

Sardis

Crawford H. GREENEWALT, Jr.

Zusammenfassung

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

Zu den Positiva gehören die erfolgreiche interdisziplinäre und multi-institutionelle Zusammenarbeit der »Archaeological Exploration of Sardis«, ferner der stets mit modernsten Mitteln betriebene Einsatz der Kartographie, die geomorphologischen Forschungen (die sogar zum Nachweis des Aschenregens 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 Perserzerstörung in der Unterstadt (540er Jahre v. Chr.), die Dokumentation und Konsolidierung des Artemistempels, die teilweise Ausgrabung und Rekonstruktion römischer und spätantiker Großbauten (Thermen und Synagoge) u.a.m.

Auf der Minus-Seite stehen sehr lange Anlaufzeiten 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 Heiligtümer aus der lydisch-persischen Epoche bekannt wurden, daß bisher kaum Funde zeigen, daß Sardes ein bedeutender Satrapensitz gewesen ist, daß der Stadtplan in seiner Gesamtorganisation noch für alle Epochen 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 Hanfmann the idea of re-opening excavation at Sardis, to clarify the stratification sequence. In the early 1950s, he explained to a prospective 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,« with a »multi-disciplinary 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 'Geplantes', addressed at this Symposium.

'Erreichtes', 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 fieldwork 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 follows³.

Expanded professional perspectives resulting from interdisciplinary and multi-institutional collaboration, as envisaged by Hanfmann. Scientific disciplines included geology, geophysics, soil studies, dendrochronology, palaeoanthropology and palaeozoology, and analysis of ceramics, metal, and stone⁴.

¹ The text of this paper is substantially the same as that of the oral presentation at Bergama; footnotes and bibliography have been added to provide substantive reference documentation for the reader. For the beginnings of the Harvard-Cornell Expedition, Hanfmann 1972, 8–14; Greenewalt 1986. The stratified pottery with which Hanfmann was concerned had been excavated in 1914 in a ravine at the foot of the Acropolis, northeast of the Artemis Temple (Northeast Wadi; sector NEW). It included fragments of a late Geometric-style vase, with remarkable painted relief decoration (»horsemen vase«; Butler 1922, 150–154; Hanfmann 1945). When Hanfmann began excavation in 1958, however, he yielded to Associate Director Henry Detweiler's suggestion that a hilltop above the ravine held greater archaeological promise; but the hilltop produced only a few undistinguished Late Roman graves ('Kagırlık Tepe'; Hanfmann 1959, 13). Ten years passed before excavation took place in the ravine (in 1969; Hanfmann et al. 1975, 118–125; and again in 1977, when another small fragment of the »horsemen vase« was recovered; Greenewalt 1977, 19–21), and by then a much longer sequence of Iron Age and Archaic occupation strata had been excavated at another location (sector HoB; Hanfmann 1983, 20–25).

² Hanfmann 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 eras at Sardis and Bin Tepe (including one of the three great tumuli of Bin Tepe, Karnıyarık Tepe) and in many parts of the lower city (including sector PC). For those results and other efforts, Hanfmann 1983 and seasonal reports by Hanfmann and Greenewalt and others cited in the bibliography below.

⁴ Interdisciplinary collaboration included the following subjects: geology, 1958 (Hanfmann et al. 1975, 17; Belknap in: Greenewalt et al. 1987, 7–15 [Belknap in 1978]); geophysics (Greenewalt in: Hanfmann 1962, 54–57; Hanfmann 1963, 59–60; Hanfmann 1964, 56–58 [D. Greenewalt in 1961, 1962, 1963]; Ratté in: Greenewalt et al. 1995, 24–32

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 300 m at Sardis (Figs. 1, 2); the series was prepared for the Expedition by the General Directorate of Maps in Ankara, between 1981 and 1995. It has been made infinitely more flexible through digitization, directed by Nicholas Cahill; and has been refined by surveys with a Total Station electronic transit and Global Positioning System (GPS) Equipment⁵.

Geomorphological 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 BC⁶.

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 indicates that the city core remained constant during Persian, Hellenistic, and Imperial Roman eras of the intervening millennium⁷.

[GEOMEGA, in 1992]; Greenewalt et al. 1998, 500–502; Greenewalt et al. 2000, 679–680 [GeoScan Research, U.S.A., in 1995, 1997]; Greenewalt et al. 2003, 22–23 [Mahmut Drahor and team from Ninth of September University, Izmir, in 2001]; soil studies (Olson 1972, 1977; Olson et al. 1971 [Olson, in 1970]); Dendrochronology (P. I. Kunihyolm and Aegean Dendrochronology, in many seasons); Ceramics analysis (L. Kealhofer and P. Grave, and M. Kerschner, in 2004); stone analysis (Greenewalt et al. 1998, 502–504; Tykot et al. 2002 [M. Ramage, in 1994, 1995]); metals analysis (Waldbaum 1983, 154–191; Ramage et al. 2000); palaeoanthropology and palaeozoology (Hanfmann 1963, 60–62 [E. H. Kohler, in 1962], Hanfmann 1965, 37, Doguer, Deniz, Çalıslar, Özgüden 1964 [T. Çalıslar, in 1963; J. Friedlaender, in 1964], Bostanci 1963, Hanfmann 1966, 7 [S. Doguer, E. Bostanci, in 1965], Hanfmann 1967a, 23; Hanfmann 1967b, 12–13 [J. S. Savishinsky, in 1966], Hanfmann 1968, 5; Bostanci 1967, 1969 [E. Bostanci, F. Savcı, in 1967], Hanfmann 1970, 9 [D. Finkel, in 1968, 1969], Payne in Greenewalt 1978b, 19–26 [Payne in 1976], Greenewalt et al. 1987, 50 n. 45 [S. Bisel, in 1985]; Greenewalt et al. 1993, 18–22 [M. Domurad, in 1989]; E. Barnes and A. Rohn, in 2002).

⁵ For Sardis maps, Cahill and Stinson in Greenewalt et al. 2003, 126–139. The maps prepared by the General Directorate of Maps were an outgrowth of the 'Urban Survey Project' (for which, see E. E. Freedman in Greenewalt 1978a, 57–61); the need for detailed topographical maps was first articulated by R. J. Rodden, who was to have headed that project. For digitization and its advantages, Cahill in Greenewalt et al. 2003, 132–135. GPS equipment, generously loaned by the British Institute of Archaeology in Ankara, was used for a period of 48 days in 2001 (175 hectares were surveyed in walks totaling 184 km; with 72,469 survey points transformed into map contours by Cahill).

⁶ For the geomorphological studies, by D. G. Sullivan, Sullivan in: Greenewalt et al. 1983, 30–37; in Greenewalt et al. 1985, 53–59; Sullivan 1988 and 1989; Greenewalt et al. 2000, 679.

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 1999, Hanfmann 1972, 181 fig. 134, 320; Foss in Hanfmann 1983, 13–16, plans I–IV; Greenewalt et al. 1994, 17; Greenewalt et al. 1995, 11. »A sandstone wall ... of massive construction, and in the logical place for a boundary wall of the early city« near the »Greek Theater« identified by the Butler Expedition (Stoeber 1922, 7) and not located by the Harvard-Cornell Expedition, conceivably could affect current understanding of urban topography in the Archaic era.

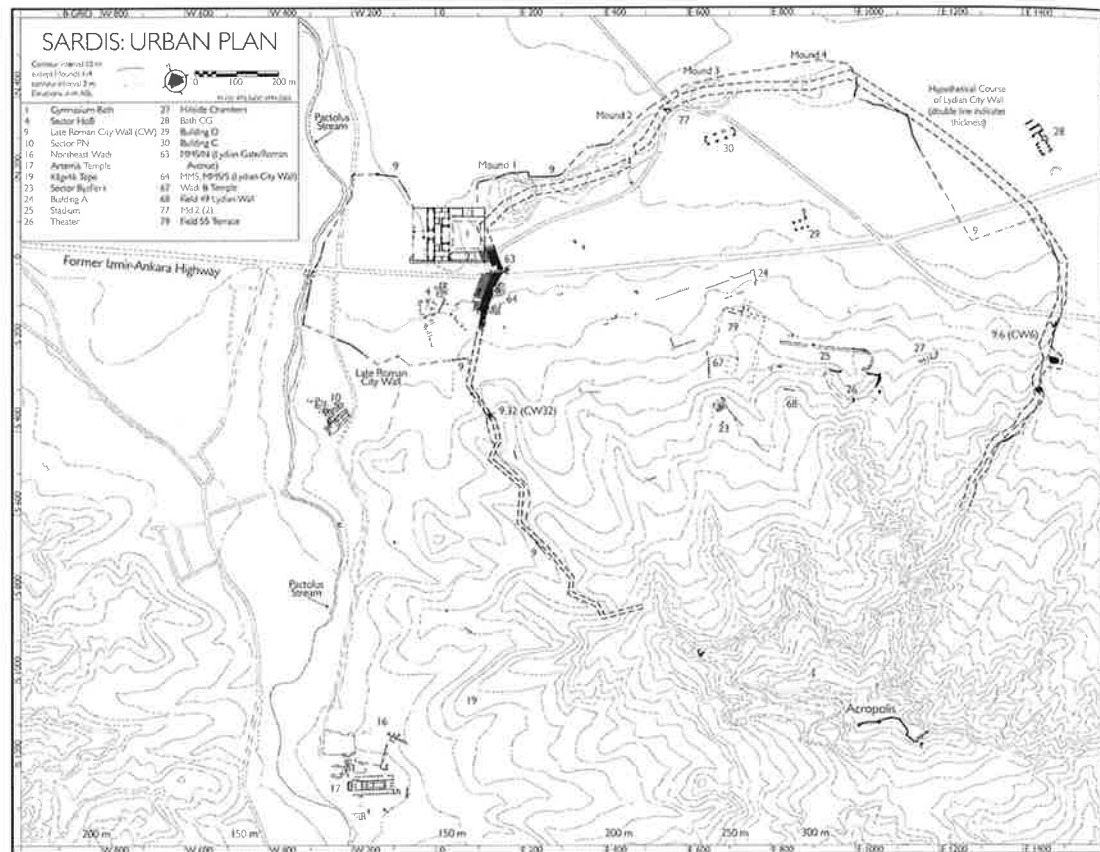


Fig. 1 Sardis, general site plan.

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 Gygaean Lake; a continuous stratified pottery sequence from the Late Bronze Age through the late Archaic era, at Sardis⁸; 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 Sardis⁹; metallurgical installations, for separating gold and silver from alluvial gold, of the first half of the 6th century BC¹⁰; gold and silver coins of croeseid type (i.e., with obverse device of confronted lion and bull protomes) from contexts that antedate Persian rule in Anatolia¹¹; dramatic evidence for a major

⁸ For Early Bronze-Age cemeteries by the Gygaean Lake (Ahlatlı Tepecik, Eski Balıkhane) and stratified pottery sequence at Sardis (sector HoB), Hanfmann 1983, 17–25.

⁹ For houses of the Archaic Lydian era, Ramage in: Hanfmann 1983, 26–33; Cahill in: Greenewalt et al. 1987, 26–29; in Greenewalt et al. 1987, 62–70; in Greenewalt et al. 1990, 145–155; Greenewalt et al. 1995, 13–19; Cahill 2002. The circuit wall in several places is 20 m thick or more at its base, and still stands 8–10 m high; a massive earthen glacis (extending 30 m from the foot of the wall) has been identified on the west side of the site; Greenewalt 1992, 2001; Greenewalt et al. 2003, 50–53, 62–63; see also n. 15.

¹⁰ For refining precious metal at Sardis, Ramage et al. 2000; Craddock et al. 2005.

¹¹ For croeseid coins, Cahill and Kroll 2005.

historical event, namely the Persian capture of Sardis in the 540s BC (conflagration and partial destruction of the city wall and of nearby houses, associated weapons, armament, and skeletal remains of human casualties, two of which probably were soldiers); which supplements the historical record concerning the Acropolis and the fate of King Croesus with an archaeological record concerning the lower city and the fate of the common man¹².

Completion of a detailed graphic record of the Temple of Artemis. (The record is supplemented by photographic coverage; some architectural features were clarified by limited excavation.)¹³

Partial excavation and identification of major buildings of Imperial Roman, Late Roman, and Byzantine eras; including two large Roman baths, a Late Roman commercial 'stoa' ('Byzantine Shops') with well preserved contents, a basilica church datable to the 4th century AD, a very large Late Roman synagogue, several Late Roman town houses, and a small, ornate Byzantine Church of the 13th century AD.

Partial reconstruction of one of the Roman baths and the synagogue noted above; also reconstruction of Archaic molded and painted and architectural terracottas of the 6th century BC, and display of same in an architectural setting¹⁴.

So much for Sardis field season 'pluses': familiar enough, since they are the central and typically the only theme of archaeological reports. The 'Erreichtes' linked with the 'Geplantes' in Dr. Radt's Symposium title, however, also invite discussion of the 'minuses': what hasn't been achieved; more intriguing than the pluses, and less frequently discussed.

Some Sardis Expedition 'minuses' are embarrassing to confess. More than 15 field seasons passed before a wall, 20 m thick, 10 m high, and 2.5 km long (the Archaic Lydian City Wall), was recognized; and another twenty seasons passed before its orientation was understood¹⁵. The existence of a crepis wall 18 m high at the base of the Tumulus of Alyattes (Bin Tepe), reported in the mid 19th century, remains to be verified¹⁶. Where is the Lydian

¹² For the Lydian circuit wall and its destruction, Greenewalt 1992; Greenewalt 1997; Greenewalt et al. 2003, 50–53, 62–63.

¹³ For graphic recording of the Artemis Temple, Yegül in: Greenewalt et al. 2003, 76–83.

¹⁴ For excavation, identification, and reconstruction of those monuments, Yegül in: Hanfmann 1983, 148–161; Yegül 1986 (Roman bath called Building B); Hanfmann et al. 1975, 129–165 (Roman bath called Building CG); Crawford 1990 ('Byzantine Shops'); Hanfmann 1983, 196–201 (basilica church); Seager 1972; Seager in: Hanfmann 1983, 168–178; Kroll 2001; Cross 2002; Greenewalt et al. 2003, 112–117 (synagogue); Rautman 1995; Rautman in: Greenewalt et al. 2000, 646–655 (Late Roman town houses); Buchwald 1977; Buchwald in Hanfmann 1983, 201–202; Greenewalt et al. 2003, 116–117 (13th century church, Church E, sector PN); Hostetter 1994 (reconstruction of Archaic architectural terracottas).

¹⁵ For the Lydian circuit wall, Greenewalt et al. 2003, 50–53, 62–63; Greenewalt 2001, 416–417, 420–421 figs. 4–8 (exposure of the defense line at sector CW 32, south of sectors MMS/N, MMS, and MMS/S; probable exposure of defense line on the north side of the site, at mound 2, sector MD2[2]). 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 as or more thick on the east side of the site (sector CW 6).

¹⁶ For the crepis wall of the Tomb of Alyattes, von Olfers 1859, 544–545, pl. II no. 4; Ratté 1989, 7–9, 157–162; Greenewalt et al. 1995, 22–24; Greenewalt et al. 2003, 15, 17 fig. 5, 40–41.

royal palace (in which »the elegance of Greek architecture was blended with the fantasies and enormities of Asiatic taste,« in Théophile Gautier's conceit)? According to Vitruvius and Pliny, the palace of Croesus still stood in Roman times, when it was an administrative building, the *gerousia*; and since the ruins of many Roman public buildings rise above modern ground level in the Sardis landscape today, one might expect at least the general location of the *gerousia* to be identifiable; which so far is not the case¹⁷.

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 intra-mural 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 3 % 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 unknowns defies 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 exploration¹⁸.

¹⁷ The quote is from Lafcadio Hearn's translation of Gautier's short story, »Le Roi Candaule«, Gautier 1908, 89. In the oral presentation at Bergama, reference to the royal palace was illustrated with images of a painting by Jean Léon Gérôme (Ackerman 1986, 52–53. 204. 206 n. 164) and a ballet set by David (first produced in St. Petersburg 1868; Beaumont 1978, fig. 78; Beaumont 1941, 400–405); the former certainly, the latter possibly inspired by Gautier's short story. Gautier's story also inspired a statue by James Pradier (Statues de Chair 1986) and perhaps an opera (presented in Paris at the Théâtre Lyrique on June 6, 1865). 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's palace may be questioned, as Herrmann Kienast remarked during the symposium at Bergama. On the other hand, Vitruvius's and Pliny's statements are made in the context of a remarkable but credible technical phenomenon (survival of mudbrick), not of folklore or romance. For *gerousia* and related inscriptions from Sardis, Buckler et al. 1932, nos. 8. 17. 30. 32. 41. 48. 166; Foss 1975, 6. 41; Yegül 1986, 49. 51. For C. Nylander's suggestion that the palace façade may have resembled the »bit hilani« design of the tyrant's palace at Larisa in Aeolis 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 Sardis Acropolis called 'Byzantine Fort', sector ByzFort, Nylander 1970, 117–118; Hanfmann 1977, 1975, 17–19; 1980, 104. F. Krischen's attractive reconstruction of the »bit hilani« building at Larisa, however, may be doubted, Schefold 1978, Lauter 1975, Boardman 2000, 40–41; and excavation at sector ByzFort have revealed remains of a small 'pavilion'-like structure of the Lydian or Persian era, but nothing of a major palace complex, Ratté in Greenewalt et al. 1993, 27–29. 31. That the palace might have been a complex of megaron halls, like those at Gordion and Early Bronze-Age Troy, was suggested by the writer in the Carl Newell Jackson Lectures, delivered at Harvard University in late April, 2005.

¹⁸ According to the estimate of J. Toris in 2004, the area of the lower city core, as defined by circuit defenses of Archaic and Late Roman eras, was 1.276.225 square m (which represents 1.082.860 square m enclosed by both Lydian and Late Roman circuit defenses together with 193.365 square m of Late Roman annex, which is located west of the Lydian city core and is enclosed only by Late Roman defenses); that the area of extra-mural settlement was 728.613 square m, that of the acropolis summit 49.117 square m; that of excavated space 61.280 square m. The area of extra mural settlement may have been much larger, if it extended to a significant extent beyond the defense line on the north side of the core (mounds 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 south of the railroad track in the lower village of Sart Mahmut; Greenewalt and Nayır in Greenewalt 1977, 47–48. 50–51) suggests that the settlement extended no further in that direction; graves located just outside Archaic and Late Roman defenses on lower slopes of the Acropolis on the east side of the site (at sector CW 6) indicate little habitation in

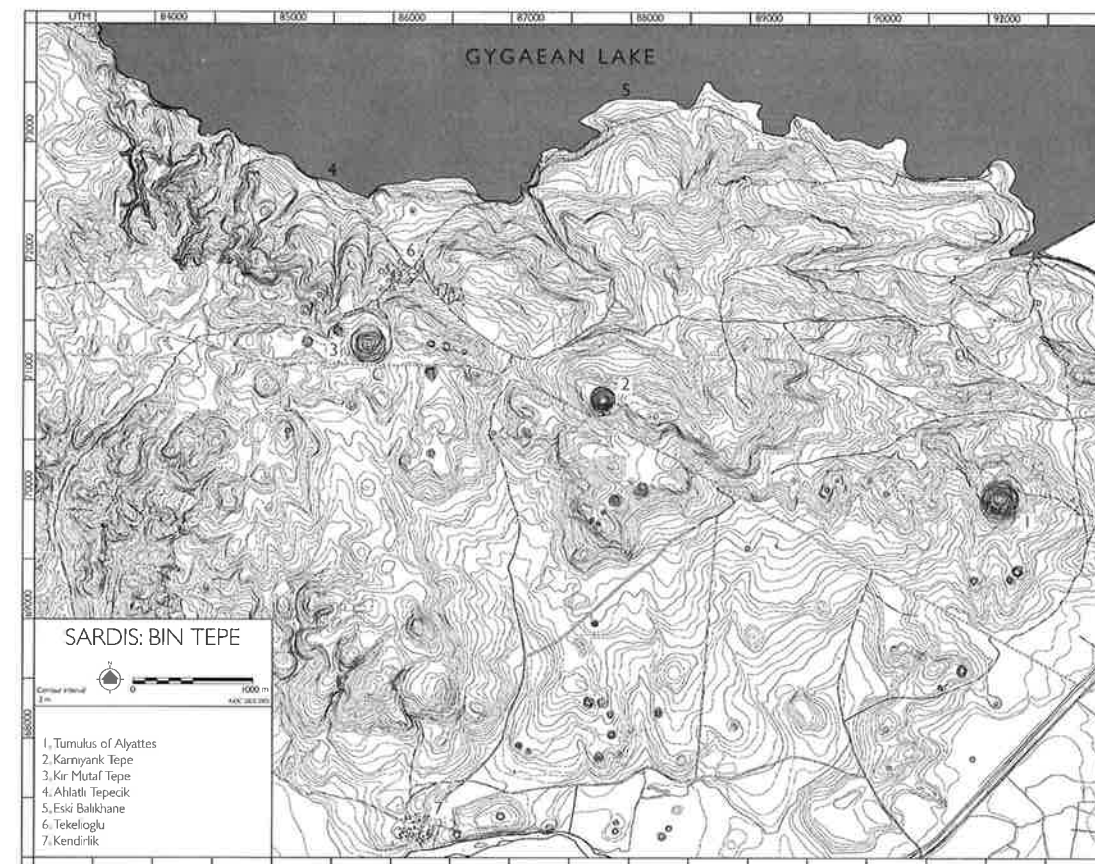


Fig. 2 Bin Tepe, general site plan.

The oldest stratified material at the city site, datable to the second half of the second millennium BC, is exposed only in two very small spaces in one part of the site; and may not be the earliest occupation material there¹⁹.

In the archaeological record there are no cemeteries of the 7th century BC and earlier; and almost no intact graves of the 6th century BC; although the extensive cemeteries of the Pactolus valley were a focus of excavation by the Butler Expedition, which opened more than 1.100 in five seasons before World War I; and twenty odd tumulus tombs or tumulus sarcophagi at Bin Tepe (all pillaged in illicit excavation) have been examined by the Harvard-Cornell Expedition, the Butler Expedition, the Archaeological and Ethnographical Museum in Manisa, and 19th century explorers²⁰.

that hilly locale. 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 Sullivan in Greenewalt et al. 1985, 55–56). Penetration to virgin soil or bedrock occurred in only a few excavation locations (e.g., sector ByzFort, the Acropolis, Kağırlık Tepe).

¹⁹ The earliest stratified deposits, which have been dated to the second half of the second millennium BC, are located in excavation sector HoB; Hanfmann 1983, 26–27. 32–33. (The deposits were located outside the core of Lydian Sardis, as defined by circuit defenses of the late 7th–early 6th century BC.)

²⁰ For cemeteries and graves at Sardis, Greenewalt 1972, 115 n. 5; Greenewalt 1979, 4–19; Greenewalt et al. 1987, 36–44; Greenewalt et al. 1987, 84; Greenewalt et al. 1990, 161–165; Dusinger 2003, 130–133. The number of tumuli investigated at Bin Tepe was kindly provided by C. H. Roosevelt; see Hanfmann 1983, 54 and references (BT 62.4,

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.)²¹

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 alabastron inscribed with the name of Xerxes from Halicarnassus, and the bullae of Daskyleion²².

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 Archaic 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 Gygaean Lake), agora, gymnasium, prytaneion, basilica, odeion, hippodrome, four macella²³.

63.2, 63.3, 66.1-6); Greenewalt 1978, 70; Bilgin et al. 1996; Dedeoglu 1991; Kökten-Ersoy 1998; Roosevelt 2003, 120–200, 393–420; for Klinai in Sardis graves, Baughan 2004.

²¹ For Lydian royal dedications in Greek sanctuaries, Buxton 2002. For two items of carved ivory (that might be imports), Butler 1922, 140–141; Curtis 1925, 35 no. 87; Greenewalt et al. 1998, 493–495. For jewelry from Sardis, Curtis 1925; Waldbaum 1983, nos. 760, 882, 883; Cahill in: Greenewalt et al. 1987, 68–69; for beautiful gold appliqué plaques from Bin Tepe, Roosevelt 2003, 183, 631–632. Most of the tumulus burials located near the modern village of Güre, in the province of Uşak, which produced splendid jewelry and plate ('the Lydian Treasure') date from the Persian era; the Basmacı tumulus burial near Güre, however, might antedate Persian rule; Özgen et al. 1996, 53, 232–239.

²² For Persian stamp seals from Sardis, Curtis 1925; cf. Boardman 2000, 152–174. For the gravestone inscribed in both Aramaic and Lydian from Sardis, Buckler 1924, 1–4, no. 1; Gusmani 1964, 250 no. 1 (cf. Gusmani 1964, 264 no. 41, for another gravestone inscribed in Aramaic – now lost – and Lydian, from Falaka, in the Kayster valley). For sculpture from Meydancık kalesi and Daskyleion, and bullae from Daskyleion, Laroche-Traunecker 1993; Nollé 1992; Gusmani et al. 1999; Bakır 2001 (references kindly provided by C. Draycott); Kaptan 2001 and references.

²³ For some of those buildings, Herodotus 5,102 (Temple of Cybele); Strabo 13,4,5/626 (Temple of Artemis of Coloe; remains reported in Curtius 1853, 152 and von Olfers 1859, pl. I have not been verified since the 19th century; for Artemis of Coloe in grave imprecations at Sardis, Gusmani 1964, nos. 1,7, 2,10); Gauthier 1989, 13–14, 36–39 no. 1, line 6; cf. 81–82, 85–96 no. 3; Polybius 31,6; Buckler et al. 1932, 46–47 no. 21, line 9 and 50–51 no. 27, line 18 (gymnasium); Robert 1964, 9–10, 15 no. 1, line 3 (prytaneion); Buckler et al. 1932, 38–39 no. 17, line 8 (odeion); Buckler et al. 1932, 74–75 no. 63, lines 16–17 (basilica), Hanfmann 1975, 43, IN63.123, lines 2–3 (sanctuary of Hera), Herrmann 1993, 250, 254–255, IN82.16, line 46 (four macella), Polybius 7,17,2 (hippodrome).

Apart from 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 dynasts. 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 texts²⁴.

The lacunae 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 'Erreichtes' of Dr. Radt and the distinguished team that he assembled. On this happy occasion, we are gathered to celebrate and to honor the archaeological model of Wolfgang Radt, and to rejoice with him in his splendid achievement²⁵.

Özet

Sempozyumun konusundan yararlanarak yıllardır süregelen Sardes kazı ve araştırmalarında 'tasarlanan ve ulaşılan' ile ilgili eksik kalan ve gelinen noktaya değinmek istiyoruz.

Olumlulardan başlayarak: Başarılı bir işbirliğiyle birçok kurumun katıldığı disiplinlerarası »Archaeological Exploration of Sardis« çalışmaları, ayrıca modern gereçlerle donanımlı haritacılık, jeomorfoloji araştırmaları (hatta Thera Yanardağı'nın küllerinin izi sürülen), kent merkezinin ve surlarının saptanması, nekropollerin belgelenmesi, Geç Bronz Çağ'dan Geç Arkaik döneme kadar uzanan keramik gelişmesinin kanıtlanması, içinde buluntular ele geçen evlerin ve Arkaik döneme ait kalın bir surun kazılması, MÖ 6. yy ait bir altın ve gümüş işliğinin ortaya çıkarılması, Aşağı kentteki Pers tahribatının (MÖ 540 yılları) arkeolojik açıdan ispat edilmesi, Artemis Tağınağı'nın belgelenmesi ve sağlamlştırılması, Roma ve Geç Antik döneme ait büyük yapıların kısmen kazılması (hamam ve sinagog) başlıcalarıdır.

²⁴ The absence of Early Imperial Roman monuments in the archaeological record at Sardis contrasts with major examples of them at 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 former concern subjects as follows: Roman *negotiatores* at Sardis, early first century BC (Herrmann 1996, 2002); Julius Caesar's authorization of asylum limits for the Sanctuary of Artemis, 44 BC (Herrmann 1989); embassy to Rome and celebrations at Sardis on the coming of Age of Gaius Caesar, 5 BC (Buckler et al. 1932, no. 8); thanks from Sardis for relief measures authorized by Tiberius in connection with earthquake damage, AD 17 (Buckler et al. 1932, no. 9; Herrmann 1995, 25–31), honors for Caligula (Herrmann 1995, 31–32); honors for Claudius and his connection with an aqueduct and perhaps another building at Sardis, AD 53 or 54 (Buckler et al. 1932: nos. 10, 11; Herrmann 1995, 32–36). 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 later first century and thereafter; see Yegül 1986, 9–16 (Building B, otherwise called the Bath-Gymnasium Complex); Hanfmann et al. 1975, 164–165 (Building CG, a large bath building); Vann 1989, 23–39 (Building C, possibly a bath or a basilica; the large size and substantial brick construction of which has suggested to P. T. Stinson a post-Flavian date in the first half of the 2nd century AD), 40–46 ('hillside chambers'), 58 (theater; visible features of which are Roman), 63 (stadium). The 'Wadi B' Temple in the center of Sardis might have been built earlier rather than later in the 1st century AD (Ratté et al. 1986; Burrell 2004, 100–103; cf. Ratté and Howe in Greenewalt et al. 1985, 60–64).

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

Olumsuzlara gelince: Bazı bulgulara ulaşmanın çok uzun zaman alması (Ör. Lidya Arkaik dönemi kent surları), Lidya krallarının bugüne kadar bulunamayan sarayı, Lidya-Pers döneminden kamu yapıları veya büyük kutsal alanlarının ortaya çıkmamış olması, Sardes'in önemli bir satraplık merkezi olduğunu gösteren belirgin bir buluntuya rastlanmaması, Antik dönemin bütün evreleri için kent planının ayrıntılarıyla anlaşılması olmaması, tasarlanıp da elde edilemeyenler arasındadır.

Şimdiye kadar kentin %3'nün kazılmış olması, aynı zamanda bir bakımdan olumlu, bir bakımdan da olumsuz olarak değerlendirilmelidir.

Bibliography

- Ackerman 1986 G. M. Ackerman, *The Life and Work of Jean-Léon Gérôme* (1986).
- Bakır 2001 T. Bakır, *Die Satrapie in Daskyleion*, in: T. Bakır (ed.), *Achaemenid Anatolia* (2001) 169–180.
- Baughan 2004 E. P. Baughan, *Anatolian Funerary Klinai. Tradition and Identity*. Diss. Berkeley (2004).
- Belknap 1982 D. F. Belknap, *Geomorphology and Sedimentology at Sardis 1978*, in: C. H. Greenewalt – E. L. Sterud – D. F. Belknap, *The Sardis Campaign of 1978*, *BASOR* 245, 1982, 1–34.
- Bilgin et al. 1996 A. I. Bilgin – R. Dinç – M. Önder, *Lydia'daki İki Tümüls' de Temizlik Kazısı Çalışmaları*, *Arkeoloji Dergisi* 4, 1996, 207–222.
- Boardman 2000 J. Boardman, *Persia and the West. An Archaeological Investigation of the Genesis of Achaemenid Art* (2000).
- Bostancı 1963 E. Bostancı, *An Examination of Some Human Skeletal Remains from the Sardis Excavations*, *Antropoloji* 1, 1963, 121–131.
- Bostancı 1967 E. Bostancı, *Morphological and Biometrical Examination of Some Skulls from the Sardis Excavations*, *Belleten* 31, 1967, 17–22.
- Bostancı 1969 E. Bostancı, *Study of the Skulls from the Excavation at Sardis and the Relation with the Ancient Anatolians*, *Ankara Üniversitesi Dil ve Tarih-Cografya Fakültesi* 185, *Paleoantropoloji Kürsüsü Seri III* (1969).
- Buchwald 1977 H. Buchwald, *Sardis Church E – a Preliminary Report*, *JbÖByz* 26, 1977, 265–299.
- Burrell 2004 B. Burrell, *Neokoroi. Greek Cities and Roman Emperors*, *Cincinnati Classical Studies N. S. IX* (2004).
- Butler 1922 H. C. Butler, *Sardis I. The Excavations Part I 1910–1914* (1922).
- Buxton 2002 A. H. Buxton, *Lydian Royal Dedications in Greek Sanctuaries*. Diss. Berkeley (2002).
- Cahill 2002 N. D. Cahill, *Lydian Houses, Domestic Assemblages, and Household Size*, in: D. C. Hopkins (ed.), *Across the Anatolian Plateau. Readings in the Archaeology of Ancient Turkey*, *Annual of the American Schools of Oriental Research* 57, 2002, 173–179.
- Cahill – Kroll 2005 N. D. Cahill – J. H. Kroll, *New Archaic Coin Finds at Sardis*, *AJA* 109, 2005.
- Craddock et al. 2005 P. T. Craddock – M. R. Cowell – M.-F. Guerra, *Controlling the Composition of Gold and the Invention of Gold Refining in Lydian Anatolia*, in: Ü. Yalçın (ed.), *Anatolian Metal III*, *Anschnitt Beiheft* 18 (2005) 67–77.
- Crawford 1990 J. S. Crawford, *The Byzantine Shops at Sardis*, *Sardis Monograph* 9 (1990).
- Cross 2002 F. M. Cross, *The Hebrew Inscriptions from Sardis*, *Harvard Theological Review* 96, 2002, 3–19.
- Curtis 1925 C. D. Curtis, *Jewelry and Gold Work I 1910–1914*, *Sardis XIII* (1925).
- Curtius 1853 E. Curtius, *Artemis Gygaia und die lydischen Fürstengräber*, *AZ* 11, 1853, 148–161.
- Dedeoglu 1991 H. Dedeoglu, *Lydia'da bir Tümüls Kazısı*, *Müze Kurtarma Kazıları Semineri* 1 (1991) 119–149.
- Doguer et al. 1964 S. Doguer – E. Deniz – R. Çalışlar – T. Özgüden, *Osteological Investigations of the Animal Remains Recovered from the Remains of Ancient Sardis*, *Anatolia* 8, 1964, 49–65.
- Dusinberre 2003 E. R. M. Dusinberre, *Aspects of Empire in Achaemenid Sardis* (2003).
- Foss 1976 C. Foss, *Byzantine and Turkish Sardis*, *Sardis Monograph* 4 (1976).
- Gauthier 1989 P. Gauthier, *Nouvelles Inscriptions de Sardes II*, *Centre de Recherche d'Histoire et de Philologie de la IVe Section de l'École Pratique des Hautes Etudes III*, *Hautes Études du Monde Gréco-Romain* 15 (1989).
- Gautier 1908 T. Gautier, *Stories by Théophile Gautier* (1908).
- Greenewalt 1972 C. H. Greenewalt Jr., *Two Lydian Graves at Sardis*, *California Studies in Classical Antiquity* 5 (1972) 113–145.
- Greenewalt 1977 C. H. Greenewalt Jr., *The Eighteenth Campaign at Sardis 1975*, *BASOR* 228, 1977, 47–59.

- Greenewalt 1978a C. H. Greenewalt Jr., The Sardis Campaign of 1976, *BASOR* 229, 1978, 58–73.
- Greenewalt 1978b C. H. Greenewalt Jr., Ritual Dinners in Early Historic Sardis. *Classical Studies* 17 (1978).
- Greenewalt 1979 C. H. Greenewalt Jr., The Sardis Campaign of 1977, *BASOR* 233, 1979, 1–32.
- Greenewalt 1986 C. H. Greenewalt Jr., George Maxim Anosov Hanfmann 20 November 1911 – 13 March 1986, *American Philosophical Society Yearbook* (1986) 120–127.
- Greenewalt 1992 C. H. Greenewalt Jr., When a Mighty Empire was Destroyed. The Common Man at the Fall of Sardis, ca. 546 B.C. *Proceedings of the American Philosophical Society* 136 (1992) 247–271.
- Greenewalt 2001 C. H. Greenewalt Jr., Sardis, Archaeological Research and Conservation Projects in 1999, *Kazi Sonuçları Toplantısı* 22/1, 2001.
- Greenewalt et al. 1982 C. H. Greenewalt Jr. – E. L. Sterud – D. F. Belknap, The Sardis Campaign of 1978, *BASOR* 245, 1982, 1–34.
- Greenewalt et al. 1983 C. H. Greenewalt Jr. – A. Ramage – D. G. Sullivan – K. Nayır – A. Tulga, The Sardis Campaigns of 1979 and 1980, *BASOR* 249, 1983, 1–44.
- Greenewalt et al. 1985 C. H. Greenewalt Jr. – D. G. Sullivan – Ch. Ratté – T. N. Howe, The Sardis Campaigns of 1981 and 1982, *BASOR Suppl.* 23 (1985) 53–92.
- Greenewalt et al. 1987a C. H. Greenewalt Jr. – N. D. Cahill – M. L. Rautman, The Sardis Campaign of 1984, *BASOR Suppl.* 25 (1987) 13–54.
- Greenewalt et al. 1987b C. H. Greenewalt Jr. – M. L. Rautman – N. D. Cahill, The Sardis Campaign of 1985, *BASOR Suppl.* 25 (1987) 55–92.
- Greenewalt et al. 1990 C. H. Greenewalt Jr. – N. D. Cahill – H. Dedeoglu – P. Herrmann, The Sardis Campaign of 1986, *BASOR Suppl.* 26 (1990) 137–177.
- Greenewalt et al. 1993 C. H. Greenewalt Jr. – Ch. Ratté – M. L. Rautman, The Sardis Campaigns of 1988 and 1989, *Annual of the American Schools of Oriental Research* 51, 1993, 1–43.
- Greenewalt et al. 1994 C. H. Greenewalt Jr. – Ch. Ratté – M. L. Rautman, The Sardis Campaigns of 1990 and 1991, *Annual of the American Schools of Oriental Research* 52, 1994, 1–36.
- Greenewalt et al. 1995 C. H. Greenewalt Jr. – Ch. Ratté – M. L. Rautman, The Sardis Campaigns of 1992 and 1993, *Annual of the American Schools of Oriental Research* 53, 1995, 1–36.
- Greenewalt et al. 1998 C. H. Greenewalt Jr. – M. L. Rautman, The Sardis Campaigns of 1994 and 1995, *AJA* 102, 1998, 469–505.
- Greenewalt et al. 2000 C. H. Greenewalt Jr. – M. L. Rautman, The Sardis Campaigns of 1996, 1997 and 1998, *AJA* 104, 2000, 643–681.
- Greenewalt et al. 2003 C. H. Greenewalt Jr. – N. D. Cahill – P. T. Stinson – F. K. Yegül, The City of Sardis. Approaches in Graphic Recording (2003).
- Gusmani 1964 R. Gusmani, *Lydisches Wörterbuch* (1964).
- Gusmani et al. 1999 R. Gusmani – G. Polat, Manes in Daskyleion, *Kadmos* 38, 1999, 137–162.
- Hanfmann 1945 G. M. A. Hanfmann, Horsemen from Sardis, *AJA* 49, 1945, 570–581.
- Hanfmann 1959 G. M. A. Hanfmann, Excavations at Sardis 1958, *BASOR* 154, 1959, 5–35.
- Hanfmann 1962 G. M. A. Hanfmann, The Fourth Campaign at Sardis 1961, *BASOR* 166, 1962, 1–57.
- Hanfmann 1963 G. M. A. Hanfmann, The Fifth Campaign at Sardis 1962, *BASOR* 170, 1963, 1–65.
- Hanfmann 1964 G. M. A. Hanfmann, The Sixth Campaign at Sardis 1963, *BASOR* 174, 1964, 3–58.
- Hanfmann 1965 G. M. A. Hanfmann, The Seventh Campaign at Sardis 1964, *BASOR* 177, 1965, 2–37.
- Hanfmann 1966 G. M. A. Hanfmann, The Eighth Campaign at Sardis 1965, *BASOR* 182, 1966, 2–54.
- Hanfmann 1967a G. M. A. Hanfmann, The Ninth Campaign at Sardis 1966, *BASOR* 186, 1967, 17–52.
- Hanfmann 1967b G. M. A. Hanfmann, The Ninth Campaign at Sardis 1966, *BASOR* 187, 1967, 9–62.
- Hanfmann 1968 G. M. A. Hanfmann, The Tenth Campaign at Sardis 1967, *BASOR* 191, 1968, 2–41.
- Hanfmann 1970 G. M. A. Hanfmann, The Eleventh and Twelfth Campaigns at Sardis 1968/1969, *BASOR* 199, 1970, 7–58.
- Hanfmann 1972 G. M. A. Hanfmann, Letters from Sardis (1972).
- Hanfmann 1975 G. M. A. Hanfmann, From Croesus to Constantine. The Cities of Western Asia Minor and Their Arts in Greek and Roman Times. *Jerome Lectures* 10 (1975).

- Hanfmann 1977 G. M. A. Hanfmann, On the Palace of Croesus, in: U. Höckmann – A. Krug (ed.), *Festschrift für Frank Brommer* (1977) 145–154.
- Hanfmann 1980 G. M. A. Hanfmann, On Lydian Sardis, in: K. De Vries (ed.), *From Athens to Gordion. The Papers of a Memorial Symposium for Rodney S. Young* (1980) 99–131.
- Hanfmann 1983 G. M. A. Hanfmann, Sardis from Prehistoric to Roman Times. Results of the Archaeological Exploration of Sardis 1958–1975 (1983).
- Hanfmann et al. 1975 G. M. A. Hanfmann – J. C. Waldbaum, A Survey of Sardis and the Major Monuments Outside the City Walls. *Sardis Report* 1 (1975).
- Herrmann 1989 P. Herrmann, Rom und die Asylie griechischer Heiligtümer. Eine Urkunde des Dictators Caesar aus Sardeis, *Chiron* 19, 1989, 127–164.
- Herrmann 1993 P. Herrmann, Inschriften von Sardeis, *Chiron* 23, 1993, 233–266.
- Herrmann 1995 P. Herrmann, Sardeis zur Zeit der Iulisch-Claudischen Kaiser, in: E. Schwertheim (ed.), *Forschungen in Lydien* (1995) 21–36.
- Herrmann 1996 P. Herrmann, Neues vom Sklavenmarkt in Sardeis, *Arkeoloji Dergisi* IV, 1996, 175–187.
- Herrmann 2002 P. Herrmann, Italiker und Römer in Sardeis. Überlegungen zu zwei inschriftlichen Zeugnissen, in: J. Spielvogel (ed.), *Res Publica Reporta. Zur Verfassung und Gesellschaft der römischen Republik und des frühen Prinzipats. Festschrift für Jochen Bleicken zum 75. Geburtstag, Hermes Sonderbd.* (2002) 36–44.
- Hostetter 1994 E. Hostetter, Lydian Architectural Terracottas. A Study in Tile Repliation, Display and Technique, *Illinois Classical Studies Suppl.* 5 (1994).
- Kaptan 2001 D. Kaptan, On the Satrapal Center in Northwestern Asia Minor. Some evidence from the seal impressions of Ergili/Daskyleion, in: T. Bakır (ed.), *Achaemenid Anatolia. Proceedings of the First International Symposium on Anatolia in the Achaemenid Period, Bandırma 15–18 August 1997* (2001) 57–64.
- Kökten-Ersoy 1998 H. Kökten-Ersoy, Two Wheeled Vehicles from Lydia and Mysia, *IstMitt* 48, 1998, 107–133.
- Kroll 2001 J. H. Kroll, The Greek Inscriptions of the Sardis Synagogue, *Harvard Theological Review* 94, 2001, 5–127.
- Laroche-Traunecker 1993 F. Laroche-Traunecker, Les Edifices d'Époque Archaïque et Greco-Perse de Meydancikkale (Gülнар), in: J. des Courtils – J.-C. Moretti (ed.), *Les Grands Ateliers d'Architecture dans le Monde Égeen du Vie Siècle av. J.-C. Actes du colloque d'Istanbul, 23–25 mai 1991, Varia Anatolica III* (1993) 13–28.
- Lauter 1975 H. Lauter, Die beiden älteren Tyrannenpaläste in Larisa am Hermos, *BjB* 175, 1975, 33–57.
- Meriçboyu 2001 Y. A. Meriçboyu, Antikçag'da Anadolu Takıları, *Akbank Kültür ve Sanat Kitapları* 69 (2001).
- Nollé 1992 M. Nollé, Denkmäler vom Satrapensitz Daskyleion. Studien zur graeco-persischen Kunst (1992).
- von Olfers 1859 J. F. M. von Olfers, Über die Lydischen Königsgräber bei Sardes und den Grabhügel des Alyattes, *Abhandlungen der Königlichen Akademie der Wissenschaften zu Berlin* (1859) 539–556.
- Olson 1972 G. W. Olson, Ancient Cities of the Dead. Victims of Ecological Suicide, *Science Digest* 71/3, 1972, 39–44.
- Olson 1977 G. W. Olson, Landslides at Sardis in western Turkey, *Geological Society of America, Reviews in Engineering Geology* III (1977) 255–272.
- Olson et al. 1971 G. W. Olson – G. M. A. Hanfmann, Landslides at Sardis in Western Turkey, *Geological Society of America, Reviews in Engineering Geology* 3 (1971) 255–272.
- Özgen et al. 1996 I. Özgen – J. Öztürk, *Heritage Recovered. The Lydian Treasure* (1996).
- Radt 1988 W. Radt, Pergamon. Geschichte und Bauten, Funde und Erforschung einer Antiken Metropole (1988).
- Radt 1999 W. Radt, Pergamon. Geschichte und Bauten einer Antiken Metropole (1999).
- Ramage et al. 2000 A. Ramage – P. Craddock, King Croesus' Gold. Excavations at Sardis and the History of Gold Refining, *Sardis Monograph* 11 (2000).
- Ratté 1989 C. J. Ratté, *Lydian Masonry and Monumental Architecture at Sardis, Diss.* Berkeley (1989).

- Ratté et al. 1986 C. Ratté – T. N. Howe – C. Foss, An Early Imperial Pseudodipteral Temple at Sardis, *AJA* 90, 1986, 45–68.
- Rautman 1995 M. L. Rautman, A Late Roman Townhouse at Sardis, in: E. Schwertheim (ed.), *Forschungen in Lydien, Asia Minor Studien* 17 (1995) 49–66.
- Robert 1964 L. Robert, *Nouvelles Inscriptions de Sardes* (1964).
- Roosevelt 2003 C. H. Roosevelt, *Lydian and Persian Period Settlement in Lydia*, Diss. Cornell University (2003).
- Schefold 1978 K. Schefold, Die Residenz von Larisa am Hermos im Licht neuer Forschungen, in: E. Akurgal, *The Proceedings of the Xth International Congress of Classical Archaeology I* (1978).
- Seager 1972 A. R. Seager, The Building History of the Sardis Synagogue, *AJA* 76, 1972, 425–435.
- Pradier 1986 *Statues de Chair. Sculptures de James Pradier (1790–1852)* (1986).
- Stoeber 1922 E. R. Stoeber, Report on the Excavations at Sardis. Season of 1922, Unpublished manuscript in Princeton University, Department of Art and Archaeology.
- Sullivan 1988 D. G. Sullivan, The Discovery of Santorini Minoan Tephra in Western Turkey, *Nature* 333/6173, 1988, 552–554.
- Sullivan 1989 D. G. Sullivan, Human-Induced Vegetation Change in Western Turkey. Pollen Evidence from Central Lydia, Diss. Berkeley (1989).
- Tykot et al. 2002 R. H. Tykot – M. H. Ramage, On the importation of monumental marble to Sardis, in: J. J. Herrmann – N. Herz – R. Newman (ed.), *Asmosia 5. Interdisciplinary Studies on Ancient Stone* (2001) 335–339.
- Vann 1989 R. L. Vann, *The Unexcavated Buildings of Sardis*, BAR International Series 538 (1989).
- Waldbaum 1983 J. C. Waldbaum, Metalwork from Sardis. The Finds Through 1974, *Sardis Monograph* 8 (1983).
- Yegül 1986 F. K. Yegül, *The Bath-Gymnasium Complex at Sardis*, *Sardis Report* 3 (1986).

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 phases of the site, one of the oldest and most influential in the Ionian hegemony (11th–6th centuries BC), the most recent excavations have also examined remains from the period of Persian dominance (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 examining 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 protogeometric through archaic strata, while John M. Cook brought the Temple of

* English version edited by Jean Carpenter-Efe.

¹ Ekrem Akurgal, *Smyrne à l'époque archaïque*, *Belleten* 37, 1946, 75–78.