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Excavations at Gellygaer

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something to be desired, or several of the actors were very indistinct. The chorus had many and complicated evolutions to perform, and were very ably led by Mr. Pole, who displayed a certain business-like ferocity admirably in keeping with the part.

B.

MEDEA AT TERRY'S THEATRE.

THE *Medea* of Euripides has been lately played at Terry's Theatre by a company of Greeks, with the assistance of some English ladies, who constituted the bulk of the chorus. The audiences were meagre in the extreme; and the environment, during the performance witnessed by the present writer, was such as to make it impossible for the actors to do justice either to the play or to themselves. It would be unfair to criticise the acting.

The pronunciation was, of course, that of the modern Greek. Quantity was entirely disregarded; and no attempt whatever was made to give effect to the senarian rhythm. Nor did the rendering of the lyric parts of the drama compensate for the loss of the metrical and rhythmical beauties of the dialogue. The choruses of the *Medea* are

for the most part in fairly simple dactyl-epitritic or logaoedic and dochmiac measures; but these were indiscernible; and it did not appear that the music was designed with any idea of conformity to the metres. It was quite otherwise at the careful and intelligent performance of the *Electra* of Sophocles given by ladies of the Bedford College at the Court Theatre last summer, when the dochmiacs in particular were rendered with the greatest precision, though too fast—a defect which was perhaps remedied at the recent repetition of the performance. It would seem that for the *Medea* there had not been sufficient time to train properly the ladies of the chorus. They stood in two rows, one on each side of the stage, during the whole performance, and they in fact took little or no part in the action of the play. It was an object-lesson of the necessity of rhythmical movement, as well as of music, for the purpose of giving due effect to the lyrics of a Greek drama, and to the part played by the chorus in its general evolution.

The *Electra* of Sophocles was subsequently given under conditions similar (it is understood) to those which attended the performance of *Medea*.

M. G. D.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL RECORDS

EXCAVATIONS AT GELLYGAER.

IN the course of the summer the Garrison Baths of Gellygaer have been excavated by the Cardiff Naturalists' Society. The work was a corollary to their more important excavation (in the years 1899-1901) of the Gellygaer camp itself, the interest and value of which were widely recognised by expert opinion at the time. The baths were an annexe of the camp, and have proved to be a very complete example of an establishment of the kind. One remarkable feature about the buildings, 'which formed a block some 112 feet long,' is that they were twice restored, and it is possible to trace both the original plan and the

form which they finally assumed. Large parts of the hypocaust and many of the flue-tiles are still *in situ*. Among the finds were a variety of ornaments and coins, belonging chiefly to the reigns of Domitian and Trajan. Of greater importance were two fragmentary inscriptions, the larger of which fixes the date of occupation to Trajan's fifth consulship, and which, if restored, might run as follows:

IMP. CAES. DIVI. NER
VAE. F. NER. TRAIANO
AVG. GERM. DAC. PONT
MAXIM. TR. P.P.P. COS. V

The left-hand portion of the slab, of which

this is a fragment, is still missing. There may also have been inscribed below some particulars of the camp-garrison and commander; cf. the slab found at Corstopitum in 1907-1908, of which Messrs. Knowles and Forster have published a reproduction on p. 18 of their short *Account of the Excavations*, etc. (Reid and Co., Limited, New-castle-upon-Tyne, 1909).

The conjectural supplement in italics (above) is derived from a comparison with similar inscriptions. The number of letters (14) in each line appears to be constant. The abbreviation *Maxim.* is found in the Stannington Diploma,¹ information with regard to which we owe to the kindness of Mr. C. H. Read, Keeper of the Department of British Antiquities at the British Museum. *Nervae. F.*—the name in full—is assumed here as in the Chesters Diploma.²

The Diploma found at Malpas (a good many miles north of Gellygaer), in 1812, is dated A.D. 104, and Gellygaer itself must have been garrisoned at about the same time. Clinton places Trajan's fifth³ consul-

ship in 104—wrongly, it would seem, as Mr. P. E. Matheson has pointed out to us from the inscription in *C.I.L.* ii. 4796, 'IMP. CAES. NERVA | TRAIANUS AUG. GERM. DAC. | PONT. MAX. TRIB. POT. vii. | IMP. iii. Cos. v. P.P.' (Willmanns, 934; see also Mommsen in *Hermes*, iii. 127 sqq.), which, as the date of Trajan's first *Trib. Pot.* was 97 (Willmanns), is decisively in favour of the year 103. But as the *Trib. Pot.* here is unnumbered, and as Trajan was not consul for the sixth time till 112, this slab may have been set up at any time between the years 103 and 111 A.D.⁴

The diggings have now been filled in for the winter; but it is hoped that operations will be resumed next summer, if funds are forthcoming. The book of the excavation—with full plans, etc.—is, we understand, in course of preparation by Mr. John Ward, F.S.A., author of *The Roman Fort of Gellygaer*, published, in 1903, 'by order of the Committee of the Society' (Bemrose and Sons, Limited, Snow Hill, E.C.).

D. A. SLATER.

Llanishen, Cardiff.

¹ See *C.I.L.* vii. 1193 seq.

² *Ibid.*

³ The dates of the second, third, and fourth consulships are determined by Pliny, *Ep.* ii. 11. 10; *Panegyricus*, 60. 5; 78. 1; and 92. 2.

⁴ See Prof. Haverfield, in his *Appendix* to Mommsen's *Provinces of the Roman Empire*, revised edition, vol. ii., p. 380.

MONTHLY RECORD.

EPHESOS.—The Austrian excavation consisted mainly in the complete clearance of the Odeion, which was begun in 1872 by J. T. Wood, working for the British Museum. This building now appears as a typical Roman theatre, with sunk orchestra and low stage. To the south of the Odeion, and extending beyond it on either side, runs a portico, from which come the well-known Ionic capitals ornamented with bulls' heads (cf. *Oesterr. Jahreshfte*, xii. (1909), p. 207). The columns were set at wide intervals, and at a later date additional columns were inserted between them. South of the portico was an open square, and on the southern side of this, opposite the Odeion, a large *Wasserschloss*, consisting of a square central structure, with a wing on either side; these wings date from about the second century A.D., and are considerably later than

the main building. In front of the whole was a large basin, and on the other side a smaller one, in front of the central portion. Under Constantius and Constans the east wing was repaired, and probably the whole plan of the basin was altered. The architectural detail of this wing, with the inscribed architrave, is almost entirely preserved. Two statues of generals in armour probably come from this building, and represent Constantius and Constans; but both heads are lost. Parts of the old architrave were used in the restoration, and on them are remains of the original dedicatory inscription, which gives the date of the building and information as to the source of the water-supply. On the west wing the remains are scanty, and from the centre there is little more. A few other fragments of statues were found. The so-called Grave

of St. Luke was also excavated, but with no important result.¹

MILETOS.—The excavations of the Berlin Museum were continued in three different quarters of the town. In the Graeco-Roman district baths were laid bare, the oldest of the three establishments which have been found at Miletos. They represent a transitional type, between the Hellenistic gymnasium and the Roman baths, but there is no epigraphic evidence to give their exact date. The southern side of the South Market-place was also cleared. West of the Market is a late Roman temple, in the form of an early Christian basilica, but decorated with busts of pagan deities—Artemis, Helios, and others. On the architrave is a votive inscription of M. Claudius Menecrates to Sarapis and Isis. The decoration is very elaborate. The Hellenistic city-wall was traced farther south, and another Roman aqueduct, hitherto unknown, was found to have been carried over the wall on arches.

Exploration was made round the later Temple of Athena, and various foundations and a Roman street were discovered; but no Mycenaean remains occurred, as in the case of the earlier temple. The votive deposits were of Hellenistic date.

In trial pits which were sunk in the hollow between the archaic quarter and the later city-wall a mass of early foundations and sixth-century sherds were found, thus adding unexpectedly to the known extent of the archaic Miletos.²

DELOS.—The excavations of the French School were again continued at the expense of the Duke de Loubat (cf. *C.R.* 1908, p. 160). The ancient harbour was thoroughly explored—a work of great difficulty, owing to the deposits of sand and mud and the erosion of the sea. The result proves that, contrary to the received opinion, the port was entirely artificial, and not a natural harbour. The mouth was formed by two breakwaters—the Great Mole on the north-west, and a smaller structure on the opposite side. Inside the harbour were quays of masonry on east and south, and on the north a rough wall of rocks. All these

exist in a very fragmentary condition, being displaced and buried in the deep mud. The two agoras which opened on to the harbour were also found to be of artificial construction—on the north the Agora of Theophrastos, and on the south the Agora of the Competaliasts; the long quay between them lay in front of the Terrace of the Temenos of Apollo and the Portico of Philip. The Great Mole was a confused mass of granite blocks heaped up in the sea. It is easy to trace the historical development of the harbour. First this mole was built, which is of necessity as old as the port itself. No precise date can be assigned to its construction, but some indication may be gathered from the fact that where it leaves the shore pottery of Mycenaean and archaic Greek fabrics were discovered. The building of the quays appears to have followed the growth of the sanctuary. The northern portion is exactly parallel with the Terrace of the Temenos, and the pottery found there shows it to be at least as old as the eighth century B.C. The southern portion is similarly connected with the Portico of Philip, and is obviously of later date than the rest. The quay which formed the southern anchorage, at right angles to these, is of peculiar construction, and dates from a still more recent period; while the smaller mole, which marks the completion of the harbour, is later again than this. The rock wall which protects the Agora of Theophrastos is no doubt the *χώματα* referred to in the inscription celebrating the Epimeletes; it probably represents the last stage in the development of the esplanade, and belongs actually to the time of Theophrastos, the second half of the second century B.C. The wall was useless as a quay, and the depth of water by it was very slight. The deepest part of the harbour was along the opposite quay, on the south side, where the biggest ships could come to anchor.

The Agora of Theophrastos was found to consist of two artificial deposits of different periods, the part near the sea being by far the later. The work of Theophrastos seems to have been only the enlargement of the place and making the sea-wall. There are remains of many

¹ *Arch. Anzeiger*, 1909, p. 87.

² *Ibid.*, p. 88.

buildings in the agora, but all razed to the ground; they were probably commercial edifices, and some at least are later than the time of Theophrastos, the foundations of whose monument are partly covered by them.

To the north-west of this agora, between the Hypostyle Hall and the seashore, stood a mass of buildings which have been described as docks or warehouses. They are now shown to have been dwelling-houses, in the southern extremity of the town, which was at all periods established in the near neighbourhood of the port. The lowest walls are very ancient, and contain potsherds of Mycenaean date.

The survey of Delos had indicated that the lower course of the Inopos, the only river of the island, was at some time in the historical period drained and built over; but no new bed was found, nor could the disappearance of the water be explained. The last excavations show that the torrent was dammed at the point where it met the hill in which the theatre is built. Its water was caught in a large reservoir, some fifty yards long and ten wide, which is built of white marble in the same fashion as the Hypostyle Hall (late third century B.C.). On the two long sides and on one short side are walls; the river entered at the open side, and at the other end is a marble platform, with a flight of steps descending to give access to the various levels of the water. The size of the reservoir was subsequently reduced. An elaborate system of subsidiary reservoirs and aqueducts disposed of the overflow, and the supply was kept up by springs as well as from the river. This, moreover, was not the only place in which the Inopos was stopped; there are two large excavations on its upper course, from which the flow could be controlled.

The excavation of the Temenos of Apollo, which had been in progress since 1904, is now complete, and all the monuments are laid bare. The sanctuary of Artemis, which was included in that of Apollo, contains two temples, the larger being more ancient; it was apparently destroyed in antiquity, and only the *poros* foundations survive. The smaller temple

is elevated on a high platform of granite; it is amphiprostyle tetrastyle of the Ionic order, and belongs at the earliest to the third century B.C. The cella is incorporated in the building without being an integral part of it; the construction is rough and primitive; it may perhaps be the original *naos* of Artemis, anterior even to the Great Temple.

On the south of the Artemision is a building containing an apse and surrounded by a Doric portico, of which the columns are joined halfway up by a marble barrier. It was not a Treasury nor a Bouleuterion, as such apsidal buildings are generally said to be; yet the paved road leading to it from the sea, and the numerous votive monuments in its neighbourhood, show that it was a place of importance. From its position in front of the three temples of Apollo, it is suggested that it may have been an altar.

South-west of the Temple of Apollo is a long edifice, divided along its length by columns. The excavation has proved that the marble of which it is built is Naxian, as is also that of the monuments which stand near; it may perhaps be identified with the *oikos Naξίων* often mentioned in the inscriptions. The base of the Colossos of the Naxians is close by. The construction is of the sixth century; the decorative remains include Gorgon antefixes and Ionic bases and capitals of very archaic style.

North of the Dionysion is another building, divided by columns; it contains no evidence of its identity, but on an Ionic column which stands on part of the foundations there has now been found an archaic inscription, very mutilated, but certainly a dedication to Athena. The building may be a Temple of Athena.

The great Temple of Apollo was excavated to the level of the rock, but no older structure was found beneath it. The most remarkable feature is that the building is of different periods: the substructure, with the colonnade and frieze, of the fifth or fourth century B.C.; the pediments and cornice not earlier than the third. This is due either to restoration or to the completion of an unfinished building; the

latter theory is supported by the fact that the columns are in a rough state and were never fluted. In several places under the sanctuary the early dwelling-houses were again found, with Mycenaean, Geometric, and Ionian vases; the latest fabric found in this place is the Protocorinthian. A good find of early pottery occurred by the Artemision portico.

Behind the Great Portico was found a public fountain, not unlike the Inopos reservoir in form, with three walls and a flight of stairs; but on the open side was a Doric colonnade, of which the entablature was probably wooden, as no marble fragments exist. Remains of terra-cotta facing tiles were found. There was a roof, carried by a single column in the centre. The date is early in the fifth century, with restorations at the end of the second. There is a mutilated inscription of the fifth century, containing police regulations for the use of the place; and on a marble relief of the second century, representing

three goddesses seated and a Herm, is a votive inscription: *Σπόριος Στεπτινός Σπορίον Νυμφαῖς Μινούσιν*. The fountain Minoe is often mentioned in other inscriptions. At the bottom of the basin, under the rubbish of walls and roof, another relief was found, in bronze. The subject is a sacrifice: Artemis, dressed in high-girt chiton and boots and holding two large torches, sets light to the offering on an altar. In front of the altar is a young Satyr, who blows upon the flame; behind the goddess another Satyr carries on his head the animal for the sacrifice, and in his hand a wine-jug; beyond the group is a statuette of Artemis on a high pillar. This bronze relief is a unique find at Delos. The only other considerable piece of sculpture is a torso, with arms preserved, of an archaic 'Apollo.' There was the usual mass of inscriptions, which will be published in the forthcoming Delian Corpus.¹

¹ *Comptes-Rendus de l'Acad.*, 1909, p. 397.

CORRESPONDENCE

To the Editor of THE CLASSICAL REVIEW.

DEAR SIR,—In your issue of August (p. 1 3) you say: 'Our readers know that Greek is a dead language at the Antipodes; perhaps it would be more correct to say that it has not yet come to life.'

This observation is a little hard upon some of us who, beginning with no less a person than Badham, have been teaching Greek here for a considerable number of years. So far as this State (Victoria) is concerned, I cannot see that Greek is any more a dead language than it is in England. It is a compulsory subject for the Arts Degree in this University, and my own class in Greek numbers nearly one hundred at the present time. Perhaps two thousand undergraduates have passed through my own hands.

Greek is taught in all the Australian Universities and in the chief schools, and whatever antagonism there may be to the classics, it is generally felt by persons interested in the question that, on its merits, Greek is to be preferred to any other literary or linguistic portion of the curriculum.

I may perhaps mention that Greek plays have several times been performed by the affiliated colleges of this University to very large audiences drawn from all manner of representative people.

The performance of the *Alcestis* under the direction of Dr. Leeper, the Warden of Trinity College, was fully as artistic and sumptuous as any Cambridge performance of which I can speak, and was received with immense enthusiasm by some seventeen hundred persons.

T. G. TUCKER.

The University, Melbourne, October 9th, 1909.

[We apologize for our hasty expression. The fact is, we had in mind the schools and the general population, not those who take an Arts course at the University; and we should apply the same expression to the majority of English schools, which do not prepare for Oxford and Cambridge. —ED. C. R.]

ON SUETONIUS, *DIVUS JULIUS*, 79. 2.—A REJOINDER.

To the Editor of THE CLASSICAL REVIEW.

SIR,—While tendering my thanks to Professor Norwood for quoting a passage of Bacon in connection with Suetonius, *Divus Julius*, 79. 2, I must join issue with him as to the value of that passage for the elucidation of Suetonius' text.