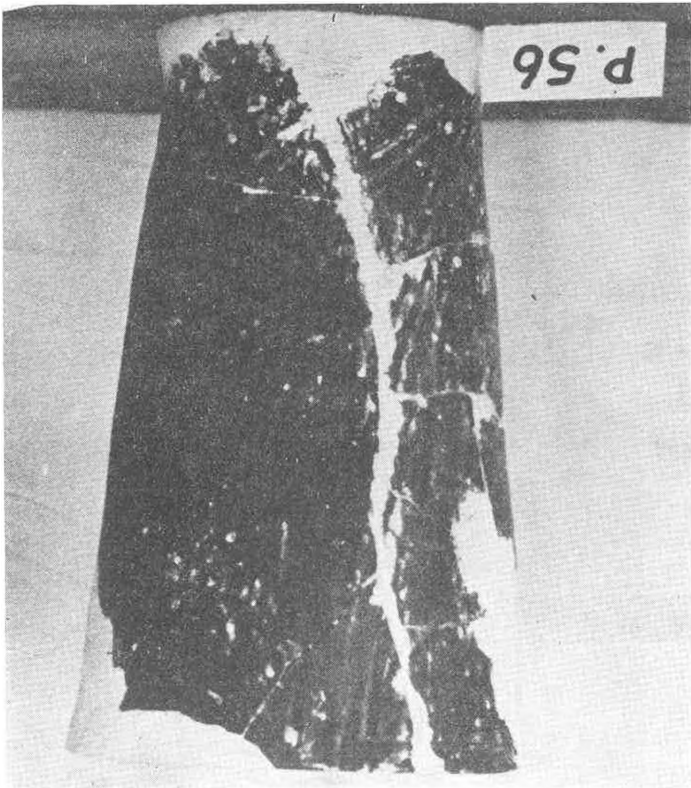
Res. 5 — Muhtelif derinliklere göre Pulur çanak çömlek kenar profilleri



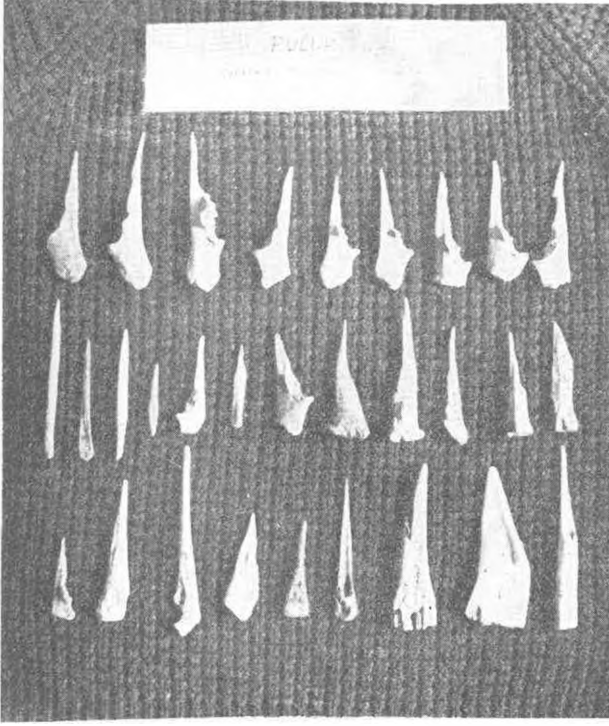
Res. 6



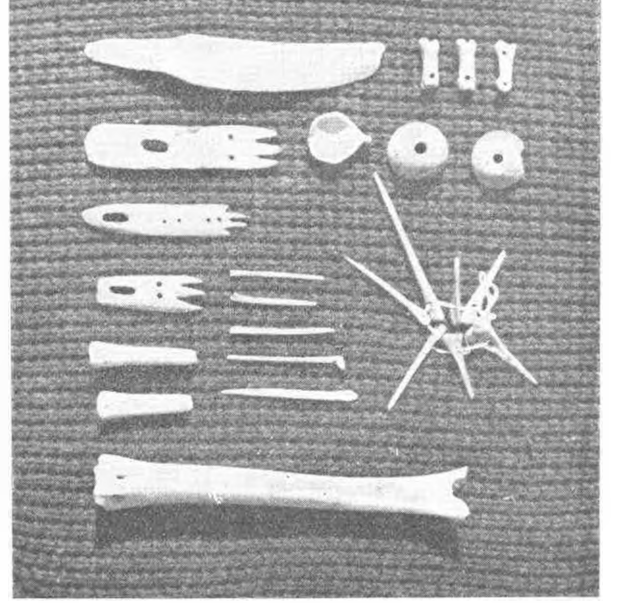
Res. 8



Res. 7



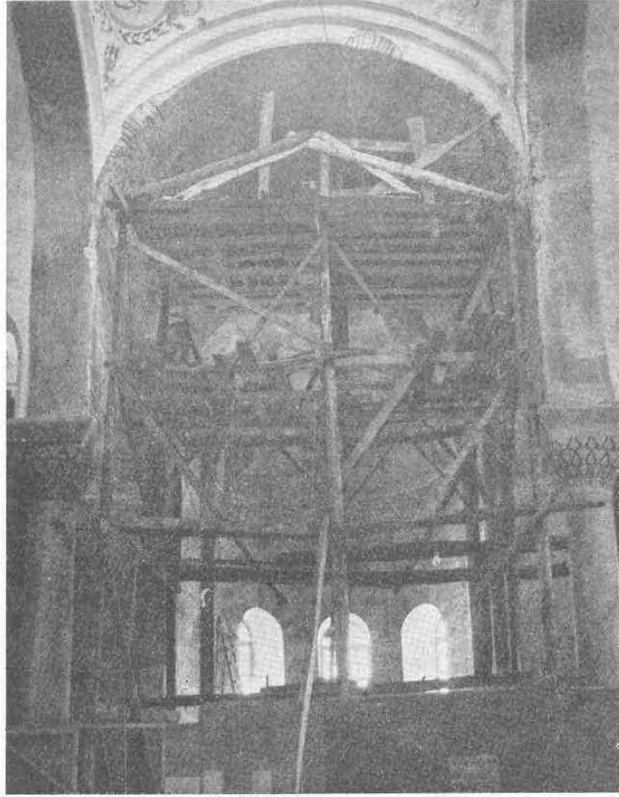
Res. 9



Res. 10



Res. 11 — Pulur Höyüğünün doğu eteğindeki sondaj yeri
Burada Dr. H. Vary idaresinde eski Bronz çağına ait mezarlar meydana çıkarılmıştır.



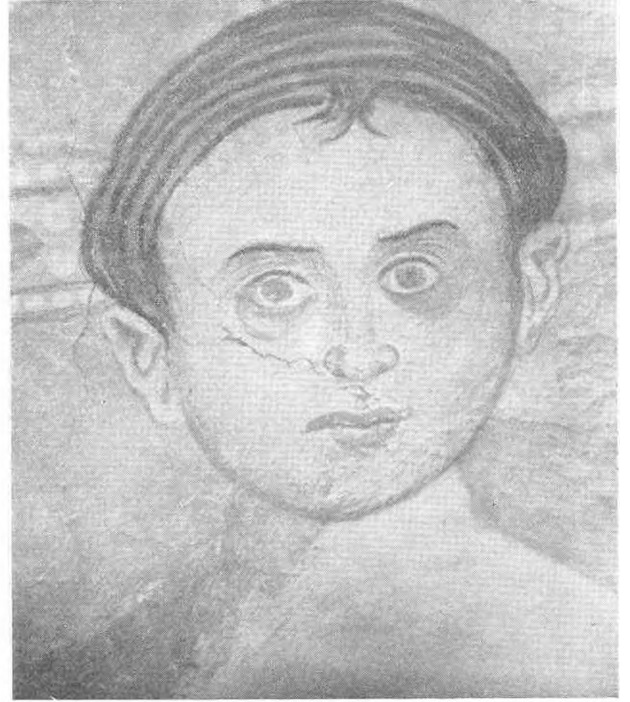
Res. I. — Scaffold in the east vault of the Naos



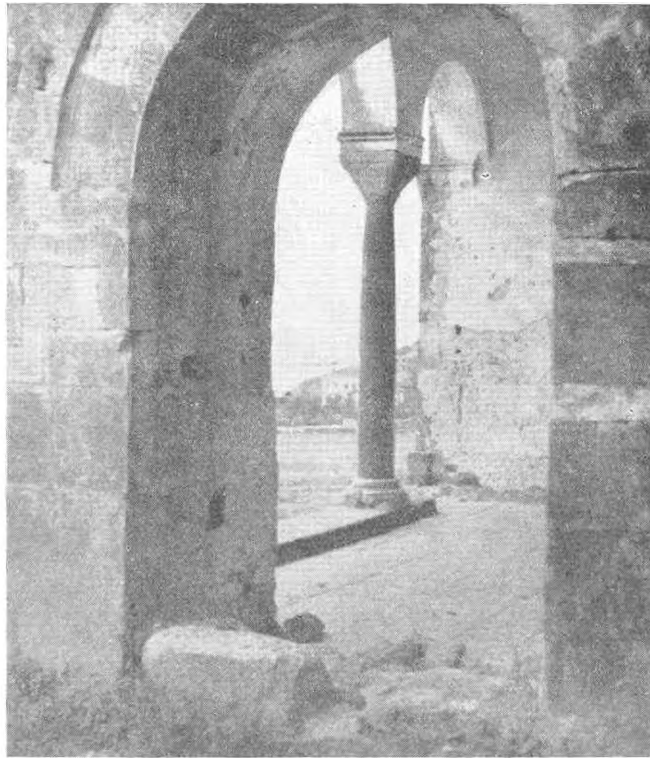
Res. I^a — East vault of naos. Medallions before the toning in chip marks.



Res. II. — East vault of naos Medallions after completion of work.



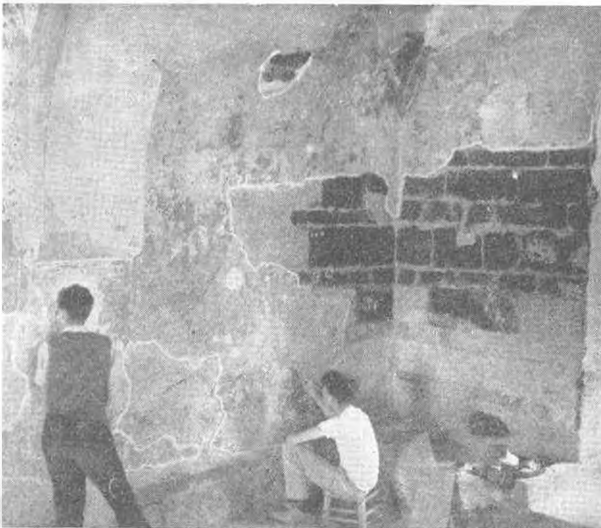
Res. III. East vault of naos. Detail of head of Child Christ.



Res. IV. — View looking North East through the North porch.



Res. V — Exonarthex Showing the Iron railings erected by the department of antiquities



Res. VI — Work in progress on the East wall of the Narthex.



Res. VII — Narthex. North vault. Detail showing partial removal of whitewash covering.



Res. VIII — Narthex. North vault detail from the miracle of the feeding of the 5000.



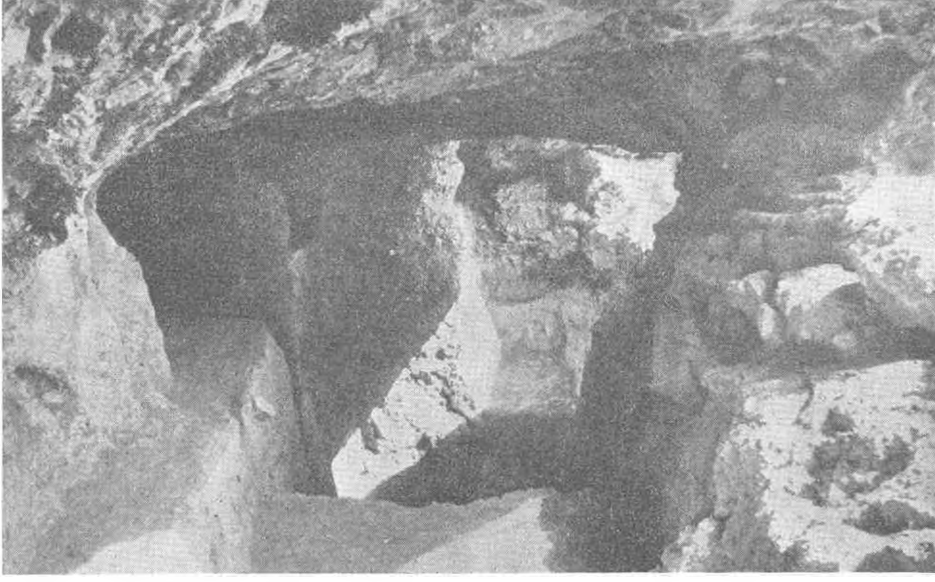
Res. IX — Narthex. North wall.
Detail from the miracle of the
feeding of the 5000



Res. X — Detail from the miracle
of feeding of the 5000



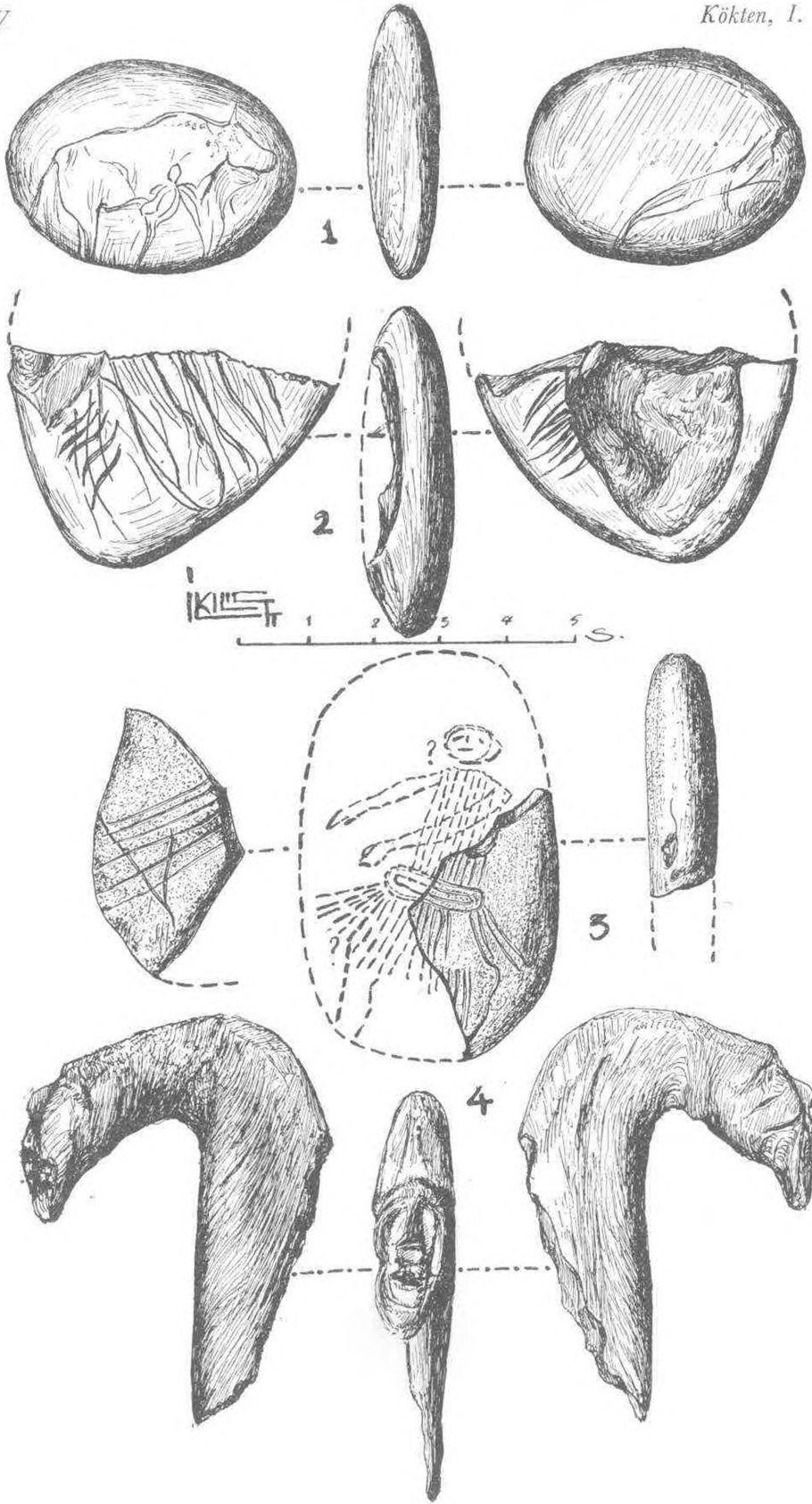
Res. XI — Narthex. North wall. Detail from
the miracle of the feeding of the 5000



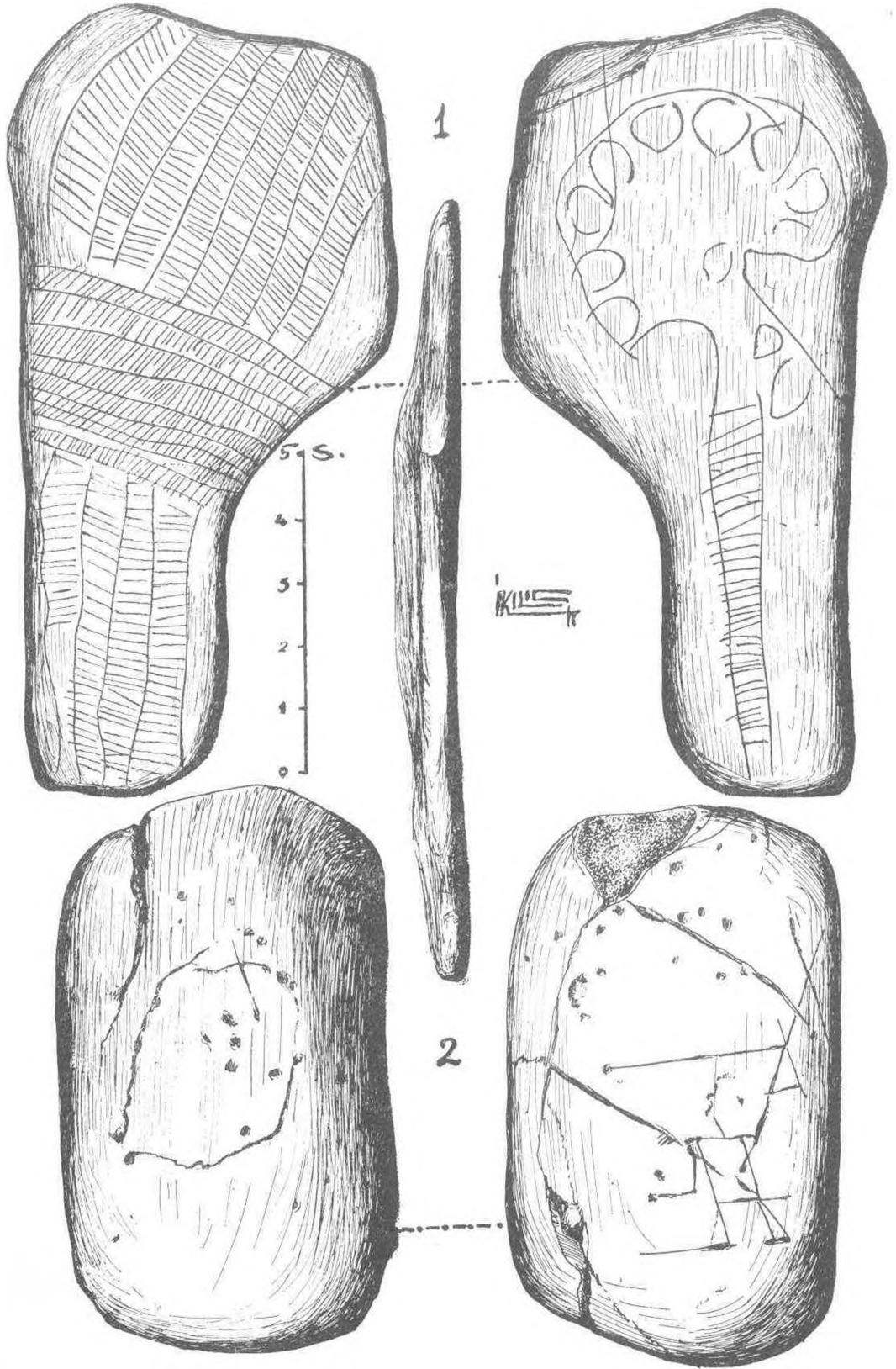
Levha I Res 1 — Karain'de üst büyük boşlukta açılan sondaj çukuru ve mağaranın önünü kapatmış bulunan taş bloklar.



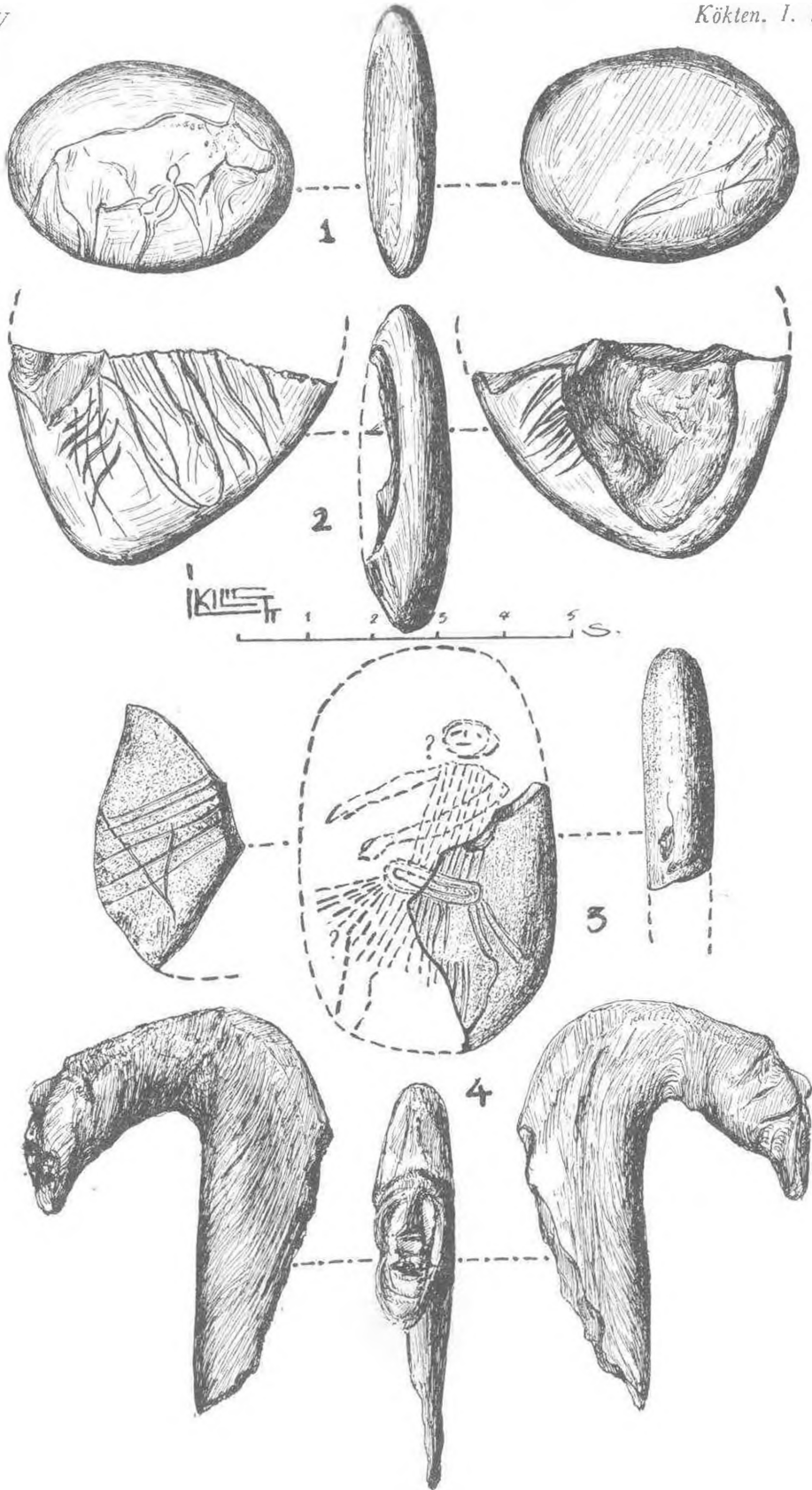
Res. 2 — Mağara önündeki uçuk, atık taş bloklarının kaldırılması ve ön seki kazısına hazırlık.



- Levha II 1 — Üzerinde çizik öküz resmi bulunan bir çakıl (Öküzini).
 2 — Üzerinde çizikli süs veya hayvan resmi bulunan kırık kara bir çakıl (Öküzini).
 3 — Üzerinde çizik insan şekli sanılan kırık bir çakıl parçası (Önüzini).
 4 — B. gözü, üst Orinyasiyen III de ele geçen (1956-1957) insan başlı kaburga kemiği parçası (bk. Tür Arkoloji D. S. VIII. R. 5. Karain).



Levha III 1 — İki yüzü çizik süslü (Av çetelesi ve kapan motifi) yassı çakıl (Öküzini).
2 — Bir yüzü daire, diğer yüzü çizik insan şekilli büyük bir çakıl. (Karain. B. gözü, üst Orinyasiyen III de bulunan. Akoloji D. S. VIII. R. 5. 1956-1957).



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Levha I — Res 1 — Karain'de üst büyük boşlukta açılan sondaj çukuru ve mağaranın önünü kapatmış bulunan taş bloklar.



Res. 2 — Mağara önündeki uçuk, atık taş bloklarının kaldırılması ve ön seki kazısına hazırlık.



Res. IX — Narthex. North wall.
Detail from the miracle of the
feeding of the 5000



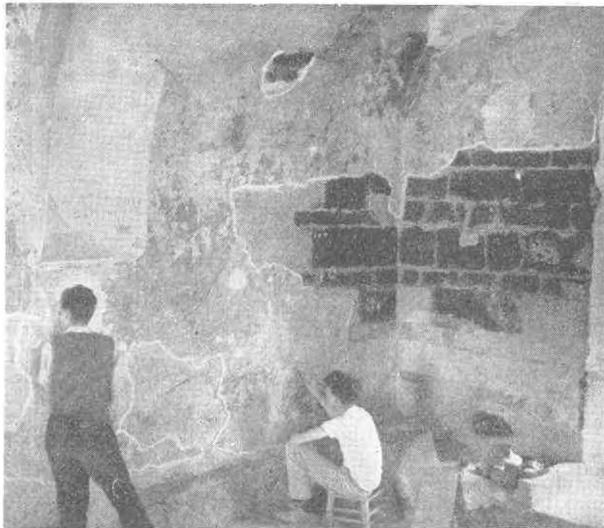
Res. X — Detail from the miracle
of feeding of the 5000



Res. XI — Narthex. North wall. Detail from
the miracle of the feeding of the 5000



Res. V — Exonarthex Showing the Iron railings erected by the department of antiquities



Res. VI — Work in progress on the East wall of the Narthex.



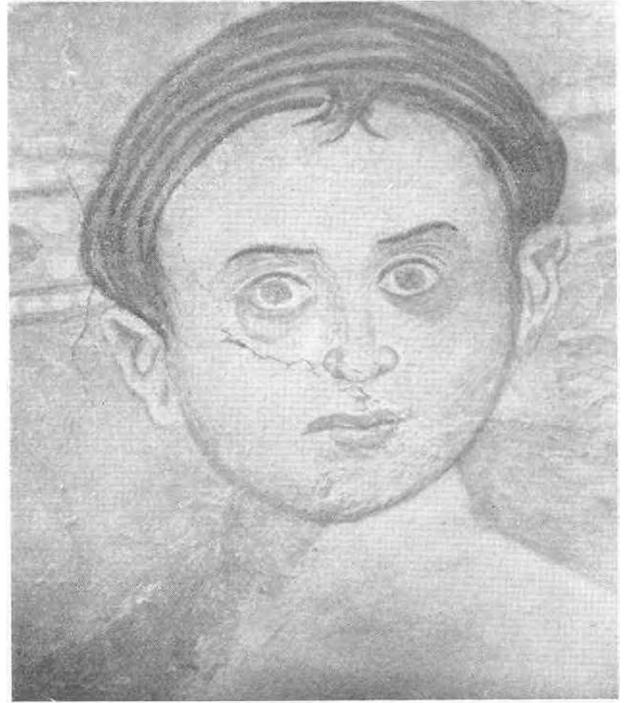
Res. VII — Narthex. North vault. Detail showing partial removal of whitewash covering.



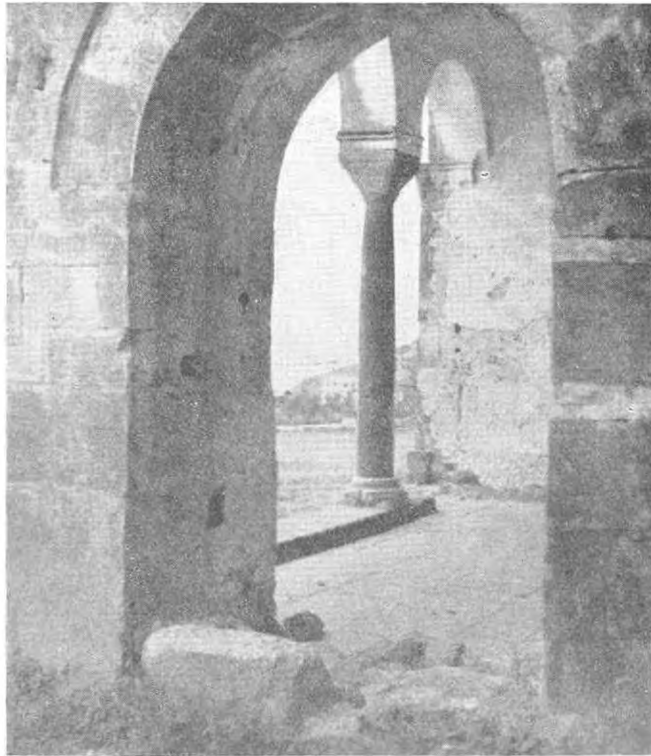
Res. VIII — Narthex. North vault detail from the miracle of the feeding of the 5000.



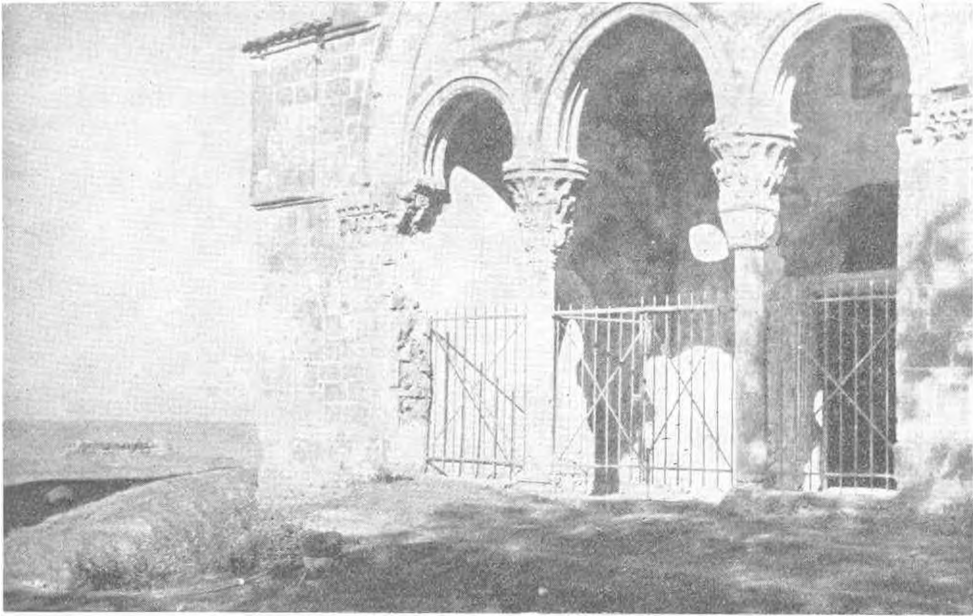
Res. II. — East vault of naos Medallions after completion of work.



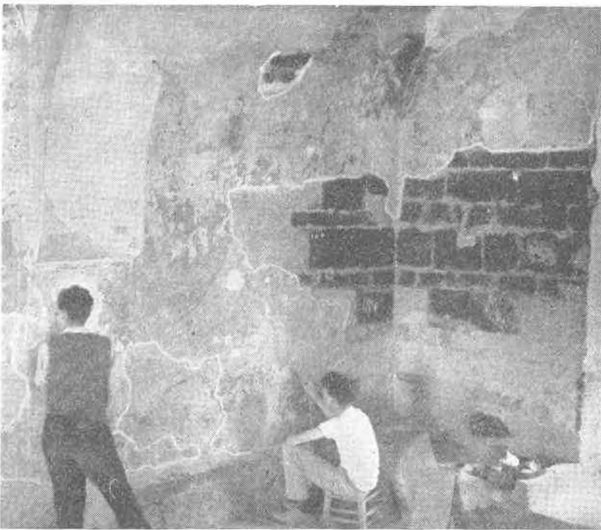
Res. III. East vault of naos. Detail of head of Child Christ.



Res. IV. — View looking North East through the North porch.



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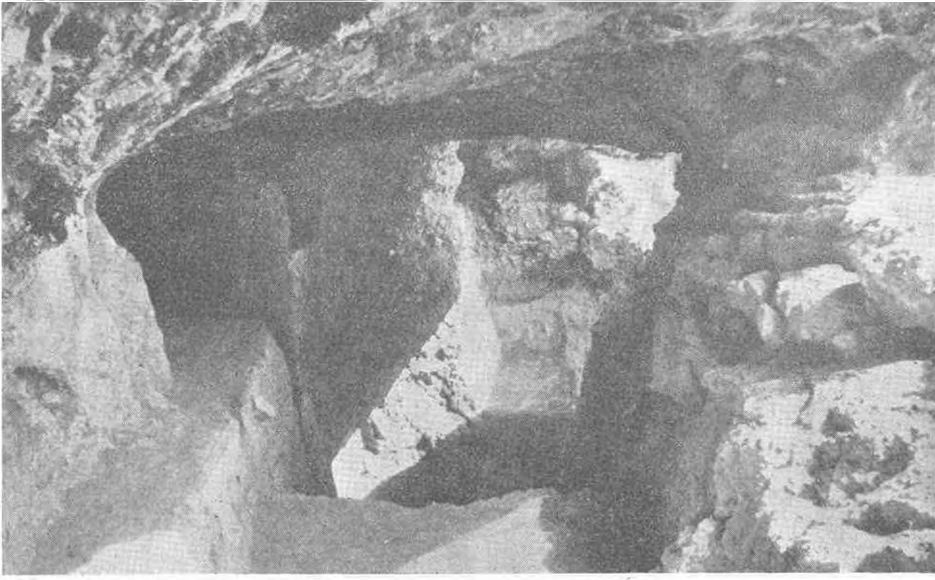
Res. IX — Narthex. North wall.
Detail from the miracle of the
feeding of the 5000



Res. X — Detail from the miracle
of feeding of the 5000



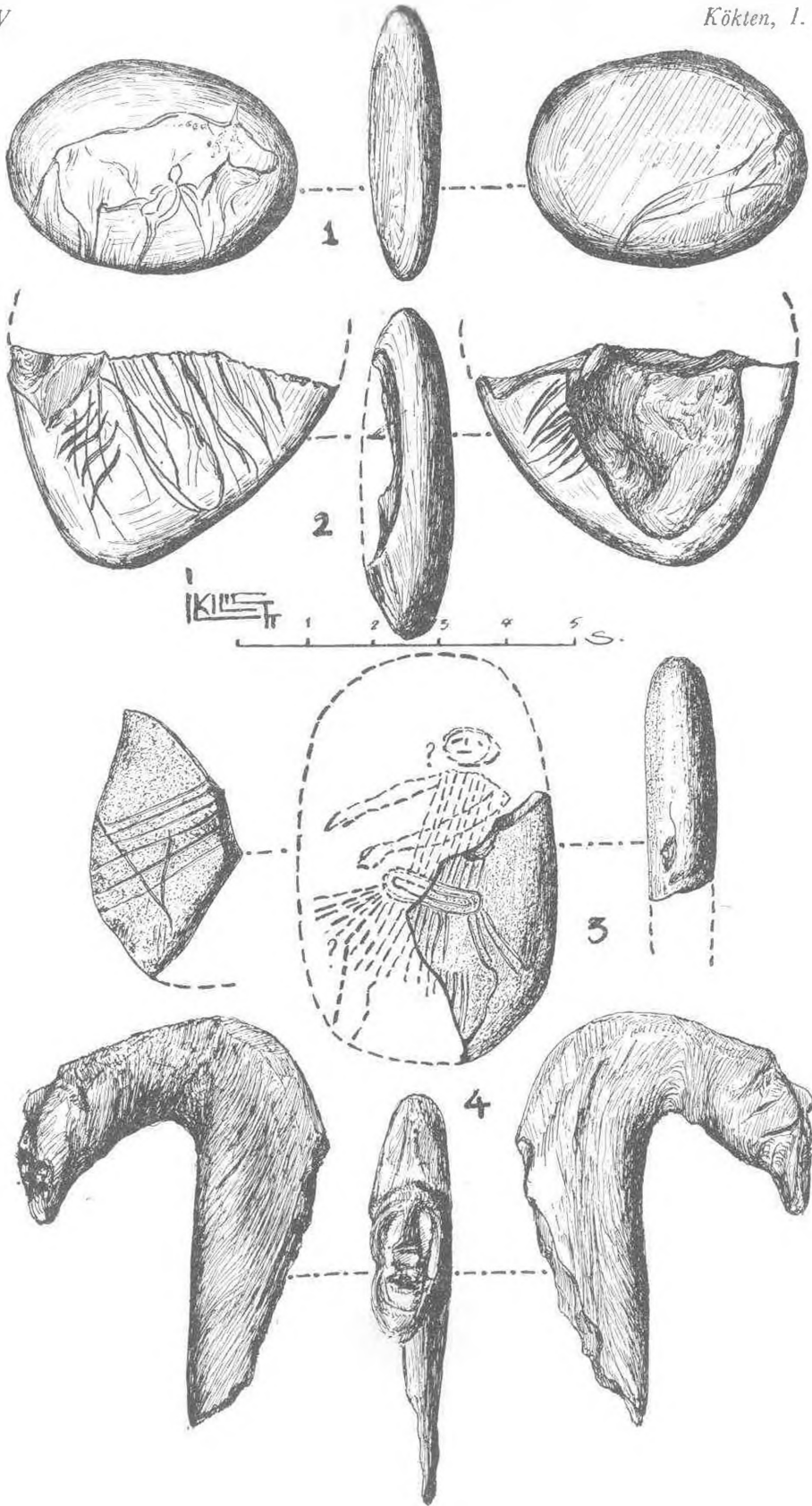
Res. XI — Narthex. North wall. Detail from
the miracle of the feeding of the 5000



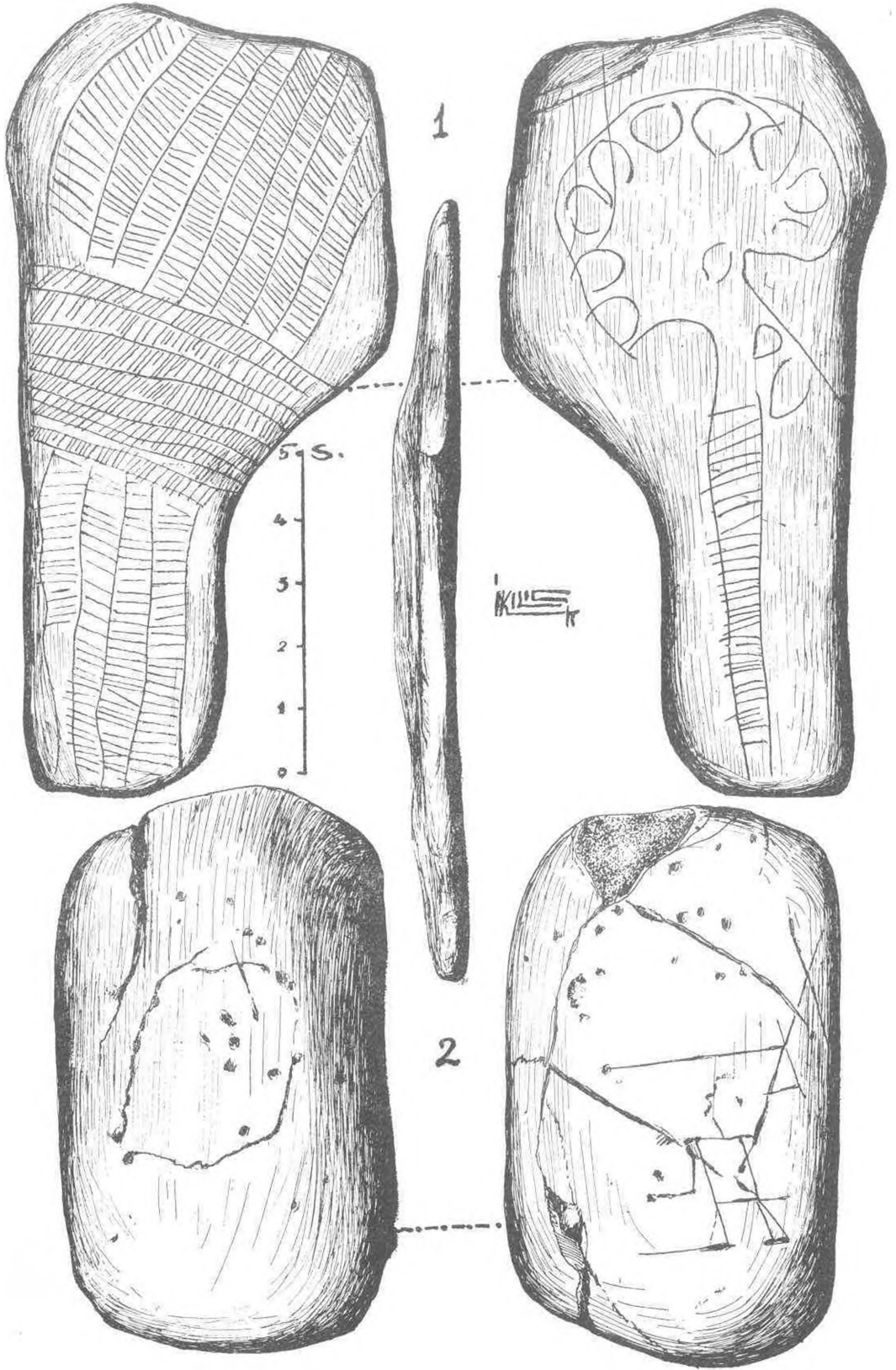
Levha I — Res 1 — Karain'de üst büyük boşlukta açılan sondaj çukuru ve mağaranın önünü kapatmış bulunan taş bloklar.



Res. 2 — Mağara önündeki uçuk, atık taş bloklarının kaldırılması ve ön seki kazısına hazırlık.



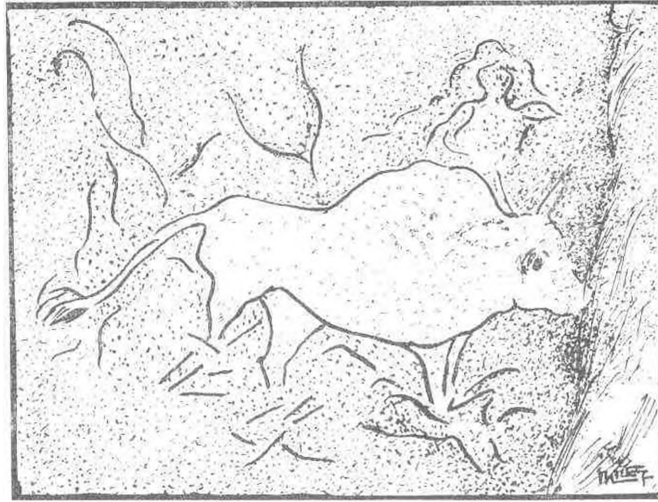
- Levha II 1 — Üzerinde çizik öküz resmi bulunan bir çakıl (Öküzini).
 2 — Üzerinde çizikli süs veya hayvan resmi bulunan kırık kara bir çakıl (Öküzini).
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Levha III 1 — İki yüzü çizik süslü (Av çetelesi ve kapan motifi) yassı çakıl (Öküzini).
2 — Bir yüzü daire, diğer yüzü çizik insan şekilli büyük bir çakıl. (Karan, B. gözü, üst Orinyasiyen III de bulunan, Akeoloji D. S. VIII. R. 5. 1956-1957).



Levha IV Res. 1 — Yağ köyünde “Öküzini” duvarlarında tesbit edilen öküz şekli (Antalya).



Res. 2 — Aynı öküzün resmi (Öküzini).