

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

in the catalogue the following articles are compared:

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

#### THE TEKEOĞULLAR

By İsmail Hakkı  
Deputy for Balıkesir

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