

JOURNAL OF TURKISH HISTORY, ARCHAEOLOGY, AND ETHNOGRAPHY

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

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

By Dr. Reşit Galip
Minister of Public Instruction

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

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

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

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

OBJECTS FOUND AT THE ANKARA GAZI FARM

By Dr. Hamit Zübeyr

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

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

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

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

THE ALISHAR EXCAVATIONS IN THE HISTORY OF ANATOLIAN ARCHAEOLOGY

By Remzi Oğuz

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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