

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