AJA ONLINE PUBLICATIONS

News Department: A Sketch of the Chief Results of Archaeological Investigation in 1884

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It is the design of the Editors to give in this department a record, as complete as possible, of the advance of Archæology throughout the field which the *Journal* seeks to cover. For this first number it was hoped that a succinct account might be prepared of the whole archæological gain secured during the year 1884. It has not been found possible to fully realize this hope, and the following sketch is defective in various departments. The indulgence of the reader is therefore requested; and in succeeding numbers of the *Journal* every effort will be made to keep pace with the honorable accomplishment of archæological students and excavators in both hemispheres.

ASIA

Cyprus

Mr. Max Ohnefalsch-Richter, who has for some years conducted the archæological investigations carried on in Cyprus by the British Government, has explored the ruins of a temple at *Voni*, near Kythrea, district of Nikosia. He has found there many statues and statuettes, representing priests and the donors of *ex-voto* offerings. Many of these are archaic, and show traces of color. One statue bears a new name— "Karys." Some seated statues resemble those of Branchidai discovered by Newton. The temple was dedicated first to Apollo, afterward to Apollo and Zeus together. Several of the statues found represent both divinities, with various attributes.

At Soli, Mr. Richter, has unearthed terra cotta plaques of Roman epoch. Some of them are archaistic, and seek to reproduce the most primitive terra-cottas of Rhodes and Etruria. There are, also, figures of Eros dancing or playing on the double flute, various masks, and hares, sheep, dolphins, and other animals. The same excavation brought to light a plate of silver ornamented with flowers. All these objects have been taken to the Museum of Nikosia.—*Revue Archéologique*, II, 1884, p. 92.

Arabia

M. Huber, who was sent upon a mission to Arabia by the Académie des Inscriptions, has been assassinated at Kasr Alliah, near Tafna. M. Huber was a scholar possessing zeal and sagacity. He had already sent home valuable squeezes from inscriptions in the Valley of Tombs, and it was confidently expected that his journey would have results of importance. The French Government will make an effort to recover the unfortunate gentleman's papers and effects.— *Revue Archéologique*, II, 1884, p. 183.

Asia Minor

AEOLIS

At *Kyme* (modern *Namourt*) several new tombs have been discovered by a peasant in a field. Over one, constructed of blocks of hewn stone clamped together with iron, were placed as a cover two sculptured steles—the relief upon one representing two female figures, each with a diminutive attendant; that on the other, a draped ephebe. The inscriptions are illegible. Near by was found an altar, upon the base of which are carved a wreath and the words: Ο ΔΗΜΟΣ. Beside the altar was a sepulchral stele bearing a metric inscription of eight lines in characters of the IIIrd or IInd century b. c., and another in-

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scription also, which reads: "Know thou that I am Mentor the Chian, son of Poseidonios."

In the same field have been found a number of mutilated sarcophagi in the calcareous stone of Phokaia, containing bones and various small articles—such as bronze mirrors, needles, strigils, toilet articles, glass, objects, coins of Kyme, and many small fragments of terra-cottas very similar to those found recently by the French explorers at Myrina. Other inscriptions, more or less fragmentary, have been unearthed in the neighborhood.

The discovery of a necropolis containing terra-cottas is reported at a village called Jénitjé-keui, an hour and a half from Aigai (Nimroud-Kalessi). The tombs of this cemetery affect, like those of Doumanly-Dagh, the form of terraces with a small enclosing wall. Other tombs have recently been recognized in Northern Æolis, in the region now known as Gun-Dagh. In 1877 the necropolis of Kyme was the only one known in Æolis. Those mentioned above bring to a half a dozen the number of Æolian cemeteries known to-day—*Revue Archéologique*, II, 1884,p. 92.

PHRYGIA

During last summer, Mr. W. M. Ramsay, accompanied by his wife, and for a short time by Dr. Sterrett of the American School at Athens, revisited the interior of Northern Phrygia, in which region his investigations and his important discoveries, many of them published and illustrated in recent volumes of the Journal of Hellenic Studies, have thrown a new light upon certain sides of the history of ancient civilization, and have supplied materials for careful study, which must be fruitful in results and cannot soon be exhausted. Perhaps the most interesting portions of Mr. Ramsay's reports are those which relate to the curious archaic sculpture of Phrygia, of which the pairs of gaunt and sinewy heraldic lions, separated by a pillar, seem closely akin, if not predecessors, to the famous Lions of Mykenai, and display, perhaps, the parent type of the pairs of confronted beasts and like symbols familiar in archaic Greek vase-paintings, sculptures, and gems, and reflected in such works as the coupled sphinxes upon the sculptured epistyle of Assos.

We reprint, from the *Athenæum* of December 27, 1884, Mr. Ramsay's opinion, matured by his new expedition, of the chronology and affiliations of this Phrygian art, which he has himself contributed most to bring into the field of study:

> It will be better to state here, in a form which conciseness makes dogmatic, my view as to the chronology of Phrygian art. The race called Phrygian, formerly inhabited perhaps almost the whole western part of Asia Minor, certainly those parts of the country that are adjacent to the North Ægean and the Propontis. In this period must be placed their direct connection with the Peloponnesus, and the historical circumstances that underlie the myths of the Atridæ, of Priam, and of the Ἰλίου Πέρσις. Various causes—last and decisive among which was the irruption of barbarous European tribes, Bithynians, Mariandyni, &c., which Abel places about 900 B. C.—obliged the Phrygians to concentrate in the highlands of the Sangarius. There the Phrygian kings reigned till about 670 B. C., when their kingdom was destroyed by the Cimmerians. During this period there was a considerable amount of intercourse maintained between Phrygia and the Greeks of Cyme, Phocæa, and Smyrna. The fact that the daughter of the king of Cyme was married to a king of Phrygia some time about 700 B. C. proves that I formerly erred in attributing little importance to this intercourse; and a more thorough study of the Phrygian alphabet has led me to change my former view, and to think that it came to the Phrygians, not *viâ* Sinope, but *viâ* Cyme. This is the period to which belong the social and historical facts and surroundings of the Homeric poems and the oldest hymns (as distinguished from the historical basis of the myths embodied in those poems). Friendly intercourse and occasional intermarriage are the rule between the great dynasty of the interior and the inhabitants of the coast. Such was the state of things amid which the Homeric poems grew, and such is the picture as reflected back on the mythic subjects of the poems. To this period belong the great Phrygian monuments. The art is essentially decorative, and the analogies to it are to be sought in the oldest Greek bronze work, especially in the deepest layer at Olympia. A very simple kind of engaged column or pilaster, with a resemblance to the Ionic column, is common in the monuments of this time, but it is used purely as a decoration, and never in an architectural way. One tomb (badly engraved by Steuart, 'Ancient Monuments,' pl. 12), which is obviously an imitation of woodwork, has the appearance of a series of Ionic columns arranged in rows, tier over tier; but the appearance is produced merely by carving little discs at the corners of each pilaster, represented in relief on the rock wall.

In a mound or tumulus near the "Lion" and "Midas" tombs, (described in the *Journal of Hell. Studies* for 1882), Mr. Ramsay found a

stone inscribed in the ancient Cappadocian hieroglyphics. He believes that the tumulus stood on the Royal Road of Herodotos, and says that hieroglyphics of the same character can be traced in a series from the Niobe of Sipylos to the city of Pteria, destroyed 550 B. C. Mr. Ramsay concedes the strong resemblance between the "Cappadocian" monuments of Asia Minor and the Hittite remains of Northern Syria. He insists, however, that, until approximate certainty in interpreting the inscriptions of both regions is attained, it is very rash to assert that the inscriptions of both regions are in the same language. Apart from the language, he holds that there is important evidence existing in Asia Minor militating against the theory of a Hittite conquest. He believes that the "Cappadocian" monuments of Asia Minor point, by their situation and distribution, to a centre of civilization on the borders of the Pontus, and that they are irreconcilable with the supposition of an empire having its centre either in Assyria or in Northern Syria. While excluding the Hittites of recent renown, Mr. Ramsay has at present no definite hypothesis to offer as to the nationality of the race ruling in Pteria at the time when the Royal Road was established. He is convinced that, after the monuments of this early class, there is a complete gap in Phrygian archæological history corresponding to the long and devastating occupation of the Cimmerians, whose invasion was more successful here than elsewhere in Asia Minor. Under Lydian and Persian rule, Phrygia again became prosperous; but the land was ravaged anew by the Gauls, who occupied permanently a large part of it. From this time no monuments appear until the Græco-Roman civilization became established, towards 200 A. D. We can then date the second series of Phrygian monuments between the VIth and the IIIrd centuries B. C. Upon tombs of this epoch the Gorgoneion is a favorite symbol, and is, perhaps, derived from contemporary Greek art. This view is favored by Mr. Ramsay, though, as he admits, the point still lacks thorough elucidation.

Mr. Ramsay's article in the *Athenæum* ill bears condensation. It merits careful reading and reflection. See also his important paper, "Sepulchral Customs in Ancient Phrygia" (*Journal of Hellenic Studies*, 1884, p. 241), in which he describes and illustrates an elaborate architectural tomb at Arslan Kaya (the Lion Rock), near the village of Liyen, about 11 kilometers west-northwest of the group of monuments at Ayazeen. This tomb is hewn out of a tall conical rock, projecting some 18 m. from a steep slope. The door in its front (towards the S.) is surmounted by a pediment, in which are carved two androsphinxes standing on all fours, separated by the usual pillar. Carved in relief upon the back wall of the little chamber—at once tomb and sanctuary —is a rude figure of Kybele, about 2.2 m. high, with two rampant lionesses as supporters, their forepaws upon her shoulders. The eastern exterior face of the monument is entirely occupied by a large rampant lion, which rests its forepaws upon the angle of the southern pediment. On the western face is a gryphon, *passant* to the right. Mr. Ramsay suggests that these Phrygian gryphon and sphinx types were adopted by the Ionian Greeks of the Euxine coast, and passed thence into the main stream of Hellenic art. He estimates the date of the tomb of Arslan Kaya as falling between 670 and 730 B. C.—Cf. *Revue Archéologique*, II, 1884, p. 97.

TOPOGRAPHICAL EXPLORATION BY DR. SHERRETT

In the middle of May, 1884, Mr. J. R. S. Sterrett, of the American School at Athens, set out from Smyrna upon an exploring expedition through various little-known districts of Asia Minor. His Preliminary Report upon the results of this expedition, embodying the text of a number of new inscriptions, was published last January by the Managing Committee of the School.

Near Kiösk, not far from Tralleis, Dr. Sterrett found an inscription that locates approximately Ἱερὰ Κώμη, which has heretofore been placed west of Tralleis by Kiepert.

Mr. W. M. Ramsay having joined the party, they proceeded from Kuyndjak by way of Antiochia to Aphrodisias. Antiochia has disappeared almost entirely, but the ruins of Aphrodisias are extensive. An inscription found at Makuf identifies this site with Heraklea instead of Trapezopolis, which name has heretofore been assigned to it. The stadion of Heraklea remains very distinct, and there are interesting architectural and mural remains and many inscriptions there.

Passing by a zigzag route through a very interesting country, abounding in ancient remains, architectural and epigraphic, and through magnificent scenery—especially on

the shores of the picturesque Alpine lake Egerdir—Dr. Sterrett came to Antiochia Pisidiæ. Here be copied numerous inscriptions, more than half of them Latin, and most of them new.

At Philomelion few Greek antiquities were seen, but the place abounds in beautiful Seldjuk ruins.

Having returned to Antiochia the explorer now, accompanied by Mr. J. H. Haynes, turned towards Elflatoun Bounar, where photographs were secured of the archaic sculptures mentioned by Hamilton.

At Ikonion many inscriptions were found, but most of them late and unimportant. The Greek city-walls here are fine, as well as the ruins of the buildings of the Seldjuk sultans. Other splendid Seldjuk remains were seen at Sultan Khan, and are ascribed by an Arabic inscription to the date of 1277 A. D. At each place Mr. Haynes photographed the chief objects of interest.

At Selme, east of Archelaïs, is a great cliff of volcanic tufa, which, as well as a number of natural rock-cones at its base, is honeycombed with dwellings, chapels dedicated to Christian saints with mythological names, passages and tombs. Many of the rock-cut chambers are still inhabited to a height of at least 200 feet above the plain. There are other such rock cuttings near Selme. Behind the village of Ichlara several temple-façades are conspicuous upon the face of the cliff.

After reaching Cocussus, Dr. Sterrett came upon Roman-inscribed milliaria in great abundance. Forty-two new milestone inscriptions from this region are printed in uncial text in the Preliminary Report—among them are many which throw light, as new as it is clear, upon the geography of a district which has been almost a blank upon the maps. Dr. Sterrett considers that these inscriptions prove conclusively the correctness of Mr. Ramsay's opinion, that distances in the Trans-Antitaurian territory were measured from Melitene. After leaving Albistan, traveling in the general direction of Melitene, no more milliaria were recognized.

Between Khurman Kalessi, where there is a great castle, and Maragos were copied three very interesting inscriptions from great rocks, of difficult access, by the roadside. These inscriptions, recounting the rescue, by the bravery of two youths, of a maid attacked by a bear, show that Khurman Kalessi is old Sobagena, and identify the torrent Korax and the crag of Preion.

After visiting and photographing the wonderful volcanic region of Urgüp and Udjessar, the home of the rock-burrowing Troglodytes, Dr. Sterrett proceeded north across the Halys to Hadji Bektash and Böyük Nefezkieui. At the latter place, immediately west of the Acropolis, he made an important discovery—none other than the first milestone on the road to Ankyra from old Tavium, an insignificant town, but important as a geographical centre, whence diverge seven roads upon them Peutinger Table and Antonine Itinerary. Distances along all these roads were measured from Tavium, of which the site has been placed by different scholars at widely distant points. Some had already assigned it to Nefezkieui, but heretofore had not been able to adduce proofs conclusive even to themselves. At Nefezkieui, only insignificant ancient remains survive but all the villages around are full of architectural fragments, and the cemetery, in which the valuable milliarium stands, abounds with cippi, columns and fragments of epistyles.

Altogether, in the course of this fruitful journey, Dr. Sterrett copied three hundred and fifty inscriptions, and Mr. Haynes took three hundred and twenty photographs. The route-surveys have been forwarded to Professor Kiepert.—*Preliminary Report of an Archæological Journey made in Asia Minor during the Summer of 1884*, bv J. R. S. Sterrett, Ph.D. Published by the American School of Classical Studies at Athens. Boston: Cupples, Upham & Co., January, 1885.

AFRICA

Egypt

EGYPT EXPLORATION FUND

San-Tanis.—The investigations of the Egypt Exploration Fund during 1884, under the supervision of Mr. W. Flinders-Petrie, were directed chiefly to the endeavor to determine the character and accessibility of the pre-Ptolemaic remains existing upon the site of San-Tanis in the northeastern Delta. The ruins occupy a space nearly a kilometre square, and form a girdle of mounds, some of them 25 or 30 m. high, around the great temple of Ramses II. The remains in the mounds are chiefly of Ptolemaic and Roman date, and on the surface are as late as the IIIrd century A. D. Some exploration of this site was made by Mariette; and, on the north

side of the temple, the well-known Decree of Kanopos of Ptolemy III. was discovered by Lepsius. But previous investigations have had scanty results on account of the extent of the ruins, and the great accumulation of soil and rubbish upon them. Where this accumulation is least considerable, it is 5 m. thick over the pre-Roman strata. Even Mr. Petrie's well-equipped expedition has been able to accomplish very little in comparison with what remains to be done.

A summary of the results of Mr. Petrie's labors will not be unwelcome.

Temple of Ramses II.—This temple may be held to resolve itself into five divisions: (1) the pylon; (2) the hypostyle hall; (3) Obelisks and statues of Ramses II, with older sculptures and sphinxes rearranged; (4) Sanctuary of Ramses II, with later colonnade in front; (5) behind all, at the west end, obelisks and other remains.

The ruins were for ages used as a quarry, and are much dilapidated. The chief material is red granite.

Within the area of the great temple Mr. Petrie dug trenches and pits at intervals. A complete clearance of the site would involve years of labor, so heavy is the necessary excavation. He estimates the oldest work found as of the VIth or VIIIth dynasty, and refers many important portions to the XIIth dynasty. The temple contained admirable columns of dull vermilion granite, with capitals of the clustered lotus type, and a series of royal statues of successive periods, in black and red granite or compact yellow sandstone. Ramses II remodelled the structure. There are many shattered fragments of colossi of Ramses, which must have been about 8 m. high; broken Hyksos sphinxes in dark grey granite; many pairs of obelisks—one pair standing about 15 m. high and 1.75 m. square at the base; large statues of various dates and shades of granite, not seriously defaced. Some of them are fellows of others in the Louvre. There are striking instances of substitution of names and of appropriation of monuments by later rulers.

The great standing colossus of Ramses II, in red Syene granite, was hewn in blocks and used in the construction of the Pylon by Sesonk III, a Pharaoh of the XXIInd dynasty. The height of the figure is calculated as 32 m., or with its base, 37 m. It probably weighed some 110,000 kilogrammes. The obelisk, still standing, of the famous pair at Karnak is 33.2 m. high.

Necropolis, discovered by Flinders-Petrie in the spring of 1884, without the city, and of considerable size.

Wall of Pisebkhanu.—This wall, of bricks, originally surrounded the whole temenos of the temple. It was 25 m. thick, and is still over 6 m. high in places. There are abundant remains of private houses, pre-Ptolemaic, Ptolemaic, and Roman, which were built against and upon this wall. Such of these houses as have been explored show evidence of having been plundered and burned in antiquity. Yet many valuable and interesting objects escaped destruction. Carbonized papyri, domestic utensils in granite and basalt, deities in pottery and alabaster, amphoras, blue-glazed ware, weights of lead and bronze, coins, keys, iron nails, broken bronze vessels, moulds, bone pins, small Greek and Roman figurines, carved figures of Ptolemy Philadelphos and Arsinoë, have been taken from the ruins, —besides fragments of Roman sculptures in marble, beads, a small torso of Venus, a fine bronze mirror 0.17 m. across, Greek pottery with white designs on a black ground, and scarabs. But perhaps the most interesting relic found among these rifled dwellings is the zodiac of the time of Marcus Aurelius, painted and gilded upon a large sheet of glass as colorless as the best of our day. A square border line encloses the circular diagram of symbols and four heads representing the seasons. The corner spaces between the border line and the circle are covered with stars done in rhombs of gold-leaf. The heads of the seasons are purely Roman, laid on in yellow ochre, and similar in style to Pompeian decorative painting. Many of the zodiacal signs are much defaced, owing to the imperfect adherence of the gold to the glass. A glass lens has been found, also, 0.06 in diameter.

Near the temple enclosure is a large well of the Roman period, to which access is given by a flight of twenty-two steps descending to a doorway, and continued within by a winding stair. The construction is of limestone, and very massive.

There is evidence, both architectural and plastic, that the Ptolemies patronized San-Tanis so far as to endow it with a temple.

Beautiful collections of antiquities from San have been taken to England. Of these, the first selection has gone to the British Museum; the second has been courteously pre-

sented to the Boston Museum of Fine Arts; and others have been given to various provincial museums in England.

Naukratis.—Besides his work at San-Tanis, Mr. Flinders-Petri, examined in 1884 more than twenty sites of ancient towns or groups of monuments in the Delta. One of these is the seat of a royal mausoleum. On the side of a mound of dust, stone chips, and bones, lies an immense sarcophagus of red granite 4.42 m. long—larger than the Apis sarcophagi of the Serapeum. It dates from between the XXIInd and the XXVIth dynasties. Portions survive of the pavement of the building which formerly enclosed the tomb. In another place, remains of a great granite portal were found, just beneath the black mud.

In December, 1884, work was begun at *Nebirch*, northeast of the Tell-el-Barud station on the railway from Alexandria to Cairo. This site, marked by mounds of large extent, is west of Tanta, south of Rosetta, and near the edge of the delta. The ground is so thickly strewn with fragments of Greek pottery of all ages, that the potsherds crackle under the feet. On December 5 an inscribed tablet was discovered, which, although not found *in situ*, affords a very strong presumption that the ancient town was Naukratis. The inscription is as follows:

ʿΗ πόλις ἡ Ναυκρατίτ[ων]
ʿΗλιόδωρον Λωριῶνος Φιλο . . . .
τὸν ἱερέα τῆς ʾΑθηνᾶς διὰ βί[ου . . .]
συγγραφοφύλακα, ἀρετῆς καὶ [εὐνοίας]
ἕνεκα τῆς εἰς αὐτήν.

We learn by this inscription of the existence of a temple of Athena at Naukratis. Two other dedicatory inscriptions, of less interest, have been found also; and it is believed that the position of the Hellenion or common sanctuary of the Greek inhabitants, with its altar and temenos surrounded by a brick wall, has been identified.

Mr. Flinders-Petrie's discovery of Naukratis is especially important, as the town has been sought hitherto at the Kanopic mouth of the Nile. Moreover, in studying one of the historic centres of Greek civilization in Egypt, the Society is pursuing one of its avowed aims, and cannot but add much to our knowledge of an interesting archæological field that has been too much neglected.—*Academy*, 1884, and January, 1885, *passim*; Cf. N. Y. *Critic*, I, 1884, p. 295, II, pp. 247, 269; Churchman, 1884, p. 600, and January 17, 1885.

Professor A. H. Sayce has spent much time in Egypt, during the past year, in studying especially the curious Phoenician and Greek *graffiti*, with which many of the Egyptian ruins and cliffs abound. We await, with confidence, valuable results from researches in the Nile valley guided by his great store of special knowledge. He contributes to the *Academy* of February 2, 1884, p. 85, some interesting memoranda of his visit to the newly discovered temple and tomb at Uladaiweh, on the east bank of the Nile at the foot of the cliffs opposite Girgheh. About the site is much Græco-Roman pottery, and fragments of walls, ceiling stones and columns bearing the name and titles of Ramses II. A fine granite statue of the goddess Sekhet, of large size and perfect, has been dug up here. It is inscribed with the cartouche of Amenophis III. A short distance east of the temple, in its axis, is a tomb cut in the cliff. It comprises two chambers, of which the first contains a double row of columns. Both chambers are richly adorned with sculptures and hieroglyphs, and traces of color survive. On both sides of the first chamber, seated figures of the owners of the tomb are carved in the walls; and the same group reappears in the inner chamber in the midst of the Egyptian Trinity, facing the entrance. On the right hand side of the inner chamber are sculptured two heraldic lions seated back to back, with the setting sun between them. In form and position these beasts resemble closely the motive familiar to us in the art of Babylonia and Asia Minor; and in style they are very like the Lions of Mykenai. Professor Sayce considers this interesting relief to be an indication of the Asiatic influence brought into Egypt by the wars of the XVIIIth dynasty. The hieroglyphs place the date of the tomb in the reign of Meneptah I, and refer to "the gods of Tni," or This, the ancient city of Menes.

The only mound of sufficient size to be visible from the tomb in the plain of Abydos, is that on which Girgheh now stands. Prof. Sayce adheres, for this and other reasons, to the conjecture of Mariette, that Girgheh occupied the site of This—the birthplace of the founder of the monarchy of united Egypt.

During 1884 M. Maspéro, Director-General of Antiquities, has discovered at Mem-

phis a necropolis of the XIIth dynasty and several *mastabas* of the VIth, vaulted and with painted decoration; at Thebes various monuments of the XIIIth dynasty; at Alshmîn a cemetery containing several thousand tombs. Among these has been found an example novel in Egyptian archæology—the mummy of a woman in a wooden mummy case painted and sculptured, representing her not clothed nor even shrouded, but quite nude. Excavation has been begun in the temple of Luxor. A portion of the great temple of Karnak, the second polygon and the splendid hypostyle hall, is on the point of falling, and it is declared impossible to save it. At Ptolemaïs M. Maspéro collected a number of Greek antiquities—among them an inscription giving the list of the theatrical troupe.

At Saqqarah the Director was fortunate enough to find a tomb of the VIth dynasty intact. It contained five funeral barks fully equipped, a large wooden sarcophagus covered with inscriptions, a sarcophagus of limestone, necklaces and vases.

M. Maspéro is of opinion that his work of the past year has established his theory, that there is no break between the art of the VIth and the XIth dynasties—between that of Memphis and that of Thebes.

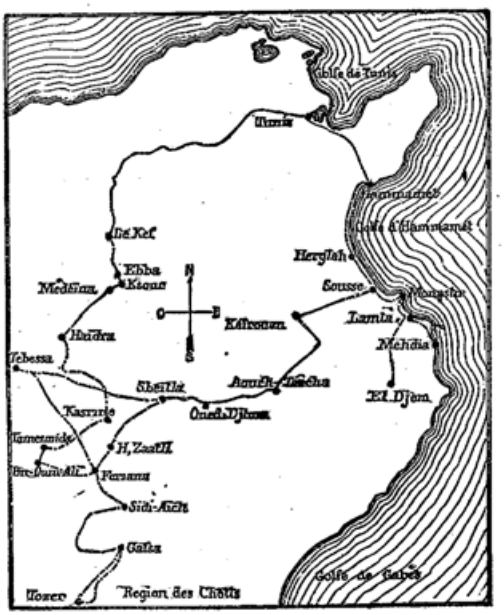
Among a number of Greek inscriptions discovered by M. Maspéro is a decree of a phratry of Dionysiac artists, or theatrical association of all grades, formed for the religious and artistic celebration of the festivals of the god. The decree bestows upon Lysimachos, an old dignitary of the association, a crown of ivy, according to usage, and orders that his painted portrait be placed in the vestibule of the prytaneion. The inscription is attributed to the last years of the reign of Ptolemy Philadelphos, or the first of that of Evergetes.

The Archduke Ranier of Austria has recently presented to the Museum of Vienna a precious collection of papyri found in the Fayoum. Among them have been already deciphered 44 lines of the VIIIth book of Thukydides (91, 3, and 92,1-6), written in the IIIrd century and differing notably from the accepted text, also various fragments of the Old and New Testaments, written from the IVth to the VIth century on papyrus and parchment. Among the new texts are a polemic oration against Isokrates in the best Alexandrine writing (IVth century); fragments of an æsthetic dissertation of the IInd century; fragments of a philosophic dissertation in the style of Aristotle; bits of St. Cyril and other Fathers, and a very early specimen of Christian manuscript.

Revue Archéologique, 1884, I, p. 355, II, pp. 100, 174; *Gazette Archéologique*, 1884, p. 306; *Academy*, 1884, *passim* ; *Courrier de l'Art*, 1885, p. 6.

Tunis

Megalithic remains.—The existence of megalithic remains in northern Africa has long been known. M. Julien Poinssot, of the Société de Géographie et d'Archéologie d'Oran, who has recently made a careful examination of the region between Kef and Kairouan, describes the important megalithic monuments of Ellez, a town standing on a spur of the Hammadas chain, upon the site of a Roman settlement of some size. Upon the ridge of the mountain spur are scattered, without apparent order, some fifteen dolmens, of which three or four remain intact, and the others are more or less ruined—not a little through the agency of the neighboring French military lime-kiln. These dolmens enter into the category of *allées couvertes*. They are constructed of great slabs from three to four metres square, placed upon edge and covered with similar slabs. The roofs of some are composed of three layers of slabs. A characteristic of the Ellez remains is that the stones of which they are



Sketch map of a portion of Tunisia.
From the *Bulletin Monumental*, 1884, *opp. p.* 112.

formed instead of being in a natural state, appear, in many cases at least, to have been roughly hewn—although it is admitted that this appearance may be deceptive. One of the dolmens comprises nine surviving chambers of the original ten, arranged on both sides of a central passage, 10 m. long and 1.30 m. wide, and is closed at one end by stones arranged in an apse-like form. One of the covering stones measures (according to Catherwood, who visited the site in 1832—*Transact. of the Amer. Ethnolog. Society*, 1845, pp. 489-491)—19 ft. 3 in. x 11 ft. 5 in. x 1 ft. 8 in. There is a close analogy between the dolmens of Ellez and that of the Bocca della Stazzona in Corsica, now destroyed.—*Bulletin Trimestriel des Antiquités Africaine*, 1884, fasc. IX, p. 260.

In the valley of Hammam-Soukera, south of Ellez, M. Julien Poinssot has pointed out remains which seem to belong to the same class as the tower tombs of Algeria, termed *chousa* by M. Letourneux. There are about thirty of these sepulchres, arranged in several lines on the north bank of the Oued Aïn el Frass. They are of the form known as "*fours*" or kilns, and their walls are composed of great slabs projecting each beyond the next below, which forms a corbel. Before the door of each are set up two slabs in a line parallel to the façade, with an opening between them corresponding to the door, thus forming a sort of rude porch. Upon these slabs rests one edge of a great flat block from 2 to 3.50 m. square, which covers the whole edicule.—*Bulletin Trimestriel des Antiquitiés Africaines*, 1884, fasc. IX., p. 267.

Roman and early Christian Remains.—Since the French occupation of Tunis, archaeological investigations have been very active in the Regency, under both official and private auspices. Much that was imperfectly known before has been studied anew in the light of modern science, and much fresh work has been accomplished. . The harvest of Latin inscriptions, of topographical information, of architectural and artistic remains, and of antiquities of all classes, has been a very rich one, and will doubtless continue, under the enlightened encouragement of the French Government, to be abundant and instructive.

Among the scientists to whom we are indebted for our increased knowledge of the Roman provinces of Africa and Numidia, are Messrs. Cagnat, Saladin, Letaille, Poinssot, de Villefosse, Delattre, Roy, Masqueray, Reinach, and Babelon, commissioned by the Académie des Inscriptions, many local archaeologists of merit, and, not least, a number of the cultivated officers of the French army of occupation.

Since much of the work of exploration in Tunisia of which the results are now known, was completed prior to 1884, it does not enter into the plan of this department to give a complete account of

it. As, however, this work has not been widely published, a short sketch of the chief results attained will be acceptable.

Throughout central and southern Tunisia, ruins of settlements, other than considerable towns, comprise the types of the farm buildings, oil mill, fort or citadel, church, reservoir, and cemetery. Examples of all of these types survive in great perfection.

The *farm buildings* consist of one or several constructions of no particular character, connected with large walled enclosures.

The *oil mill* comprises presses and vats. The press is a large stone hewn out in the form of a circular tub, with a conical projection in the middle, upon which was adapted the pivot of the cylinder which crushed the olives.

The *forts* are square or rectangular enclosures of different dimensions, with very thick walls of masonry, for which the materials are frequently taken from earlier works. When they are of some size they often contain magazines, a mill, and a church.

The *churches* are generally small. Their sculpture resembles in character that of the Romanesque architecture of southern France.

The *reservoirs* are sometimes vaulted over and sometimes open, of every size and shape, but all constructed in *opus incertum*, with semi-cylindrical buttresses within or without, and coated within with cement containing pounded brick.

The *cemeteries* include mausoleums and ordinary tombs. The mausoleums are generally built in *opus incertum*, but sometimes of hewn masonry. They are nearly always square in plan, and of two stories. The lower story is the sepulchral chamber, and the upper forms an open niche for the statue of the deceased. The mausoleums are more or less decorated, the ornament being either formed in stucco or carved in stone. They

seldom bear inscriptions. Some are more elaborate; as that of Henchir-ez-Zaâtli, which is in the form of a small temple, the cella preceded by a portico and a flight of steps.

The tombs are of various types. In some the stone is replaced by a mosaic covering the grave; in others the monument consists of a half cylinder resting upon a foundation of two or three steps in *opus incertum*.—*Bulletin Monumental*, 1884, p. 131.

Among the most notable of the sites in Tunisia examined by the scientists of the French Academy, are the following:—

Carthage. The recent investigations of MM. Reinach and Babelon and others, will be treated under a separate head.

Thignica, between Tunis and Kef. This was a strongly fortified town, and its site contains abundant remains. Among them are the ruins of several temples. One of these had a handsome Corinthian portico, now prostrate, and richly sculptured ornament. The inscription No. 1399 of the Corpus, telling of the construction under Marcus Aurelius of a temple to Mercury, has been referred to this temple; but it is in fact built into the wall of a tower of the Byzantine fortress, and it is not therefore possible to tell with which temple it has to do. There are also at Thignica two triumphal arches, one of imposing dimensions, a basilica, a theatre (diameter of hemicycle, 42 m.), cisterns, and many inscriptions. Other ruins exist at *Maatria* and *Gotnia*, in the same district.

Kissera, in northern central Tunisia, is the ancient Civitas Chusirensium.

At *Henchir Aïn Zouza* ruins abound, and the disposition of the old town is clearly distinguishable.

At *Henchir Boudja* there is an imposing fortress, with walls some 15 m. high, and flanked by towers.

At *Henchir el Khina* the architectural tomb of Gaius Marius Romanus is a conspicuous object.

Over the *Oaed Djilff* torrent was a great Roman bridge. Six arches survive; four are gone. The material and construction are excellent. Thickness of the piers, 3 m.; height of the highest pier remaining, 10 m.; span of arches, 5.50 m.; width of roadway, 6.60 m.

At *Cherichira*, upon the outskirts of the mountains which hem in the plain of Kairouan, there is a very massive aqueduct.

The *Rbaâ Siliana* region is studded with dolmens and with countless vestiges of the Roman occupation. There is a citadel on every height, and in the valleys below, cisterns, public buildings of hewn stone, fragments of walls, cemeteries, and mausoleums.

At *Zlam* are extensive ruins—a temple, many columns, and a number of little square altars bearing upon each face a figure in relief.

Lamta is the ancient *Leptis Parva*, near Thapsus, on the east coast. In this neighborhood there are abundant early Christian remains—among them series of tombs covered with mosaics in lieu of gravestone.

In southern central Tunisia, *Sbéitla* is the old *Suffetula*. There are here two triumphal arches. A notable group is formed by three temples in juxtaposition, their posterior fronts connected by arches. All are tetrastyle and pseudoperipteral. The middle one is the largest; it is of composite order, its two companions of Corinthian. The sculpture is well executed. The material is marble blocks, laid without mortar. The interior disposition is still plain. We have also among the very considerable ruins of Sbéitla, an aqueduct, remains of a theatre or amphitheatre, and walls of all descriptions.

There are many Roman oil mills in the district, now arid, between Sbéitla and Kafsa (Capsa), south of Sbéitla towards the Chott region and Lake Tritonis. This district was supplied with water, of old, by aqueducts and cisterns. Remains of mausoleums, tombs, scanty vestiges of churches, and small forts are everywhere.

Northwest of Sbéitla is *Haïdra*: the Roman Colonia Flavia Augusta Emerita Ammaedara. The site is made conspicuous by a great triumphal arch, and a walled citadel or fort of more than 300 x 100 m. Haïdra is one of the chief ruins of Tunisia. Lavish use of marble was made in its buildings. The greater mausoleum is well known. There is another one near the triumphal arch, of which the frieze is sculptured with winged figures bearing garlands. Interesting ruins of primitive churches, tombs of curious and novel form, and sarcophagi are plenty. The site is a very promising one for excavation.

In western Tunisia, within the confines of Numidia, the ruins of *Mactar* (*Colonia Aelia Aurelia Mactaris*) stand upon a plateau at the foot of the Galaat es Souq, one of the highest peaks of the Hammadas chain. There are two triumphal arches, one of them raised in

honor of Trajan, the other curious from its architectural design. There is a mausoleum consisting of a square edicule terminating in a pyramidion, of which the apex is 15 m. above the ground. Below is the burial chamber, with a richly-decorated doorway surmounted by sculptured ornament and a bas-relief; above is a niche for statuary, now gone. Another mausoleum is that of the Julii; it is similar to the one described above, but more ruinous. Its door is surmounted by a relief, and that by an inscription. Other important ruins at Mactar are those of a very large building—perhaps a bath establishment once.

Towards the west from Mactar stretches a fertile plain, full of ruins. Especially noteworthy is a mausoleum composed of three rectangular truncated pyramids in a row, their bases interpenetrating upon a common foundation to the height of 2 m. The masonry is excellent. The courses are laid so as to form steps, as it were.

Djama occupies a sort of spur in a depression of the Hammadas chain, three leagues west of Kasr el Hadid, upon the site of an ancient town—possibly the renowned Numidian Zama. There are here striking remains of an aqueduct.

On the northern coast of Tunis, opposite an island 1½ kilometre east of the cape of the same name, stands *Tabarca*. Remains survive of the Roman port, which was protected by two jetties extending from the mainland to the island. This was the port whence the famous Numidian marble was shipped to Rome. The quarries have been reopened, and the marble is now shipped hence anew by a French company. There are ruins of towers and city walls, and a Roman cemetery. The so-called Quesquès is an imposing ruin, resembling the Thermae of Julian at Paris. There are fountains, one with a great marble piscine, and mosaics. Unhappily, in the absence as yet of an effective law to protect antiquities in the province, the ruins are being drawn upon largely for the construction of the modern town.

The number of Roman triumphal arches in Tunisia is surprising. Many of them are of good design and workmanship, and richly ornamented; and some remain very perfect. Among them may be mentioned those of:—

Thignica.

Avitla—a very fine one in honor of Hadrian.

Uzappa—two, one of them ornate.

Zanfour (*Colonia Julia Assuras*).

Hammam Soukera—a massive monument.

Mactar.

Sbéitla—two, one dating from the reign of Antoninus Pius.

Kasrin—of debased construction.

Haïdra.

Bulletin des Antiquités Africaines, 1884; *Revue Archéologique*, 1884; *Bulletin Monumental*, 1884; *Comptes Rendus des Séances de l'Académie des Inscriptions et Belles-Lettres*, 1884.

Carthage—From time to time during the last half century, desultory archaeological investigations have been prosecuted at Carthage, but with insufficient resources, and, until the late French occupation of Tunis, with insufficient material at hand to cope with a site of so great importance and extent. Recently the excavations of Raoul Rochette, Sir Grenville Temple, Falbe, Beulé, and others, have been taken up anew by the Rev. Father Delattre, of the mission connected with the Chapel of St. Louis, and by M. de Sainte Marie, of the French diplomatic service. The Père Delattre has recovered great numbers of small objects, such as Roman and Christian lamps, Roman and Punic inscriptions, and remarkable mosaics. Among the mosaics is one of St. Perpetua, represented as she appeared in her dream—as a nude athlete standing beside an altar, holding a laurel branch in her hand, and crushing a serpent beneath her feet. St. Perpetua suffered martyrdom at Carthage in 203, A. D. The harbors of old Carthage remain, half choked, with remnants of quays in masonry; and near them appear in wild confusion ruined walls and vaults and great piles of hewn stone stretching away toward the citadel-hill Byrsa, now crowned by the chapel of the sainted King of France.

In the spring of 1884 Messrs. Reinach and Babelon were sent by the Académie des Inscriptions to determine the depth beneath the present surface of the ancient Punic remains, covered as they are by Roman, Christian, and Arab ruins, and by the débris of ages, in order to secure data for the guidance of a future exploring expedition, thoroughly equipped. These gentlemen sank trenches first between Byrsa and the harbors, reaching the virgin soil at from six to eight metres

beneath the modern level. They found here abundant ashes and other signs of a great conflagration—perhaps that kindled by the Romans in 145, B. C.—the lines of four parallel streets running from the direction of the harbors in that of Byrsa, foundations of varied character, a female mask in terracotta, about 0.125 m. high, coarse in expression, resembling an archaic Greek type and showing traces of black and blue color, another terracotta bearing a painted Punic inscription, a small ivory relief representing apparently the goddess Tanit carrying the cosmic sphere as a symbol of her power, lamps, and other small antiquities in clay and in ivory.

In the western region of Carthage, a large Roman marble column and a draped statue larger than life, probably of an emperor, were found. Here there is no vestige of ashes.

In other quarters of the fallen city, great numbers of Punic inscribed slabs were discovered, most of them dedicated to Tanit and Baal-Ammon by numberless Bomilcars, Hamilcars, Hannibals, and Hannos. These slabs or steles are surmounted each by a small pediment rudely engraved with the circle and triangle symbol of the Carthaginian Trinity, with an open hand, a palm tree, a dolphin, a ram, or some other conventional sign.

The Carthaginian ruins seem to point to an architecture characterized by the search for utility and solidity rather than beauty. Though this accords with what we know of the ruling traits of this singular commercial people and of their Phoenician kinsmen, it will be well, before passing judgment, to await more complete investigations. Certain walls show rectangular stone blocks of great size set up at some distance from each other, the intervals being filled in with *opus incertum*. A very ancient tomb, some 8 m. below the modern surface, is magnificent in its simplicity from the great size of the stones used. Similar tombs are not uncommon among the neighboring hills.

The results of the mission of MM. Reinach and Babelon will be published and illustrated in the *Archives des Missions*. They have prepared the way for a thorough exploration of the site, which is promised by the French Government.—M. Salomon Reinach, in the N. Y. *Nation*, Jan. 1, 1885, p. 10. Cf.: *Revue Archéologique*, 1884, I., p. 350, II., pp. 240, 243; *Gazette Archéolooique*, 1884, p. 188; *Bulletin des Anti- quités Africaines*, 1884, pp. 218, 303.

Algeria

Mechera Sfa, in the Province of Oran. In the course of a recent geodetic expedition, Major Derrien, of the French Army, took occasion to make some excavations at Mechera Sfa, finding five new inscriptions, mostly early Christian. The Major explored also a tomb consisting of a sepulchral chamber built above ground of large, roughly hewn blocks. These tombs, which are abundant in the region, had before been assimilated to megalithic remains; but M. Derrien's investigations prove that they are of Roman origin. The bodies were placed in them lying on their backs, as is shown by a skeleton found in the tomb of Mechera Sfa. On the other hand, it is well known that the Lybico-Berber megalithic builders buried their dead in a sitting posture.—*Bulletin des Antiquités Africaines*, 1884, p. 288.

Cherchell, not far from Algiers. Beside the highway leading from Algiers to Cherchell, at about two kilometres from the latter place, a, handsome mosaic has been found. The subject is Orpheus surrounded by a number of aninials, which are charmed by the strains of his seven-stringed lyre. Orpheus is seated facing the spectator. He wears a purple Phrygian cap, a blue tunic with long and close-fitting sleeves, and a nether garment of the same color. His buskins are red, and a violet mantle is thrown over his knees. The ground is white, and upon it are scattered tufts of green grass. The mosaic had an elaborate border, now in great part destroyed. Beneath the mosaic is a subterranean chamber entered by a monumental stairway. From it have been taken marbles, inscriptions, and statues.—*Bulletin des Antiquités Africaines*, 1884, p. 305; *Gazette Archéologique*, 1, 1884, p. 27.

THE SAHARA

Colonel Flatters, commissioned by the French Minister of Public Works to trace a line for a railway between Algeria and the territory between the Niger and Lake Tchad in the Soudan, made a preliminary expedition in the spring of 1880, and set out upon a second expedition in the autumn of the same year. He and his companions were killed by the natives on February 16, 1881. Captain Bernard, who accompanied Flatters upon his

first expedition into the Sahara, has published some notes upon the tumuli and megalithic remains discovered in the country of the Touaregs. At the well of Tebalbalet, lat. 27° 20' N., long. 4° 38' E., are two circular tumuli, encompassed by two concentric mounds in the form of rings, all of great regularity. The two rings are respectively 30 and 21 m. in diameter from crest to crest. In lat. 26° 50' N., long. 5° 1' E., the expedition saw a dolmen composed of a slab resting upon three upright blocks, with four upright stones arranged near it upon a rectangular plan, as if to receive another slab. Near by there is a Touareg cemetery containing some remains as yet unexplained—perhaps the ruins of a very early Mussulman chapel. Near Lake Menghough, and in the Ighargharen valley, were found two double tombs of stone surrounded by a circular wall 9 m. in diameter, from which a segment is omitted towards the Orient. From the extremities of the arc extend to a distance of 65 m. straight walls diverging from each other, and terminated by rough stone pillars. The second tomb is similar to the first, but larger and of ruder construction, and the diverging walls are omitted. The Touaregs were unable to give the French explorers any information regarding these remains.—*Revue Archéologique*, October, 1884, p. 206.

VANDALISM

Algeria is naturally one of the richest existing storehouses of remains of Roman antiquity. Since the French conquest, much as has been done by men of learning to catalogue and interpret these remains and to collect the smaller ones, the government has not taken efficacious measures to preserve its precious heritage from wanton destruction. Through the ignorance and rapacity of individuals and local authorities, and in some cases by military ordinance, roads have been paved with inscriptions, statues burned for lime, and countless architectural monuments destroyed. Tunisia is even richer in Roman remains than Algeria, and, now that the country is to be thrown open again to civilization, Tunisian antiquities are menaced by the same dangers. The menace has already become reality in some cases, as at Tabarca, where the new town is springing up at the cost of the ruins of the old. An unusually flagrant instance of vandalism, however, is the destruction last spring of a number of arches and piers of the magnificent Roman aqueduct which supplied Carthage with water, in order to use the materials as ballast for a new highway. This majestic aqueduct, with arches from 20 to 25 m. high, extends for miles through the beautiful plain of the Oued Miliana, and is one of the most splendid surviving monuments of Roman engineering. Both the local archaeological societies and the Académie des Inscriptions have appealed to the government for a law assuring adequate protection to historic monuments, whether officially classed as such or not, and there can be no doubt that their efforts will be successful.—*Gazette Archéologique*, 1884, pp. 68, 242; *Bulletin des Antiq. Afr.*, 1884, pp. 311, 394.

EUROPE

Greece

ATHENS

Last summer the agglomeration of sheds and shanties forming the market of modern Athens was burned. This happy conflagration left the site of the ancient agora free for investigation. On August 30, the Greek government gave authority to the Archæological Society of Athens to excavate upon the site of the market and in the neighborhood, including the yard of the cavalry barracks. The results of this investigation will be awaited with interest.—*Revue Archéologique*, II, 1884, p. 185.

The recent excavations of the Archæological Society of Athens on the Akropolis were in the immediate neighborhood of the Propylaia. In the first place, the northwest corner of the Akropolis wall, so far as it belonged to Byzantine or Turkish times, was torn away, and so the Propylaia laid open to the north side also. Then the ugly rubble wall that partially covered the marble north wall of the Pinakotheke even up to the entablature was torn down, leaving the whole marble wall visible. In tearing down this wall 10 inscriptions were found, several fragments of sculpture, and some building stones. Among the inscriptions was one on a cylindrical base like that of Athena Hygieia, reading as follows:

Ο ΔΗΜΟΣ ΤΩΝ ΑΘΗΝΑΙΩΝ
ΤΟΝ ΔΗΜΟΝ ΤΩΝ ΛΑΚΕΔΑΙΜΟΝΙΩΝ
ΕΥΝΟΙΑΣ ΕΝΕΚΑ
. . . . . ΥΛΟΣ ΕΠΟΙΗΣΕ

The great cistern, too, was torn away,

which occupied the whole space between the east wall of the Pinakotheke and the north wall of the main building. It evidently belonged to a very late time, for not only Roman inscriptions, but also fragments of sculpture were built into its walls. At the building of the Propylaia a great hall was projected here, but it was never built. Later an open cistern was put here, and still later this was provided, with piers in the middle and vaulted over. Some later walls also on the southwest side of the Propylaia by the Temple of Nike were torn away, and then it was seen that the south wing of the Propylaia, or at least its west wall, extended to the south farther than it has up to this time been supposed, *i. e.*, to the Akropolis wall. Hence, the question concerning the form of the south wing, which it was supposed that Bohn's book had settled, is again thrown open. The results of the excavations so far make it highly probable that the south as well as the north wing of the Propylaia had a gable toward the west, and not toward the central building.—*Berl. Phil. Woch.*, *Aug*. 30 *and Dec*. 13.

British school.—The site allotted by the Hellenic Government to the committee in charge of the British School of Archæology is situated on the Pentelicus road, about halfway between the beautiful Palace Gardens and the so-called Garden of Sokrates, near the orchards of the modern patriarchal monastery. The crag of Lykabettos, rising immediately behind, will protect the future school from the north wind, the occasional bitterness of which one must spend a winter in Athens to appreciate. In front rise the majestic slopes of purple Hymettos, and to the right is the panorama of the city, with the beetling Akropolis and the blue gulf beyond. The new tramway passes along the highway skirting the grounds, which are 120 m. long and 50 m. wide. It is expected that the Greek authorities will grant to the American School of Classical Studies a plot of ground adjoining that of the British School. The site is healthy and advantageous in many ways. It is less distant from the centre of the town than has been alleged, and is, moreover, rendered accessible by the tram, which connects in Constitution Square, in front of the Palace, with lines leading past the Akropolis in one direction, and the University and the Museums in the other.

While speaking of Athens, we note that the railway from the capital to Laurion is nearly completed, and that from Athens to Patras is already open to Megara. Work is being pushed actively on this line from both ends, and through trains will soon be running.

CRETE

Cave of Zeus.—A recent discovery on the plateau of Nidha, beneath one of the loftiest summits of Mount Ida, goes far to prove that a cave here is the one of the many eaves of Ida which was considered by the ancients to be the nursery of Zeus. The discovery is due to a peasant's search for treasure. Among other rock-cuttings at the mouth of the cave is an altar. Excavation in the interior has revealed lamps, various fragments of pottery, thin leaves of gold, and skulls of sacrificial bulls and rams. Near the cave have been found twenty-four poor tombs of Roman period with fragments of pottery and bronze—the latter including handles of kraters and portions of tripods. In the neighborhood have been picked up, also, a little cow and a goat of bronze, a thick, short, flat-headed silver pin, partially gilded, and a number of circular leaves or thin plates of gold, pierced with four or two holes. Dr. Fabricius, connected with the German Institute at Athens, has examined the site carefully. He recognizes among the hewn stones beside the cave three bases of statues, two in bronze and one in marble, and among the pieces of bronze found two belonging to the crest of a helmet from a statue.—Αἰών of Athens, September 29, 1884; *Nation*, 1884, p. 483.

ELATEIA

During the last spring and summer, the French School at Athens began excavations upon the site of the temple of Athena Kranaia in Phokis, under the supervision of M. Paris, a member of the School. Inscriptions and numerous architectural fragments have been recovered.

ELEUSIS

The Archæological Society of Athens continued in 1884 its investigations at Eleusis, begun in 1882. At the date of the latest information, the whole of the village within the enclosure, which for so long a time perturbed the archæological mind, had been pulled down, with the exception of two or

three houses and of the chapels of St. George and the Virgin. Ere long these, too, will disappear; and all that remains of the mysterious sanctuary will be disclosed to study. As has been remarked by M. V. Blavette, of the French School at Athens, a passage of Strabo (IX, 1, 12) establishes a fact often overlooked—that the temple of Demeter and the *sekos*, the scene of the mysteries, were distinct buildings. The site of the temple has not yet been thoroughly explored—or, indeed, exactly determined. The plan of the *sekos*, on the other hand, is almost complete. In view of the presence, until now, of the village on the site, it is not surprising that this plan, as now known, differs essentially from that of the Society of Dilettanti, reproduced several times in later publications.

The *sekos* consisted of a single apartment, without interior division, and surrounded upon its interior perimeter, except opposite the doors, by eight tiers of seats like those of a theatre, capable of receiving several thousand persons. The roof of the building was supported by six rows of seven columns each, resting upon cylindrical bases of black Eleusinian marble. The shafts of the columns, like all the interior facing of the *sekos*, were of poros stone. The intercolumniations from east to west are very irregular; and no explanation of this anomaly, which was certainly intentional, has as yet been suggested. The interior decoration is still uncertain. Fragments of Doric capitals of white marble, apparently of proper dimensions for the poros shafts have been found, and also blocks of poros carved with mouldings of good style. Some fragments of triglyphs, too, have been brought to light, brightly colored with blue; but these appear to have belonged to an older building. The interior facing blocks still bear the tenons left for hoisting them into place, showing that the building, like the Propylaia at Athens, was never finished.

At about the middle of the *sekos* the bedrock still rises 0.28 m. above the level of the floor, pointing to the existence of some central construction which has now disappeared.

The exactitude of Vitruvius' description of the portico of twelve columns, added to the *sekos* by the architect Philon under the supremacy of Demetrios of Phaleron (309 B. C.), denied by some more recent scholars, is now established. This portico rested upon a stereobate of three steps of black marble. The junction of this stereobate with the older foundations of the main building, is plainly distinguishable. The portico like the interior of the *sekos*, was never finished; its columns are channelled merely at the base and below the neck of the capitals—themselves left rough.

Two doors gave access to the *sekos* from the portico of Philon, opposite the third intercolumniation from either angle of the front. There were also two doors in the southwest and northeast sides, corresponding to the second interior intercolumniation from the northwest wall.

In the remainder of the temenos the excavations now in progress have brought to light a number of interesting inscriptions, many minor foundations, and walls of all ages, from the rudest polygonal type to the most finished Hellenic and that of the decadence. Investigations have been pushed even beneath the pavement of the Periklean age, and have disclosed remains of older works—among them architectural revetments of painted terra-cotta, similar to those of Selinus and Olympia, and plain antefixæ of marble, still showing painted decoration. One piece of wall has been found built of unburned bricks, 4.50 m. thick, similar in character to the walls of the enclosure at Karnak. Such walls are exceedingly rare now in Greece; though, according to Pausanias, they were still plentiful in his time. Some figurines of terra-cotta, fragments of vases and sculptures in marble, and other unimportant remains of ancient art have been found.

The foundations of the little temple of Artemis Propylaia are laid bare sufficiently to show that the plan of the Dilettanti is incorrect, but not sufficiently to disclose with certainty the design of the building. Much that is new has been learned also about the Greater and Smaller Propylaia. It is probable that the portions of the temenos as yet unexplored, between the two Propylaia, and between the latter and the *sekos*, will disclose much that is novel and valuable.—*Bulletin de Correspondance Hellénique*, 1884, p. 254; *Revue Archéologique*, II, 1884, p. 185. Cf. Ἐφημερὶς Ἀρχαιολογική, 1883, p. 195; and the Πρακτικά of the Archæological Society of Athens for 1882 and 1883, with plans, etc.

The excavations at the temple are being continued this winter, though the force employed is small. Before the east front of the temple, at a depth of eight metres below the floor of the temple, some old graves have been found, containing, however, no articles

worth mentioning. Also in the interior of the temple, several metres below the floor, have been found old polygonal walls of limestone, and other walls of unburnt tiles, which belonged to an old building that was probably destroyed in the Persian war. These old walls correspond exactly with those that were found before in the northeast and south, outside of the temple. Among the single finds were some broken vases with excellent painting.—*Berl. Phil. Woch.*, *Dec*. 13.

EPIDAUROS

The recent discovery by the Greek Archaeological Ephor, Mr. Kavvadias, of two of the famous steles mentioned by Pausanias (II., 27, 3), upon which were inscribed the names and diseases of the sufferers healed by Asklepios, is familiar to all. These inscriptions were found within the hospital, if it may be so called, for the suppliants,—a building 75 m. long and 9.75 m. wide, divided longitudinally by a row of Ionic columns, and lying immediately north of the Asklepieion (See Ἐφημερὶς Ἀρχαιολογική, 1883, p. 195). One of these inscriptions is published in full in the Ἐφ. Ἀρχ., 1883, p. 197, seq.; and extracts from it are given, with a commentary by M. Salomon Reinach, in the *Revue Archéologique*, II., 1884, p. 76. The inscriptions record, properly speaking, not cures, but miracles; for there is no question of medicines or of practical surgery, but only of visions and dreams, such as the religious of to-day have not wholly ceased to put faith in, and to place to the credit of some saint. The inscriptions date presumably from the IVth century, B. C., and were doubtless a device to heighten the prestige of the sanctuary as the sway of scepticism increased. The second has not yet been published, because it lacks some fragments which if is hoped may still be found. It is interesting to find chronicled in this second inscription the wonderful cure of a woman told in terms almost identical by Hippys of Rhegion (*Fragm. Hist. Græc*., II., 15). As the inscription is at least a century later than the time of Hippys, the inference is plain that the historian's account and the stele inscriptions are based alike upon older records of the sanctuary. (For an account of the Greek excavations at Epidauros, see the Πρακτικά of the Archæological Society of Athens for 1881, 1882, and 1883.)

The acuteness of M. Salomon Reinach has gleaned already from the two inscriptions recording the Asklepian miracles, described above, new and important information concerning the cult of the god. Passages of both records establish the fact that the sacred dog occupied a position parallel with that of the serpent. Several cures are mentioned which were effected by the god through the agency of the dogs, which came to lick with their tongues the seat of the disease. There can be no doubt that we have here the correct clew to the interpretation of the K l b m, or the Hebrew *kelabim*, dogs, of one of the Phoenician painted steles of Kition. This word has heretofore been interpreted in a widely different sense; but we have now good authority for taking it literally to mean the sacred dogs of the sanctuary maintained as direct agents of the divinity. Belief in the healing virtue of the dog's tongue obtains at the present day in India, in Bohemia, among the French peasantry in some districts, and elsewhere.—*Revue Archéologique*, II.,1884, pp.129, 217, 244. Cf. letter by Professor A. C. Merriam, in the N. Y. *Nation*, Jan., 1885, p. 34. Clermont-Ganneau, in the *Revue Critique*, Dec. 15, 1884, and especially M. Reinach's letter, *Nation*, Feb. 12, 1885.

The new excavations at Epidauros have resulted in the finding, near the Stadium, of the foundation and some architectural pieces of a Doric temple, which some say is the Temple of Artemis mentioned by Pausanias; also some important pieces of sculpture: 1. A Victory which evidently, from marks on the head, between the wings, and on the base, belonged to a pediment. The motive is related to that of the Victory of Paionios. The magnificent head is broken off, but fits exactly to the body. It has suffered somewhat from corrosion. The statue wants the right hand, left arm, and one wing. 2. Another Victory, somewhat larger than the former, about a metre in height, in two large pieces. The head, severed from the body, is badly damaged, but there can be no doubt about its belonging to the body. This statue, like the other one, belongs to the best period. It has suffered considerably from moisture, having been found only a metre below the surface. The other was two metres below. 3. The torso of a youth, fifty-five centimeters high, wanting head, hands, and legs from the knees downward. 4. Another torso like the preceding, wanting hands. The head to it was found, a great part of its face, however,

gone. Height, with head, seventy-five centimeters. Both torsos are excellent works of art, of wonderful delicacy and tenderness of treatment. Some parts of the heads, as also the hands, were inserted and fastened with iron nails, the rusting of which split the surrounding marble. There were found four fragments thus broken off. 5. A well-preserved statue of Asklepios of the Roman time, seventy centimeters high, the only statue of the god yet found in Epidauros.—*Berlin Philologische Wochenschrift*, *August* 30.

There were found during the first two weeks of November in the eastern part of the Asklepieion in Epidauros the following: 1. A head of Askiepios, which is remarkable for its beauty, execution and size. 2 Four small heads which evidently belonged to reliefs. Two of them match exactly the three-headed Hecate, found earlier. 3. A relief in which there are two forms, Asklepios and Athena. A bearded man clad with the short mantle of Asklepios, who has one hand on his staff, reaches to Athena, standing before him, a wreath, while she holds toward him a cone-shaped object, apparently a fig. Athena has the Aegis, and has her spear set before her feet. The relief belongs to the best time of Greek art. It is, however, unfortunately broken into four pieces. It is seventy-eight centimeters high and fifty-seven broad.—*Nea Hemera, Nov. 15; Berl. Phil. Woch., Nov. 29.*

In the building excavated. near the Asklepieion have been found: 1. The colossal head of a bearded man, as it seems, of the Alexandrian epoch, of very beautiful work., but broken into four pieces, looking as if the works of art in the sacred place had been destroyed by human hands, perhaps by Christians. 2. A marble slab on which are two very large human faces of highly artistic execution. Over them is a Latin distich, the dedication of a Gallus to Asklepios, who healed him of a disease of the eyes. 3. A little statue of Asklepios with the head. 4. The head of a colossal statue of Asklepios, of beautiful polished work. 5. A bronze statue with a completely preserved, very legible dedicatory inscription of the time before Eukleides. 6. A column with another inscription of the same kind and time. These are the first inscriptions of the VIth century B. C. found at Epidauros—*Berl. Phil. Woch., Dec. 6.*

THE ISTHMIAN SANCTUARY

A little over a year ago, M. Paul Monceaux made an exploration of the site of the famous Isthmian Sanctuary and conducted some excavations there. The sacred enclosure was a small akropolis in the form of an irregular pentagon, about 290 m. in its greatest diameter. Leake's hasty plan since copied by Curtius and others, is far from correct. Its wall coincided for more than 200 m. with the great military wall which barred the Isthmus. The sanctuary owes its complete ruin in great part to the fact that it served as a fortress in Byzantine, Mediæval and Turkish times; hence its walls were often thrown down, and rebuilt upon the ancient foundations, and its surface was modified again and again. The wall was flanked by a number of towers, of which the surviving bases are square. The Romans placed a monumental gate or arch of triumph, of which the lower portions survive to a height of 5 m., at the north-eastern extremity of the enclosure. It was about 16 m. wide, and comprised three archways—the middle one 4 m. broad, and each of the two smaller ones 2 m. The architectural details of this gate, and its construction, so far as these have been traced, bear much resemblance to the Porte St. André at Autun, which is referred to the time of Augustus. A Roman way, paved with marble, led through the middle arch into the interior of the enclosure. It appears that it was by this way that Pausanias entered. M. Monceaux has found the position of two other gates, one on the west, toward the Greek and Roman theatres, the other on the south, toward the stadium. These accord in plan, better than that described above, with the necessities of fortification. Earth and débris have accumulated upon the site of the sanctuary to the depth of from 3 to 6 m. The explorer secured several inscriptions and sculptured marbles, and abundant architectural fragments from the archaic Doric temple of Poseidon and the Ionic temple of Palaimon. The results of his study of these temples have not yet been published.—*Gazette Archéologique*, 1884, p. 273. Map and plans.

OLYMPIA

The excavations carried on in the course of the past year by the Greek Archæological Society, under the direction of Mr. Demetriades, have recovered, among other antiquities, various fragments of the pediment sculptures of the temple of Zeus, and a por-

tion of the drapery missing from the lower part of the chiton of the Nike of Paionios.

PEIRAIEUS

Upon the western side of the Karaïskakes Square, the foundations of a large building of the Hellenistic epoch have been laid bare. Various inscriptions found upon the site seem to show that it was the seat of the cult of a thiasos, or company of Dionysiasts.

SUNION

The late excavations by the German school in Athens at the temple of Sunion resulted in the finding of a number of new slabs of the sculptured frieze of the temple. They are very much broken and disfigured, yet it is hoped that it will be possible to make out the whole frieze. The measurements taken of the temple make it certain that it had 13 columns on a side, and not 12. It was found, too, that the marble temple was built on the foundation of an earlier one of poros. The new marble steps were laid on the old poros ones, so that the new temple became higher and broader than the old one. For the enlargement of the foundation thus made necessary drums of columns were employed, and pieces of the architrave, &c., of the old temple. Pieces of almost all the members of the old temple were found: its foundations were also measured.

It, too, has 6 columns in front and 13 on the sides, the diameter of the columns and their distances apart being a little smaller than in the later temple. Here we have another example of the practice of the Greeks in the latter half of the fifth century, B. C., of building over old temples of poros with marble.—*Berl. Phil. Woch., Sept*. 27, 1884.

Italy

Allumiere District.—A. Klitsche de La Grange gives an account in the *Bullet. dell' Inst*. of his excavation of 16 prehistoric graves in the Allumiere district. The first, at a depth of 0.80 m. below the surface, was composed of rough pieces of calcareous stone in the form of a rectangular chest, about 0.30 m. wide by 0.40 m. long. It contained a doubly conical mortuary vase made of blackish clay and ornamented with two lines of tooth-shaped incisions. A rude cup—not incised—served as a cover. The vase was filled with bone ashes, on which lay a bronze knife almost destroyed by oxydation. Eight other graves of similar kind, *tombe a cassetone*, were examined. In these the excavator found a bronze fibula, a terra-cotta whorl, and a vase, the upper part of which, as also the cover, were incised with triangular and scale-like ornament. Four of these graves were found in line and near each other, from which it may be supposed that a trench was first dug, in which as occasion offered the sepulchral chests were placed. Three graves of different character were examined; *tombe a pozzo*. These consisted of a well-like cavity sunk for 0.85 m. into the trachite rock and covered with large blocks of calcareous stone. In one was found a very small mortuary vase, and in another a large vase with conical cover. Four more graves consisted of large tufa urns of spherical form—*tombe nell' urna tufacea*. Here were found a small vase in the shape of a kotylos, and a bronze fibula. These graves appear to have been for the more wealthy, and the *tombe a cassetone* for the poor.—*Bullettino dell' Instituto*, 1884, May and October.

Arezzo.—In the neighborhood of Arezzo have been found a number of fragments of terra-cotta vases and vase moulds. The subjects represented upon these fragments, in delicate relief and of admirable execution, include Nereids, the Muses, and a dance of skeletons—a subject of Oriental origin. The signatures of the freedmen-potters which have been found, are Greek names; and there is reason to think that these vases with figures in delicate relief, are reproductions of the style and designs of Hellenic silver vessels. The artistic potters of Arezzo flourished from the time of Sulla to that of Cæsar. These new fragments are referred to the latter period. They have been bought for the museum of Florence.—*Revue Archéologique*, I., 1884, p. 252.

Ascoli-Piceno.—In a vase found near Ascoli were discovered 87 coins of Roman, Neapolitan and Tarentine origin; thus adding to the evidence that commercial relations existed at an early date between Picenum and ancient Campania and Tarentum. In the Pinacoteca of the adjacent town of Teramo have recently been gathered from this region marbles representing Kybele, Hygieia, Hadrian and Faustina, and parts of a terra-cotta frieze representing comic scenes from the theatre.

Bologna.—In the neighborhood of Bologna, covering the dolium in an ancient tomb,

has been found a slab of sandstone carved in bas-relief representing a charioteer in his chariot with an attendant holding the horse. Helbig considers it of local workmanship and of an earlier type than any of the figured steles found in the neighborhood of Bologna. He promises in the coming number of the *Annali dell' Inst.* to compare the civilization of the Etruscans of the Po region with that of the Etruscans of the coast.

Brindisi.—An interesting mosaic has been discovered at Brindisi. It is in fairly good preservation, and is 5.20 x 3.20 m. The subject is the Cretan Labyrinth. The paths are represented as running in straight lines. In the middle is a space 0.38 m. square—the theatre of the fight between Theseus and the Minotaur. The latter has fallen to his knees, and the hero is about to finish him with a blow from a curved club. Around the Labyrinth are ranged magpies on perches—an allusion, perhaps, to the automatic birds contrived by Dædalus. —*Revue Archéologique*, II., 1884, p. 107.

Casteleone.—The soil of Casteleone di Suasa, in the province of Ancona, appears to abound in Roman antiquities, many of which have been gathered by D. Emanuele Ruspoli. Amongst the most interesting objects are the fragments of a large bronze equestrian statue with highly ornamented trappings, resembling in style and workmanship recent bronzes found in Pompeii and Herculaneum.

Corneto-Tarquinii.—Excavations have been carried on during the year by municipal authority in the necropolis of Corneto-Tarquinii. In the January number of the *Bull. dell' Inst.*, Sig. Cav. Dasti describes the objects found in one of the principal tombs. Within the dolium was discovered a bronze vase; within the cover of this vase small objects of bronze and a knife-blade of iron. The vase itself contained terra-cotta cups, plates of bronze, and a gilded necklace. In the June number of the same periodical, Helbig describes a tomb with frescoes of the earliest Tarquinian type. Leopards are here represented and lions, some attacking each other and others standing quietly by an altar. The lions are painted in a reddish-grey color, their names relieved with green. A second grave contained an Attic amphora with black figures representing on one side the struggle of Herakles against the Amazons, and on the other the departure of two warriors. In another grave was found an interesting tripod at the feet of which stood figures of horsemen with crested helmets rudely represented. Of the other objects found we note only an Attic amphora used to contain the ashes of the dead. The painting representing the struggle of Herakles and Talamon against the Amazons, exhibits the influence of the Corinthian style upon the Attic potters. Violet-red color, as well as white and brownish-black, is freely used.

Etruria.—In Perugia portions of an old road, laid with large, irregular pieces of stone, have been found beneath the Via Vecchia. It is apparently of Etruscan origin. This is important, as Helbig notes, in showing that the Arch of Augustus, placed upon a level 5 feet below the present street, once exhibited more satisfactory proportions.

In examining the graves at Vulci, Helbig concludes that the peculiar type of coffer-grave, *tomba a cassone*, found here, is derived from an earlier trench-grave, *tomba a fossa*.

Pompeii.—A letter from M. Edmond Le Blant to the Académie des Inscriptions announces the discovery in Pompeii of a statuette of a crouching Venus, somewhat injured but not beyond recovery; also the figure of a Pompeian, which has been preserved by one of Fiorelli's ingenious plaster casts, and three large copper trumpets with the single curve. There have also been discovered two frescoes representing banquet scenes; one of Leda holding a swan under her left arm; and a room richly adorned with frescoes, one of which is Narkissos admiring himself in a fountain.

Pontine Marshes.—In the *Bullet. dell' Inst.* for April, 1884, A. Elter discusses at length an interesting sepulchral inscription found at San Donato near Fogliano. It expresses in hexameters a wife's sorrow for Alfenius Ceionius Julianus Kamenius, a pagan priest who had been consul of the province of Numidia and deputy consul of Africa d. 385 A. D. He represents accordingly one of the last priestly defenders of the ancient faith.

Rome.—*Bust of Anakreon*.—The Museum of the Capitol has recently been enriched by a bust of Anakreon found in Cæsar's gardens. It is of Pentelic marble, representing an aged, full bearded man with short curly hair bound by a ribbon. The head is slightly inclined toward the left shoulder. A loose mantle covers both shoulders. The bust bears the inscription,

ΑΝΑΚΡΕΩΝ
ΛΥΡΙΚΟΣ

A fuller description is given, on p. 70, from the *Bullettino della commissione Arch. Com. di Roma*.

Atrium of Vesta.—The *Bulletin Monumental*, 1884, No. 3, describes the excavations of the Forum at Rome, with an illustration in heliogravure of the Atrium of Vesta. In the background is seen the Colosseum and the Arch of Titus; in the foreground is the Atrium, on one side of which appears a row of pedestals with the fragments of 18 statues of Vestal Virgins. At the end of the court is the Tablinum or dining-hall, with a single window in the rear. To our right are the ruined walls of the apartments on the side towards the Palatine. Beyond these walls is the stairway, apparently referred to by Ovid (Fast. VI, 395), leading up to the *Via Nova*, the exact location of which is now beyond dispute. The type portrayed in the statues is described as "grave, severe, meditative and of noble bearing, answering to the character of these priestesses whose piety and other virtues are extolled in the inscriptions." On the pedestals are found the names: Flavia Publicia, Terentia Flavola, Coelia Claudiana, Practexata Crassi Filia, and Numisia Maximilla, all described as *Virgines Vestales Maximae*.

Lanciani assigns the rebuilding of the Atrium to the reign of Severus in a vigorous argument in answer to Professor Jordan, who considers it of the time of Hadrian.—*Bullet. dell' Inst., 1884, No. VII.*

Rostra of the Forum.—In removing the road which ran across the Forum, the site of the ancient Rostra has been discovered. In a paper of Mr. Middleton read before the Society of Antiquaries it is described as "a platform nearly rectangular 79 feet by 44 feet, composed of tufa, the walls being concrete faced with brick. . . . The front of the platform was covered externally with green marble on which the ships' beaks were fixed in two tiers, nineteen in one and twenty in the other. In front was a balustrade with a gap in the centre where the orator stood. Behind was the Graecostasis on which foreign ambassadors stood to hear the speeches. . . . In 44 B. C., Julius Cæsar built a new Rostra on the north-east side of the former and transferred the ancient beaks thither; and subsequently Augustus built another, which he adorned with beaks taken at Actium."

France

Paris.—*Venus of Melos*.—During the work in progress at the Louvre for the purpose of extending cellars under certain portions of the sculpture galleries, and notably beneath the room devoted to the priceless Venus, this and other marbles have been placed temporarily in new quarters. The Venus now stands in the rotunda preceding the gallery of Roman Emperors. Occasion has been taken to free the famous statue from the plaster additions and changes made by Bernard Lange, comprising all that was added of one foot, the huge rolls of drapery which concealed, behind, the junction of the two chief fragments, and the joinings, not always happy, of broken folds of the garment. The familiar square plinth upon which the figure rested, has been replaced by a circular one upon which its position is a little different; and this plinth is so cut as to show a considerable piece of drapery falling behind the feet, which was concealed before. It is expected that the new plinth will admit of placing the goddess in a better light when she is returned to her own abiding, place. The capital alteration, however, which the statue has undergone, is the final removal of the two blocks of wood placed in 182l between the two largest fragments, which unite at the hips. Why these pieces of wood should have been introduced is inconceivable, as the two surfaces fit exactly. They gave the figure a slight movement contrary to the intention of the sculptor, if not to nature, and their removal will be hailed with satisfaction. While the Venus was lying in fragments, opportunity was taken to make casts of each piece separately.—*Gazette Archéologique, 1884*, p. 248.

Rouen.—Some noise has been made about the recent destruction of the *jubé* or rood-screen of the Cathedral of Rouen. This *jubé* was erected in place of the splendid mediæval rood-screen thrown down in 772. It was a costly structure in the incongruous taste of the last century, of which the chief elements consisted of a double portico of Ionic columns supporting an entablature, which was in turn surmounted by a balustrade of brass and marble, and a sculptured crucifix by Clodion. Various precious marbles, spoils, it is said, of Leptis Magna, were introduced in the monument. Beneath the portico stood on one side an altar of the Vow, with reliefs

by Lecomte, and the other, one of St. Cecilia, with sculptures by Clodion. It is unnecessary to add that this *jubé* was wholly out of keeping with the majestic lines of the XIIIth century church. Its suppression cannot but improve the effect of the interior. The altars with their sculptures will be set up again in the two transept chapels.—*Courrier de l'Art*, 1884, p. 626.

Although there may be room for some difference of opinion about the abolition of the rood-screen of Rouen, there can be none about the opportunity of repairing the barbarous mutilation of the choir of the

Cathedral of Chartres by the Vandals of the XVIIIth ccnturv. This blot upon that splendid monument is sufficient to excuse "restoration" in the eyes of even the most jealous. We hope that this will soon be undertaken, rather than the modernization of some of the few remaining ancient buildings of France which have been spared until now.