ARCHAEOLOGY IN GREECE (1911-1912).

DURING the past year no sensational discoveries have been made by the spade in the Greek area except at Sardes. Excavations in progress have been continued, old excavations re-studied, and a number of smaller sites explored. Symptomatic of the prominence forced upon ceramics by the interest shewn latterly in prehistoric archaeology is the tendency to apply the same methods to the historic period and especially to recognise more fully the value of tomb-groups as chronological data. The disturbed state of the Aegean has been responsible for the postponement of the British School's excavation at Datcha, which is unfortunately in the area immediately affected.

In Athens and Attica the Greek Archaeological Society has been busy. The restoration of the Propylaea continues, as does the excavation of the Pnyx, without however adding materially to the results of last year. Graves of various dates have been opened at various points of the city and at New Phaleron seventy archaic burials, mostly of children, have been excavated. The pottery found in them includes Phaleron, Corinthian, and Protocorinthian ware. At Anávrysos, near Thorikos, Kastriotes and Philadelphus have found tombs with pottery ranging from 'Geometric' to 'Black-figure': rude hand-made pots with incised decoration are associated with the former. At Sunium Staïs has investigated the building rubbish of the old Athena temple, finding among it a number of archaic offerings, including scarabs, a lead figure of Apollo, and a marble idol of the island type.

In the Peloponnese the chief excavations have been at Elis and Argos. The excavation of Elis (Palaeopolis), begun in 1910 by the Austrian School, has given chiefly negative results for the Greek period. The standing ruins are of Roman brick. Of these three have been investigated: two proved to be portions of baths, the other a family mausoleum. Graves of Greek, Roman, and Christian date have been opened: one of the latter is closed with a slab bearing an interesting inscription with an early curse-formula. It is significant of the utter spoliation of the place that this was the only whole inscription found.¹

At Argos Dr. Vollgraff continued the exploration of the *agora* (begun 1906) and uncovered the foundation of a prostyle temple 100 m. in length with the base of the cultus statue still *in situ*. In adjacent Byzantine walls

¹ From the *Vorläufiger Bericht*, kindly sent me in proof by Dr. Keil and Dr. von Premerstein.

were found fragments of statuary, twenty inscriptions (four of the fifth century), and over 200 entablature-blocks from various buildings of the *agora*. A Mycenaean cemetery was discovered at Skala in the Inachos valley.²

In Kynouria Rhomaïos has discovered a small sanctuary of Apollo Tyrítas, and the acropolis of Palaio-Katuna near Dimitzana has been identified by Oikonomos with the site of Thisoa on the evidence of two decrees engraved on bronze plates from a 'temple of the Great God.'³

In Boeotia the crusade initiated by Prof. Burrows against (commercial) *τυμβωρυχία* continues. Papadakis at Tanagra itself has opened 150 graves ranging from the sixth to the first century. The oldest are pits containing ashes and shafts with unburnt bones: pithoi and earthen sarcophagi are also used in the sixth century. Later graves are constructed of large tiles, stone slabs, and earthen pipes. The finds of pottery in the earlier graves were considerable, one containing 175 aryballoi; though terracottas were numerous in graves of the sixth and fourth centuries very few fine 'Tanagra' statuettes were found.⁴

At Halae Miss Goldman and Miss Walker, of the American School, have opened about 200 graves varying in date from the Geometric period down to Roman times, the only period not represented being that of the earliest r.-f. ware. The contents included large quantities of terracottas and vases: especially remarkable are plates (found with a b.-f. lekythos) decorated with Boeotian geometric designs in red and black on a white ground. Most of the graves were undisturbed, so that the results are especially important for the chronology of the wares represented; it is also possible to show that certain wares hitherto considered as importations are in fact local. The evidence for the chronology and typological development of terracottas is also considerable. Outside the sphere of ceramics the finds include bronze vases and mirrors and silver and gold jewellery of fine workmanship.⁵

At Thebes the excavations of the 'Palace of Kadmos' were continued and three more rooms uncovered. In the court was discovered a Mycenaean potter's kiln, semicircular in plan and divided vertically by a built wall and horizontally by a pierced floor of baked earth.⁶

At Thespieae Keramopoulos has excavated the common grave of the soldiers who fell in 424 at Delion, a mound of irregular shape (32 m. in extreme length) surrounded by a rough wall, and originally crowned by the figure of a lion, only slightly smaller than that at Chaeronea, of which the hind-quarters survive. Most of the corpses were burnt, a few buried. Above the graves were found remains of annual offerings.⁷

In Euboea Kourouniotes continues to excavate at Eretria and Papa-vasiliou to explore Mycenaean tombs in the vicinity of Chalkis.⁸

² Information kindly supplied by the excavator.

³ Πρακτικά, 1911, pp. 254, 243.

⁴ Πρακτικά, 1911, 132 ff.

⁵ Notes kindly sent me by the excavators.

⁶ Πρακτικά, 1911, 143 ff.

⁷ *ibid.* 153 ff.

⁸ *ibid.* 237 ff.

In Phokis Soteriades has resumed work at the tumulus of H. Marina (*Arch. Anz.* 1911, 126), carrying two deep trenches to the lowest levels. The undermost stratum (3.50 m.) contained painted neolithic ware, above lay a similar thick layer of 'Minyan' and *Urfirnis* sherds, and above this again Mycenaean remains.⁹

In Thessaly the Ephor Arbanitopoulos has displayed his usual activity with important results both for the prehistoric and for later periods. At Sesklo five rich geometric graves have been opened, at Dranista in Dolopia a great chamber-grave of similar date was found to contain remains of thirty-one bodies.

The temple of Athena at Gonnoi has yielded twenty-five new inscriptions as well as architectural details and small objects. Finally no fewer than 230 grave-stelae and numerous fragments, nearly all painted, have been recovered from one of the south-western towers of Pagasae. One of the paintings, representing a seated and a standing man life-size, is said by the excavator to be the finest yet discovered, and thirty have been drawn in colour for reproduction. A large sculptured funeral banquet stele employs painting for its accessories. The whole series has been used merely as building material during repairs to the town-wall carried out probably 191 B.C. The stelae themselves date from c. 300–250 B.C. Another tower has been found to contain similar filling and awaits excavation next year.¹⁰

At Halos in Phthiotis Messrs. Wace and Thompson have excavated a group of ten cist-tombs at the foot of the Acropolis, containing inhumation burials and geometric pottery resembling examples from Theotokou, Skyros etc., and the largest of ten tumuli in the immediate neighbourhood. This proved to contain sixteen burnt pyres covered with stone cairns and containing burnt human remains, geometric pottery, iron swords (one 0.91 m. long), knives and spears, and bronze fibulae, pins, etc. The occurrence of inhumations and cremations only half an hour apart, both associated with geometric pottery, raises many problems which must for the present remain unsolved.¹¹

In the island area Dörpfeld continues his researches at Corfu. The temple of the Gorgon pediment has been further explored, little or no new sculpture being found,¹² and the great altar uncovered. Trials were made at various points of the ancient city, and the temple of Kardaki, in the grounds of the royal villa, which had been excavated in 1822, again uncovered. Important corrections must be made to the plan published by the Dilettanti (*Ant. of Ath. Supp.* pl. 1–5), but the remains have not suffered since the first excavation. In Cephalonia Philadelphus and Kyparisses are excavating at the charges of M. Goekoop, who, it will be remembered, identifies the island with the Homeric Ithaca. The excavators have found hitherto a

⁹ Πρακτικά, 1911, 203.

¹⁰ From a report kindly sent me by Dr. Arbanitopoulos.

¹¹ From the excavators' report, kindly placed

at my disposal by the School.

¹² Illustrations from photographs of the pediment found last year are published in Πρακτικά, 1911, ff. 164 ff.

large number of tombs containing vases, coins, and jewellery of Hellenistic date.¹³

In Delos the French have had an unusually successful season (1910-11). Under the Sanctuary of the Foreign Gods has been discovered an earlier Heraeum with a remarkable deposit of pottery. The finds include *large* Corinthian vases and specimens of the other 'Orientalising' Schools, Rhodian, Samian, and Naucratic, besides fine examples of Attic ware running down to the 'strong r.-f.' period. The great reservoir has been excavated and the system of sluices and channels for the distribution of its water made out. The gymnasium has been cleared and can be restored on paper from existing fragments. Excavation is now proceeding at the Theatre and Stadium. The year's yield of inscriptions is large and important.

In Samos Schede and von Gerkan continue the excavation of the Heraeum. No traces of inner supports having been found in the *cella* (which measures 54 × 23 m.), it is to be assumed that it was hypaethral. Of the building itself neither wall-blocks nor details of entablature have come to light. The columns appear to have been partly marble and partly *poros*; in one case certainly a marble capital was placed on a *poros* column. The temple was never completed, though it was in building throughout the sixth century. Seventy stone column bases of the finest archaic work, found built into the foundation, are evidently relics of the pre-Persian Heraeum. Outside the temple itself the N. and E. portions of the *peribolos* have been cleared and the great square altar of offering located. Near it was an *exedra* with a statue-base bearing the name of M. Tullius Cicero. Statue-bases inscribed to members of the Julian and Claudian imperial families evidently commemorate their generosity to the temple after the damage it sustained during the war of the pirates.¹⁴

In Crete Dr. Pernier at Gortyn is clearing the round building (now proved to be an Odeum restored by Trajan) into which the famous 'Law of Gortyn' inscription was built; of this latter two new blocks have been recovered. A replica of the Hera Barberini of the Vatican has also been found in the course of the excavation. Near the 'Basilica,' now proved to have been rightly so designated by the sixteenth century Italian explorers, has been discovered a Nymphaeum, including an elaborate fountain with three basins and a quantity of sculpture, dating from early Imperial times and restored according to inscription in the seventh century after Christ.

Dr. Halbherr, at Hagia Triada, has discovered a large deposit of inscribed tablets, nearly all accounts, and an interesting and well-preserved shrine of the 'Late Minoan III' period.¹⁵

At Vrókastro in Eastern Crete Miss E. H. Hall and Mr. R. B. Seager have excavated a section of the 'geometric' hill-town and explored several burying places; the latter were of three types, rock-cut *tholoi*, bone-

¹³ Notes kindly sent me by Dr. Philadelphus.

¹⁴ From notes kindly sent me by Dr. Schede, whose report is to be presented in full in the

forthcoming *Archäol. Anzeiger*.

¹⁵ From an unpublished report courteously placed at my disposal by Dr. Pernier.

chambers, and rock-shelter burials. Both cremation and inhumation were practised. The pottery found was for the most part strongly reminiscent of Minoan tradition, though a purely geometric fabric also occurred. Iron and bronze objects, including an important series of fibulae, were abundant.¹⁶

We turn now to Asia Minor. Very important discoveries have been made at Sardes by the American expedition. The great temple of Artemis has now been completely cleared. It was a marble octastyle pseudodipteral building, measuring 340 × 150 feet, with twenty columns on either side. Besides the two complete columns thirteen others have been found *in situ* standing to a height of 20–30 feet; the two columns of the E. porch stand on square bases intended for sculpture. The cella-walls are still in places 15–20 feet high. The architectural details are described as exquisite specimens of Ionic ornament dating probably from the fourth century. The temple is known by inscription to have been roofed and in use before 300 B.C.

A very rich harvest has been won from the excavation of upwards of 400 tombs across the river. It includes Lydian pottery (the earliest dateable class in juxtaposition with Attic b.f. ware), terracottas, bronze mirrors, jewellery recalling the best Etruscan work, and an extremely interesting series of gems, bearing Oriental, Persian, Lydian, and Greek designs. Most important of all the finds made during the three seasons' work is a bilingual inscription in Lydian and Aramaic, the latter text dated in the tenth year of Artaxerxes. This gives the first clue to the interpretation of Lydian inscriptions.¹⁷

At Pergamon the past season's work has included the excavation of the terrace of Demeter, the east entrance of the Gymnasium, and the sanctuary of Hera above (N. of) the latter. The Heraeum was orientated N. and S., the temple being of the Doric order with four columns on the *façade*. For a reconstruction of the order only the capital is lacking. The inscribed architrave shews that it was dedicated by Attalos II. The material is trachyte, marble being used but sparingly: the work is surprisingly poor for the date. Portions of a fine Hellenistic mosaic are preserved on the floor of the cella, and the base of the cultus-statue, occupying the whole width of the room, remains *in situ*; from it come fragments found on the spot of a male statue (Attalos II?). Against the walls, right and left, are bases for honorary statues of Adobogiona, daughter of Deiotarus, and an anonymous priestess respectively.

In the territory of Pergamon have been excavated considerable remains of a Hellenistic villa, which proves to have been that of the tyrant Hermeias (cf. Strab. 614) the friend of Aristotle.¹⁸

At Didyma the lower levels of the temple precinct have been sounded and the cella partially cleared of the huge blocks which have encumbered it since the earthquake of the fifteenth century. Many of the blocks have been

¹⁶ From notes kindly sent me by Miss Hall.

¹⁷ *Times*, Aug. 6, and kind communication from Professor Butler.

¹⁸ From Prof. Dörpfeld's report, to be published in the *Archäol. Anzeiger*.

replaced on the cella-walls, which have now a height of 5.40 m., and several very important details, notably the pilaster capitals of the interior, recovered. A church of the sixth century was found to have been built inside the cella so that the stair leading down from the portico formed the *σύνθρονα* of the apse. The church was removed after measuring and the stair fully cleared.

The sanctuary of Men Askaënos discovered last year near Yalowatch (Antiochia Pisidia¹⁹) has been excavated by Sir W. M. Ramsay. The remains are dated by the excavator almost uniformly after the Christian era. The peribolos wall cannot safely be placed earlier than the second century, though part seems to be pre-Roman. The earliest inscription is of a freedman of Claudius, the earliest sculpture a portrait-statue (re-used) dating probably from the first century. The coins and pottery found are Roman or later. There is evidence of a Pagan revival in the reigns of Maximianus II. and Maximin, to which period most dedicatory inscriptions are to be referred, and the whole *hieron* was finally and deliberately wrecked by Christian zealots. The character of the central building (temple or altar) is still undetermined owing to its ruined state, but Ionic fragments were found near it. There is no new evidence for the interpretation of the ritual word *τέκμων*.²⁰

It remains to express my gratitude to the many archaeologists who have permitted me access to unpublished material, particularly for advance proof-sheets of the *Archäologischer Anzeiger* and *Πρακτικά* to Dr. Karo and Dr. Leonardos respectively: the extent of my debt to Dr. Karo will be apparent to anyone who reads his much fuller report.

F. W. HASLUCK.

¹⁹ *J.H.S.* xxxii. 111 ff.

²⁰ *Athenæum*, July 13, Aug. 10, Aug. 31, Sept. 7.