



Recent Archaeological Research in Turkey

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almost certainly from Kayseri) has been traced even beyond the village of Kalaycik; we followed it for another 6 km. approximately, in fact as far as the village of Küllüce. Here the construction seems definitely to end; one could make the hypothesis that from this point it becomes divided into two smaller separate roads, one running towards Ankara and the other in the direction of Yozgat (*Tavium?*), passing through Karahasanli (Rumlu), where even today many antique remains still exist.

VAN KALESİ, 1973¹

The excavations and the trials which have been carried out at Van Kalesi in 1973 can be divided into two sections:

1. *The excavation of the Madır Tower (Sardur Kalesi)*: This investigation was carried out at the rocky foot of the Kale and at the north-west point. Its purpose was to find out the inter-relations between the Kale and the Madır Tower which was built on the plain and to understand the function of this tower. During the 1973 season, we cleared building remains of the Medieval period and a thick layer of debris. These remains were parallel to that at the Madır Tower and extended to the east of it. Although the debris level had been removed to the south, we think that we can show the inter-relations between the Madır Tower and the fortress on the grounds of building technique.

2. *The excavation of the monumental platform which was in front of the tombs of "Menua" and the "Founders"*: This year, we continued clearing the level of debris above the platform and reached the surface of the bed-rock platform in front of the two chamber tombs. Seven steps were cut into the bed-rock and led up from the platform to the entrance door of the "Menua" chamber tomb. The architectural features of the door of the "founders" chamber tomb were different. The threshold of the door was on a level with the surface of the platform.

XANTHOS, LETOON, 1973²

The campaign of 1973 was concerned with the buildings of the northern region, Temple B, Temple A, and the Nymphaeum.

Buildings of the northern region

With powerful mechanical aids we actively pursued the excavation of the great east-west portico in a westerly direction. It has a Doric colonnade on the outside and an Ionic one on the inside. We established that the Doric colonnade made a right-angled turn about 50 m. from its beginning, towards the south, corresponding, probably, to a section of the Doric colonnade discovered in 1964 some 65 m. to the south. In spite of its poor material, this portico may have belonged in its first phase to the Hellenistic epoch. On the other hand the inner, Ionic colonnade, made of brick columns resting on limestone bases which, in their turn, were supported on massive rectangular plinths, appeared to be a construction of Imperial date. One of these plinths, held in a sheath of bricks and

¹ Translated from information kindly provided by Professor Dr. Afif Erzen.

² Translated from a report kindly contributed by Professor Henri Metzger.