

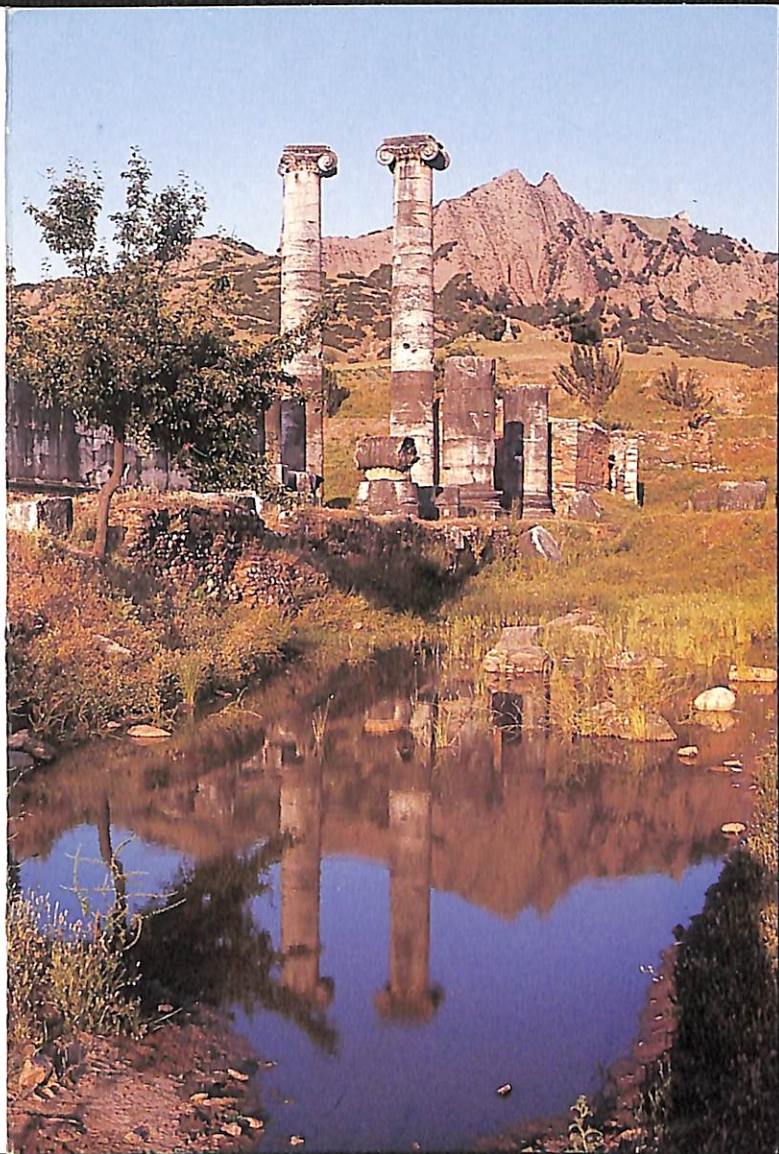
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2a

Sardis. The Temple of Artemis below the Acropolis.
Sart Akropol eteklerindeki Artemis Tapınağı.

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Her hakkı saklıdır, 1986. Sart Amerikan Kazıları. Amerika Birleşik Devletlerinde basılmıştır.

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2.

was apparently a long one, and the spring very wet, so the wheat is still green, the tobacco fields and vineyards are luscious, and the whole place seems expectant.

I am sorry that neither Claire nor I will be able to visit you this summer, but I hope and trust that we will see you before too much longer. With my very best wishes,

Yours sincerely,

Christopher.

Sardis

16

June 7 1990

2000

Dear Miss Grace,

This is coming to you by the courtesy of Ken Fraser, who leaves Sardis tomorrow - far too soon. I have been into Sardis here a week now, after spending a week in Istanbul, where I attended a very fine colloquium on Greek architecture, sponsored by the French Institute - Nancy Winter was also in attendance - a reassuringly familiar face.

Sardis is lush and beautiful now. Every time I return, the site seems so inviting, so promising. This last winter

V9
[2]**SECOND NEWSLETTER FROM SARDIS, 1990****CONFIDENTIAL - NOT FOR PUBLICATION**

September 20, 1990

Dear Friends and Supporters,

The final draft of your first newsletter this season was completed to loud antiphonic hoos and hoots from two Brown Owls; the start of what became a nightly duette, broadcast from trees in the Expedition compound and by Eleanor and Gus Swift's adjacent cottage. "I couldn't sleep again for the owls," staff members liked to claim; less from annoyance than delight with such pure sounds of nature in the silence of the night. The only signal news item of Natural History, however, is a 30-lb. carp from the Gygaean Lake {Fig. 1} - the largest caught there in years, according to local fishermen - which fed twenty of us one evening (an outrageous reversal of traditional Fish Rights, since ancient Gygaean Lake fish were sacred and used to be fed people).

The Pyramid Tomb {Figs. 2, 3} is more 'together' than it was when discovered by H. C. Butler in 1914. Excavator-for-the-fifth-time Chris Ratté has identified and properly restored blocks of the tomb chamber that had been dispersed by grave robbers and subsequently - with insult added to injury - mistakenly restored as step blocks by 1960-61 Expedition excavators (one of them myself - thirty years younger but old enough to have known better) and consequently "lost" like misshelved books. Yet another chamber block, absent in Butler's records of the tomb but discovered by Chris, is now back in its original position. Fine trim on the edges of step blocks (not previously recorded) reveals building construction sequences and installation procedures; and from setting lines lightly scored on the tomb chamber pavement (to guide original builders in placing the wall blocks), Chris has doped out the Lydian Foot measure: 1 Lydian foot = 0.324 m.; the Tomb chamber interior measured 4.5 by 7 Lydian Feet on a side, and the steps were each 1 Lydian Foot high. The chamber rose above the steps, perhaps like the Tomb of King Cyrus of Persia at Pasargadae, but whether that famous tomb was built before or after the one at Sardis still is unclear.

Near the modern highway, where Roman features had been exposed and cleared during the first part of this season, excavation in the second part focused on "Colossal Lydian Structure." Great thickness and steep sides, revealed soon after excavation began in 1977, were clues that this building had been a fortification (discoverers Nancy and Andrew Ramage said as much even before excavation); and its narrow wall-like proportions, now clearer than ever {thanks to excavation this year supervised by Marta Bechhoefer, Nick Cahill, and Richard Neer; Fig. 4}, indicate a defensive barrier that protected the lower city. Balancing the good news that the preserved top of the Structure often lies only inches below the modern ground surface {Fig. 5}, as Nick says, is the bad news that the bottom is 20-30' below {fig. 6}. The part that stands, you remember, is largely "self preserved" by a protective matrix of its own

toppled superstructure, which had been demolished and dumped against the truncated stump ca. 550 B.C., presumably during the sack of Sardis by Cyrus the Great of Persia; in Fig. 7 you see the top surface of that destruction debris, exposed this year by Richard, against one side of the Structure, and in Fig. 6 you see a section through it on another side. That debris by now has been exposed in ten places over a distance of 350', and its consistent composition of fragmentary and disintegrated brick (partly sun-dried and partly - if Nick's soundly-based theory is correct - kiln-baked) indicates that the entire building - the nearly 400' of it traced so far - had a continuous and substantial superstructure of adobe and semi-baked brick. Only one small part of the destruction debris was excavated to its bottom this season (by Nick; the small trench shown in Fig. 6); directly underneath the debris and resting on ancient ground surface is a dense layer of carbonized timbers: potential grist for the dendrochronological mill of Peter Kuniholm, and further evidence - in addition to the burnt houses and two human casualties excavated elsewhere in previous seasons - for tragic events accompanying the demolition of the great building.

The 20-30'-high preservation of Colossal Lydian Structure stops at the modern Ankara-Izmir highway, which in the 1950s cut through all ancient features; and on the other side of the highway, its ancestor the Roman avenue had leveled older construction. If the Structure had extended beyond the highway, former excavator Judson Harward reasoned twelve years ago, its foundations might still survive beneath the Roman avenue and have a predictable location (Fig. 4, dashed line encircled at left). Putting his money where his mouth was, Jud dug a trench in that location, only to find Roman avenue sidewalk remains of such design and multi-phase complexity that even the least principled butchers among us hesitated to remove them before exposing and understanding a larger area - hence ultimately excavator Gretchen Umholtz's preoccupation this season and last with the collapsed brick wall and two mosaic pavements. Is Colossal Lydian Structure under the Roman sidewalk? Just lift that lower mosaic and all will be clear, I had naively imagined when finishing your first newsletter in July; forgetting that the *Tyche* (Guardian Spirit) of Sardis never gives up her secrets without a tease. Conservators Jennifer Sherman and Ellen Salzman lifted 300 square' of the lower mosaic paving (Fig. 8; in thirteen sections, which were stored for future reconsolidation and backing) and underneath appeared - not the Lydian stratum of our dreams, but more Roman Construction: a jungle of foundations, drains, even a latrine (the final humiliation). The foundations are of special interest for the history of the Roman sidewalk, for they belong to two earlier construction phases, hitherto unattested (one perhaps the initial phase - no evidence as yet for its date - the other a phase of semi-abandonment); but with less than a week remaining for excavation, the chances this season of extracting answers to Lydian questions seemed remote. With a little trowel-work by Gretchen in the one narrow space unencumbered by Roman features, however, and removal of a few Roman drainpipe sections - at the suggestion of Nancy and Andrew Ramage, who as usual had spotted some crucial clues before anyone else - presto, there were the foundations of Colossal Lydian Structure exactly where Jud had predicted, and together with a bonus of additional Lydian construction in fine limestone masonry, which jibes with his notion of a gate in this locale (Fig. 4). The gate passage - marked by gravel surfaces of a Lydian road (another of Jud's discoveries) - was evidently unsymmetrical in design, perhaps a dog-leg of some kind; but that will have to be clarified in another season.

Fig. 9 is architect Monte Antrim's noble attempt to reconstruct Colossal Lydian Structure despite many uncertainties and puzzling features, which give his reconstruction the flavor of Norman Rockwell *Saturday Evening Post* covers for April 1 issues (how many absurdities can you spot?). What self-respecting defense barrier helps the enemy up and over with sloping ramps? The earth ramps were there, however - substantially still are; and on both sides of the building, as Nick's excavations this year showed (at right in Monte's drawing). Ramps built

to protect fortifications from enemy sapping and mining, as Lawrence Stager suggested for this one, were sometimes built on both sides of a defense work; but was anti-sapping the purpose of the Sardis ramps, and if so why were they built so high (as Franz Georg Maier, excavator of such a ramp at Old Paphos on Cyprus has asked) - one still stands 30' high? The answer might be that the walls rose higher above the ramps than Monte has shown; but he has already restored 25-30' of wall above surviving parts, making a total height of 50-60', which is at least 10' higher than fortifications of known height in Asia Minor (at Gordion and the Urartian city of Sangibutu), and the only direct evidence for missing superstructure, namely the heaps of destruction debris, some of which survive intact, does not seem to justify a significantly greater height. (On the other hand, the 60'-thick foundations of Colossal Lydian Structure could have supported greater height - cf. the 30'-thick walls of Babylon, which according to ancient Greek geographer Strabo stood 75' high.)

Prominent bays and recesses in the sides of the building are another odd feature - the side at lower right jogs out again, as Marta established in her excavation of an otherwise puzzling part of the building (not attempted in Monte's drawing). The crenelations on both sides of the building are a two-faced compromise to the continuing controversy about which side faced outside (if the building was part of an inner line of defense, however, crenelations on both sides might not be unreasonable). The "penthouse" is mostly a steal from Gordion, where a modest-size adobe building stood atop a fortifications wall contemporaneous with ours. The shutters in the crenelations and the door in the penthouse are recreations from the assemblages of woody remains and iron nails (distributed in standard grid patterns within rectangles of shutter and door size) recovered in 1987-1989 from the floor of the recess at left. One of the Lydian guards, here idly gossiping, will be the "soldier of misfortune" (*Science News* January 13, 1990, p. 28) who went down fighting, armed only with a sling-size stone, and whose corpse was indecorously dumped from the battlements. His (?) iron helmet, discarded along with the corpse, is here reduplicated for his comrades.

The houses at upper right are extensions of one/ones located closer to the wall and blocked by it in Monte's view, which were partly excavated by Nick in 1984-1986; and excavation this year by Marcus Rautman exposed - just as the season ended - the top of a Lydian stratum that contains more of the same residential complex, extending away from the fortification (early morning ground moisture revealed mudbrick walls in the matrix of earthy occupation debris). The figure with the bundle of firewood near the road is a 35-40 year-old arthritic with a bad back, another imminent casualty of Cyrus's attack, whose bones were recovered by Nick in one house courtyard and, like the soldier's, were studied last year by Melodie Domurad.

A few travellers "turn their bellies towards the setting sun" (as in 6th century-B.C. Ephesian poet Hipponax's verse on travel through Lydia) along the gravel road; they barely make it through the gate, which is being blocked by a massive casemate wall (Fig. 4 - in anticipation of the Persian attack?). Rising above the defenses is today's rural landscape; with the chain of artificial mounds - two in the middle distance - that may mark more of the Lydian defense line to which Colossal Lydian Structure belongs. Monte's Fine Irish Hand has made this season's newsletters; but he is only one of three gifted architects, and their sober plans and sections are the invaluable record of architectural discoveries. Sue Hickey, senior architect Troy Thompson, and Monte all are former students of Andrew Seager (Ball State University), Sardis architect in 1964-1971 and authority on Sardis Synagogue architecture.

Artifacts from Colossal Lydian Structure are mostly prosaic, as you might expect of flotsam and jetsam from a fortification; but every season there is a fair amount of good-quality imported pottery, and although it is all fragmentary, every miserable fragment once belonged to

a whole pot. The pieces in Fig. 10, recovered by Marta, Nick, and Richard within relatively small excavation areas, are this year's catch of Attic black-figure pottery, which is touted by many modern authorities as a prestigious luxury ware of antiquity. Remains of it regularly turn up at Sardis wherever Lydian occupation deposits are encountered (as Nancy Ramage, who updates her catalogue of examples each season, knows too well), which probably means that its ancient importance has been exaggerated, but also that this undeniably superb ware was both familiar and accessible in the city of Croesus.

Small finds dominate the end of the season, when their conservation, photographic and graphic recording, and inventorying both for the Expedition and for Turkish authorities need to be finished before some items go to the Manisa Museum and the rest are locked up in Expedition storage depots (by the Manisa Museum, which takes responsibility for them during the winter). Richard Neer managed to identify all but the most corroded of 540 coins (mostly Late Roman with a few exceptions, the most unusual being a Roman Republican coin of the second century B.C.). Debbie Zeidenberg dealt splendidly with nearly 600 other things, from statue parts to beads; and all inventoried material was mugged by Cedriane de Boucaud and drawn by Cathy Alexander (whose sensitive photography and crisp line drawings, respectively, somehow make the most miserable derelicts look respectable. While mended pots were drying and corroded bronzes soaking (in distilled water), conservators Jennifer Sherman and Ellen Salzman restored restorations in the Late Roman Synagogue (mosaic facsimiles that had lost their paint since installation nearly twenty years ago; fig. 11). Jane Scott expeditiously rounded up the scattered symbols of early Christianity on Sardis architecture and artifacts (for an appendix to the manuscript on churches by Hans Buchwald). For the last five days of the season Ken Frazer (Egypt Exploration Society) staged a welcome return, to help with the final accounting - filling in for Kathy Martin (Sardis Office, Cambridge), who had masterminded season logistics last winter and was prevented from coming in August by family concerns. Eva and Robert Neer arrived a day after Ken, intending to whisk away son Richard for some well-deserved travel, but stayed for a busman's holiday (Robert is a physician) to succour the ill - victims of 48-hour "Croesus's Revenge" - thereby also cheering the close of the season with their excellent company.

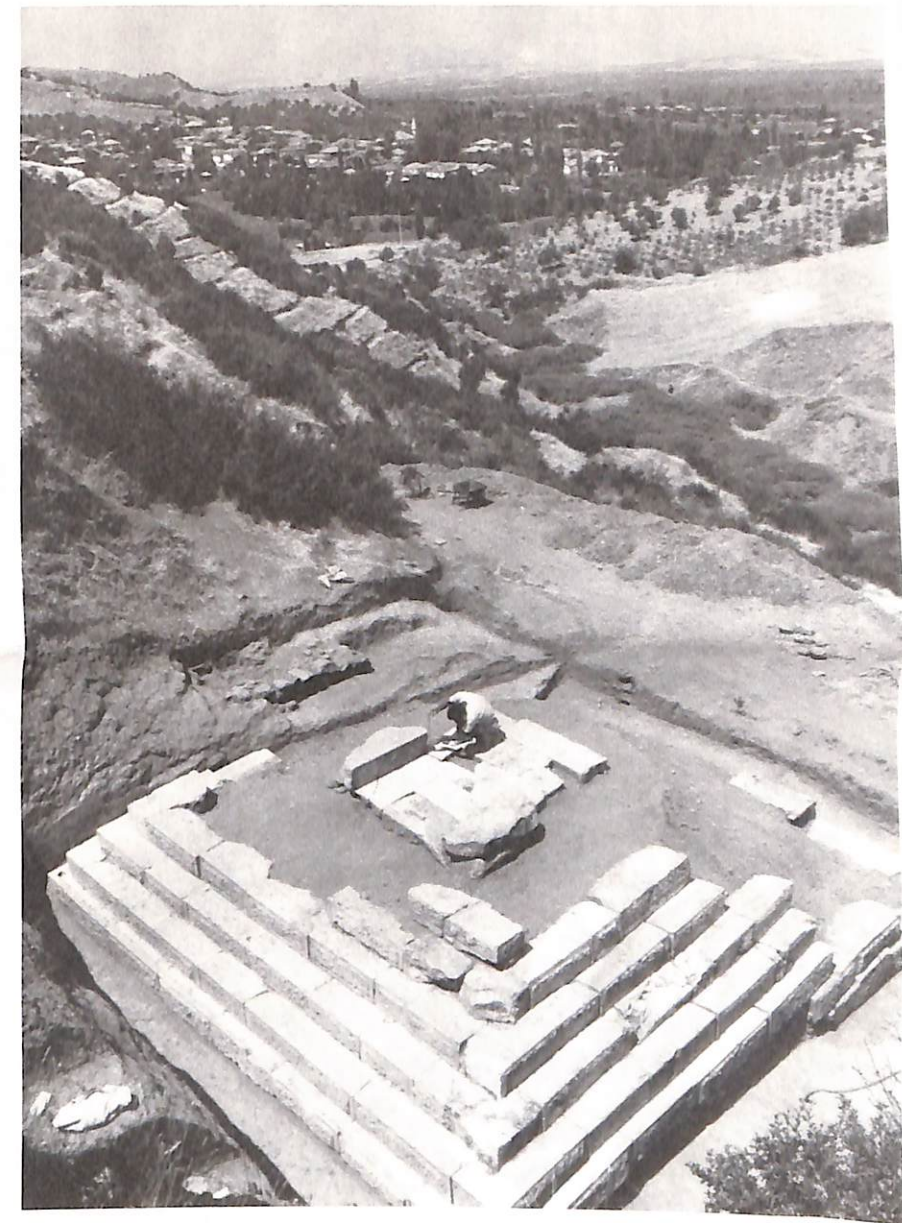
Gloom periodically descends because of an increasing number of constraining regulations and directives from authorities in Ankara; but in any comparative assessment of relations with government agencies world-wide, the sympathetic permissions that Turkish central authorities continue to give the Sardis Expedition are what is impressive. The same regulations go to every archaeological expedition in Turkey, Turkish as well as foreign (60 excavations and as many survey projects); most do not seriously affect the Sardis program, and those that do often can be negotiated (when, as frequently, an official frowns and says "bir formul bulmak lazım" - "a 'formula' - to penetrate the maze of rules - must be found," you know that all is going to be well). For years, furthermore, Expedition relations with Manisa Museum, which has crucial authority in the province of Manisa over Sardis and Expedition installations, have been extremely cordial, due to the commitment and decency of director Hasan Dedeoglu and curatorial staff, all of whom truly are valued colleagues. Thanks to Professor Hanfmann's foresight and Teoman Yalcinkaya's constant energetic attention, much practical field routine proceeds almost automatically and the Expedition has dependable, resourceful personnel in key positions. All those assets allow field season efforts to concentrate on professional goals, and in that respect your fundamental support and encouragement produce results in the most direct way. Each one of you gives something special to Sardis; to all of you for the privilege and the excitement of Sardis in 1990, deepest and heartfelt thanks.

Crawford H. Greenewalt, jr.
field director



Fig. 1.

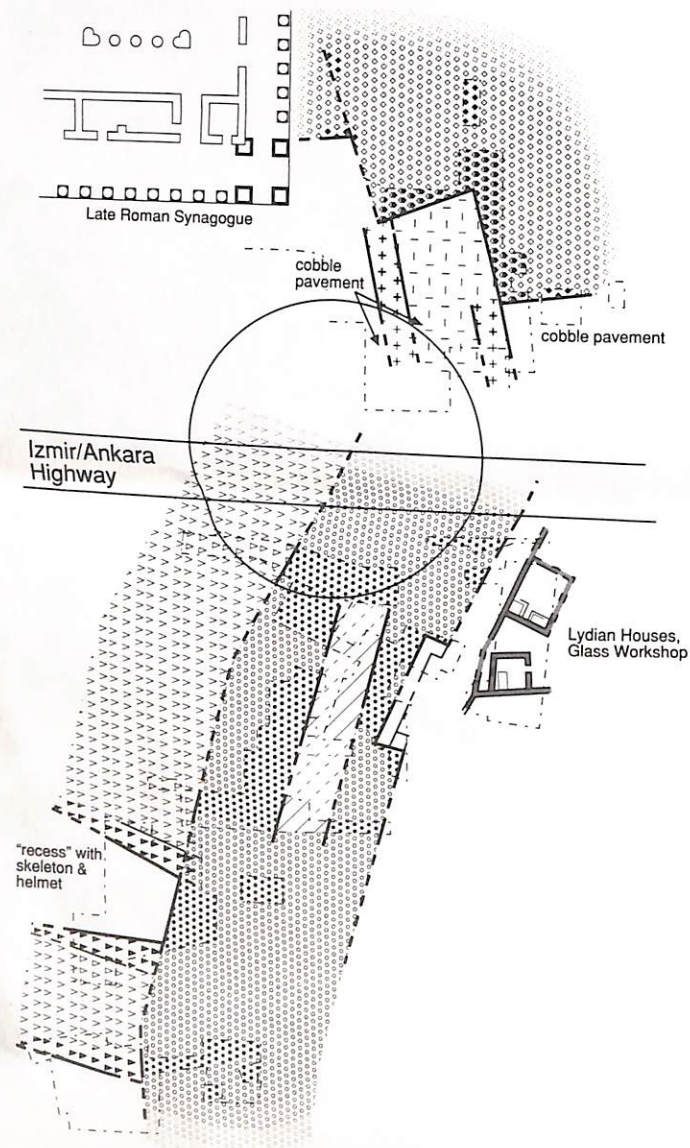
Fish story, 1990:
carp (*Cyprinus carpio*) from the
Gygæan Lake,
with provisioner
Güngör Aksoy
(Bin Tepe Guard).



Figs. 2. & 3.

Pyramid Tomb:
measured by Chris
Ratté and Monte
Antrim (left);
and after recon-
struction, with
Chris (above).

1989



1990

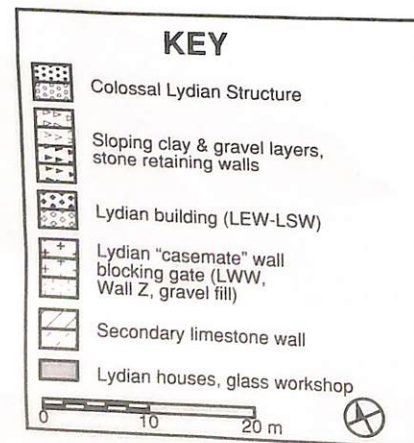
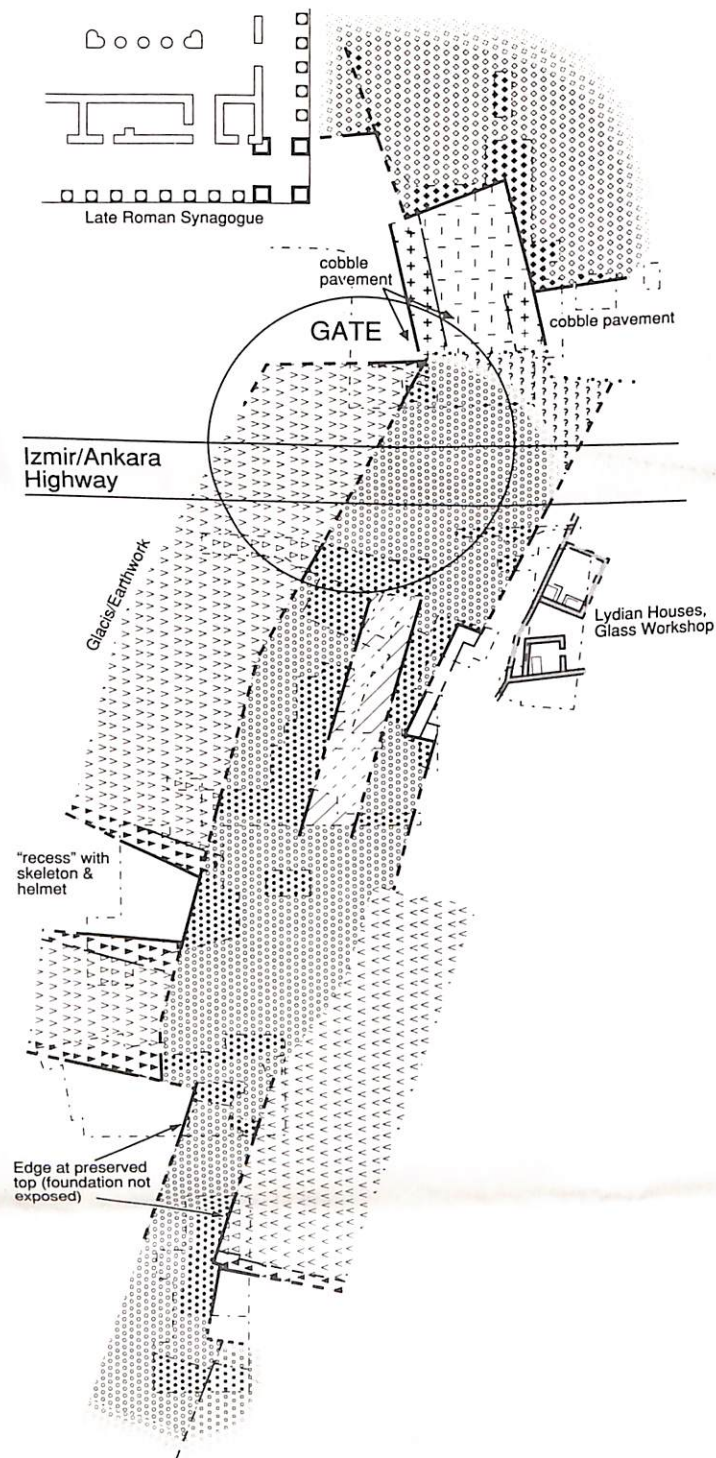


Fig. 4. Colossal Lydian Structure, simplified ground plans (computer generated by Nick Cahill): after excavation in 1989 (left) and 1990 (right).



Fig. 5. Clear as mud. On the preserved top of Colossal Lydian Structure, Richard Neer traces the edge of original adobe construction (right and under his toes) where it is abutted by an earth ramp (left and under his knee).

Fig. 6. A slice of destruction wrought by Cyrus the Great (left) and stone facing of Colossal Lydian Structure (above and right).



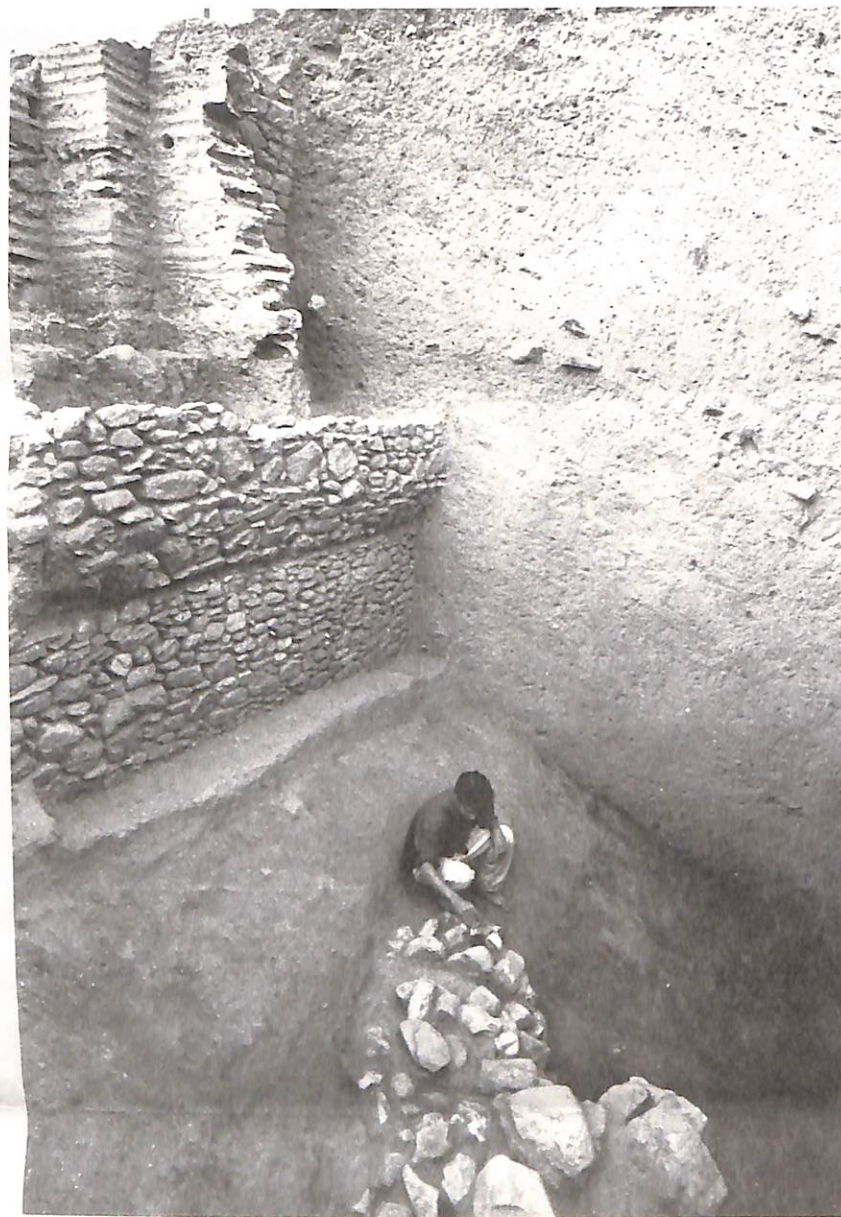


Fig. 7. The sloping surface of destruction debris - and Richard Neer - against one side of Colossal Lydian Structure (left; with post-destruction restorations of ca. 500-400 B.C. [?] in fieldstone).

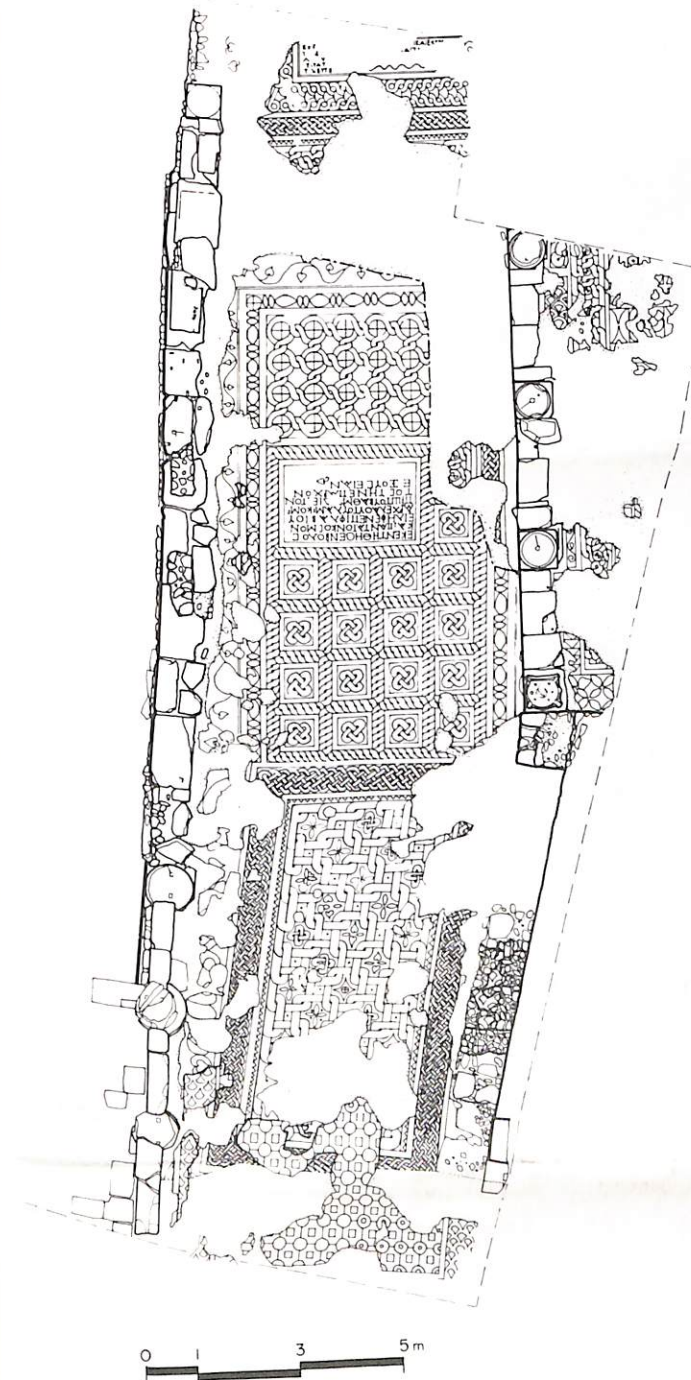


Fig. 8. Roman avenue sidewalk: lower mosaic intact and parts of upper mosaic, rendered by Sue Hickey (left); and after removal of lower mosaic segment (right). The white lines superimposed on the photograph mark the edges of Colossal Lydian Structure.

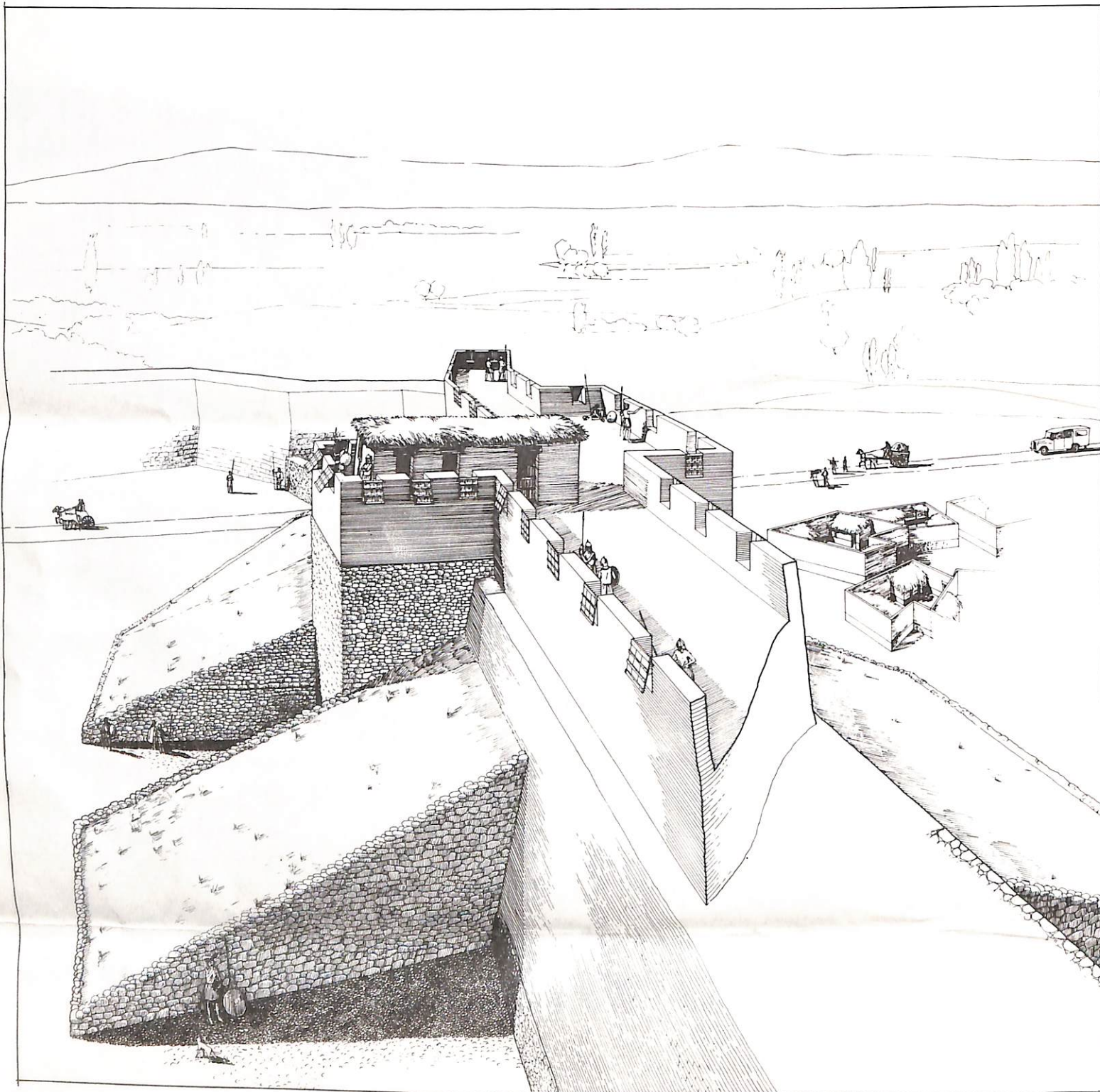


Fig. 9. The Late Afternoon of Lydian Sardis; or Colossal Lydian Structure on the eve of Cyrus the Great's attack, by Monte Antrim. The Expedition landrover warns you not to take this speculative reconstruction too seriously.

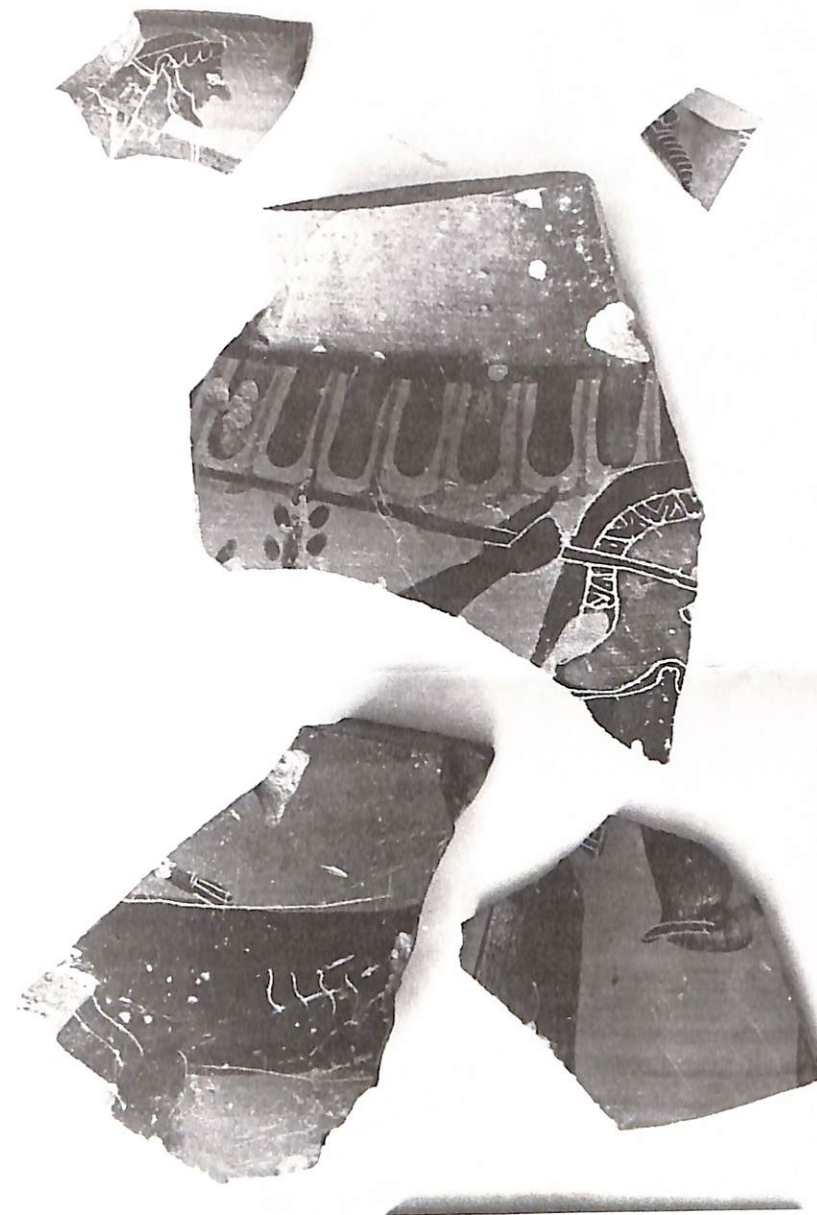


Fig. 10. Thrown out with the trash in antiquity: Attic (i.e., Athenian) black-figure pottery fragments from Colossal Lydian Structure. (The fragment at lower right probably showed Achilles receiving armour from his mother and aunts.)



Fig. 11. Facsimile of a Synagogue mosaic inscription (the original is in the Salihli cultural center), made in 1973 by Larry Majewski, being restored by his student Jennifer Sherman. (The inscription records a donation of mosaic paving for the Synagogue in the 4th century A.D., by one Aurelius Polyippos.)

ASIA MINOR & SARDIS

14 May, 1986

Dear Miss Scott,

Thank you for your nice letter of April 25. Yes I had heard of George's death, and was further saddened that my letter could not have reached him. He was something of a family friend.

I would be glad to see you, if the conference leaves you any time. I am at the Stoa of Attalos from about 11.00 a.m. to about 5.30 p.m., and otherwise at 33 Plutarch Street, top floor. Not much at the School building.

Yours sincerely,

This lady visited me at the Stoa 26.V.86.

4

SARDIS EXPEDITION

HARVARD UNIVERSITY
29 KIRKLAND STREET
CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS 02138

(617) 495-3940

25 April 1986

Virginia Grace
American School
of Classical Studies
54 Swedias Street
Athens 106 76

Dear Miss Grace,

I am sure that you have heard through the School of the sudden death of George Hanfmann. I just want to let you know that I have your letter to him of March 10 with the copy of the note you sent to Susan Rotroff correcting the dating of the handle P61.164:3441. Even though George did not receive your letter you may be assured that the Expedition records have been changed and that the people responsible for publishing the handle and the sector will have the updated information.

I shall be in Athens for the archaeometry conference and hope to have time to stop by the school. It would be very nice indeed to meet you.

I am sure that we all hope that you will visit Sardis again. Crawford Greenewalt will be there early in June and the season will continue until about August 10.

With kind regards,

Sincerely yours,

Jane Ayer Scott
Executive Director &
Head of Publications
and Research

JAS/ar

Sir Huw Wheldon Dies at 69; Former Director of the BBC

By THOMAS MORGAN

Sir Huw Wheldon, former managing director of the British Broadcasting Corporation and former chairman of the council of governors of the London School of Economics, died Friday in London. He was 69 years old and lived in Richmond, Surrey, England.

Sir Huw had tremendous influence on television programming in Britain. He won numerous awards for his BBC documentaries and was a senior fellow at the Aspen Institute and a trustee at the National Portrait Gallery.

"Huw Wheldon's great perception was that television was a writer's medium, exactly as the theater is," Senator Daniel Patrick Moynihan, Democrat of New York, said in a statement released yesterday. "He transformed modern television drama, and the whole world is literally in his debt."

Richard Somerset-Ward, executive director of the National Video Corporation, who worked for Sir Huw at the BBC, said: "What Huw was about was creativity, and whether it was children's programming or the commissioning of the great drama and documentary series which crowned his time at the BBC, he was concerned always

about the programs and the program makers."

Born in Wales

Sir Huw was born in Wales in 1916, and attended Friars School in Wales and the London School of Economics. From 1940 to 1946, he served in the British Army and saw duty in several campaigns, including Normandy, the Ardennes, Germany and the Middle East. He left the Army with the rank of major.

He joined the BBC press department in 1952, and quickly built a reputation for children's programming. His work and long interest in the arts led to an appointment as head of documentaries for the BBC. He became controller of programs in 1965 and managing director, the chief executive officer, in 1969.

Under his direction, the BBC produced "Civilization," "America," "The Ascent of Man," "The Six Wives of Henry VIII," "The Forsythe Saga" and "War and Peace." He also guided the production of programs that became models for several American television comedies, including "All in the Family" and "Sanford and Son."

Sir Huw retired as managing direc-



Sir Huw Wheldon

1976

tor in 1975, but continued to work for the BBC as a consultant, hosting a series of programs on royalty called the Royal Heritage series, which included appearances by Queen Elizabeth II, Prince Philip and Prince Charles.

His survivors include his wife, the novelist Jacqueline Wheldon, and three children.

George Hanfmann, Archeologist at Harvard

By MICHAEL BRENSON

George M. A. Hanfmann, the John E. Hudson Professor of Archeology Emeritus at Harvard University who was a distinguished scholar, author and curator, died of a heart attack Thursday in Cambridge, Mass. He was 74 years old.

Dr. Hanfmann was best known for his archeological work at Sardis, in western Turkey. He was field director of the Harvard-Cornell archeological expedition there from 1958 to 1976 and its director until 1978. Until his death, he served as senior editor and adviser for the expedition.

Sardis, the capital of Lydia, has been called the Paris of the ancient world. Its history spanned 3,000 years, ending in A.D. 1402 when it was obliterated by the Mongol conqueror Tamerlane. Sardis saw its heyday under the reign of Croesus from 560 to 546 B.C.; Croesus, who was noted for his great wealth,

was the last king of Lydia.

Among the expedition's findings was evidence of gold refineries, a marble-paved shopping street and a huge synagogue built in the third century A.D. The expedition also uncovered evidence that Sardis was seized by Greek veterans of the Trojan War in the 12th century B.C., a tale that had been founded in legend.

9 Volumes on Sardis Expedition

Dr. Hanfmann was co-author and, with Jane Ayer Scott, general editor of publications on the results of the Sardis expedition. So far, nine volumes have been published by the Harvard University Press. A synthesis of the results, "Sardis from Prehistoric to Roman Times," was published in 1983.

Dr. Hanfmann was born on Nov. 20, 1911, in St. Petersburg, now Leningrad. He received a doctorate in classical philology from the University of Berlin in 1934, the same year he emigrated to

the United States, and he earned a doctorate of philosophy from Johns Hopkins University in 1935.

He was curator of ancient art at Harvard's Fogg Art Museum from 1949 to 1974, where he organized such exhibitions as "Ancient Art in American Private Collections," "Master Bronzes of the Ancient World" and "The Beauty of Ancient Art," which displayed the Norbert Schimmel Collection.

Dr. Hanfmann taught at Harvard from 1935 until his retirement as professor emeritus in 1982. He wrote more than 350 books, articles and reviews, including studies on Iron Age pottery, the Etruscan civilization and Roman portraiture and sarcophagi, and he was a member of the Institute for Advanced Study at Princeton.

Dr. Hanfmann, who lived in Watertown, Mass., is survived by his wife, Ilsa, and two daughters, Vera Weiskopf of Huntsville, Ala., and Ruth Higgins of Hammondsport, N.Y.

March 14

A. MINOR: SARDIS

6

American School of Classical Studies
54 Swedias Street, Athens 106 76, Greece

March 10, 1986

[H. d. d.
March 14]

Professor George M. A. Hanfmann
29 Franklin Street
Watertown, Mass., 02172, U.S.A.

Dear George:

It was nice to have a little conversation with you while I was in America. I wish we could have got together also.

Susan Rotroff has written to me inquiring further on the date of a stamped handle found at Sardis in 1961. She and I had discussed it in August 1984, when she told me that it was of importance because of having been found in a filling that might be destruction debris of an historically known destruction of about 213 B.C. At that time I asked Susan to pass on to you the revised dating of that handle, by which it seems to fit very well in such a filling. But I am not sure you were in communication on this afterward. I want to be sure you have the revision, because in 1961 when the handle was found, ~~then~~ the date I gave to you and to David Mitten was according to the then Thompson chronology. Your handle has the stamp of the Rhodian fabricant EAAANIKOZ, dated in 1961 ca. mid 3rd century B.C., but now in the last quarter of the 3rd century, between 222 and 215 so far as we now know.

(March 6)

I enclose a copy of the note sent now to Susan. For the revision of earlier Agora Hellenistic deposit dates, see my article Ath. Mitt. 1974, pp. 193-200 and note that HAT is with us (note 19). Cf. Appendix 2 (pp. 36 ff.) of my article on the Middle Stoa, Hesperia 1985, with references to Susan's published comments on the same deposits.

Recently Carolyn Koehler, an amphora colleague of mine (and a professor at the University of Maryland) has visited Sardis for the first time, and found it very beautiful. I would so much like to see it again.

With best wishes to you both,

ASIA MINOR & SARDIS

HANDLE OF ΕΔΔΑΝΙΚΟΣ

FIND OF 1961

Athens, March 6, 1986

CORRECTED DATE

HUNTER
COLLEGE

roff, in the Rhodian fabricant ΕΔΔΑΝΙΚΟΣ

as side-memoire a xerox of a note I wrote in VIII.84 after we

as fabricant in connection with the Sardis context. Here are
Feb. 22, 1986

notes on that page, beginning with the eponyms known in pairs

2, i.e. by whose terms he dated some jars of his which we know

Classical Studies
in part.

MAZ (222 B.C.): two whole jars of ΕΔΔΑΝΙΚΟΣ name him, both

13 : 7. Cf. Amphoras, fig. 22, jar to left, and fig. 23, its

and from Carolyn, whom I saw at the AIA meetings, that
OZIAAZ (221): a fragmentary jar from outside the Agora; the tops of

both handles are preserved.

APXOKPATHE (220) and ΘΡΑΥΔΑΜΟΣ (216), both pairs non-joining, i.e. based
on complementary types from the same deposit, K 6-7 : 1. Both B 13 : 7 and K
K 6-7 : 1 seem to be dated in the last quarter of the 3rd century. Another
deposit for ΕΔΔΑΝΙΚΟΣ himself (loose handle) is M 21 : 1 (Komos).

I suppose the "blue dates" for the eponyms may shift a little. But it seems

to me that the presence of ΕΔΔΑΝΙΚΟΣ in the Sardis deposit is a good confirmation

for dating the deposit before 213 B.C., as history seems to require. And the

Sardis context confirms the proposed dating of ΕΔΔΑΝΙΚΟΣ.

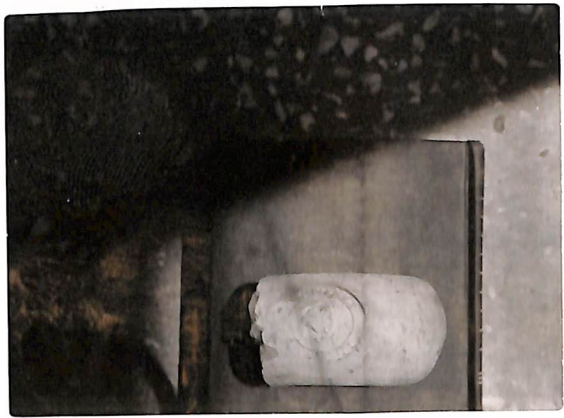
All this of course does not say that ΕΔΔΑΝΙΚΟΣ did not work also before
222 and after 216.

VG

Give my best to friends in Athens.

[> enclosed also a personal note to Susan,
longhand.]





SAH
Smith, HOB 1961

7b



SAH
S-23, Hoboken, 1961.

8b

W 7512

6 5 7
J 5 5

W 7512

ASIA MINOR: SARDIS

HANDLE OF EAAAANIKOS
FIND OF 1961
CORRECTED DATE

Athens, March 6, 1986

To Susan Rotroff, in the Rhodian fabricant EAAAANIKOS

[24.VIII.84]

I enclose as aide-memoire a xerox of a note I wrote in VIII.84 after we discussed this fabricant in connection with the Sardis context. Here are some further notes on that page, beginning with the eponyms known in pairs with EAAAANIKOS, i.e. by whose terms he dated some jars of his which we know in whole or in part.

APIZTENIAAZ (222 B.C.): two whole jars of EAAAANIKOS name him, both from deposit B 13 : 7. Cf. Amphoras, fig. 22, jar to left, and fig. 23, its stamps.

APMOZIAAZ (221): a fragmentary jar from outside the Agora; the tops of both handles are preserved.

APXOKPATHEZ (220) and @PAZYAAOZ (216), both pairs non-joining, i.e. based on complementary types from the same deposit, K 6-7 : 1. Both B 13 : 7 and K 6-7 : 1 seem to be dated in the last quarter of the 3rd century. Another deposit for EAAAANIKOS himself (loose handle) is M 21 : 1 (Komos).

I suppose the "blue dates" for the eponyms may shift a little. But it seems to me that the presence of EAAAANIKOS in the Sardis deposit is a good confirmation for dating the deposit before 213 B.C., as history seems to require. And the Sardis context confirms the proposed dating of EAAAANIKOS.

All this of course does not say that EAAAANIKOS did not work also before 222 and after 216.

VG

[I enclosed also a personal note to Susan, longhand.]

HUNTER COLLEGE

of The City University of New York

Box 1359

Department of Classical and Oriental Studies • 695 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10021 • (212) 772-4960

Feb. 22, 1986

Miss Virginia Grace
Agora Excavations
American School of Classical Studies
54 Souidias St.
GR 106 76 Athens
Greece

*Cancelled
N.Y. Feb. 28*

Dear Miss Grace:

I hear from Maggie and from Carolyn, whom I saw at the AIA meetings, that you are now back in Athens. I hope that the operation has produced the results that you hoped for and that you are now fully recovered.

I am writing to ask a question I meant to ask last summer. For the purposes of my work on relief bowls from Sardis, I need to know the date of the Rhodian Hellanikos. You may remember that we discussed this before, and, according to my notes, you place him some time around 215; but I wanted to confirm (or correct) this before proceeding further. There are almost no reliable contexts for relief ware at Sardis, so any evidence for dating is particularly crucial. The Hellanikos handle come from a deposit which Mr. Hanfmann has associated with an historically documented destruction of the city by Antiochos in 213 B.C. (see Hanfmann, Sardis from Prehistoric to Roman Times, p. 258, note. 10 for G.M.A.H.'s most recent words on the context -- note that the coin is of Antiochos II [not I]).

I would have simply waited until the summer to discuss this with you, but at this point I am not sure if I will be able to get to Athens this summer. Our lives have been very difficult lately, and there is more chaos to come. My father became very ill in the middle of December, so we moved down to New Jersey to take care of him. After a month he died, so we are now dealing with his belongings and with the estate. Furthermore, Bob's fellowship is coming to an end in June, and with it our lease on this Columbia-owned apartment, so we must move. Since he will probably be unemployed (he came close to getting a job at Princeton, but they gave it to a younger person), we aren't sure where we will live. Probably not in the city, since it is just too expensive. I have also applied for a Humboldt Fellowship to go to Germany, and whether or not I get that will have a bearing on our plans for next year. So, it just may not be possible to fit Athens in.

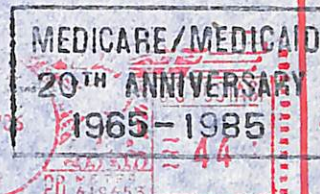
Give my best to friends in Athens.

*All the best,
Susan*

Retroff Box 1359
Dept. of Classics
Hunter College
695 Park Ave.
New York, N.Y. 10021
USA

Miss Virginia Grace
American School of Classical Studies
54 Soudias St.
GR 106-76 ATHENS

GREECE



VIA AIR MAIL
CORREO AEREO

PAR
AVION

10.026

VIA AIR MAIL

Sardis: handle of ΕΔΔ'Α'ΙΚΟΣ

Susan Rotroff has recently been in Sardis, and tells me the handle of ΕΔΔ'Α'ΙΚΟΣ, about which, as a ^{clear} recent find in Sardis there was correspondence in August - Sept. 1961 bet. me and David Mitten, also George Hauxmann, this handle is now of special importance as dating a layer which Hauxmann now thinks might be destructive debris of a historically known destruction of 214/213 B.C. This object may be cited by Hauxmann in a preface to the Sardis coin volume by Butcher etc.

Note the blue dates of epigraphic paint with ΕΔΔ'Α'ΙΚΟΣ:

Ἀριστωνίδας	222 B.C.
Ἀρμόσιδος	221
Ἀποκράτης	220
Ἀρσένιος	216

Susan will pass on this info to Hauxmann.

We need a way to refer to this handle.

- 4 -

attendance of Bryan
Kawrzas - genuine and
adopted. Your praises were
very.

Hope you and all
the friends in Athens
are having a very
good year.

With many thanks
and regards,
George

12a

20 Holden St.
Cambridge 38,
Mass.

noted

October 13, 1961

Dear Virginia:

It took me some time to
go through the correspondence,
which had accumulated
over the summer - hence
the delay in thanking you
both for the information
on Hellenikos which you
had so kindly sent to
Sardis and for your
most valuable and very

AMINON - SARDIS

We had a good summer at Sardis with many interesting finds. Some day you must return - for I well remember that you wrote to me in a note long ago about "the haunting beauty" of the place.

Homer was here and gave a lecture on behalf of Bryn Mawr which must have had a record

handsome "Humphreys and the Ancient Wine Trade," which I have just read with care. It will be a great help to many unacquainted with the fascination of your field.

Hellawicks may turn out to be crucial for chronology of the later phases of our "House of Brasses" area - one more example of the electric significance of your material (in your hands).

SARDIS

1961

13



Stamp here
↓



SARDIS

August 16, 1961.

14.01

Dear Miss Grace;

I had hoped to get these
photos + sketch of the 1961 Sardis
SAH to you upon arrival last
week, but a long stay in Corinth
has intervened. I enclose the
three photographs, from which,
along with a rubbing on cigarette
paper and a sketch, I hope you
can make out the stamps.

The hoard was found about
three weeks ago by Gus Swift in
a burned area, roughly "Lydian", but
located in the eastern margin of an
area which slopes from ~~the~~
west

14.02

To east. The pottery from this
burned area has been quite mixed -
Lydian, East Greek painted wares,
and various black glazed sherds -
Hence this handle.

Professor Haufmann asked me
if you could give him some idea
of the date, provenance, identity
etc. of the Stamp - any thing would
be much appreciated. Unfortunately,
I won't be here to pass on the information
to him, but here is his address (until
Ca. Sept 7) -

~~East~~ c/o East Amerikan Hafriyat
Heyeti,
Salihli P. K. #7,
Türkiye,

(3)
I, personally, would like to tell
you how much I appreciate
your many kindnesses over the
past two years and how very
enjoyable it has been to learn
from you ~~and~~ many things about
amphibians & reptiles generally. Your
generousness, too, in seeing to it that
many of us younger members of the
School were able to meet and talk
with many of the senior ornithologists
in the Athens area who come to School
receptions and dinners is something that
I cannot remember except in deep gratitude.

Yours respectfully,

David Gordon Hyatt

SARDIS

September 2, 1961

Professor George M. A. Hanfmann
 Care Sart Amerikan Hafriyat Heyeti
 Salihli P. K. #7, Türkiye

Dear George:

I am so sorry not to have answered more promptly your inquiry sent by David Mitten about your stamped handle found in this season's work at Sardis. I hope this note reaches you in time to be of use.

The handle is Rhodian and bears the stamp of the fabricant EAAANIKOY (genitive case). Hellanikos evidently produced during the middle part of the 3rd century B.C., according to our chronology built up of Agora contexts. We have ² whole jars with ² stamps of this maker, which are illustrated in Agora Picture Book No.6, of which a copy awaits you in Cambridge. (In fig.23 of this is a stamp similar to yours. The caption states that it is a duplicate of a stamp on an amphora shown in fig.22. It is not an exact duplicate, there being many die variations in Rhodian stamps; but the unillustrated stamp, on the illustrated jar, ~~xxxxxx~~ seems to be closer to the die of yours.) For more learned references for this fabricant, see Nilsson, Timbres Amphoriques de Lindos, p.419, no.191; and Hesperia Suppl.X, p.143, no. 100.

We are still hoping you may pass through here on your way back.

Yours as ever,

10.11.86

⊗ By old HAT chron.
 — now 4/4 2nd

filed
 out on plus
 attached
 with card

The Artemis Temple with Acropolis in background.

Metalwork From Sardis

The Finds through 1974

Jane C. Waldbaum

The evidence for metal industries at the site, from the early Bronze Age through the gold refinery of the Lydian kings to the Late Antique and Byzantine ironworks. The finds are placed in historical context with the help of ancient literary and epigraphic sources and a chapter on pieces from Sardis in museum collections. One of the most extensive scientific analyses of finds from a single excavation.

"Will become a standard reference for excavations and museums for many years to come." — Dorothy Kent Hill, Walters Art Gallery

AES, Monograph 8 280pp. 922 illus. June 1983 Cloth, \$40.00
Book Code: WALMET

Greek, Roman, and Islamic Coins From Sardis

T. V. Buttrey, Ann E. M. Johnston, Kenneth M. MacKenzie,
and Michael L. Bates

The archaeological expedition has uncovered important numismatic evidence from the Lydian, Greek, Roman, and Turkish periods. The authors treat the production and circulation of coins as well as the history and religions of Asia Minor. Especially valuable for Islamic numismatists is the large representation of pre-Ottoman amirates from the fourteenth century. Includes a chapter on Byzantine coins found since Bates completed *Byzantine Coins* and the western Medieval finds.

AES, Monograph 7 316pp. 517 illus. 1982 Cloth, \$30.00
Book Code: BUTGRE

Ancient and Byzantine Glass From Sardis

Axel Von Saldern

A fully illustrated account of the pre-Roman, Roman, and Byzantine glass from dated contexts found at Sardis. The Early Byzantine finds fill the lacuna in knowledge of glassmaking between the products of Imperial Rome and early Islam. The author discusses manufacturing and merchandising as well as the gradual increase in glass products.

AES, Monograph 6 A Corning Museum of Glass Monograph 176pp.
33 plates and maps 1980 Cloth, \$35.00 Book Code: VONANC

Lydian Houses and Architectural Terracottas

Andrew Ramage

An illustrated description of Lydian vernacular architecture and terracotta tiles that decorated it from the beginning of the seventh century B.C. to the conquest of Alexander. Ramage proposes a solution to the controversial dating of the tiles that is based on both style and stratigraphy.

"Ainsi ce livre donne-t-il une image toute nouvelle de la production de Sardes et de la mentalité lydienne..." — Marie-Françoise Billot

Revue Archeologique

AES, Monograph 5 97pp. 132 illus. 1978 Cloth, \$14.00
Book Code: RAMLYD

Byzantine and Turkish Sardis

Clive Foss

An illustrated case study of the life and decline of a city in Anatolia, shown through an examination of excavated material remains and of Greek, Arabic, and Turkish literary sources.

"A remarkable achievement in Byzantine studies." — *Speculum*

AES, Monograph 4 192pp. 39 illus. 1976 Cloth, \$12.50
Book Code: FOSBYZ

Neue Epichorische Schriftzeugnisse Aus Sardis

Roberto Gusmani

The leading expert on the indigenous languages of Asia Minor and author of the *Lydisches Wörterbuch* presents rich new textual material found between 1958 and 1974. Written in German, this monograph examines 54 inscriptions in Lydian, Carian, and a new script.

"... on sera reconnaissant à l'égard de Robert Gusmani pour cette monographie, aussi prudente que bien informée." — Oliver Masson

Bulletin de la Société de Linguistique de Paris

AES, Monograph 3 176pp. 76 illus. 1975 Cloth, \$8.50
Book Code: GUSNEU

Ancient Literary Sources on Sardis

John Griffiths Pedley

A collection of the testimonia of Greek and Roman writers from Homer to Tzetzes about the city up to the reign of Diocletian, A.D. 284. Each entry includes Greek or Latin text and English translation.

"A model of careful scholarship." — *Classical Outlook*

AES, Monograph 2 108pp. Cloth, \$12.00 1972 Book Code: PEDANC

Byzantine Coins

George E. Bates

1,234 coins are dated and individually described; 121 of the best preserved coins are pictured.

"The most up-to-date possible catalog of material found at Sardis between 1958 and 1968." — *American Journal of Archaeology*

"Wonderfully systematic... Sets new and exceedingly high standards of presentation." — *Journal of Hellenistic Studies*

AES, Monograph 1 178pp. 244 illus. 1971 Cloth, \$17.50
Book Code: BATBYZ

Letters From Sardis

George M. A. Hanfmann

"[These letters] are designed to provide a 'you are there' sense of the development of an excavation... they succeed marvelously."

— *Choice*

"Excellent illustrations." — *Classical World*

380pp. 5 color, 232 b/w illus. 1972 Cloth, \$25.00
Book Code: HANLET



Early Byzantine lamp in form of a lion.

May 27, 1982

Ms. Jane Ayer Scott
Executive Director &
Head of Publications and Research
Sardis Expedition
Harvard University
29 Kirkland Street
Cambridge, Massachusetts 02138

Dear Ms. Scott,

Thank you very much for three prints of your no. E 81.25. The prints received are two of the stamp and one of a side view of the handle. Your letter remains in our files, and when your stamp is used we will make acknowledgment as you suggest. I do agree that copies of publications - photocopies if nothing better- should go to the source of material and/or information used! and often they do not. We regularly assemble photographs of superior examples of stamps which come to our attention, to be ready for eventual publication in one connection or another. I cannot offer a publication of your handle at the moment, - too much other pressure! You are welcome to use anything in my letter of October 4.

Yours sincerely,

Virginia R. Grace



No Ex 81.35

IN 81.4

186

NOT TO BE REPRODUCED WITHOUT PERMISSION OF:
SARGIS EXPEDITION, FORD ART MUSEUM
HARVARD UNIVERSITY, CAMBRIDGE, MASS. 02138

81.31:22



NOT TO BE REPRODUCED WITHOUT PERMISSION OF:
SARGIS EXPEDITION, FOGG ART MUSEUM
HARVARD UNIVERSITY, CAMBRIDGE, MASS. 02138

SARDIS EXPEDITION

HARVARD UNIVERSITY
29 KIRKLAND STREET
CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS 02138

(617) 495-3940

May 13, 1982

Miss Virginia Grace
c/o American School of Classical Studies
54 Souidias Street
Athens 140, GREECE

Dear Miss Grace,

I enclose three prints of IN 81.4 (No E 81.25) the amphora handle about which Barbara Burrell wrote. The detail is 1:1 and the shadow has been diminished in one.

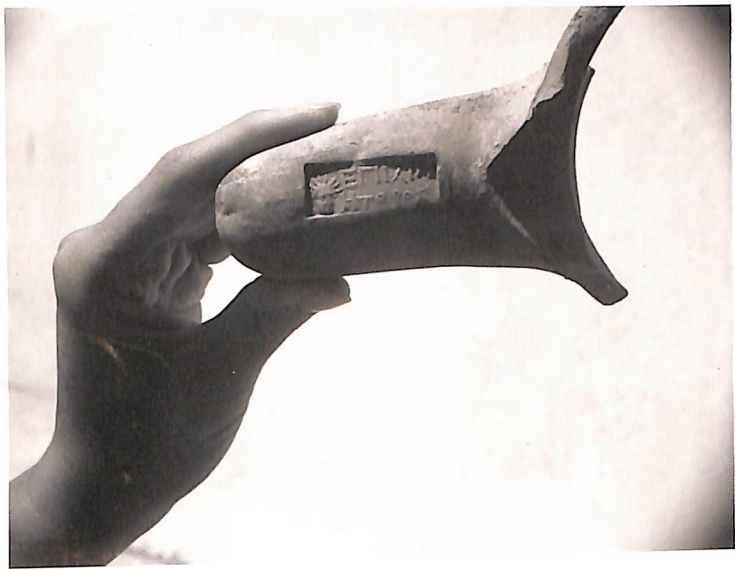
We are delighted that you will publish this stamp. If it is to be in an article we would appreciate offprints for our Sardis library here and at the site if at all possible. In any case, we would like to have the reference. The credit line is "Courtesy of the Archaeological Exploration of Sardis." If you need other views or information, please let me know. [No such undulating]

Sincerely yours,

Jane Ayer Scott

Jane Ayer Scott
Executive Director &
Head of Publications and Research

JAS/ses
enclosures



22b

F 1 0 4 0 2 A

SARDIS IN 81.4



23b

F 1 0 4 0 2 A

SARDIS IN 81.4

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXPLORATION OF SARDIS
SART AMERİKAN HAFRIYAT HEYETİ

P.K. 7
Salihli
TURKEY

Miss Virginia Grace
American School of Classical Studies
54 Souidias Street
Athens 140, Greece

August 17, 1981

Dear Miss Grace,

I am writing to inform you of a new Rhodian stamped amphora handle that was found this season at Sardis. Unfortunately, it was a surface find and had no real archaeological context, but it appeared in an area that we hope will reveal remains of the Hellenistic city. This can be seen on the map fig. 1 of the Survey of Sardis at ca. E850/S350, level ca. 190; it is the West slope of the hill overlooking the theatre from the West.

As you may imagine, our library here at Sardis is very limited, and so we have not been able to look up the stamp in your studies of the subject. We would deeply appreciate any information you could give on it, and hope that the knowledge of this find will be helpful to you in your future work.

Enclosed are two polaroid snapshots and a drawing of the stamp. Greenie informs me that you prefer rubbings to drawings, so I have included a few, but I'm afraid that I have not really mastered the technique. Nonetheless, I hope that all of this will be useful to you. Please let Greenie know if you would like a more permanent photo of the handle; here is his fall address.

Prof. C. H. Greenewalt
Department of the Classics
Dwinelle Hall
University of California
Berkeley, California 94720, U.S.A.

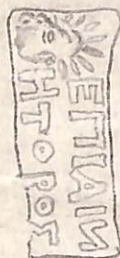
Thank you very much; we will look forward to hearing from you.

Sincerely,

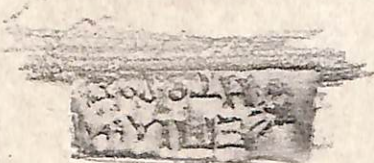
Barbara Burrell

Barbara Burrell
Epigrapher, 1981

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DRAWING- ACTUAL SIZE



SART AMERİKAN HAFRİYAT HEYETİ
P.K. 7 SALİHLİ - TURKEY

24.03a



Miss Virginia Grace
c/o American School of Classical Studies
54 Souidias Street
Athens 140, GREECE (YUNANİSTAN)



25.VIII.81.12

25.VIII.81.12

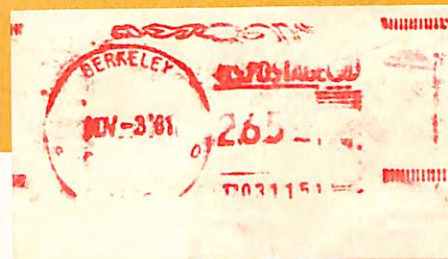
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25.019

SARDIS

Crawford H. Greenewalt, jr.
DEPARTMENT OF CLASSICS
5303 Dwinelle Hall
University of California
Berkeley, California 94720



AIR MAIL

Miss Virginia Grace

American School of Classical Studies
54 odos Souidias
Athens 140,

GREECE

25.016



SARDIS 1981

SARDIS EXPEDITION
 HARVARD UNIVERSITY
 29 KIRKLAND STREET
 CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS 02138

(617) 495-3940

1981 NEWSLETTER FROM SARDIS

CONFIDENTIAL - NOT FOR PUBLICATION

September 20, 1981

Dear Friends and Supporters of Sardis:

You deserve news from Sardis long before now; but this year we barely had an official season, and less than 10 days of excavation. The annual excavation and research Permit, for which application is made each year in February (and on which excavation and access to storage depots depend) was issued three months later than usual, at the summer's end when our field season is brought to a close by U.S. academic schedules.

Our Permit application - together with those of other excavations (several non-American including Turkish) was held up in one of the Turkish Government ministries (the last of the several whose approval is required). "Abnormal bureaucratic red tape" was the official explanation. Non-Government colleagues in the know clamoured to confide the real reason, never the same and in each case uncannily attuned to the personality of the confidant; people with no obvious axes to grind suggested the delay might have been spinoff from the Government's concern for national security. The Turkish General Directorate of Antiquities, which issues the Permit and to which the Expedition is directly responsible in Turkey, was sympathetic and supportive. (The Expedition has been encouraged to apply for the 1982 season, and plans to submit application in November of this year).

"Only one Newsletter?" said Jane Scott, giving me her blood-curdling dismayed astonishment look (I have feared there wouldn't be enough news to justify two), and continued belligerently, "It's my impression that a great deal has been accomplished." This was at mid-season in late July, shortly after Jane's arrival at Sardis; and she was perfectly right, as I realized when my end-of-season report to the Directorate of Antiquities reached 25 pages and this Newsletter resisted procrustean attempts to keep it at reasonable length. What could have been a wasted, demoralizing summer was saved by the non-excavational component in our program and the site's non-excavational options, and by the resourcefulness and spirit of the staff - notably the excavators, whose expectations were most severely dashed: Holly Biglari (Cornell),

Barbara Burrell (University of Pennsylvania), Emel Erten (University of Ankara), Donald McGuire (Cornell), Barbara McLauchlin (University of California at Berkeley), William Mierse (Brown), Christopher Ratté (Harvard), Marcus Rautman (Indiana), Christopher Simon (University of California at Berkeley).

The unexcavated parts of Sardis (over 90% of the ancient city site) and its environs represent a valuable information resource in their vast potential for non-excavational survey - study of topography and surface remains that provide information about the time and nature of ancient occupation. One of several modest survey projects undertaken this summer focused on the Gygaean Lake shore, five miles to the north of Sardis, where the region's oldest known settlements are located. This survey, planned and led by associate directors David Mitten (Harvard) and Andrew Ramage (Cornell) concentrated on the unexcavated sites of four small settlements. Most of these and others in the area are recognizable as mounds of accumulated debris, anomalous in the flat landscape, or from architectural remains; but some, low lying and all but featureless, are easy to miss - like one small site occupied during our group's visit by a herd of 200 cows and many more cow pies. Pottery remains on the surface (recovered at the last mentioned site with true archaeological devotion) showed that all four sites had been inhabited in Lydian times (7th - 6th centuries B.C.), three of them already in the Early Bronze Age (3rd millennium B.C.); that two had experienced revivals in the Byzantine-Turkish times, and that only one had flourished in the Roman period (not surprisingly, in view of the Roman tendency to concentrate populations in the larger cities). This survey endeavor was worthwhile, both for its neat paedagogical demonstration of the importance of pottery as chronological and cultural evidence as for fresh information it provided about Sardis' satellite communities.

A linguistic footnote on these Lydian settlements of the Gygaean Lake was added later in the season by Roberto Gusmani (University of Udine), the Anatolian language expert, who visited Sardis to study the inscriptions. A potsherd graffito recovered in David Mitten's excavations at another lakeshore site more than a decade ago proved on Gusmani's examination to be in the Carian language, spoken by Lydia's neighbors to the South. A few Carian graffiti have been recovered in one excavation sector at Sardis; but Gusmani's identification now suggests a more widespread use of that language in the heartland of Lydia.

A potentially important survey project, planned for the season, by Donald Sullivan (University of California at Berkeley), to study stability and change in the natural landmarks of Sardis (acropolis, Pactolus stream, Hermos river) unfortunately was jinxed both by the Permit delay and air cargo mismanagement in the shipping of equipment; but Don was able at least to make a preliminary map of the Pactolus Valley and to continue his studies of acropolis erosion and regional vegetation.

Staff wits were sharpened and spirits uplifted in mid summer by the two-week visit of Professor and Mrs. Hanfmann and Professor Hanfmann's sister, Professor Eugenia Hanfmann (Brandeis). Their experienced wisdom and keen, ever youthful minds made each of us appreciate more clearly our privileged profession and its obligations. Towards the end of their stay Mr. Hanfmann gave an informal seminar, as full of sparkle as it was stimulating - you should have it repeated for one of the Sardis Supporters meetings - on the urban development of ancient Sardis. Later reporting on his season's activities Mr. Hanfmann wrote "it is pleasing to record that nine former students attended...with Jane Ayer Scott '53 the earliest, Christopher Ratté A.B. '81 the youngest in point of degree."

A major preoccupation and accomplishment of the summer was the completion of our reconstruction project (the purpose of which, as you remember, is to show the effect of Lydian terracotta roof and revetment tiles in assemblage and in architectural context, and in an outdoor landscape setting).

In mid-June there still were tiles to be finished, even basic materials to be obtained. To purchase a final supply of primary clay for the tiles' cream slip, Michael Morris, the project's associate director, and I made an unforgettable trip inland through the Anatolian plateau, where snow still stood on the mountain tops and the green meadows were carpeted with poppies and cornflowers, to Kütahya, historic center of white-ground ceramic production. Thanks to deft negotiations by Kubilây Nayır, Manisa Museum director and staunch friend of Sardis, the clay, normally guarded so jealously by local potters, was easily acquired and we were back in Sardis the same day. During July the support structure of reinforced concrete was masked with "dummy" walls of appropriate Lydian type (mud brick and stone footing), and the tiles were installed.

You may recall that the outdoor setting of this display structure (representing the corner of an hypothetical Lydian building) was to feature trees and shrubs both historically authentic and visually attractive. The choice of plants and landscape design prepared last year by Kathryn Gleason (Harvard) became a reality during the winter, thanks to the efforts of Teoman Yalçinkaya, the Expedition's invaluable manager, and Expedition foreman İbrahim Akyar; and by mid-summer several shrubs and vines had actually reached respectable size: arbutus, chaste-tree, cornel cherry, pomegranate, Kermes oak, carob, laurel, Judas tree. Permanent labels - made with Norbert Schimmel's printing equipment - giving plant names in Latin and Turkish, and a handout with plan and historical information also were prepared by Kathy.

On August 8, we hosted a small party to celebrate the tiles' installation. Giving a party abroad in our circumstances is just asking for trouble - the massive erosions of time, the infinite possibilities for deadly atmosphere and social disaster; but the opportunity to win

some favorable publicity at relatively low cost, with expressions of quite genuine gratitude and with liberal outlays of food and drink, made the risks seem worth taking, and thanks to the expert planning of Anne Schmidt and enthusiastic help from staff and employees the party was a success. About 75 guests - local government and military officials, museum and university friends, and others who had helped the project in specific ways - attended and were presented with a respectable spread of beverages and appetizers - the latter including both Turkish traditional (pastry savories, puree of eggplant, stuffed vine leaves) and unorthodox (devilled eggs with curry, grilled eels from the Gygaean Lake - the last an irresistible concession to ancient cuisine). "The best party you've ever had," said our thrifty houseboy and purchaser, Muammer; "Everything was eaten up."

The feature event of this occasion, however, was an unveiling ceremony, effected by means of a 12' by 24' sheet on a clothesline; which, severed at the crucial moment, brought down the sheet - not in a heap on the Governor of Manisa, or on the tile roof, to catch and either refuse to come off or pull away nine tiles in the process; but, wonder of wonders - in a clean, dramatic sweep. Taking their cue our well-bred, dependable guests applauded and gasped appropriately. Two offers of television coverage (by the Director General of Antiquities and the mayor of Salihli) I had politely refused, fearing misrepresentation and overkill of our project; but so politely that both radio and television crews came. The following day our ceremony was broadcast throughout Turkey, once on TV, twice on the radio.

Another substantial accomplishment during the unofficial part of our season was conservation of architectural remains excavated in previous seasons. Of these the most crucial were the mud brick (adobe) surfaces of the monumental Lydian structure, which had been exposed last season. All these surfaces were roofed with temporary shelters, larger and more substantial than those put up a year ago; and parts of all surfaces were given a test treatment of polymer (Paraloid A-21)-toluene solution that penetrates the brick and makes it hard and water repellent. This treatment, developed by Darrell Butterbaugh (University of Pennsylvania) and tested over a seven year period (on ancient mud brick in Iran, Guatemala, Arizona, etc.) is the most effective yet known; and it was expeditiously performed at Sardis in two days by Dr. Butterbaugh himself.

A happy if long overdue event of the season was the installation in Sardis' Late Roman synagogue of a bronze plaque engraved with the names of donors who contributed to that building's restoration. A preamble in Turkish and English precedes the names. Completed nearly a decade ago, the restoration is still in pristine condition; and every year the synagogue attracts many visitors.

Our Permit arrived towards the end of August, allowing just eight days for excavation. The excavators had replanned their program to concentrate on areas most likely to produce instant results of maximum

value for planning next season's program. Five small trenches were opened in the region of the monumental Lydian structure. The limited exposure of new features and the complexity of building remains in that region justifies only an allusion to some of the results in this Newsletter: a stone bastion, standing 12½' high and made of huge stones, many 3' long, projecting from one face of the structure; another Lydian building in front of the same face; perhaps another Roman colonnaded street (with column shafts in situ).

The most surprising information came from a part of the ancient city that had never before been excavated: an area of some 400 acres on the north skirt of the acropolis, immediately to the east of most of our activity during the past 20-odd years. For six weeks this area was the subject of a survey - planned as part of the season's program - the object of which was to find places where excavation might most easily penetrate through surface deposit of eroded earth and Roman occupation remains and determine the extent in this part of Sardis of pre-Roman occupation, about which nothing was known. This survey paid off - thanks to the enterprise of Bill Mierse and Chris Ratté, who persisted undaunted by the terrain's uphill-downdale monotony and dense smoke-screen of Roman antiquities. Of the two small locations they recommended for digging one produced what appears to be a Hellenistic or early Roman temple, the other a massive Lydian fortification or platform wall.

Of the "temple," one corner of a colonnade was exposed, with massive masonry foundations, spaces for four columns, and one beautifully finished column base (Attic Ionic) in situ. The base was the first feature to appear, and architect Thomas Howe (Harvard) saw immediately from its size (bearing surface diameter of over 3'), quality, and style that the building should be either a temple or a sanctuary gate, dating between the third century B.C. and the first century A.D. Two crude graffiti are cut into the upper surface of one of the floor (stylobate) blocks; both read "place of" something, or someone; the genitive nouns so far defy confident reading.

The new Lydian structure, an impressive affair of rough polygonal masonry and huge stones, you can appreciate from architect Elizabeth Wahle's splendid measured drawing, appended. Associated pottery remains suggest a date in the early Lydian period, first half of the 7th or even late 8th century B.C. The structure curbs the crest of a flat-topped spur located some 2000' further east than other Lydian buildings so far known at Sardis. It might belong to an isolated lookout post; but if an integral part of the city it will oblige us to reconsider our notions of the eastern extent and central focus of Lydian Sardis.

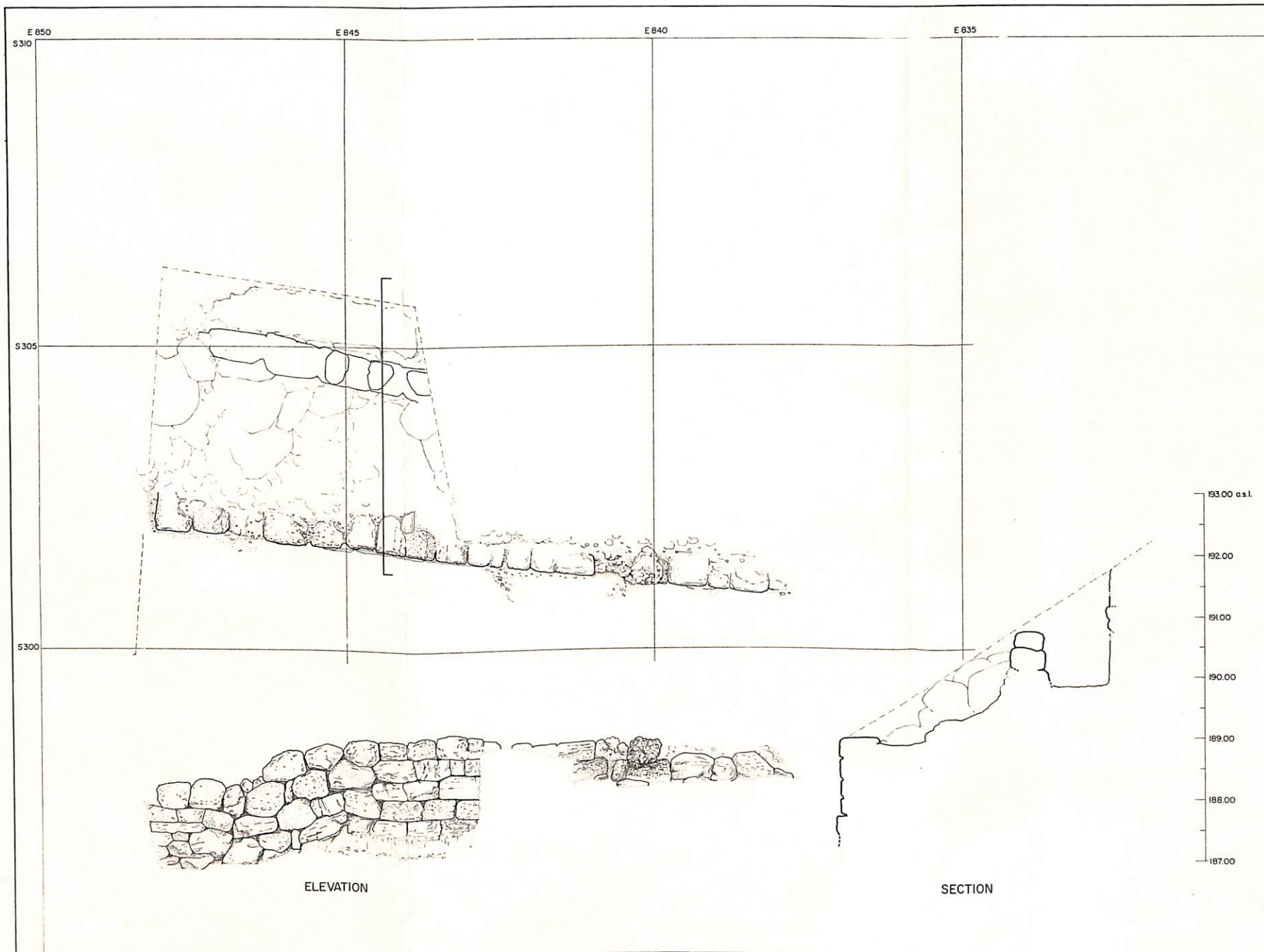
Not bad pickings for eight days. We had hoped, of course, to have much more excavation news to report to you; but apologies for the season's work would be hypocrisy. As Jane saw already in July, the accomplishments

-6-

are considerable - even the improvised projects would have made a creditable program planned in advance. Your generous support was as potent and effective a catalyst as ever before; and the results of resourceful individuals' teamwork can be reported to you with genuine pride as well as deepest gratitude.

Crawford H. Greenewalt, Jr.
Field Director

25.08



SARDIS EAST
WALL in FIELD 49, NORTH FACE

SEPTEMBER 1981

TNH EGW



0 1 2 3 4
SCALE IN METERS

The two color pictures of the Reconstruction Project (recreation and display of Lydian terracotta roof and revetment tiles) were made for the Supporters of Sardis at the request of an anonymous donor. The general view shows the installation of tiles in mid July, 1981. Project associate director Michael Morris stands on the stepladder; he has been helping to lift up the tiles (the heaviest of which weigh over 60 pounds). On the roof, Kristin Jones and Marcus Rautman (Indiana University) are adjusting tiles into position. John Dennis (Harvard) hoses down the roof (note the sima (gutter) spout performing its intended function) and Valerie Soll directs from below. Not shown is project director Eric Hostetter, who initiated the project six years before and blithely resolved its first 2000 crises.



266



276



28b



Sardis IN 81.4 / NoEx 81.5.

296



Sardis IN 81.4 / NoEx 81.5'.

306



STAMP

Dear Miss Grace,

- The two pictures
(duplicates) of the Sardis
amphora handle stamp just
surfaced. When I am in Cambridge,
I shall try to remember to
look for a better shot, where
the letters are not obscured by
shadow - although no doubt

SCB CO. • BOX 152 • INVERNESS • CALIFORNIA 94937

GRAPHIC
ARTISTS
OF MARIETTA

it doesn't matter for your
purposes.

Herewith also a copy of
this year's Sardis "Newsletter"
Best wishes to you!

Yours,
Greenie

3. XI. 1981

HARBOR SEALS (*Phoca vitulina*) haunt Bolinas Lagoon, Tomales Bay and the coastline and esteros of Point Reyes, frequenting sandy bars exposed at low tide. In their quest for fish, shellfish and squid, these marine mammals can remain under-water for twenty minutes. The mother Harbor Seal is devoted to her "pup", and though one may see a baby seal by himself on the beach, mother will be back. Under no circumstances should humans touch or move the young Harbor Seals.

SARDIS

December 28, 1963




eresting handle from a
dis. Among the numbers
ntory number of the frag-

that made the amphora of which
of close dating. We have on
the closest may be the type of
ugh very good otherwise, does
a little with comparative

This filling must be before about 150
all again agree that it contains much
if your handle was as late as the 2nd

With best wishes for 1964,
Yours

studies; of this type, perhaps not all exactly the same, are 5 more from
Pella, and altogether 3 in the National and Peiraeus museums in (greater)
Athens. Of a related type, with monogram(?)  there are 2 from the Agora,
4 from Pella, one from Gordion (SS 101), and one has been published (drawing of
the monogram only) from Kerch (in Pridik's inventory of the stamps in the Herm-
itage, pl.XVI,5). This spread of finding-places perhaps suggests a northern
place of production; now looking through Mr. Benashi's "monogram" series from
Alexandria, I find only one possible parallel, according to rubbings; which
rather tends to confirm that your class comes from the north.

Of the 2 examples from the Agora above-mentioned, some context evidence
is provided by one, SS 11888, which comes from the Middle Stoa Building Fill.



62.44.22

P 63.108

5207

32b

ASIA MINOR - SARDIS


(cf also SS 1943, 3175)
 found class... more or less
 Thasian fabric, with much
 mica

December 28, 1963

Dr. David G. Mitten
 Fogg Art Museum
 Harvard University
~~Cambridge University~~
 Cambridge 38, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

Dear David:

Thank you for the photograph of your interesting handle from a Hellenistic level in the Lydian Trench at Sardis. Among the numbers written on the back of the photo, is the inventory number of the fragment P 63.108?

I am sorry that I don't know the center that made the amphora of which this is a fragment, nor have I good evidence of close dating. We have on file several fairly close parallels, of which the closest may be the type of Pella A 1991; the fact that your photo, though very good otherwise, does not show the stamp at actual size, interferes a little with comparative studies; of this type, perhaps not all exactly the same, are 5 more from Pella, and altogether 3 in the National and Peiraeus museums in (greater) Athens. Of a related type, with monogram(?)  there are 2 from the Agora, 4 from Pella, one from Gordion (SS 101), and one has been published (drawing of the monogram only) from Kerch (in Pridik's inventory of the stamps in the Hermitage, pl. XVI, 5). This spread of finding-places perhaps suggests a northern place of production; now looking through Mr. Benashi's "monogram" series from Alexandria, I find only one possible parallel, according to rubbings; which rather tends to confirm that your class comes from the north.

Of the 2 examples from the Agora above-mentioned, some context evidence is provided by one, SS 11888, which comes from the Middle Stoa Building Fill.

This filling must be before about 150 BC, as you know; myself, I believe it to be before about 180 B.C.; we all again agree that it contains much earlier material, of the 4th and 3rd centuries. I would be surprised if your handle was as late as the 2nd century.

With best wishes for 1964,
 Yours sincerely,

FOGG ART MUSEUM · HARVARD UNIVERSITY
CAMBRIDGE 38, MASSACHUSETTS

December 16, 1963

Miss Virginia Grace
Agora Excavations
American School of Classical Studies
Athens, Greece

Dear Miss Grace:

Last summer we found one stamped amphora handle at Sardis, a print of which I enclose here. I would be very grateful if you could identify the stamp, and give some idea of its possible date, as it would very greatly assist our evaluation of the fragmentary and sometimes confused Hellenistic levels in the Lydian Trench.

I am sorry to have missed you in Athens in our brief trip through in September, but hope we will meet again next summer. In the meantime, I hope that you have a very pleasant Christmas season in Athens. Please give my regards to the Blegens.

Sincerely yours,

David Gordon Mitten
David Gordon Mitten

ASIA MINOR: SARDIS

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