

1. Period, 5 th - 4 th Centuries B. C.
2. 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.