

# GENERAL MEETING 1969

The seventy-first General Meeting of the Archaeological Institute of America will be held jointly with the Annual Meeting of the American Philological Association at the Sheraton Palace Hotel in San Francisco, from Saturday, December 27, at 1:00 p.m. to Tuesday, December 30, at 1:00 p.m.

Persons who wish to read papers should submit titles and abstracts to the General Secretary, for distribution to the Program Committee, by October 1, 1969: summaries of not more than 200 words, typewritten, double-spaced, without quotations or inserts which cannot be reproduced on an ordinary typewriter, and including name, address, and academic affiliation of the author. Excavation reports will be limited to 20-25 minutes, and papers of a general nature to 15 minutes.

# MGSA SYMPOSIUM

The Modern Greek Studies Association, supported by a grant from the American Council of Learned Societies, will sponsor a Symposium on Modern Greek Literature and its European background at Princeton University October 30-November 1, 1969. The Symposium will be conducted in cooperation with the Princeton University Council of the Humanities. A number of foreign scholars in the field of modern Greek literary studies will be invited to join their American colleagues in the presentation of papers on the relation between modern Greek literature and the European tradition. The session on European sources in twentieth century Greek literature will be open to papers by members of the Modern Greek Studies Association. The Symposium will also offer several panels on the teaching of modern Greek language and literature at the university level.

Application for membership in the Modern Greek Studies Association should be made to Professor John Nicolopoulos, SS 379, College of Arts and Sciences, State University of New York at Albany, Albany, New York 12203 (regular membership \$10.00; student membership \$5.00).

# AMERICAN JOURNAL OF ARCHAEOLOGY

Volume 73 • No. 3

July 1969

FROELICH RAINEY: The Location of Archaic Greek Sybaris .....	261
Chronologies in Old World Archaeology, 1967-1968 .....	275
In Memoriam William Stevenson Smith .....	275
MAURITS VAN LOON: New Evidence from Inland Syria for the Chronology of the Middle Bronze Age .....	276
WILLIAM STEVENSON SMITH: Influence of the Middle Kingdom of Egypt in Western Asia, Especially in Byblos .....	277
DONALD P. HANSEN: Some Remarks on the Chronology and Style of Objects from Byblos .....	281
MACHTELD J. MELLINK: The Pratt Ivories in the Metropolitan Museum of Art; Kerma; Chronology and the Transition from Early Bronze to Middle Bronze in Anatolia .....	285
CHARLES K. WILKINSON: Problems of Authenticity in Ancient Near Eastern Art .....	287
T. CUYLER YOUNG, JR.: The Chronology of the Late Third and Second Millennia in Central Western Iran as Seen from Godin Tepe .....	287
PAUL W. WALLACE: Psyttaleia and the Trophies of the Battle of Salamis....	293
VINCENT J. BRUNO: Antecedents of the Pompeian First Style .....	305
MACHTELD J. MELLINK: Excavations at Karataş-Semayük in Lycia, 1968 .....	319
KYLE MEREDITH PHILLIPS, JR.: Bryn Mawr College Excavations in Tuscany, 1968 .....	333
MIRIAM ERVIN: News Letter from Greece .....	341
ARCHAEOLOGICAL NOTES	
<i>L'Année Philologique</i> : A Revised Rubric .....	359
ANDREW ALFÖLDI: An Ugrian Creation Myth on Early Hungarian Phalerae .....	359

List continued on inside back cover

ARCHAEOLOGICAL INSTITUTE OF AMERICA



[ιακοστὲς ἀρχαὶ πόλεις αἵδε ἀπέδοσα]ν τὴν ἀπαρχὴν  
τῇ θεῷ μὲν ἀπὸ τοῦ τάλαν[ο].

[το].

The stone itself does not afford a solution to the problem, which I shall discuss at greater length in a context relating to the Athenian calendar.

W. KENDRICK PRITCHETT  
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, BERKELEY

# A FOUNDATION IN THE INNER HARBOR AT LECHAEUM

PLATE 96

Within the now marshy inner harbor at Lechaeum, the western port of Ancient Corinth (pl. 96, fig. 1), lies the foundation of a large Roman monument which once had a square or rectangular base of large limestone blocks, and deserves more attention than it has hitherto received. I have therefore made a plan (pl. 96, fig. 2) recording the remains which, already in ruins, may be further destroyed with time. Photographs (pl. 96, figs. 3-4) show two details of its masonry and its appearance from the east. Unfortunately, bushes now obscure the dirt-filled inner core of the monument, so this could not be studied.

It is clear from the plan that only two sides of the monument, the north and east, are fairly well preserved. The western side is quite destroyed and the southern is missing. On the east side four blocks (average L. 2.08 m., W. 0.75-0.80 m.) are in situ. One can tell by a misalignment of clamp cuttings that Blocks D and E have shifted slightly to the east. Blocks A and B, now tumbled sideways into the lagoon, may well belong to the monument's north-eastern corner, but there are no cuttings for clamps on the upper surfaces, as there are on other blocks of the series. Unfortunately, the clamp cuttings now exposed are so worn by the weather that the type of clamp used remains uncertain, although the possibility exists that the clamps were wooden and of the dovetailed variety. To the south, tumbled block F most probably belongs to the same wall line since it has clamp cuttings on its southern, once upper surface. By restoring block F one may infer a minimum restored length of the east (and thus probably west) sides as ca. 6.75 m.

Along the north side, as on the east, only four blocks (L. 1.87-2.20 m., W. 0.55-0.80 m.) are in situ. All four were once joined together along their long sides by two large clamps. Block C has shifted slightly to the south. In the block next to it, to the west, there is a cutting 0.17 m. square, 0.18 m. deep, which may well postdate the original construction. Of the western side only two blocks, nearly level with the north and east sides, remain in place. Curiously these seem not

<sup>1</sup> A. Georgiades, *Les Ports de la Grèce dans L'Antiquité* (Athens 1907) 1.

<sup>2</sup> J. Paris, "Contributions a L'Étude des Ports Antiques du Monde Grec" *BCH* 39 (1915) 9.

to have been joined together by clamps. Their western ends appear to be broken off through weathering or by modern stone robbers searching for building material. I have therefore restored their original length as equal to the average length of the blocks to the east, giving a maximum restored length of 8.50 m. for the north side, and hence probably for the south side of which no signs are now visible.

To the observer looking from the east (pl. 96, fig. 4), it is clear that at least two courses of large blocks were used, the height of the one course entirely exposed being 0.87 m., while the other, partly exposed course extended 0.20 m. above water level in June of 1968. At the end of the hot summer, however, the water in the western basin evaporates, leaving only sticky mudflats. In the spring, due to runoff rain-water accumulated in the harbor basin, the water level comes up as high as 0.30 m. below the top of the upper course, as indicated by the thick coating of lime incrustation covering the blocks to that height. Another observation that can be made from the east is that the gaps between the upper surfaces of the blocks gradually disappear as they progress downward. Such gaps have been interpreted elsewhere at Lechaeum as part of the original construction technique,<sup>1</sup> but at least in the case of the foundation such gaps are certainly due to weathering.

The foundation has been interpreted in the past as being set on a natural island,<sup>2</sup> which seems doubtful since no bedrock is visible in the surrounding area. Moreover, the partly visible second course suggests a deeper foundation than previously expected. It is probably a reasonable assumption that the original foundation on which the blocks were set was of rubble dumped into the excavated harbor basin, perhaps in a manner similar to the foundations set within the rubble at the end of the north mole at Kenchreai, the eastern harbor of Ancient Corinth.<sup>3</sup>

There are only two visible candidates for remains of the superstructure. One is a large (L. 2.10 m., W. 1.01 m., min. th. 0.40 m.) limestone block, H on the plan (pl. 96, fig. 2), lying in the water to the north-west. The surface of the block, however, is so destroyed that one cannot identify it as either an orthostate or stylobate block. There are no traces of clamps on the surfaces exposed. The second is a column broken at one end and split or eroded along its length, of which the upper diameter (0.34 m.) is preserved, the preserved length being 1.71 m., the greatest lower diameter 0.38 m. I think that this column, of green Carystian marble, probably belongs to the monument, for there is no other structure nearby from which it might have come. Only a perverse stone robber would have dragged the heavy column out from the shore, through the water and mud, to the monument, a distance of at least 20 m. When complete the column would probably have been ca. 2.50 m. high.

<sup>3</sup> J. Shaw, "Shallow-water Excavation at Kenchreai," *AJA* 71 (1967) 225, pl. 61, fig. 1; R. Scranton and E. Ramage, "Investigations at Kenchreai," *Hesperia* 36 (1967) 169.

The monument was probably erected in the second century after Christ. The header construction used in the lower foundation recalls a foundation in the Southeast Building at Corinth,<sup>4</sup> dated to the second century A.D. The size of the clamp cuttings (ca. 0.50 m. from end to end) suggests that wooden clamps were used, and although the cuttings are now worn into long, rectangular channels (pl. 96, fig. 3A), in at least one case (fig. 3B) there is the suggestion that they may have been cut for clamps of the swallow-tailed type, such as those of the late first century after Christ in the Odeion at Corinth.<sup>5</sup> The association, moreover, of Carystian marble with the monument seems to confirm a date in the early Roman Empire, for the quarries at Carystus in southern Euboea were probably not opened until the late second or early third century A.D. This date conforms to that of quantities of the pottery found scattered along the shores of the inner harbor, where much of the construction has probably been dated too early in the past.<sup>6</sup>

Information about the monument gleaned from the accounts of early travelers or scholars is quite meager, probably because Ancient Corinth, some distance from the sea, possessed greater interest for them than did the "dreary sand dunes" of Lechaeum, but also because the trudge out from shore to inspect the monument was not a pleasant one, especially when Lechaeum was a malarial swamp. The first mention, perhaps, is that of Georgiades,<sup>7</sup> Sur les murs des quais, on constate encore aujourd'hui les crochets d'amarre; principalement autour de l'îlot. . . .<sup>8</sup> Although in the text he does not comment further, in his plan of the harbor he shows the monument as a hexagonal structure with two lines (the "crochets d'amarre" or mooring stones?) projecting from each exterior angle (pl. 96, fig. 1, B). Curiously enough, on a somewhat earlier plan made by Mazarakis (fig. 1, A)<sup>9</sup> there is no trace of such an impressive structure.

It is much to be regretted that neither Georgiades nor any subsequent writer supplies further information about such a hexagon. Paris, writing only eleven years later, describes the monument as a "tour"<sup>10</sup> . . . "bordé de quais."<sup>11</sup> Paris could not find any mooring stones in the harbor then (nor has the present author now) "sauf peut-être autour de l'îlot. . . ."<sup>12</sup> This suggests to me, since Roman mooring stones are easily

<sup>4</sup> Saul S. Weinberg, *Corinth I* (V). *The Southeast Building, The Twin Basilicas, The Mosaic House* (Princeton 1960) 14, pl. 9 (3).

<sup>5</sup> Oscar Broneer, *Corinth X. The Odeum* (Cambridge 1932) passim.

<sup>6</sup> As in K. Lehmann-Hartleben, *Die antiken Hafenanlagen des Mittelmeeres* (Leipzig 1923) *Klio* Beiheft 14, 149.

<sup>7</sup> J. Frazer, *Pausanias' Description of Greece with a Commentary* (London 1893) III, 16.

<sup>8</sup> Georgiades (supra n. 1) 4.

<sup>9</sup> Detail from *Praktika* (1906) pl. E.

<sup>10</sup> Paris (supra n. 2) 11 n. 3.

<sup>11</sup> *Ibid.* 9.

<sup>12</sup> *Ibid.* 13.

<sup>13</sup> See for instance those in the Severan harbor at Leptis Magna in R. Bartoccini, *Il Porto Romano di Leptis Magna*

identifiable because of their characteristic shapes,<sup>13</sup> that Paris may not have visited the island himself (although he did look from shore) and consequently preferred to take Georgiades' word on the matter. Indeed, his drawing of the island, although rougher and more rounded than Georgiades' version (compare fig. 1, B and C) is probably taken directly from Georgiades' plan.<sup>14</sup> The most recently published drawing of the "island" (the monument) shows it as circular, and in the accompanying article it is also described as surrounded by quays, of which there are no remains visible today.<sup>15</sup> Lehmann-Hartleben, writing somewhat earlier, calls it a "kleine, kreisrunde Insel."<sup>16</sup> Fowler and Stillwell report in 1932 only a "small island on which there is a foundation of squared stones."<sup>17</sup>

Such is our collection of modern evidence. Of specific ancient references there are none except perhaps the general statement of Pausanias (2.2.3): ἔστι δὲ ἐν Λεχαιῶν μὲν Ποσειδῶνος ἱερόν καὶ ἄγαλμα χαλκοῦν. In this case Pausanias associates the sanctuary with the statue, so they may well have been together. There is probably room on the base, however, only for a statue such as the lone statue of Poseidon reported by Pausanias as being on the end of the mole at nearby Kenchreai.<sup>18</sup> To support the idea that a statue stood on the island Georgiades says, "D'après une tradition populaire il avait été érigé sur cet îlot une statue d'airain représentant Poseidon tenant en main le feu du phare au port."<sup>19</sup> One might argue, however, that this tradition was a carry-over from the ancient description of the Colossos of Rhodes,<sup>20</sup> and that one writing as late as Georgiades did could not expect a local tradition of this type to be accurate. Surely a bronze Poseidon would have been carried off or melted down centuries before?

Our evidence, therefore, is that the monument at its base was square or rectangular, with massive foundations of clamped limestone blocks on the east and north sides, and that it was built probably in the second or third centuries after Christ. If one accepts Georgiades' evidence (visible only on his plan) the upper structure was hexagonal. As far as the purpose of the upper structure is concerned, it is doubtful that it functioned as a conventional lighthouse, partly because many of the ancient lighthouses known<sup>21</sup> were

(Rome 1958) passim.

<sup>14</sup> Paris (supra n. 2) 6 n. 1.

<sup>15</sup> Zschietzschmann in Pauly-Wissowa *Suppl.* V (1931) 542-545.

<sup>16</sup> Lehmann-Hartleben (supra n. 6) 149.

<sup>17</sup> H. Fowler and R. Stillwell, *Corinth I* (1). *Topography* (Cambridge 1932) 96.

<sup>18</sup> Pausanias 2.2.3. For interpretation see Bolte, Pauly-Wissowa art. Kenchreai p. 159 line 58.

<sup>19</sup> Georgiades (supra n. 1) 1.

<sup>20</sup> See A. Gabriel, "La Construction, l'attitude, et l'emplacement du Colosse de Rhodes," *BCH* 56 (1932) 331-359.

<sup>21</sup> Such as those at Leptis Magna; Portus (Rome, see O. Testaguzza, "The Port of Rome," *Archaeology* 17 [1964] 177); Dover (England); Pharos (Alexandria).



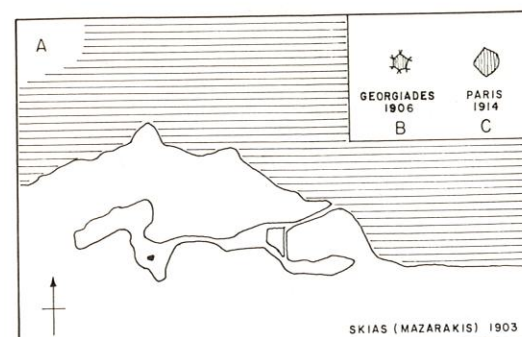


FIG. 1. Plan of Lechaum. A: after Mazarakis, showing island (black); B and C: later versions of island

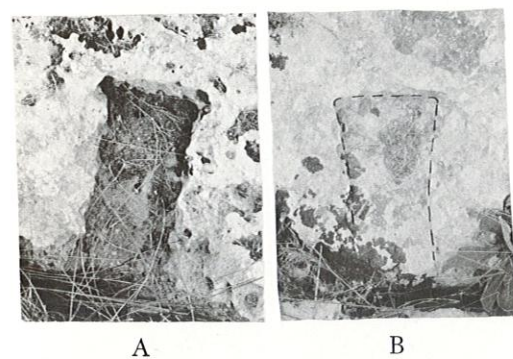


FIG. 3. Two clamp cuttings. Dashed line in B indicates general outline

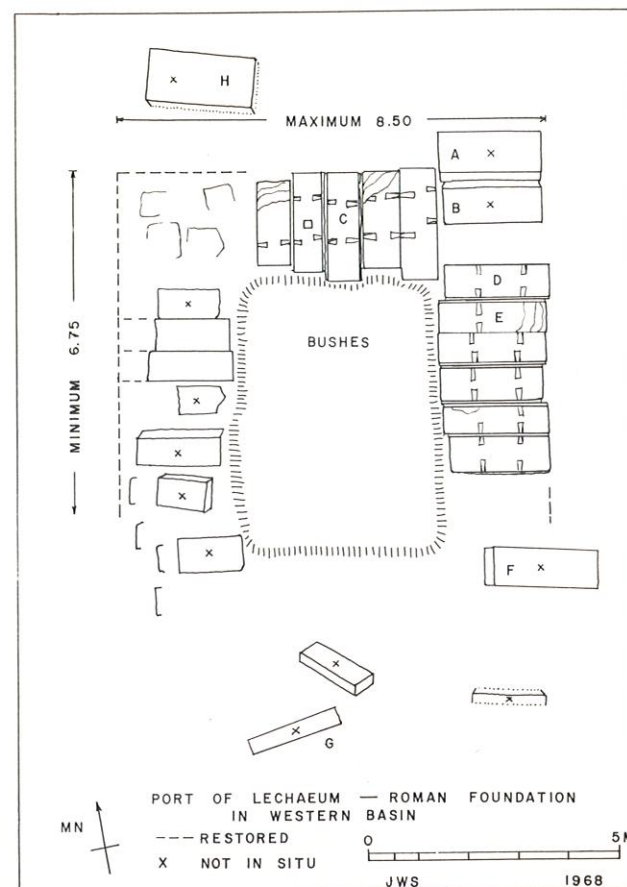


FIG. 2. Plan

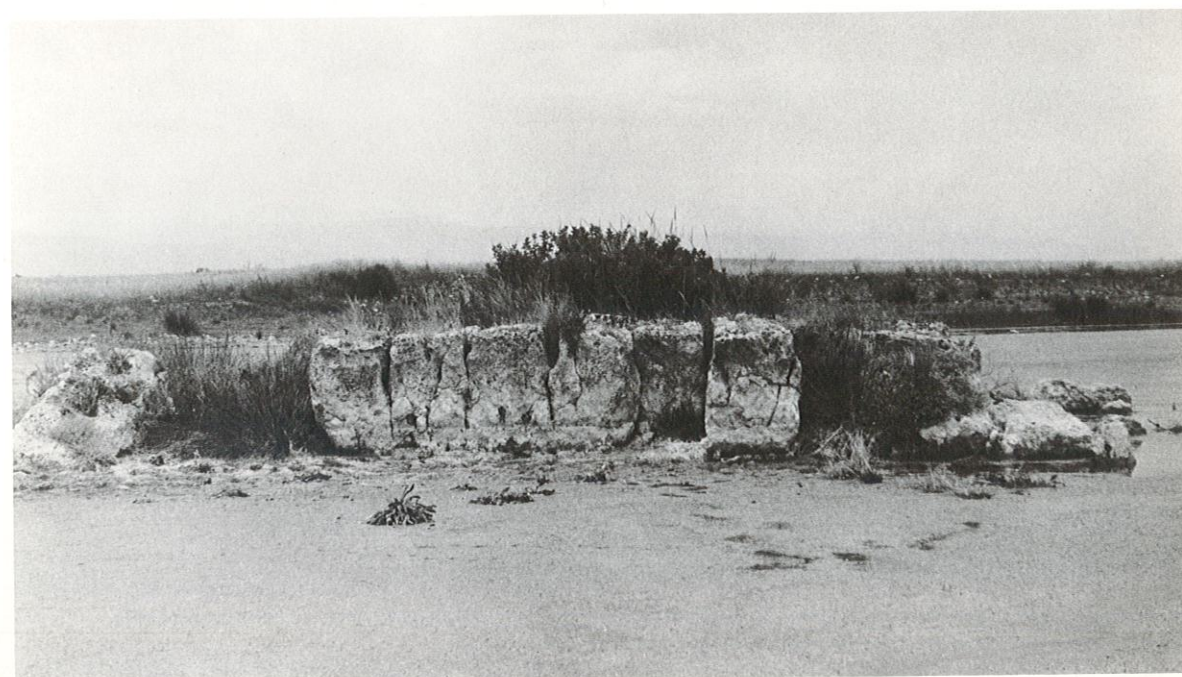


FIG. 4. Foundation from east

O. NEUGEBAUER: A Horoscope-Gem .....	361
STERLING DOW: <i>Documents, Decipherment, Nestor and Bibliographie</i> .....	362
W. KENDRICK PRITCHETT: Two Illustrated Epigraphical Notes .....	367
JOSEPH W. SHAW: A Foundation in the Inner Harbor at Lechaum ....	370

#### BOOK REVIEWS

MCCOWN, HAINES, HANSEN, <i>Nippur I. Temple of Enlil</i> (B. Buchanan) .....	373
GHIRSHMAN <i>et al.</i> , <i>Mémoires de la Délégation Archéologique en Iran</i> , XXXIX. <i>Mission de Susiane. Tchoga Zanbil I</i> (T. C. Young, Jr.) .....	374
OPIFICIUS, <i>Das althabylonische Terrakottarelie</i> (E. Porada) .....	376
BARRELET, <i>Figurines et reliefs de la Mésopotamie antique I</i> (E. Porada) ....	376
PIANKOFF, <i>The Pyramid of Unas</i> (H. Goedicke) .....	378
FISCHER, <i>Ancient Egyptian Representations of Turtles</i> (H. Goedicke) ....	379
TERRACE, <i>Egyptian Paintings of the Middle Kingdom, The Tomb of Djehuty-nekht</i> (H. Goedicke) .....	380
WENDORF, ed., <i>The Prehistory of Nubia</i> (H. Goedicke) .....	380
<i>A Land Called Crete</i> (M. C. Shaw) .....	381
MOZSOLICS, <i>Bronzefunde des Karpatenbeckens, Depotfundhorizonte von Hajdúsámson und Kosziderpadlás</i> (H. L. Thomas) .....	381
LEROY, DUCAT, <i>Fouilles de Delphes II. Les Terres Cuites Architecturales and La Sculpture Décorative</i> (K. M. Phillips, Jr.) .....	382
RICHTER, <i>Korai</i> (J. G. Pedley) .....	383
PINKWART, <i>Das Relief des Archelaos von Priene und die "Musen des Philiskos"</i> (D. B. Thompson) .....	384
FOLSOM, <i>Handbook of Greek Pottery</i> (J. H. Young) .....	385
BERNHARD, <i>Corpus Vasorum Antiquorum</i> , Poland 7, Warsaw 4 (A. Oliver, Jr.) .....	386
SCHÄFER, <i>Hellenistische Keramik aus Pergamon</i> (J. G. Szilágyi) .....	386
TRENDALL, <i>The Red-figured Vases of Lucania, Campania and Sicily</i> (T.B.L. Webster) .....	388
GIEROW, <i>The Iron Age Cultures of Latium I</i> (H. L. Thomas) .....	389
GRIFFO, VON MATT, <i>Gela: The Ancient Greeks in Sicily</i> (B. S. Ridgway) .....	390
NEUTSCH <i>et al.</i> , <i>Herakleostudien</i> (J. G. Szilágyi) .....	390
VERMEULE, <i>Roman Imperial Art in Greece and Asia Minor</i> (R. Brilliant) .....	391
MCCANN, <i>The Portraits of Septimius Severus</i> (C. Vermeule) .....	392
GRIMES, <i>The Excavation of Roman and Mediaeval London</i> (J. Liversidge) .....	393
PIÑA CHAN, <i>Jaina</i> (W. R. Bullard, Jr.) .....	394
HUME, <i>Historical Archaeology</i> (V. P. Foley) .....	395