

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.

5. Period, 5 th - 4 th Centuries B. C.
6. Late Hellenistic Age, 4 th Century B. C.

When Bergama was approaching its flourishing period, Larisa was declining. Larisa contains many ancient remains. Such a complete record, extending from the 8 th to the 4 th Centuries; B. C., does not exist in any other place in Asia Minor.

THE GRAVE STONES FOUND AT YALOVA

By Dr. Müfit Arif

Müfit Arif Bey, while conducting excavations at Yalova in 1932, discovered two grave stones in the park, the inscriptions on which attracted his attention. Stone No. 1 contains seven lines. It belongs to the period, 300-350

A. D. The inscription on stone No. 2 contains 8 lines. The height of the letters is 2.5 cm.. These lines have been published by H. V. Prott in *Athenische Mitteilungen*, 27, 1902, p. 267. This inscription dates from the late 3 rd Century A. D.. Müfit Arif Bey, after making certain comparisons, explains that these stones show Lycian influence. The builders of the Yalova steles, not being able to construct an elaborate tomb or have a sarcophagus made, erected steles on high bases with the image of the deceased.

ANCIENT REMAINS FOUND AT ANKARA in 1931

By K. O. Dalman

in 1931, while an asphalt road was being constructed between Tashan and Keçiören in Ankara, some Roman remains were found at the Çankırı gate. The Department of public Instruction immediately caused the construction of the road to be halted, and the museum administration in cooperation with the German Archaeological Institute, excavated at this point, removing the objects which could be transported and protecting the remainder from disturbance. K. O. Dalman describes in his article the ancient Roman road, the Stilobats nearby, water ways and some building remains. To judge by the style of the capitals, the buildings cannot possibly be older than the Hadrian period.

REPORTS ON ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXPLORATION IN THE EASTERN VILAYETS

By Prof. A.
Gabriel Director of the
French Archaeological
Institute in Istanbul, 1932.

Under the auspices of the Turkish Government, Prof. A. Gabriel made two journeys in 1932 through the eastern vilayets, for purposes of archaeological exploration.