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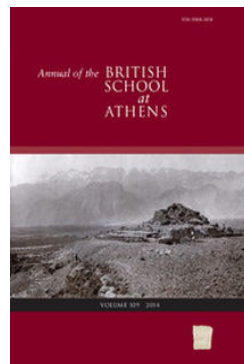
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EXCAVATIONS AT PALAIKASTRO. II.

(PLATE VI.)

§ 1.—THE SECOND CAMPAIGN—OUTLYING SITES.

We resumed work on March 23, 1903. The headquarters of the expedition were again at Angathia. Mr. M. N. Tod, Assistant-Director of the School and Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford, had preceded me, going overland. Mr. W. L. H. Duckworth, Fellow of Jesus College, Cambridge, and University Lecturer in Anthropology, and Mr. R. McG. Dawkins, Scholar of Emmanuel College, Cambridge, arrived a few days later. Mr. C. T. Currelly, of Victoria College, Toronto, who had been digging for the Egypt Exploration Fund under Professor Petrie, joined us for the last six weeks of the season.

The Roussolakkos trenches being full of water, I decided to start work at Kouraménos on a bay $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles further north, where in 1902 I had seen the foundations of a wall running inland from the sea, enclosing the best part of the plain at the head of the bay and rejoining the sea half a mile beyond. It seemed possible that this was the wall mentioned in the Toplu inscription (Dittenberger, *Sylloge*², ii. 929) as enclosing the precinct of Dictæan Zeus, the more so as large blocks were visible on rising ground near the sea. It proved however to have been a *τέμενος* only in the Homeric sense of an enclosed estate. The excavation gave us the ground-plan of a Mycenaean farmstead, described in detail below (p. 329) by Mr. Tod and Mr. Dawkins.

Meanwhile Mr. Duckworth undertook the further exploration of the ossuaries which had been discovered and partially excavated in the previous season. His full report on these prehistoric human remains and on the anthropographic data which he collected at Athens and in Crete, will

appear in the *Journal of the Anthropological Institute*. A summary of his conclusions was submitted to the Anthropological Section of the British Association last September. In brief, he measured sixty-four male and twenty-three female crania from these ossuaries, in which they were associated occasionally with miniature stone vases, obsidian flakes, small bronze single axes, and triton-shells, and regularly with pottery ranging from polychrome Kamáres to a coarser transitional ware (see p. 300 ff. below), but never with true Mycenaean vases.

'In this early Cretan population longheadedness is quite predominant: of forty-six male crania available for examination thirty (65·3 per cent.) are dolichocephalic, twelve (26·15 per cent.) are of mean proportions, and only four (or 8·55 per cent.) are short. The corresponding percentage figures for female skulls are 70·6 dolichocephalic, 23·53 of mean proportions, and 5·87 of short skulls. . . . The long bones afford an estimate of the stature . . . 1624·9 mm. for men (below 5 feet 5 inches). This is a distinctly low stature, and the bones are slight.'

Thus in head-form and stature, Mr. Duckworth concludes, these early Cretans conformed to the type of the Mediterranean race. The modern type in Eastern Crete is quite different from the prehistoric; the prevailing head-form is now brachycephalic and the stature of the men markedly greater.

Some trial-excavations in the inland glen of St. Nicholas, undertaken by Mr. Tod in continuation of his quest for the Dictaeon Temple, enabled Mr. Duckworth to examine skulls of a still earlier period. This region was recommended by the presence of a fragmentary decree immured in the chapel, as well as by its impressive position under the mountain-cone of Modhi. Once more Minôan, not Hellenic, remains presented themselves, first another farmhouse, then a deposit of bones accompanied by pottery presenting analogies to early Trojan and Cycladic types, in a grotto under the cliff. See Mr. Tod's report, p. 336, and Mr. Duckworth's, p. 344 below.

So soon as the trenches had been drained, we resumed work on the town-site at Roussolakkos. The course of this, the main excavation, to which we devoted the next two months, will be described in a separate section. Another subsidiary task was undertaken in April by Mr. J. L. Myres, Secretary of the Cretan Exploration Fund, who arrived with Professor Ernest Gardner's cruising-party, and was induced to exchange the luxuries of ocean travel for the privations of the excavator's lot. I had to go back to Athens for a time, and Professor Gardner was so good as to give me a passage to Smyrna. Mr. Myres explored a building on the top

of Petsofà, the peak overlooking Roussolakkos, with brilliant results. It proved to be a primitive sanctuary, rich in votive terracottas, figures of men and women, legs, arms, and other parts of the human body, and an enormous number of animals, some thousands in all. As he was unable to exhaust the site before his return to Oxford, it was taken in hand by Mr. Currelly, who doubled the 'bag' but obtained few fresh types. See Mr. Myres' report, p. 356 below.

I returned on May 11 with the *Inselreise* party of the German Institute, Dr. Dörpfeld having very kindly brought Dr. Evans and myself as his guests from Candia by way of Gournià to Palaikastro.

The excavation of the town had made great progress under the direction of Mr. Tod and Mr. Dawkins, and Mr. Currelly had prepared a set of drawings of the most important vases while superintending the processes of cleaning and mending in the cottage which serves as workshop. During Dr. Evans's visit I rode with him to Lower and Upper Zakro. At the former place we heard of the finding of a lump of metal, which I was afterwards able to secure for the Candia Museum: it proved to be part of a copper ingot like those of which a store was found at Hagia Triadha. Near Upper Zakro we examined the early site called 'Αθροπολίτους (cf. *B.S.A.* vii. 147), where some terracottas seen by Mr. Evans in 1896 were said to have been found in a small cave. We succeeded in identifying the spot, one of a series of hollows under a low brow of cliff facing east, and from the little earth that remained undug we extracted a large rudely modelled ox, a larger horn, and parts of the legs of two human figures, all in a red clay like the material of the coarser figures from Petsofà. This is in harmony with other small pieces of evidence—such as a steatite blossom-bowl found above the village of Magasà, and two Kamáres vases found at Kochlakìes—which tend to show that the Minôan civilisation was at home in the interior of Eastern as of Central Crete, and was not represented only by trading-factories on the coast, as at one time seemed possible.

One other outlying site was explored in a cursory way. Mr. Currelly and I sailed one Saturday evening round the south-eastern point of Crete to Kouphonisi, the ancient Leuke, and devoted the morrow to a surface-study of the island. We were on the look-out for purple-shell, since a fourth-century inscription mentions a tithe of purple in connection with Leuke. The result was one more instance of the extraordinary predominance of Minôan over Hellenic remains in Crete, for we found not only a

bank of crushed murex-shell, but beside it a whole nest of Kamáres pottery.

As harvest drew near it became increasingly difficult to keep our best men. We had arranged for some supplementary digging at Praesos, but owing to an attack of fever, which forced Mr. Tod to return to Athens on May 28, this was postponed. A week later our preparations for departure were all made, when the French gun-boat *Condor* steamed into Grandes Bay, and Captain Escande with most opportune kindness offered to take two of us along the south coast, an offer which Mr. Currelly and I were glad to accept; we take this opportunity of thanking him for his hospitality, which we enjoyed for two memorable days. We parted from Captain Escande and the *Condor* at Phaistos, where we were entertained by Dr. Pernier, and thence rode to Candia. Mr. Dawkins remained till June 11 in order to finish the plan, and then paid the visit to Karpathos which he has described in this volume (p. 176).

§ 2.—THE TOWN.

(PLATE VI.)

The prehistoric town at Roussolakkos was laid out in regular blocks, each containing several houses. We went on the system of following up the streets and ascertaining the extent of an *insula* before excavating it. The blocks are named β, γ, δ and so on, and to each room as it is opened up a number is given, the Greek alphabet being used in order to avoid confusion with the letters and numbers by which the squares on the plan are denominated.

The excavated area was surveyed by Mr. R. M. Dawkins, who has prepared an excellent plan on which the walls of different periods are so far as possible distinguished; but another season must elapse before the problems of stratification can be handled with absolute confidence. The simplified copy reproduced in this provisional report has been redrawn from Mr. Dawkins' plan by Herr Seyk, draughtsman to the German Archaeological Institute at Athens. The majority of the drawings of vases in this report are also Mr. Dawkins' work, the remainder being by Mr. Currelly and Mr. Halvor Bagge.

It should be noted that in the following articles we have adopted a