

declined the office of Honorary Secretary, he remained a member of the Council with only minimal breaks from 1967 to 1992 and kept up a keen interest in its progress.

His wife Elizabeth continued to be very much involved in fieldwork and in entertaining a vast number of friends and colleagues of many nationalities. Their children, a son and three daughters, grew up accustomed to being packed into a small car each summer and driven across Europe to some Turkish destination; indeed two of them worked full-time at Amorium this summer.

Martin's death at the early age of 57 will be mourned by his colleagues and former students and by all who admired his energy and confidence, his courage in the face of difficulties, his loyalty to his old friends and readiness to make new ones, his enjoyment of life and archaeology and his willingness to share that enjoyment with others.

M.H.B

MARY GOUGH, d. 18 January 1992

A full and varied life led Mary Gough, or Mary Ormsby as she then was, from being one of the very first British women to qualify as a naval architect, through driving ambulances and directing the routes of convoys in the North Atlantic during the Second World War, to a further career working in Turkey with her husband, whom she married in 1946, the Institute's former Director Michael Gough. Those of us who are old enough vividly remember those years, 1961–68, when visitors to the Institute were greeted by the welcoming presence of the Goughs.

It was in the spring of 1949 that Michael and Mary set off for Turkey, the first of many journeys to a country which was to become the main interest of Mary's life. She always claimed a secondary role, as a draughtsman rather than as an archaeologist: perhaps the most significant of her published drawings is *A Classical Map of Asia Minor*, by William Calder and George Bean, produced by the Institute in 1958. But she established herself as a writer with the publication, in 1954, of *The Plain and Rough Places*, a book describing the Goughs' work in Cilicia. For over twenty years they carried on research together, culminating in the excavations at Alahan, an important Early Byzantine pilgrimage site in the Isaurian Taurus. This was a major field project of the Institute throughout Michael Gough's directorship. After her husband's untimely death in 1973, Mary organised the study of the finds from Alahan and edited the final report *Alahan, an Early Christian Monastery in Southern Turkey* (1985). This is the main published study of a monument which serves as a vital link in understanding the complicated processes of transition from Roman to Byzantine architecture.

In recent years Mary returned to live in her native Devonshire, but continued to play a valuable role on Council and on selection committees. We shall greatly miss her practical advice.

S.J.H., O.R.G.