

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 üsten, the field director of the Alishar Expedition, C. W. Mac Ewan, the first assistant, and K. Bittel, the Boğazköy excavator to prepare a catalogue, showing such comparisons.

in the catalogue the following articles are compared:

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

#### THE TEKEOĞULLAR

By İsmail Hakkı  
Deputy for Balıkesir

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

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

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

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

İsmail Hakkı Bey adduces full documentary evidence.

#### ASPENDOS

By A. Aziz

Director General of Istanbul  
Museums

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

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

#### LARISA EXCAVATIONS

By Dr. Johannes Böhlau

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

The periods found at Larisa are as follows:

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