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Zakro than had been suspected. But the absence of both neolithic antecedents and the earlier kinds of painted ware from this site suggests that its civilisation did not develop on the spot, but was brought by colonists, perhaps partly Cretan, partly foreign. The fine quality of ware in this pit and the fact that, though of various periods, it was apparently all thrown in at one moment leads me to suspect that the pit contained the clearings of an early shrine.

At a later period the settlement extended over a low spur nearer the sea, and there very massive and large houses were erected and inhabited till the verge of the Geometric period. Their outer walls are Cyclopean, but their inner partitions are of bricks of unusual size. Complete plans were obtained of two of the largest houses; and parts of several others were explored, including the lower portion of what was probably the residence of the local chief or governor. These yielded a great deal of pottery, ranging from the acme of the Mycenæan period to its close, and the types furnish a better criterion of date than we have possessed hitherto in Crete. Numerous bronze implements were found, but these yield in interest to those from Gorynia. Two tablets in the linear "Cretan" script show that this system was known, though probably little used, and not indigenous, in East Crete. None were found couched in the pictographic system so often represented on East Cretan gems. Finally a hoard of 500 clay impressions of lost signet gems was brought to light. These display 150 different types and afford a priceless record of Mycenæan glyptic art and religious symbolism. Monstrous combinations of human and bestial forms occur in great variety, half a dozen, which are bull-headed, suggesting varieties of the Minotaur type. The comparison of all this mass of new material with the symbols of Egyptian, Mesopotamian, and other cults, which cannot fail to be fruitful, has yet to be made. Cist burials were discovered in caves farther inland, whose grave furniture seems to support certain negative evidence obtained in the Upper Zakro district and at Præsos, in showing that the aboriginal civilisation of East Crete was independent of both the Kamáres and Mycenæan civilisations. If these last were foreign to the Eteocretan country, it seems improbable that the Eteocretan language, as represented by the Præsos inscriptions, will prove to be that expressed by the linear script on the Knossian tablets; and the hope that these will be deciphered becomes fainter.

D. G. HOGARTH.

Crete: Excavations.

Bosanquet.

Report on Excavations at Præsos in Eastern Crete. By R. C. Bosanquet, **148**
Director of the British School of Archaeology in Athens.

Præsos, the ancient capital of the aboriginal Eteocretans, lies high on the central plateau of eastern Crete.

The excavations which were conducted in the spring of 1901, with the aid of Mr. J. H. Marshall and Mr. R. D. Wells, architect, did not bear out the expectation that the Eteocretan capital would prove to have been a centre of Mycenæan culture. It is true that the Acropolis yielded a product of pure Mycenæan art under singular circumstances. A large lentoid gem, with the representation of a hunter and a bull, was found embedded in the mud-mortar of a late Greek house; it must have been plastered in unseen along with the earth from an adjacent rock-cut tomb which had evidently been emptied by the Hellenistic builders.

But no other vestige of Mycenæan occupation was found upon the site of the later city. The waterless ridge, encircled by deep ravines, offered nothing to primitive settlers. The earliest remains lie a mile away in a lateral valley near a spring. Here are several groups of megalithic walls, the chief of which was shown by excavation to be a sub-Mycenæan homestead. Its strictly rectangular plan, its massive thresholds, the spiral ornamentation of large jars in its cellars, show that, whatever fate had overtaken the cities on the coast, a certain standard of good workmanship had been

their legacy to the people of the hills. Nearer the city two tombs of the same period were discovered: the one, a square chamber with a *dromos*, yielded parts of two painted *larnakes*, thoroughly Mycenæan in design, a gold ring, a crystal sphere, parts of a silver vase, and a quantity of iron swords. The other was a well-built bee-hive tomb, differing from the usual type in being entered through a vestibule; it contained an enormous mass of geometric pottery, an openwork gold ring, a bronze fibula and other objects in gold, ivory and Egyptian porcelain. In the same neighbourhood a number of later tombs were opened, ranging from the Geometric period to the fourth century. Among the numerous geometric vases there are several new types, in particular a vessel in the form of a bird and a slender jug painted with delicate white patterns on a black ground. The later graves yielded jewellery in gold, silver, and crystal.

Prominent among the considerations which caused Præsos to be put upon the programme of the Cretan Fund was the fact that an inscription in an unknown tongue, presumably the Eteocretan, had come to light there and the hope that others might be found. It was dug up at the foot of the Altar Hill, a limestone crag precipitous on three sides which dominates the south end of the site, and had probably fallen from the level summit, long known to the peasants as a hunting-ground for "antikás." More fortunate than Professor Halbherr, who made a small excavation here with the same object before the Cretan Revolution, we obtained a second and longer inscription of 17 lines and apparently in the same non-Hellenic language, close to the entrance steps of a *temenos* on the hill top. It must have been a frequented place of sacrifice, for the rock was covered several feet deep with a deposit of ashes, burnt bones, and votive offerings of bronze and terra-cotta. The terra-cottas, ranging from the sixth to the fourth century, are important as giving a glimpse of a local school of artists working in clay (for Crete has no marble of her own, and Præsos at any rate imported none) and possessed of an independent and vigorous style. The great prize is the upper part of an archaic statue of a young god, half the size of life; the head and shoulders are intact, the remainder had disappeared. An equally well-preserved head, with fragmentary body, of a couchant lion is a further revelation of early Cretan sculpture. The bulky fragments of another lion, life-sized, later and feebler in style, prove the persistence of the local method. Among the bronzes there is a noteworthy series of votive models of armour, especially helmets, cuirasses, and shields. The pottery shows that the Altar Hill was frequented from the eighth century onwards.

By this time Præsos had probably become the religious and political centre of the district, a primacy for which it is admirably fitted by its position at a meeting place of valleys midway between the two seas. The Acropolis was fortified, the water of the distant spring brought to its foot in earthenware pipes, and a small temple built on its summit. The upper slopes of the Acropolis, though much denuded, yielded two archaic bronzes. Trial pits in the deeper terraces below revealed only Hellenic things, plainly built houses of limestone, roadways and cisterns, and a rubbish pit full of terra-cottas. A building larger and more massive than the rest was completely excavated; it contains eight rooms and has a front 75 feet long. Outside the town two minor sanctuaries were investigated; one adjoining the spring already mentioned contained large terra-cotta figures of a goddess of quite new type. A survey of the whole site was made by Mr. Wells, and a systematic exploration of the surrounding country by Mr. Marshall.

Although Præsos was barren of Mycenæan remains they are evident enough at Petras on the modern harbour of Sitia seven miles to the north. I made some trials here in June. Nine-tenths of the site had been ruthlessly terraced by its Moslem owner and would not repay a large excavation. The remaining tenth is occupied by cottages, and here under the roadway it was possible to uncover one side of a large building containing pithoi and "Kamáres" vases. On the hill-top there remain a few foundations of a large mansion, and outside the walls—for Petras is unique among early Cretan sites

in possessing remains of fortifications—was found a rubbish heap of the now familiar type, yielding whole cups and lamps and sherds of earthenware and steatite. Ten miles east of Petras, across the Itanos peninsula, is another early site, Palaikastro, which has been sadly mauled of late years by clandestine excavation. In the course of one of his exploring journeys Mr. Marshall made a remarkable discovery here. Heavy rains—the same that flooded Mr. Hogarth out of his quarters on the beach at Zakro—had exposed the corner of a very fine larnax; the native diggers had not noticed it, and he lost no time in securing it and some vases for the Candia Museum. One of its four picture panels represents a double axe planted upright upon a column, an important illustration of the axe and pillar cults discussed by Mr. Evans in the *Journal of Hellenic Studies*, XXI., 99 ff.

R. C. BOSANQUET.

REVIEWS.

Philippines.

Koetze.

Crania Ethnica Philippinica. Von G. A. Koetze; mit 25 Tafeln. Haarlem: H. Kleinmann & Co. 1901.

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This is the first part, with six plates, of a work to be completed in five parts on the anthropology of the Philippine Islands. It is based on the examination of about 270 skulls, 60 of which are Negritos, collected by Dr. A. Schadenberg and sent by him to the Museum of Leyden. Mr. Koetze, formerly prosector of anatomy in that University, has been entrusted with the examination and description of the crania. The author describes the craniological methods which he has followed, and, before stating the characters of the individual skulls, he writes a short chapter on the diversity of races inhabiting the Philippine Islands. From their position they have a considerable Malay population, and their proximity to China and Japan has led to the introduction of Mongolian people. The occupation of these islands for some centuries by the Spaniards has also been the means of introducing an European element. Prior, however, to the entrance of these races the islands were occupied by Negritos, who are apparently the aboriginal inhabitants. It would appear that two great Malay invasions took place. In the first they mixed with the Negritos and from this admixture proceeded the Igorrots, Ginaanese, and some smaller tribes, but the Negritos who lived in the mountainous districts did not cohabit so freely with the Malays as those living near the coast.

Many years later a second invasion occurred and the Igorrots with their companion tribes were driven more into the interior. The Tagals, Visayas, Ilocanos, who at the time of the conquest by Spain lived on the seaboard, represent the second invasion, and they also cohabited with the people who were in possession on their arrival, and the Negritos became confined to a limited area in the north of Luzon.

The Chinese and Japanese colonists also mixed with the races then present in the islands, and the Igorrots show in their faces Mongolian characters. Although the Spaniards exercised great influence over the earlier inhabitants, by the introduction of their religion and customs, it seems doubtful if they produced much effect on their physical characters. The Malay inhabitants are divided into three large groups, the Ilocanos in the north of Luzon, the Tagals in the middle, and the Visayas in the south on the Visaya islands and Mindanao.

In the first part of his work the author describes the Visayas and the Igorrots.

The Visayas (Bisayas) proper are the purest Malay people in the Philippines. They occupy Samar, Leyte, Negros, Bohol, Cebu, and to some extent the north coast of Mindanao. They have smooth, straight, long hair, and the skin is not very dark. The Calamians have a darker skin than the proper Visayas and the hair is curly, perhaps from a mixture of Negrito blood. Twenty-two skulls of these people are