

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
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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.