

## ARCHAEOLOGY IN GREECE, 1887—1888.

THE progress of archaeological work in Greece will be most conveniently noted under three heads.

1. New arrangements made for the building of museums and the general arrangement and exhibition of antiquities already known.

2. Excavations on the Acropolis and other discoveries at Athens itself.

3. Excavations carried on in the remainder of Greece and Asia Minor by the Greek government, the Archaeological Society, and the Archaeological Institutes of Germany, France, America. The work of the British School in Cyprus will be matter for separate publication, and need not be noted here.

The *arrangement of antiquities* is put first to avoid subsequent repetition. It is to be understood throughout that unless the contrary is expressly stated all antiquities found in the Acropolis have gone to the Acropolis Museum, all those found elsewhere in Greece to the Central Museum.

On the Acropolis the second museum is nearly complete. It is intended to contain vases, terra-cottas, and minor antiquities generally, and all such as are likely to be of interest to the 'professional' archaeologist, architect, and artist only. To this museum the general public will not be admitted. The Greek government acting through the general-director, Mr. Kabbadias, is most liberal in allowing all possible facilities for study to foreign archaeologists, and it is good news that there will now be space and seclusion in which it will be possible for them to avail themselves of such liberality. The disposition of the more notable antiquities in the first museum is nearly complete. It is unnecessary to describe in detail a collection well known and perhaps, in the department of archaic art, the finest in the world, but it may be noted that at last the beautiful slabs of the Parthenon frieze and those of the Nike balustrade are set up to full advantage. A catalogue of the museum is promised, but not as yet published.

Progress at the Central Museum has been equally rapid. The arrangement of the left wing is complete, and when I left Athens at the end of May the building of the right new wing was complete, and the disposition of the antiquities just about to begin. They will consist chiefly of a vast collection of grave- and votive-reliefs. A third building for strictly minor antiquities—an 'Antiquarium,' is projected; of this M. Staes is to be director. Two parts of the catalogue of the Central Museum have already appeared, but they by no means comprise all the monuments contained even in the left, completed wing. The catalogue is numbered according to a system intended to be final, and to each description is appended a bibliography of the subject, so that the work is in many respects valuable. If a criticism may be offered, it seems to us to halt between the official and the popular manner, and to err on the side of detailed *description*. Before photography it was necessary, for the sake both of identification and the needs of foreign archaeologists,

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that a catalogue should state that a statue held the right hand uplifted and the like, but now it is difficult to see whom this sort of categorical description benefits. Those on the spot do not need it, those away no longer rely upon it. Space might surely be economised for the noting of less obvious material. A small popular catalogue has also been issued in French. The vast collection of inscriptions still remain in four basement rooms; these rooms are however well lighted and always accessible to the professional. It is proposed to erect a sort of peribolos round the Central Museum, and to set up the inscriptions upon the enclosing wall. A museum of casts to be built behind the Central Museum is projected. It would undoubtedly be useful, but while so many originals are yet unexhibited, we sincerely hope they will receive the first attention.

It should be noted here that a museum has been built at Syra intended to contain antiquities found in the islands; many important monuments have however—*e.g.* the Delos antiquities—already been transported to the Central Museum. Further, at Tripolitza, a private benefactor is about to build a museum which is to be under the supervision of the government, and will contain antiquities from Mantinea, Tegea, and the neighbourhood. When the projected railway from Myli (near Nauplia) to Kalamata by Tripolitza is complete this museum will be easily accessible. The provision for bringing all important recent discoveries to the Central Museum does not prevent the existence in nearly all important towns of small local collections, which the archaeologist will do well not to neglect.

The government have recently made provision—tardy and much needed—for the exact record and precise description of all objects found. Where the object found belongs to either the Archaeological Society or to any private person the official catalogue is made in duplicate.

Finally, we owe to M. Kabbadias a fresh departure of the greatest importance to all foreign archaeologists in the reissue in separate form of the *Δελτίον*. From January, 1888, this full official report of excavations and all departments of archaeological work is to appear monthly, so that it will be possible to obtain news of all discoveries that shall be at once speedy and reliable.

*Excavations on the Acropolis.*—Since the summer of 1887 the general direction of the work carried on has been as follows. Beginning from the N.E. end of the Erechtheion the rock was laid bare as far as the Belvidere, and thence along the S. wall as far as the museum. In January of the present year, 1888, work was begun between the museum and the E. front of the Parthenon. When I left Athens in the third week in May the S.E. angle of the Parthenon had been considerably passed. Work at this point and for some time past has been carried on very slowly, as upwards of ten meters of superincumbent soil and debris have to be removed before the rock is reached. During the present year the excavations will be carried on in a S.W. direction till the Temenos of Artemis Brauronia is reached. Here the rock comes almost to the surface; the whole inner precinct of the Acropolis will then have been laid bare, and no further 'finds' can be hoped for. In about a year it is hoped the work will be concluded.

The chief topographical discoveries have been (1) the walls of the old 'house of Erechtheus'; (2) the foundations of the temple of Roma and Augustus.

The removal of the Turkish building known as the Tholos brought to light a number of foundation walls similar to those found before nearer to the Erechtheion, and, manifestly in connection, an ancient staircase sloping in a N.E. direction down

the Acropolis wall. I am unable in the matter of these prehistoric remains to offer any independent opinion, but Dr. Dörpfeld holds that we have here substantial remains of the *πυκνὸς δόμος Ἐρεχθίδης*. This palace he thinks extended originally over a large portion of the Acropolis, and was approached not only by the main entrance of the Enneapulai to the W. but by this subordinate entrance to the N. for foot-passengers, only now laid bare. Sufficient does not remain to reconstruct in detail the ground plan of the palace, but Dr. Dörpfeld gathers from two bases of columns and from the material and technique of the walls that it was of approximately the same style as those of Tiryns and Mycenae, to the first of which indeed the rock staircase offers a striking analogy. The general principle adopted is that, the excavations once complete, the surface of the Akropolis should be levelled up again to the presumable height of the fifth century, B.C., but in the case of this important staircase and foundation an exception has been made; they have been left exposed and walled in for protection. The existence of the temple of Roma and Augustus on the Acropolis has long been known. Its exact position is now fixed. It stood on a platform of large blocks of Peiraeus stone, forty feet E. of the W. stone steps of the Parthenon, and exactly in its axis. A few steps to either side of it are large fragments of the inscribed circular architrave. It was a circular building, of the kind of which the Philippeion at Olympia is a familiar instance. It was surrounded by a colonnade of nine Ionic pillars.

The discovery of certain walls of apparently prehistoric date between the Museum and the Parthenon promises to be of considerable importance. They are at a depth of eighteen inches below the present surface, and with them were found a number of bronze tools and weapons—axes, a file, swords, lances, &c. In a stratum a little higher pottery of the 'Mycenae' style came to light. The historical significance of the whole find will be matter for future investigation.

Near the building formerly known as the 'Chalkotheke' walls have come to light of very peculiar masonry. Two courses remain, each formed of Peiraeus stone blocks alternating with polygonal masonry. The upper course is so laid on the lower that Peiraeus blocks are always superimposed on polygonal work and *vice versa*. So systematic an alternation is unique. From the masses of marble fragments found about, it is supposed the building was a workshop.

Among the mass of sculptural fragments brought to light it will be possible only to note a few of the most important.

The long series of archaic female figures has been enriched by several additions, but one only seems to call for special notice. It is the almost headless figure of a woman, who holds in her right hand a crown, in her left a small vase. The figure is girt about the waist with a sash, the ends of which fall down in front, a form of dress which I do not think occurs in any other of the series. The corners of the himation are furnished with tassels, and the whole vestments have a very priestess-like air. Traces of red colour remain on the vase, borders of the dress, and on the tassels. The figure is numbered sixty-three in the Museum (Fig. 1).

Quite apart from this series seems to stand a torso which bears no trace whatever of colouring, and in the arrangement of the drapery is strikingly like the Hera of Samos; a protuberance on the breast seems to indicate an aegis. If so we have an interesting instance of the same type appropriated by two different goddesses.

By far the most attention has been excited by a curious archaic head of poros

stone, usually known as the 'head of a Triton' (Fig. 2). It was found in the stratum of poros fragments W. of the Parthenon, about four meters from the surface of the Parthenon. It is a bearded male head, more than life size and brilliantly coloured. It is in excellent preservation, except for the loss of the nose and part of the upper lip. The colouring is remarkably vivid. The hair and beard and moustache are a brilliant deep blue, the pupils of the eyes emerald green. The pupils are not only painted but worked with the chisel. A few days before the discovery of the head, a number of fragments of a snake-like body were found, and from their colouring seem to belong to the head. The spirals are painted in three bands, one red, one blue, the third decorated with curved lines in blue. On April 18 a second



Fig. 1.—FEMALE FIGURE.

similar head was found, similar in every respect, but not quite so well preserved, except that the long, spiral curls at the back of the head are intact. Spiral fragments have been also found in large quantities, also portions of a lion and a bull, and the opinion seems growing up that we have to do with a series of large compositions, possibly representing the labours of Herakles. But this is of course for the present mere hypothesis.

The problematical nature of these fragments has of course caused them to excite unusual attention, but from the point of view of art the palm among all the recent sculptural discoveries must certainly be given to a beautiful head found within the walls of the building at the S.E. corner of the Acropolis, formerly known

as the Chalkotheke. It is smaller than life size and in perfect preservation: the hair is coloured a gold yellow, the lips red, the eyeballs yellowish with dark outline. I was not in Athens when the head was discovered: the colour is reported to have been then very vivid, and Dr. Wolters draws the conclusion that the statue had not long been exposed to the air when it was buried, and hence dates it as very little before 480 B.C. The colour is however fading fast, and when I last saw it was only dimly though quite certainly perceptible. The style of the head has been compared to the Apollo of the E. pediment of Olympia. There is certainly a general though somewhat, it seems to me, superficial resemblance. The hair is



Fig. 2.—HEAD OF TRITON.

worked in the same curved lines with spiral endings, but in the Acropolis head the plaits known as the 'attic-krobulos' are worn; but the contrast is strongest about the mouth: the lips of the Olympian Apollo are full; though the upper lip is short, it has the proud upward curve which gives the mouth an open, confident expression: the upper lip of the Acropolis statue is close and compressed, giving a peculiar, slightly sullen, though most beautiful expression. Its confined, condensed expression reminded me strongly of the sculpture of the Pasiteles school, specially the 'Naples' Orestes and Electra group, and the 'Esquiline' Venus, but I had no photographs at hand to make careful comparison. I do not of course for a moment intend to imply that the head could be archaistic, but rather that it is of a type

hitherto unknown to us, and which must have inspired the Pasiteles school; but I repeat, the observation was made only from memory, and therefore is precarious (Fig. 3).

An interest almost pathetic centres round a fragment found built into a small building not far from the place where the last-named head was discovered. It consists of a poros plinth a little over a yard square, on the top of which is a foot well preserved as far as the instep. Running along the top of the face of this

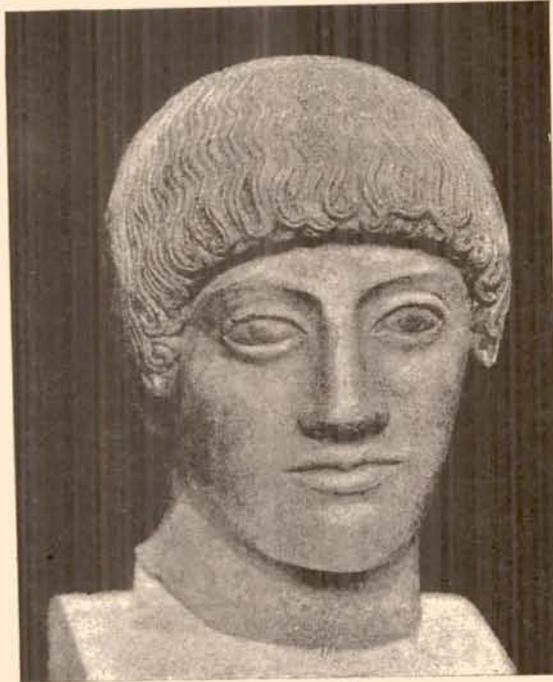


Fig. 3.—HEAD OF YOUTH.

plinth is the following inscription in beautiful, clearly cut letters, which I copy from a squeeze taken from the original—

ΟΝΛΓΟΒ:ΜΑΡΚΕΘΡΑΜΑΞΟΒΟΜΟ

Only the initial letter is missing, and may perhaps be supplied—(Κ)όνβος ἀνέθηκεν ὁ Πάλου.

The interest of this inscription lies, however, chiefly in the identification of the remaining foot with a long familiar statue. It was Dr. Winter who saw that it probably belongs to the famous Moschophoros. This statue, once a prominent example of Attic art, had fallen somewhat into the background since the discovery of the striking series of 'Athene' figures. Now restored to this pedestal it comes back to a place of honour. It is satisfactory to note that the identification, unlike some of the many that are being made in the museum, is of high proba-

bility. Not only are proportions and style the same, but the foot bears traces of a peculiar black stain identical with those which are to be found in the figure. The style of the letters is perhaps earlier than would have been expected.

Whilst speaking of the piecing together of fragments it may be well to note here that Dr. Studnickza's identification of one of the female statues with the pedestal bearing the name of Antenor has been accepted: a further fragment has been discovered which is thought to strengthen his position: the statue is now set up according to his theory, but though the restoration is certainly possible, it failed to convince me. The very beautiful head—latest in style (*Musées d'Athènes* No. XIV.)—is to be set on the pedestal bearing the name of Euthydikos. A fragment undoubtedly fitting has been added to No. XIII.

I cannot leave this question of the identification of fragments without entering a protest against the practice of hasty and hypothetical restoration that obtains in this Museum. It is one thing to publish a hypothesis and illustrate it by a drawing embodying the proposed restoration; it is another to have the fragments actually plastered together. Nothing short of absolute demonstration can, it seems to me, justify this concrete dogmatism, involving as it does compulsory prejudice to the eye.

Within the former 'Chalkotheke' was also found the figure of a Hippalektryon ridden by a boy: of the boy's figure only the leg remains, and the figure of the Hippalektryon is a great deal mutilated. It is of mature archaic style.

Turning from sculpture in the round to reliefs, the walls of the 'Tholos' yielded a good many small fragments of the Parthenon frieze, and near to the same building was found, much broken, a fine relief of advanced archaic style representing the lower part of the figure of a man seated on a chair; he dangles a kylix from his little finger, and holds in his hand a small red object: on the left border of the relief a portion of the inscription remains—*ως ανέθηκεν*: to the same relief belong two fragments, the back of the man's head and the foot of the chair. The drapery bears traces of red colour, and a small amount of still vivid blue.

In the department of bronzes nothing has been found to equal in beauty or curiosity the Athene found last year to the N. of the Erechtheion. But a small bronze Athene 'Promachos' found not far away deserves notice. Athene wears a long double chiton, diplois and aegis; her right hand is raised to hurl her spear, her left outstretched still bears the handle of the shield: she is striding forward, with the left foot advanced. A striking feature of the figure is the enormous crested helmet, in itself half the height of the remainder of the figure. The goddess stands on a flat oblong piece of bronze, round which runs the following inscription:

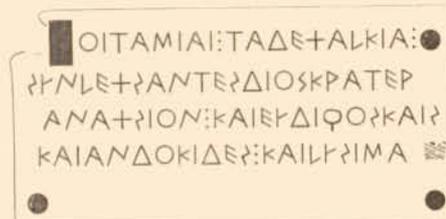
*Μελισσῶ ανέθηκεν δεκάτην τ' Αθηναίᾳ.*

Owing to the difficulty of reading through the glass-case in which the figure is now securely enclosed I could not quite clearly identify the end of the inscription: the letters are 6th century B.C. This statuette is one of a series of 'Promachos' dedications.

On the 24th of March a small archaic bronze 0·28 metres high, was found among the poros layers at the E. of the Parthenon. It is of the Apollo type,

with both hands extended, each of which appears, from the holes for fastening, to have carried some object. It is of fine archaic work, the hair very carefully worked.

The day before I left an inscribed bronze plaque came to light of which I owe a transcript to the kindness of M. Kabbadias. The inscription, broken across half way, runs as follows :



οἱ ταμίαι τὰδε χάλκια . . . .  
 συνλέξαντες Διὸς κρατερ(όφρονι κούρη)

*i.e.* 'We, the stewards, having collected these brazen vessels for the strong-souled daughter of Zeus,' &c., and then follow the names of the stewards. Several small bronzes were found at the same time, among them a centaur and a charming figure of a boy riding a dolphin.

Since leaving Athens I learn that a fragment of an inscription dealing with the building of the Erechtheion has come to light. In it an Eastern pediment is mentioned, and also one which can only be in the West, which is noted as towards the Pandroseion—a statement of considerable topographical importance. The inscription is to be published in the *Μαγ Δελτίον*.

Perhaps the most interesting of all the discoveries recently made from the point of view both of art and archaeology is that of a painted plaque in the mature archaic style, and of remarkable beauty. The design, executed in fresco apparently on a coating of some sort of cement, represents a youthful, beardless warrior in a high-crested helmet advancing to the left, with spear in his right hand and shield on the left arm. On the shield is the device of a satyr of a type known on fifth century B.C. vase-paintings, with long, bushy, horse-like tail. The design is framed in by a double border consisting of an outside line of brown and an inside one of dull red. To the right of the head of the warrior are the letters *καλός*; to the right are traces of a double inscription. One inscription has been in dark red, the same shade as that on the right: of this only two letters remain, Α and Λ. This has been effaced to make way for an inscription in light red, in rough, thick characters. It has apparently been a name; the following letters can be made out: ΑΛ ΛΑ ΕΞ . . . . It occurred to me that possibly the original letters on the left hand made up *καλός* as on the right, and that some later dedicator determined to be more explicit, and effaced them to make way for a proper name. It is remarkable that the colours in use in this remarkable work are four, the number ascribed by tradition to the technique of Polygnotes. The whole body of the youth is a dull light red; the outside rim of the end of the helmet, the tail of the satyr, and the inside border are dark red. The body of the satyr and drapery of the youth dark brown. The helmet, shield, and background creamy white. Incised lines are employed for the details of the drapery, which links the painting closely with vase-technique. The drawing of the face seems a little earlier than that of Euphronios, and the eye is turned full sideways. The whole design

is full of that marvellous mixture of largeness of style and delicacy of detail (witness the beautiful spiral on the helmet) which came only once just at the transition time between archaic and the so-called 'perfect' period of Greek art. We can scarcely be wrong in taking this plaque as the nearest approach we have or perhaps are likely to have to the wall paintings of Polygnotos.<sup>1</sup>

In the department of vase paintings the excavations have yielded specially rich results. Several fragments signed with the names of masters hitherto unknown have been found. Three fragments of a style closely analogous to that of the François vase were found scattered, but happily put together by Dr. Winter, by whom, it is hoped, they will shortly be published. On one fragment there are two heads, and the name ΕΞΤΙΑ; on the second the bodies of two women, and the names ΛΕΤΟ and ΧΑΡΙΦΛΟ, this last suggesting identity of subject as well as style with the François vase; in the third fragment is the figure of a woman and a column, between them the artist's signature, written kionedon (Σόφλος ἔγραψεν). A letter from Dr. Wolters received since I returned from Athens informs me he has discovered a fourth fragment of this important vase on it two female heads and the inscription ΝΥΔΑ| near them; also one male head.

Next in order of date comes a small fragment of a red-figured vase decorated with a shield (on which is a serpent) and a fragmentary piece of drapery. The inscription is very important, as it not only gives us a new vase-painter's name, but also gives evidence of the early worship of Athene Hygieia: it runs as follows: [Α]θην [αία] Ὑγεί[α Κ]άλλισ [ε]ποίησ[εν] καὶ ἀνέθ[ηκεν].

Of great beauty and special mythological interest are the fragments of a large cylix whose style approaches very nearly to that of Euphronios. The design is in dull brown and yellow on a white ground like that of the Euphronios Berlin cylix (Cat. 2282). The principal fragments are the head of a youth with the inscription (ΟΡΦΕΥ.), a large lyre—no doubt belonging to the youth—and the upper part of the body of a maiden: of the artist's signature only the letters ΟΙΕΞΕΝ remains.

Another signature is found on a late red-figured fragment decorated with the head of a maiden veiled: the letters

ΜΙΚΙΛ  
ΡΑΨΑ

are painted in white.

Other fragments by unknown artists deserve notice, specially the remains (four pieces) of a red-figured cylix with a splendid design of Herakles slaying the hydra. It may be mentioned here that so numerous are the monuments of various kinds relating to Herakles that have been recently found that it seems probable he had some shrine on the Acropolis of which no mention is made in literature.

A tantalizing black-figured fragment has on it only a winged foot and the inscription \*Ικαρος.

<sup>1</sup> Since the above was written the plaque has been published in the last issue of the *Ephemeris Archaeologikè*, with a commentary by Dr. Bendorff. It was found, he says, in 1885, but so

far as I can learn, never publicly exhibited till this year. He restores the two inscriptions, Glaukytes and Megakles.

Two beautiful heads of a man and a woman on a small fragment seem from their style to belong to the Euphronios vase, of which other fragments have just been published in the *Jahrbuch*. When the vast quantities of vase fragments are removed to the second museum, where they can be conveniently studied, no doubt many reconstructions will be possible. The results even now arrived at are very important for vase chronology. From the position in which some of the R.F. fragments have been found it will be necessary to date the 'Euphronios' cycle of masters some ten to twenty years earlier than the date hitherto accepted. Dr. Klein, who was at Athens to examine the collection, is at work on a new edition of his book, which will contain important additions and modifications, and especially an enlarged list of the 'love-names,' so many instances of which have been found.

Leaving the summit of the Acropolis I pass to the work carried on at its base. The guardian's hut, every one will be glad to know, has been removed from the Dionysiac orchestra, and is now set up in an inoffensive position to the E. of the theatre. It is proposed that the whole of the S. slope of the Acropolis, including the Temenos of Asklepios and that of Dionysos, should be railed in and the general public only admitted as at present to the Acropolis. Considering the large number of inscribed stones and fragments of sculpture, the precaution, though a vexatious one, is possibly wise. A sort of promenade drive is to be laid down all round the Acropolis, and occasion will be taken in the making of it to carry on excavations. It is greatly to be hoped that on the N. side the excavators may come on some remains of the Anakeion. In the third week of May workmen were already pulling down the bastion which surrounds the Clepsydra and thereby laying bare a considerable portion of rock hitherto concealed. In about a year's time it will be possible to form an idea of what the form and actual extent of the Acropolis rock, concealed by centuries of accumulated debris, originally was.

The preparations for constructing the road to the projected Olympic Exhibition have led to some slight excavations near the temple of Zeus Olympios. On the N. side of the 'peribolos' foundations of several chambers and of Roman baths have been found. Also of mediaeval houses and tombs largely built out of the materials of the ancient temple. Some statues and reliefs have been discovered and two bases of statues of Hadrian. One is inscribed *Ἀποκράτορα Ἀδριανὸν* || *Ἰολύμπιον τὸν αὐτοῦ* || *σωτήρα καὶ εὐεργέτην* || *Στάτιος Κουαδρᾶτος*. Staius Quadratus the dedicator is known to have been consul in 142 A.D. The other is inscribed *Ἀποκράτορα Ἀδριανὸν* || *Ἰολύμπιον* || *τὸν οἰκιστὴν* || *καὶ εὐεργέτην* || *Ἀπολλωνιάται* || *οἱ κατὰ Κυρρήνην* || [δ]ιὰ Α Νοοῖον || [Ρ]ούφου.

The Olympic Exhibition which has given rise to these discoveries is to be marked by a revival interesting for archaeology. It is intended among other things to perform some ancient Greek tragedies, with full archaeological accessories. A commission is appointed, consisting of Dr. Dörpfeld, M. Koumanudes, M. Rangabé, and others. It is hoped that Dr. Dörpfeld will take occasion to illustrate his novel theories as to the Greek stage.

The only other excavation of any importance carried on at Athens during the present year was to the N. of the Dipylon at the point where the Kerameikos and Müller Streets cross. Athenian papers have announced that here has been discovered the ancient way from the Dipylon to the Academy, the way which, it will be remembered, Dr. Schliemann desired to dig for, a project never

realized. An ancient road has been found, but Dr. Dörpfeld thinks it is not the Academy road, which must, he holds, have been considerably more to the west. The excavations have not however been fruitless: upwards of eighty graves have been opened, some of good Greek, some of Roman date. A large number of white lekythoi have been found, one with a representation of Charon, also fourteen stelae inscribed. The inscriptions are all given in the February number of the *Δελτίον*. A curious terra-cotta mould representing a man winged on shoulders and feet was also found, and a stone bearing the inscription ὄρος θήκης.

At the Peiraeus it was reported just as I was leaving Athens that the *École Française* had come upon the site of the temple of the Cnidian Aphrodite in Eetioneia, but I was unable to visit the site. Some time before they had found two amphora handles, one inscribed Βουλάρχον Κνιδίων, the other [Κν]ιδίων Ἐρμων — vos.

The municipality of the Peiraeus has also laid bare a considerable portion of the N. wall of the town with two towers; in so doing they came upon a large tomb with eighteen skeletons and a few unimportant vases.

Accident brought to light two ephebic inscriptions at the crossing of the Babulina Street with the Praxiteles Street. As ephebic inscriptions have been found here before, it seems probable there was some shrine in the neighbourhood where they were dedicated. The Peiraeus Museum is constantly being enriched by local discoveries, and is now a very noteworthy collection.

3. *Excavations carried on outside Athens by the various Institutes.*—The discovery and excavation of the Kabeiroi temple by the German Institute has certainly been the chief event of the archaeological year. In December of last year (1887) it came to the knowledge of Dr. Wolters that certain small bronze, votive animals bearing inscriptions to the Kabeiroi were being sold by dealers at Athens. He immediately informed M. Kabbadias, and on inquiry being made it came to light that these antiquities had been found by peasants at Ampelosalisi near to Thespieae, and about an hour and a half from Thebes. M. Kalopais (President of the Archaeological Society at Thebes) told me that he had long expected the existence of the Kabeiroi temple at this very spot, having been led to this opinion by certain measurements he had taken and compared with the distances given (ix. 25) by Pausanias. Excavations were at once set on foot by Dr. Dörpfeld at the expense of the German Institute; the work went on till Jan. 17, when it came to an end, but was resumed in April. On April 15 I visited the site, and found Dr. Wolters just bringing the work to a conclusion; with the greatest kindness he took me all over the excavations. What I report here must of course be regarded as provisional; the next number of the German *Mittheilungen* will contain a ground-plan of the remains and a statement of Dr. Dörpfeld's latest views. At present what is made out is as follows.

The temple is  $22\frac{1}{2}$  meters long by 7 broad. It consists of pronaos faced by four columns and naos, the space usually called opisthodomos being occupied by the sacrificial trench. It is in this opisthodomos that the chief interest lies: it has, contrary to custom, no back entrance, but is approached by a doorway at either side. Dr. Dörpfeld thinks from the character of the foundations of this opisthodomos, which, unlike the rest of the building, are extremely slight, that it never bore a roof. It seems to have been in fact nothing more than a walled

enclosure, the smoke of the sacrifices escaping freely through the top. Within this enclosure in the sacrificial trench masses of bones of many sorts of animals were found. Within the naos at the W. end are marks of a large bathron, which no doubt supported the temple statue, and in front of this the great mass of votive offerings were found. Beneath the W. wall of the cella the excavators came upon substantial traces of a curved, polygonal structure, which it is thought formed part of a much earlier peribolos of Greek times. Steps lead down from the N.W. of the temple to a series of chambers, which it is conjectured were for the accommodation of the priests. A wall bearing traces of six columns, three to either side of a door, stretches south, in a line with the front of the cella. Its purport is not yet made out, it may have fronted a stoa. It is evident from the existing remains that the present temple was only an enlargement of one smaller and earlier. This earlier structure of Macedonian date consisted of a smaller naos with pronaos. The opisthodomos did not exist. Probably sacrifices were made on an open-air altar—traces of such a one still exist in front of the pronaos. Further evidence of this earlier temple is found in certain stones bearing masons' marks clearly of two periods. These stones were no doubt used for the earlier building and marked with archaic letters, and then remarked and reused for the later structure. All the smaller antiquities of importance, bronzes and terra-cottas, have been taken to Athens—where as yet they are not exposed. M. Kabbadias kindly promised that I should see them at the earliest opportunity, but though I waited till the latest possible date he was unable to allow me to inspect them. I can therefore give no satisfactory account. It is well known that a portion of a vase of very great interest has been found with a figure of the Kabeiros inscribed *Κάβειρος*, his son, inscribed *παῖς*, a male figure *Πρατόλαος*, a woman *Κράτεια*, a Satyr *Μίτος*. The son is standing near a krater. It may here be noted that all the dedicatory inscriptions found are not to the Kabeiroi, as we would expect, "but to the Kabeiros and his son."

Still remaining on the site I saw a marble chair bearing the inscription *Φρόνιχος Ἐγχιονος Καβείρω καὶ παιδί*. Inscribed stones of large size and architectural remains will for the most part be kept at the local museum at Thebes. On the site I saw also a number of small fragments of pottery of late black-figured style, yellow clay with rough but graceful decorations of vine and ivy leaves. It may be expected that the publication of these Kabeiroi vases will open out a new chapter in the history of Greek local ceramics. When all the inscriptions are made out we may expect some light on the obscure question of the worship of the Kabeiroi. The inscription in the Theban Museum gives a long list of the *Καβιριαρχή*, and mentions certain officials—*Παραγωγειεῖς*—whose functions are unknown.<sup>1</sup>

Next in interest come the discoveries of the American School at Dionyso, near Cephissia. But in order to preserve chronological order I will note first the work of the same school at Sicyon.

Of the city in general we have still to say with Pausanias "*ἐχόντων δὲ ἀσθενῶς ἤδη τῶν Σικωνίων*." Zeus and his earthquake have effectually "laid low its head." Some search was made for remains of the many temples and buildings known to

<sup>1</sup> Since writing the above the number (xiii. 1) and in part correction of the above. has appeared. To it I refer for the amplification

have existed, and concerning which Pausanias gives so many and such curious details, but to no purpose. With one brilliant exception, however;—as the theatre of which Mr. Penrose (*Journal*, 1887, 'Excavations in Greece') gave a sketch-plan, has been systematically excavated. Accounts of the work done have appeared in the *Athenaeum* (March 3, 1888) and in the *American Journal of Archaeology* (December, 1887, p. 444). It need therefore only briefly be noted here, pending the complete publication of results in the forthcoming volume of the Transactions of the American School, that though the general plan of the theatre accords with those found elsewhere, there are certain features which are unique. Two arched passages, which seem to have served for the entrance and exit of spectators in the upper seats, are clearly of Greek structure. They are without mortar or brick, and in the character of the masonry correspond to those portions of the stage which are undeniably Greek; they may therefore be added to the Olympian instance, as evidence that the Greeks used the arch, though so far as it appears only for subterranean structures. About three feet behind the σκηνή a semicircular enclosure was found, the purport of which is not clear: it has plastered walls and may possibly have served as a bath; the great number of tiles scattered near would seem to show it had been roofed. Three main walls of the σκηνή itself have been found; along the base of the front one an ornamental border runs; the blocks composing this border have masons' marks in Greek letters. In the orchestra there is no trace of a thymele. The system of drainage seems to have been similar to that recently disclosed in the Athenian theatre: a deep drain runs all round the curve of the orchestra, crossed by bridge-ways facing each set of steps. The theatre itself presents no peculiarities; it has only been partially cleared out. There are two front rows of seats of honour of poros stone.

The only statue of much importance found is a youthful male figure, probably Dionysus. It is of fair style and well preserved. It is in the Central Museum. Two marble heads, a number of Sicyonian coins with the usual dove type, some terra-cotta lamps, architectural fragments, both Doric and Ionic, and one Roman and one Alexandrian inscription complete the discoveries.

Better fortune has awaited the American school in their excavations undertaken at Dionuso. I was peculiarly fortunate in being able to visit the site under the guidance of Professor Merriam, the director of the American school, to whom for his constant help and kindness I would wish here to record my grateful thanks. At the time of my visit, March 22, the excavations were just brought to a close, but the details of the ground-plan disclosed were still in many respects unexplained, and it will probably be many months before the official report appears. This much is clear, the excavators, acting on the suggestion of Dr. Milchhoefer, who visited the site as he was returning from Marathon, May 9, 1887, have identified Dionuso as the centre of worship of the ancient deme of Ikaria. Dionuso lies to the N.E. of Pentelicus. To this place first in Attica the god Dionysos came, and he certainly could have chosen no fairer spot; fine woods and tangled ivy are still ready for his service. Leake, who usually forecast the truth, held, it will be remembered, that the deme of Ikaria must be near Marathon. The foundations discovered are of a Pythion or shrine of Apollo, and certain walls, presumably the peribolos of the sanctuary of Dionysos. About the Pythion there is happily no doubt, as on a large stone forming the threshold an inscription states that it is the Pythion of the Ikarians. The remainder of the ground-plan of the excavations

is, I repeat, as yet far from clear, but further digging will, it is hoped, lead to the discovery of the actual *temple* of Dionysos. The stones of the ancient structures have been largely used to build up a Byzantine church, of which there are still substantial ruins. Some of the sculptured remains were found built into this church. These are all to be kept at Dionyso. The owner of the land refuses to sell them to the government, so they cannot be brought to the Central Museum. They all lie at present in a room in the cottage of a peasant, who acts as guardian of the place. The principal are as follows. A stelè, headless, much resembling the stelè of Aristion, but of somewhat later style. It is a beautiful piece of work; it formed the threshold of the Byzantine church; three bas-reliefs, probably funereal. An interesting votive relief, much mutilated, relating to the worship of Apollo; Apollo in the centre seated on a round object painted red, presumably his omphalos; in his right he holds an object that may be a branch, in his left a phialè. Behind him a standing figure with arms outstretched in the 'Hekate position,' doubtless Artemis; a worshipper heavily draped approaches the square altar in front of the god; below a dedicatory inscription. Two reliefs are remarkable because they are decorated on both sides; on one of these the sacrifice of a goat is represented. Very remarkable is a colossal head of Dionysos, worked flat behind, and probably intended to be fixed against a wall. Dr. Wolters has drawn attention to the analogy of the head of Akrotos, of which Pausanias says (1.2.5) *πρόσωπόν ἐστὶν οἱ μόνον ἐνφοδομημένον τοίχῳ*. A fine archaic statue, obviously Dionysos, should also be noted, also a head of a child which at once recalls the infant Dionysos of the Olympian Hermes. The inscriptions found, several of which are choragic, are of the first importance. The inscription which led Dr. Milchhoefer to identify the site was above ground before the excavations began. It runs, in fourth century letters, *Κηφίαιος Τιμάρχου Ἰκαριεύς εὐξάμενος ἀνέθηκε τῷ Διονύσῳ*. A very large epistyle block of a choragic monument still lying where it was found reads *Αἰνίας Ξάνθιππος Ξανθίδης νικῆσαντες ἀνέθεσαν*. Another inscription in the cottage museum has the name of Nikostratos as didaskalos.

The *École Française* has done valuable work both at Mantinea and Amorgos. M. Fougères has discovered at Mantinea the site of the temple of Hera, mentioned by Pausanias (viii. ix.), also the theatre, the agora, and the main outlines of the town walls with the position of the gates. A large number of architectural fragments have been found, together with small bronzes and terra-cottas and several inscriptions. One contains an archaic text in the Arcadian dialect. The subject-matter is legal. The great discovery in the department of sculpture was that of the three beautiful bas-relief slabs representing Marsyas playing the flute in presence of Apollo and six Muses. As Pausanias (viii. 9, 1) describes just such as decorating the pedestal of a group of Leto and her children at Mantinea, and states that the Leto group was by Praxiteles, hopes were entertained that the slabs might prove to be by the same master's hand. This they obviously are not; but they are of considerable merit, specially the figure of Apollo, and may have been executed under the influence of Praxiteles. As they have just been published by M. Fougères (*Bulletin*, 1888, i. and ii., pl. 1, 2, 3) and are easily accessible in the Central Museum, they need not further be described.

All the monuments discovered at Amorgos have gone to the Cyclades Museum at Syra. The chief work went on at Minoa, its port Katapola and

Arkesine. At Minoa the signature of an artist Theophilos was found on the fragment of a statue, three decrees and several pedestals bearing dedications to Demeter and Kore, Eileithyia and Hermes, also one with a joint dedication to Hermes and Heracles. Several notable heads were also found; one represents a man crowned with ivy; a pedestal found near leads to the supposition that this represents the poet Aristogenes, of whom it is recorded that he was the author of a hymn to the Muses. Slabs of a sarcophagos decorated with interesting reliefs must also be noted. On one slab a youth stands holding a horse by the bit; round the feet of the horse is coiled a serpent. Will this throw any light on the horse and serpent of the 'funeral banquet' reliefs? It will be seen even from this brief notice that Amorgos, well known for its prehistoric remains (Dümmler *Mitt.*, 1886), is likely to yield equally valuable results for later days. The article in the *Athenaeum* (May 12, 1888) is so far the most detailed account of the excavations that has appeared.

Remaining excavations and scattered discoveries may be briefly summarized. Dr. Schliemann has sought and found the site of the ancient temple of Aphrodite on Kythera (Cerigo). It stood almost in the centre of the city walls on the place now occupied by the H. Kosmos Church, which is built almost entirely out of ancient fragments. The temple was of tufa, with two rows of Doric columns, four on each side. Only two are *in situ*, though fragments of the others are to be seen built into the church. They are of very early date. The report, plan, and drawings are promised for an early number of the *Mittheilungen*.

At Mycenae M. Tsountas has opened fifteen graves, twelve on spurs of the Elias mountains to the N. of the ancient city, three to the W. near Epano-pigadi; with the exception of one, which is dome-shaped, the rest are like the rock graves of Palmidi. There has been the usual find of ornaments, also a number of 'island gems.'

At Tanagra, at the cost of the Ministry of Public Instruction, excavations were begun in January. Upwards of forty tombs were opened; a large number of terra-cottas and vases were found, but nothing so far as we could learn of great importance.

Eleusis is still unexhausted. With Dr. Philios to excavate and Dr. Dörpfeld to expound there is much yet to be looked for. The space between the lesser Propylaeon and the E. front of the temple is in process of excavation, and considerable remains of the older peribolos wall are coming day by day to light. The lower portion of the wall is fine polygonal masonry, the upper unburnt brick. The larger Propylaea have also been cleared out, and the foundation of a Roman triumphal arch dedicated to the Eleusinian goddesses and the emperor have been found near at hand.

At Epidaurus M. Staes has directed some supplementary excavations. He has found a Roman building paved with mosaic, which is possibly a bath. Six more lion heads have been added to the architectural fragments of the Asklepion in the Central Museum.

At Ægina in the digging of a vineyard a boundary stone has been found bearing the inscription—

Φόρος  
τεμένους  
Ἀθραίας.

At the village of Varvasseria in Elis a poros group of a lioness tearing a ram has been found, and it is reported that tentative excavations are to be made. At Katoche in Acarnania there has been a large find of silver mediaeval coins, the greater number of which have been seized by the government. Some bear the inscription Hispania.

At Oropos under M. Leonardos the Stoa lying to the E. of the temple and S. of the theatre, has been cleared. It is of Doric style and Hellenistic date. An inscription has been found upon the frieze, so arranged that a letter stands in each metope, but the number of blocks found is not sufficient for the interpretation of the inscription. Marble seats, some inscribed with names, were ranged round the walls. The sculptures found represent Amphiaraios after the Asklepios type. In one statue he stands leaning on a staff, about which is coiled a snake, in a relief he stands near the seated Hygieia, while above is the head of Pan playing on a reed.

Turning to Asia Minor I would draw attention to a letter published in the *Mittheilungen* (xii. 3, p. 271) from M. Kontoleon to Dr. Dörpfeld relating to the discoveries at Magnesia of an inscribed statuette dedicated to the Mother of the Gods under the title *Plastene*, the title given, it will be remembered, to her in Pausanias, v. 13, 7, 'ὑπὲρ τῆς Πλαστήνης μητρὸς τὸ ἱερόν.' A building has been found which Dr. Dörpfeld does not think can be the ἱερόν, but the ἱερόν may not be far away. Statuettes and reliefs of Aphrodite, of small lions, and of the Metroon type have been found in large numbers. These have gone to Constantinople. I visited the museum there in the hopes of inspecting them, but the director was absent and I failed utterly.

Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Bent, whose Thasos loss is matter for public regret, have during the past year been at work in Asia Minor, and have reaped a harvest there which must be considerable compensation for hardships and disappointments endured. As the chief results which belong to the departments of topography and epigraphy have been made public in the *Athenaeum*, and will be published in detail in the *Journal*, nothing further need be said here.

The Report for this year as for last must end with the expression of a hope. The great archaeological disappointment of the year has been the delay of the excavations at Delphi. Preparations are however now actually in hand for the removal, at the expense of the Greek government, of the village which occupies the site. Surveyors were already at work when I visited the place on April 10, but I could not learn when the excavations would actually begin. Kastro, which has grown up in such beautiful and natural fashion round the few scant ruins that are above ground, must be destroyed; this is a hard necessity, but the harvest hoped for is a plentiful one, and no archaeologist can afford to shrink when the sickle is put in.

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