Sardis

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Zusammenfassung
Wir nutzen die Gelegenheit, neben Geplantem und Erreichtem in der seit Langem andauernden Erforschung und Ausgrabung von Sardis auch fehlende Erkenntnisse und noch zustande kommende Ergebnisse auf vielen Gebieten deutlich zu benennen.

Zu den Positiven gehören die erfolgreiche interdisziplinäre und multifunktionsinterdisziplinäre Zusammenarbeit der  „Archaeological Exploration of Sardis“, ferner der stets mit modernsten Mitteln betriebene Einsatz der Kartographie, die geomorphologischen Forschungen (die sogar zum Nachweis des Ascheregenisses nach dem Vulkanausbruch von Thera führten), die Feststellung des antiken Stadtzentrums und der Stadtmauern, die archäologische Dokumentation der Nekropolen, der Nachweis einer Keramik-Sequenz von der Spätbronzezeit bis in die spätarchaische Epoche, die Ausgrabung von Häusern mit Inventar und einer massiven Stadtmauer aus archaischer Zeit, die Ausgrabung einer Gold- und Silberscheideanlage des 6. Jh. v. Chr., der archäologische Nachweis für die Periperiode in der Unterstadt (540er Jahre v. Chr.), die Dokumentation und Konsolidierung des Artemisstempels, die teilweise Ausgrabung und Rekonstruktion römischer und spätantiker Großbauten (Thermen und Synagoge) u.a.m.

Auf der Minus-Seite stehen sehr lange Ablaufzeiten für manche Erkenntnisse (z.B. die Auffindung und Erforschung der archaischen lydischen Stadtmauer), die bisher erfolglose Suche nach dem Palast der lydischen Könige, die Tatsache, daß keine öffentlichen Gebäude oder größeren Heiligürer aus der lydisch-persischen Epoche bekannt wurden, daß bisher kaum Funde zeigen, daß Sardes ein bedeutender Satrapenstaat gewesen ist, daß der Stadtplan in seiner Gesamtorganisation noch für alle Epoche der Antike praktisch unbekannt ist.
Bisher sind nur ca. 3 % des Stadtgebietes ausgegraben, was als Vor- und Nachteil zugleich zu werten ist.

The project called Archaeological Exploration of Sardis, which is co-sponsored by Harvard University Art Museums and Cornell University, originated in a study of Iron Age and Archaic pottery that had been excavated at Sardis by an earlier archaeological expedition, the “Society for the Exploration of Sardis”, founded by Professor Howard Crosby Butler of Princeton University and active between 1910 and 1914 and in 1922. Professor George M. A. Hanfmann of Harvard, charged in the early 1940s with publication of Butler Expedition
pottery, recognized the importance of stratified contexts in which some of that pottery had been recovered. Inadequate Butler Expedition records suggested to Hanffmann the idea of re-opening excavation at Sardis, to clarify the stratification sequence. In the early 1950s, he explored to a proactive donor that he envisaged ‘... at least one short campaign on the site ... a short summer campaign of small scope’-1.

By the time the Expedition had been formed, research aims had become far more broadly and comprehensively defined: ‘the Lydian city of Croesus and his predecessors,’ and ‘the development of all human settlements in the Sardis area, from Stone Age through the earlier Islamic phases.’ ‘... a multidisciplinary approach in which humanists and scientists open new vistas upon the history of humanity.’-2 Those broad starting aims, which cover all aspects of history and culture, are the ‘Geplanter’, addressed at this Symposium.

‘Erreichste’, as with all archaeological projects of any duration, results of fieldwork at Sardis since 1958, include both successes and failures; and research design as well as field-work operations and results often have been playthings of chance and circumstance. Gains, however, are equally and – in their all too common context of formidable and frustrating obstacles – more impressively due to the perceptiveness, initiative, resourcefulness, and commitment of expedition staff. Even staff members whose careers and backgrounds were only marginally related to archaeology contributed in major ways; the contributions of all deserve continuous, grateful acknowledgement.

Major gains of the past forty-seven seasons of Harvard-Cornell Expedition fieldwork at Sardis may be identified as follows-3.

Expanded professional perspectives resulting from interdisciplinary and multi-institutional collaboration, as envisaged by Hanffmann. Scientific disciplines included geology, geophysics, soil studies, dendrochronology, palaeoanthropology and palaeozoology, and analysis of ceramics, metal, and stone-4.

1 The text of this paper is substantially the same as that of the oral presentation at Bermuda; footnotes and bibliogra phy have been added to provide substantive reference documentation for the reader. For the beginnings of the Harvard-Cornell Expedition, new data, 1952–54; Greemswa 1986. The stratified pottery with which Hanffmann was concerned had been excavated in 1914 at a site on the west of the Acropolis, northeast of the Artemis Temple (Northeast Wall; sector NW). It included fragments of a late Geometric-Style vase, with remarkable painted relief decoration. (Shurman vases; Butler 1922, 150±154; Hanffmann 1945). When Hanffmann began excavation in 1958, however, he steered to Associated Director Harry Detweiler’s suggestion that a hilltop above the ravine held greater archaeological promise; but the hilltop produced only a few undistinguished Late Roman granges (Kapitak Tepe); Hanffmann 1959, 13). Ten years passed before excavation took place in the ravine. (In 1968, Hanffmann et al., 1980, 118±125; and again in 1977, when another small fragment of the ‘Shurman vases’ was recovered; Greemswa 1977, 19–21). and by then a much longer sequence of Iron Age and Archaic occupation strata had been excavated at another location (sector E, Hanffmann 1965, 20–25).

2 Hanffmann 1972, 11.

3 Many significant archaeological efforts and discoveries are omitted in the summation above; e.g., results of excavation on the Acropolis, of many graves of Archaic, Persian, Hellenistic, Imperial Roman, and Late Roman era at Sardis and Bin Tepe (including one of the three greatest tumuli of Bin Tepe, ‘Kapitak Tepe’) and in many parts of the lower city (including sector FC). For those results and other efforts, Hanffmann 1985 and seasonal reports by Hanffmann and Greemswa and others cited in the bibliography below.


4 Acquisition of detailed topographical information for site maps, which until recently were difficult to obtain for Turkey. The basis of current Sardis maps is a graphic series drawn at a scale of 1 : 2000, with 2 m contour intervals, covering an area of 108 square kilometers at Sardis and Bin Tepe, and showing complex topography with an elevation range of 380 m at Sardis (Figs. 1. 2), the series was prepared for the Expedition by the General Directorate of the Total Station electronic transit and Global Positioning System (GPS) Equipment-5.

Geographical studies that addressed continuity and change in topography, vegetation, and climate. Those studies identified changes in the course of the Hermus River near Sardis; and recovered from sediment cores in a lake above Sardis a four thousand year-long, stratified pollen record, with evidence (in the form of a 10 cm thick layer of Santorini tephrA) for devastation from the explosion of Thera/Santorini in the first half of the second millennium BC-6.

Determination of the location and size of the city ‘core’, on the lower north slope of the Acropolis, from circuit defenses of the 6th century BC and of Late Roman times. Spatial coincidence of those defenses throughout most of their circuit indicated that the city core remained constant during Persian, Hellenistic, and Imperial Roman era of the intervening millennium-7.


5 For Sardis maps, Cahill and Sinno in Greemswa et al., 2005, 126–139. The maps prepared by the General Directorate of Maps were an outgrowth of the ‘Urban Survey Project’ (for which, see E. E. Floodman in Greemswa 1978a, 57±61); the need for detailed topographical maps was first articulated by R. J. Rodkey, who was to have headed that project. For digitization and its advantages, Cahill in Greemswa et al., 2005, 132–159. GPS equipment, generously loaned by the British Institute of Archaeology in Ankara, was used for a period of 98 days in 2001 (175 hectares were surveyed in walks totaling 184 km, with 72,409 survey points transferred into map contours by Cahill).


7 Spatial coincidence of Archaic and Late Roman defense lines, except for a Late Roman fortified ‘annex’ on the west side of the site, was determined by excavation in 1999 and 2000; see below, n. 15. For uncertainty and differing views about the location of the urban core and center before 998, Hanffmann 1972, 181 fig. 156, 338; Fries in Hanffmann 1985, 12–16, plans I–IV; Greemswa et al., 1994, 17; Greemswa et al., 1995, 11: ‘An almostlly wall...of massive construction, and in the logical place for a boundary wall of the early city near the ‘Gerher Theater’ identified by the Butler Expedition (Stawer 1922, 7) and not located by the Harvard-Cornell Expedition, ostensibly could affect current understanding of urban topography in the Archaic era.
Recovery of archaeological documentation for major aspects of occupation and culture from the Bronze Age through the Archaic era of Lydian kingdom and empire, as follows: cemeteries of the third millennium BC (Early Bronze Age), located on the south shore of the Gyskian Lake; a continuous stratified pottery sequence from the Late Bronze Age through the late Archaic era, at Sardis; well-preserved remains of houses and their contents of the 7th and 6th centuries BC and of massive, well-preserved city defenses (circuit wall and glacis) of the first half of the 6th century BC, at Sardis; metallurgical installations, for separating gold and silver from alluvial gold, of the first half of the 6th century BC; gold and silver coins of croyed type (i.e., with obverse device of confronted lion and bull prototypes) from contexts that antedate Persian rule in Anatolia; dramatic evidence for a major

13 For graphic recording of the Artemis Temple, Yegul in: Greenewalt et al. 2003, 76–85.
15 For the Lydian circuit wall, Greenewalt et al. 2003, 56–57, 62–63, 2001, 416–417; figs. 4–8 (exposure of the defensive line at sector CW 32, south of sector MMS/N, MMS, and MMS/A; probable exposure of defense line on the north side of the site, at mound 2, sector MED22). On the east side of the site (sector CW 6), the Archaic city wall was located and explored in several locations during the season of 2000, and with respect to an interior corridor during seasons of 2001 and 2004. The wall is only 10 m thick on a western spur of the Acropolis (sector CW 32), but is 20 m thick further north, near the foot of that spur (sectors MMS/N and MMS) and is in or more thick on the east side of the site (sector CW 6).
16 For the crescent wall of the Tomb of Alyattes, von den Office 1879, 544–545, pl. II no 4; Rost 1889, 7–9, 157–162; Greenewalt et al. 1995, 28–29; Greenewalt et al. 2003, 13. 17, fig. 5, 40–41.
royal palace (in which «the elegance of Greek architecture was blended with the fantasies and enormities of Asiatie taste»... in Théophile Gautier’s conceit). According to Vitruvius and Pliny, the palace of Croesus still stood in Roman times, it was an administrative building, the gerousia; and since the ruins of many Roman public buildings rise above modern ground level in the Sardia landscape today, one might expect at least the general location of the gerousia to be identifiable; which so far is not the case.¹⁷

Both a ‘plus’ and a ‘minus’ is the relatively small extent of excavation at the site, after more than fifty seasons of Excavation by the Butler and the Harvard-Cornell Expeditions, between 1910 and 2004. Of the ca. 2 square km (200 hectares) of ancient city (comprised of ca. 1,276,000 square m; or 127.6 hectares; or 314 acres of intramural city core, as defined by Late Roman circuit defenses; together with an estimated ca. 728,000 square m of extra-mural settlement on east and north sides of the city; and an estimated ca. 49,000 square m of Acropolis summit) only 5 % or less (about 61,000 square meters; 6.1 hectares; 15 acres) has been excavated; and very few excavated parts have been excavated to virgin soil or bedrock. On the one hand, the staggering amount of unknown defiles generalization about most aspects of Sardis; on the other hand, the vast unexcavated areas of the city, which for the most part have not yet been seriously affected by deep ploughing, vandalism, and erosion, are a resource for future exploration.¹⁸

¹⁷ The quote is from Lafcadio Hearn’s translation of Gautier’s short story, «Le Roi Cambade», Gautier 1888, 80. In the oral presentation at Bergama, reference to the royal palace was illustrated with images of a painting by Josep Lluis Llunas (Ackerman 1986, 52–53. 791. 206 n. 16) and a ballet set by David (first produced in St. Petersburg 1908; Beaumarchais 1959, fig. 76; Beaumarchais 1941, 403–405; the former certainly, the latter possibly inspired by Gautier’s short story. Gautier’s story also inspired a statue by James Pradier (Statues de Chir 1888) and perhaps an opera (presented in Paris at the Théâtre Lyrique on June 6, 1868). Reuse of the Palace of Croesus in Roman times as a gerousia is cited by Vitruvius, 2.8.9–10, and Pliny, Naturalis Historia 35.172. Whether the gerousia truly had been (part of) Croesus’ palace may be questioned, as Hermann Kittel remarked during the symposium at Bergama. On the other hand, Vitruvius’s and Pliny’s statements are in the context of a remarkable but credible technical phenomenon (use of marble blocks), not of folklore or romance. For gerousia and related inscriptions from Sardis, Bäckler et al. 1952, nos. 8, 17. 30. 31. 41. 48. 166; Foss 1975, 6–11; Wieg 1988, 49. 51. For C. Nylander’s suggestion that the palace façade may have resembled the «hot bath» design of the tyrian palace at Larissa in Asia and been the model for the palace of Cyrus the Great at Pasargadae, and for G. M. A. Hanfmann’s suggestion that it may have been located on the spur of the Sardia Acropolis called «Bauxite Fort», sector BaxII, Nylander 1979, 117–118; Hanfmann 1977, 1979, 17–19; 1986, 104. K. Kristian’s attractive reconstruction of the «hot bath» building at Larissa, however, may be doubted, Scheidel 1979, Lauer 1973, Rosendal 2000, 60–61, and excavations in sector BaxII have revealed remains of a small «passion»-like structure of the Lydian or Persian era, but nothing of a major palace complex, Rand in Greenwalt et al. 1981, 27–30. 51. That the palace might have been a complex of megaron halls, like those at Gordion and Early Roman-Age Troy, was suggested by the war in the Cal Newell Jackson Lectures, delivered at Harvard University in late April, 2005.

¹⁸ According to the estimate of J. Torn in 2004, the area of the lower city core, as defined by circuit defenses of Archiloch and Late Roman era, was 1,276,000 square m (which represents 1,082,860 square m enclosed by both Lydian and Late Roman circuit defenses together with 193,356 square m of Late Roman zones, which is located west of the Lydian city core and is enclosed by only Late Roman defenses); that the area of extramural settlement was 728,013 square m, that of the acropolis summit 49,317 square m; that of excavated space 62,298 square m. The area of extramural settlement may have been much larger, if it extended to a significant extent beyond the defense line on the north side of the core (rounds 1–4) and on the northeast side. Graves and cemetery zones, which probably were located outside the settlement zone, as in Greek and Roman cities, should be approximate indicators of habitation limits. A Roman hypogaeum, which is located ca. 700 m north of the late Roman city wall (ca. 30 m north of the railroad track in the lower village of Sari Mahmut, Greenwalt and Noye in Greenwalt 1977, 47–48. 50–51) suggests that the settlement extended no further in that direction; graves located just outside Archiloch and Later Roman defenses on lower slopes of the Acropolis on the east side of the site (at sector CW 6) indicate little habitation in that vicinity. The area of Acropolis summit space in antiquity also is problematic; it is affected by unknown factors including the extent of erosion since antiquity (for differing views, Butler 1922, 17, 19 and Sallin in Greenwalt et al. 1983, 55–56). Excavation to virgin soil or bedrock occurred in only a few excavation locations (e.g., sector BaxII, the Acropolis, Kafkajar Tepe). The oldest stratified deposits, which have been dated to the second half of the second millennium BC, are located in excavation sector BaxII; Hanfmann 1983, 25–27, 52–53. (The deposits were located outside the core of Lydian Sardis, as defined by circuit defenses of the late 7th–early 6th century BC.)

19 For comments and views at Sardis, Greenwalt 1972, 115 n. 5; Greenwalt 1979, 4–19; Greenwalt et al. 1983, 56–44; Greenwalt et al. 1987, 84; Greenwalt et al. 1990, 163–165; Dusinberre 1985, 150–153. The number of tumuli investigated at Bin Tepe was kindly provided by C. H. Roosevelt; see Hanfmann 1983, 54 and references (BF 62, 4, 622).
From the Lydian and Persian eras, no administrative buildings or major sanctuaries have been located, and no major architecture apart from funerary monuments, fortifications, and terracing. Apart from a few items of precious metal and ivory, excavation has recovered no examples of Lydian sumptuary arts, comparable to those cited in ancient texts; notably the offerings of precious metal dedicated by Lydian kings at Greek sanctuaries. Most of the exquisite jewelry recovered at Sardis and Bin Tepe was made during the Persian era. (As is the case with Lydian pottery shapes and decorative conventions, many of which continue after the Persian Conquest, the design of Persian-era Jewelry may be fundamentally Lydian; but not enough jewelry of the Lydian era can be securely identified to be sure.)

From the archaeological record, one would never guess that Sardis had been an important satrapal capital of the Persian Empire. The site has yielded Persian-type seals, a gravestone with an Aramaic text, and quantities of ceramic "Achaemenid bowls", but none of the monumental, prestigious, or major correspondence-related material attested at other sites in western Anatolia; like the 'court-style' Persian and Graeco-Persian sculpture of Meydancık Kale and Daskyleion, the alabaster inscribed with the name of Xerxes from Halicarnassus, and the bullae of Daskyleion. Urban organization for all eras of antiquity, with respect to streets and blocks, the proportion of public and private space, and the spatial distribution of religious, administrative, commercial, and residential space is largely or totally unknown; as is the location of many buildings and building complexes cited in ancient texts: in addition to those previously cited, many sanctuaries of Archai through Roman eras (including the Temple of Cybele – i.e., which was burned at the beginning of the Ionian Revolt, in the beginning of the 5th century BC – and the Temple of Artemis of Coloe, on the south shore of the Geyuce Lake), agora, gymnasion, prytaneion, basilica, odeion, hippodrome, four macella.

Artemis of the splendid Temple of Artemis, almost no monumental architecture of the Hellenistic era has been located; as with the Persian era, one would hardly guess from the archaeological record that Sardis had been a city covered by Hellenistic rulers, and a capital of early Seleucid dynasties. The same situation also is largely true for the first centuries of Roman rule, although the importance of Sardis at that time is clear from historical and epigraphical texts.

The larvae of Hellenistic and early Roman eras at Sardis are intriguing because the brilliance of those centuries is so richly attested elsewhere in western Anatolia; and nowhere more richly and dramatically than at Pergamon. The continuing recovery, conservation, and presentation of Hellenistic and Early Roman Pergamon – conducted during the past quarter century with the highest degree of professional excellence are the 'Geplantes' and the 'Erheichtes' of Dr. Radt and the distinguished team that he assembled. On this happy occasion, we are occasioned to celebrate and to honor the archaeological model of Wolfgang Radt, and to rejoice with him in his splendid achievement.

Özet

Sempyramidon komşonudan paraşutunun yuvarlak direği Sardis ka resmi arşivinde arşivlenmiş ve arşivlerinde 'tasarılanın ve şahşının' ile ilgili ekil kalın ve gelen genel nitelikinde meşruluk etmiştir.

Ölçümülerin hazırlanması: Başarı bir işbirliğinde birçok kelimeden kompozitlara "Archaeological Exploration of Sardis" çalısmaları, ayrıca modern dergilerle donanmış hastalıklar, promosyon gibi arşivlarda (hatta Thera Yarımadası'ın kütüphanesi izi süresince), kent merkezini ve surlarının tasarımları, nekropollerin belgelenebilmesi, Genç Bronş Çağı'nın Genç Arkaik dönem kastanı umut kastanın帧 בסיסinden meydana gelen�, içinde bulunmadı ele geçen evler ve Arkaik dönemi altı bin meşruluk kastanın hâkimiyetinden bahsedilir, Roma ve Genç Arkaik dönemi altı bin yapıların kastanın hâkimiyetinden bahsedilir.

24 The absence of Early Imperial Roman monuments in the archaeological record at Sardis contrasts with major examples of them in Ephesus and Aphrodisias. The importance of Sardis in the first centuries BC and AD is indicated in inscriptions, as well as in literary testimonia. The frontier concerns subjects as follows: Roman cognitio at Sardis, early first century BC (Herrmann 1996, 2002); Julius Caesar's authorization of asylum limits for the Sanctuary of Artemis, 64 BC (Herrmann 1995); embassy to Rome and celebrations at Sardis on the occasion of Age of Cohn Gascin, 3 BC (Bockler 1952, 1958); thanks from Sardis for relief measures authorized by Titus in connexion with earthquake damage, AD 17 (Bockler 1952, 1958, Herrmann 1995, 25-31); honors for Galgilla (Herrmann 1995, 81-12); honor for Clodius and his connection with an aqueduct and perhaps another building at Sardis (AD 53 or 54) (Bockler 1952, 1958, Herrmann 1995, 32-56). Most of the large Roman buildings at Sardis that are known from physical remains have been assumed to postdate the earthquake of AD 17, and many of them have original or secondary features of the late first century and thereafter; see Nell 1986, 5-16 (Building B, otherwise called the Bath-Gymnasium Complex); Hufnagel et al. 1975, 164-105 (Building C, a large bath building). Years 1990, 23-29 (Building K, probably a bath or a basilica; the large site of the ancient bath which was suggested to F. T. Nelles a post-Eastern date in the first half of the 3rd AD century, AD 40-66 ("Silicate chamber"); 58 (heater; visible features of which are Roman, AD (caution): The 'Wall B' Temple in the center of Sardis might have been built earlier: rather than later, in the 1st century AD (Radt et al. 1994); Burrell 2004, 100-102; and Radt and Holm in Greenewalt et al. 1985, 60-64).

25 The concluding illustrations for the oral delivery of this paper were photographed of Wolfgang Radt reproduced from the jackets of his magisterial guidebooks to Pergamon, Radt 1988 and Radt 1999.
Bibliography

Alt-Smyrna

Meral AKURGAL

Abstract
Summarized here are the results of the excavations at Bayraklı from 1947, when they were first begun, to the present, as well as a review of the reconstruction carried out, which has focused primarily upon the archaic Temple of Athena.

Whereas the earlier work at the site concentrated principally on exposing and partially restoring – the earlier phase of the site, one of the oldest and most influential in the Ionian hegemony (11th-9th centuries BC), the most recent excavations have also examined remains from the period of Persian domination (the fifth and fourth centuries BC). At the end of the report follows an outline of our plans for future excavation and restoration.

In 1943 Ekrem Akurgal visited the ancient sites between Bergama (Pergamon) and Izmir, investigating the oldest known of the Greek cities in Anatolia with the aim of future excavation as well as examing them for clues to help date the Aeolian and Ionian migrations to this land. He was much impressed by the mound of Bayraklı. In 1946, with the publication (in French) of the pottery from his subsequent surface survey on the Bayraklı Mound1, Ekrem Akurgal began his first scholarly investigations at Smyrna/Izmir.

The British-Turkish Joint Excavations
It was in 1947, at the celebration of the 150th anniversary of the French Institute of Archaeology, that John M. Cook, Director of the British Institute of Archaeology, proposed a joint excavation at the site and Akurgal most willingly agreed to excavate at Bayraklı. The excavations at Alt-Smyrna (‘Old’ or Ancient Smyrna) proceeded as a joint English-Turkish effort from 1948 to 1951. In the course of these excavations Ekrem Akurgal concentrated on the proto-geometric through archaic strata, while John M. Cook brought the Temple of

1 English version edited by Jean Carpenter Ehr.