

τῆς ἐξαιρετικῆς διὰ τὰ ταφικὰ μνημεῖα σημασίας του.

#### ΣΑΜΟΘΡΑΚΗ

Συνεχίσθησαν καὶ ἐφέτος αἱ ἀνασκαφαὶ ὑπὸ τῆς Ἀμερικανικῆς Ἀποστολῆς (βλ. κατωτέρω ἔκθεσιν τοῦ κ. J. MacCredie, διευθυντοῦ τῆς Ἀμερικανικῆς Ἀρχαιολογικῆς Ἀποστολῆς εἰς τὴν Σαμοθράκην). Ὁμοίως συνεχίσθη ἡ συγκόλλησις, καταγραφή καὶ φωτογράφησις τῶν εὐρημάτων τῆς Νοτίας Νεκροπόλεως, ἐκ τῶν ἀνασκαφῶν τοῦ Ἐφόρου καὶ τῆς δ. E. Dusenbery.

#### Βορεία Νεκρόπολις

Ἐπὸ τοῦ Ἐφόρου ἐγένετο ὀλιγοήμερος ἔρευνα εἰς τὴν παραλίαν τῆς Παλαιαπόλεως, ἔνθα ἡ γνωστὴ Βορεία Νεκρόπολις, παρά τὴν Ἁγίαν Παρασκευὴν καὶ κατὰ μῆκος τῆς νέας ὁδοῦ πρὸς Θέρμα - Λουτρά, καθ' ὅσον, κατὰ τὴν διάνοιξιν χάνδακος πρὸς τοποθέτησιν σωλῶνων τοῦ ὑδραγωγείου τῆς Παλαιαπόλεως, ἀπεκαλύφθησαν τάφοι. Τὴν σχετικὴν δαπάνην ἀνέλαβεν ἡ Ὑπηρεσία Ἐργεῶν Βελτιώσεων Νομοῦ Ἐβρου.

Οἱ ἀνασκαφέντες δέκα περίπου τάφοι περιεῖχον χρυσᾶ, πῆλινα καὶ ὄλινα ἀνθήματα, ἀνάγονται δὲ εἰς τοὺς ρωμαϊκοὺς χρόνους<sup>1</sup>.

#### ΣΤΕΡΕΩΣΙΣ - ΣΥΝΤΗΡΗΣΙΣ ΜΝΗΜΕΙΩΝ

Ἐπὸ τοῦ ΕΟΤ διετέθη πίστωσις διὰ τὴν στερέωσιν καὶ συντήρησιν τῶν Μεσαιωνικῶν Πύργων τῆς Παλαιαπόλεως, τῆς Χώρας καὶ τοῦ Φονιᾶ εἰς Σαμοθράκην<sup>2</sup> οὐδεμία ἔργασια ἐγένετο, λόγῳ ἀπασχολήσεως τῶν εἰδικῶν τεχνιτῶν τῆς Διευθύνσεως Ἀναστηλώσεως εἰς ἄλλας ἐργασίας τῆς Ὑπηρεσίας.

A. BABBITZAE

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#### SAMOTHRACE 1965

These unexpected discoveries on the Eastern Hill are of the highest interest for the history of Samothrace and its Sanctuary, not only attesting the presence of monumental structures in an area of the Sanctuary where they were seemingly lacking but also involving historical personalities whose benefactions to the Sanctuary otherwise documented. For, as has long been known, Lysimachos was honored by the city as Euergetes (cf. *Samothrace*, 2, I, p. 5) and,

1. Σχετικὴ λεπτομερὴς ἔκθεσις δημοσιευθήσεται προσεχῶς. Πρβλ. *Samothrace*, vol. 8 P. I. Sporadic finds, P. II. The Necropolis

as Professor Lehmann recognized, Philip III Arrhidaios made an earlier princely dedication to the Samothracian Gods before his accession to the throne — the Altar Court.

Excavation in the Sanctuary was preceded for some weeks in May and June of 1964 and followed in August and September of 1965 by work connected with the South Nekropolis under the customary joint supervision of Mrs. John Dusenbery and Mr. Andreas Vavritsas. Miss Elaine Loeffler again served as recorder. We are indebted to the McAfee Foundation for its generous support of our work in 1964 and to the Wildenstein Foundation for making it possible for two students from the Conservation Center of the Institute of Fine Arts to join this wing of our staff to assist in the conservation and restoration of finds from the nekropolis: Miss Heather Lechtman, in 1964, and Mr. Norman Muller in 1965. Our long-time associate and friend, the late Mr. Georgios Kontogeorgios, carried out a last season of work with us in 1964. Since 1949 he had been a devoted and skillful member of our staff. We were especially happy, therefore, that a second of his sons, Mr. Apostolos Kontogeorgios, Chief Restorer of the Archaeological Museum in Thessaloniki, was able to take his place in the summer of 1965.

Mrs. Dusenbery reports on these activities as follows:

«During 1964, work continued on the excavation, restoration, recording and study of the material from the South Nekropolis. Part of the season was spent in checking and augmenting records of the finds of previous years and making a start on detailed study of the material for publication in *Bollingen Series LX*.

The period of excavation was a brief one and largely confined to clearing and regulating a few peripheral sections of the site. We first excavated the sections dominated by the olive tree which we had purchased on the final day of the season in 1963. This area was adjacent to a spectacular complex of early Roman tombs, and we had hoped that it would add to our important groups of objects from that period. We did find new material in this area, but were disappointed to discover that most of the tombs were much disturbed.

We also cleared the northeast corner of our site where the cemetery lies high above the riverbed and the path to the Ptolemaion. Here,

just east of the ruins of the small building known as the Heroon of Stratonike, a number of large marble blocks, poros blocks and some large stones had always been visible and fragments of marble tomb monuments had been found. In anticipation of future architectural investigation and recording of these blocks and foundations, we decided to clear and regulate this corner. Under the surface, when the scattered blocks had been removed, we found a ramp of small stones, possibly a road leading into the cemetery, which had been laid over pyres and tombs of the archaic, classical and early Hellenistic periods. Many had been drastically disturbed, but a number which were partly or wholly preserved contributed new material, including Attic figured vases of the sixth and fifth centuries, as well as fourth - century and early Hellenistic ceramics and jewelry. The fill provided a few interesting objects as well, the most unusual being a lead tablet, possibly a curse, with a ten - line inscription in a hand of the late fourth century B.C.

At the eastern edge of this portion of the nekropolis we found a fragment of an ancient terrace wall of large stones, just to the north of and in line with a rock retaining wall built by us in 1957. The modern wall may well replace a part of an ancient wall which had washed away. In a gap among the stones of the fragmentary ancient wall, resting above its lowest course, we discovered a cremation burial in a red - figure Attic pelike of the second of the fifth century B.C. This find gives a date ante quem for the construction of the wall, the only boundary of the cemetery discovered during our excavations.

During the season of 1965, examination and restoration of the material excavated in past seasons was continued. No new digging was undertaken. Accessioning and photographing of the newly restored objects and the continuing augmentation of records and study of the material in preparation for the publication constituted the principal work of the season. We also revised the provisional installation of nekropolis material on exhibition in Hall D of the Museum, incorporating in it a considerable amount of the recently excavated but hitherto unexhibited objects».

This past summer another exceptional exhibit was installed in the Museum: a full - size plaster model of the late Hellenistic floral cen-

tral akroterion of the Hieron made by Mr. Triantaphyllos Kontogeorgios on the basis of drawings prepared by Mr. Philip Oliver - Smith to illustrate our reconstruction of this remarkable piece of filigree sculpture and of casts of the better preserved fragments. Mounted on a low plinth above the southern doorway of Hall A ( the central gallery of the Museum containing partial reconstructions of a number of buildings in the Sanctuary, including the entablature of the Hieron ), it appears against a wall painted light blue to suggest its original effect. Especially in the raking light of late morning and afternoon, when its undulating forms cast a delicate shadow on the lofty wall, it is of startling beauty.

PHYLLIS WILLIAMS LEHMANN

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The Institute of Fine Arts of New York University carried out excavations of the American School of Classical Studies in the Sanctuary of the Great Gods in Samothrace between June 16 and August 8, 1965, under the direction of Professors Phyllis Williams Lehmann and James R. McCredie. Work was carried on in the areas of the Stoa, of the *Ruinenviereck*, of the Propylon of Ptolemy II, and of the entrance to the Sanctuary.

**Stoa.** Tests were made to the north and east of the Stoa to clarify the system of terrace walls built to support the southern part of the Western Hill of the Sanctuary when it was raised and enlarged to accommodate the long Stoa. No trace of the terrace walls shown on the plan of E. Coquart ( *Archives des missions scientifiques*, 2ème série, IV, 1867, following p. 278 ) was found directly north of the Stoa, but a deep trench in this area showed that the level of the hill had here been raised by nearly 5.50 m. at the time that the Stoa was built; the disappearance of the terrace wall, which must certainly have existed to support this large amount of fill, may perhaps be attributed to post - Antique activity in the area, to which a number of rough walls employing ancient porous limestone blocks testifies.

On the eastern slope of the hill, facing the central area of the Sanctuary, the terrace walls were found to be much better preserved. The northeast corner of the uppermost terrace wall, built of large boulders, has always been visible and had been partially cleaned in 1963.

It was found that this wall continued southward, running parallel to the Stoa and ca. 15 m. east of it, as far as the center of the building; at this point the wall would have met, or nearly met, the ancient theater which occupied the southern half of this slope. The top preserved course of the wall was cleared for a length of some 34 m., and deeper tests were made in several places.

The terrace wall proved to be constructed, on its lower section, of local green porphyry fieldstone laid in a well-fitted polygonal system. On this base rests a course of porous limestone blocks laid as binders. At irregular intervals the wall is strengthened by buttresses, built entirely of porous limestone blocks, which protrude slightly from the face of the terrace wall and bond with it (Pl. 399 a).

At its southern end the wall changes direction, veering slightly to the west, and terminates in a sharp return toward the east. The southern end of the wall preserves additional courses of porous limestone, laid in a regular system, two courses of stretchers alternating with a course of binders.

Although the highest part of the terrace wall now preserved lies 0.97 m. below the level of the top of the Stoa's foundation, it is likely that it once rose to that level, creating a broad, high terrace along the Stoa's façade. The wall itself was of unusual height; it has been exposed as deep as 7.07 m. below the level of the top of the Stoa's foundation without reaching its bottom.

The creation of this terrace to the east of the Stoa required a large amount of fill, which was apparently brought in at the same time as that used in the Stoa itself. One layer of this fill consisted of burned material and contained a heavy concentration of pottery, much of it fine ware and some of it figured (Pl. 400 a - b). The quality of the pottery suggests that this fill originated in a dump of Sanctuary offerings; the same dump seems to have provided fill for other areas of the Sanctuary, since several fragments of figured vases found elsewhere in earlier campaigns proved to belong to vessels from this burned layer.

Later activity in the area of the terrace wall was shown by the discovery of a concrete wall of Roman date which abuts it at a slightly oblique angle. This concrete wall, only ca. 0.70 m. thick, extends eastward from the terrace

wall almost 10 m. and is preserved to a height of more than 3.5 m.; its function is, however, not yet clear.

**Ruinenviereck area.** The area north of the Stoa, on the lower, northern part of the Western Hill of the Sanctuary, had been shown by earlier investigations (cf. F. Salviat, BCH LXXXVI (1962), pp. 281 - 293) to hold the remains of two ancient buildings, a Milesian dedication (Building M) and an unidentified structure (Building A); over the latter, and incorporating blocks from these and other ancient structures, had been built a large, square building, probably of medieval date. Brush was cleared from the entire area, and the huge quantity of rubble, with which the site had been strewn in the course of excavation by other expeditions, was partially removed and sorted.

The foundation of Building M was re-exposed and the interior of the structure excavated in the central and western rooms to bedrock. The foundation, built largely of porous limestone and local porphyry, shows the plan of the structure to consist of three rooms; the central room projects slightly southward from the two wings and probably had a colonnaded façade. Blocks belonging to the Ionic order of the building, including column drums, architrave-frieze blocks, and sima-geison blocks, were recorded and removed to a block field for further study. The fill of the rooms consisted of earth, stones, and random boulders, with no trace of foundations for internal supports. A small area of cement and stone pavement or underpavement remains at the north of the central room (Pl. 399 b). Pottery from the fill suggests that Building M was built in the third century B. C., as had previously been suggested on the basis of the lettering of the dedication attributed to the building.

The east foundations of the post-Antique square building and of Building A were exposed and cleaned. The east foundation of Building A is generally preserved to its original level, but no block of the euthynteria remains in situ; that of the square building, partially superposed on Building A, suffered considerably from the demolition operations carried out by earlier expeditions.

Preliminary clearing to the south of Buildings A and M showed that several ancient foundations unrecorded by earlier expeditions lie

before these buildings. Determination of their character, however, must await further investigations.

**Propylon of Ptolemy II.** The work of recovering fallen blocks of the superstructure of the Propylon continued in the riverbed to the south of the building's foundation.

A relatively large percentage of the blocks from the south wall of the Propylon has survived; nearly all the architrave, much of both antae, and a large number of wall blocks are preserved. Among the wall blocks are several, belonging to the center of the anta wall and to the southern half of the door wall, which preserve in their rear faces cutting for steps (cf. A. Conze, *Neue archaologische Untersuchungen auf Samothrake*, 1880, pl. XXXIII, fig. III). It is thus now clear that a narrow stairway led upward within the southern half of the thick door wall, though the function which this stairway served remains uncertain.

Tests were made along the southern foundation of the Propylon, between its southwest corner and the vaulted passage, to determine both the original appearance of the terrain and the relation of the Propylon's foundation to it. The foundation here is deeply set into bedrock; it was presumably laid into the cutting in the rock from the north, since on the south it nearly abuts the rock face of the cutting, leaving no working space at all. The bedrock falls sharply toward the east, near the southern mouth of the vaulted passage, but whether this was a natural feature of the terrain or it was created by the builders of the Propylon is not yet certain.

**Eastern Hill.** Opposite the Propylon of Ptolemy II, across the deep stream bed which forms the eastern boundary of the Sanctuary proper, traces of a round structure, nearly 15 m. in diameter, had been found in 1964. Excavation continued on this Eastern Hill of the Sanctuary in quadrants based on the approximate center of the round structure. Two quadrants were completed and another begun (Pl. 401).

About half of the round structure has been uncovered. It consists of a round paved area, ca. 9 m. in diameter, which was reached by an encircling flight of steps from the higher ground level around the structure (Pl. 402 a). The flagstone pavement is made of carefully fitted, irregularly shaped fieldstones to-

gether with a few pieces of limestone. The flight of steps, which seems to have completely surrounded the paved area, probably comprised four marble steps, of which three remain in situ. The now missing uppermost step would have rested on the inner half of the porous limestone foundation which surrounds the structure; much eroded remains of a course of marine limestone rest on the outer half of the same foundation. There is no evidence that the structure was roofed nor that it was bounded by a wall. A platform or foundation, ca. 1.70 m. wide and built of limestone and porphyry blocks, abuts the round structure on the south.

A section of the flagstone pavement, ca. 2 m. square, was removed in an effort to recover material contemporary with its construction; the pavement proved, however, to rest directly on bedrock with no significant fill, and the flagstones were, therefore, replaced in their original positions.

A stepped retaining wall of limestone forms a low, curving terrace to the south and west of the round structure (Pl. 402 b). The terrace appears to have supported monuments and dedications of various kinds, and marble bases as well as fragments of bronze from the statues and other monuments which they held were found fallen into the round structure from the terrace. Also in this debris was a fragmentary inscribed marble stele recording honors to King Lysimachos, who, among his other services, had benefited τὴν ἱερὰν χώραν ---] ἦν οἱ βασιλεῖς Φίλιππος καὶ Ἀλέξανδρος ἐτεμένισαν τοῖς θεοῖς καὶ ἀνέθησαν ---.

Also fallen into the round structure, but from the northwest, were blocks of the marble superstructure of a Doric building (Pl. 402 c), of which a few fragments had been discovered in 1964, but whose location was then unknown. Among these newly discovered blocks all elements of the building's façade, column drums, epistyle, frieze, geison, tympanum, and sima, are represented. Of most immediate interest are two complete epistyle blocks (Pl. 403 a) bearing the inscription Βασιλεῖς Φίλιππος κ , which, with the help of the stele honoring Lysimachos, may surely be supplemented Βασιλεῖς Φίλιππος κ[αὶ Ἀλέξανδρος ---], naming as dedicants of the building Philip III Arrhidaios and Alexander IV of Macedonia, and thus dating it in the brief period of their co-rule, 323 - 316 B. C.

Remains of the foundation of this building appeared just northwest of the round structure, where a pavement of marble fragments set in cement had long been visible. Only a few limestone foundation blocks belonging to the southeast corner of the building remain in the area now exposed (Pl. 403 b), but rock-cut beddings (Pl. 403 c) show the position of part of its east façade and north wall. The façade was about 11.50 m. long and would have had five epistyle blocks resting on six Doric columns. The length of the building and its plan must be determined by further excavation. A porous limestone foundation, ca. 1.50 m. by 2.05 m., near the northeast corner of the façade perhaps supported a monument or altar; near it were found fragments of a life-size, marble eagle (Pl. 404 a - b).

After the destruction of the Doric building, probably by earthquake, the entire area was filled, perhaps in the first century A. D. Though

most of the material contained in this fill belonged to the late Hellenistic or early Roman period, some earlier pieces appeared, including an attachment in the form of a lion, made of gold inlaid with blue paste (Pl. 404 c).

The ornament seems to be of Achaemenid origin and is nearly identical with one found at Dodona (Ergon 1955, p. 56, fig. 52).

Later activity on the Eastern Hill is shown by a large lime kiln dug into the fill over the round structure and terrace wall. To judge from the amount of debris and ash found around it, the kiln must have been used repeatedly, and a few fragmentary inscriptions and architectural fragments from the Doric building and other structures suggest that many of the monuments of the Eastern Hill were destroyed in the kiln.

A plaster reconstruction of the Hellenistic central floral akroterion of the Hieron was installed in Hall A of the Museum.

*JAMES R. McCREDIE*

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Samothrace: a. Stoa. Eastern Terrace wall, from east, b. Building M. Foundation from northeast

J. R. McCREDIE



Samothrace. Stoa: a - b. Red - figured fragments. Late 5th century B.C. ( a. 65.1041A, b. 65.1004A )

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Samothrace: Eastern hill from east

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Samothrace. Eastern hill: a. Round structure ( S. E. quadrant ), from west, b. Terrace wall ( partially excavated ) from north, c. Fallen blocks of Doric building, from northwest

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Samothrace. Eastern hill: a. Inscribed epistyle of Doric building. b. Foundation of Doric building, from east.  
c. Bedding for foundation of Doric building, from east

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Samothrace. Eastern Hill: a. Wing of marble eagle. b. Head of marble eagle, c. Gold ornament

J. R. McCREDIE