

EXCAVATIONS AT SARDIS - 1967

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The tenth campaign of the Harvard - Cornell Archaeological exploration of Sardis took place from June 20 to September 10, work on the restoration of the "Marble Court" of the Roman gymnasium extended from late April to October 7. American Schools of Oriental Research again sponsored the project, in which the Corning Museum of Glass participated. A welcome grant for Prehistoric research was received from the Wenner Gren Foundation.

The entire program benefitted by a grant of National Endowment for the Humanities, U.S. Government. A grant for materials was made by the Ministry of Education through a Trust Commission (Emanet Komisyonu) to the Marble Court restoration project. Thirty-seven staff members and students took part. We are much indebted to our Commissioners Musa Baran, Izmir Museum, and Dündar Tokgöz, Çanakkale Museum (for Bin Tepe). As member of restoration commission K.Z. Polatkan cooperated effectively with our new Resident Architect, Mehmet Cemal Bolgil of the firm Bolgil and Moran.

Bin Tepe Prehistoric Survey and Excavations at Ahlatlı Tepecik:

From June 30 to August 15, D.G. Mitten, as archaeologist - supervisor, J.S. Henderson, archaeologist and anthropologist, and D. Tokgöz as commissioner excavated at the small promontory of Ahlatlı Tepecik (known locally as Uzun Tarla and Sığır Tatası) on the southern shore of Gygean Lake about 800 meters

west of the hamlet of Tekelioğluköy. Only slight traces of Early Iron or late Bronze Age habitation were found on the hillock (marked "Pot" in Fig. 1). A trench eastward at the water's edge encountered Prehistoric jar burials (AT 67. 1,2 in Fig. 1) and a cist grave (AT 67.3). More pithos burials and cist graves were found in the area south of the hillock designated as "South Cemetery" in Fig. 1. The four pithoi (AT 67.10, 24, 25, 42, Fig. 1; Fig. 2) had their mouths facing east, and served for inhumation burials. There were at least three Early Bronze Age cist graves made of schist slabs (AT 67.8, 9, 29), two of them possibly children's graves. The pithos AT 67.10 (Fig. 2) had its mouth and top broken away. It measured 1.55 m. in height and had four vertical handles just below the mouth alternating with four horn-like lugs. Bones and fragmentary skull of a single individual, two globular jugs of red ware, a copper dagger (M 67.22 - 7426) and a cylindrical pendant (S 67.27 - 7471) constituted a typical Early Bronze Age inventory. One of the pithoi contained parts of two skeletons crouching and lying with their heads toward the east. Among the vessels was an exquisite miniature black ware jug (P 67.100-7511) reminiscent of *Schnabelkanne* type and decorated with incised circles and dots. Preliminary assessment made with advice of M.J. Mellink indicates that there may be discerned in this assemblage an earlier component related to Troy I and a later aspect characterized by the beautifully made red-ware, one-handed jugs of Early Bronze II phase.

Related to the grey ware bowls (P 67.110 - 7535; 67.21 - 7146) found on the lower of two floors on Ahatli Tepecik (Fig. 1, "Pot") was the pottery of burial AT 67.38, a jug (P 67.121 - 7456) and tankard (P 67.133 - 7568) which M.J. Mellink thought comparable to Early Iron Age pottery at Gordion.

The remainder of the excavated part of the cemetery consisted of 31 Roman graves dated by coins from ca. 50 to 117 A.D. These Roman Early Imperial graves occur at a three to one ratio to the Early Bronze interments; this may be a hint at the relative density of population along the south shore of the Gygean Lake during the second half of the third millennium B.C. and the second half of the first century A.D.

The settlement to which the Early Bronze burials belong may by indication of sherds lie to the east under the cultivated fields. Exploratory surveys undertaken on July 24 and August 22-25 along the western and southern shores of the lake revealed several other promising Prehistoric sites. It is hoped to continue the Prehistoric project in 1968.

Sardis City Area: In the sector Pactolus North, last excavated in 1965 (*Dergi* 14 : 1-2, 1965, 152, fig. 7), A. Ramage opened ca. 600 sqm (W 255-275, S 320-350). Part of the area was occupied by a Roman funerary precinct including a barrel-vaulted mausoleum. The five graves 67.1-5, harboring at least nine individuals, seemed to belong to the fourth and fifth centuries A.D. A remarkable but not well stratified find was a pilgrim flask with relief (P 67.90 - 7492 : W258, S 342.0 *86.85) representations of a donkey (ass) carrying a cross, once on an orb, once without, presumably in allusion to Christ's Entry into Jerusalem on Palm Sunday (St. John 12-16).

The southern part of the trench extending through W 260-275 S 330-341 and W 260-270, S 340-350, was excavated to a level of ca. *86.3, which may date

to the earliest Persian phase (547-499 B.C.). The area contains a sacred precinct dominated by a rectangular altar of riverstones (Fig. 3) ca. 1.75 m. high, 3.10 m. long., and 2.05 m. wide. The top level of the structure is at *87.99, the bottom at *86.24. At its first phase, the altar had an "inside" floor or surface at *87.0, and its exterior was stuccoed and probably painted. Traces of calcined bone were found in the interior. Apparently, the altar was decorated at the time with four archaic lions, all looking east. The altar was then rebuilt, perhaps after a flood; an addition to its west side rests on a flood deposit (*87.55). The structure was raised by ca. 0.60 m. Two archaic lions, carefully packed in small stones, were then immured at the southeast and southwest corners; Fig. 4 shows the southeast corner lion (S 67.32 - 7550, height 0.22 m.) during excavation. The rear half of a similar lion was found immured in the northwest corner. All inner sides of the lions were blackened as if they had been singed by the fire on the altar; Fig. 5, shows all three lions S 67.32 - 7550, S 67.33 - 7559, S 67.16 - 7354. A Corinthian sherd was found inside the altar (P 67.143 - 7581). The style of the lions would permit a date in the time of Croesus (pre-547 B.C.). The excavator, however, considers a date between 547-499 B.C. possible. To the west of the altar a large rectangular room (9.3 by 4.8 m., W 269-275, S 331-340, with a floor at *85.4) was traced (partly visible in Fig. 3, middle right). Its walls had stood on a low clay bench but their stones were robbed. To the east of the altar, a long north-south wall (13.5 m., W 260, S 337.5 to W 263, S 349) and some robbed walls indicated a large building divided into two rooms with floors at *86.7 and *86.3.

North of the altar was a water channel system known in part from earlier excavations. Its top lies at *87.2, its foundations at *86.3, and it had at least two periods. The later period post-dates the second

phase of the altar as the channel construction abuts on a wall which was contemporary with the later altar. According to C.H. Greenewalt the technique of this wall is paralleled in walls at Old Smyrna dated to the Persian Era.

At W 259-262, S 331-334 part of a cobbled courtyard and the corner of a substantial archaic house yielded a "Fikelura" (P 67.78 - 7467; cf. Leiden 1964. 12.2) plastic hare aryballos and late Wildgoat (P 67.139 - 7577), as well as Corinthian (P 67.140 - 7878) sherds; and part of a star and lyre sima tile (T 67.12 - 7440) cf. A. Akerström, *Die architektonischen Terracotten Kleinasiens* (1966) 73 ff, 93 f., pls. 44 f. Adjacent to the west but on a higher level was a room destroyed by Antiochus in 213 B.C. On its burned floor (at *87.4) were found fragments of black-glaze rouletted ware and coins of Alexander III, Seleucus I and Antiochus II or III (C 67.39, 31, 34). West of the altar (W 262.5, S 337), at a level of *86.5 there was found the gold earring decorated with a tiny figure of a ram (Fig. 6; J 67.3-7400, height of ram 0.01 m.). A gold pendant came to light in the northwest part of the trench (67.4 - 7530, W 270, S 328.2, *85.4). The Lydian animal style was represented by the engaging drawing of a hare or rabbit on a skyphos (Fig. 7, P 67.27 - 7362; W 264-267, S 332-333, *87.1 - 86.7) in gravel, at northern edge of "Sacred Precinct."

Inscriptions: Three inscriptions pertain to the Lydian and epichoric languages. IN 67.1, found by M.C. Bolgil in the north wall of the Marble Court, where it was re-used, is part of a Lydian grave stele. R. Gusmani reads (in letter): *es sadmes osk anlola | artimul akit es sa (dml)*. Approximate meaning: "this is the inscription and monument of (name lost). Of (? to?) Artemis ("shall pay" or the like) "who to this inscription does damage" or the like. In the opinion of G.M.A. Hanfmann the stele dates from the fifth century B.C. IN 67.31,

again found by M.C. Bolgil, lying at the edge of a road, 118 m. south of the city wall (W 94.5, S 347) is also a funerary inscription and the type of writing points to the fourth century B.C. Parts of seven lines are preserved. On the basis of photographs, Gusmani transcribes and comments by letter (November 23, 1967): ". s. .|.is srml (|.artaksa(ssa|) vana da(n?)|) bisfatv|)s brullis|.ulis a. Line 2, probably *srml(is)* occurs in R. Gusmani, *Lydisches Wörterbuch* (1964, Text 24 with *serlis* in the meaning of "The board of the Temple". Line 3: *Artaksassa* is "Artaxerxes", as recognized by Hanfmann, but this need not be the name of the Persian king in a dating formula as is the case in *Wörterbuch*, Texts 1-3. Line 4: *vana* "in the tomb", *dan*, "I gave,," Line 5: *bis*, perhaps "he;" *fat* - introductory particle? Lines 6-7: probably two personal names with possessive ending-*lis*. IN 67.3 (IN 63.141, Fragment VI). Marble fragment noticed by M.T. Ergene among Marble Court fragments found in 1964. It is of interest that while this material did not come from the synagogue, the fragment is in the same alphabet and language as the now famous "Synagogue Inscription" IN 63.141.¹ and is virtually certain to be a fragment from the same monument. Triangular fragment, height 0.20 m. It is evenly weathered showing that it had broken off in antiquity; there is no immediate join with the preserved pillar of the "Synagogue Inscription". Drawing by C.H. Greenewalt, Jr. in Fig. 8. Top line: *fed/es* (or *et?*)

Byzantine Shops: J.S. Crawford excavated all but two of the units located along the southern wall of the synagogue between E 5-70, S 0-4 (Fig. s. 9, 12). They have been numbered S(outh) E(ast) shops 1 and 4-11. A graffito of Jacob, perhaps a Jewish merchant, was found in SE 7,

¹ BASOR 174, 1964, p. 34, 50. fig. 18, 31. G. Neumann, Kadmos 4, 1965, 161. R. Gusmani, Indogerm. Forschungen 69, 1964, 134.

"Shop of the Finial" (E 44.35-50.08); a fine bronze lamp in shape of a lion (Fig. 10, M 67.4 - 7291, height 0.085 m.) came from SE 5, "Shop of the Lion" (E 36.5, S 0.91); other shops yielded an authepsa, brazier, jugs, lampstand, and censers (M 67.36 - 7580; M 67.5 - 7299; M 67.15-17, 7381 - 7383; M 67.32 - 7412). Units SE 6-8 (E 44.4 - 55.15) comprised the "Shop of the Frescoes"²; a large lump of Egyptian blue, a quantity of oxide, a pot of charcoal, a container with molten lead, and several mortars and pestles suggest that painting materials may have been sold here. Of interest for architecture was the appearance of a staircase in SE 12 (Fig. 11; loose bricks on top are modernly placed). From stratification of debris of vaulting and of marble supports, Crawford has been able to deduce the existence of a second story.

Synagogue, Main Hall: A stratigraphic sounding was made by Crawford in the apse of the synagogue (Fig. 9, Apse Trench). A cut was taken through the benches at a place where they were largely restored (levels: *97.71, *97.19, *96.71). The upper brick wall of the apse rested on two courses of ashlar reaching up to a level of *97.99. Under it (*96.19 level down) the apse continues downward but its wall is made of good cemented rubble. This wall was still continuing downward at *92.58, the deepest point reached. An east-west wall of similar construction, ca. 1.5 m. wide (N 9.69 - 11.29), with preserved top at *95. level was not on axis of the apse; this wall, too, was still continuing downward at *92.33.

Coins of Maximian (284-308 A.D.) found under the floor of the apse show that the benches and the mosaic of the "Flavians Stratoneikianos and Synphoros" cannot be earlier than the fourth century A.D. On the other hand, finds associated with the earlier rubble construction phase

(levels *94.8 - 92.5) contained late Hellenistic and early Imperial (Augustus 14-19 B.C.) coins and pottery. It is clear that the apse goes back to an early building phase, probably not too long after the earthquake of 17 A.D.

North Wall of Synagogue; Southern Colonnade of the Palaestra (PA/S):

A.R. Seager recorded the north wall of the synagogue which had fallen into the colonnade and gained vital data for its dimensions. The colonnade was then excavated to stylobate level of *96.41. A Corinthian capital with a headless bust (S. 67.36 - 7589), a statue base (S 67.19 - 7364), and a Hadrianic torso of Venus (S 67.28 - 7493) were found by Crawford. A glass medallion with a menorah appeared near the stylobate (G 67.5 - 7401; E 73.14, N 27.75). Seven pits were dug to sound the southwest corner of the colonnade and the foundations of the common wall with the synagogue. Pit No. 4 (Fig. 9) went from *96.4 to *89.2 level without reaching the bottom of the wall. Everywhere lower strata contained mixed fill with Hellenistic and early Imperial (Tiberius *93.92) Roman coins and pottery. A monumental vaulted drain (outside diameter 2.47 m., inside 1.85 m.) collected water from the Main Avenue and the Byzantine shops and then crossed under the floor of the synagogue (E 75-78, S 3-N 24, Pit 5 in Fig. 9). Known so far for a length of 35 meters, this drain continues northward across the palaestra.

Forecourt of the Synagogue: During the first part of the season the peristyle was very carefully re-excavated (it was first excavated in 1962-3) and its mosaics cleaned by R. Meriç. He and G.P. Metraux explored and clarified the system of water supply which fed the fountain in the center of the court. Simultaneously, A.R. Seager and N. Güler made precise recording of present state (Figs. 9, 13, Syn 0305.67) and Seager drew a persuasive reconstruction of the original appearance of the Forecourt (Fig. 14, Syn 1601.67).

² Originally, there was a door between Unit SE 7 und Unit SE 8; it is not shown in Fig. 9

Metraux then made soundings from ca. *96.4 floor level to *93.level. A large early cemented rubble wall, 1.5 m. wide, at E 101.5-103 was traced from N 6-16. It seemed to be a terracing or "containing" wall, which bore no clear relation to the later plan of the forecourt. It may be said with some assurance that neither a substantial earlier building nor a cemetery exists underneath the forecourt.

Two major phases can be distinguished. The original plan of the mosaics, envisaging perhaps five panels for each side, belongs to the first half of the third century A.D. (Fig. 13, W 2-4, IN 62.298-300, L. Robert, *Inscriptions Nouvelles de Sardes*, 1964, nos. 6, 4, 5). They are laid over a carefully cobbled pavement. Later mosaics of the fourth and even fifth century A.D., such as S 2 and S 3 (Fig. 13), are laid over less careful bedding, which is sometimes up to 0.30 m. higher than the earlier one.

In cooperation with conservator R.E. Stone and civil engineer T. Akalın, Meriç was able to show that the fountain in center of the forecourt (E 104, N 10, *96.09) was fed by a pipe capable of delivering 42 liters per second. Akalın comments that even with considerable loss of water the fountain was capable of delivering a volume "thousands of times greater than those mentioned in the Sardian Fountain List" (W. H. Buckler, *Sardis* 7 : 1, 1932, no. 17) and surmises that it was among the important unrationed public fountains. Metraux has ascertained that in this earlier phase the water probably came from the municipal water system. In the later phase this system ceased to function and the fountain was fed from a roof cistern. The fountain was connected to a remarkable valve which permitted water to be shut-off and diverted into a drain running south (Fig. 13, E 104, N 10.5).

Synagogue, Conservation and Restoration: Consulting architect A.M. Shapiro, Conservators R.E. Stone and J.L. Greaves,

Assistant Conservator and archaeologist R. Meriç, architects A.R. Seager, M.T. Ergene, and N. Güler, engineering assistant T. Teker, and archaeologists J.S. Crawford, G.M.A. Hanfmann, and G.P. Metraux took part. On the basis of design research by A.R. Seager, the Southern Shrine which lay against the eastern wall of Main Hall was restored under supervision of M.T. Ergene and the platform of the Northern Shrine was built up (Fig. 9, "SS" and "NS", and Fig. 15). Parts of the two granite columns and almost the entire Doric entablature was cast. Bases and capitals were carved anew, after the ancient examples. The restored Tuscan Doric shrine with original pediment has the effect of simple Hellenistic elegance. The height from platform to pediment is 3.36 m. (*101.22). To permit this reconstruction, the cross wall between Main Hall and Forecourt was built up to 3.6 m., and the adjacent parts of the north wall E 83-99 to 2.4 m., E 103-115 to 3 m., (E 83-99) and south wall (E 84-95) to 4 m. Ceiling and roof remain to be done.

Considerable research was carried out by J.L. Greaves, N. Güler, R.E. Stone, and A.R. Seager on the tentative reconstruction of the decorative system of marble revetments in the apse, Main Hall, and Forecourt. Some of the results are shown in Fig. 16, Syn 1501-67, drawn by R.E. Stone. Fragments found during cleaning of northern peristyle assure that the craterdove frieze was used in the Forecourt. Important advances were made by R.E. Stone and J.L. Greaves in actual reconstruction of panels and pilasters. Stone had observed that the preserved skoutlosis marble fragments reflect the same patterns as those used in the floor mosaics of the synagogue. Basing their designs on this assumption Stone and Greaves were able to make tentative reconstructions of five marble panels by the end of the season. Acquisition of the necessary tools and machinery, training of suitable workmen, and search for suitable marbles all

presented considerable obstacles but the results have been very gratifying. With R. Meriç's help the conservators also cast the first pilaster shaft to fit the many preserved bases and capitals. It is hoped to reconstruct at least one bay of the synagogue's interior decoration probably that adjacent to the eastern wall.

In the Forecourt, part of the north wall was raised to ca. 3 m. A sizeable (6 by 6 m.) workshop for work on repositioning of marbles and storage of synagogue project materials was constructed at E 52.5-58, N 35-40.50. Permanent shelving was installed in the storage shelter for ancient marble parts and mosaics in the northeast corner of the palaestra (E 107-116, N 20-28) which was built in 1966.

Palaestra East, West, North; North Corridor; Long North Hall: On the east side (PA/E) excavation by M.T. Ergene near the east-west axis of the gymnasium (E 112.5-117.5, N 45-66.4) proved that back to back with the colonnade facing west, toward the interior of the palaestra (PA/E), there was a colonnade facing east, probably on a north-south street which ran alongside the gymnasium. A subsidiary gate was found south of the main door which had been cleared in 1966.

On the west side (PA/W), Metraux cleared the western Palaestra colonnade in front of North Hall and its northward continuation, the "North Corridor" (E 33.8-43.8, N 78-121) from *100.3 to 96.3 level to the northern edge of the gymnasium complex. A well preserved mosaic was found in PA/W, E 33.5-43.5, N 96.78-101. Later, a rubble wall separated the area north of N 105.5 and made it into a separate room with marble revetted benches. One re-used slab had the inscription KOMOYENTOY (IN 67.18). Later still, after 616 A.D., squatters installed a circular furnace 2.9 m. in diameter at E 35-39, N 117-120.5. Its vitrified brick shows traces of fire at high temperatures.

Metraux also excavated the collapsed architectural remains at the entrance to

the North Hall. They yielded valuable information about the architectural order of first story; a capital adorned with the head of Zeus (S 67.4-7352) belonged to the southern pier flanking the entrance. The view, taken early in the season and seen in Fig. 17, shows the northern bench and wall of the Marble Court with the barrel vaulted passage into North Hall; part of North Hall (middle ground) with entrance still blocked by collapse; and (background) excavation of western Palaestra colonnade.

Toward the end of the season, Metraux began excavations of the unit on the north which corresponds to the synagogue hall on the south. It will be designated "Long North Hall" (LNH). So far only the long southern wall has been traced from E 43-117. It is already clear that its plan differs from that of the synagogue; there is no apse at the western end. The main hall seems to be about 47 m. long (E 40-87) and 18 m. wide (on the inside, N. 103.3-121.1). There may be a court or atrium adjoining it on the east (at E 93.3, N 10.34). A beautiful head, overlifesize (0.36 m.) of Zeus of "Boston-Mylasa" type (Fig. 18, S 67.30-7522; cf. C.C. Vermeule, *Class. Journal* 63 : 2, 1967, 59, fig. 10, on polos; J.L. Caskey, *Cat. Museum Fine Arts Boston*, 1925, no. 25) was found in the rubble at E 89, N 101, within the north colonnade of the palaestra. The workmanship of the head seems Hadrianic or Antonine.

Excavations in Marble Court and Hall B/A: In preparation of final publication F.K. Yegül re-studied the central passage (E 12.5-15.6, N 58.5-63.2) at the great western gate. It was seen that at one time a semi-circular niche occupied the center of the west wall; subsequently, the niche was transformed into a gate (Fig. 19, center). Three steps revetted with marble were found to descend into a long water pool just opposite the gate; hence, at least in the late phase, there was no raised passage from the imposing west gate to

the central door into the main building of the gymnasium. Yegül also outlined the southern and northern end walls of the great hall B/A which is occupied by a long pool.

Restoration of the Marble Court: The Resident Supervising Architect, M. C. Bolgil began work in cooperation with the member of the Trust Commission, K.Z. Polatkan, engineer T. Akalın, and architect K.J. Frazer late in April. In June the team was joined by M.T. Ergene for construction and D. De Long for design. F.K. Yegül worked chiefly on publication. R. Meriç rendered assistance in conservation. The design committee included architects, archaeologists, and conservators G.M.A. Hanfmann, A.H. Detweiler, A.R. Seager, B. Percival, A. Hyatt, G.P. Metraux as well as visiting critics, among them J.H. Whittlesey and P. Verzone. A major change of design was made after new observations by Bolgil and Frazer; it entailed the exchanging of upper and lower entablatures. The correct solution also resulted in placing the arcuated pediment in the second story (Fig. 19) rather than in the first, as in previous proposals. Great progress was made in completing the most of the western, as well as southern walls to heights of 9-10 meters (*106.31; 105.58). Efficient processes were developed for casting of missing column bases and Ionic shafts in concrete covered with a special mixture of colored marble chips, marble dust, yellow iron oxide, and white cement. Five replacement capitals were carved anew in marble. By the end of the season, on October 7, fourteen columns of the pavilions located on the bench had been installed and the southern part of entablature over the central gate of the west wall lifted into position (Figs. 20, 21). This excellent progress was made possible partly by the generous loan of tripod by the Austrian Ephesus Expedition, partly by a lifting machine constructed specially for the expedition at very considerable expense. It is becoming clear that even

the minimum restoration will require very substantial means and cannot be finished before 1969. It is hoped that the Ministry of National Education will take steps to secure additional means to complete the project, as envisaged in Fig. 19.

Urban Plan: A. Hyatt and B. Percival made accurate triangulations of buildings "D", "CW", the theater, stadium, "odeion" and sections of the city wall (Fig. 22). Investigations of the remains of the ancient bridge (just south of the modern highway bridge, W 290-295, S 25-30) brought evidence for dating to ca. 400 A.D. (coins from Constantius II 337-364 through Arcadius and Honorius 393-395 A.D.). The bridge, including a flanking bastion on the north, was part of a sophisticated defensive system which continued in a newly discovered part of the city wall. The latter was traced for ca. 120 m. (W 295-315, S 30-149) south of the bridge. Investigation of the eastern bank of the Pactolus produced evidence for numerous industrial installations distributed over nearly 100 meters (W 315-325, S 175-265). Some were certainly lime kilns; one yielded many rejects of lamps and may have been a lamp kiln. The height of industrial activity seems to have occurred during the reconstruction after the earthquake of 17 A.D.

An attempt to find the Hellenistic East-West avenue in the field west of the Roman gymnasium was made by K.J. Frazer and R. Meriç. A street with orientation diverging from that of the Roman Marble Avenue was found (E 102-112.5, S 2-N 33) but only in a very late form (7th century A.D.). A peculiar structure ("CP", W 101, N 10-18.5, top level *98.03, bottom ca. *96) also showed divergent orientation and might belong to a period earlier than the gymnasium complex but only larger exposures of deeper levels can settle the question.

The decision to divert the highway TC-68 (Fig. 22) which now cuts through the ruins was made by the Supreme

Monuments Council in August 1966, and regrettably has not found yet any concrete implementation.

Docent Dr. Enver Bostancı of the Institute of Palaeoanthropology, Ankara and his assistant came to Sardis to work

up the skeletal material of the massfind of some 150 skeletons made in 1966. Prof. George E. Bates and Mrs. L. Bates studied over one thousand Byzantine coins found from 1958 to 1966 in preparation for the final catalogue.

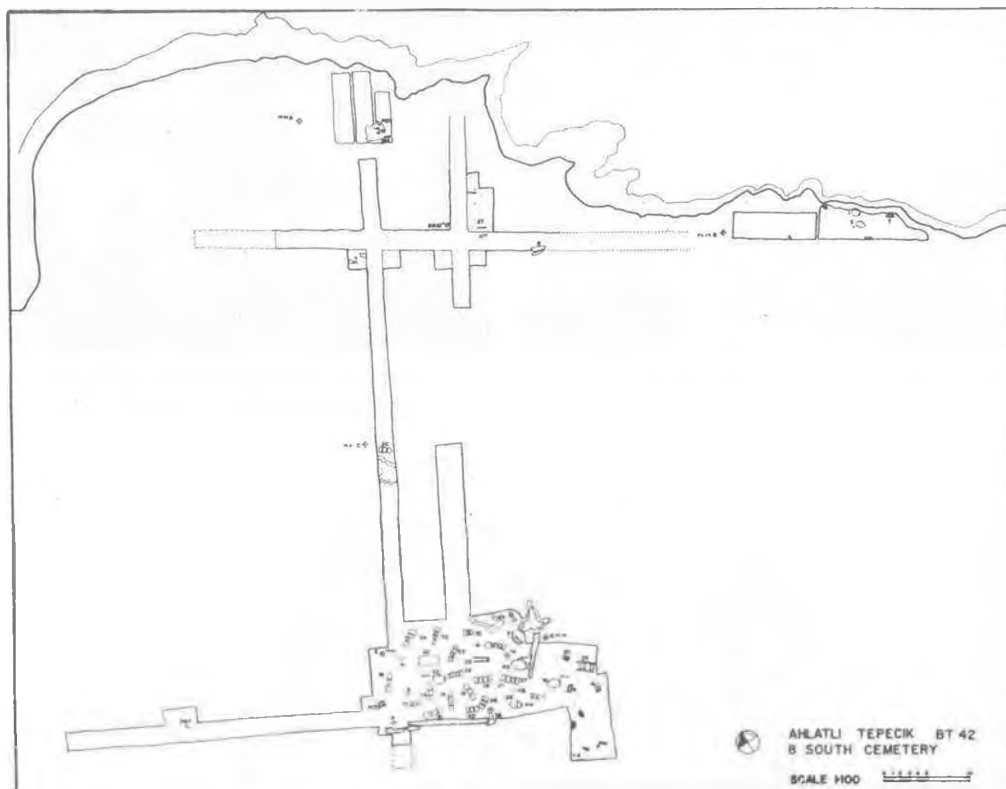


Fig. 1 Plan of Excavations on Gygean Lake.



Fig. 2 Pithos Burial AT 67. 10.

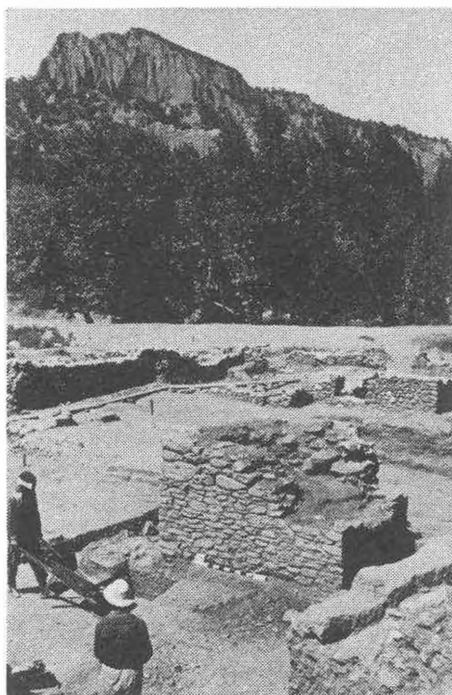


Fig. 3 Altar and Part of Sacred Precinct, Pactolus North.

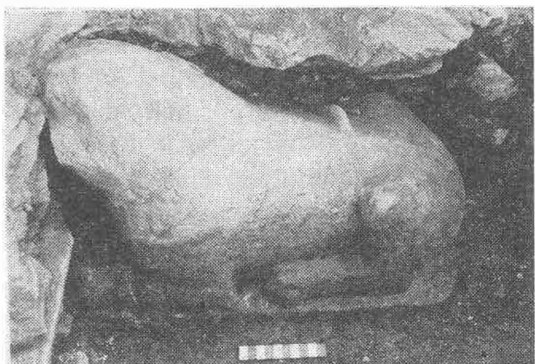


Fig. 4 Lion as Found in Southeast Corner of Altar.

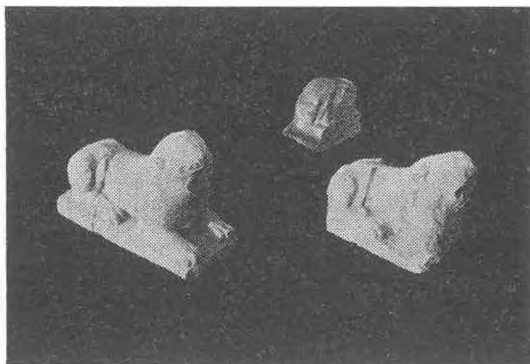


Fig. 5 Lions from Southeast (left), Southwest (right), and Northwest (back) corners of the Altar.

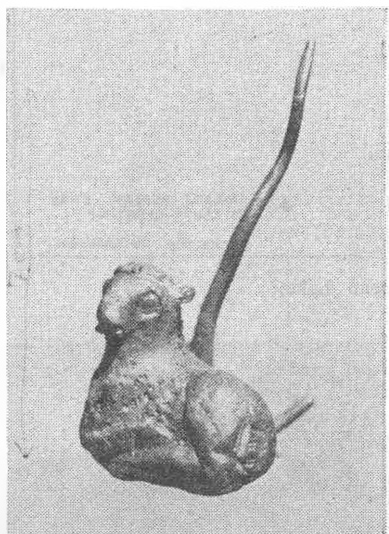


Fig. 6 Part of Golden Earring with Ram



Sardis IN 67.3 (= IN 63.141 Fragment II)

Fig. 8 Inscription Fragment in Unknown Language

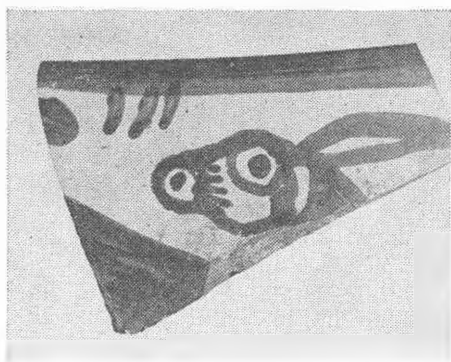


Fig. 7 Fragment of Lydian Skyphos

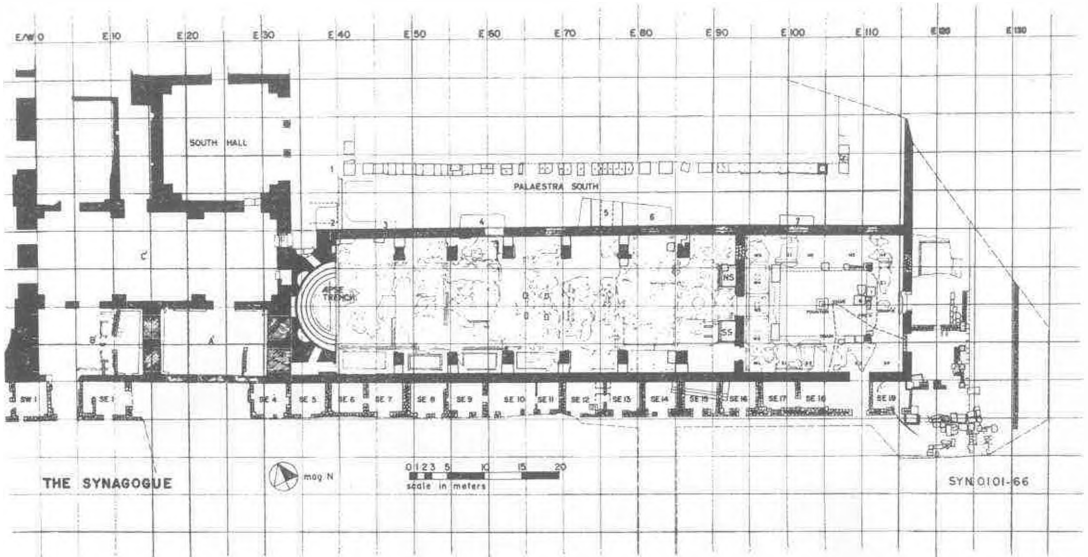


Fig. 9 Plan of Byzantine Shops, Synagogue, and Southern Colonnade of Palaestra.

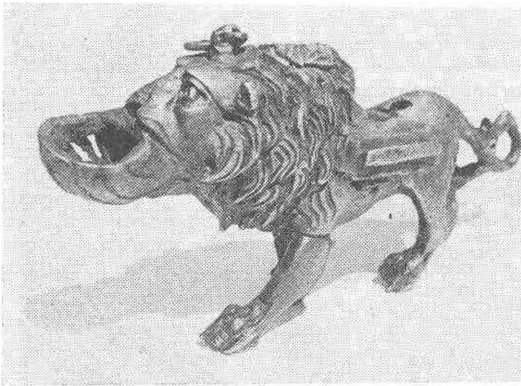


Fig. 10 Lamp in Shape of a Lion

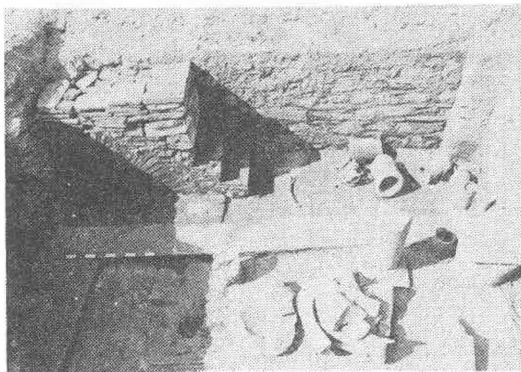


Fig. 11 Byzantine Shop "S.E.12", with Staircase

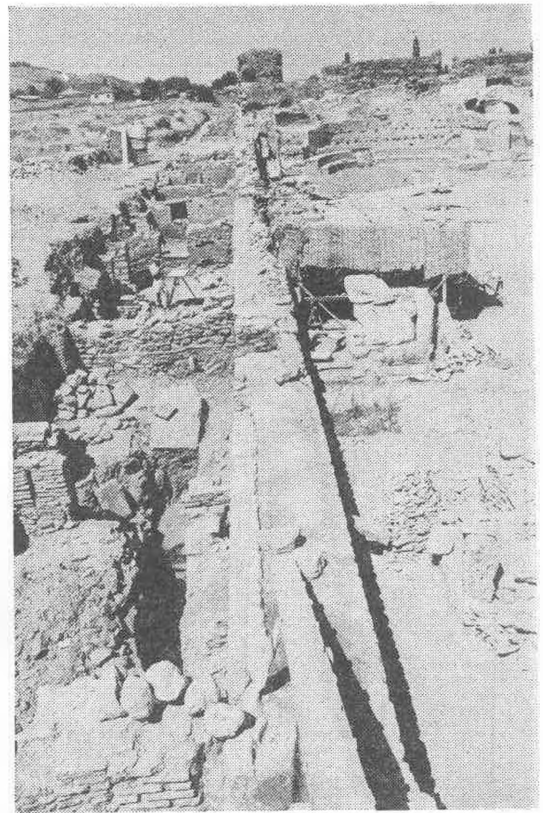


Fig. 12 Byzantine Shops and the South Wall of the Synagogue Looking West, toward the Apse.

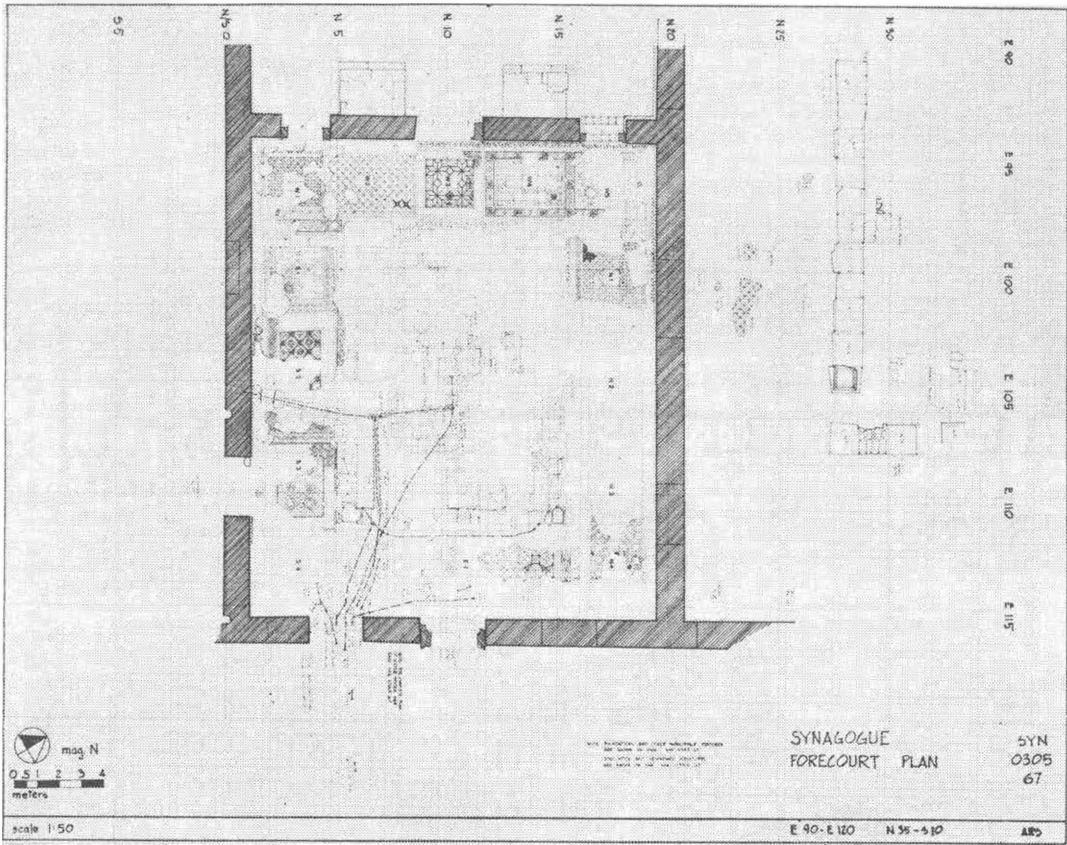


Fig. 13 Field Plan, Forecourt of the Synagogue

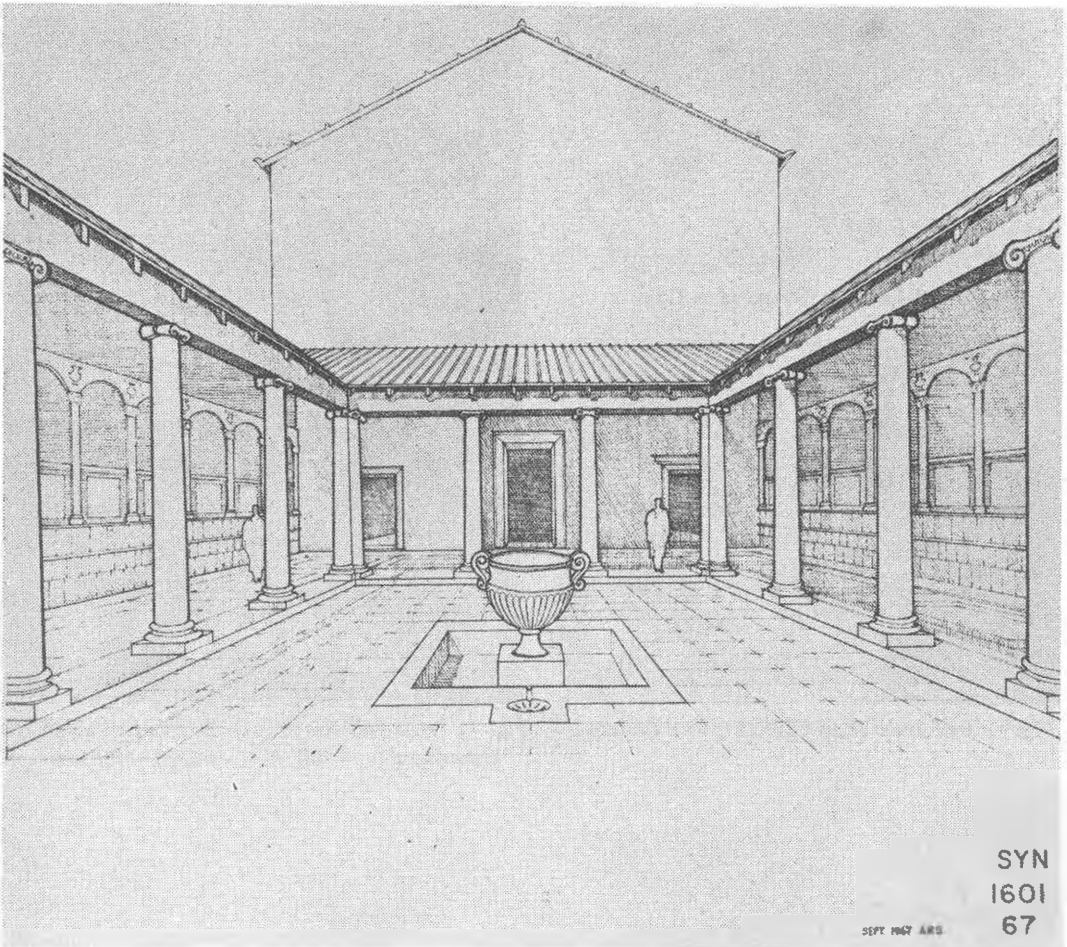


Fig. 14 Reconstruction of Forecourt of Synagogue by A. R. Seager

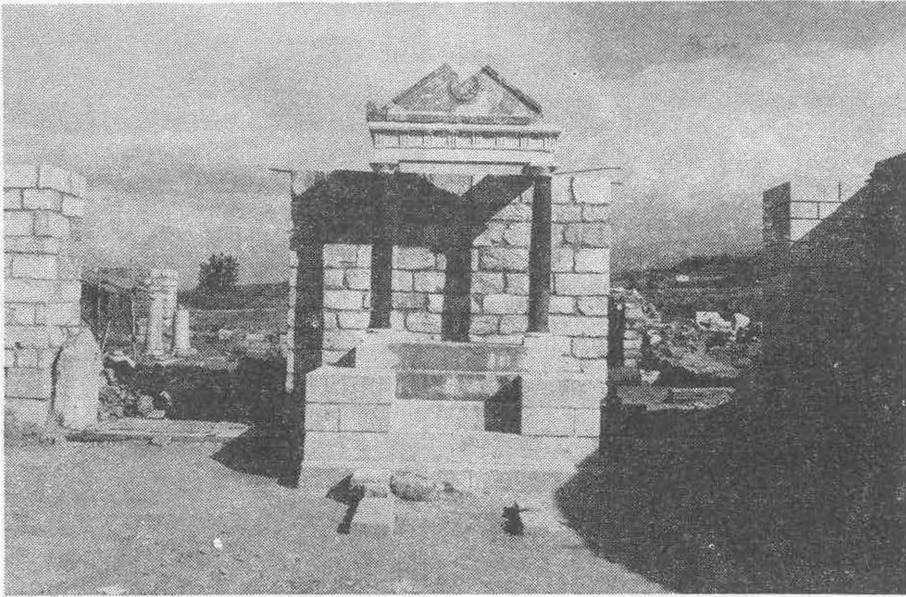


Fig. 15 Southern Shrine in Main Hall of Synagogue as Restored in 1967.

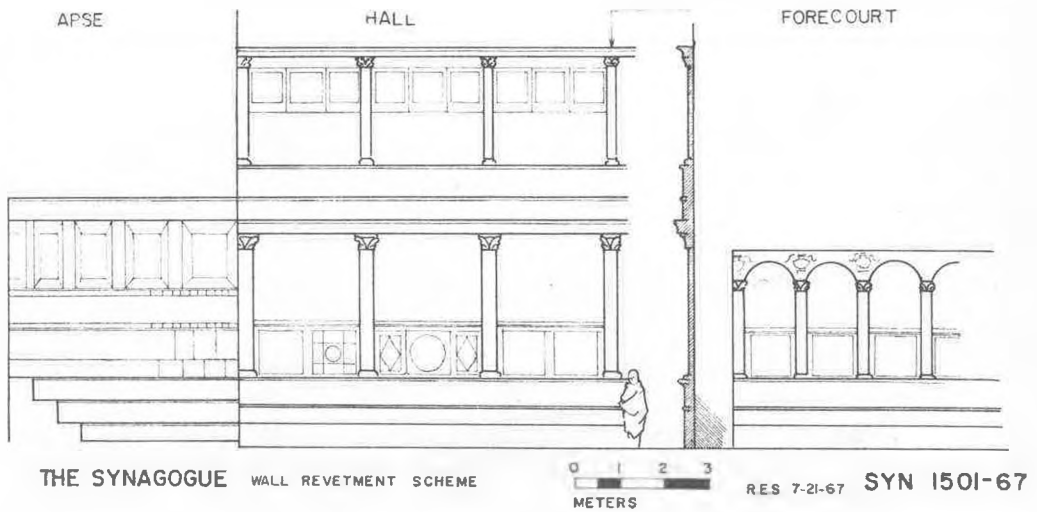


Fig. 16 Tentative Restoration of Interior Decoration Schemes of Apse, Main Hall, and Forecourt of the Synagogue (by R. E. Stone).

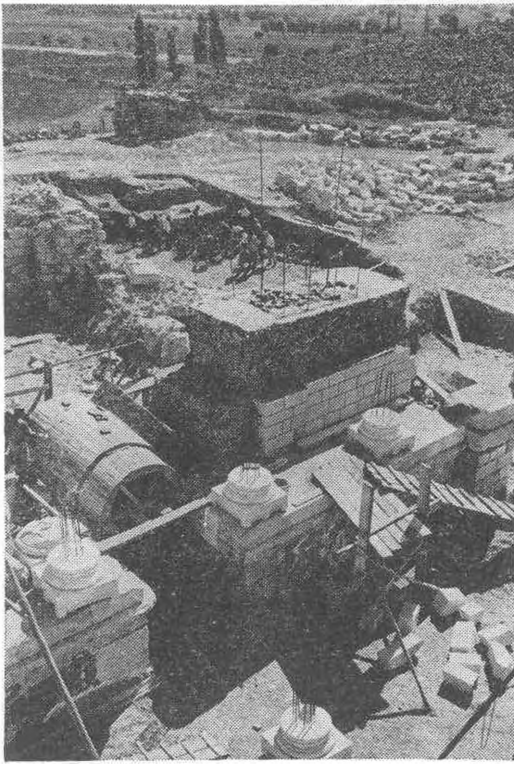


Fig. 17 North Wall of Marble Court (foreground). Part of North Hall (left), and Western Palaestra Colonnade (being excavated).

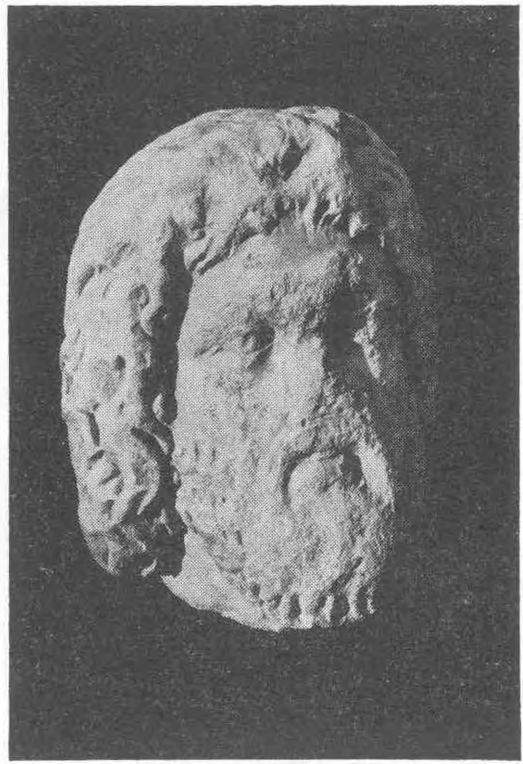


Fig. 18 Marble Head of Zeus.

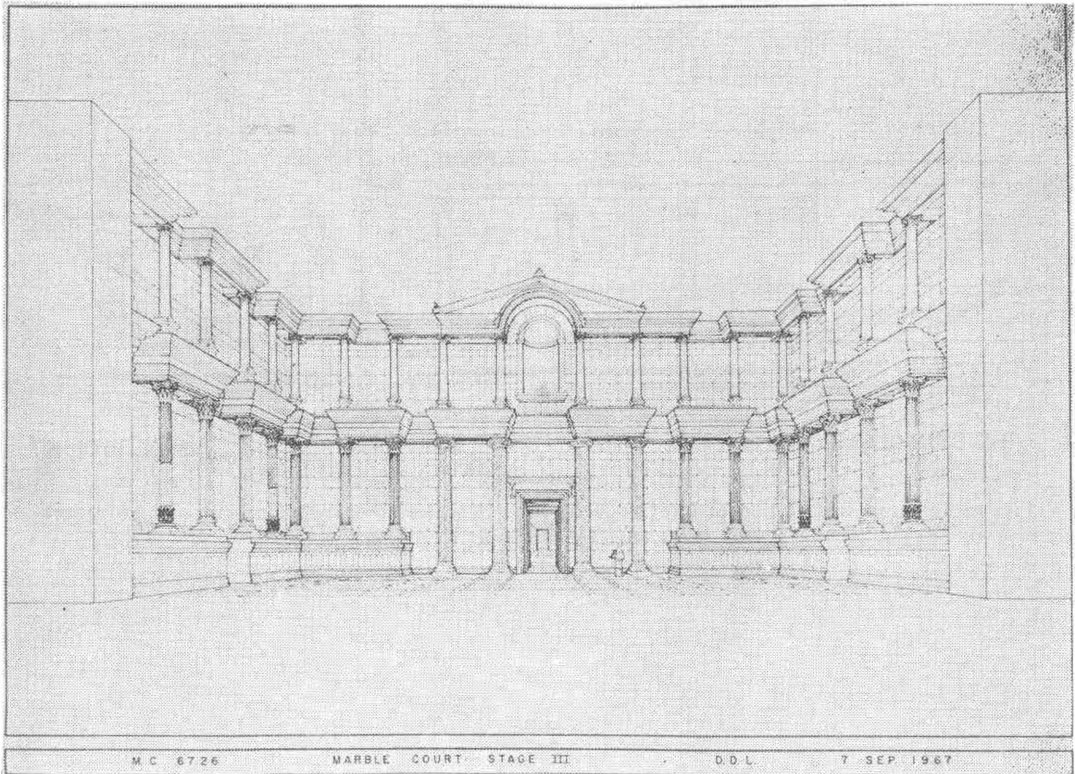


Fig. 19 Tentative Restoration of Marble Court by M. C. Bolgil and D. De Long, 1967.

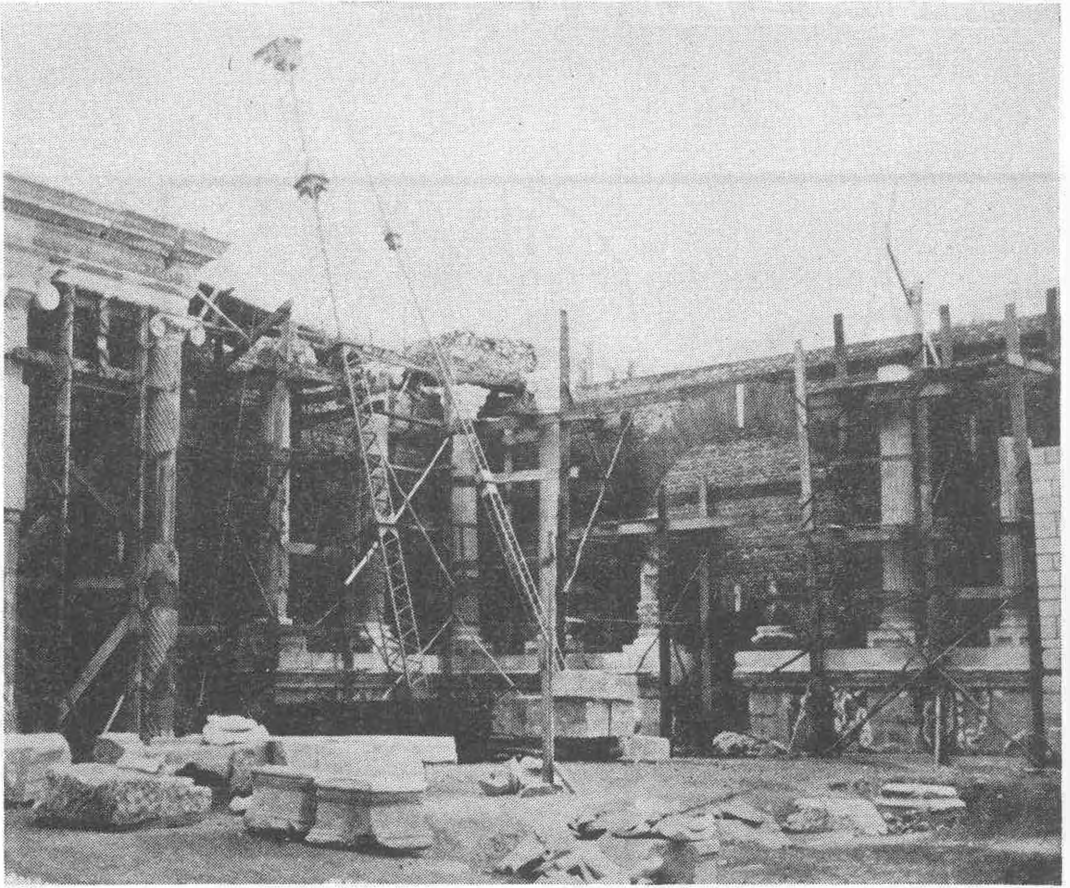


Fig. 20 Northwest Part of the Marble Court with Columns of Bench Pavilions in Process of Reconstruction.

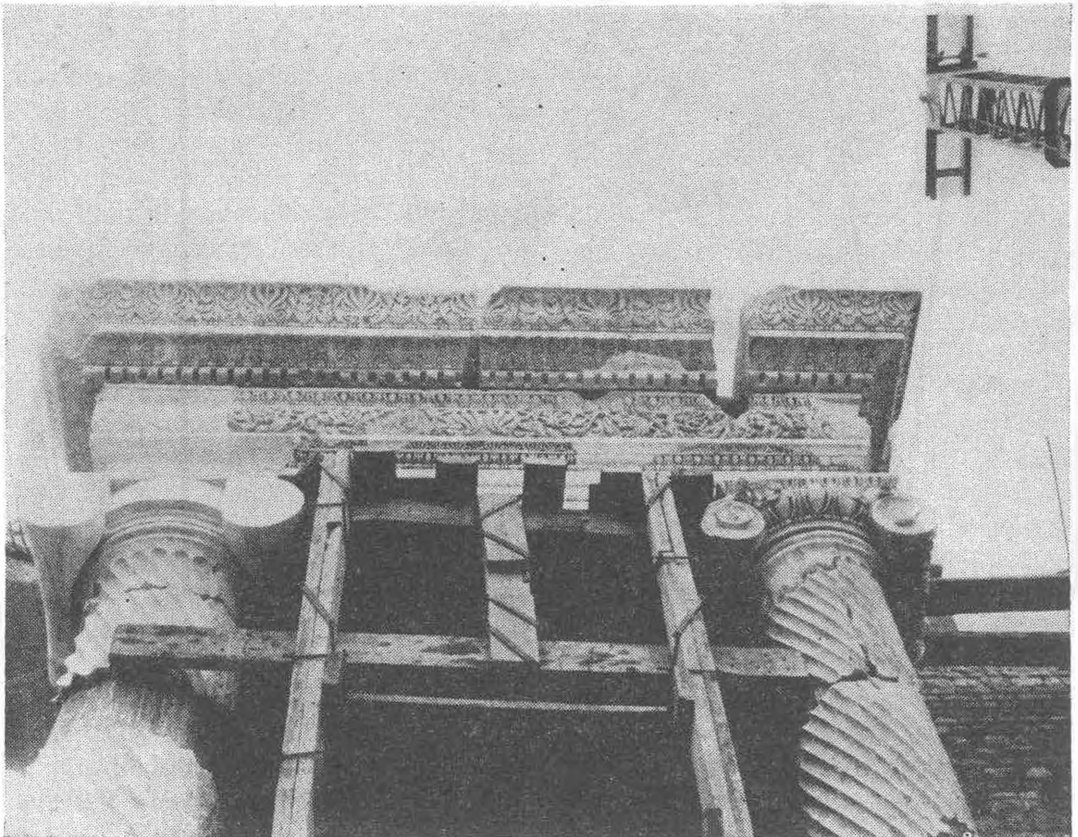


Fig. 21 Entablature over the Northern Part of the West Gate, Marble Court.

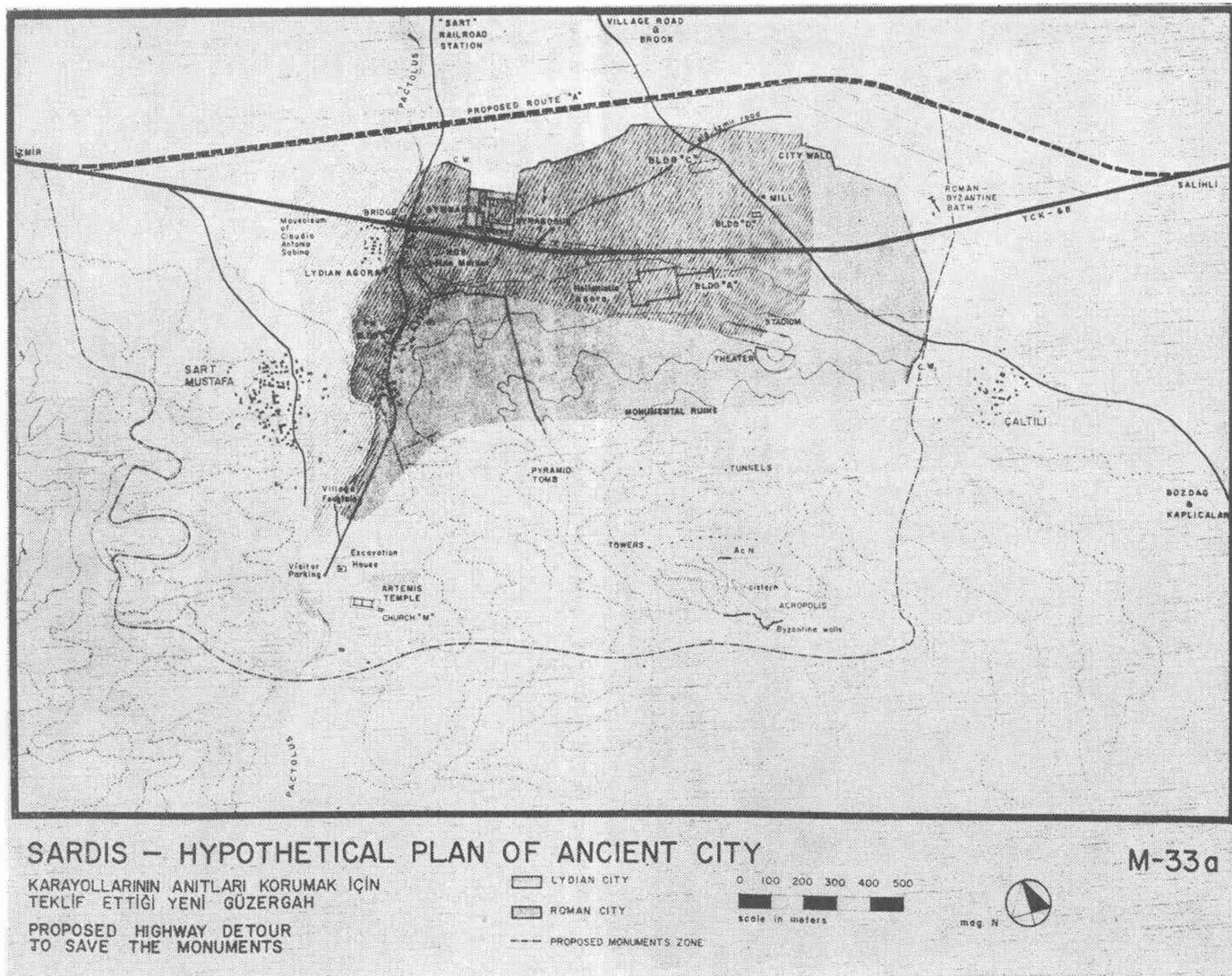


Fig. 22 Hypothetical Urban Plans of Sardis: Estimated Extent of Lydian and Roman City Areas. By M. T. Ergene.