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Discoveries at Ephesus

In 1863, the English architect John Turtle Wood (1821–90) resigned from a railway development project in western Turkey to begin his search at Ephesus for the Temple of Artemis, lost from view since the middle ages. In the first part of this well-illustrated 1877 publication, Wood describes the city and the initial excavations carried out with support from the British Museum. This survey of various structures concludes with Wood's work at the great theatre, where he found the Greek inscription that helped direct him to the correct location of the temple in 1869. Part II focuses on the exhausting four years that Wood spent excavating the temple, which was buried under many layers of sand. The appendix presents Greek and Latin inscriptions, with facing-page translations, from various Ephesian sites. Also reissued in this series, Edward Falkener's *Ephesus* (1862) includes a review of references to the temple in ancient writings.



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Discoveries at Ephesus

Including the Site and Remains of the Great Temple of Diana

JOHN TURTLE WOOD





CAMBRIDGEUNIVERSITY PRESS

University Printing House, Cambridge, CB2 8BS, United Kingdom

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> www.cambridge.org Information on this title: www.cambridge.org/9781108080651

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This edition first published 1877 This digitally printed version 2015

ISBN 978-1-108-08065-1 Paperback

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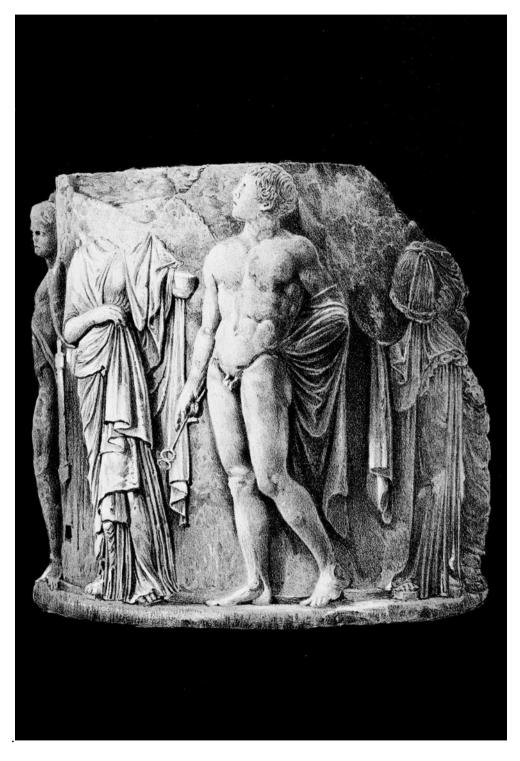
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SCULPTURED DRUM OF COLUMN Nº 2.

TEMPLE OF DIANA.

MAN HANHART LITH



DISCOVERIES AT EPHESUS

INCLUDING THE

SITE AND REMAINS OF THE GREAT TEMPLE OF DIANA

BY

J. T. WOOD, F.S.A.

FELLOW OF THE ROYAL INSTITUTE OF BRITISH ARCHITECTS

WITH NUMEROUS ILLUSTRATIONS
FROM ORIGINAL DRAWINGS AND PHOTOGRAPHS

LONDON LONGMANS, GREEN, AND CO. 1877

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DEDICATION

WITH THE GRACIOUS PERMISSION OF

HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN

This Book is Bedicated

WITH THE GREATEST RESPECT

то

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE ARTHUR

DUKE OF CONNAUGHT AND STRATHEARNE
DUKE OF SAXONY, PRINCE OF COBURG AND GOTHA, K.G. K.T. K.P. G.C.M.G. ETC.

IN REMEMBRANCE OF THE VISIT OF HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS TO EPHESUS

AND OF A FEW ERIGHT DAYS DURING WHICH THE AUTHOR HAD THE HONOUR

AND THE PLEASURE OF ACCOMPANYING HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS TO

MITYLENE. PERGAMOS, AND ASSOS

IN THE YEAR 1865





INTRODUCTION.

The object of the work which I now offer to the public is to lay before it a narrative of the discoveries at Ephesus, and the results of the excavations which were carried on, for nearly eleven years, under the auspices of the Trustees of the British Museum.

My chief purpose in undertaking the excavations, which were commenced in 1863, was to find the remains of the Great Temple of Diana which had been buried for so many centuries. All trace of it above ground had disappeared, and many even doubted whether such a building ever existed.

It was desirable that for any sums of money expended by the Trustees there should be some substantial return. The Odeum and the Great Theatre were therefore first of all explored. The results of these explorations were so satisfactory that I was permitted, in the year 1867, to devote a small portion of a fresh grant to my search for the Temple. Further discoveries of interest were then made, which justified the expenditure of a larger sum in continuing the search. After six years of toil, and at a time when the Trustees considered that there was little or no hope of success, I most fortunately hit upon the corner of the peribolus wall, containing inscrip-



viii

INTRODUCTION.

tions which placed beyond doubt the fact that the approximate site of the Temple was at last discovered. Sufficient sums of money were then granted by the Trustees to complete the discovery, and this was accomplished before the expiration of that year (1869). From that time till April 1874 the explorations on the site of the Temple were continued from season to season, until it was cleared for a considerable distance beyond the lowest step of the platform on which the last Temple had been raised. The results of this work, which cost about 12,000%, comprised the discovery of a large number of valuable blocks of sculpture and architecture, and of other antiquities, consisting chiefly of the remains of the last Temple. A small number only of these can at present be exhibited to the public, for want of space in our Museum.

The total cost of the excavations from first to last was 16,000/.

In addition to the narrative of my work at Ephesus, I have appended a selection from the numerous Greek and Latin inscriptions which were discovered in the excavations. I could not have published these without the kind assistance which I have had from many scholars, especially as I have ventured to print translations of the majority of them. They must, however, be considered in a manner as tentative, especially as the text contains many novelties and a great number of difficult passages, which require more time than could be spent upon them for this work. I have ventured also to adopt a new mode of indicating the restored portions of the



INTRODUCTION.

ix

inscriptions: considering that brackets displace the letters of the text, disjoint the words, and create confusion. Every letter which does not actually exist on the stones has been carefully underlined: by this means there is no displacement, and the inscriptions can be more easily read than they could have been if intercepted by brackets.

I have to thank Mr. Newton, keeper of the Greek and Roman antiquities in the British Museum, for allowing me, and several of the scholars who have assisted me, free access to the room in the basement where the inscriptions are now placed, and also for his occasional assistance in reading the text. I append a list of the names of those scholars who have so kindly and materially aided me with the text and translations, some of whom, in addition to wholly deciphering and translating certain inscriptions, have given me valuable advice and assistance in respect to others.

I am also greatly indebted to the eminent epigraphist and archæologist Monsieur Waddington, now French Minister of Public Instruction, for many valuable suggestions in respect to the inscriptions; and I take this opportunity of making my most grateful acknowledgments to all who have assisted me.

J. T. WOOD.

LONDON: October 1876.



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ADDENDA.

ADDENDA.

In Part II. Chap. 6, p. 258, I have described a drain discovered in the foundations of the altar, which I suppose was employed to carry away the water used in washing the surface of the altar after sacrifice. I do not here mean to imply that bullocks and rams were slaughtered upon the altar in the naos of the Temple, but that, after the offering of the sacrifice in the Temple, the altar must have been repeatedly cleansed by water. The ritual of the worship of Artemis is unknown; but we gather some facts from ancient writers which enlighten us on the subject to a certain degree, and especially in reference to the sacrifice. From these it is fair to conclude that beasts were slaughtered at altars in front of Temples, and that small portions of the flesh, and perhaps basins of the blood, were carried into the Temple and offered to the deity upon the great altar, the flesh being put upon some small pieces of wood with which a fire was made. If the smoke ascended freely, the offering was supposed to be accepted: and here we have one of several reasons for concluding that temples were in part absolutely open to the sky. The sculptured block, representing the winged figure of a man leading a ram, found at the west end of the Temple of Diana, had probably formed part of one of the external altars in front of the Temple. In this position it was found. Professor Paley has kindly furnished me with the following note, in illustration of the manner in which the sacrifice was made:-



ADDENDA.

хi

'It appears probable that the sacrifice of animals, and the burning of the portions of meat on the altar, were performed in the court $(\alpha \hat{\nu} \lambda \hat{\eta})$ in front of the temple. The victims indeed may have been killed in the precinct, and small portions of the choicer parts $(\mu \eta \rho i a)$ carried within, to burn on the altar with dry split wood $(\sigma \chi \hat{\iota} \zeta a \iota)$. This may also have been done on private or domestic altars $(\hat{\epsilon} \sigma \chi \acute{a} \rho a \iota)$ of $Z \epsilon \grave{\nu} s$ $K \tau \acute{\eta} \sigma \iota o s$, $Z \epsilon \grave{\nu} s$ ' $E \rho \kappa \epsilon \hat{\iota} o s$, &c. But in the "Oedipus at Colonus" of Sophocles (898), Theseus, when suddenly called away from a sacrifice of oxen $(\beta o \iota \theta \nu \tau \hat{\omega} \nu)$ to Poseidon, sends a messenger to the altar, ordering the people to come in hot haste, on horseback and on foot, from the sacrifice; a mandate which seems less consistent with a congregation within a temple than with out-of-doors spectators.

'In the "Andromache" of Euripides (1100–1123) the son of Achilles is suddenly attacked, while performing a sacrifice, by an armed host who had concealed themselves behind the baytrees at Delphi. Finding himself thus assailed, he snatches a shield from the front wall or portico of the temple, leaps upon the altar (ἔστη ἐπὶ βωμοῦ), takes his stand, and defends himself against the missiles hurled at him from all sides. Here the scene seems wholly external, though some ambiguity arises from these words ἔρχεται δ' ἀνακτόρων κρηπίδος ἐντὸς, v. 1112.

'Again, in the "Trachiniae" of Sophocles (753) Hercules is described as performing a sacrifice of many victims ($\pi o \lambda v \theta \dot{v} \tau o v s \sigma \phi a \gamma a s$) on an altar which he had himself erected on a headland, and which evidently stands on a cliff overhanging the sea, for he hurls the herald Lichas from the altar into the waves beneath.'



xii

ADDENDA.

Among the numerous fragments of sculpture and architecture found at a low level in the excavations on the site of the Temple, there were several of a very archaic character and of remarkable interest. These are some small portions of what were probably the bases of columns similar to the sculptured columns of the last Temple: one of them has traces of sculpture, another has sculpture attached to it; but not the least interesting is a fragment which is inscribed with the characters here shown— 1 1 1. These cannot at present be recognised as forming part of any Greek or Semitic word; but, guided by the character of the sculpture, Mr. Newton is of opinion that all these fragments belonged to the Temple to which Croesus contributed some of the columns, and that therefore the date of the inscription may be as early as B.C. 560.



CONTENTS.

PART I.

снарт	
II.	EXCAVATIONS COMMENCED: RESULTS TO MARCH 1864 16
III.	THE ODEUM EXPLORED: ST. LUKE'S TOMB, ETC 42
IV.	THE GREAT THEATRE EXPLORED
v.	Public Buildings of the City, etc
VI.	SEARCH FOR THE TEMPLE OF DIANA: DISCOVERY OF ROAD AND TOMBS, AND OF THE PERIBOLUS WALL
	PART II.
I.	Season 1869-70. Discoveries within Peribolus Wall: Discovery of the Temple, the Augusteum and other Buildings. 147
II.	SEASON 1870-71. EXCAVATIONS ON THE SITE OF THE TEMPLE: DISCOVERIES
III.	SEASON 1871-72. FURTHER DISCOVERIES ON THE SITE OF THE TEMPLE



X1	V

CONTENTS.

СНАРТ	PAGE
IV.	SEASON 1872-73. EXCAVATIONS AT THE TEMPLE
v.	Season 1873-74 [to December 31, 1873]. Excavations continued. 236
VI.	SEASON 1873-74 [JANUARY TO APRIL]. TEMPLE OF DIANA DE- SCRIBED : EXCAVATIONS SUSPENDED : CONCLUSION OF NARRATIVE 255
	(For further details of Contents, see headings of Chapters.)
	APPENDIX.
	GREEK AND LATIN INSCRIPTIONS FROM EPHESUS FOUND IN THE EXCAVATIONS.
I	. Inscriptions from the Peribolus Wall of the Artemisium (Temple of Diana) and the Augusteum.
11	. Inscriptions from the Temple of Diana found in the Great Theatre.

- III. Inscriptions from the Site of the Temple of Diana.
- IV. Inscriptions from the Augusteum.
- V. INSCRIPTIONS FROM THE ODEUM.
- VI. INSCRIPTIONS FROM THE GREAT THEATRE.
- VII. INSCRIPTIONS FROM TOMBS, SARCOPHAGI, ETC.
- VIII. INSCRIPTIONS FROM THE CITY AND SUBURBS.

Postscript. Additional Note on Inscription from the Site of the Temple, No. 7.

The errors of the stone-cutter have been allowed to stand in the text, and some of these may not have been remarked upon in foot-notes.



LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS.

PLATES.

SCULPTURED DRUM OF COLUMN, No. 2	Frontispiece
GENERAL PLAN OF THE RUINS OF EPHESUS to fa	ice page 1
Ephesus from Ayasalouk	., 4
VIEW OF EPHESUS AND AYASALOUK	" 4
THE ODEUM, PLAN, ETC	" 52
St Luke's Tomb. Elevation and Plan	,, 58
Interior of Odeum	,, 62
PLAN OF GREAT THEATRE	,, 68
THE GREAT THEATRE (VIEW)	,, 74
Mosaic Pavements and Enrichments from Temple .	,, 102
A Turkish Robber	,, 136
Mosaic Pavement	,, 148
SMALL MOSQUE, AVASALOUK	,, 162
Mosaic Pavement (Triton)	,, 172
Base of a Column found in position	,, 176



xvi LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS. * Coins found on the Site of the Temple . to face page 182 188 PART OF SCULPTURED FRIEZE, TEMPLE OF DIANA VIEW OF EXCAVATIONS ON SITE OF THE TEMPLE, LOOKING EAST, DECEMBER, 1871 192 WEST 196 CAPITAL OF COLUMN PART OF SCULPTURED FRIEZE, TEMPLE OF DIANA 214 PART OF SCULPTURED DRUM OF COLUMN, No. 3 . 218 Sculptured Drum, No. 4 . . 222 GROUP OF WORKMEN AND THEIR SUPERINTENDENTS 228 PART OF SCULPTURED DRUM OF COLUMN, No. 4 . 246 PLAN OF THE TEMPLE OF DIANA . 262 PERSPECTIVE VIEW OF THE TEMPLE OF DIANA . 264 WEST ELEVATION, TEMPLE OF DIANA EAST ELEVATION SOUTH ELEVATION 268 TRANSVERSE SECTION LONGITUDINAL SECTION COLUMNS AND ENTABLATURE, WEST FRONT 272 EAST FRONT . * For the use of this plate my thanks are due to H. A. GRUEBER, Esq., of the British Museum, and to the Numismatic Society of London.



LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS.

xvii

WOOD ENGRAVINGS

TOWER AND SALLY-PORT
PLAN OF WALL, WITH TOWER, STEPS, AND SALLY-PORT
ROCK-CUT CHURCH
THE GREAT GYMNASIUM
Wing of Great Gymnasium
BAPTISMAL FONT IN FORUM
PLAN OF HALL NEAR GYMNASIUM
CHRISTIAN TOMBSTONE
THE MUSE ERATO
TORSO OF SILENUS
THE CHÂLET, EPHESUS PASS
Door-jamb, St. Luke's Tomb
GRAFFITO FROM BASILICA 61
ROMAN ARCH, GREAT THEATRE 69
BUST OF AN EMPEROR
Triton blowing a Shell
Excavator's House, and Aqueduct, Ayasalouk 80
Serapion Altar
Double Church
THE RUINS OF THE PRYTANEUM
a



	LIST ()F I.	LL U	IS I	RA	1 T	101	VS.		 	 	
Mosaic Pavem	ENTS						•		•	. ,		PAGE
PLAN OF THE I	PNYX	-										104
PEACE AND WA	ır											. 113
TOMB OF A LIC	ctor											114
CHRISTIAN TO	MB-STONE											. 122
Bas-relief fr	ом Томв .		•									123
ROCK-CUT SEPU	LCHRAL RECES	SES .										. 124
SARCOPHAGUS	with Medusa's	HEAI	D									129
PERIBOLUS WA	LL				•							. 133
FOUNTAIN AT]	Belevi											138
PAN AS A WAR	RIOR										•	. 153
DISCOVERY OF	тне Темрсе		•								•	160
DRUM OF A SC	ULPTURED COLU	MN				٠						. 166
VILLAGE OF AV	ASALOUK .											170
DISCOVERY OF	COLUMNS											. 171
GROUP OF ARA	BIAN POTTERY											201
CHRISTIAN MAI	RTYR				•							. 222
CYMATIUM .												250
MEDAL OF HAI	ORIAN											. 266
MEDAL OF GOR	DIANUS .	•									•	267
FIGURE OF ART	TEMIS	•										. 269
ARCHAIC FIGUR	E OF ARTEMIS											270

- LIST OF SCHOLARS TO WHOM THE AUTHOR IS INDEBTED FOR ASSISTANCE IN THE INSCRIPTIONS.
- *Babington, Rev. Prof. Churchill, D.D., IV. 1, 2; VI. 5, 6, 7, 8, 9†, 10†, 11†, 12.
- Churton, Rev. W. R., B.D., Resident Fellow of King's College, Cambridge, and Honorary Canon of Rochester Cathedral, IV. 3-13.
- *HORT, REV. F. J. A., D.D., Fellow of Emmanuel College, Cambridge, III. 1, 2; VI. 4, 14; VIII. 2, 3, 4, 5.
- JACKSON, HENRY, Esq., M.A., Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, VIII. 1†.
- *Lightfoot, Rev. Prof. J. B., D.D., Canon of St. Paul's, III. 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 18; VII. 6, 8†, 9, 13, 14, 16, 17; VIII. 16.
- MAYOR, REV. PROF., M.A., Senior Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge. Accentuated and corrected the Greek text, and corrected the translations of many of the inscriptions.
- Munro, Rev. H. A. J., M.A., Senior Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, III. 3, 4, 5; VI. 2, 13; VII. 20; VIII. 7, 18.
- NETTLESHIP, H., Eso., M A., Fellow and Tutor of Ch. Ch. College, Oxford, VII. 18†.
- Nixon, J. E., Esq., M.A., Dean and Classical Lecturer of King's College, Cambridge, VI. 3, 15; VII. 1†; VIII. 6, 9†, 10†, 11, 14, 17†.
- *Paley, Prof. F. A., M.A., Classical Examiner to the London University, Editor of Aeschylus, Euripides, &c. &c., III. 7; V. 1-6†; VI. 1†, 17, 18, 19, 20, 22; VII. 1†, 7, 15,† 19†; VIII. 1†, 9†, 10†, 12, 15, 19.
- PROVOST OF ETON (REV. C. O. GOODFORD, D.D.), VII. 5†; VIII. 1†.
- PROVOST OF KING'S (REV. RICHARD OKES, D.D.), VIII. 17.
- ROBERTS, E. S., M.A., Fellow of Caius College, Cambridge, VI. 3†; VIII. 15†; VIII. 17†.
- SANDYS, J. E., M.A., Fellow and Tutor of St. John's College, Cambridge, Classical Lecturer at Jesus College, and Public Orator of the University of Cambridge, VII. 8†, 15†, 18†, 19†.
- SWETE, REV. H. B., B.D., Fellow of Caius College, Cambridge, II. 1-26.
- * These scholars have revised the majority of the inscriptions as thoroughly as the few hours left available by the exigencies of printing would allow.
- † The inscriptions against which a dagger is placed have been edited by more than one person.

For the inscriptions not included in this table I am myself responsible. I am also responsible for the text in uncial characters of all the inscriptions, the whole of which were copied from the stones for the various contributors.



Errata et Corrigenda.

For 'Sundries from Ephesus,' p. 22, read 'Inscriptions from the Peribolus Wall,' &c. Nos. 2 and 3.

Page 24, for 'when I commenced work,' read 'where,' &c.

Page 30, for 'Falkner,' read 'Falkener.'

For 'Iris,' p. 31, read 'Isis.'

For 'Sundries from Ephesus,' pp. 39, 41, &c., read 'Inscriptions from the City and Suburbs.'

Page 47, for 'Sundries,' &c. read 'Inscriptions from the Odeum, No. 6.'

Page 52, for 'ten feet deep,' read 'ten feet wide.'

Page 154, foot-note I, for 'No. I,' read 'No. 3."

Page 154, foot-note I, for 'No. 4,' read 'No. 2.'

Page 188, for 'female struggling with Hercules,' read 'Herakles struggling with an

The plate opposite page 224 should have been lettered, Sculptured Drum No. 4, and the plate opposite page 238 should have been lettered, Sculptured Drum No. 5.

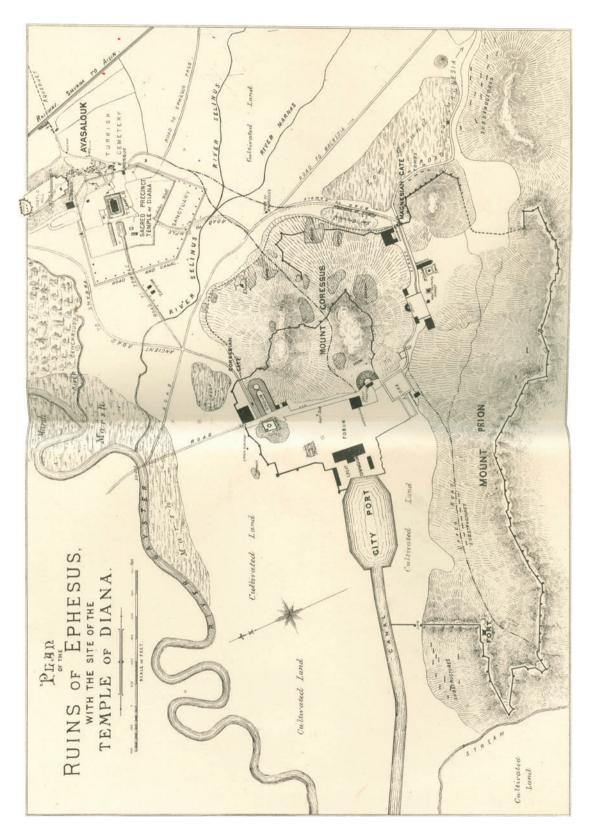
Page 234, for 'to a line at a given distance of the pavement,' read 'from the pavement.'

Page 239, foot-note, 'see Plate.' No illustration of these fragments was ultimately prepared, but they were similar in character to the subject of the plan facing page 214.

Page 243, for 'Palmak,' read 'Parmak.'

Page 264, for '418 feet, I inch,' read '418 feet, 11 inch.'

Page 268, for 'all the ordinary columns of the Peristyle,' read 'all the ordinary outer columns,' &c.



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