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ARCHAEOLOGY IN GREECE.

(1906—1907.)

THE archaeological activities of the twelvemonth from July 1906 to June 1907, with which this paper deals, have been very numerous. Not only are there many smaller discoveries of interest to be recorded, but also the more important excavations, the French at Delos, the German at Pergamon, to which may now be added those of the British School at Sparta, have made considerable progress. Especially important is the scheme for excavating the Agora and the northern slopes of the Acropolis at Athens, now at last begun after many difficulties by the Greek Archaeological Society.

The work is under the direct supervision of the General Ephor of Antiquities, Dr. Kavvadhias, with a committee consisting of the Crown Prince as chairman, the president of the University, the mayor of Athens and the directors of the foreign Schools of Archaeology. A beginning has been made by the demolition of some houses near the Theseum. The scheme embraces the clearing of the whole of the northern slopes of the Acropolis, the Agora, and in general, the region between the Tower of the Winds and the Theseum. This area is entirely covered with houses, and this has given rise to serious difficulties. These are now in a fair way to be overcome, and great results are to be expected in the course of the next few years.

Another interesting excavation at Athens was in progress in August of this year at the Dipylon Gate under the direction of Dr. Brückner and M. Skias. They have proved that all the monuments were in family groups, and stood, not level with the road, but on built platforms some nine feet high. Each family had its own platform. There is also evidence for dating all the monuments to the period between the year 393, the date of the Dexileos Stele, and 317 B.C.

Perhaps the most important excavation of the Society is that conducted in the autumn of 1906 by Dr. Stais at Sunium. Whilst digging near the temple, in the hope of finding relics of the period before the Persian Wars, he hit upon a cleft in the artificially smoothed platform of rock, upon which the temple stands. In this he found two colossal archaic male statues of the 'Apollo' type, with the base and feet of a third, and the base and feet of a fourth figure, that was possibly female. They were associated with Corinthian pottery. One of the 'Apollons' has lost its head, and has been left, with the base, at Sunium. The other is now in the centre of the

Archaic Room in the National Museum at Athens, where its huge stature—it is eleven feet high—dwarfs all the other ‘Apollons’ amongst which it stands. In style it belongs to the more advanced class, with one foot forward, and the arms nearly free. It is complete, but for the shins and part of the face. These have now been restored with plaster, unfortunately of so nearly the same brown as the statue itself, that it is difficult to see exactly what is old and what new.

Its original position is proved by the discovery on the rock-platform outside the temple of a hewn square depression, that exactly fits the base. All four statues were probably dedications set up outside the temple, where their size must have made them conspicuous objects from the sea. Since the Persian invasion they have lain in the cleft in which they were found.¹

Dr. Klon Stephanos has continued his researches in the prehistoric cemeteries of Naxos and Syros. These are all of the Cycladic period, with the skeletons lying on the side and the legs drawn up, and have yielded a great number of characteristic objects, marble female idols, obsidian knives and hand-made pottery, either incised or, later, painted with geometrical patterns. Dr. Stephanos is of opinion that the relative age of the tombs is indicated by this, but still more by the greater or less quantity of bronze present.

These cemeteries, which have now been found in so many of the Cyclades, suggest some problems that have as yet hardly been answered. Where are the corresponding settlements, such as that of which scanty remains were found at the lowest levels at Phylakopi, and why are the remains between this period and the Mycenaean age so scanty? These Cycladic cemeteries with their ‘Amorgine’ culture are contemporary with Early Minoan III in the Cretan scheme, and abound all over the Cyclades. For the succeeding Middle Minoan and Late Minoan I and II periods we have in the Cyclades only Phylakopi in Melos, some vases from Paros, and the prehistoric finds in Thera. For the Mycenaean period (Late Minoan III) the case is almost the same: very little has come from the islands. It would seem as if there were three periods in the Bronze Age. In the first, that of the ‘Cycladic’ or ‘Amorgine’ cemeteries—the Early Minoan of Crete—the Cyclades held the first place in the Aegean world, and largely influenced Crete.² In the second they gave way to Crete, the highest point of whose culture Dr. Evans puts in Middle Minoan III. In the third and last period the mainland of Greece took the lead. Only all through the obsidian trade enabled Melos to hold a good position. It is much to be hoped that some other prehistoric settlement like Phylakopi will be excavated, to give in the light of present knowledge a continuous picture of Bronze Age culture in the islands.

At the Amphiareum at Oropos M. Leonardos has found a fountain and the remains of houses and shops that were used for the accommodation of pilgrims to the shrine.

¹ *Ath. Mitth.* 1906, p. 363. To be fully published in the *Ἐφημερίς Ἀρχαιολογική*.

Cycladic style near Chalkis and on the island of Psaira off Crete.

² See below, the notices of tombs of the

Near Chalkis, M. Papavasileiou has excavated a number of tombs, some Mycenaean and some said to resemble the Cycladic burials. Many vases are reported. The Mycenaean tombs are at a place called Vromóusa, and belong to the very end of the period. One tomb even contained a geometric vase. The 'Cycladic' tombs are at Mánika, about an hour from Chalkis, and consist of the tomb proper, covered with slabs, and a small *dromos*. Two marble idols were found, one female, and badly baked pottery. I have not seen the objects.

Besides continuing his work in Lokris and at Thermon in Aetolia, Dr Sotiriadhis has excavated neolithic sites at Chaeronea and Drachmáni. No metal was found, but celts, obsidian, and hand-made pottery. Of this some is black polished ware ornamented with incised patterns, and some has geometric patterns in red paint, and resembles the very remarkable pottery found in the neolithic settlements at Sésκλο and Dimíui in Thessaly. This northern Greek neolithic seems to have no connexion with the Aegean culture of Crete and southern Greece, but to have its allies rather in the north and west. The pottery has resemblances to that found by Dr. Doerpfeld in Leukas, and its context seems to be far more European than Aegean. The celts from Thessaly, it is noticeable, have squared edges, and are entirely different from those so common in southern Greece and Crete. The special importance of an examination and comparison of these remains, for the most part still unfortunately unpublished, appears below in the discussion of Dr. Doerpfeld's recent discoveries.

The work of M. Skias at Corinth will be mentioned in connexion with the American excavation.

An interesting discovery is announced from Thebes. In the middle of the modern town, which occupies the site of the Kadmeia, a Mycenaean house has been accidentally discovered, and partly excavated by M. Keramópoulos. It contained fragments of wall paintings, one shewing a forehead with curls, another a face, and others parts of the hair. Besides these, which formed part of figure subjects, is a piece shewing a lily. There were also five very large pseudamphorae, as much as two feet high, and two hundred or more cups and Mycenaean kylikes, many absolutely new, as if from a shop. The house had been destroyed by fire. The site is to be expropriated, and fully cleared. Mycenaean remains have been found before at Thebes, but nothing so promising as this house, which from its central situation and fine paintings seems likely to be a palace or building of some importance.

Great activity has been shewn this year in building and enlarging Museums, and for this work, which is more useful and necessary than showy, the Archaeological Society deserves great credit and the thanks of all archaeologists. The General Ephor, Dr. Kavvadhias, recognizes that it is not only necessary to dig up antiquities, but also to preserve and exhibit them adequately, and all students reap the benefits of this wise policy. The general tendency is now towards building local Museums, and, although this involves the visitor in a good deal of travelling, it is often an advantage to see the objects in the place where they were found.

Thus at Epidauros Dr. Kavvadhias has, besides conducting a supplementary excavation, arranged the Museum, and taken measures for the safety of the architectural remains. Study of the architectural fragments has also enabled him to erect in the Museum reconstructed parts of the more important buildings.

Other work of this kind has been undertaken at the temple of Bassae, where the walls have been almost entirely rebuilt from old material, and the half-columns inside the temple re-erected.

At Corinth, the old temple and Peirene are being put into a safe condition.

Nor have medieval buildings been neglected, and the Greeks no longer deserve the reproach that they are careless of the monuments of their later history. In particular, the Byzantine churches at Mistrá, which were in a very dangerous state, are being repaired under the care of M. Adhamandíou.

A new museum has been built at Lycosura, to exhibit the colossal group of Despoina, Demeter, Artemis, and Anytus by Damophon. The actual work of re-erecting the statues is now in hand, and casts of the pieces in Athens have been sent to Lycosura. The work has been undertaken by M. Kourouniotis, and the sculptures have been the object of a special study by Mr. Dickins of the British School, who has the permission of the authorities to publish the reconstructed group. M. Kourouniotis has also excavated round the temple, finding a part of the wall of the sacred enclosure.

The enlargement of the Museum at Sparta is mentioned below.

A museum has been built at Corcyra, near the tomb of Menecrates, and the programme of the Society includes the building of several more of these local Museums, which add so much to the pleasure of travel in Greece, and have moreover the advantage that objects in themselves of minor importance are not lost, as they are apt to be, in a very large central Museum.³

This year was the second season of the work of the British School at Sparta. The further excavation of the Sanctuary of Artemis Orthia and of the city wall continued work begun in 1906. New ground has been broken by the discovery of the site of the temple of Athena Chalkioikos.

The main objective was the Sanctuary of Artemis Orthia. The buildings at this site are a temple built probably in the sixth century B.C., and lasting on until the third century A.D., although rebuilt during the Hellenistic period. Secondly, a Roman theatre, built at the end of the second or beginning of the third century A.D., in which the façade of the temple was included, occupying the position of the stage building. The Roman theatre has now been completely cleared. In the arena or orchestral area were found the remains of the altar, built at the same Roman period as the theatre itself. Beneath this altar were blocks that belonged to the altar of Hellenistic times,

³ These notes have been largely drawn up from the Πρακτικά of 1906 of the Greek Archaeological Society.

and in connexion with them a deposit of burnt refuse from sacrifices and some late Greek sherds and terra-cottas.

More than a metre below the Hellenistic level a deposit of archaic Greek objects was reached: this has now been cleared down to solid earth all over the arena and inside the temple. Above the archaic deposit was a layer of sand which had been brought from the river to raise the level when the temple was built—probably, to judge from the objects found in the sand, about the middle of the sixth century B.C. The deposit below the sand is in parts as much as a metre thick, and ranges in time from the eighth, or possibly the ninth, century to the middle of the sixth century B.C. Very near the bottom of this structure is a cobble pavement, on which stands a large altar built of stones in regular courses. This altar is directly below the Hellenistic and Roman altars. The temple that existed contemporaneously with it has not yet been found, but there are indications that its remains are below the foundations of the Roman building. This archaic altar was surrounded by a mass of burnt matter, amongst which were a quantity of fragments of burnt bones. The surrounding deposit contained a great number of small objects and pottery. It was dug in layers, with the result that at the lowest levels no pottery except 'Geometric' was found; above this, 'Geometric' mixed with 'Protocorinthian' and a ware akin to 'Corinthian,' whilst at the highest levels nothing but this last kind occurred. With the pottery were found a large number of small bronzes, pins, fibulae, and animals, lead figurines, and carved ivories. These latter were either small figures of animals or men in the round, seals with devices cut in intaglio, or plaques with scenes carved on them in relief. Many, if not all, of these plaques were fastened by bronze rivets on to the front of fibulae. The subjects represented on them comprise male or female winged figures grasping birds, a warrior stabbing a gorgon, a dead man on a bier, a ship with full rigging and crew, sphinxes, a man on horseback, and others. Jewellery, engraved gems, terra-cotta figurines, some representing probably the image of the goddess, fragments of terra-cotta masks, and other objects were also found. The occurrence of amber, in view of the northern origin of the Dorians and of its rarity on classical sites, is of great interest.

Thus the cult of Orthia began in the earliest times with a large altar and probably a temple. This altar was covered up when the temple corresponding to it was destroyed in the sixth century, and a new temple built a little way off, the level being at the same time raised by the layer of sand mentioned above. In Hellenistic times this temple was rebuilt, but lasted on on the same site until the end of paganism. Under the late empire it was surrounded by a theatre, from which the rites performed in front of it could be conveniently witnessed. The altar always was in the same place, which it occupied with ever-rising level for at least 1100 years. Except one stray lentoid gem, nothing whatever of the Mycenaean period has been found.

The sanctuary of Athena Chalkioikos was found behind the theatre on the Acropolis Hill. A mass of geometric pottery shews that this sanctuary also goes back to a very early period. The building itself was much destroyed,

but the finds were important. A very fine Panathenaic amphora, bronze statuettes, and a large archaic inscription were found, which proved to continue, though not to complete, the well-known 'Damonon' inscription.

The work of tracing the course of the ancient city wall was continued. This has again been done largely by the discovery of tiles stamped with the information that they were public tiles used for the walls. The name of the tyrant Nabis found on some of them connects the building of the wall with him. In a few places the actual wall has been found with remains of towers.

In looking for the Agora some Hellenistic tombs were found, well built of ashlar, and containing vases and discs of stout gold-leaf chased with patterns of wreaths and flying birds. These bracteates, some of which are double, are imitations of Sicyonian coins.

It is proposed next year to continue the work of the Orthia Sanctuary by removing some of the Roman foundations, and thus getting at the archaic deposit below them. In especial it is hoped that the temple connected with the archaic altar will be found. There is also more work to be done in digging a mass of 'Geometric' deposit at the Chalkioikos site.

An excavation at the site usually known as Cape Sepias on the Magnesian peninsula resulted in the discovery of a church with a fine mosaic pavement, and some tombs of the 'Geometric' period. The vases found in them resemble the Geometric ware of northern Thessaly, of which specimens have been found in the Islands and in Crete.

The year's work in Crete shews that the island is by no means exhausted. The excavation by the British School at Palaikastro and that by the University of Pennsylvania at Gourniá are finished, but fresh discoveries of the greatest interest still continue to be made. Dr. Evans at Knosos, Dr. Xanthoudhídis at the Early Minoan Settlement of Koumása in the Messará plain, and Mr. Seager at a new site on the island of Pseíra, have all done work as important as any that has preceded, and at all three sites work is to be continued for at least another year. The greatest promise for the future is still at Knosos, where Dr. Evans has shewn that much still remains to be done, before it will be possible to regard the Palace as fully excavated.

A building with remains dating from Middle Minoan III, the period regarded by Dr. Evans as the highwatermark of the Minoan civilization, has been found underneath the pavement of the West Court, and a close examination of the already excavated parts of the Palace has yielded remarkable results. These have been so fully described by Dr. Evans himself in the letter to the *Times*⁴ from which these notes are taken that it is not necessary here to do more than briefly note the more important. The restoration of the wall-painting in the miniature style representing a Minoan temple has been completed, and the rains of several winters have so washed the Palace walls that on the west Façade of the Central Palace Court marks of the bases of two pairs of small columns have been observed. These fit

⁴ Appearing in the *Times (Weekly Ed.)* of July 19th, 1907.

the columns on the painting so well that, combined with other indications, they shew that here was the façade of such a building as is shewn in the painting.

Almost equally striking is the discovery of the actual foundation of the stepway that led up to the halls above the basement rooms of the west wing. A large south-western quarter of the Palace hitherto unsuspected has been found, and a huge beehive chamber cut in the rock. This is probably a great tomb, and its exploration is as full of promise as anything else on this truly wonderful site.

Dr. Luigi Pernier of the Italian Archaeological Mission has kindly furnished notes on the work this spring at Phaistos and Priniá.

At Phaistos the excavation of the earlier palace, remains of which exist below the floors of the later building, has yielded good results. A square room has been found, and in the middle of it a round cavity containing lamps, Kamáres pottery, and burnt bones. The latter are considered by the excavators to prove it to be a sacrificial pit.

The position of the remains of the different periods one above another has been examined by means of a special trial-pit. The foundations of the earlier (Middle Minoan) palace were found to go down to about twelve feet below the pavement of the later palace. Below these foundations were found walls made of small stones belonging to a still earlier building, which in its turn rests on the Neolithic deposit. The general resemblance to the results at Knosos is striking. At both sites there are the two palaces, and underneath them the thick layer of Neolithic remains.

Work has also been done on the later palace, where a careful examination of the walls has allowed conclusions to be drawn as to the size and disposition of the now destroyed upper story. The area on the highest part of the acropolis which, from the discovery of two columns, had been already called the *peristilio*, has been cleared, and now justifies its name. A square court has been revealed, no doubt open to the sky, surrounded by twelve columns, four on each side, with a portico running all round. In the hot but windy climate of Crete such a cloistered court must have been a great feature in a building, providing shelter from sun and wind alike.

Later in the season the excavators resumed work at Priniá, an elevated site that overlooks the road from Candia to Gortyn. Some years ago prehistoric clay idols, similar to those from Gourniá and those mentioned below from Koumása, were found here. Now archaic Greek remains have been discovered, notably the ruins of a temple. Its importance is attested by the sculptures that adorned it. Part of the *simá*, nearly three feet high, has been found, decorated in low relief with a procession of riders armed with round shields and lances. This recalls the terracotta *simá* of the temple at Palaikastro with its reliefs of chariots and warriors, who are similarly armed.⁵ In both cases also traces of colour have been found. Besides these, there are numerous fragments of statues in soft stone. One of the best is part of a

⁵ *B.S.A.* xi, Pl. XV.

statue of a female divinity seated on a high-backed throne, decorated with figures in low relief. To a larger, but similar figure, half life-size, belong part of a very fine head, waving hair, and part of the breast. Associated with the fragments of the *sinai* were remains of some very fine *pithoi*, adorned with various figures in relief. Notable amongst these is the standing full-face figure of a winged goddess, between a pair of horses. The scarcity of Greek remains in Crete makes these discoveries all the more interesting. It is in the works of this period that the influence of Dipoenus and Skyllis is to be looked for, and it is greatly to be hoped that the work at Priniá will yield still more in the future.

The most important work on a new site has been that of Mr. Seager, who has continued the excavation he began in 1906 on the small island of Pseíra, which lies about two miles off the north coast of Crete in the gulf of Mirabello, off the modern village of Kavoúsi. That so small an island, only a mile and a half long by one wide, and now quite uninhabited, should have been the site of a prehistoric town, is eloquent for the populous condition of Minoan Crete. The town, whose existence was proved in the beginning of the campaign of 1906, lies mainly on the south-east side of the island, where a long rocky point forms a good harbour for small boats. From the old landing-place in this harbour a long flight of stone steps leads to the summit of the point, and there divides into four roads intersecting the top of the hill. Owing to the abundance of stone at hand, no brick seems to have been used in the upper parts of the walls, as was the case at Palaikastro, and the houses were built throughout of roughly hewn stones. The result of this solid construction is that some of the walls still stand to the height of nine feet, clearly shewing the thresholds and floor-levels of the upper story. On the other hand, the quantity of fallen stones has made the work very laborious, and broken the very fine pottery rather badly. Potsherds, found in crevices of the rock, prove that the founding of the town goes back to the Early Minoan period, and in fact, underlying the existing houses, were well preserved Middle Minoan I house-walls. Directly below the floors of the houses are deposits dating to Middle Minoan III, and the objects found in the houses themselves are Late Minoan I and II. Between these two styles no dividing line in the stratification of the site can be discovered and Mr. Seager is inclined to think that the Late Minoan II (Palace Style) objects may be importations. Of anything later than Late Minoan II not a trace has been found, and it would seem that the island town, which could only have been inhabited when the Cretans had command of the sea, was deserted after the catastrophe which involved the destruction of the Palace of Knosos. On the other hand the town of Gourniá on the mainland of Crete near by lasted on until the close of the Bronze Age.

Many of the finds are very important. Besides other fragments, a painted *gesso duro* relief of a lady in a very richly embroidered dress was found. Of this work, which must have been about a yard high, the bust and part of the skirt are well preserved. The best known example of such painted reliefs in hard plaster is the figure wearing a lily crown from Knosos. That such works should be found here shews that Mr. Seager is right in

supposing that it was a richer settlement than Gourniá. No palace has been found, but one very fine house is built on three terraces rising from the sea to the top of the hill. Of Late Minoan I pottery, large jars painted in white are reported, one very fine example having three large bull's-heads on the shoulder, with double axes between their horns, and rows of double axes round the rim and foot, with bands of spirals filled with flowers. To the two painted clay bulls that were found last year, a third example has now been added, and parts of six in all have now been found. The rest of the pottery requires mending before any more can be said of it. The richest finds were perhaps the stone vases, of which some sixty have been found, comprising lamps and bowls of different patterns. Another season is required to finish the excavation, and in the meanwhile trials are being made on the neighbouring island of Móklos.

A later notice sent me by Mr. Seager reports the discovery of an early cemetery on Psefra. About thirty-three tombs have been opened, and more remain. They all date to Early Minoan II and III and Middle Minoan I, and are of two types: rock-shelter burials, common in east Crete, where the body is laid under an overhanging ledge of rock, and cist-graves. The cist is formed of stone slabs for the bottom and walls, and the resulting box covered with large flat stones. About 100 vases of terracotta, and 90 of stone are reported. The latter are especially fine, and interesting both for their shapes and their materials, being made of breccia of all sorts, alabaster, rock crystal, and finely coloured stones. The presence of cist-graves is a point of great interest, as this is the type of grave that characterizes the contemporary 'Amorgine' cemeteries of the Cyclades. It has been recognized for some time that at the end of the Early Minoan period there was a strong wave of Cycladic influence in Crete, but this is the first time that actual graves of the Cycladic type have been found. The Early Minoan burials found elsewhere have been *tholoi* as at Phaistos and Koumása, complexes of walled compartments, like rooms in a house, as at Palaikastro and Gourniá, or burials in rock-shelters.

In July of 1906 Dr. Xanthoudhídis continued his work at the prehistoric site of Koumása in the central plain of Crete, ten kilometres south of Gortyn. At this site he has previously excavated three circular ossuaries, which contained bones and numerous Early Minoan III remains, notably ivory seals with geometric designs, triangular daggers, and objects that suggest a strong Cycladic influence. Outside these tombs he has now found a kind of courtyard, in which was a great mass of charcoal and half-burned bones. These he takes to be human, and draws the conclusion that before burial the bodies were partially cremated outside the tomb proper. This observation is of the first importance, for it has always been supposed hitherto that cremation was altogether unknown in the Bronze Age in Greece. Associated with these remains were found Cycladic and Kamáres (Early Minoan III and Middle Minoan) pottery, and stone and ivory seals.

At the same time an examination was made of the settlement on the north and west slopes of the hill above the tombs, which proved to be of the

same period. The houses, built of undressed stones, were much destroyed, but one at least shewed traces of a second story. On the top of the hill was the shrine, and this at all events continued in use until the Late Minoan III period, since it contained terracotta idols like those found at Gourniá and Priniá.

The shrine itself consisted of several small compartments, the most important of which was paved, and had a central column supporting the roof. In this were found two aniconic idols of clay, a cone and a cylinder, and by them a steatite table of offerings, with a hemispherical hollow above, exactly like the one found in the Middle Minoan shrine in the palace of Phaistos, together with a sacred *baitylos*. The association of these sacral objects with a pillared room is yet one more piece of evidence for the religious character of these central pillars, found in so many Aegean buildings. There are excellent examples at Phylakopi and Knosos.⁶

In another compartment were the terracotta idols mentioned above.

At Haghia Eirene, half an hour east of Koumása, are traces of another contemporary settlement, and close to it Dr. Xanthoudhídis has excavated two more tombs like those of Koumása, but robbed and re-used in Mycenaean (Late Minoan III) times. A large ossuary was examined at Porti, four to five kilometres north-west of Koumása. The internal diameter of the *tholos* is 23 feet (7 metres), and the layer of bones three feet thick may represent as many as a thousand bodies. Here again were the same signs of cremation. The objects resemble those from Koumása. Traces of other tombs were found and of the settlement belonging to them. Work is being continued at this most important site in the July of this year.⁷

With all these fruitful excavations going on, the Candia Museum grows steadily richer. A new Museum is being built on the eastern part of the Venetian fortification of the town, near the Treis Kamáres Square.

The French School is continuing its great task of the excavation of Delos, and much progress has been made in clearing the town and public buildings. The most interesting discovery is that of Mycenaean remains, carrying the history of Delos back into prehistoric times. These consist of an ossuary by the Colonnade of Antigonos, near the Apollo Temple. It is built without mortar, and surrounded by a wall of Hellenistic date. Adjacent to the wall is an oblong platform. In the ossuary were Mycenaean vases, including pseudamphorae, and some two-handled spouted jars of a type well-known in Crete, that goes back very much earlier. It is most probable that this difference is accounted for by the re-use of the ossuary. Another similar enclosure has been found inscribed ἄβατον, which leaves little doubt that this was also an *abaton*, a sacred enclosure over the tomb of a hero of the prehistoric age. It is yet another case of that continuity of a sacred site from Mycenaean times onwards, which occurs in so many other places, and is of so much importance for the history of Greek religion.

⁶ For this subject, see Evans, *Tree and Pillar Worship*.

⁷ These notes are largely indebted to Παρθενάια, Oct. 15th, 1906.

A most interesting paper was read at the French School this spring, the object of which was to identify an archaic marble lion, now in front of the Arsenal at Venice, with one of the series of such figures now at Delos. The very convincing argument rested on the similarity of the statues, and the fact that, when Tournefort visited the island, he saw a lion which certainly is no longer at Delos. To this we have to add the natural fondness of Venetians for statues of lions, as being the badge of their patron St. Mark.

The work of the American School at the site of ancient Corinth was broken off for a year, owing to the untimely death at Athens of the late director, Dr. Heermance. It has now been resumed under the new director, Mr. B. H. Hill, who has kindly sent some notes of the work this spring.

As before, the depth of soil to be removed has been very great, and the fact that the Roman level is very close above the Greek has been against the discovery of many remains of the earlier period. Among the finds are inscriptions, a considerable part of an ornate circular building, dedicated by Babbius Philinus, and four headless, though otherwise complete, statues of good Roman workmanship. The Odeum has been located, halfway between the Theatre and the Fountain of Glauke, exactly in the position given by Pausanias. It has a diameter of about 98 yards (80 metres), and is partly cut in the solid rock and partly built of *opus incertum*.

The greater part of the work has been devoted to clearing the Roman shops north of the western part of the Agora, and what was still covered of the long Greek stoa north of these shops. It was here that the depth was very great, and some half a dozen systems of walls, modern, medieval, and Byzantine, had to be removed before the Roman level was reached. In the face of these difficulties the excavators deserve great credit for their perseverance, and their efforts have now removed all doubt as to the identification of the old temple as that of Apollo, and of the sites of the Fountain of Glauke and the Agora. Mr. Skias, however, who has also dug at Corinth, on behalf of the Greek Archaeological Society, would put the Agora much further east than the American excavators think possible.

Prehistoric objects also are not lacking. Near the south edge of the hill, on which the temple of Apollo stands, fragments of prehistoric pottery have been found, together with stone age implements of obsidian and flint, and the torso of a primitive nude female statuette of marble about six inches high. The obsidian was found close to the native rock, and the statuette about a foot higher up. It will be of great interest to know whether this find belongs to the neolithic series of Thessaly and Boeotia or not.

The old temple has been strengthened by the Greek Archaeological Society, and its appearance improved by the removal of an unfinished school built by Kapodistrias, and by the complete clearing of the foundations.

Besides the great work at Pergamon the German Institute has made several smaller but extremely interesting excavations, at Tiryns, Olympia, and Pylos, besides Dr. Doerpfeld's work at Leukas.⁸

⁸ These notes are taken from reports published in *Ath. Mitt.* xxxii, pp. i-xvi

At Tiryns the lower strata of the Palace were examined, with the same excellent results that always attend the dissection of a prehistoric site, the lower citadel was trenched, and search was made for tombs.

By making trial-pits through the floors of the palace, remains were found of an older fortress and palace. Already in 1905 an earlier gate was discovered below the great Propylaeum,⁹ and this has now been cleared. The walls, preserved to a height of as much as nine feet, are built of large stones. It was also found that the walls of the fortress are of different dates. In particular, the eastern part of the wall, the galleries, and the great tower in the south wall are proved to be later constructions dating from the period of the second palace.

The great antiquity of the site is shewn by the discovery, below the floor of the earlier palace, of graves, and again below these of two strata of remains of walls. Similar results were obtained in the middle fortress. The conclusion of this examination of the lower strata at Tiryns ought to go a long way in shewing us the condition of the mainland of Greece in pre-mycenean times.

The post-mycenean history of Tiryns has also been illustrated by the discovery of a thick layer of terracotta figures outside the south-east corner of the upper citadel. These come apparently from a sanctuary of Hera, and represent a seated goddess and her worshippers bringing gifts. Similar figures were found in the Megaron of the upper citadel, and it is probable that they all come from the Temple of Hera, that occupied the site after the destruction of the Mycenean palace.

A number of graves of the 'Geometric' period, generally small built square structures, have been found between the citadel and the railway station. The excavation is to be continued next year.

At Olympia the work at the Temple of Hera and the Pelopion begun in 1906 has been continued.¹⁰ More trial-pits were sunk below the opisthodomos and cella of the temple. Again sherds were found of the peculiar kind that Dr. Doerpfeld has found at Leukas, and now also at Pylos in the excavation mentioned below, and regards as the earliest Achæan pottery. Holding that the culture of Mycenæ is that of Aegeanized Achæans, of an invading race with northern affinities, who had adopted the arts of the Aegean civilization, he considers that these finds prove that the earliest sanctuaries at Olympia are prehistoric, and not post-mycenean. Apart from the question of the Achæan origin of the pottery in question, this is very probable, but few will follow him in his revolutionary view that the 'Geometric' finds at Olympia are pre- and not post-mycenean. When these views were first formulated, after his earlier excavation at Olympia, they were vigorously criticized by Furtwaengler. That some of his finds at Leukas, and possibly at Olympia also, are altogether out of the Aegean context, and are more related to the culture of central Europe, and even that some of them are earlier than Mycenean, is very probable, but that the 'Geometric'

⁹ Marked I in Pl. II of Schliemann's *Tiryns*.

¹⁰ *Ath. Mitth.* 1906, p. 205.

bronzes of Olympia are pre-mycenean is a view that it is impossible to maintain. Similar bronzes have been found this year at the Spartau sanctuary of Artemis Orthia, mixed with Geometric pottery, which immediately underlies and gradually gives place to, not Mycenaean, but Protocorinthian and Corinthian pottery.

The excavation by which Dr. Doerpfeld claims to have found the site of the Homeric Pylos, is near Zacháro, a little way north of Samikón. Three Mycenaean beehive-tombs have been discovered, and these, together with the remains of a contemporary building, Dr. Doerpfeld, following the 'Ὀμηρικώτεροι of Strabo,¹¹ considers to mark the site of the Homeric Pylos. The biggest of the tombs is thirteen yards (twelve metres) in diameter, with a *dromos* about eight yards long cut in the rock. The crown of the vault of the *tholos*, destroyed in antiquity, was perhaps as much as nearly forty feet (twelve metres) high. After the burial the door of the tomb was closed with a wall of small stones. In the floor of the *tholos* was a grave, covered with a slab, but almost completely rifled. Better results however were obtained from the *tholos* itself and the entrance, where many objects in amber, gold, bronze, and ivory were found, besides bones and potsherds. The presence of Roman graves above the *débris* shewed that the tomb was despoiled in ancient times, and that these objects were only the remnants of its original furniture. No pseudamphorae were found, and there were fragments of large three-handled jars that recall the Cretan Palace Style. The period seems to be that of the shaft-graves of Mycenae. It is of the greatest importance that, whilst some of the bones shewed as usual no traces of fire, a number are reported as being burnt.

On a hillock near by are walls, in which Doerpfeld recognizes an Achaean building contemporary with the tomb. He gives it this name on the strength of finding certain monochrome sherds like those of Leukas and Olympia.

This practice of cremation points to the place being actually a very early settlement of northerners, kinsmen to the later Achaeans of Homer, who had assimilated the Aegean culture, but retained their own ancestral method of disposing of the dead and partially their own style of pottery. The early date however makes it clearly pre-homeric, a tomb possibly of the ancestors of Nestor.

The excavations in Leukas, the Homeric Ithaka of Doerpfeld, have been continued. In the summer of 1906 he dug in several places on the island, notably the Nídiri plain, where he locates the town of Odysseus, and in a cave called Choirospiliá. In both these places prehistoric sherds with geometric patterns, either incised or painted, were found. This is again his 'earliest Achaean' pottery, found in all Achaean places, Leukas, Olympia, and Pylos. He dissociates it altogether from the Mycenaean, and regards it as allied to the pottery of Halstatt and Villanova. It is difficult

¹¹ 'Ὀμηρικώτεροι τοῖς ἔπαισιν ἀκολουθοῦντες τοῦτον εἰναί φασι τὸν τοῦ Νέστορος Πύλον, οὗ τὴν χῶραν διέξεισιν ὁ Ἀλφειός. Strabo, S. iii. 7.

at present to know how much stress is to be laid on this 'Achaean' pottery. At Olympia he regards it as pre-mycenean, and makes it carry back with it the geometric bronzes; at the Pylos settlement it is found with Mycenaean objects. He would perhaps regard it rather as national than as all of one period. This is probably correct, only there seems no sound reason for calling it Achaean.

To whatever criticism however Doerpfeld's views on Mycenaean and 'geometric' chronology may be open, he has made it clear that one of the most pressing problems of prehistoric Greek Archaeology is to clear up the relations of these fabrics of north and west Greece, taking into account on the one hand the neolithic pottery of Thessaly and the fabrics of central Europe, and on the other determining their chronological position in the sequence of the Aegean styles.

An important paper was read at the German Institute on the discoveries which Dr. Prantl has made in working on the Parthenon sculptures. By a careful study of the fragments he has made several new identifications. For the east pediment the most important are the heel of Hephaistos, a piece of the robe of Zeus, and two fragments of the wings of the Nike. In the west pediment he has identified the neck and part of the head of Athena, a part of the body of Cecrops, and a great part of the figure of Erichthonios.

Much progress has been made in excavating the great sites in Asia Minor. The Ottoman Museum at Alabanda, the Austrians at Ephesus, the Germans at Miletus and Pergamon, and the Danes in Rhodes are all engaged on the work. Although the remains are generally of the Hellenistic period, earlier and even archaic things are not lacking, and add greatly to the interest of the results.

The chief work of the German excavation at Pergamon in the summer of 1906 was to clear the great gymnasium. This lies halfway up the hill, and is on the highest of three terraces, on the lowest of which is the gymnasium of the boys, and on the second that of the ephebes.

The results are extremely imposing. The gymnasium consists of a large court, measuring 78 by 39 yards (70 by 35 metres). On the north side the bases are all *in situ*, and it is proposed this year to replace as many of the drums as possible. Along this side three fine halls have been cleared, the westernmost of which had a Roman orchestra and auditorium built over it.

Some houses in the town have been excavated, of which the 'House of Attalos' contained interesting mural paintings. It is intended ultimately to clear all the lower town.

Not the least interesting part of the programme for the future is the excavation of some tumuli, the largest of which, Jigma Tepe, is perhaps undisturbed, and may contain Attalid tombs. A small tumulus that has been dug contained a burial of the second century B.C. With the skeleton were two swords and a gold crown formed of ivy leaves and decorated with a figure of Nike.

The latest results from the Austrian excavations at Ephesus in 1905 and 1906 are to appear in the next number of the *Jahreshefte*, of which Dr. Heberdey has kindly let me see the manuscript, for the purposes of this paper.

More pieces of slabs sculptured in low relief, and resembling a piece previously discovered near the Library, have now been found. These slabs had been moved from their original position to be re-used, and are fragmentary, but it is clear that they once decorated an important building of the Aurelian period. The nature and exact position of this monument remain uncertain.

Between the Theatre and the Gate of Mithradates a large marble hall in the Doric style with two naves has been excavated. The workmanship points to the late Hellenistic period. The intercolumniations of the front pillars were walled up later, possibly when an inscription running: *Dianae Ephesiae, Divo Clau[dio Imp. Neroni Caesari Augusto Germa]nico, Agri[ppi]-nae Aug[ustae, civita]ti Ephesiorum*, was cut on the architrave of the southern wall. An earthquake in the reign of Tiberius may have necessitated the restoration. The very late inscriptions on the walls prove that it remained standing for many centuries. The longest of these is from the third year of the Byzantine emperor Tiberius (A.D. 581). The bulk of it is in Greek, but the last few lines, which give the date, are in Latin, cut by a mason who evidently did not understand the language. A still later inscription from the time of the emperor Heraclius and his son runs: + Ἡρακλ(ή)ου καὶ Ἡρακλήου τῶν θεοφυλάκτων ἡμῶν δεσποτῶν, with the addition in later lettering, καὶ τῶν πρασίνων πολλὰ τὰ ἔτη +

South of this hall a circular building dating from the Greek period has been found, and a late Roman rectangular hall, which may be the *αὐδευτώριον*, mentioned in an inscription published in the *Jahreshefte* vii. *Beiblatt*, p. 52.

No work was done at the Church of the Virgin in 1906, but the as yet unpublished results of 1905 are of some interest.¹² It occupied a space about 470 by 105 feet, and consisted of three parts. In the west was a large rectangular court communicating by doors on the east with a church with narthex and atrium. This had a nave and two narrow side aisles, and an apse at the east end, and was roofed with a dome and barrel vaults. East of this again was a second church with aisles, and to the south of this a baptistery.

Dr. Wiegand has kindly sent me the following notes on the work at Miletus and Didyma in the season of 1906. At Miletus the Baths of the Empress Faustina and the Lion Harbour have been fully excavated, and between the Delphinion and the Nymphaion a fine Hellenistic building with Propylon, inner court, and halls has been found, that seems to have been the Prytaneion. Belonging to a later date is an old Byzantine Basilica nearly 90 yards (80 metres) long. It possesses an atrium, martyrium, and baptistery, and an interesting circular plan and a mosaic floor. In the necropolis numerous

¹² For an earlier report see *Jahreshefte*, viii, *Beiblatt*, p. 77.

Hellenistic graves have been found. The work was much hindered by the unusually heavy winter floods of the Maeander, and is to be continued this autumn, with the special object of finding archaic remains.

Much has also been done to clear the temple of Apollo at Didyma, and the re-erection of fallen blocks has greatly improved its appearance. The systematic clearing of the Sacred Way has begun, and remains of several archaic marble statues have been found.¹³

The work of the Danish Archaeologists at Lindos in Rhodes conducted by Dr. Kinch was finished in the summer of 1906. The main results have been to clear the temple of Athena with its accompanying propylaea, portico, and exedra. The temple, which replaced an earlier building, dates from the fourth century. In this last campaign three important deposits were found on the Acropolis of various statuettes, dating respectively from the seventh or sixth, the end of the fifth, and the fourth century. A large number of bases with artists' signatures were also found. There are as many as 114 examples and 64 different names. A fine relief of a ship cut in the rock was found near the entrance to the Acropolis, and in the neighbourhood a rock-cut tomb with a two-storied façade. The upper of these is adorned with four altars, and from its resemblance to a stage building Dr. Kinch regards it of importance for the structure of the ancient theatre.

Lindos being now finished, Dr. Kinch is turning his attention to the remains of a city that he has discovered at the south end of the island, where almost all the visible remains, fragments of vases and statuettes, belong to one and the same age, the epoch of the so-called 'Rhodian' (Milesian) vases. This town is now to be excavated, and the early date gives promise of extremely interesting results.

In a letter dated August of this year Dr. Kinch has very kindly communicated the discovery of the necropolis of the town. The graves he assigns to 800-600 B.C. No further details are yet to hand, but good results may be confidently expected.

It remains for me to thank the archaeologists in charge of the various excavations, who have so generously furnished the notes of their latest results, from which this summary has been drawn up.

R. M. DAWKINS.

¹³ For notices of previous works, see *Arch. Anz.* 1906.