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Archaeology

The discovery of material remains from the recent or the ancient past has always been a source of fascination, but the development of archaeology as an academic discipline which interpreted such finds is relatively recent. It was the work of Winckelmann at Pompeii in the 1760s which first revealed the potential of systematic excavation to scholars and the wider public. Pioneering figures of the nineteenth century such as Schliemann, Layard and Petrie transformed archaeology from a search for ancient artifacts, by means as crude as using gunpowder to break into a tomb, to a science which drew from a wide range of disciplines - ancient languages and literature, geology, chemistry, social history - to increase our understanding of human life and society in the remote past.

Ephesus, and the Temple of Diana

The English architect and archaeologist Edward Falkener (1814–96) spent a fortnight sketching the ancient ruins of Ephesus during his trip through Anatolia in the 1840s. In Part I of this 1862 publication, he tries to reconstruct the architectural features of Ephesian buildings, tracing the history of the city. Falkener's accomplished sketches and layouts display his artistic talent, which won him the grand medal of honour at the Paris Universal Exhibition in 1855. Part II focuses on the Temple of Artemis, one of the seven wonders of the ancient world. Falkener surveys ancient writings relating to the Greek temple, which still awaited rediscovery at that time. Although his speculations about the location of the temple were later proven wrong by John Turtle Wood, who correctly identified the site in 1869 (his 1877 account is also reissued in this series), Falkener's work added to the Victorian interest in ancient architecture.



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Ephesus, and the Temple of Diana

EDWARD FALKENER





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EPHESUS,

AND

THE TEMPLE OF DIANA.





EPHESUS,

AND

THE TEMPLE OF DIANA.

 $\mathbf{B}\mathbf{Y}$

EDWARD FALKENER.

"The Empress of Ionia, renowned Ephesus, famous for war and learning."

*Anthol. Græca, iv. 20, § 4.



LONDON:

DAY & SON, GATE STREET, LINCOLN'S-INN FIELDS, LITHOGRAPHERS TO THE QUEEN.

1862.





PREFACE.

N looking over my portfolios of drawings taken in Asia Minor seventeen years ago, it occurred to me that those treating on so noble a city as Ephesus might not be unacceptable to the public. The plans and drawings here exhibited will show that the limited period of one fortnight, a long period to stop in so unhealthy a spot, must have been greatly occupied in measuring and drawing, without giving much time for more general re-Even had I stayed longer, I should not searches. have been in a position to direct my investigations to many points which I should have felt imperative after writing my monograph. Many things, of course, can be described only after seeing the remains; but very many, and generally points of greatest interest,



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require to be known previously, so as to direct the explorer to seek for them. In the present instance, the position of the Temple, the Magnesian gate, the portico of Damianus, the monuments of Androclus, of Heropythus, and of Dionysius, the relative position of the ports and rivers, of the lakes and marshes, the extent to which the sea has receded—all these and many others, should have been known to the investigator previously to entering on the field of his labours. having visited these remains without any idea at the time of publishing a description of them, the reader's indulgence is requested if on some points I have not presented him with such fixed and certain results as a more lengthened stay would have enabled me to offer.

It has been asserted that explorations conducted by private individuals are preferable to expeditions sent out by direction of the State; that the voluntary practice which has generally been followed in England is better than the system of State support adopted in continental countries. Being one of the corps of travellers



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on the voluntary system, I may be permitted to state my convictions of the superior advantages derivable from an organized and well-appointed expedition. istrue that this country has It sent out expeditions in furtherance of the Fine Arts; but these expeditions have been generally dispatched after researches and discoveries have been made by private individuals. We have sent out expeditions to secure marbles—as at Nineveh, after the discoveries of Mr. Layard; at Xanthus, after the discoveries of Sir Charles Fellows; at Halicarnassus, after the assurance by Mr. Newton of the existence of sculptured marbles; and lately at Cyrene, after the discoveries of Lieutenants Smith and Porcher. The results of some of these expeditions have been published in a magnificent form by private enterprise, and with most satisfactory results. Still, it must strike many persons, that if well-appointed expeditions to some of these places had been sent out in the first instance, expeditions consisting of an archæologist, architect, and a draughtsman, more important complete results more might have been



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obtained; and certainly with regard to Government, it would look more generous and more just, were it to have lent its aid before the discovery of marbles, rather than content itself with sending out vessels to secure them; were it to assist in investigating questions of topography and science, of art and antiquity; in measuring the architectural and other remains, in representing and publishing the works of sculpture, rather than in prizing only the marbles, and leaving the rest to the chance of individual enter-The Elgin marbles were purchased by our Government at a considerable loss to the noble earl who brought them to this country; the Phigalian marbles were obtained, after their discovery by Mr. Cockerell and his fellow-travellers, but the Æginetan lost, in consequence of our Government not having been sufficiently early in proffering its assistance.

It is true that what the State has not afforded, our Dilettanti Society has on several occasions supplied; and its "Ionian Antiquities," its "Inedited Antiquities of Attica," in earlier days; and in our



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own its publication of the "Principles of Athenian Architecture," by Mr. Penrose; these and other works are valuable monuments of its labours,—labours conducted with the sole object of benefiting art.

In contrast with our own Government, attention may be directed to the French Government, which has, for two centuries, sent out expeditions to every ancient country with which it has been connected; expeditions equipped, not with the mere object of collecting marbles for its Museum, but of investigating the antiquities, the arts, the monuments, the riches, and products of the country. has sent out archæologists, philologists, numismatists, architects, painters, botanists, geologists, and scientific men in all departments; and it has published numerous and most valuable works on Egypt, Greece, Asia Minor, Persia, Mesopotamia, Armenia, Algeria, Morocco, and other countries. The French Government has in this respect done for the Fine Arts, what our Government has done for commerce; and therefore, in treating on a subject of ancient art, the author is bound, as an artist, and



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a lover of art, to express his appreciation of the services thus rendered by the French Government to the study of art and antiquity. Nor let it be supposed that Government assistance precludes the development of private enterprise. The names of the Duc de Luynes, les Comtes de Laborde, (père et fils,) MM. Lenormant, Beulé, and other distinguished travellers, are a sufficient proof that in France, no less than with us, private individuals can be found willing to devote their fortunes to the service of art.

London: May 1, 1862.



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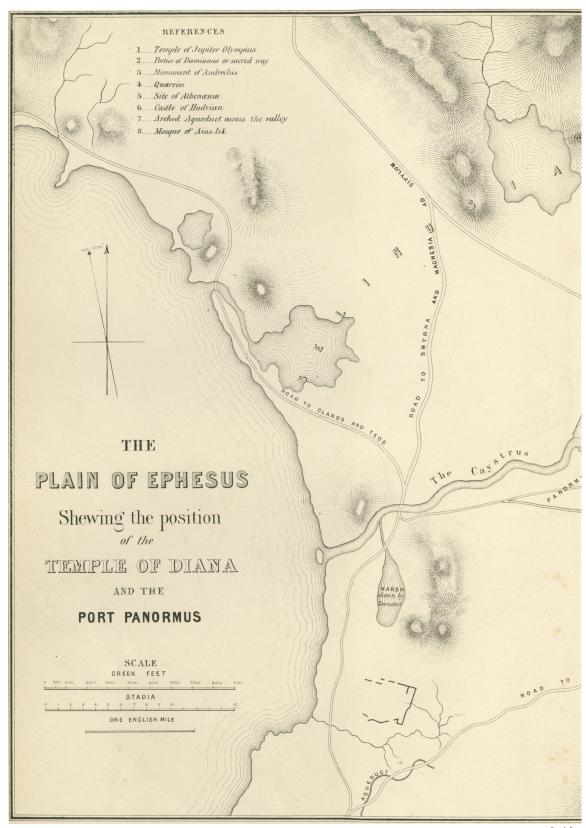
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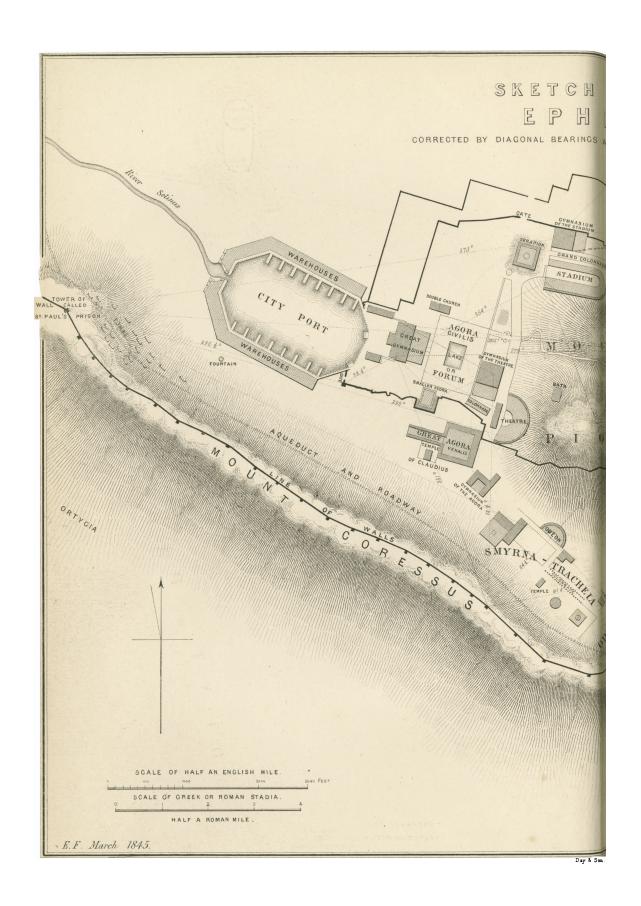
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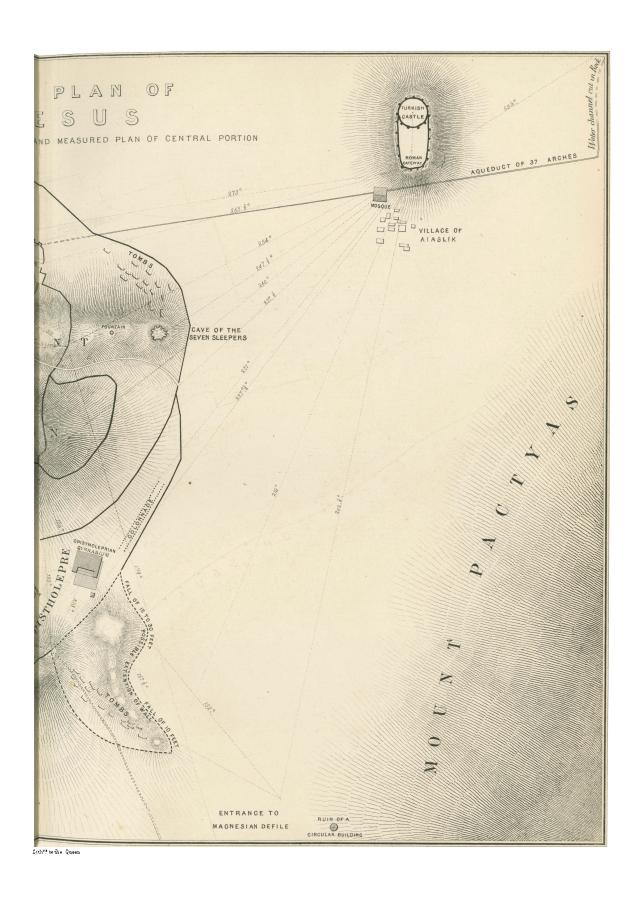
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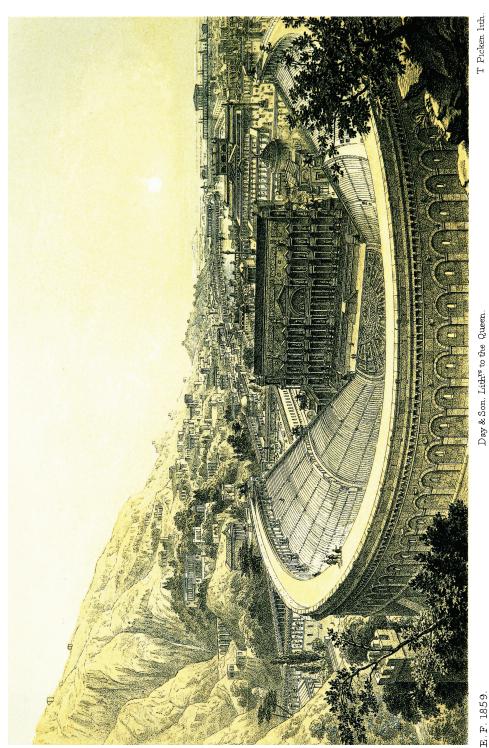


PANORAMIC VIEW OF MT PION AND MT CORESSUS FROM AIASLIK.



Day&Son_Luth!s to the Queen
PANORAMIC VIEW OF EPHESUS FROM MOUNT CORESSUS.





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HE CITY OF EPHESU

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