

The clearance of temple A was continued by means of a crane mounted on a lorry. The operation consisted of moving 682 blocks weighing between three and five tons. The peristyle and the cella of the temple were entirely cleared. It became apparent that the interior paving had been torn up in early Christian times and the temple had been deliberately demolished, not destroyed by an earthquake. The architecture of the building is now better understood. The interior of the cella is formed by engaged half-columns crowned by Corinthian capitals. Above an architrave in three registers ran a frieze of lotus and palmettes. All these features confirmed that the temple had been built in the second half of the second century B.C.

The excavations in the northern sector enabled us to follow westwards the Roman portico with double colonnade discovered in 1971 and revealed under this portico the remains of at least two Lycian phases. In the second phase there came to light a huge complex of walls of large ashlar blocks and a massive rectangular platform, 14 m. long and 2 m. wide, at the foot of which we collected a mass of animal bones and some pre-Hellenistic pottery, mostly local. One can readily imagine that this platform, approached by a light embankment, originally carried an altar which was demolished when the portico was built. Under one of the walls belonging to the complex contemporary with the platform appeared a more ancient structure which could also be regarded as an altar. The exposed face is constructed of small, well-dressed orthostats. The pottery collected at this level suggests a fairly early date, seventh/sixth century.

In the upper levels of this excavation we brought to light some inscribed fragments, some of which came from lists of victors in the games.

2. *The East Basilica*

In the atrium, under the level of Ottoman occupation, an early Christian and a Byzantine level were revealed, attested by the addition of walls on the northern stylobate of the atrium and by the presence on the north-western wall of frescoes representing warrior saints. The mosaics which decorated the porticoes of the atrium were recovered in good condition below a layer of burning poor in material remains. A stone built basin more or less square in shape was found near the door on to the great street flanking the basilica on the west. In the north-western angle a mass of masonry served as support for the conduits feeding water to the atrium. Excavation of the northern aisle progressed about 5 m. to the east; the mosaics of the pavement continued, though damaged by the insertion of a small cistern. This part of the dig yielded several gadrooned capitals and many fragments of early Christian and Byzantine ornamental sculpture.

CORRIGENDUM

The editor regrets that on p. 29 of *AS XXII* (1972) the Report on Tepecik was not acknowledged. It was sent by the excavator, Doç. Dr. Ufuk Esin.