healthy upland situation (342 ft) amid Sr-clad slopes. It has a School of Forestry and a tradition of woodcarving. The town was Kolekotroni, a supply-base.—Our road twists through sharp outcrops of rock.—31 m. On a hill to the s. are the scanty remains of Methymna, a town sacrificed in the building of Megalopolis.—33 m. Turning (unpaved) to Magouliana (24 m.) and Vaitesmiokos (8 m.)

Megalopolis, birthplace of Theodoros Kolekotronis, the kleft here of the War of Independence, was a summer residence of the Vlaharakas—hence the ruins of Frankish fortress (Agerocastro). Velikienskom lies just to the n. of the site of the ancient Glanum, where the French School found a late-Archaic bronze head in 1932. Tracks go on through the mountains and across the Lagoon to Drama (Rte 39).

Approaching (37 m.) Karkalos we descend through pine-woods with the pleasantly situated Xenia Mete (B), passing a rampant 308 m. with a memorial bust in bronze of Dimitri Mitropoulos (1896-1960), the conductor, by Aparis. Some polygonal walls (? Thessos) survive near the village.

From Karkalos a narrow road diverges on the left to (7 m.) Dhimetas (621/0/0; Village G. H.), an attractive village (1000 inh.) in a mountainous situation above the Lousos, on the site of ancient Teutha. An example of early church-building pre-Romanesque. Dhimetas became a centre of Greek learning after 1258 when its school was founded, and hence of opposition to the Turks; the Patriarch Gregory V and Gregory Manos, his successors, were both bishops. It became a centre of Hellenist design for the Philikis Etaireia, and an arm of the War of Independence was raised in fourteen powder factories. The Museum, Archivo, and Library are worth a visit. The Monastery of Profitis Ilias was founded in 963 but not on its present site, 1 km. s. below Zogovista.

The road continues (unpaved, rough) to (11 m.) Isopos (5/0/0; Trikala, a pleasant country inn, C), a beautiful mountain village (330 ft) formerly known as Stemnita, greatly sought after by the south of Mt. Mithana (5000 ft). The kale incorporates several little churches: Avra Nikolas was repaired in 1598; Panagia Horef dates probably from 1640. The monastery of Ay. Ioanna Próbóswas, founded by Manuel Commenes in 1167, lies 25 m. s. as the Lousos gorge precipitous path from Dhimetas road.

Beyond Isopos the road forks, the right branch (bad) for Karistos and Megalopolis: the left (good) for (38 m.) Tripolis with David (Rte 39).

We cross the infant Lousos, then thread rocky gorges in an increasingly barren landscape to a summit of nearly 4000 ft, clothed in firs. 1442 m. (72 km.) Langadha (Λάνταδα; Lángadha C), native town of the Deligiannis family, appears ahead tumbling vertices down an outcrop of rock above the valley. By a series of sharp cornard curves we approach its centre, where a little Plateia (café) forms the superhigh Elvelecis. The long descent continues the tortuous road follows a vertiginous shelf of rock a thousand feet above the gorge.—Beyond (49 m.) Left for kóksi (it) crosses a side valley and, surmounting a ridge, reaches the upland village of (531 m.) Stavroliníni.

Here a by-road (C) leads to Tripolis (24 m.) inn), a mountain village. About 1 m. t. of Tripolis are three towers of the Frankish castle of the barony of Akoumia and (2 nace) south, some remains of classical Volos, another site investigated by French School in 1919, which had a huge 4C agora.—In Tripolis the road (unpaved) harnesses right and continues to (61 m.) the *Ladon Dam (Panumis Ladonos; PAPAPMA ΛΑΔΟΝΙΟΣ). 100 yds long and c. 137 ft high, which formed a lake, ringed by pine trees, in the uppe valley. The waters are fed by hydroelectric works, near the village of Spáthari (comp. below) to the w., by tunnel, 5 m. long, through a mountain.

The mountains give place to rolling hills as we descend to the broad valley of the Ladon, most copious of the seven important tributaries of the Lousos, until its reduction by damming (see above).—59 m. m. to the hydro-electric station. We cross the river and reach the right bank.—Beyond (60 m.) *Bertisa (café), with its charming stream, the road climbs a ridge commanding the confluence of the Ladon and the Apionios, where the remains of ancient *Heraclea were identified by the Greek Archaeological Service in 1931.—A sharp hill and (70 m.) the *Eggiena concrete bridge, take us across the Erimanthos and into Elis (Rte 40).—72 m. Vasiliki (1312 ft.) occupies the summit of the Kanos, a highwayman killed by Herakles. Hence we descend to the shallow bed of the Apionios.—77 m.

At Aigion or Affis, the largest river in the Peloponnesus, rises in south-eastern Greece close to the source of the Eurytus and flows through Arcadia and Elis, and eventually into the Ionian Sea. Pausanias describes it as 'a broad and noble river and seven important rivers'. These are the Helexa, Besnicians, Laphyes, Ladon, Erimantos, and Klados. The Peloponnesians called the Ladon as the main stream, calling the Apionios proper the Karyaina confluence. In the early part of its course this runs underground. At the hill of the river gods, Apollo is depicted with the Linda Aretus, in the mountains, as the river-bed of another river. The river flows from the Eridanos, a small stream, and near the mouth of the Lousos near the village of Eridos, a beach with a rock which was the reward of victors in the Olympic games.

Mirki is 15 m. s. of the site of ancient Piso.—Approaching Olympia (OAOMBA, Olimposia) we see (r.) the spacious International Olympic Academy, inaugurated in 1964 with the object of training and promoting the Olympic spirit. Annual summer courses are held here. Immediately after this (r.) is a state enclosing the heart of the ancient site (1862-1937), who revived the games. We pass Mt. Kremmo and the excavations (Ly; see Rte 35), cross the river and turn into the village, a deme of 700 inhabitants.

Stavros Station, 1 m. w. of the village.

SPAP, above the site, not cheap. A; Xenia near the Aitie; Neda, DPO; *Epirus, Apollo, the last two close in winter, all B; Inn C; Pelops D, good. *Lykienis, *Kardhion, opposite station turning and at the hotel.

At (13 m.) *Platamós we join the road from Kályvritos (Rte 39). Most of the villages stand on low hills between successive small tributaries of the Apionios, and are surrounded by orchards. *Brouna, on the right (861 ft.) *Kleopatra (official Peloponnes) occupies the site of the village, which once had curative springs.—901 m. The *Euploë, now restored, and *Lixenía was the scene of the myth of Poseidon and Tyros.—135 m. Pergos, see Rte 40.

37 OLYMPIA

Tourist offices and hotels, etc., see above.

OLYMPIA, in Greek Olimpía (Olimpia; 140 ft.) is situated in the pleasantly beautiful valley of the Apionios in the territory of Pausais, at the confluence with the Klados. The setting, in great contrast with most Greek sites, is pastoral, green, and lush, the rains being plentifully
shaded by evergreen oaks, Aleppo pines, planes, and poplars, as well as by olive-trees. The Kladhes bounds the site on the W. and the Alphes on the S., while to the E. rises the colossal Mt. Kronos (405 ft.). Olympia was not a city, but a sacred precinct occupied exclusively by temples, dwellings for the priests and officials, and public buildings in connection with the Games, and it became a sanctuary in which were concentrated many of the choicest treasures of Greek art. In the midst of the enclosure known as the Altis, dedicated to Zeus, in his honour re- held the quadrennial festival and the games. The best view of the site from Mt. Drouva above the SPAP hotel.

The fame of Olympia rests upon the Olympic Games. Whatever may have been their origin, they remained until they were degraded by specialization and professionalism a great national festival influencing the character and fortunes of the new Hellenic race. A striking feature of the festival was the proclamation of the Eclectics, or Olympic Truce; still more surprising was its almost universal observance, a sufficient witness in itself to the high prestige of the Olympic festival. During the week of the celebrations the competitors, while not forgetting that they were Athenians, Spartans, Milesians, Syracusians, or whatever they remembered that they were Greeks, and they regarded an Olympic victory as the highest possible honour. A simple reward of a crown of wild olive not only immortalized the victor and his family, but endeared the glory of his native city.

The Greeks came to use the Olympiads, or periods of four years, between festivals, as the basis of their chronology. The Games were held regularly in peace and in war for over 1000 years from 776 B.C. until their suppression in A.D. 393. From the first Olympiad to the time of Hadrian the establishment of Olympia never ceased. The vitality of the festivals is reflected in the architecture and works of art that have survived.

Historical Excavation since 1879 have shown that Olympia was already flourishing in Mycenaean times. The legendary foundation of the Games and the elaborate later traditions may be found recounted by Pausanias (Bk. V). Homer does not mention them and the oracle of the Olympians started in 776 B.C. The site of the games seems at first to have been divided between Pisa and Elis. In ancient sources there is no record of any festival in the period between 572 B.C. and 471 B.C. except for the Olympic festival in 572 B.C.

Despite the vicissitudes of fortune and war, the Olympic Games were held with the utmost regularity, the wealth of the various sanctuaries steadily accumulated, and the prestige of Olympia increased until it reached its zenith in the 4th and 3rd centuries B.C. The Olympic Truce was strictly observed, with one or two exceptions. In 400 B.C. the Macedonians were excluded from the festival on the ground of treachery to Sparta during the invasion of the Pisistrats, and when the place was destroyed a battle was fought in the Altis in the presence of the crowd who came to watch the games.

The Olympic or Olympian Games. The direction of the games (Stadion) was, with certain interruptions, in the hands of the only men who spoke Greek as their mother-tongue. The original games included horse races in the Stadium. The ancient stadium was used for various athletic contests, including the Olympic Games. The games were held every 4 years, but there were occasional vacant years. The stadium was about 500 meters long and 120 meters wide. The course was divided into 200-foot sections, and the finish line was marked by a white mark on the ground. The stadium was surrounded by a line of trees and a wall, and the seating area was divided into sections for different social groups. The games were open to all Greek citizens, and the winning athletes were celebrated and honored. The Olympic Games were considered the highest honor in ancient Greece and were held in honor of Zeus, the god of the sky.

The Olympic Games were held in Olympia, a sanctuary of Zeus, and consisted of a variety of events, including track and field, wrestling, boxing, and chariot racing. The games were attended by men and women from all over Greece, and the victors were celebrated with great fanfare. The Olympic Games were considered the highest honor in ancient Greece and were held in honor of Zeus, the god of the sky.
boating, chariot-racing and horse racing (the 'hippus' as opposed to gymnastics contests at which tyrants and nobles competed, employing professional charioteers, jockeys, and the Pankration (a form of all-in wrestling). An Athenian won the prize for the first time in 496, and in 488 the inaugural boxing contest was won by a man from Smyrna, the first overseas city to claim an Olympic victory. South Italy, home of the Spartans, was the host of the 7th Olympiad in celebration of the Persian defeat. The 21st Olympiad was postponed two years to 620 BC because of the Persian defeat. The records were finally expunged.

The athletic fare varied by the presence of historians, orators, and orators, who read their work aloud to the assembled spectators. Herodotus held the prize for the longest extract from his history. Theistocles attended the 26th Olympiad in celebration of the Persian defeat. The 21st Olympiad was postponed two years to 620 BC because of the Persian defeat. The records were finally expunged.

After each event a herald announced the victor's name and handed him a prize, a victory drapery. On the last day, the successful competitors (Olympiads) were each given a crown of wild olive and entertained at the Prytaneion. A victor had the right to erect a statue in the Altis, which might represent his own features if he had taken part in three events. By the time of the elder Pliny the statues had accumulated to a number of 3000. On returning home, the victor was publicly entertained and his lyric composition was recited in his honour. Fourteen of Pindar's odes celebrate the victors.

In 1996 a quadrennial international artistic festival, taking the name of the Olympic Games, had its inception at the Stadium in Athens, where a Greek woman became the first woman to win a medal at the Olympic Games. The Games are held successively in different countries. The ancient modern Straten and the first Olympic Games in 1896 had been the Second in 1904 and 1906. It will not be forgotten that King Constantine II of the Hellenes (when Crown Prince) won a gold medal at the 1936 Games, held in Italy.

To reach the ancient site from the village we take the Tripolis road and pass the museum on a hill (r.), cross the Kladeos, and see (r.) the entrance to the Excavations (adm. 30 dr. incl. Museum; Thurs & Sun free). We walk from the visitor's centre to the buildings that lie outside the Altis to the w.

On the right, immediately beyond the entrance, one remains parallel to the path marked by the Xylos, or covered running track (an Olympic stade long), which formed the e. wing of the Gymnasion, a large quadrangle extending to the Kladeos. Its propylon (2 1/2 b.c.) consisted of Corinthian portico raised on three steps. Some survivals stand on the s. side: the Palaestra, or wrestling school, which corresponds closely with Vitruvius' description of such a building. An open court, 45 yds square, is surrounded by a Doric colonnade with 15 Ionic columns on each side. Behind the colonnade, on three sides, were rooms. A number of various sizes, entered through Ionic porches or through plain doors. Some of them retain ancient stone benches set against the walls. On the s. side the colonnade was divided into two long corridors by a central row of 15 Ionic columns. The main entrances were at the E. and w. ends. The s. side, through porches of two Corinthian columns, turns into a colonnade of anta capitals. The capitals are of unusual design, having parallels in Pompeii and Asia Minor rather than in Greece. The style generally suggests a date in the 5th c. B.C.

A water channel, entering the Palaestra at its n.w. corner, ran round its four sides. In the s. part of the court is a pavilion of grooved and plain slates, 74 ft. 6 yds; its object is unknown. From the central room in the n.e. of the court plain doorway gave access to the Gymnasion.

To the s. lies the TEOFKILON, the official residence of the priests. The ruins belong to three periods. The original Greek structure (3rd b.c.) consisted of 8 rooms round a central court and covered an area of 80 yds square. The foundations and pavement are well preserved. The court is an ancient well lined with blocks of sandstone. Later three rooms were added on the s. side and a large garden court, with cloisters and colonnades, was constructed. The Romans took down the r. half of the Greek building and enlarged the garden court. A columnade was built round it, having 8 columns on each side.

The colonnades were 8 in all, round a court, 90 ft. 6 yds in diameter, enclosed with a low wall. The outer columns of the circular wall are well preserved, the upper courses probably of multi-blown brick. Within was a wider area 60 ft. diameter, enclosed with a wall. To the s. side is a building, the sandstone wall of which adjoins the court. A Roman temple, according to a height of 6 ft 6 in. with a brick archway above. In its later form it was a Byzantine Church divided by columns into nave and aisles, with an apse on the n. and a narthex on the w. Near the s. end is a large, stone column (r.) with two flights of steps, and, beyond it, a perforated stone screen of Byzantine workmanship. The original building was not the one in which the Treasury of the Sacred was housed, but this was probably the same. A choir was connected with it, and there were subsidiary buildings nearby. The ruins of the Treasury of the Sacred, built at a slightly different angle, is the Stoa. A monumental building, the most notable structure of the period, near the w. end of the Kladeos, together with part of a swimming pool of the 3rd c. B.C. of 127 ft. long and c. 5 ft. deep.

Several other s. built at a slightly different angle, is the Leonidion, built by the Leonidai, or in the shape of a T, the Leonidion of Naxos in the 4th c. B.C., possibly a monument for distinguished visitors and adapted in the 2nd c. a.d. as a residence for the Roman governor of Achaea. It stands at the crossing of two roads from Arcadia and Elis outside the procession enclosures of the Altis. As originally built it had an open court, 97 ft square, with a colonnade of Doric columns of 12 columns per side, off which were built on all sides. The principal rooms were on the w. Outside ran a colonnade of 138 Ionic columns, the columns of which are almost all in situ, together with many of the capitals. The columns were of sarsenite, the shafts of shell-limestone; the sides were covered with stucco. In Roman times the rooms were subdivided, and an ornamental garden with elaborate pond was laid out in the middle of the court. Many fragments of the colonnades were found built into the Byzantine Wall (comp. below) and these, especially from the terracotta cornice, show great richness of decoration.

The stoa of the Sacred Precinct of Zeus, acquired its name from a garden of the Greek word Aion, meaning 'Sacred Grove'. On the w. side it was bounded by Mt Kronos and on the other three sides by walls, the lines of which can still be traced. On the s. side remains of parallel walls, the inner one Greek and the outer one Roman. The original stoa, now called the South Terrace, extends parallel to the s., the Altis having been enlarged at the time of the Greek walls seem to have been merely low stone parapets and the precinct was probably not fully enclosed by high boundary walls until the Roman period. Within were the Temple of Zeus, the
Heraion and the small Metreon, besides the Peloponnisos, or shrine of Pelops, and innumerable altars to Zeus and other divinities. Much of the remaining space was taken up by statues of Olympic victors.

Entering the precinct by the Processional Entrance, a small tripartite opening with an external porch of 4 columns, we see on the right a row of large oblong pedestals, mostly belonging to equestrian statues. Of the left are two pedestals bearing respectively the names of Pinaxia and a courier of Alexander the Great (Paus. VI, 16, 8) and of Sophocles, the sculptor. Turning to the right we pass on the right a wilderness of scattered remains recovered from the Byzantine Wall, but originally forming part of the Leonidion, Bouleuterion, and many other buildings. Passing between the remains of two unknown Greek buildings we reach a few small pavilions, which are of shell-limestone, and a cross-wall cutting off its apse. Each aspex was divided into two, and a central wall. A triglyph frieze appears to have decorated the exterior of the wings, whose appearance was further enhanced by the two stepped basements on which they were raised. On the right side each was ended in a screen of three Doric columns in antis. A spacious long portico ran along the whole length of the façade, forming the only means of communication between the three parts of the building. The poricito had 27 columns on its front and 3 on each side of the narrow side; only three drums are in situ.

The Central Hall, which is much later than the wings and may be contemporary with the Ionic Colonnade (3C B.C.), appears to have had columns on its r. side and blank walls without doors on the other three. A foundation in the middle may have supported the Statue of Zeus, Horkeion, beside which competitors, their relatives, and their attendants were wont to meet. The oldest part of the building (6C B.C.), very little except foundation, is left. The S. Wing (5C) is the best preserved. The drums of the columns of the Doric porch are still standing; the outer walls are one or two courses high; and some drums of the seven interior columns are still there. The S. Wing differs from the N. Wing in that its long walls are not straight, but form with the apse an elliptical shape recalling ancient structures, though in Doric and Thlenon: it has been conjectured that it was rebuilt on old foundations. In front of the connecting poricito is an irregular colonnade, now Roman, usually called the Tapestrain Court.

The S. of the Bouleuterion is the Southern Stoa, over 86 yds long, built of tile, and raised on three limestone steps. Gardner conjecturally identifies the colonnade with the Proeilia and assigns it to the 3C B.C. It was closed on the N. by a wall with a narrow passage-way at either end. The other sides were open and had Doric columns. Within it was divided longitudinally (probably in Roman times) by a central row of sandstone Corinthian columns. The Byzantine used the stoa in the S. wall of their fort.

Between the Proeilia and the Leonidion extended the Agora, where temporary booths were set up during the festival.
Protaos and Opisthodomos each ended in a portico of two Doric columns between antae, surrounded (unusually) by a Doric entablature, consisting of an architrave and triglyph frieze. The 12 Parian marble metopes were decorated with sculptures depicting the Labours of Theseus by Herakles, six at each end. Some were carried off by the French expedition of 1829 and are now in the Louvre; the rest are in the museum of Olympia, where the statue of Iphitos is regarded as Greek (persification of the Olympic truce). Traces of various bases here indicate the former presence of other statues he mentions. A great door, about 16 ft wide, led into the cela.

The Cella was 94 ft long and 43½ ft wide. It was divided down the middle by two-tiered colonnades of 7 Doric columns to form a nave c. 22 ft wide. This colonnade supported the wooden ceiling and arranged of galleries above the aisles from which the public was excluded. The arrangement allowed to view the interior of Zeus. The only light came from the doorway.

The Nave was divided laterally into four sections. The first, in the nature of a vestibule (open to the public) extended to the second column. On either side, by the first column, was a wooden unicusinae leading to the galleries. The next two sections were forbidden to the public. The second, closed by a barrier, extended to the base of the statue, and had side screens formed of slabs of conglomerate stone from the flank of the nave, paved with black Eleusinian limestone, bordered with a kerb of Pentelic marble, to form a receptacle for the sacred oil used for the anointing of the statue. This probably served two purposes: first, to reflect the mirroring light from the doorway and provide oil for the wonderful cire perdue process, and in order to prevent swelling in the damp climate which might split the ivory. The third section, from the 5th to beyond the third column, is entirely occupied by the base of the statue of Zeus. The fourth section is merely a passage 5½ ft wide connecting the two and the last section is occupied by the pedimental wall with the base of the statue behind it. The single column, entirely occupied by the base of the statue of Zeus. The fourth section is merely a passage 5½ ft wide connecting the two and the last section is occupied by the pedimental wall with the base of the statue behind it.

The chryselephantine Statue of Zeus, the masterpiece of Phidias, was accounted one of the Seven Wonders of the ancient world. Apart from one or two Hadrianic coins of Ela, no authenticated copies of the statue exist, and Pausanias alone of ancient writers describes in detail, and devotes more attention to the throne than to the figure. It is 18 ft high, has been about 7 times life-size or c. 40 ft high. Pausanias, noting that the metopes had been recorded, says that they do not do justice to the impression made by the image on the spectator. Strabo, on the other hand, tells us that the artist had intended to have made the statue of Zeus so as to look like the god, without touching the bodily perfection of the god, who was the image of Zeus. Ciconius (Orator, H. 3) says that Phidias made the image, not after the life, but after the ideal beauty seen with the inward eye alone.

The kouros of Zeus, 3 ft high, and decorated with gold reliefs of various figures, was of blue-black Eleusinian stone, fragments of which have been found. Zeus was represented seated on a throne made of ivory covered with gold and overlaid with gold and precious stones. The four legs of the throne were adorned with carvings and surmounted with golden reliefs of combats. Some of the great weight was carried by the pillars beneath, hidden by the dress. The couch is supported by Panaios, and by the footstool which had golden lions and a figure of Thesaurus fighting the Amazons. The Figure of Zeus held in his hand a chryselephantine Victory and in his left a scepter with an ornate head, and the shield is divided into the undraped parts of the statue—head, feet, hands, and torso. The robe was decorated with figures of animals and birds.

The throne, the statue devoted upon the descendants of Phidias, who were crowned with an 'Hephaestus'. By the 2nd B.C., however, the ivory had cracked and had to be replaced. The marble base the statue served to replace it to Rome and to replace it to the Golden Fleece. The Emp. Caligula wanted to remove it to Rome and to replace it to Constantinople, where it perished in a fire. In A.D. 475, Antipatros IV of Ephesos, King of Syria, dedicated (3) behind the consul table, a tablet of the consul, a day for the explosion of the amphora, a product of the day Assyrian leek and found with the statue (Paus. V, 12, 4). There are grounds for believing this to have been of the temple at Jerusalem which Antipatros carried off (De Nasee, VI,

326  The Federal, 3 ft high, and decorated with gold reliefs of various figures, was of blue-black Eleusinian stone, fragments of which have been found. Zeus was represented seated on a throne made of ivory covered with gold and overlaid with gold and precious stones. The four legs of the throne were adorned with carvings and surmounted with golden reliefs of combats. Some of the great weight was carried by the pillars beneath, hidden by the dress. The couch is supported by Panaios, and by the footstool which had golden lions and a figure of Thesaurus fighting the Amazons. The Figure of Zeus held in his hand a chryselephantine Victory and in his left a scepter with an ornate head, and the shield is divided into the undraped parts of the statue—head, feet, hands, and torso. The robe was decorated with figures of animals and birds.

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In the S.E. corner of the Altis are foundations of a building with four compartments and faced on all sides by a 4C Doric colonnade having 19 columns along the front and 8 at each side. It was paved with small pebbles embedded in plaster and may have been the Hellanodikes. It was demolished to make way for the House of Nero, hurriedly built for the emperor's visit, the peristyle of which lies farther E. This building has been identified by the discovery of a lead water-pipe inscribed N.P.R. AVG. The Doric columns of the Greek building were broken up into small pieces to form the opus incertum of the walls. Later a large Roman edifice was constructed immediately E. of Nero's house, which was partially sacrificed to the new building. This contained over 100 rooms, one octagonal, and explorations in 1963-64 showed it to have been Baths.

Farther E. lay the Hippodrome, long since washed completely away by a violent Alpheios. Here was installed the hippodrome an interesting starting gate invented by Cleitus in the 6C B.C. and described by Pausanias. To the S. of the Hippodrome, in 964 was uncovered the Altar of Artemis.

The greater part of the E. side of the Altis is occupied by the foundations of the Echo Colonnade or Stoa Poikile. The former name is derived from its sevenfold echo, the latter to the paintings with which it was decorated. Most of the remains are from the time of Alexander the Great when the stoa was rebuilt, those farther E. from the earlier version of the 5C B.C. Previous to this the stadium extended into the Altis.

As front of the Stoa Poikile are numerous statue bases including a large group bearing two Ionic columns, which supported statues of Ptolemy II Philadelphus and Arsinoe, her queen.

We reach the vaulted entrance to the Stadium, completely explored in 1958-62 by the German Institute and restored to the form it took in the 4C B.C. The artificial tanks never had permanent seats, but could accommodate c. 40,000 spectators, and a portion of the stadium with the drums of one of four near the Pelopion and was not separated from the Altis until the 5C when the Stoa Poikile was constructed. The embankments were of several times enlarged and the German excavators found many older weather-worn votive offerings (helmets, shields, etc.) which had been buried during the alterations as sacred objects not to be profaned by human use. The starting and finishing lines are in situ, 900 Olympic feet apart. The stone kerb round the track and the water-supply opening at intervals into basins are visible, the paved area for judges on the E. side has been uncovered.

Immediately outside the entrance is a row of twelve pedestals which supported the Zanes, bronze images of Zeus erected out of the lines imposed on athletes in the 98th and 112th Olympiads for cheating.

A flight of steps ascends to the Treasuries which are arranged roughly in line on a terrace overlooking the Altis at the foot of the Kronos, the Soil of which is kept back by a substantial retaining wall. These take the form of a small temple, consisting of a single cela and a stylobate porch in antis facing S. They were erected by various cities, all but two outside Greece proper, for the reception of sacrificial vessels used by the priests, and possibly for storing weapons and provisions used in the games. Little remains but the foundations. The description of Pausanias is not without its difficulties and the precise location of many of them is not certain. They seem to have been added roughly chronologically from E. to W.
built of wood, which was gradually replaced by stone. Even in the time of Pausanias columns of wood survived.

The temple, raised on a single step, was a Doric peripteral hexastyle with 16 columns at the sides. Thirty-four of the columns survive in part; two of them were re-erected in 1805 and another in 1970. They vary in diameter, in the height of the drums (while three are monolithic), and in the number and depth of the flutings. While the 18 surviving capitals show by the outlines of their cymatia that they belong to every period from the foundation to Roman times. As no trace has been found of the entablature, it is believed to have been of wood. The roof was covered with terracotta tiles.

INTERIOR. The division into three chambers was conventional though the interior details are unusual. Both Pronaos and Opisthodomos were distyle in antis. The walls of the sekos were nearly 8 ft. thick; the four courses forming the inner face are well preserved to a height of 3 ft. The upper part was of mud brick with wooden doors. The Cella, long in proportion to its breadth, was lighted only by the door. Four internal cross-walls, recalling the structure of the mausoleum in the later temple at Bassae, served to buttress the outside walls and to support the cross-beams of the roof. At a later date the cella was divided longitudinally by two rows of Doric columns, each one being engaged with the corresponding buttress. There was a flat wooden ceiling.

Pausanias tells how during the repair of the roof, the body of a hoplite was found between the ceiling and the roof. The soldier had apparently fought in the war of 401–399 B.C., between Elis and Sparta, during which a battle had raged over the Altis. Wounded, he had crawled to shelter to die, remaining undisturbed for 500 years.

At the western end of the cella stands the pedestal of the archaic group of Zeus and Hera. The head of Heracles has been recovered. Of the other treasures and statues known to have been in the Heraion only the Hermes of Praxiteles has been found. It was lying in front of its pedestal between the second and third columns from the s. on the N. side. The bases in the Pronaion bore statues of noble Elean women. The opisthodomos is known to have held the cedar-wood Chest of Kypselos; Disk of Ibycis, on which was inscribed the Olympic truce; and the gold and ivory Table of Kolotes, on which the victor's crowns were displayed.

To the s. of the Heraion is the site of the PELPONON, a grove containing a small eminence and an altar to Peleus, the principal Olympian hero enclosed by a pentagonal wall. A Doric propylon at its s. end, which foundations remain, appears to date from the 5th century B.C. and to have replaced an older entrance. Immense quantities of archaic bronzes and terracottas were recovered in the enclosure as well as roof-tiles from the Temple of Zeus.

Somewhere to the E. must have stood the Altis of Olympia Zeus, the sacred spot in the Altis, where a daily blood sacrifice was made. A heap of stones marks the supposed spot.

As we turn towards the exit we pass, in the n.w. corner of the Altis, the foundations of the PHILIPPION, a circular monument begun by Philip of Macedon after the battle of Chanoneia (338 B.C.) and probably finished by Alexander the Great. Two concentric colonnades stood on a stylobate of three steps, the outer peristyle having 18 Ionic columns, the cella having 12 engaged columns with Corinthian capitals. The roof was covered with terracotta tiles and a bronze poppy on the roof which held together the rafters. Within was a group of five chryselephantine statues, by sculptors, representing Philip, his mother Olimpia, his son Alexander, and his grandson Perdiccas. Excellently carved fragments of their bases have been recovered.

At the end stood the Prytaneeum, the official residence of the magistrates, whose posts were previously in store and are arranged chronologically. In 1976 the long columns were still in the OLYMPIA MUSEUM (above the roof); their columns spanning the new hall is not certain and, as is usually the case, a change of the position and identification of some figures, the location may be only approximate.

The ENTRANCE HALL, model of the Sacred Altis (a gift of the city of Athens, by Mikon, from the ruins of the Temple of Olympos on Lokri Epizephyrii, by Pheidias), is the first galleria, 1. Neolithic to Geometric, including grave goods from sub-Mycenean chamber tombs; *Tripods and handles of vases adorned with bronze figures (Tehnikes); in the centre, large bronze horse in solid bronze.—GALLERIES 2. Geometric art and early pottery; bronzes and terracottas; orientalizing bronze plaques, griffins, *Amour and weapons, many richly fashioned, displayed according to types and period development: shields and corselets on the wall; cases of spears, lances, and helmets below; one finely decorated Archaiac helmet recently recovered after being stolen in the First World War; small bronzes; restored pedimental acroterions from the Heraion; colossal statue of Hera, from the same.

GALLERIES 3. Statuettes and tripodsc; sculpture and statues from various reserves, including the pedimental statuary of the Megarians and a statue of a woman from the Gela Treasury; fine vases.—In GALLERY 4 the Classical period is introduced by the arresting and vigorous group of *Zeus carrying off Ganymede, a late Archaiac work executed by a master from a similar group; Persian *Helmet taken by Athenians at Marathon and dedicated to Zeus; the *Helmet of the Amazons, vicit at Marathon; small *Bronzes and pottery; teals.—

GALLERY 5. The celebrated *Victory (Nike) of Pannon, Pedestal and statue are both made of island marble. It bears an inscription recording its erection and dedication to Zeus by the Messenians and signifying "as a title from their enemies", and the name of its artist, Mnde. The statue was probably erected at the peace of 421 B.C. The height of the statue, including the pedestal, is 20 ft. The face, forearms, hands, and toes, and wings are missing, depicting Head of a Boy, from the stadium.
Olympia Museum

The centre of the composition is the colossal figure of Zeus; to the left according to the latest of a long series of suggested reconstructions) and Oinomaos and his wife, Sterope, to the right Pelops and Hippodameia. Zeus, who is visible to the contestants, is looking towards the women in token of his good will. The identification of Sterope and Hippodameia and their consequent placing, i.e., made by Yuleiris questioned by Kardara (cmm. AJA 1970). On each side is a four-horse chariot, that of Pelops attended by a boy, of Oinomaos by a girl. Behind the team of Pelops is his charioter, Telemachus, a seer, and the personified Alphæos. Behind that of Oinomaos is a seer, and the personified Kados.

The West Pediment, executed according to Pausanias by Alkamenes, presents the fight between the Lapiths and Centaurs at the marriage of Peirithoös. Again none of the figures is complete; though the pediment is almost perfect.

The King of the Lapiths in Thessaly and a reputed son of Zeus, invited Theseus and the Centaurs to his wedding. The Centaurs had too much wine and assailed the women and boys present, one of the Centaurs, Eurytion, drawing to carry off the bride, Peirithoös, assisted by Theseus, defended the women as many of the Centaurs, and routed the rest.

The central figure is Apollo, calmly towering above the tumult, who gratefully acknowledges the assistance of the Lapiths. On the right Hippodameia is carried away by Peirithoös on her car, and a boy is being picked up by a Centaur. Next comes a Lapith drawing his armament cord, trying to tear himself free from a Centaur who has already transfixed by the sword of a kneeling Lapith. They are held down by the corner by a crouching and recumbent woman. The head is in similar figure, but even less well preserved. The boy throttling the Centaur is being savagely bitten in the arm and shows his pain in a wide brow.

The sculptures are all of Parian marble with the exception of the two old women's pediment, the young woman in its left hand corner, and the arm of the Lapith woman, which are of Pentelic marble and are thought to be antique. From traces of colour discovered it is clear that all the figures were originally painted.

The end walls are the sculptured *metopes* from the cella frieze, on the Twelve Labours of Herakles. Each slab measured 5π and the figures being slightly under life-size. The metopes were originally painted, the brush completing the details of hair, clothes, etc., after the chisel has merely indicated. In delicacy of execution they may be thought superior to the pedimental figures, especially in the moulding of the features.

In a new building in the village is the Museum of the Olympic Games, which includes a collection of commemorative stamps.

38 FROM CORINTH TO PATRAS

On the right of Corinth, 21 m. (130 km.), 6 good trains daily in 2½ hrs, all starting from the station, should be added. To Xilokastro, 21 m. (34 km.) in 2½ hrs, parallel to (and generally inland) of the old road. Buses (starting from Athens) approx. hourly (2½ hrs journey; 3½ hrs from Athens).
to Aigion, 56 m. (91 km.) in 1½ hrs. The railway is seldom out of sight of the road.

This route follows the s. shore of the GULF OF CORINTH (Karath sitesas Kolu) which extends for nearly 80 miles from Agioshena in the E. to the Little Danes on the W. It varies in width between 11 and 24 miles, being widest in the centre and narrowest at the W. The E. limit of the Gulf is divided by the peninsula of Perachora into the Gulf of Alkinidon and the Bay of Corinth, with the entrance to the Corinthis Canal. The N. and S. sides are in remarkable contrast. The alluvial coast of Aigion, with its immerse torrents and its current sand bars, runs W.N.W. almost in a straight line from Corinth to Cape Deport. The rugged and abrupt coast of Phalas, Lekia, and Aiolida, chiefly forested pasture and sparsely inhabited, is broken by the Bay of Aspa Spina (Andrea Kolpos) and the Bay of Saleta (Kritasi Kolpos), in addition to several small indentations. The enriching mountains are among the highest in Greece, so that the scenery recalls that of the Italian lakes and the storms that spring up are as sudden as those in the Alps.

Corinth, see Rte 25. The road runs w. along the coast. Across the Bay of Corinth is seen the long low promontory of Perachora; farther w., behind Loutraki, rises the great mass of Yerasma. After 2 m. we pass the site of Lekhion (Rte 25e); on the left towels Acorocorinth—6lesia. Perivillia, the site of many villages strung along the road, is situated amongst curvatures and vine trees in the fertile coastal plain. Corinthia, now completely recovered from the earthquake of 1950, is second only to the U.S. Continian lemons are of the green variety, which are artificially turned yellow after picking to satisfy foreign demand. — We cross the Longos (or Kakhian) near (6 m.) Assos, a village surrounded by cypresses and groves; hereabouts was fought the Spartan victory near the Nemropolis River' in 394 B.C. Behind, the flat top of Mt. Mokas (2655 ft.; the ancient Aptasia, is prominent. At (83 m.) Vlagas (Anassi D), a centre or temples on the Nemea, is the Kokkoni Holiday Village. Near Vlagas, m. 1, are some remains of a late Roman bath explored in 1954. — Beyond (11 m.) Velio, where fruit juices are extracted, we cross the Peloponnesian Aspos, said by classical tradition to be an extension of the Maenander, flowing beneath the sea near Miletus. The flutes of the present Marsyas were thrown upon its bark.

13 m. Kato Sikyon, Galini, O. or Sikyonia, with a prominent modern church, is a flourishing port (7400 inhab.) exporting raisins. Here the excursion by boat to Perachora (Rte 25) may be made. Near the station are some remains of an early Byzantine basilica. The modern village of Vasilikos (c. 3 m. s.w.; bus) has readopted the official name of Sikyon, the later site of which it occupies.

Sikyon (SIKION), reputedly one of the oldest of Greek cities, was the capital of Sikyonia, a small district, anciently (as now) renowned for its almonds and olive-oil. In the Classical period the city was a centre of Greek art. Its school of bronze sculpture was famous for the Aridaokles, Karachos, Polyauleos, and Lysippus. Its academy of painting, established by Euupos, produced Paurs and Pamphilus, the master of Apelles, and endured to the Hellenistic times. Sikyonian dress and in particular the Sikyonian shoe, had a wide reputation. Both the ancient city, which lay in the plain, and the later founded by Demetrios Phokires on the acropolis, lay close to the Aspos.

History, Sikyon ('Cucumber Town' from okra, a cucumber) was originally named Aegiali, probably from the Aigaleaee (coast-dwelling) Ionians who settled the city, and later called Mekon. The traditional list of its heroes kings was the Argive Achaioi, the only survivor of the 'seven against Thebes'. The Achaian catalogue makes him commander of the Achaian contingent to the Spartans at the siege of Troy, which gives to Sikyon the epithet Elphios (wide). After the fall of the city it became subject to Argos. About 600 B.C. Orthogatos, a popular Agora, established a dynasty lasting a century, during which the city rose to its peak, with its splendid work and pottery being of a high standard and a school of sculpture. The city was founded by Crete. Boutides of Sikyon was credited with inventing ballistics, greatest of the dynasty and grandfather of the Athenian Aristides. He was one of the Amphictyonic League in the Sacred War (c. 990 B.C.). His successor Acheles was expelled by the Macedonian army in 335, and Sikyon lost its political independence from the Peloponnesian League. Sikyon remained a centre of art and industry (comp. above), and its coinage (produced in the 5-3 C.).

The city was the home of the Achaian League, later becoming its leader. During the eclipse of the city in the 4th C., Sikyon took over control of the Istiblum Games, but after the death of Demetrios of Corinthus, declined. Fulvia, wife of Mark Antony, died in 31 B.C. at Sikyon.

The city of 303 B.C. is admirably situated 2 m. from the sea on the narrow, elevating plateau between the gorges of the Asopos and Megalos River. Defended on all sides by precipices, the citadel is divided by a rocky slope into a lower terrace, the acropolis of the citadel, and an upper terrace, forming the apex of the triangle, the acropolis of the new. The city walls run round the plateau and are least ruined on the w. side. Excavations by the Archaeological Society under Prof. Orlando have uncovered a part of the city, which seems to have been laid out on a regular plan. The modern village stands on the lower level of the plateau. We proceed to the presumed site of the Agora (10 min.) the large Roman built in brick in the 2-3 C. and restored as a Museum (adm. 5 dr.) in 1930. In three rooms are displayed Mosaics (c. 4C n.c.); bronze statuettes; terracotta frieze; pieces of sculpture; and pottery of various shapes. In the left are the foundations of an archaic Temple, reconstructed in the Roman epoch; this may be the Temple of Apollo mentioned by Pausanias and built by Pythokles. At the s. end of the agora was a Hellenistic Stoa and the Bouleuterion, an almost square temple hall, the ceiling of which was supported by 16 Ionic columns. At this date it was adapted to other uses. Near it are extensive remains of the Gymnasium of Kleinaus, built on two levels; on either side of the flight of steps, the landing stairway linking them is a fountain. The Theatre, one of the most beautiful of continental Greece, occupies a natural depression in the slope and the upper and lower terraces. It was excavated by the American School in 1891 and tied up in 1951. The building dates from the 3rd century B.C. From Polypheus that the Achaean games were held here in 168 B.C. The Agora is 400 ft. across. The lower theatre could be reached by the vaulted passages as well as by 16 passages from the parodos. The fifty-odd tiers of seats, mostly hollowed