

The fifth season of excavations at Labranda started on 25th of June, and ended on 20th of August.

1) In the area immediately to the west of Propylon Y, the eastern entrance to the Temple terrace, an archaic foundation of big unworked stones was uncovered. It consists of a superstructure, which consisted of small stone slabs and red «Kargıcak earth», and had fallen down on each side of the foundation, with signs of fire and violent destruction. The foundation measured circa 1.75x1.75 metre. See Plan attached (Fig. 1). Iron spear heads and bronze arrow heads were found in the earth around the foundation, also animal bones and sherds of subgeometric and orientalizing cups and shallow bowls together with fragments of polychrome Ionian sixth century ware.

This structure might well be the old altar of Zeus Stratiotes, and the destruction might be due to the invasion of Darius in 497 B.C.

The presumed altar lies on a rather narrow terrace, the south limit of which is the archaic wall Omega (n) which was excavated in 1951.

2) In the east part of the Stoa of Maussollos (Stoa B) a new trench was made. The marks of three different fires could be seen. Numerous roof-bricks were found. The oldest pottery found belongs to Hellenistic times.

3) Also behind the Oikoi a trench was opened. The most interesting find was a triglyph block from the northwest corner of Andron A.

In the south room of the Oikoi a trench was opened, down to the virgin rock on which the Oikos walls were founded, at the depth of 4.30 m. beneath the

level of the pavement. Also the foundations in brickfaced concrete work of the cupola, which in a later period constituted the roof of the Oikoi, reached the same level.

4) To the east of the Propylon Y, near one of the two main springs of Labranda (the other one lies higher up to the north-west, outside the Temenos) several trenches were dug, some of them to get a definite idea of a supposed stoa in this part. Although a new pond was made, the trenches very soon filled with water and therefore had to be refilled. As we did not want to damage the spring, we had to leave this question open.

5) The staircase at the west end of the Wellhouse terrace has been cleared, as well as the front of the storehouse beneath the Temple of Zeus, and the wall connecting the facade of the storehouse with the south foundation wall of Andron A.

6) Trenches were opened in the south-east corner of the Wellhouse terrace. They showed that there was no entrance to the terrace from that side.

Some ashlar blocks found here indicated that the stoa of this terrace faced north and had its back wall founded on the south wall of the Wellhouse terrace. This back wall probably consisted of square stone pillars at intervals corresponding to the intercolumnia of the facade of the stoa. The space between the pillars seems to have been closed by stone parapets, possibly faced with marble. Cf. reconstruction sketch (Fig. 2).

7) The excavation of Andron C₁₁, situated beneath the Andron of Maussollos (B), was continued. On the bottom of

it a seated male sphinx in marble was found, analogous to the winged demon reliefs from the Palace of Darius in Susa, now in the Louvre, - a most interesting find (see Fig. 3). it probably served as an acroterium of the Andron. A fragment of the right wing of another sphinx was also found.

Contrary to the other Androne,, «Andron C» lacks an apse.

To the east of «Andron C» well preserved, parts of the triglyph frieze of Andron B were found.

in sounding to the north of the building, the lower part of a marble stele was discovered. it has inscriptions on both sides, one of which is a decree of Mylasa, also containing a letter of the dynast Olympichos, in which he gives a grant of land to Zeus Osogoa. The other is somewhat later, stating proprietorship in the vicinity of Mylasa.

8) Between «Andron C» and the «Byzantine church», on a lower level, a vault was discovered, containing numerous bricks and some marbles, one of which is a part of the above-named stele. On getting deeper here, we found an oven connected with the substructure for a tepidarium. it was in part well preserved, but most of it had been destroyed. The presumed apse of the church was tested and proved to be the frigidarium of the same big Roman bath(Z)to which the tepidarium belongs. As this part of the excavation

was not part of the programme, and because of lack of time, it was not possible to continue the researches here.

Behind «Andron C» a reservoir was found containing much pottery of late Hellenistic and Roman times.

9) The Great staircase was sounded in two places without results as to absolute dating. (Cf. Fig. 4).

10) The excavation of the «Ablution hall» (P) was brought to an end.

11) The big drain beginning at the Great staircase was tested in several parts.

12) The Roman bath (R) has been cleared, and to the east of the «Ablution hall» (P) a hot-room with hypocaust hall been found. The bath shows signs of several repairs and rebuildings. Quite a lot of marbles from the East Propylaea had been reused in this building as early as the sixth century AD.

in the apse of one of the big rooms of the bath a high marble base with a horse in relief was discovered, approximately *in situ*. A comical mask in terracotta was also found. Other finds were: fragments of window glass, an iron strigilis, a late Roman bronze fibula, bronze coins, two fragments of marble bearing inscriptions, and a Christian graffito. We regret very much that we have not been able to obtain a map from the air of Labranda, which is indeed very much needed.

