

The exploration here described was undertaken by the writer in the name of Bristol University and with a grant from the G. C. Winter Warr fund of Cambridge University; it was carried out in partnership with Prof. G. E. Bean, who was assisted by a grant from Istanbul University. Thanks are due to Dr. Kamil Su, Director-General of Antiquities and Museums, and Mr. Ahmet Dönmez, for affording every facility for the undertaking; to Bay Fethi Şikşal, Education Officer in Mar- maris, and to Dr. Nezahat Baydur, of Istanbul University, who, as government commissar at the trial excavation, not only bore the burden of routine work on the site, but also made notable contributions to the interpretation of the architectural remains. The work was carried out between the 9th and the 11th August 1959.

The sanctuary site called Pazarlık is situated in the Eren Dağı west of Mar- maris (Vilayet of Muğla). It lies an hour's walk south of Hisarözü at a height of c. 275 m. above sea-level. On the coast below Pazarlık are remains of an ancient deme- site of the Rhodian Peraea. No direct evidence has as yet been found for the identification of this deme or of the sanctuary at Pazarlık. The deme has in the past been recognized as Erine. But it seems more probable that it is that of the Bybassians; and in that case the sanctuary may be the celebrated healing one of Hemithea described by Diodorus (V. 62-63), to whose rearrangement an inscription discovered by Bean relates (Fischer-Bean, *Rhodian Peraea*, 214ff.).

The ancient remains at Pazarlık lie on a narrow crest of the mountain and at the head of the valley immediately under it on the south-west. They have been

briefly described by Admiral T. A. B. Spratt, who visited the spot in 1860 (*Archaeologia* vol. 49, 315, 1-315•4). At the head of the valley Spratt recognized the position of a theatre, whose diameter he calculated to be 180 feet. We cleared a small part of the coe of the theatre, and found that the stone benches are of poor construction, each line of seat-blocks being laid separately like a rough wall (Fig. 1). There are also remains of buildings on the slopes above the theatre.

The line of an ancient roadway, retained by massive stone walls, can be distinguished on the south slope of the crest above the theatre. The crest here is retained by massive polygonal masonry on its north and south sides, and a temple was built on the platform thus formed. The road led up to an entry on the south edge of the platform and so provided access to the open space in front of the temple porch. The return of the retaining wall by the entrance is shown in Fig. 3. The temple platform is known as Surat Yeri on account of a headless marble statue which was first remarked by Spratt (Fig. 2). The photograph Fig. 4 gives a view of the temple platform as it appeared from the mountain slope on the south at the conclusion of our work there, and Fig. 9 a view down from the temple platform upon the theatre.

The platform was covered with scrub when work commenced; and in the first few days the main task was the clearing of this scrub on and around the place where the temple had evidently stood. Numerous squared stone blocks lay piled up here in great disorder. Many limestone blocks with drafted edges on the face were recognized as coming from the Cilicia walls;

these consist of shallow and deep blocks, which may have formed alternate courses; the walls, seem to have been two blocks thick in the deep courses. Other blocks with the bottom of the face undercut were found lying about the site. They belonged to the krepis. Some of them were found piled against one another with their underside uppermost, and it was therefore clear that they had been deliberately overturned.

We decided to find floor or stylobate level of the temple at several points and were thus able to obtain approximate measurements for the building. The interior of the cella seems to have been c. 9.50 m. long and 4.2-5 m. wide. We cut a section in the floor of the cella near the east end and found that it consisted of a stratum of lime plaster with a thin layer of tiny pebbles on top and stone block underneath. Outside the cella walls on the sides and back there appears to have been a floor composed of three rows of square paving slabs with a row of broader and heavier stylobate blocks on the outer edge; the distance from the cella wall to the edge of the stylobate was about 2.60 m. The krepis had three steps. We exposed the krepis at a point near the E. south-east corner of the cella (Fig. 8), and in the debris here we found a white stone Corinthian capital, presumably of late Hellenistic or Roman date (Fig. 6).

The pronaos was cleared of fallen blocks and is here illustrated in a photograph taken from the south-east (Fig. 7). It was connected to the cella by a doorway c. 2.10 m. wide (on the left in Fig. 7). The doorway is, however, too high on the side facing the pronaos to have served for normal use without portable steps, and it has a projecting carved moulding at the foot of the riser. In addition, a circular stone base, c. 1.66 m. in diameter and hollow in the centre, stood in the centre of the pronaos, and thus impeded the approach

to the door on the central axis of the building (Fig. 5, where the piece of a statue occupying the central hollow is extraneous). The blocks of which the base is composed bear numbers in alphabetic notation; the letters appear to be early Hellenistic. The pavement of squared blocks seems to have continued for a distance of at least 5 m. eastward from the pronaos; if the temple had a pteron, the east porch may have had two rows of columns, and in that case the overall length of the temple may have been c. 22.50 m.

During the work of clearance fragments of various mouldings were discovered, including two small fragments of fretted column bases. In addition some large pieces of the sima (with carved 'tendr' pattern and lion's-head spouts) were recovered, as also some fragments of sculptured relief that may belong to a frieze.

Two small trenches were excavated to a depth of c. 2 m. near the edges of the platform. Some fragments of a terracotta bathtub were found here, together with undistinguished pottery including a sherd from an archaic relief-pithos. The finds here seem to suggest a date in the fourth century B. C. for the construction of the temple platform.

On the edges of the temple platform there appear to be traces of the foundations of some smaller buildings; and some of the architectural blocks lying on the site, including gabled cornerpieces in limestone, seem to belong to these smaller buildings. Several column bases were discovered, including the two blocks forming the base of the statue Fig. 2. One base found on the south edge of the platform bears the signature of an Athenian sculptor of the beginning of the Hellenistic era; the others appear to have been uninscribed.

If possible, work will be continued on the site in 1960.

