

REPORT ON THE THIRD CAMPAIGN AT SARDIS, 1960

George M. A. HANFMANN – A. Henry DETWEILER

The third campaign at Sardis took place from June 18 to September 12 with a labor force varying from 100 to 110 workmen. As during the first two seasons the Fogg Art Museum of Harvard University and Cornell University cooperated in the project. The American Schools of Oriental Research continued to act as sponsor. These institutions were joined for the 1960 campaign by the Corning Museum of Glass, Corning New York. Financial means for the campaign were provided by the participating institutions, by the Bollingen Foundation of New York, and by a grant from the Corning Glass Works Foundation.

We are indebted again to the Ministry of Education of the Turkish Republic and to its Department of Antiquities for their unflinching cooperation. As representative of the Department, Kemal ziya Polatkan, Director of the Manias Museum, was again a very effective Commissioner.

The campaign was directed by G. M.A. Hanfmann as Field Director and

(in August) by A.H. Detweiler as Associate Director. Other members of the staff were: Dr. D.P. Hansen and Dr. G.F. Swift, Jr., Oriental Institute, Chicago; Prof. M. Del Chiaro, University of California; D.G. Mitten, Harvard and C.H. Greenewalt, Jr., University of Pennsylvania, archaeologists; A.B. Casendino, Ch.F. Rogers II, R.A. Mayers Cornell, and Mehmet Cemal Bolgil, Harvard, architects; (Mrs.) I. Hanfmann, Fogg Museum, recorder, and (Mrs.) Claire Albright, Fogg Museum, and Mrs. Chr. Del Chiaro, assistant recorders; R.H. Whallon, Jr., Harvard, anthropologist; W.C.B. Young, St. Paul's, Baltimore, conservator; Güven Bakir, University of Ankara, archaeologist and draftsman. Greenewalt and Whallon also acted as photographers. Dr. A. von Saldern, The Corning Museum of Glass, Corning N.Y., came as specialist to make a study of ancient glass found in the campaigns of 1958-1960.²

Work was carried on at nine major locations (Fig. I, AcT, AcN, Artemis, tomb "k", Pc, Pn, Hob, B, CG).

In the area of the "House of Bronzes" south of the excavations of 1958-593 (Fig. 2), small Lydian structures and a long wall are probably to be interpreted as remains of a commercial area (Plan, Fig. 3). Two levels of the seventh and sixth centuries B.C. may be discerned. Finds included heaps of pottery and a pile of Lydian lamps (Fig. 4). A sounding

¹ On the campaigns of 1958 and 1959 cf. *Dergi* IX (1959). 3-8. *BASOR* 154 (April 1959) 5-35, and 157 (February 1960) 8-43. Add to the literature *ILN* (July 9, 1960) 61-63, 18 figs.; M. Mellink, *AJA* 65 (1961) 49-51, pls. 26 f.; J. J. Cook, "Archaeological Reports," *JHS Suppl.* (1960) 37 f., figs. 10-14; S. E. Johnson, "Preliminary Epigraphic Report - 1958", *BASOR* 158 (April 1960) 6-11; G. M. A. Hanfmann, *Sardis und Lydien Akademie Mainz, Abhandlungen* 1960:6, pp. 40, figs. 24.

² Dr. von Saldern's study will be published in a separate article.

in depth made by G.F. Swift (dotted line in Plan Fig. 3) revealed a sequence of floors (Fig. 5) spanning the period from the early seventh through the thirteenth century B.C. A small but constant percentage of imported Greek sherds contains samples from Late Geometric to Late Mycenaean (Fig. 6). The dominance of monochrome pottery shows the culture to be Anatolian. Some painted Anatolian pottery came from the two lowest strata (Fig. 7). The "Upper Burning" level in the stratified sequence (Fig. 5) may be associated with the Cimmerian invasion during the first half of the seventh century; the "Lower Burning" Level seems to belong to the thirteenth century B.C.⁴

In a new sector "Pactolus North" (Pn in Fig. 1) on the eastern bank of the Pactolus torrent, a remarkable building of the Persian period has begun to appear under a Roman villa with mosaic floors (Fig. 8). Parts of two apsidal units separated by a lane or corridor have come to light (Figs. 9, 10). These were built after the capture of Sardis by the Persians in 547 B.C. and re-built after the destruction of the city by the Ionians in 499 B.C. In the debris of the Persian destruction of 547 B.C., M. Del Chiaro found a striking terracotta relief portraying a bearded Lydian (Fig. 11). Among the finds of Greek pottery is part of a Fikel-

lura vase found between the destruction levels of 547 and 499 B.C (Fig. 12).

Only fragments of mosaics were found in Room B (Fig. 8), but a nearly complete polychrome floor in Room C, with geometric ornamental designs, can be dated both by style and by coins to ca. 400 A.D. (Fig. 13).

Farther to the south on the eastern cliffs of the Pactolus, excavation was continued in the sector "Pactolus Cliff"⁵ (Pc in Fig. 1). Several Roman graves yielded interesting terracottas (Fig. 14, 15). Under the Roman level, excavation revealed four architectural phases of Lydian walls, some of which belong to sizable buildings. The four levels are marked I, II, III, IV in the plan (Fig. 16). Finds of Greek Geometric (Fig. 17) and Orientalizing (Fig. 18) pottery were frequent. Lydian painted pottery with Protogeometric and Geometric designs (Fig. 19) was well represented in Level III, which also yielded pithoi rims with curious incised signs (Fig. 20, 21). This level is assumed to have been ended by an attack of the Cimmerians, either in 668 or in 652 B.C. Reached only in pits, Level IV contained monochrome pottery and a few painted fragments with patterns somewhat reminiscent of Phrygian pottery (Fig. 22, 23).

In a gulch leading from the Acropolis to the Pactolus, the structure described as "Pyramid Tomb" by H.C. Butler⁶ was rediscovered and partly re-excavated by C. H. Greenewalt, Jr. No decisive evidence for dating was found, but general indications confirm Butler's theory that this monument belongs to the Persian era (Fig. 1, "k", and Fig. 24).

Clean-up work was begun in the eastern cella of the Artemis temple by

³ For the Early Byzantine "House of Bronzes and earlier Lydian finds in this area cf. *Dergi* IX, 17 ff., figs. 20 ff.; *BASOR* 154, 22 ff., figs. 8-15, and 157, 222 ff., figs. 9-17.

⁴ The destruction attested by the "Lower Burning" raises the interesting question whether the arrival of the Herakleidae around 1200 B. C. (Herodotus IV 45), the activities of Moksos-Mopsus (*Harvard Studies in Class. Philol.* 63 (1958) 72 ff.), or the invasion of Assuva under Tudhaliyas IV, 1250-1220 B. C., cf. G. L. Huxley, *Achaean and Hittites* (1960) 33, might be connected with this catastrophe at Sardis.

⁵ Cf. *BASOR* 157, 12 ff., esp. plan fig. 3.

⁶ *Sardis* I (1922) 166 ff., ill. 185.

⁷ For the numbers or piers and location cf. H. C. Butler, *Sardis* 2 (1925) plan I.

W. C. B. Young and M. C. Bolgil (Fig. 1, "Artemis"). A pit dug south of the column piers 69 and 717 to a depth of over 3m. below Butler's zero level exposed strata indicating that a torrent bed was filled in prior to the construction of the Hellenistic temple.⁸ The investigation also disclosed evidence for Roman repair and re-setting of the image base. It is our plan to repair the image base, which was left in a disrupted state by the first Sardis Expedition.

Excavations on the Acropolis were begun by D. P. Hansen with a large trench on the north face ("Acropolis North," AcN., Fig. 1), five trenches on the central platform ("Acropolis Top" AcT, Fig. 1), and one trench on the southern height ("Acropolis South," not shown in Fig. 1). On the northern face toward the Hermus valley, somewhat below the peak of that height, the lower courses of a Hellenistic marble tower and the stretch of a sandstone wall adjoining it to the west were traced (Fig. 25). An appealing archaic relief of a boar (Fig. 26) must belong to earlier defense structures which had fallen downhill.

Trenches dug the central platform disclosed that a thorough disturbance must have taken place during the Early Byzantine period. Poor structures found close to the surface were of Middle and Late Byzantine and Islamic eras (eleventh through fourteenth centuries A. D.). They stood on fill of varying depth. Under the fill of Trench A, at the western edge of the platform and close to the conglomerate surface of native rock were pockets of objects attributable to the Lydian and Persian periods, and similar objects were found in Trench E, which was dug down a slope toward the present entrance. The earliest sherds (Subgeom-

etric lion hunt, Fig. 27, and a painted plaque with animals, Fig. 28) date in the first half of the seventh century B. C. Fragments of a very fine Attic "merry-thought" black-figure cup of ca. 550 B. C. (Fig. 28a) and arrowheads of bronze and iron were among other finds. The arrowheads (Fig. 29) may belong either to the Cimmerian assaults or to those of the Persians (547 B. C.).⁹ In trench C, at the eastern edge, an archaic relief of a lion from a marble throne was found in a Byzantine cistern (Figs. 30, 31).

The only trench on the southern height came almost immediately upon the conglomerate of the Acropolis.

In the area of the gymnasium "Building B"¹⁰ an attempt was made to ascertain the plan of the rectangular complex "East B." (General Location, Fig. 1, plans, Fig. 2, site after excavation of 1960, and Fig. 32, tentative restoration of the plan by A. B. Casentino). The complex appears to consist of the plan of a large colonnaded court from the west side of which a smaller entrance court led to the central unit of the long building B. The smaller entrance court termed by us "Marble Court" because of its elaborate marble facades, was flanked by two halls of which the exact plan is as yet unknown. Farther to

⁸ Cf. *BASOR* 154, 11, for evidence to the same effect obtained south of the Artemis temple.

⁹ Similar arrowheads found at Gordion were first interpreted as Lydian now, according to M. Mellink as Cimmerian. Those found at Old Smyrna are thought to have been used in the Lydian attack under Alyattes, ca. 600 B. The truth is that the types were in use from the late eighth through the fifth century B. C. They are found on many battlefields of the Persian wars. Thus for Sardis even the unsuccessful attack on the citadel by the Ionians in 499 B. C. cannot be completely ruled out. Cf. *Olynthus* 10 (1941) 380 f. and R. V. and R. V. Nicholls, *BSA* 53-54 (1960) 129 ff.

¹⁰ *Dergi* IX, 5, fig. 13; *BASOR* 157, 35, fig. 8.

the south, a curvilinear facade of bricks with three niches evokes memories of Roman nymphaea. It is clear that the original complex "East" B was built at the same time and in the same technique (limestone piers, walls of brick and rubble, arches and vaults of brick) as the central building B, datable in the second century A. D.¹¹ About two-thirds of the "Marble Court" were uncovered by D. G. Mitten and A. B. Casendino with A. H. Detweiler supervising. Its luxurious architecture with spirally-fluted gate columns and an arched pediment had been tumbled in wild disorder, perhaps by an earthquake (Fig. 33). New fragments of the dedicatory inscription establish beyond doubt that the marble facades were added in 211-212 A. D. during the joint rule of the Emperors Caracalla and Geta. Geta's name is erased, as is that of the *proconsul Asiae*. An inscription of Early Byzantine date, probably of the sixth century A. D., carved on the faces of piers all round the court, is in metric form. It seems to allude to substantial repairs and rebuilding.¹²

Interesting fragments of sculptures, Roman (Fig. 34) and Byzantine (Fig. 35) were found under and amidst the fallen architectural decoration.

Across the highway, south of the "House of Bronzes" (in grid squares E. 10-30, S. 90-120, Fig. 2), walls of a large Roman building have begun to appear. Secondary floors prove that the building was used in Early Byzantine times. A grave built into one of the

floors contained a skeleton; four skulls and parts of skeletons were lying on top of the grave under the collapsed debris of the upper parts of the structure (Fig. 36).

In area "CG" (for location cf. Fig. 1, for plan BASOR 157, 38, fig. 22), a trench was made across the south end.¹³ A large masonry arch lying as it fell proved that the two units built of massive masonry (CGE and CGW) were linked by arches and possibly by a masonry vault. The plan and construction of this masonry complex are similar to those of the halls in the baths of Hierapolis,¹⁴ which were spanned by large masonry vaults. In the northern part of the "CG" complex, the precarious state of rubble walls of the circular unit HM and of the unit north of it¹⁵ necessitated repair work, which was carried out in a distinctive technique with raised joints to prevent possibility of confusion with ancient parts. A barrel-vaulted corridor and a system of brick walls and arches has been reached in the unit north of HM. Here on the eastern face of wall NS¹⁶, we discovered fragments of painted wall decoration with ornamental motifs. The drawing (Fig. 37, by Güven Bakir) attempts to make intelligible such patterns as can still be discerned. As indicated by a lamp found on a floor of this phase, the wall paintings belong to the Early Byzantine period probably to the fifth or sixth century A. D.

Research on ancient glass was carried on by A. von Saldern, who identified

¹¹ It is either contemporary with or earlier than the base of Lucius Verus (161-169 A. D.) fund in the South Hall of B. Cf. BASOR 154, 14, fig. 4.

¹² Greatness of "the work", a roof shining with gold, and "everliving ornament" are mentioned in the various fragments. Professor L. Robert will publish the inscriptions.

¹³ For a plan cf. BASOR 157, fig. 22.-

¹⁴ C. Humann, "Altertümer von Hierapolis," *JdI Ergänzungsheft* 4 (1898) 5, figs. 8, 9.

¹⁵ Cf. the plan BASOR 157, fig. 22, where this unit is marked "unexc".

¹⁶ The wall, which forms the eastern boundary of the rectangular unit, is mentioned in BASOR 157, 40 f., and shown in plan, fig. 22, and section, fig. 23.

some fragments of rare Hellenistic and Early Roman varieties and reported the likelihood of a substantial local production in the Early Byzantine era.

More than eight hundred objects were recorded. They include Lydian, Greek (Eastern Greek and mainland Geometric, Rhodian, Protocorinthian, Corinthian), Hellenistic, and Roman wares as well as Middle and Late Byzantine and Islamic glazed wares (Fig.38). The interior of an Attic black-figure cup of ca.500 B. C. (Fig.39) and the first early silver coin (Fig. 40, Erythrae?) are of importance for the dating of the upper level of the Lydian commercial area at the "House of Bronzes." Archaic Lydian terracotta revetments (Fig. 41, from Level 1, Pactolus Cliff) and several

pieces of Hellenistic (Fig. 42, base with mountaingod Tmolus, inscribed *Phyles Tmolidos*)¹⁷ and Roman sculpture were found, while others were brought in by local inhabitants from outside the excavations. Among the latter was an archaic marble relief with the frontal figure of a goddess¹⁸ (Fig. 43). Subsequent inquiry showed that this came from what may be a small archaic or Classical site in the plain, ca. 1.5 km. west of the village of Sart Mahmut at the *türbe* known as Dede Mezari.

¹⁷. This base was built into a wall of the Roman period in sector Pn

¹⁸. The type recalls Cybele reliefs of Ankara and Gordion, cf. R. Temizer, *Anatolia* 4 (1959) pls. 35-39.