

## KARATEPE : THIRD CAMPAIGN\*

by

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The third season's work at Karatepe<sup>2</sup>, conducted under the joint auspices of the Turkish Historical Society, the Department of Museums and Antiquities, and the Faculty of Letters of Istanbul University, lasted from September 17 th to November 15 th, 1948. The expedition consisted of Prof. Dr. H. Th Bossert, *Docent* Dr. U. Bahadır Alkım, Dr. Nihal Ongunsu, Lütü Özin (architect), İbrahim Süzen (surveyor), and Mustafa Kalaç. Dr. Franz Steinherr, to whom we are indebted, worked at Karatepe during a part of the season voluntarily. The work falls under two headings: Excavations and Exploratory Excursions<sup>3</sup>.

\* Lecture delivered to the 4 th Turkish Historical Congress (10-14 th November 1948, Ankara). No alterations have been made or contemplated in the text of this lecture whose publication has been somewhat delayed. Meanwhile the Preliminary Report of the first three seasons excavations has been published (cf. H. Th. Bossert — U. Bahadır Alkım — H. Çambel and associates, Karatepe kazıları, birinci ön-rapor [Ausgrabungen auf dem Karatepe], Ankara 1950, Turkish and German).

We take this opportunity to note that the results of the fourth (1949) and fifth (1950) seasons' work have afforded reason to modify in some respects the conclusions reached in the present article.

<sup>1</sup> For the informative reports of the first season's work cf. U. Bahadır Alkım : Karatepe Kazısı, Belleten, vol. XII ( 1948 ), pp. 241 - 248 ( Excavations at Karatepe, ibid. pp. 249 - 255 ); Halet Çambel : Orientalia, N. S. 17 ( 1948 ), pp. 530 - 531 ; H. Th. Bossert : Die Welt des Orients, vol. I (1948), pp. 250-251. For a preliminary report cf. U. Bahadır Alkım : Karatepe Kazısının arkeolojik sonuçları ( Les résultats archéologiques des fouilles de Karatépe ) - lecture delivered to the XXI et International Congress of Orientalists -, Belleten, vol. XII (1948), pp. 533 - 547.

<sup>2</sup> For the informative report of the second and third seasons' excavations see U. Bahadır Alkım : Üçüncü mevsim Karatepe çalışmaları, Belleten, vol. XIII (1949), pp. 363 - 370 ( Third Season's Work at Karatepe, ibid. pp. 371 - 374 ).

<sup>3</sup> For unfailing helpfulness and courtesy shown to us during our third

## I. EXCAVATION

## A. At Karatepe

Excavation was undertaken on the summit of the hill, on the north slope, and at the west postern gate; supplementary work was carried out at the upper entrance building and at some of the towers on the outer *enceinte*.

1. *Excavation on the summit*: During the first campaign, investigations had revealed a stretch of wall 24 m. long, running NW-SE, near the top of the hill, and, 13 m. to the south of this wall, four bases of basalt<sup>4</sup>. Suspecting the existence of an important building, this year we undertook an excavation at this point (Plan 1). The area in question was thickly covered with scrub, immediately beneath the roots of which we found native rock at a maximum depth of 0.40 m. The excavation, conducted under great difficulties, brought to light the foundations of a building containing numerous small chambers.

On its SE side is a narrow entrance (Plan 1 G), through which a narrow ramp leads into an open court surrounded by small chambers. The floor of this court was formed by levelling the natural rock and filling in the remaining hollows with small stones.

The four basalt bases are in line with the NE wall connecting chamber H with the courtyard; they appear to be either foundations of a doorway, or, more likely, column supports. Each support consists of two blocks; the supports, when found, were 1.50 m. apart, but we suspect that they were not *in situ*, and that the interval was originally larger. We think it possible that there was here a building of *bit-hilâni* form (Plan 1, H; fig. 1).

To facilitate the roofing of the wider chambers columns were employed. Supports for such columns were found in the chamber adjoining chamber H on the NW (Plan 1, K; fig. 2) and in anot-

season's work, our thanks are due to the *Kaymakam*, municipal officials and people of Kadirli, to the villagers of Kızıyusuflu, Bahadırlı and Karatepe, and in particular to Dr. İsmail Hakkı Sayman of Kadirli, Şükrü Erdem, Education Officer at Ceyhan, Şevki Akbulut senior master in the Sakarya Primary School at Ceyhan, and Dr. Sedat Barı.

<sup>4</sup> cf. *Bulleten*, vol. XII (1948), plate CXVII, I-K/23-24.

her chamber on the SW side of the court (Plan 1, E). These supports are of basalt; the columns themselves were presumably of wood.

In the building we found large quantities of local pottery of coarse clay, lightly baked and very fragile, as well as sherds of fine workmanship showing Cypriot influence. Small finds were restricted to a few fragmentary querns of basalt and some pieces of vessels also of basalt.

Outside the SW wall of chamber S, a water-channel cut in the rock deserves notice.

We believe that this building, constructed at the dominating point of the hill, was of considerable importance; but its ruined condition, combined with the absence of small finds, prevents us from determining its nature. A palace, a temple, or a military headquarters are all possible; but a palace appears to be most likely. In the architectural style of this palace we observe not only native Anatolian, but also north-west Mesopotamian elements.

2. *Excavation on the north slope*: During the first campaign, a long stretch of wall, running N-S, was observed<sup>5</sup> on the north slope (fig. 3) of Karatepe; excavation at this point during the third campaign revealed the foundations of numerous small chambers belonging to a large building. As the southern extremity of the building lies 6.5 m. higher than the northern, and its *débris* has been washed down the hillside by the rain-water, nothing but foundations came to light (Plan 2, fig. 4).

At the N end of this building is a short flight of stone steps, at the head of which is a filling of small stones forming a level space. Lying on this level space we found a rectangular worked block of greyish brown basalt. Whether this *in situ* or not is hard to determine; but in any case it is not likely to have rolled a great distance to its present position. It may be a foundation block for a doorway, or perhaps rather the support for a wooden column. Five metres from this base was found another of the same material, this time *in situ*. The steps, the level platform and the column-bases suggest that the principal entrance was on this side, but the advanced state of ruin prevents a definite decision.

<sup>5</sup> cf. *Bulleten*, vol. XII (1948), plate CXVII, I-K/31-34.

To the south of this platform is a series of small chambers ( Plan 2, A, B, C, D, E, F, G ), of irregular rectangular shape. Their floors are formed in some cases of the natural rock, in others of stones of varying sizes (average measurement 0.05—0.15 m.). Inside the chambers an abundance of coarse local pottery, and a number of *pithoi* admitting of reconstruction, came to light (figs. 5, 6). In chamber B was found a very well preserved basalt dish with three feet. Chambers C and D communicated with each other by a door (fig. 7).

The walls of this building rest directly on the rock. Their lower parts are constructed of local limestone, the blocks being mostly of large size. The upper portions were no doubt of mud brick.

No small finds whatever were made. At the upper and the lower entrance buildings also, small finds were very scarce. This circumstance suggests that the occupation of Karatepe was not of long duration. It is possible that when the site was destroyed by fire, the inhabitants took away their valuables with them. The total absence of finds belonging to any later period shows that Karatepe was never again a centre of civilisation.

This large complex of building on the north slope evidently extends a great distance to the east; but as the season was ending, and prospects of new and important discoveries were not good, the excavation was brought to a close. In future campaigns we intend to determine the limits of the complex.

3. *Excavation at the postern gate*: A small sounding made during the first campaign at this point had revealed the foundations of a gateway, with three basalt blocks set side by side, and had shown that the gate was protected on the north-side by one of the towers in the wall<sup>6</sup>; but owing to the ruinous condition of the wall it was uncertain whether a similar tower stood also on the south. Towards the end of the recent campaign, excavation was undertaken (figs. 8,9), and disclosed outside the gate a door-socket belonging to the gate and a fragment of a relief (?). Digging was carried down to the foundation of the wall, at a depth of from 1.5 to 2.0 m., and it was seen that

<sup>6</sup>) U. B. Alkim, *Bellesten*, vol. XII (1948), p. 250 and. 535.

the gate adjoins the wall on either side. Inside and to the east of the gate, a wall was revealed. The close of the campaign put an end to this excavation. Between this gate and the building on the summit is a thick layer of soil; this, and the fact that a fragment of a relief was found in front of the gate, and that the wall runs eastwards, suggests the possibility that on this steepish slope there may exist a building decorated with orthostats; the discovery during the first campaign of a fragmentary inscription in Hittite hieroglyphs at a point SW of the building on the summit, and numerous worked basalt blocks close by, goes to strengthen this possibility. We intend next year to undertake a more thorough excavation of the area inside the postern gate.

4. *Supplementary work in the Upper Excavation area*: In the passage-way of the upper entrance-building several steps had been observed<sup>7</sup>. A thorough investigation was undertaken during the third season's work, and brought to light a staircase (Plan, III), which begins at the point where the ramp ends opposite the middle of tower A, and continues the whole length of the passageway as far as the first gate, making a right-angled turn round the towers (figs. 10-11). The existence of a right-angled stairway in the eighth century B. C. is a remarkable phenomenon.

5. *Wall and towers*: As a result of this season's investigations, a total of twenty-eight towers has been counted in the circuit of the outer *enceinte*.

#### **B. On Domuztepe (Figs. 12 - 13).**

On the east bank of the river Ceyhan directly opposite Karatepe, our previous investigations<sup>8</sup> had shown<sup>9</sup> the existence of a fortification wall probably contemporary with Karatepe, and of various ruins (fig. 14) inside and outside this wall (fig. 15). A statue-base decorated with a pair of bulls (fig. 16, 17), and half a

<sup>7</sup> cf. *Bellesten*, vol. XII (1948), plate CXVII, I/13 - 14 and plate CXIX, fig. 5.

<sup>8</sup> H. Th. Bossert and U. Bahadır Alkım: *Karatepe II*, pp. 28-29.

<sup>9</sup> cf. U. B. Alkım: *The Excavations at Karatepe*, *Bellesten*, vol. XII (1948), 254 - 255.

relief showing a God (?) standing on a sphinx (figs. 18, 19) had also been discovered<sup>10</sup>. This year two soundings were made<sup>11</sup>.

1. In the SW corner of Domuztepe we had seen during the first campaign a fragment of a portal-lion, and had wondered if it might be *in situ* and mark the position of an entrance. A test made here during the third campaign (fig. 20) revealed a gateway 1.80 m. wide, adjoined on either side by the main wall, which is here of remarkably careless workmanship. The gate is approached from the outside (south) by one step. A door-socket belonging to the gateway was found on the left-hand side.

The right side of the door is formed by a lion (fig. 21), the left by the smoothed surface of the natural rock. The wall on the left is totally destroyed, but the beds for the wall extend eastward for 16.5 m., forming the inner wall of a corner tower projecting to the south, after which it turns to the north. This wall is 1 m. thick on the average.

The existing portion of the portal-lion, of greyish brown basalt, is 0.93 m. long and 0.83 m. high (maximum dimensions); only the hind paws and part of the tail are preserved, depicted in *bas-relief* 0.02 m. in height. We failed to find the remaining parts.

To judge by the style, this lion may well be of the late Hittite period. The incised markings on the hind legs and the detailed rendering of the paws indicate comparatively careful workmanship. The portal lions at Karatepe are, by contrast, in high relief and in general of careless workmanship and lacking in detail.

The question arises whether this lion gate is original and

<sup>10</sup> On a first examination, made in an unfavourable light, it was surmised that the figure stood on a lion (cf. Karatepe II, p. 29). Recent scrutiny has shown that a figure (god?) wearing a long-skirted robe stands on a sphinx; the latter is represented with a lion's body and human head (see figs. 18, 19). The relief was evidently formed of two blocks; a projection on the flat upper surface of our relief no doubt served to secure it firmly to the upper portion which we were not able to find. Another projection of triangular shape on the side of the block had presumably the same purpose.

<sup>11</sup> U. B. Alkım, Üçüncü mevsim Karatepe çalışmaları, Belleten, vol. XIII (1949), p. 373.

contemporary with Karatepe, or whether ancient building material from another and earlier fortress was reused at Domuztepe and the lion made its way there with this material. Since Roman pottery was found both inside and outside this small entrance with its single lion, we thought it possible that the building might date from the Roman period.

2. On learning of the existence of two fragments of relief<sup>12</sup> hidden among dense trees and undergrowth at a point some 350 m. NE of Domuztepe, we visited the spot, and finding there *Cyclopean* walls and the fragments mentioned, decided to undertake a trial excavation on a small scale. After clearing an area  $60 \times 30$  m. (cf. fig. 14), our trenches revealed the foundations of badly ruined Cyclopean walls, whose plan could not be determined, resting directly on the natural rock. This excavation produced three more fragments of relief, which proved to belong to one and the same slab. Restoration proved possible, and a remarkable design emerged (figs. 22, 23). On either side of a Tree of Life is a man in kneeling posture, wearing a cap and a short kilt. Above the tree is a winged sun-disc similar to one we found at Karatepe. The relief after restoration (by Prof. Bossert and Lütfi Özin), measures  $1.10 \times 1.50 \times 0.30$  m. The prominent nose and almost non-existent chin of the man on the left are reminiscent of certain facial types at Karatepe. We think it probable that this relief is contemporary with the sculptures of Karatepe, and is not in its original position, but was either brought here when the rough walls were built at a later date, or prepared here and never erected.

At Domuztepe itself, and for a space of 2-3 km. around it, is a thick vein of basalt<sup>13</sup>, which in the part where we excavated rises here and there above ground. On a rock some 6 m. north of the point where we found the lower portion of the relief seen

<sup>12</sup> Our attention was drawn to one fragment of these reliefs by İsa Taşkın of the village of Çerçioglu (formerly Çerçiuşağı) some 3 km. north of Domuztepe. İsa Taşkın subsequently became a member of our working party, and I should like to express my thanks to him for his help.

<sup>13</sup> On the 1:800,000 geological map published by the Turkish Mineralogical Institute (Ankara 1944, Sheet VII, Malatya) this vein of basalt is not shown.

in fig. 22, we saw what appeared to be an unfinished head; and on another rock a few paces to the south are regular incisions made for the purpose of cutting the blocks. There was apparently a stone-quarry or a workshop here, and the basalt blocks at Karatepe evidently came from Domuztepe.

As no inscription has yet been found at Domuztepe, we can make no final decision as to the date of this site. Nevertheless, the sculptures found there lead us to believe that its original occupation dates to the late Hittite period, and in all probability was contemporary with Karatepe (ca. ninth and eighth century B. C.). Our own opinion is that Karatepe and Domuztepe, situated opposite one another on two natural hills in an excellent strategic situation, are fortified posts belonging to the Danunians. The fact that the basalt used at Karatepe was brought from Domuztepe makes it most unlikely that the latter was a frontier post hostile to the *Danunians*.

Domuztepe, after suffering violent destruction, was later extensively reoccupied by the Romans. Large scale excavation on the site would involve great expense, which in our opinion would be unlikely to be adequately rewarded. We hope that in future campaigns we shall return to Domuztepe for further investigations.

## II. EXPLORATORY EXCURSIONS

This year as in previous years<sup>14</sup>, our plan of work included excursions to determine the lines of communication from Karatepe to the north and south, and the existence or non-existence of other contemporary sites. While other members of the party (Prof. Dr. H. Th. Bossert, Dr. Nihal

<sup>14</sup> After the discovery of Karatepe, the first excursion in the neighbourhood was undertaken by Prof. H. Th. Bossert and the present writer in the spring of 1947 (cf. *Karatepe, Kadirli and its Environments*, İstanbul 1947). On that occasion we travelled from Mehmetli as far as Çiçeklidere, but as only a very short time was available, a few monuments only were recorded; among these may be mentioned Çem kalesi and a rock-cut altar in its vicinity, and a rock-relief of Roman date. A second excursion was made during the first excavation season (see B. Alkım, *Belleten*, vol. XII. 1948, p. 255), and had as its chief result the discovery at Hemite of a rock relief of the Hittite Imperial period. This rock sculpture was brought to our notice by Kemal Gökçeli of Hemite



Ongunsu, İbrahim Süzen and Dr. Franz Steinherr) were exploring to the south, the present writer, accompanied by Ekrem Kuşçu<sup>15</sup>, schoolmaster at Kadirli, investigated the region to the north. We were fortunate enough to discover a road (cf. maps, 1, 2) of considerable importance for the historical geography of Anatolia, and were able to trace its course, which is marked by a series of ruins of various periods. As the roads connecting Karatepe with Central Anatolia are obliged to follow the passes over the Anti-Taurus, we confined our attention to these; we elected to travel on horseback—a principal mode of transport in antiquity.

Two main highroads connecting central and south-eastern Asia Minor have long been known; one of these crosses the pass of Gülek, commonly called the *Cilician Gates*, while the other descends via Kayseri, Saimbeyli (Hacın), Feke and Kozan (Sis).

In the district that concerns us there are *three* passes. The first of these, the pass of Meryemçil (fig. 26) lies 20 km. south of Göksun (Cocussus) and some 80 km. north of Karatepe. The second, Mazgaç, is 28 km. south-west of Göksun, and the third, Bağdaş (fig. 25) 25 km. further in the same direction (see map 1). The road that reaches Göksun by way of the pass of Meryemçil is called "*Akyol*," (locally pronounced Ağyol = The White Road); Karatepe lies on this road. Another road runs up to Göksun over the passes of Bağdaş and Mazgaç; this is the road that we were able to identify by the ruins and various monuments that mark its course. We had already, in the spring of 1947, begun to investigate this road with Prof. Bossert; accordingly, we decided this year to complete this investigation first, and to leave the *Akyol* for a future occasion.

(village 15 km. south-west of Karatepe) and was visited by Prof. Bossert and the writer in early November 1947, when copies, squeezes and photographs were taken. For the district in question see the map in *Bulleten*, vol. XII (1948), Pl. CXIII. The Hemitic relief, together with an Aramaic inscription also found there by us, will shortly be published separately by Prof. Bossert and Prof. Dupont-Sommer.

<sup>15</sup> We desire to renew our thanks to Ekrem Kuşçu for his companionship on this excursion. His important services in connection with the discovery of Karatepe have already been materially rewarded by the Turkish Historical Society.

The purpose of the present article is to describe briefly this newly discovered road. It runs from Anavarza (Anazarbus) to Göksun by way of Mehmetli, the Kesik suyu valley, the Pürülge valley, the Çiçeklidere valley, the pass of Bağdaş, the valley of the Savrun river, Dokurcun, Uçuk, the pass of Mazgaç, Küçük Çamurlu, Büyük Çamurlu and Taşoluk, thus providing communication between eastern Cilicia and Cappadocia.

None of the European travellers and scholars of the 19 th and 20 th centuries-W. Francis Ainsworth, Sir Charles Wilson, Major Bennet, J. R. S. Sterrett, H. Kiepert, W. M. Ramsay, D. G. Hogarth, Hugo Grothe, and Hans Rott- found his way into this part of the Anti-Taurus, or crossed the passes of Bağdaş and Mazgaç. W. F. Ainsworth, in his account of the "Euphrates Expedition", devotes a chapter to the Cilician and Syrian Gates, and names several passes connecting Cilicia and Cappadocia, but these do not include Bağdaş and Mazgaç<sup>16</sup>. S. Sterrett in 1884 visited Göksun and copied a number of inscriptions there, but to the south of this place he penetrated only as far as Taşoluk (6 km. to the south) and Değirmendere (15 km. to the south-east)<sup>17</sup>. D. G. Hogarth and W. M. Ramsay in 1890 came to Göksun from Adana by way of Kozan, Kiraz bel, Hacı (Saimbeyli), Gezbel, Kemer, Yalak and Keklikoğlu, but went on in the direction of Elbistan without exploring to the south<sup>18</sup>. H. Rott mentions a number of passes in the Anti-Taurus, but not Bağdaş or Mazgaç<sup>19</sup>. Sir Charles Wilson observes that a road goes by Taşoluk and Geben to the castle Marianchil (Meryemçil) and from there on to Kars (Kadirli), but he too makes no mention of the road from Göksun by way of Mazgaç and Bağdaş to Çukur-

<sup>16</sup> William Francis Ainsworth: *A Personal Narrative of the Euphrates Expedition*, vol. I, London 1888, pp. 112-124.

<sup>17</sup> J. R. Sitlington Sterrett: *An Epigraphical Journey in Asia Minor* (Papers of the American School of Classical Studies at Athens, vol. II), Boston 1888, pp. 240-248 (Roman milestones), and pp. 248-252 (other inscriptions).

<sup>18</sup> D. G. Hogarth and J. R. Munro: *Modern and Ancient Roads in Eastern Asia Minor* (Supplementary Papers of the Royal Geographical Society, from vol. III), London 1893, see the map.

<sup>19</sup> Hans Rott and associates: *Kleinasiatische Denkmäler aus Pisidien, Pamphylien, Kappadokien und Lykien*, Leipzig 1908. See the archaeological map.

*ova*<sup>20</sup>. Hugo Grothe travelled in the Anti-Taurus from September 1906 till January 1907; he visited Göksun and recorded several inscriptions, but went on to the north-east without following our route<sup>21</sup>. Von der Osten in 1929 travelled in the neighbourhood of Maraş, but did not visit our district<sup>22</sup>. Ramsay, relying on various ancient authorities, shows the road from Anavarza (Anazarbus, Ayn Zarb) to Göksun (Cocusus, Cocussus; in Armenian times Coxon) as follows: Anazarbus-Sisium-Badimon-Laranda-Cocussus<sup>23</sup>. Kiepert's map does not mark the road that we took, but shows the Anavarza-Göksun road as passing by Sis, Feke and Hacın<sup>24</sup>. In fact, this road has to take a devious course owing to the very mountainous character of the region.

Turning now to the ancient authorities, the *Itinerarium Antoninianum* (ca. 300 A. D.) shows the Cocussus-Anazarbus road as passing by Laranda, Badimon, Praetorium, Flaviada<sup>25</sup>; and the *Tabula Peutingeriana* (fourth [?] century A. D.) is in virtual agreement with this<sup>26</sup>. Evidently at this period our newly discovered road was not in great use. Indeed being rather narrow in places, and in winter deeply buried under snow, it does not afford easy passage for troops or for large caravan trains. Nevertheless,

<sup>20</sup> Major General Sir Charles Wilson: *Handbook for Travellers in Asia Minor, Transcaucasia, Persia etc.*, London 1903, pp. 270-271.

<sup>21</sup> Hugo Grothe: *Meine Vorderasieneexpedition, 1907*, vol. I. (Die fachwissenschaftlichen Ergebnisse), Leipzig 1911. See the epigraphical chapter by Johann Öhler, p. LXXXV.

<sup>22</sup> Hans Henning von der Osten, *Explorations in Hittite Asia Minor 1929* (OIC, No. 8), Chicago 1930, p. 79 ff.

<sup>23</sup> W. M. Ramsay: *The Historical Geography of Asia Minor* (Royal Geographical Society-Supplementary Papers, vol. IV), London 1890, *passim* and the maps.

<sup>24</sup> See H. Kiepert's 1 : 400,000 map, sheet C IV Kaiserije. On the other hand, the publications of the other 19th century explorers, Barth, Hamilton, Mordtmann, Ch. Texier etc. make no reference to the road and passes discovered by us, as these lay outside the area of their investigations.

<sup>25</sup> See for example *Itinerarium Antonini et Hierosolymitanum . . . . .* (published by G. Partley and M. Pinder), Berolini MDCCXLVIII, tab. I.

<sup>26</sup> Cf. W. M. Ramsay: *Historical Geography of Asia Minor*, p. 280.

the numerous monuments of prehistoric, late classical and medieval date found along this road and described below, show that it was by no means entirely neglected.

**A. General Description of the course of the road:**

Starting from Anavarza in a north-easterly direction the road reaches Mehmetli after some 32 km.; 4 km. further to the north-west, it enters the valley of the Kesik suyu, which continues north-westward as far as Taşköprü. Here the Kesik suyu descending from the north and the Pürülge deresi from the north-east, unite their streams. The road continues to follow the valley, which turns to the north-east and now bears the name of Pürülge vâdisi; after 4 km. it is called Çiçekli deresi and continues in the same direction, rising gradually, for some 14 km. to the pass of Bağdaş (altitude ca. 1400 m.). Here we observed traces of a wall barring the pass; to judge by the style of its masonry, this wall is of comparatively recent date. North and south of the pass we saw graves with tall unhewn stones at head and foot; according to the inhabitants of Bağdaş, who come there during the summer, these were the tombs of various Turkoman tribesmen who once fought for the possession of the pass.

From Bağdaş the road descends for 2 km., still bearing north-east, then curves round to the south-east, and after another 2 km., drops into the upper valley of the river Savrun. Following the course of this valley it rises to the north-east, and after passing Dokurcun, Su Çatı and Savrun Gözü reaches the pass of Mazgaç (altitude ca. 1650 m.). From Bağdaş to Mazgaç by the road is about 32 km. The climb to the Mazgaç pass from the south is not particularly stiff, but the descent on the north is exceedingly steep. As at Bağdaş, we noticed remains of a wall barring the pass, and tombs on either side of it. Beyond Mazgaç the road enters another valley, descending by Küçük Çamurlu, Büyük Çamurlu and Taşoluk to the plain of Göksun, and so to Göksun itself.

Along this road between Anavarza and Göksun we observed a prehistoric rock-carving, the ruins of four inhabited sites whose origins date back to late classical times, numerous ruins of buildings, three Greek rock-cut inscriptions of Roman date, a number

of Greek funerary inscriptions, and eight mediaeval fortresses of varying sizes. Add to these a rock-relief of Roman date (fig. 48 a - b) and a few tomb inscriptions found at the southern end of the road during an excursion made with Prof. Bossert in 1947, and the sum total of assorted monuments is not inconsiderable. I may add that, from its beginning until it enters the plain of Göksun, the entire course of the road lies along valleys hemmed in on either side by high, thickly-wooded mountains; the scenery (fig. 24) is impressive in the extreme.

I pass to a brief description of the individual monuments.

### B. Prehistoric Rock - Carving

30 km. north-west of Kadirli, carved on the natural rock some 250 m. south of the fortress of Kalkan, an assortment of animals of the deer and mountain-goat variety (averaging 0.12 m. in length by 0.10 m. in height), and other rather larger petroglyphs may be discerned (figs. 27—28).

They cover a considerable space, some 2 x 4 m., but have suffered severely from exposure to the weather. On a second rock 10 m. to the west in the same alignment, we saw other similar carvings. Between the first and the second rocks is a wide fissure; it is possible that originally both belonged to a single extensive rock-carving, and were subsequently split by an earthquake or other natural force. On this same rock are a number of other cuttings forming patterns; these are probably of later date. In addition, treasure-hunters have left pick-marks on the rock and have hacked a hole at its base.

We think it too early yet to pronounce definitely on the date of these carvings at Kalkan<sup>27</sup>. Are they of the late Paleolithic Age, or rather contemporary with those at Bozkır<sup>28</sup> and

<sup>27</sup> Photographs of the rock-carvings at Kalkan have been kindly examined by Prof. Dr. Şevket A. Kansu, Director of the Anthropological and Ethnological Institute of Ankara University, and by Dr. Muzaffer S. Şenyürek, Dr. Seniha Tunakan and Dr. Kılıç Kökten of the same Institute. Our most sincere thanks are due to them for the illuminating comments with which they have furnished us.

<sup>28</sup> See Gaffer *Totaysalgır: Konyada eski izler aramalarından*, No. 3, Konya 1937, p. 47 ff.; H. Th. Bossert, *Altanatolien*, Berlin 1942, Fig. 1116.



Res. 42 — Göksun Merkez İlkokulunda muhafaza edilmekte olan yazıtlardan biri.  
Fig. 42 — Inscription now in the Primary School at Göksun.



Res. 43 — Aynı okulda muhafaza edilmekte olan diğer bir yazıt.  
Fig. 43 — Inscription now in the Primary School at Göksun.



Res. 44 — Gökşun İlkokulunda muhafaza edilmekte olan diğer bir yazıt.

Fig. 44 — Inscription now in the Primary School at Gökşun.



Res. 45 — Aynı okulda bulunan diğer bir yazıt.

Fig. 45 — Inscription now in the Primary School at Gökşun.



Res. 46 — Kurucaören : Mezar steli (beyaz mermerden : boyu : 80 cm., genişliği : 39 cm., kalınlığı 10 cm.).

Fig. 46 — Funeral stele at Kurucaören (of white marble, length : 80 cm., width : 39 cm., breadth : 10 cm.).





Res. 47 a. — Göksun : Nuri Kaya'nın özel koleksiyonundaki bir Roma başı (beyaz mermerden, boyu : 17 cm., genişliği : 13 cm., yüksekliği : 12 cm.).

Fig. 47 a. — Göksun : White marble head of Roman date in the collection of Nuri Kaya.



Res. 47 c. — Aynı başın başka bir görünüşü.

Fig. 47 c. — Another view of the same head (length: 17 cm., breadth: 13 cm., height 12 cm.).



Res. 47 b. — Aynı başın yandan görünüşü.

Fig. 47 b. — Side view of the same head.



Res. 48 b. — Aynı kabartmanın daha yakından görünüşü.  
(Boyutu : 1.00 × 1.20 m. ; zeminden itibaren yüksekliği : 2.20m.).

Fig. 48 b. — Closer view of the same.

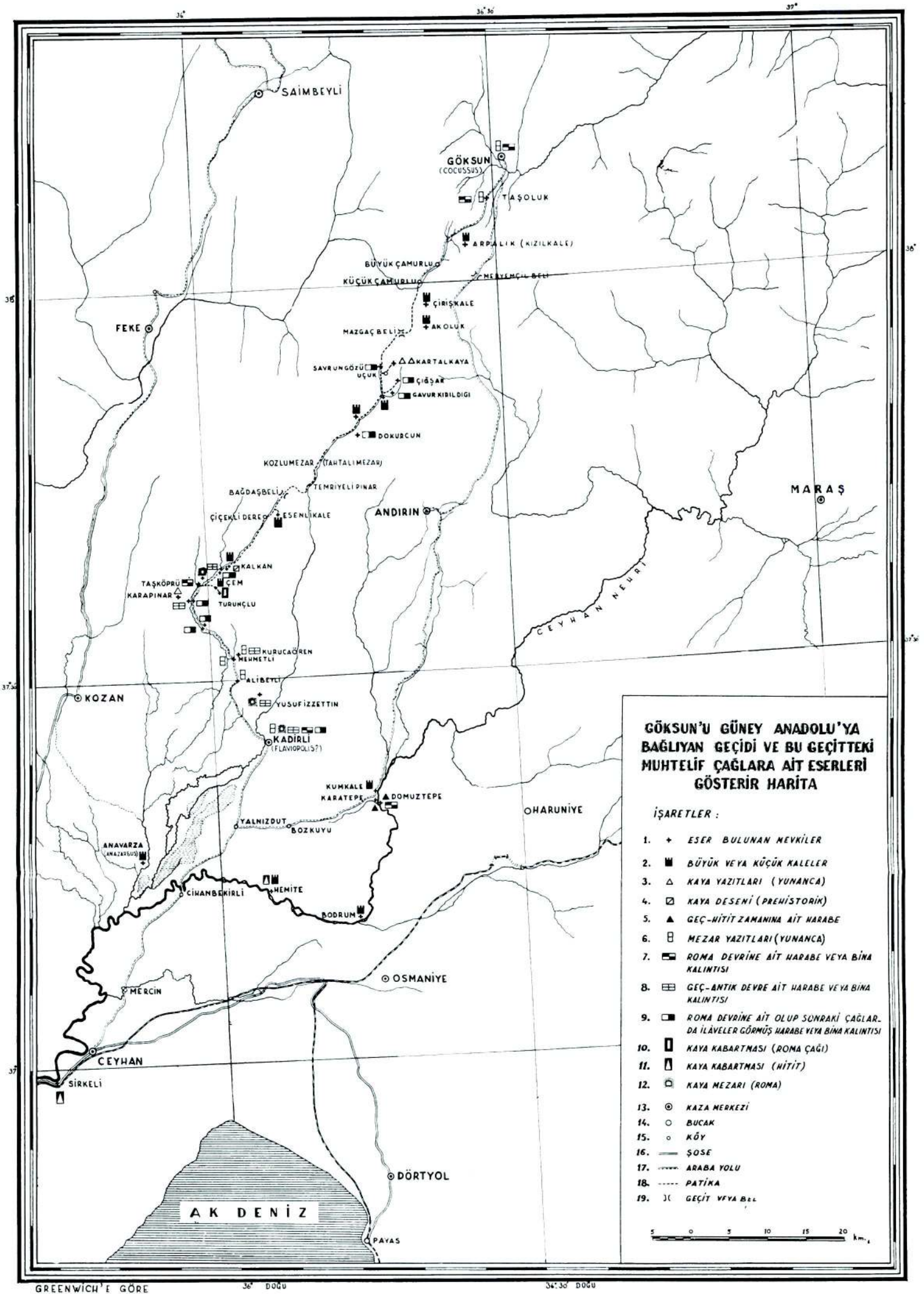


Res. 48 a. — Çem kalesinin güney-doğusundaki kaya kabartması.

Fig. 48 a. — Rock-relief SE of Çem kalesi.

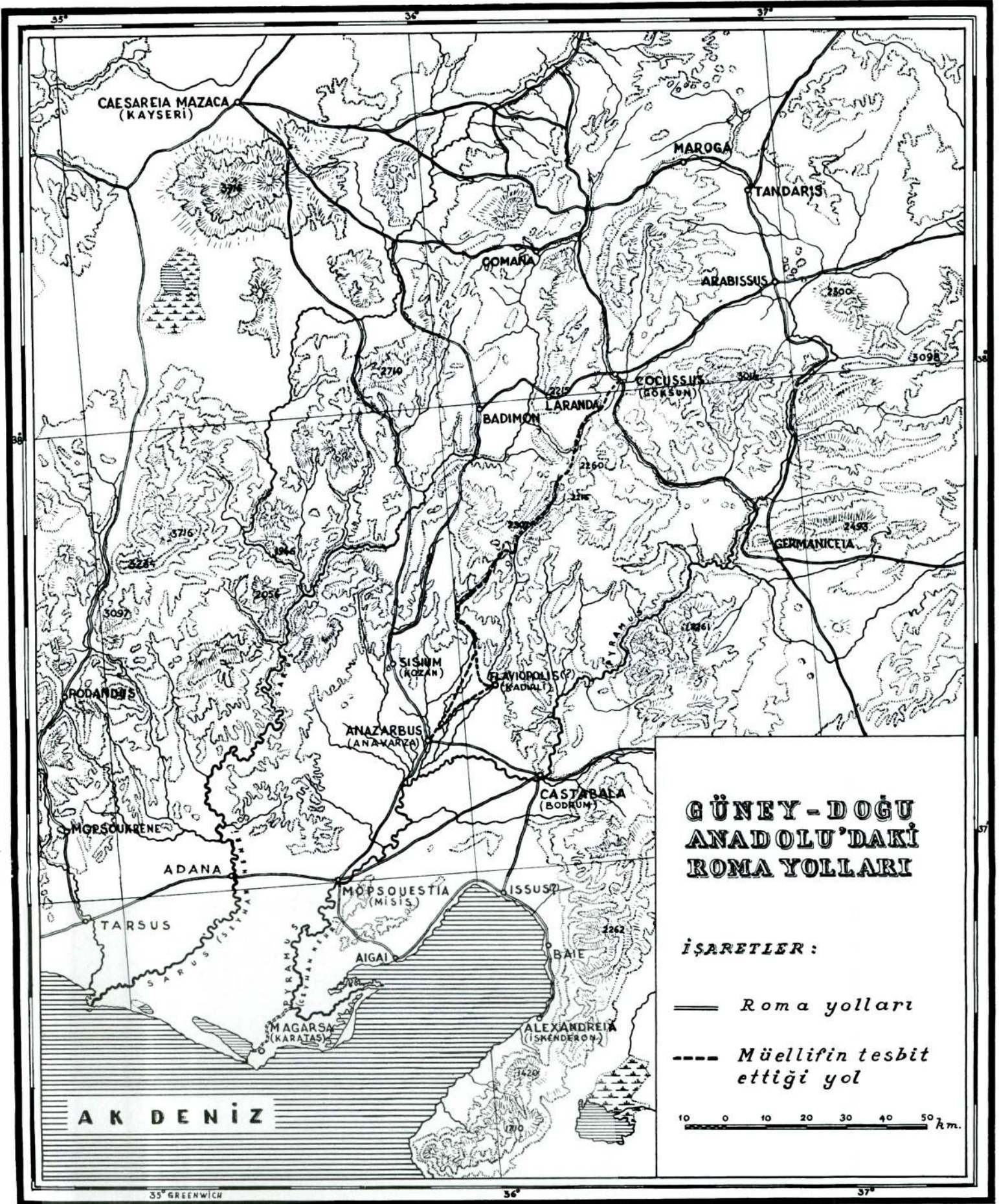
(Dimensions : 1.00 × 1.20 m. ; height from the base : 2.20 m.).





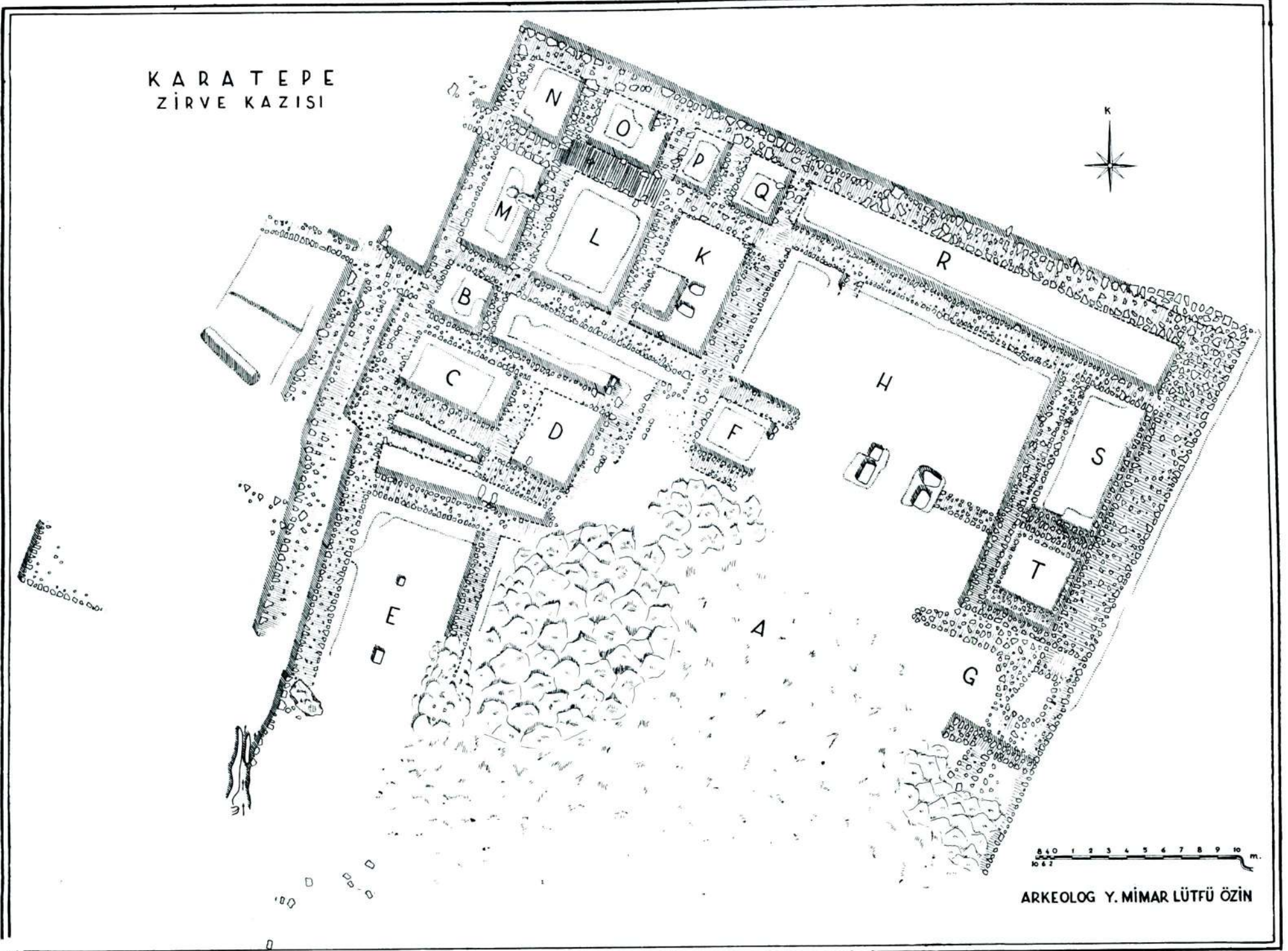
Harita 1. — Dr. U. Bahadır Alkım'ın takip ettiği yolu ve bu yol üzerinde tespit ettiği eserleri gösterir harita (Müellifin verdiği açıklamalara göre Karatepe mimarı Lütfü Özın tarafından çizilmiştir).

Map 1. — Map showing the road followed by the writer and the monuments discovered on the road (Drawn by Lütfü Özın, the architect of the Karatepe Expedition. Material supplied by the writer).

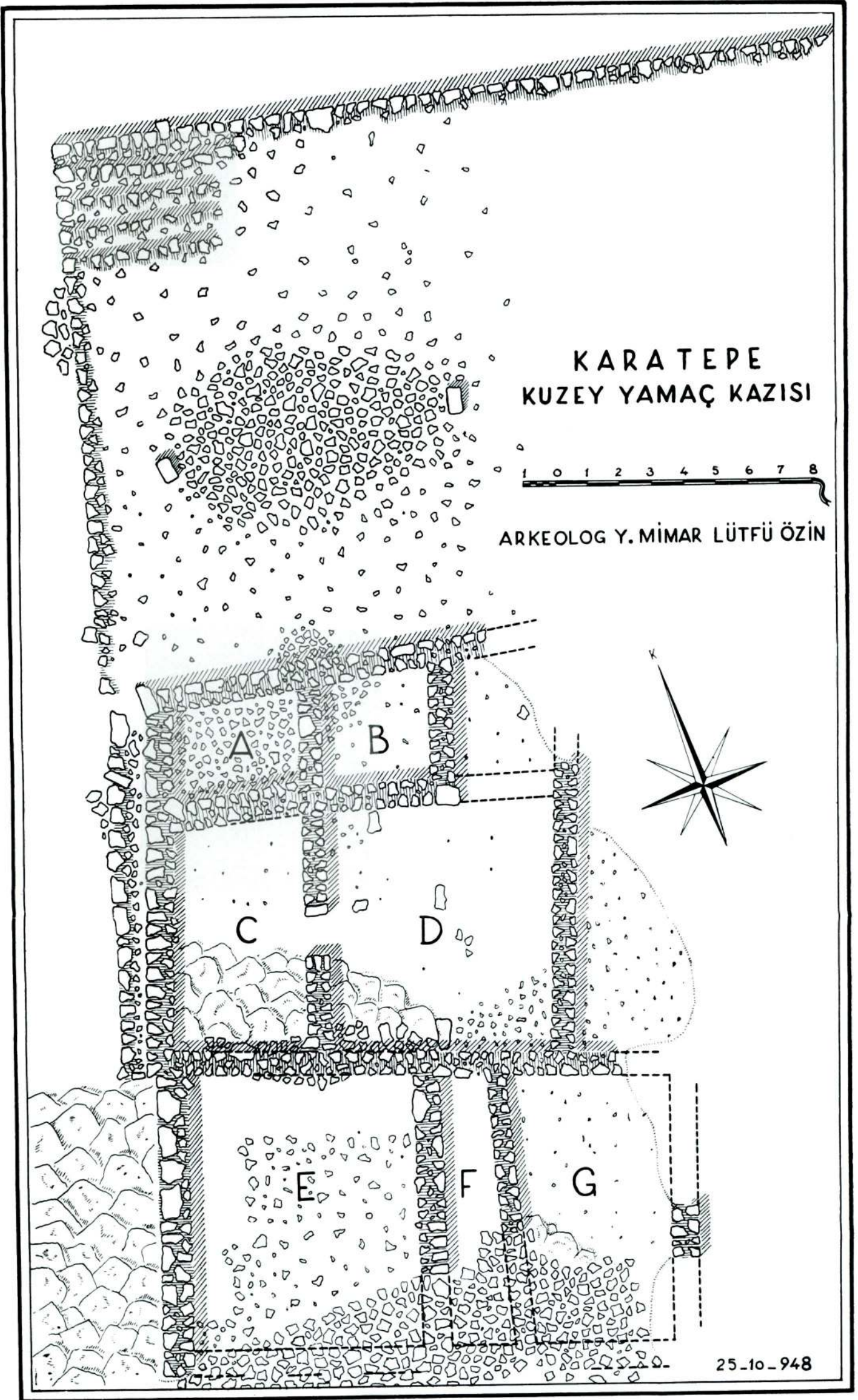


Harita 2. — Güney-doğu Anadolu'daki Roma yollarını ve müellifin tespit ettiği yolu gösterir harita (Muhtelif Itinerarium'lar gözden geçirildikten ve W. M. Ramsay'ın haritaları karşılaştırıldıktan sonra Yk. Mim. Ark. Lütfü Özın tarafından müellifin verdiği açıklamalara göre çizilmiştir).

Map 2. — Map showing the Roman roads of south-eastern Anatolia and the newly discovered road (Drawn by Lütfü Özın from the information supplied by the writer after comparison with various ancient Itineraries and the maps published by Sir William Ramsay).

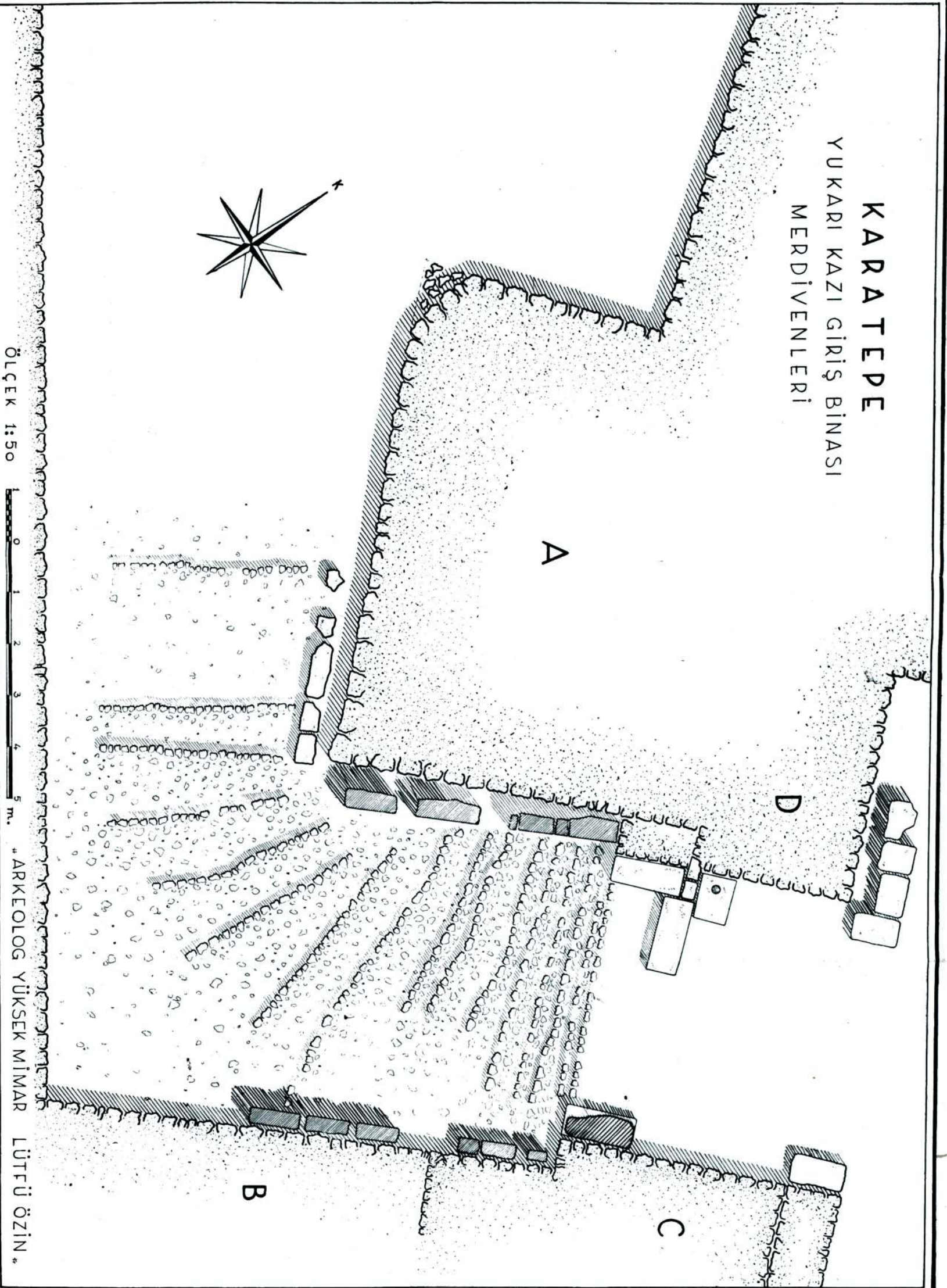


Plan. 1 — Karatepe : Zirve kazısı planı (Saray)  
Plan. 1 — Karatepe : Plan of the excavation on the summit (Palace).



Plan 2. — Karatepe : Kuzey yamaç binasının planı.  
Plan 2. — Karatepe : Plan of the excavation on the north slope.

KARATEPE  
YUKARI KAZI GIRIŞ BINASI  
MERDİVENLERİ



ÖLÇEK 1:50

\* ARKEOLOG YÜKSEK MİMAR LÜTFÜ ÖZİN \*

Plan 3. — Karatepe : Yukarı giriş binasındaki döner merdivenin planı.  
Plan 3. — Karatepe : Upper entrance-building. Plan of the angular stair-case. The steps themselves are gone, but the cuttings made to receive them still remain.  
Belleten C. XIV



Pirun<sup>29</sup>? The latter have recently been compared by Kurt Bittel with the rock and stone designs found in Erivan, Persia, Mesopotamia and Palestine, and dated to the early Bronze Age. Can the Kalkan carvings be of this date too? To these questions detailed examination by expert prehistorians will, we are confident, provide a convincing answer. These carvings are merely surface-finds, and it is our intention in future to dig in the neighbourhood with a prehistorian; the discovery of prehistoric implements would settle the question of date once for all.

### C. Architectural Remains of various Periods

Along the road we found the ruins of four inhabited sites and six buildings of greater or less size.

#### a) Inhabited sites.

1. *Kuruca Ören*, lies on a natural hill 2 km. north-east of Mehmetli. I visited this site with Prof. Bossert in 1947; several funerary inscriptions that we found there were published in our second Preliminary Report<sup>30</sup>. This year I paid a second visit, and discovered a funeral stele that we had previously overlooked (below p. 558 and fig. 46). Both from the inscriptions and from the architectural remains it is evident that these ruins date back to the late Roman period.

2. *In the Pürülge valley* 29 km. north-west of Kadirli among the woods on the east bank of the Pürülge stream, is a second site covering an area approximately 200 × 300 m. (fig. 29). It appears that this site was reoccupied in late, probably medieval times with reuse of ancient material which I should judge to be of the late Roman period. The ancient buildings have in some cases received later additions (fig. 30), which confirms the suggestion of subsequent reoccupation. We saw no inscriptions.

3. *Dokurcun*, on a ridge on the east side of the Savrun valley, 15 km. south of the pass of Mazgaç and 1 km. from the

<sup>29</sup> E. Pittard: *Gravures en Anatolie*, *Archiv Suisse d'Anthropologie générale* VIII, 1939, p. 118; M. Pfannenstiel, *Die Altsteinzeitlichen Kulturen Anatoliens*, Berlin 1941, p. 18.

<sup>30</sup> Cf. H. Th. Bossert and U. B. Alkım: *Karatepe II*, p. 23 and Figs. 84-89, 197-200, 202.

road, is a small site, which from the style of its buildings, I should take to be also of late Roman date (fig. 31).

4. *Taşoluk*, 6 km. south-west of Göksun. There was a fairly considerable settlement, as appears both from the inscriptions and from the abundant architectural fragments. We learned from the villagers that while they were digging foundations near the village fountain, a number of inscribed stones had come to light, but had very properly been covered up again by order of the *Kaymakam* of Göksun. We proceeded to the spot in question, and on a course of well-squared blocks forming the lower wall of a large building we saw a long inscription in Latin, partly buried in the earth. To dig it out would have required more time and equipment than was at our disposal; we therefore reluctantly abandoned it.

#### b) Ruined Buildings.

1. 5.5 km. north-west of Mehmetli we saw two ruined buildings standing one on each bank of the Kesik deresi (fig. 33). They are apparently of medieval or even later date. Their purpose cannot be definitely determined; but their isolated position on either side of the stream, and their windows in the form of embrasures, suggest they may have been in nature of watch-towers.

2. *At Turunçlu*, 9.5 km. north-west of Mehmetli, are two more buildings similarly situated on either bank of the Kesik deresi. Their badly ruined condition prevents a decision as to their date, but the presence close by of squared building-blocks may indicate the late Roman period.

3. *At Taşköprü*, about 2 km. north of Turunçlu, where the Pürüğe joins the Kesik deresi, is a building, whose massive, well-squared blocks take its origin back to the Roman period; at a later date it underwent alteration. We also saw a rock-tomb of Roman date about 1 km. north of Taşköprü.

4. About 4 km. north-east of Taşköprü we saw another ruined building which, from the style of its construction, is plainly medieval.

5. On a natural hill called Gâvurkırdığı, some 10 km. south of the pass of Mazgaç, is a ruined church (fig. 32), apparently

of late Roman date. Gâvurkırıldığı lies to the north-east of the point where Çığsarsuyu and the Savrun Gözü unite their waters in the little plain of Su Çatı.

6. At *Savrun Gözü*, 5.5 km. north-east of Mazgaç is a ruined building dating evidently to the Middle Ages.

#### D. Fortresses

Eight of these are still to be seen along the road from Anavarza to Göksun.

1. *Çem Kale*, about 45 km. north of Anavarza, visited by me with Prof. Bossert<sup>31</sup> in 1947. The castle stands on a steep bluff overlooking the entire plain of Kadirli and Kozan. Its origin dates back to Roman times<sup>32</sup>, but it was more used in the middle ages, as is evident from the method of construction. It commands no view to the west or north of the road.

2. *Kalkankale*, built on the summit of a rocky hill, commands an excellent view of the road from the west and south west. It lies 15 km. south west of Bağdaş. While its own date is medieval, to the west of the fortress, outside its *enceinte*, are the remains of stone built Roman buildings. Amongst the latter we saw part of a sarcophagus decorated on one of its long sides with two birds facing each other.

3. *Esenlikale*, 4 km. south of the pass of Mazgaç, has a fine view to the south-east of the road. It is medieval, and has undergone various repairs and alterations. It is the best preserved of all the fortresses along the road (fig. 34).

4. Approximately 2.5 km. north of Dokurcun and 15 km. south west of Mazgaç, on the ridge to the west of the road, is a small medieval fortress. It lies back about 1.5 km. from the road, and commands a view to the south.

5. *Su Çatı Kalesi*, 4.5 km. north-east of the fortress just mentioned to the east of the road, where the plain of Su Çatı begins, and about 1 km. from the road, is marked by its style of construction as medieval. It dominates the country to the north.

<sup>31</sup> Cf. Karatepe II, p. 23, and Figs. 92-97.

<sup>32</sup> loc. cit., p. 24 and Figs. 102, 104, 105.

6. *Akoluk Kalesi*, a medieval fortress on a precipitous rock about 4 km. north-east of Mazgaç, commands a fine prospect to the north.

7. *Çiriş Kale*, some 6 km. north-east of Mazgaç, is badly ruined. This too is medieval, and looks to the north and west.

8. *Kızıl Kale or Arpalık Kale*, 16 km. north-east of Mazgaç, also medieval, has a fine view over the plain of Göksun, but does not overlook our road.

#### E. Inscriptions (figs. 35-45)

These form a not unimportant part our discoveries. The photographs taken by us were submitted to Mr. G. E. Bean of the Classical Philology Department of Istanbul University; his notes, for which our best thanks are due, are to be found at the end of the present report. As the inscriptions themselves are discussed there, I confine myself here to a short archaeological note on the rock-inscription (figs. 35-37) of Topaktaş (Karapınar).

Topaktaş is a mass of rock some  $7 \times 10$  m., situated on the east slope of Diniker Dağı (40 km. from Anavarza). To the left of the inscription a number of steps are cut in the rock; evidently we have here a stepped altar, as is indeed plain from the inscription (see p. 560 below). At a point higher up the hillside, some 2 km. to the north, we learned of the existence of other rock-cut steps, called Kızlar Oturağı; we were not able to visit the spot, but from the description given us this too would appear to be an altar. A third example is known north of Çem Kale<sup>33</sup>; obviously the rock-cut altar was a popular type in this part of Cilicia.

#### F. Sculpture

1. Funerai stele found at Kuruca Ören (fig. 46) broken in three parts: measurements,  $0.39 \times 0.80 \times 0.10$  m. (Roman).

2. White marble head, in the private collection of Nuri Kaya at Göksun: measurements,  $0.13 \times 0.17 \times 0.12$  m. From the holes at the base and at the back it seems that this head was employed for some architectural purpose (fig. 47 a-c, Roman).

<sup>33</sup> loc. cit. p. 24 and fig. 101.

3. Rock-relief south of Çem Kale, described in our second Preliminary Report (fig. 48 a-b)<sup>34</sup>.

The total length of this road from Anavarza to Göksun is about 115 km. The existence throughout its course of so many and such varied monuments, of which the earliest are prehistoric, shows that the road, affording as it does communication between Cappadocia and eastern Cilicia, was in use at a variety of periods. It should however be observed that, being narrower and more difficult than the main passes, it is likely to have been more sparingly used. It is still followed to-day by the peasants of Çukurova when they go up to their summer quarters in the direction of Göksun. The numerous medieval castles protecting the road show that at that period it possessed a considerable strategic and commercial importance, and must have carried a good deal of traffic. We saw no evidence that it was used in the time of the Ottoman Empire in the Ottoman records<sup>35</sup>; but there can be no doubt that during the *Celâli Rebellions* the passes of Bağdaş, Mazgaç and Meryemçil were important strong points. The difficult and thickly wooded nature of the country, and in particular its insecure condition down to the time of the Turkish Republic is, we feel sure, the principal reason why European travellers never penetrated here.

The third season's work at Karatepe did not produce such brilliant results as the first, but has at least thrown new light upon one aspect of the historical geography of Anatolia. Next season we hope to explore the "Akyol," connecting Karatepe with the region to the north.

I should like to point out that this report is purely of a preliminary nature, and that a detailed account both of the season's work at Karatepe and Domuztepe and of the discoveries made on this journey is now in course of preparation.

<sup>34</sup> loc. cit pp. 23-24 and Figs. 98-100.

<sup>35</sup> Franz Taeschner: *Das Anatolische Wegenetz nach Osmanischen Quellen*, vol. I. Leipzig 1925, see the map; in the second volume of the same work (Leipzig 1929) the author gives the list of the various roads which lead from Göksun (pp. 28 f., 33 f., 36 and Pl. 49) but does not mention our road.

## INSCRIPTIONS

by

G. E. BEAN

My friend Dr. Alkim has submitted to me the following inscriptions, discovered by him during the journey described in the preceding pages. I have not myself seen the inscriptions, and I am dependent on the photographs here reproduced; nor I am familiar with the country in question. The measurements and other details are those given to me by Dr. Alkim<sup>1</sup>.

1. On a rock called Topaktaş, on the eastern slope of Diniker Dağı, near Karapınar, west of Kafarlı and north west of Kadirli. The length of the rock is about 7 m. and the height about 5 m.; the bottom line of the inscription is 1.20 m. from the ground. Photograph Figs. 35—37.

ἐτ' οὖς ἰ γ λ σ'  
 Ὅρι ἐπήχῳ Ῥουφείνος Μενεφι[λου]  
 εὐξάμενος καὶ ἐπιτυχῶν  
 ἀνέστησα τὸν βωμόν

1. The figure 233 seems quite clear and certain. But by what era is it reckoned? This region lies on or close to the borders of Cappadocia and Cilicia, and might belong to either. But the coins and inscriptions of the district to the north are normally dated, not by an era at all, but by the consulship or regnal year of the Emperor<sup>2</sup>. It seems probable, then, that the dating is by the era of a neighbouring city of Cilicia, where eras were regularly used. This city can hardly be other than Flaviopolis, generally located at or near Kadirli, whose era begins in 74 A. D., the year of Vespasian's establishment of the province<sup>3</sup>. This gives 307 A. D. as the date of the present

<sup>1</sup> A number of paper impressions taken by Dr. Alkim add nothing to what is visible on the photographs.

<sup>2</sup> BMC Cappadocia XXXV, XXXVII (Caesarea, cf. Head, H. N<sup>o</sup>. 752). XLI (Tyana, cf. Head, H. N. 753), SGE VI, 794 (Comana). If this region had an era, it was presumably that of the province, 17 A. D.

<sup>3</sup> BMC Cilicia CVII.

inscription. The indication therefore is that the district in question belonged to Cilicia rather than to Cappadocia.

1. 2. The letters OPI are clear, and there is nothing in front of them; nor does 1.1 seem to have contained anything besides the date. I take OPI accordingly as the dative of *ὄρος*, rather than as the end of a longer word. *ὄρι ἐπὶ χῆψ*, as it stands, means 'to the Echoing Mountain'; but *ἐπήχψ* is much more likely, especially in view of 1. 3, to be a misspelling of *ἐπηκόψ*, a very common epithet all over Anatolia<sup>4</sup>. The mountain is presumably that on which the inscription stands, Diniker Dağı.

1. 4. For the altar see Dr. Alkım's description above p.558.

The present inscription is reminiscent of the series of dedications *τῆ Μητρὶ θεῶ ἐπηκόψ* near Yuvaca in neighbouring Pamphylia (SEG VI, 718—23).

2. On the east side of the road, some 5 km. south of the pass of Mazğaç, half an hour north-east of the hamlet of Uçuk, cut on the rock. Letters 10—18 cm. high. Photograph Fig. 38.

ὄροι  
Μαξι·  
μ. ἐπι  
σκό που)

Compare Sterrett, Papers Am. Sch. Ath. II, No. 280 (Göksun), *ὄροι τῆς ἀγλας ?] καὶ θεοτ[όκου] Μαρια[ς]*

3. On the rock near a fountain, some 150 m. south-west of No. 2. Letters 8 cm. high. Photograph Fig. 39.

πηγή  
κοιν<ή>

1. 2. H is perhaps written on the rock in ligature with N.

We learn from No. 2 that the fountain was on or near the boundary of a bishopric; the present inscription provides for the common use of the water by the inhabitants on either side of the border.

<sup>4</sup> For another misspelling of this word, cf. SEG II 709, *θεῶ ἐπίχω*.

4. In the village of Taşoluk, about one hour south of Göksun (Cocussus). Funeral altar of white marble 1.00 m. high, 0.26 m. wide, surmounted by a pediment. Photograph, Fig. 40. Height of letters (calculated from photograph) about 2 mm.

Μιθρατώχμης  
 Ἰνδέους Γομε·  
 να τῆ χρηστῆ γυ·  
 ναικι και ἐρυτῶ ζ·  
 ὦν μνήμης χάριν

The names Mithratochmes and Indes are characteristic of the neighbourhood. The latter is especially common in Cilicia and Isauria (Sundwall p. 82) in a variety of forms, Ἰνδης, Ἰνδασ, Ἰνδος, Ἰνδους. (Cf. No. 7 below). Mithratochmes occurs near by at Comana (SEG VI, 794).

Of the name Gomena two possible accounts suggest themselves. If the name is Anatolian, we may perhaps compare Gamana-s, King of Carchemish about the eighth century B. C. <sup>5</sup> But it is not impossible that Gomena is a corrupt form of the Latin Gemina, with the common change of ε to ο. (For this interchange of vowels, common in modern Greek, see A. Wilhelm, Neue Beiträge III, 16-17).

5. In the village of Taşoluk. Funeral stele of white marble, 1.35 m. high, 0.44 m. wide, and 0.07 m. thick. Photograph Fig. 41.

+ ἔνθα κατά-  
 κίτε ἡ τῆς μακκ-  
 ρίας μνήμης Εὐδο-  
 ξία +

6. Now in the school at Göksun; provenance unknown. Block of white marble, 0.19 m. high, 0.23 m. wide, and 0.07 m. thick. Height of letters 35—40 mm. Photograph Fig. 42.

[καὶ Πρη·  
 Ἀλκίμου  
 Ἀντιγόνῳ]  
 τῷ ἀγαπῆ·  
 [τῷ υἱῷ]

<sup>5</sup> C. L. Woolley, Carchemish Part II A 7a 1. I am indebted to Dr. Alkim for this reference.



- l. 1. Perhaps Πρή[μα], i. e. Prima.  
l. 5. Slight traces of letters on the stone.

7. Now in the school at Göksun; provenance unknown. Block of white marble, 0.22 m. high, 0.23 m. wide, and 0.06 m. thick. Photograph Fig. 43.

Ἰνδης Κιλαλ-  
όου ? ἔστησεν  
Μέι Κειβάδα·  
σιν ? μνήμης  
ἕνεκα

l. 1. For the name Indes see above No. 4. The second name is doubtful. Kilaloas appears a perfectly possible name: cf. Κιλης, Κιλλις, Κιλλύας et sim. (Sundwall pp. 105—6). But other readings are not excluded; there may be a letter lost at the end of the line.

l. 3. Meis and Kbedasis are familiar names in southern Anatolia. Κειβάδασις is perhaps a variant form of the latter; I therefore read Μέι Κειβάδασιν as a double name. For the clash of dative and accusative compare Ramsay *Studies in E. Roman Provinces* p. 226. l. 3, Ἄντιοχίδι πινυτῆ πολυγηθέα, and Anderson's note *ad loc.* Other readings are possible, e. g. Μεικειβάδασιν as a single name, or ἐνεκ Μέι καὶ Ἰβάδασιν.

The marks on the stone below 1.5. appear to have no connection with the inscription.

8. Now in the school at Göksun; provenance unknown. Marble altar 0.44 m. high, 0.24 m. wide, and 0.21 m. thick. Height of letters (calculated from photograph) 5-7 cm. Photograph Fig. 44.

Ζώη τῆ κυρίᾳ  
μητρὶ Ἀγαῆ·  
[μ᾽ερος καὶ Ἀ[ν]-  
τίγονος Μᾶ ?

The reading in 1.4 is dubious. Mas is a not uncommon name in this region, both as male and as female (Sundwall p. 138); but the shape of the *mu* is different from that in l. 2, nor have the other *alphas* the broken bar. Inspection of the stone itself is needed.

9. Now in the garden of the school at Göksun. Marble block 0.75 m. high, 0.77 m. wide, and 0.52 m. thick. Photograph Fig. 45.

+ χ'ριστ'έ ΗΕΑΙΟΝ  
                   \*Αλύπιν  
 + χ'ριστ'έ "Αγιε 'Ιωά-  
   νη, ἐλείσον τὸ-  
   ν δ'υσλόγον σο-  
   ϋ Στέφανον π(ρεσ(β)ύτερ)ον

l. 1. I do not understand ΗΕΑΙΟΝ, unless it be a mangled form of ἐλέησον. \*Αλύπιν may be for \*Αλύπιον or for \*Αλύπην, both of which are known as proper names: \*Αλυπος and \*Αλυπία also occur (SEG III, 421, IV, 654, VI, 146, VIII, 230 etc.).

The chief interest of the foregoing inscriptions is perhaps the slight indication that they furnish as to the boundary between Cilicia and Cappadocia. Topaktaş (see No. 1 above) seems to belong to Cilicia, while No. 4 appears connected rather with the region to the north. The border *may* therefore have lain between Topaktaş and Taşoluk. In this area are two passes, those of Bağdaş and Mazgaç; of these, the latter is considerably the more important.

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## APPENDIX

### A Glossary of Turkish terms used in the Maps

MAP 1 : Map showing the passes connecting Göksun with southern Anatolia and the ancient monuments of various periods.

#### *Conventional signs*

1. Actual site of antiquities
2. Large or small fortresses
3. Rock inscriptions (Greek)
4. Rock-carvings (Prehistoric)
5. Late Hittite sites.
6. Funerary inscriptions (Greek).
7. Architectural and other remains of the Roman Period.
8. Late Roman or Byzantine architectural remains.
9. Roman buildings reused in later periods.
10. Rock reliefs (Roman).
11. Rock reliefs (Hittite).
12. Rock tombs (Roman).
13. District centre.
14. Large village.
15. Village.
16. Metalled road.
17. Cart track.
18. Bridle path.
19. Pass or gorge.

MAP 2 : Roman Roads in south-east Anatolia

#### *Conventional signs*

- ==== : Roman roads.  
..... : Road discovered by the author.

