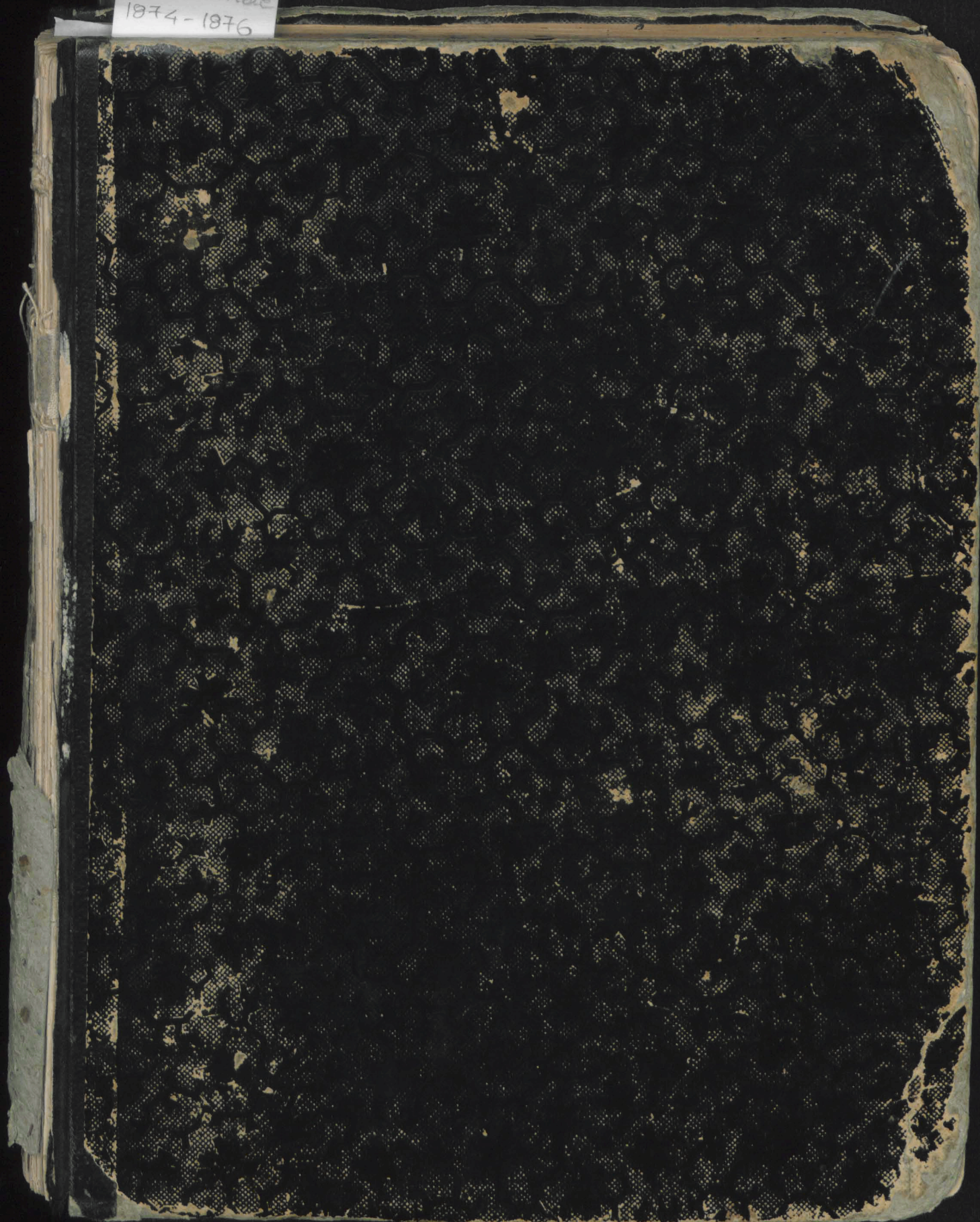


Tingis, Myce-
nae
1874-1876



8000/4
A 15

Charvati 24 Fev^r: Arrivé ici ce matin à 11h j'ai pris de suite L.M.
trois ouvriers avec des biches et des pelles et j'ai fait creuser un trou à côté
du mur du Tombeau d'Agamemnon et j'ai trouvé que c'est bien le sol
vierge et qu'il n'y a pas une autre couche de pierres au-dessous de la couche
inférieure. J'ai aussi fait creuser un trou dans la petite chambre sombre
à côté et j'y ai trouvé le sol vierge à 1 m de profondeur. Cette couche de
débris d'un mètre d'épaisseur consiste en débris des excréments de sauroscoures
mêlé de pierre. Il peut bien y avoir aussi du foin de bulis, car j'y ai trouvé
une cloche de cuivre telle qu'on suspend au cou du bœuf.

E. Curtius dit dans son Péloponnèse qu'il y a deux murs de mycéens dans le
village même de Charvati; mais c'est là une grave erreur. L'ancienne ville ne s'étend
point étendue aussi loin; en effet seulement tout près de l'acropole on trouve ça
et là les ruines de petites maisons; et s'il y avait eu une grande ville hors de
l'acropole elle n'aurait pas pu disparaître sans laisser derrière des masses de
tesson. Mais ici le tesson manque presque complètement, même, étrange
à dire, dans l'acropole on n'en trouve presque pas, car dans l'intérieur de
celle-ci il y a un rocher modelé en terrasses, dont la cime est de 40 m
plus haute que le seuil de la Porte aux Lions; plusieurs de ces terrasses ont
des murs cyclopiens, mais en ces endroits on voit jaillir le rocher. Ainsi
l'eau pluviale a enlevé dans le cours des siècles les débris des plantes et du
foin des animaux des terrasses du rocher et elle a enlevé en même temps
tous les débris des mirages. C'est ainsi que la première enceinte de l'acropole
a été considérablement rehaussée et a été ~~faite~~ ^{rehaussée} avec la cime des
murs d'enceinte. J'ai mis un ouvrier à faire un trou dans la grande Porte
et j'ai pu me convaincre que son seuil est à 30 cm au-dessous du niveau
actuel. J'ai fait creuser ensuite un ouvrier sur la cime du rocher et un autre
sur l'avant dernière terrasse par derrière.

25 Février: aujourd'hui j'ai eu 14 ouvriers à 3 fr et je paye tout au
gardien. J'ai fait creuser 6 trous sur la cime du rocher de l'acropole mais
en moins de 30 cm j'ai touché partout le rocher. Il y a bien des fonde-
ments d'un grand bâtiment, mais les pluies ont si complètement bala-
yé le sol qu'on n'y trouve que rarement des tessons. Pourtant j'y ai
trouvé une idole ^{de bronze} de terre cuite ayant deux manivelles et une tête
pointue, semblable aux divinités de terre cuite qu'on trouve beaucoup en
Béotie. J'y ai trouvé aussi une tête de ^{cor de bœuf} de terre cuite, qui
a des ornements rouges sur un fond jaune. Il y a aussi une idole de bronze
Πωτός? J'ai fait creuser ensuite 6 puits sur la 1^{re} et sur la
seconde terrasse, mais seulement ce dernier a atteint le sol vierge à

mètres de profondeur; dans les autres puits je n'ai point atteint encore
le rocher bien que presque tous aient déjà dépassé 2 m de profondeur.
En deux ou trois puits je trouve d'immenses tuiles de 68 cm de large
de 1 m 05 cm de long. Toutes les poteries dans je trouve le tesson sont
faites au tour et ornées de plusieurs bandes horizontales; il y a aussi
un bon nombre de tessons archaïques. J'ai trouvé aussi un débris
de peinture murale. Un grand tombeau de forme conique est près de
l'acropole; un parti des décombres dont il est rempli a été débarrassé par
un étranger il y a 15 ans. Si l'on me donne la permission d'excaver
mycéennes je ne saurais faire autre chose que de débarrasser ce tombeau.
26 Février: Nous avons trouvé aujourd'hui plusieuses choses in-
téressantes, parmi lesquelles je remarque surtout une idole ^{plate} de terre
cuite sans tête, ayant les bras ^{demi} en cercle les deux bras semblable
à deux cornes; cette idole est peinte en noir sur fond jaune; elle
a sur le devant deux lignes qui se croisent sur la poitrine et de
longs cheveux semblent être indiqués sur le dos. Puis 3 fragments
de petites vaches de terre-cuite, dont l'un a 4 pieds et seulement la
tête triangulaire; ces vaches ont des peintures rouges sur fond jaune.
Puis 3 fusaioli de pierre verte sans ornements; 2 haches de pierre
d'orite; un maillet de trachite; des poids de d'orite; un mi-cône
de d'orite qui peut aussi avoir servi de poids; un très beau petit vase
grünne orné de peintures rouges, ayant une petite anse et deux petits oreilles
puis une masse de tessons de vases très fins ayant les ornements les plus
variés et surtout une multitude de bandes horizontales; plusieurs de
ces vases sont peints aussi dans l'intérieur de la même manière comme
à l'extérieur. Il y a aussi une multitude de tesson de vases blancs
ou noirs, mais tous le tesson dénote la race de potier. Presque
tous les puits ayant atteint une profondeur de 3 1/2 mètres, le tra-
vail devient très difficile, car nous ne pouvons faire sortir les
décombres autrement qu'à l'aide de cordes et de paniers et il faut
3 hommes pour chaque puits. Nous trouvons beaucoup d'os et sur-
tout d'os de sanglier. L'acropole présente un triangle, dont
le côté Est et Ouest ont chacun 6 terrasses; le côté Ouest finit
en pointe. Il a commencé à pleuvoir à 2 1/2 de sorte que nous

Tiryns, Myce-
nae
1874-1876

3

avons dû cesser les travaux, devenus impossibles, à 3 h.

Dans la chambre sombre du $\tau\epsilon\lambda\iota\omicron\varsigma$ $\eta\gamma\gamma\epsilon\iota\epsilon\upsilon\omicron\upsilon\omicron\varsigma$ nous avons fait deux tranchées étroites et nous avons trouvé au milieu plusieurs grandes pierres. Peut-être ces pierres bouchent l'ouverture d'un puits qui conduit dans le véritable sépulchre d'Igammus. Je vérifierai cela demain matin.

27 Feur: Aujourd'hui j'ai travaillé avec 25 ouvriers, le gardien était le 26^{ème}. J'ai fait continuer les puits sur la première terrasse et j'ai fait creuser grand nombre de grands trous sur les terrasses suivantes jusqu'au sommet. Entre autres j'ai fait faire de grands trous dans 4 enceintes de petites maisons sur la pente Ouest du rocher, mais je n'y ai rien trouvé que du tesson de belle poterie peinte et toujours une masse de cailloux cassés de terre cuite blanche en forme de verres de champagne modernes ayant un pied large et très solide, ainsi beaucoup d'autres poteries blanches. Dans deux des excavations sur la seconde terrasse d'en bas on trouva 2 têtes d'idols, têtes pointues portant de hauts bonnets et ayant de grands yeux peints. C'est la figure qu'on trouve représentée sur les plus anciens vases grecs - mais comme toujours la même idole reparaît, c'est et comme la première qui en a été trouvée avait 2 mamelles saillantes, je n'hésite pas à dire que c'est Junon. Dans un des puits sur la première terrasse nous avons trouvé le rocher à $4\frac{1}{2}$ m de profondeur. Sur le côté Est de l'Acropole le grand puits n'a fourni presque pas d'autre chose que de la poterie blanche et ordinaire; je l'ai abandonné à 4 m de profondeur, car son excavation ne pouvait pas être continuée sans danger à cause de la nature des débris qui ne contiennent que des cendres et beaucoup de pierres.

On vient d'atteindre le rocher dans tous les autres puits de la première terrasse à $4\frac{1}{2}$ - $5\frac{1}{2}$ m de profondeur et le tesson qu'on y a mis à jour est certainement le plus curieux que j'aie jamais excavé car le plus ancien de ce tesson doit nécessairement être contemporain de la Porte des lions et des murs cyclopiens. Sur un tesson l'on voit une tête de cheval, ~~seulement~~ peint; sur les autres ces ornements qui encadrent les rangées horizontales des plus anciens poteries grecs. J'ai trouvé aujourd'hui 4 fragments de petites vases de terre cuite et à mon immense étonnement je trouve à chaque instant à la surface, non seulement de l'Acropole, mais aussi de tout l'immense site de l'ancienne ville qui s'étend au Nord, N. Ouest, Ouest et Sud Ouest de l'Acropole. Des masses de tessons sur

avec les plus beaux dessins aux couleurs les plus vives et les plus
ce tissu ait été exposé à l'air depuis les milliers d'années.

Le 28 Fév: J'ai fait enlever aujourd'hui les grandes pierres taillées
qui se trouvaient au centre de la chambre sombre du roi d'Agamemnon,
beau d'Agamemnon, et, ayant ramené les débris j'y ai trou-
vé dans le rocher un enfoncement circulaire, semblable à une baigne-
role, de 1 m 35^{cm} de diamètre et de 50^{cm} de profondeur. Croions
qu'on ait voulu dissimuler le vrai endroit du puits j'ai fait creu-
ser ensuite un puits au coin de la chambre qui me parut le plus
approprié à cet effet, mais à 1 m 20 de profondeur j'ai touché le
rocher. J'ai aussi aujourd'hui tout le site de l'ancienne ville qui
— à en juger d'après son étendue — peut s'en avoir eu 100⁰⁰⁰ ^{habitants}
habitants. Tout le sol est couvert de tessons, ce qui est l'autant
plus extraordinaire que les champs ont été labourés depuis des
milliers d'années. Tout près du grand tambour conique près de
l'acropole on nous a montré aujourd'hui un autel, plus petit,
semblable à un four et ainsi appelé, consistant en murs cyclopéens.
Il a 2 1/2 m de large sur 5 de long. Un peu plus loin les immenses
fondements cyclopéens d'un bâtiment, puis une caverne naturelle et
ensuite un tombeau de construction cyclopéenne de 1 m 70 de large
et de 4 1/2 de long; puis encore deux autres tombeaux de construc-
tion cyclopéenne, dont l'un est tout à fait couvert. J'ai fait au-
jourd'hui aussi le tour de l'acropole en revenant par le lit du
torrent; ~~un peu~~ j'y trouvai une pointe de flèche de silex.
J'ai revisité ce soir l'acropole, et, en revenant j'ai longé le tor-
rent et j'ai beaucoup admiré la masse de parois de murs cycl-
opéens ainsi que deux ponts cyclopéens l'un à 5 m de
large. Justement au-dessous du trésor d'Agamemnon au nord
un mur cyclopéen d'immenses pierres.

Tingris, Myce-
nae
1874-1876

[1874]
Nauplie 2 Mars: Nous sommes partis hier matin à 9 h de Charvati
et arrivés ici le même jour à 2 h. p. m. Aujourd'hui vient chez nous le maître
de police.

Μανιάς Μωραβός Ροξαγός Αββαγός Υαγορόπης Νάυπλιος [5]
par suite d'un télégramme adressé par le ministre de l'Instruction
Publique, Vlassopoullos, à l'Égarque d'Itegos et dans lequel il était
dit: que je n'avais le droit même de faire les moindres recherches
archéologiques à Mycènes et qu'on devait m'enlever tout ce que
j'y aurais trouvé dans mes petites fouilles. Je mis donc sous les
yeux du maître de Police le panier rempli de tessons de mycènes.
Il en prit deux morceaux, sortit pour les montrer à l'Égarque
d'ici, revint aussitôt et écrivit un protocole qu'il me donna à
signer et dans lequel il était dit qu'on trouvait partout en
grèce à la surface du sol des tessons comme ceux que j'avais
obtenus par mes fouilles à mycènes.

À 10 h. du matin je partis seul, dans une voiture que j'avais
louée à cet effet pour 12 dr., pour le village de Phonika
d'où j'allai à pied avec deux auxiliaires, armés de bâtons et de pi-
oches, pour le site de l'ΗΡΕΙΟΝ, qui est sur une colline
au pied de grands rochers, à 1/2 h de Charvati et à 2 h d'Itegos.
De l'ancien temple, qui est sur la cime même de la colline, il
existait encore les murs cyclopéens fondamentaux. Les
pierres ont une immense grandeur et quelques-unes peuvent bien
avoir 20 pieds de long. Le site est bien indiqué de 3 côtés par
les murs et du 4^e par la formation du rocher. J'y fis pratiquer
4 trous, mais je n'y trouvai rien que des matières calcinées
et j'atteignis à 40 à 60 cm de profondeur le sol vierge.
Il faisait très froid; de mes deux auxiliaires l'un avait la fièvre
et ne voulait pas travailler; l'autre travaillait au commen-
cement mais ne voulait pas continuer à cause du froid,
je devais donc travailler seul. Je n'ai point sondé le sol
dans le site du 2^e temple qui a été érigé sur la terrasse
à env. 40 pieds plus bas, parce que ce site a déjà été bouleversé
il y a 16 ans par les fouilles de M^r Rangabé.

Le site du nouveau temple est sur le côté S. Ouest de
l'ancien. J'ai trouvé l'ancien temple pavé d'immenses pierres
taillées. Les deux ouvriers me conduisaient ensuite à 3 im-
menses tombeaux, semblables à des fauces, taillés dans le
rocher. Ces tombeaux ressemblent beaucoup à 4 des tombeaux
de mycènes. Ils me conduisaient ensuite dans la plaine où
ils me montraient 800 στρέμματα de magnifique terre
inculte. Elle est inculte à cause de la grande humidité et de
la quantité d'eau stagnante qui s'y trouve. Étrange à dire,
cette humidité retourne périodiquement tous les 20 ans,
elle s'y maintient pendant 7 ans au grand détriment
de la communauté et puis elle disparaît. Comme le prix
du στρέμμα γγς est de 150 à 200 drachmes, la perte est im-
mense pour le pauvre villageois. Parvenu au village je m'em-
pressai à expliquer au Demarque combien il serait facile
de remédier au mal en creusant dans le champ deux fossés
qui se croisent au centre. mais j'ai pu observer que je
prêchais à des oreilles sourdes. On m'offrit dans le village
une immense brique couverte de 98 lms de long sur 48 de large
portant en haut l'inscription:

ΣΩΚΛΗΣ ΑΡΧΙΤΕΚΤΩΝ

et en bas

ΔΑΜΟΙΟΙ ΗΡΑΣ

Dr Th. Panofka, Argos Panofkas

Tingens, Myce-
nae
1874-1876

Mykenische Alterthümer 10^{tes} Programm von Eduard Gerhard

Gerhard

Vio. Besch. Procr. 57 ff. Apollodor II. 1, 3
zu Herakleiden 2, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000

Dionysos Keban, minotauros, Acheloos: Böttiger Kunst myth 1, 307;
Cruizer Symb IV. 273, Gerhard Auserl Vasen II, S 108

Artemis mit Kitzgeißel, Schol. Soph. Tr. 172 (ταυροποιός). Als Kitzgeißel
Kora in Kysikos angesetzt worden sein: Panofka Arch. Anz. VI. S.
102. Vgl. Apian B. Mithr 75. Plut Lucull. Eckel D.N. II, 452

Pasiphae's Kuh: Cruizer Symb IV. 260 f

Kesych: s. v. ταυροποιός ἢ βοτρυς καὶ ἡ ἡδύρα. Vgl. Cruizer
Symb. IV. 296 f. Kuhopfer Athenens: Prodromos
m. K. S. 137. 67

Der Kopf einer In dem Kämpfe der Götter & Giganten, von
den Göttern heimlich zerstört und zerstückt, wie die Hera
für sich ein weißes Kuh Ovid Metam V. 330
Der Kitzkopf auf den Medaillen des kaiserl. Panocultus brüder
han Insel Samos / Misomel Descr. des med. Ant. pl. LXI, 6;
Cunha Mus. Hunter. T. 47, N. 1-6 in der Samischen Colonie
Messene in Sicilien, millingen Trav. Coins of gr. cities
pl II, N. 12. Das Museum der kaiserl. Kitz der Junosfigur
auf der Münze des Pausanias: Herod. Eὐβοία beim Ἡρόδοτος
oben Mykene persis das Museum der Insel zu Eὐβοία zu
verweisen. Weiße Köpfe werden der Hera geopfert (Paus
IX, III, 4) auf einem Gopferne weißen Schiffe für die
Pythia von dem Tempel der argivischen Hera (Herodot
I, 31). Dem Kitzflieg man solle Kitz (Pausanias) geopfert werden
nicht nur für die Insel, auch Hera die so in einer weißen Kitz

Dr. Th. Panofka, Argos Panocultus

Dr. Th. Panofka, Argos Panoptes

verwandelt, als eine Löwin dargestellt werden mußte
auf welcher Io das Priestertum der argivischen Hera bekleidet
(Aesch. Supplic. v. 299): während wir es hier wiederum
logien der griech. Religion einlängen (Pind. Olymp. III, 27
v. 27, ~~Brøndsted~~ Iphigenia die als Artemis in Kekte war-
aft wird; Artemis verwandelt Taygete in eine Fackel
im Feuer der Leber der Hand zu mittelfar. Pind. Olymp. III, 27
Vergl. die Arktoi, Priestersinn der Artemis Halliste, welche
beim Fest von der Boeion Halliste nicht dargestellt sind,
Brøndsted Voyage en Grèce Liv. II, p. 255, 256) Iphig
Io als Priesterin der alten Küsgöttin Hera ganz passend
unter dem alten Bilde der Göttin (Creuzer Symbolik II, 576,
selber erscheint

Das Name Μουνοει kommt nicht nur μούνη abgeleitet
werden, sondern auf das Quellen der fälschlichen Hera Küsgöttin
mit. Kgsföfst werden, was sich anders von Panofka (über
den Einfluß der Götter auf die Orakel, Berliner Akademie
1840, S. 8 ff.) erklärte. Erklärung über die Hera, Vergl. die
Lepden Abbildung von Mykalessos: Argos Panoptes S. 32
(1874).

ἐπὶ τῷ Ἀπολλωνίῳ Βυρραῖος μεταξὺ τῆς Εὐβοίας
καὶ Βοιωτίας 24 Ιουλίου 1874: Εὐφύμια ἐκ τοῦ
περιχώρου Χρὶς καὶ τῆς βρυμ, μετὰ πολλὰς ἐπιβάρυν-
ταὶ τῶν παλαιῶν ἔργα καὶ ὁ ἐκείνου Ἰφιδίωνος, ὁ
ἐκείνου τοῦ Πρωτοκρίτου, ὅτις, μετὰ τῆς λαμπρῆς συ-
μῆς τοῦ Κορυναίου καὶ τῶν δύο τέκνων ἐπιστρέφει
εἰς τὴν πατρίαν πόλιν τοῦ Ἰφιδίου ἵνα ἡσυχάζῃ ἐν
τῇ διακρίσει τῶν διακρίσεων: εἶναι δὲ οὗτος τοῦ
λόγιος καὶ μέγας δαυματοῦς τοῦ δαίμονος Ὀρεοκρίτου
ἐκείνου καὶ πόλιν ἐν τῇ αὐτῇ συνεισφορά. Ἐκείνου
ἔργα καὶ εἶναι ὡραίατατα. Ἐκείνου καὶ κατὰ τὴν

9 τὸ ἐσπέραιον τὴν νῆσαν τοῦ Πάτρου καὶ τὸ τοῦ Τίβεραι.
ἡ τις φέρει τὸ πρῶτον ὄνομα ἀπὸ τὸν τοῦ Προχρημαίου
Ρωμαίου στρατηγὸς Πατρίκου τοῦ ὀχυρώσαντος τὴν
νῆσον. μένουσι δὲ εἰς αὐτὴν εἰς αὐτὰς τῶν ὀχυρώσεων.
ἔπειτα σήμερον κατὰ τὰς 10 π.μ. τοῦ Λοῦσαν συντάσσονται
ὅπου ἡμεῖς οὖτοι νῆφθαι ἀπὸ τὰς ἡμέρας εἰς
μὴν ἡμέραν μὲν ἔμαζαν ἢ ἔπιπτος. ὅταν κατὰ τὰς
4 3/4 π.μ. ἦσαν εἰς τὸ κατάστρωμα ἡδὴ εἶχον περὶ
τὸν Μαραθῶνα καὶ ἐπλησίασαν εἰς τὸν Ἰκσωπον εἰς τὴν
ἐκβολὴν τοῦ Ἰωαννῆ τοῦ Ἀττικῆς. ὅγινον ὅστερον ἰδόντες
εἰς τὴν ἰδίαν πλευρὰν ἐπὶ κρημνίστους ὁρᾶς ἀρχαῖα
εἰς αὐτὴν τῆς Ἀγ. Ἰδίας. εἰς τοὺς πρόποδας τοῦ βουνου
ὑπάρχει μέγας λίμνη παραπλήσια δὲ μετέπειτα
ὑπάρχει μέγας λίμνη, ὅθεν ἀρμύνη δὲ ἐγγιστό-
λος πρὸς τὴν κατάκλυσιν τοῦ Ἰλίου. Ἀμέσως ὅ-
στερον ἐσταματήσαμεν εἰς τὸ στενωπώτατον μέρος
τοῦ στενοῦ (~~τοῦ~~ πρὸς μὲν) τὴν πύλιν χαλκίς.
ὅπου τὸ στενὸν ἔχει μόνον 42 μέτρα πλάτος οὖν.
δεύοντες δὲ ἐνταῦθα ἡ Βοιωτία διὰ γαλάρων μετὰ
τῆς Εὐβοίας. εἶναι ἡ χαλκίς κεκαυμένη ὑπὸ
πολλῶν ὀρυκτῶν, ὡς μόνον μία χρησιμότης εἶναι
ὡς τοιαύτη· αἱ δὲ ἔχουσι μεταβληθῆναι εἰς ἐκ-
κηρύττας. ἵσον ἐπὶ τῆς γαλάρων 20 περίπου
Τουρκίστας κεκαυμένους ὑπὸ καυτηρίων.
ἵσον ἐνταῦθα ἐν ἑλλὰς εἰσελθόν 20 τούρ-
κα καὶ οἰκογένεια. εἰσκα τῶν συνοικέσιων ὁ
ἀρεθὸς τῶν ἐδῶ Τούρκων κατ'ἕτος ὀλιγοσύνου

10 Ὀρίγον ἑσπερον κατὰ ἀριστερὰν (ἐν Βοιωτίᾳ)
αἱ ἀμβροαὶ τῆς κοπείδος γήρυς. Ἐσταματήσαμεν
κατὰ ~~λεχέριον~~ εἰς τὴν γήρυον, τὴν παρὰ
τοῦ ὁμοῦ πρὸς ἀπὸστατον τοῦ Γεω. Τυροῦ ὡς
ἔχει ἡ γήρυς 500 σπείτια

Ἐσταματήσαμεν κατὰ τὰς 2 μ.μ. εἰς τὰ λουτρά τῆς
Ἀιδιφῆς, τῶν ὁποῖως αἱ πηγαὶ Δειούχου καὶ Ἐρ-
αίου ὕδατος ἀναπηδῶν κοντὰ τῆς βαχάσης οὐκ τῆς
γῆς καὶ ἀφρίσσανται καὶ καπνίζουσαι τρέχουσιν εἰς τὴν
βαχάσαν. ~~Ἐκ~~ χειρίζονται τὰ λουτρά τὰυτὰ ἰσχυρὰ
διὰ ἴσιν ρευματισμοῦ. Τὰ λουτρά αὐτὰ ἦσαν
εἰς τὴν ἀρχαϊότητα ἦσαν περιφραγμένα. ὑπῆρχε δὲ
ἐπὶ γειτνιάζοντος λόφου τινος ~~ἡ~~ ἀρχαία Ἀιδιφῆς
ἥς σώματα ἐρείπια. Κοντὰ αὐτὰ ἢ ἐπάνω τῶν
πηγῶν ὑπῆρχαν 3 ἢ 4 οἶκοι διὰ ὑποδοχὴν καὶ
ἀφραπείαν τῶν παρόντων. Τὸ δὲ μέγα χωρίον
Ἀιδιφῆς εἶναι εἰς ἀπόστασιν 1/2 ὥρας. Ὀρίγον
μικρότερον σώματα, τὰ ἐρείπια παλαιῶ οἴκου
δομῆς τοῦ ῥωμαϊκοῦ χρόνου, ἐν ᾧ κατὰ τὴν
παράδοσιν. ἰατρικόν δι' ὁ Σέλλας.

Ἐν πεῶν δὲ στρέφμεν πρὸς δύσιν εἰς τὸν κόλπον
τῆς λαμίας, ἐν τῷ ὁποίῳ, εἰς μικρὰν ἀπόστασιν, βλέ-
πομεν ἐνώπιόν μας ἐν τῇ βαχάσῃ μικροδινούλογον
ὀνομαζόμενον "λιχάς". Οὗτος εἶναι τὸ

Myce-
nae
1874-1876

σώμα του λιλχά, ὅστις, παραχαβὼν ἀπὸ τῆς Δι-
στανείρας τὸ θανατοφόρον ὑποκάμισον, ἔδωκεν αὐτὸ
τῷ Ηρακλεῖ, ὅστις τὸ ἐνίδεσε. Μόλις ὅμως τὸ εἶχεν
ἐπὶ τὸν τῶν τοῦ ὑποκάμισον ἤρχισε νὰ καύσῃ τὸ σῶ-
μα καὶ ἐνδικοῦσθαι βουχόμενος ὁ Ηρακλεῖς ἐπὶ αὐ-
τὸν λιλχά καὶ ἐρρίψεν αὐτὸν μακρὰν εἰς τὴν θάλασσαν
ὅπου μετεμορφώθη εἰς βράχον, ὅστις τὴν ἀρχὴν
λέγεται: λιλχάς, λιλδάς ἢ λιλδάδα.

Μεταξὺ τῶν περιέργων ἐπιβρατίων εἶναι εἰσέτι
ὁ π. Πετράκης ὅστις ἐπιβράβδω εἰς Μιδάφον
καὶ ὁ αἰὼς τοῦ πρώτου ὑποαργίου Δρώσσαν.
Ἐφθάσαμεν κατὰ τὰς ἑρμῆς εἰς τὴν Στήλιν, ὅπου ἐπιβράβδωμεν
κατὰ τὴν παράκλησιν τοῦ ἐκαστοῦ κ. προέδρου ἐκείνου εἰς
τὴν γέφυράν σου, ἀλλὰ μόλις ἐπηρεαζόμενοι ἀπὸ τὸ ἀνθρώπου
ἤλθε πα καὶ ἡμῶν μὲ ἐντεταγμένα πανία μεγάλου φορτω-
τικὸν καὶ κ. ὁ κίνδυνος ἦτο μέγιστος. εἰς ὅλγα χεπτά
τὸ καίκι ἐμελλε νὰ συγκρούσῃ μὲ τὴν βάρκαν καὶ νὰ τὴν
βυθώσῃ. ἀλλ' ὡς ἐκ δυνάμεως ἐσώθημεν. Ὁ κ. πρόεδρος μὲ ἡ-
γάλησσε καὶ νὰ καθίσω εἰς τὴν ἐτοιμασμένην δι' αὐτὸν ἀμάξαν
ὡς τῆς λαμίας καὶ νὰ δεχθῶ τὴν φιλοφροσύνην τοῦ πενδερᾶτου
τοῦ πατρὸς Γεωργιάδου ἡτοίμασαν μεγάλου γεῦμα καὶ
μοὶ ἔδωσαν ὡραίαν δωμάτιον ἀλλὰ οὐδ' ἐνάντην κοιμάσθαι
ἐνεκα τῶν καρέων. εἶναι ὁ Γεωργιάδης ὁ πλουσιότατος
τῆς λαμίας, διότι ἔχει ἐντὴ καρποφόρῳ καὶ ὡραία πεδιάδι.
πᾶμπαν κτήματα ἀξίας 10000000 ἔχει. εἰς αὐτὸς τέκνα
ἔπειθ' ὁ μεταξὺ λαμίας καὶ Στήλινος δρόμος εἶναι παρὰ
ληρὸς μὲ τὰ τῆς Τουρκίας σύνορα τὰ μόλις ὡρὲς ἀπέχονται
ὁ δρόμος αὐτός ἦτο ἐπικινδυνώτατος ἐνεκα

12] τῶν ληστῶν· ἀλλὰ νῦν οἱ λῆστες φενοῦνται ὑπὸ
πολλῶν στρατιωτῶν καὶ εἶναι ἐσφαλῆς. Ποντὰ εἰς τὴν λαμίαν
εἶδον τὸ ὑψηλότερον κτῆμα τοῦ Στορνάρα μὲ πολλὰς
φωχίας πελαργῶν καὶ πολλὰς λεύκας. Μοι ἐδιδγγήθη ὁ
γέρων Γεωργιάδης ὅτι τὰ δεύουχα λουτρά τῆς ὑπείτης
ἔχουν μέγεθος 27° Ρέανμυρ· διὸ αὐτὸς ἐατρεύσας τὴν
σιφιγίτιδα οὔτε ἐρμόσανο διὰ ἀτμώματα, ἀλλὰ μεταχει-
ρίσονται αὐτὰ μὲ ὠφέλειαν κατὰ τὴν κατὰρῶν τῆς μήτρας
καὶ ἐν γένει ὅλων τῶν βλαμμένων μεμβρανῶν· ὠφέλει ἐπ-
ίσης εἰς τὴν φρικώδη ἀρρώστειαν. Σπερμιάβω, ἥτις εἶναι
δυστοχῶς πολὺ συχνὰ καὶ κατατρώγει τὰς μύτας τῶν ἀν-
δρώπων καὶ ἄλλα μέρη τοῦ σώματος. Εὐρίσκεται ἡ νόσος
ταύτη ὅχι μόνον εἰς τὴν φιδιτίδα ἀλλὰ καὶ ἐν τῇ ἐπικρίσει
μεσοκόγγι. Καδρύσαν εὐ λουτρά τῆς ὑπείτης τὸ σῶμα
ἐπὶ τοῦ ὑδαργύρου. Τὴν κόπτα ὁ ἀὴρ εἶναι πολὺ βρόντος ἐν
τῇ λαμίᾳ· ἐπικινδύνουν ν' ἀφῇσῃ τις τὰ παράδουρα ἀκουσά
Σάββατον 25 Ιουλίου ἐν Αερνίτσα (ἐν Δωρίδι). Πνίβην
σήμερον κατὰ τὰς 5 π.μ. εἰς τὴν ἀκρόπολιν τῆς λαμίας ἔχον-
σαν ὄψος 300 περίπου παλῶν· εἶναι αὕτη τῆς τοῦρκικῆς
ἐποχῆς καὶ ὅπως ἐν παρακμῇ· εἶχον ἐκεῖθεν ὑψηλὴν θέαν
ἐπὶ τὴν λαμίαν ἥτις ἔχει 5500 κατοίκους· σχεδὸν ὅσοι
τις οἱ οἴκοι ἔχουσιν περὶ βώλια· ἐν τῷ κέντρῳ τῆς πόλεως
εἶναι ὑψηλὰ πλῆτεια· Ἐφύγαμεν σήμερον κατὰ τὰς 7
τὸ πρωὶ διετρέξαμεν δὲ χαμπτὸν πεδίον τὸ ὅποτον εἶναι
ὅπως ποταμόχωστον καὶ λίαν καρποφόρον· βλέπει τις ἐκεῖ
πολλὰ προυνία χωρία καὶ πολλὰς φωχίας πελαργῶν· ἡντικρυ
ἀφῶνοντα τὰ λαμπρὰ ὄρη τοῦ Βελούχι καὶ τῆς Οἴτης
ἔχοντες μὲν 2 χωροφύλακας· οὐχὶ μακρὰν τὴν οἴαν

Myce-
nae
1874-1876

ἐπεράσαμεν τὸν Σπερχεῖον ὕστερον ὅστις καὶ νῦν ἐν τῇ
μεγάλῃ γέστη ἔχει 1 μ. νερόν. Ἐπεράσαμεν ὕστερον τὸν μικρόν
ποταμὸν φοῖνιξ ὅστις ἔχει μεστὸν δεινύχον νερόν καὶ φαίνεται κόκ-
κινον. Εἰς τοῦτον τὸν τόπον δεικνύεται ὁ ἄτραπος δι' οὗ ὁ ἑπομιγν
ἐφ' ἡλτης ὠδύγησε τοὺς πέρσας διὰ τοῦ ὄρους ὁπίσω τῶν δερμοπυχῶν
ἐνθάδε ἔπειτα μέγαν λίθινον ὑδραγωγεῖον δι' οὗ ῥύαξ δερμαπυκ-
νῶτος μεταφέρεται εἰς ἐν δερμαπυκνὸν κατάστημα. Ἀπ' ἐκεί ἄρχι-
σαν μέγιστοι βάρτοι πεφυτευμένοι μὲ φάδι. Ἀλλὰ τὸ ἔδαφος εἰς τοὺς
πρόποδας τῶν πεφυτευμένων μὲ ὠρὰτα δένδρα κρηνηνῶδων ὑψώ-
των ὑψώνεται ὀλίγον· εἶναι δὲ σκεπασμένον μὲ παπυκνοὺς δάμνους.
Ὀλίγον κατ' ὀλίγον τὸ ἔδαφος ταῦτο ἐκτείνεται ὡς 400 μέτρα
ἀλλὰ λήγει εἰς ἑκρέοντα ἐκ τῶν δερμοπυχῶν μέγαν ῥύακα
δριυόχου ὕδατος ἔχοντος δερμοκρασίαν 32 βαθμῶν. Ἐκ τούτου
αὗτος ἐκτείνονται αἱ ποταμοὶ δερμοπύχαι, αἱ ὁποῖαι
δύναται νὰ ἔχουν ἑκτασίαν 400 μέτρων. Σανίσταται δὲ αὗται εἰς
στενιώτατον χεῖλος γῆς, τὸ ὅποιον εἰς ~~τὴν~~ μίσην τινὰ δὲν εἶχεν
περισσότερον παρὰ 1 μ. πλάτος καὶ εἶχεν πρὸς ἀριστερὰν
βάρτους καὶ τὴν ἀλάσσαν· κάλλιστα ἡμῶν οἱ Σπαρτιάται
νὰ ἀμύνωνται τὸν στενὸν δρόμον ταῦτον ἰδίως ἐὰν αὗτοι ἐκρύπ-
τοιο εἰς τοὺς δάμνους. Ἀλλὰ διὰ τοῦ ῥύακος ἡ τοπογραφία
σφόδρα ἡλλάχθη· αὐτὸς γὰρ διὰ τῆς πολλῆς ὕψους ἣν καταδέτεται
~~ὑψώσε~~ ἐσκέπασε τὸν παλαιὸν βάρτον καὶ μέγα μέρος τῆς δακί-
σσης ὑπὸ παχείας φλούδης δριυοῦ καὶ ἄχου, ἥτις δίδει κούφον
τόνον ὅταν πατεῖ τῆς ἐπάνω. Ὁ αὐτοῦ ἐσκέψαν νεωστὶ διὰ
τὸν ῥύακα μικρὸν ὄχρεον ὅστις ἐκτείνεται παρενδὺς εἰς τοὺς
πρόποδας τῶν δερμοπυχῶν ὑψώματων καὶ κινεῖ μύχον. Ἐξέρ-
χονται τῶν βράχων ταύτων καὶ ἄλλοι δύο μικρότεροι ῥύακες
οἱ ὁποῖοι μεταχειρίζονται διὰ δερμαπυκνὸν ρευματισμοῦ. Ἐκτίσ-
θυσαν ἐκεῖ ἐκ σανίδων καὶ ἢ κλάδων δένδρων πολλὰ μικρά καὶ
λύβαι διὰ τοὺς δερμαπυκνῶνους. Οἱ δερμοπυχῶν βράχοι ἡμῶν
νὰ ἔχουν 2000 πόδας ὕψους, 150 περίπου μέτρα μετὰ τὸ πῶς

τῶν δερμοπολῶν ἅπαντα τις τὸν Περικλῆδην λεγόμενον λόφον
ἐκ μ' ὕψος, ἐπὶ τοῦ ὁποίου ἐφανείδουν εἰ 300 Σπαρτιάται, οἵτις
εἶναι καὶ ἐκεῖ ἐνταφιασμένοι. Πρὸς τινὴν τῶν ἡγερέων ἐπὶ τοῦ
λόφου χιδίνος λέων, οὗ δὲν μένει ἔχνος. βῆ ἄνω ἐπὶ τοῦ λόφου
τὰ ἔχνη μικρὰν ἀνασκαφὴν εἰς τὸ τάφος. ἄλλ' ἤκουσα ὅτι μόνον
ἐσκαψαν νὰ ἐργάζωνται τὰς πέτρας τὰς χρησιμεύουσας ὡς βράχους
τοῦ ἔργου ἵνα μεταχειρισθῶν αὐτὰς διὰ τὴν οἰκοδομὴν
τοῦ μύλου. Διὸ ἔυκορον ὅτι ἦτο ἀνεσκαφὴ τις τὸν τάφον τῶν Σπαρτιατῶν
ἠθέλον νὰ προγευματισθῶν εἰς τὴν κρήνην τοῦ Περικλῆδου, ἀλλ' ἤκουσα
μὲν τρέμου ὅτι ὁ Σαῦρος ἔχασεν ὅσα τὰ ἐφόδιά μου. διὰ τοῦτο ἠναγκάσθη
νὰ εὐχαριστήσω μὲ ὄχιον πυρὶ καὶ τυρόν. Ἀνέβημεν ἐντεῦθεν τὰ
ὕψηματα τὰ σκοπευμένα ἐπὶ ὠκείων δάμνων· οἱ δὲ ὄροι εἶναι
ἀβυσσώτατοι μονοπάτοι· ἡ δὲ ἀνωθεν χαρτογράφη, κατ' ἀποστροφὴν
ὁ Μαχιακὸς κόλπος ἐν τῇ ἀκρίᾳ μακρὸν ἐκτείνεται· τὸ στόμα τοῦ Σπερ-
χειοῦ κατὰ δόξαν δασύδην ὄρη. Ἐφθάσαμεν κατὰ τὰς 3 μ.μ. εἰς
Μπουδνίτσα μεγάλον χωρίον· οἱ καὶ χιδίνος· ὠρεῖα ἀκρόπορις· διάφορα
μὲν τοῦ ἀποστροφῶν περὶ λόφου εἶναι τῆς καλλίστης ἐποχῆς· βῆμεν
τις ἐκεῖ πολλὰ ταυρικά ἐρείπια. Ἐφθάσαμεν κατὰ τὰς 7 μ.μ.
εἰς τὸ μικρὸν χωρίον Δερνίτσα, ὅπου ἐκτετράχθη τὴν νύκτα
εἰς τὸ ὑπὸ δρόμον. Οἱ κάτοικοι τῆς χώρας ταύτης δὲν ἔχουν ἑλληνι-
κὴν φωνογνωρίαν· ἐφοιάμεν πρὸς Βουχάρεως καὶ ὁλοκαίνου
φορὸν φοροτάξας· αἱ γυναῖκες ταυρικὰ φορέματα καὶ ἀσπράτους
βάνια· καθύμνον δὲ ἐπὶ τῶν σταυρωτῶν ἐπιβεβαλλέμεναι.
παύων. Εἰσελά εἰς τὴν Δωρίδα Λοκρίδα.

Κυριακῇ 17/29 Ἰουλίου. Ὁ ὁδὸς καὶ χέρι ὅδ' ἔχον τὸν τόπον
τοῦ πεδίου λέγεται ἐνέκει εἰς τὴν Λοκρίδα Δωρίδα.
Ἐφθάσαμεν κατὰ τὰς 5 π.μ. χωρίον Τροῦνστα. ἐν ἀποστάσει 1/4
ὠρας, ἐπὶ κρήνῃν ὡς πλεονάζει ὄρευστινος, τὰ ἐρείπια
ἀρχαῖας πόλεως τινος, κτισμένης σχεδὸν ἐν εἴδει τριανφύου
σώζονται εἰς τὴν τὴν πύλιν τῶν πλεονάζων συνιστάμενα
ἐκ μεγάλων πελεκητῶν λίθων καὶ ἔχουν ἐκαστοτε

Myce-
nae
1874-1876

τὰ ἐρείπια ~~τῆς~~ τεσσάρων πύργων· εἰς δὲ τὴν ἄνω ἄκρην βῆ
μεγίστην ὀχύρωμα. Ἐπερὶ ἔσχατον τοὺς καρποφόρους κήμους
τοῦ μεγάλου πεδίου τῆς Λακωνίδας Δαρίδας, ἑστῆσαν δὲ δάσος
ξύων ἐπὶ τὸν ποταμὸν Κηφισίον. ἔφθασαν δὲ κατὰ τὰς 8¼
τὸ πρῶν τὸ χωρίον Τραβία δεξαμένην ὑπὸ τοῦ ἡρώδου
τοῦ Ὀδυσσίου ἐν τῇ ἐπαναστάσει· μοι ἔδειξαν τὴν θέσιν
τοῦ χῶν ἐν τῷ ὁποίῳ ἔνθεν αὐτὰς ἐφάνετο χιχίας τοῦ
Ἰπὸ τῆς Τραβίας ἀνέβημεν ~~ἐπὶ~~ ἐπὶ κακίστων, ἀπο-
μῶν καὶ ὑπὸ πετρῶν ~~καὶ~~ ἐπισωρευμένων μονοπάτων τὰ ὑπὸ
ρεῖα τοῦ Παρνασσῶ, πάντοτε ταχιδεύοντες ἐν δάσος ξύων
κατὰ 1 μίλιν ἐφθάσαμεν εἰς τὸ μέγιστον καὶ ὑψίστον χωρίον
Τοπόζια ὅπου ἐπρὸς γεματίσαμεν ἀπὸ τυρὸν, ἄρτον καὶ
ὑδατὸν οἶνον. Κατὰ τὰς 7 τὸ ἑσπέραν ἐφθάσαμεν εἰς τὸ
Κασσῶν (Δελφῶν) τὸ χωρίον εἶναι σχεδὸν καταστραμ-
μῆν ὑπὸ τοῦ σεισμοῦ· ὅσοι δὲ οἶκοι ἐσώθησαν εἶναι ἔχει-
ντες βραχύνον· ἡ δὲ τῆς καταστροφῆς γενεὴ ἐστὶ
σήμερις εἶναι τοσαύτη ὥστε δὴν ἡμῶν εὐρὺν καὶ περὶ
τὸ χωρίον εἶναι μὲν μέγιστος δυσκοχίας. Ἐσταμάτησα
πάλιν εἰς τὸ μοναστήριον παρὰ τῷ Παρνασσῷ καὶ τῇ
ἔχυν. Μέρους τῆς ἐκκλησίας καὶ ὅλη ἡ πύρις ἐν ἡ
πρὸ 5 ἐτῶν κατέκλησαμεν ὅπως δὲ ὅπως καταστράφη
Δευτέρα 18/30 Ἰουλίου. Κατέβην σήμερον τῷ πρῶν εἰς τὴν
παλαιὰν τῆς μεγάλης φαρμαγῆς εἶναι δὲ αὕτη καὶ ἡ κατὰ
κατὰ τὴν κατὰ εἰς χιχίας μακρὰς τετράτοιας διηρη-
μένη κατὰ βῆσις πεφυτευμένη ὑπὸ ἐλασιδένδρων ἡμῶν
Λισομένων ἐπὶ ἄγρῳ· ἐκτείνεται ἡ ἀρχαία πόλις κατὰ
τοῦ Χρηστογρίου ^{ἐπὶ τῷ ποταμῷ} κατὰ τὸν ποταμὸν κατὰ τὸν
ἑπισκέψαμεν τὸ ἐν τῇ φαρμαγῇ εὐρισκόμενον μέγα
φυσικὸν σπήλαιον τὸ ὁποῖον καταρρέει εἰς μέγιστον

16
βάθος καὶ ἐκρέει εἰς τὸν χειμῶνα ποταμίδον. Ὅλας ὅτοι-
χας τοῦ προῦτος ὁ Ἰσχυροφθαλμὸς ὑπὸ τῶν ἐργῶν, εἶναι
κατασπασθεὶς ἐρχομένου τοῦ Ἰσχυροφθαλμοῦ. Ἰσχυροφθαλμὸς δὲ μόνος τῶν ποταμῶν
ὅπου ἦδεν νὰ ἐκχυρᾷ τὰς ἐπιγραφάς.

Ἀπεσπασθεὶς ὑπὸ τοῦ σεισμοῦ εἰς πολλὰ μέρη μέγισ-
τοί, ὑπὸ τῶν βράχων καὶ πεσόντες κάτω καὶ κυκλιν-
μένοι κατέστρεψαν δένδρα καὶ οἴκους.

Ἡ φυσιογνωμία τῶν ἀνθρώπων εἶναι ἐν ὅλῳ ἐλλειπτική.
Διὰ τὴν πολλὴν φροντίδα ἣν καταβάλλουσιν ἐν εἰς τὰ ἐκείνην
ὅσα αὐτὰ φθάνουσιν εἰς μέγιστον ἔμφαντος καὶ πλάτους.

Ὅλοι οἱ κάμποι καὶ ὅρη εἶναι σκεπασμένα ὑπὸ δισκα-
τομερῶν ἀκρίδων, καὶ τεττίγων τῶν ἀκίστου νέκτα καὶ
ἡμέραν τὴν χειρὶν φωνήν.

Ἐπέστρεψα ἐν δένδρῳ εἰς γαμίαν τοὺς 4 ἵππους οὓς εἶ-
μεν πᾶσι ἐκεῖθεν διὰ 30 ἡμ. τὴν ἡμέραν. Ἐξάβα δὲ ἐν
Δελφοῖς 3 ἡμιόνας καὶ 1 ἵππον. Ἐφύγαμεν κατὰ τὴν
1 μ.μ. καὶ ἀνέβημεν, οὐχὶ ἔκον φόβου, τοὺς μηχαντάβεις
βράχους ἐπὶ κορυφῶν καὶ γλαστρωτῶν μονοπέτων.

Ἐλθόντες εἰς τὸ πρῶτον μέγιστον πεδῖον ἀνέβημεν πρὸς
εἰς τὸ πορφυρῶδες κορυφαῖον σπήλαιον. ἢ ἀνέβασεν
ἐν τῷ δυσκολεῖ. Τὸ σπήλαιον — 300 πᾶς μήκος καὶ 200
πλάτος — ὀνομάζεται καὶ Σαρανταῦλαι, ἐκρησμένους τοῖς
τῶν Δελφῶν κατοίκους ὡς καταφύγιον κατὰ τὴν εἰσβολὴν
τῶν Περσῶν, 480 πρὸ χριστοῦ καὶ πάλιν εἰς τὴν ἐπανάστασιν
πολλοὺς στασιαστὰς βρέβηται ἐκεῖ ἢ κρεμαμένους ἐκ
τοῦ ἐπάνω ἢ ἰσταμένους ἐπὶ τῆς γῆς. ἔχει δὲ ὁ βράχος
λαμπρὸν κυανοῦν χρῶμα, πῶς ὅποιον εἶναι μάλιστα περίεργον
ἐν τῇ εἰσόδῳ.

Πολλοὶ περίεργοι εἶναι αὖ πολλοὶ ἐν τῇ πεδιάδι.

Lyons, Myce-
nae
1874-1876

ἀχυραποθήκαι, αἱ ὅποσαι εἶναι κτισμέναι ἐκ ἀκατεργαστῶν
λίθων ἄνευ ἀσβεστοῦ ἢ χύματος. καὶ δὲ στέγαι συνίσταν-
ται ἐκ τούτων ὁμοίως χωρὶς ἀσβεστοῦ. ἀλλ' ἐπιστηροῦνται
ἐν τῇ δέσει τῶν διὰ λίθων.

Ἐκεῖθεν ἡ ἀνάβασις ἐξακολουθεῖ ἐπὶ κρημνίσουσιν μονοπάτι-
σιν ἐν μέσῳ δάσους πευκῶν. ἐπορεύσαμεν μὲ μετ' ἡμῶν δούλο-
ν ἰάν ἐν μέσῳ τῶν πολλῶν πετρῶν ὑφ' ὧν τὸ εὐδαίμονος εἶναι
σκεπασμένον. 2 δὲ φίλοι δις ἡγαγρόντες καὶ χαλεπῶς
πορεύόμενοι ἐπὶ τῶν βράχων καὶ πετρῶν ἐφθάσαμεν κατὰ
τὰς 9 μ.μ. εἰς ποιμνοστάσιόν τι ὅπου ἐφάγαμεν καὶ ἐμεί-
ναμεν τὴν νύκτα. μ' ὅσον ὅτι ἦτο παρὰ πρῶτον ἐκοιμήθη ἐν
τῷ ἐπαίθρῳ κοντὰ μου οἱ 2 στρατιῶται οὓς εἶχαν πάρει
μαζύ μου ἐκ λαμίας καὶ Γαβρίας.

Τρίτη 19/31 Ιουλίου: ῥογκώδημεν κατὰ τὰς 2 μετὰ μεσονύκτιος
καὶ ἀκριβῶς κατὰ τὰς 2 ἐφάγαμεν. παιδί ποιμνὸς ἠναγκάσθη
νὰ μᾶς ὁδηγήσῃ. ἐπαύοντος ἡώραν ἄνω καὶ ἔω ἐπὶ κρημνίσουσιν
μονοπατίων ἐφθάσαμεν κατὰ πᾶς 4 ὥρας εἰς τοὺς πρόποδες
τοῦ κόνου ὃν ἠναγκάσθημεν ν' ἀναβῶμεν περὶ. δυσκολεύεται
ἦτο ἡ ἀνάβασις διὰ τῶν πολλῶν πετρῶν ἢ λίθων βράχων
ἢ ἦτο ἡ ὥρα 5 καὶ ὁ ἥλιος ἀνέτελλε καὶ ἦν σιγαλὴν ἐφθάσα-
μεν εἰς τὴν κορυφήν. τὸ λαμπρὸν πανόραμα μᾶς ἀντίκειτε
ἰσχυρῶς τὰς μόχλους. εἶδμεν τὸ ὄρος Ἄλος, τὸν Ὀλύμπον,
τὴν Ὀσσάν, τὴν Θήβην Ὀδρυν, Πέριον, ὅλα τῆς Θεσσαλίας καὶ
Μακεδονίας, τὸ Κανδίλι τῆς Εὐβοίας, τὸν Μαχιακὸν κόλ-
πον, τὸν Κορινθιακὸν κόλπον, τὴν Ἀργεῖαν καὶ τὸ τίχον
πέλαγος. εἶδμεν τὰς ἐπαρχίας Παρνασσίδι, Φωκίδα, Λω-
κρίδα, Φθιώτιδα, Δωρίδα, Ἀττικὴν, Κορινθίαν, Βοιωτίαν,
Εὐβοίαν, Ξηροχώραν, Ἐμφισσον, Λαβιδίαν καὶ διαφόρους
τῆς Πελοποννήσου. Χίων ἐν πολλοῖς μέρεσι ἐν ταῖς φάσμασι
ἠντιάμωσα ἐπὶ τῇ κορυφῇ τὸν Σοφοκλέα Οἰτυλοκαρῶνα

¹⁶¹ Φίλων τοῦ χαμπρίδου, Γεωρ. Νίκου, Λουκά Παπαϊωάννην,
¹⁶² ὑπαρχαν λιβαδίας λιπαρόπουλον καὶ κυρίας τινος. Ἐπὶ τῷ
μόμειρόν μου ἔδειξε μόνον 4° Réaumur καὶ πρὸς ὑπερφύσιν
ιδίως κατ' ἄρχας ἐχθόντες ὅπως ἰδρωμένοι. ἐπὶ τῇ ἄλλῃ
κορυφῇ ἴστατο ποιμήν τις μετὰ βασιλεὺς ὡς μετὰ τὴν μετὰ

(1 μ. Το μῆκος) ῥάβδου του ἔχουν δὲ τὰ σκέπητρα μετὰ
τομένους λαβὰς ἵνα πιάσων τὰ πόδια τῶν προβάτων.
Νερόν ρεῖπει· τὸ κάμινον ἀπὸ χιόνα· καὶ τὰ βοτάνια
πρόβατα παίρνουν τὴν αὐταῖς ἀναγκασίαν ὑγρασίαν γλύ-
φουν τὴν χιόνα· ἔχει ἐπὶ τῆς κορυφῆς μόνον ἓν εἶδος
φυτοῦ μετ' ἄσπρα ἄνθη. Ἑμεῖναμεν 1/2 ὥραν ἐπάνω ἡ κα.
τάβασις ἦτο εὐκοιμητέρα, μ' ὅταν δὲ τούτο ἐπαυήσθαι μὴ
κατὰ τὰς 8 1/2 εἰς τὴν καλύβην τοῦ ποιμένου· ἔχει εἰσπο-
μένους προβάτους ἔχοντας ἕως 2000 πρόβατα. Κουτὰ τῇ
καλύβῃ εἶναι ἡ τιριὰς, κτισμένη ἐκ πετρῶν χωρὶς
ἄσβεστον ἢ χῶμα· ἔγείρουσι αἱ ποιμένες ἐπὶ τῶν κορυ-
φῶν τῶν ὄρεων μεγάλας πέτρας, αἱ ὁποῖαι χρησιμεύουν ἐν
εἰδει φάσων ἐν ταῖς συχναῖς ὀμίχλαις. Ἀπασαὶ αἱ γυναῖκες
φέρουσιν εἰς τὴν κόλπον των μίαν ῥοκάν κεκοσμημένην με-
πολλὰς ἐυχαραῖς.

ἢ μετακινεῖν, νὰ κάμινον
κλωστήν, ἐπὶ τοῦ **Φ** καρμάρου εἰς τὴν μίαν ἄκρην
τοῦ ὁποίου ῥάβδου σφαιροῦται.
κατέρχμεν μετὰ πολλὴν δυσκαρίαν ἐπὶ ἀδριωτάτων μονοπάτων
συχνα ἢ παγκασμένα νὰ παγώμεν περὶ, διότι οὐσὺν
ἵππους εἶχον ἕως τῶρα ὅσοι ἔχουν τοὺς ἐμπροσθινούς
πόδας βεβραμμένους. Ἐφθάσαμεν, ἐπὶ στενοῦ μονοπάτιον ἐπὶ
τοῦ κατωφεροῦς τοῦ Περνέσπου, κατὰ τὰς 5 μ.μ. εἰς τὴν ἑλ-
νὴν καὶ ἀκάδαρον πόλιν Ἀράχοβα, τὴν ἀρχαίαν Ἀνεμόρεια
καθὼς φευδῶς νομίζουν. ἔλαβον ἀμέσως τὴν ἐπίσκεψιν
τῶν μεγιστάνων τῆς πόλεως. Ὁ Δεληγιώργης εἶναι ἐνταῦθα
καθὼς καὶ εἰς πολλὰ ἄλλα μέρη, ἡ μὲν ἑστὶς τοῦ λαοῦ.

Παχών έντευθεν κατέτος 400000 οκάδας ύδατος αλλά του
του οίνου και 2 ή 3 φορτάματα έλαιου. Καώς πανταχού
έκοιμάμεν εν τω ύπαιθρῳ. Άπασαι αί γυναίκες φέρουν
μακρόν κάτω κεκαρμένον σχισμον ουχι εκ μαλλιών άλλ' εκ
είναι. Δε αί της Αραχόβης γυναίκες παχύ ύφασιν.
ήλθαν πρός έμέ ο Αλεξανδροϊάνης ιατρός και Οδύσεύς
Διηγόρας μέ την Χριστάτραν Διαμαντοπούλου. γεννηθείσα
Γαργυράντας εν Αθηνών, ήτις Ιατρούδη ένταύθα εκφθίστως
έκάμαμεν μακρόν περίπατον εις τά έρείπια παλαιού ναού.

Τετάρτη 20/1 Αυγούστου. Εφθάσαμεν κατά τάς 5 π.μ. Υπερυσ-
τήριον. ο δρόμος γυρίζει ακόμη επί των κατηφόρων του Παρ-
νασσού. Επεράσαμεν τά έρείπια παλαιάς ακροπόλεως. ύστερον
τόν τόπον όπου τόσον χαμπρά ένικήθησαν οί Τούρκοι από του
Καραϊσκάκη. ύστερον την Τρίοδον όπου ο Οιδίππος έφονευσεν
τόν πατέρα του, τόν λαιόν. ύστερον την Δαυλίδα (Δαύλια)
περιβόητας διά του μύθου της Πρώκης, Φιλομήδης και τῆς
Τηρεσίας. κείται εφ' ύψους βουνού αποτομωτάτου και έν
ώχυρωμένη υπό γυγαντιάων κυκλωπίων τείχων. βξίπει τῶ
ἐκεῖ τά έρείπια παμπόλλων οίκων. ή πόλις και ακρόπολις είναι
έν. Επὶ ή νέα Δάβλα είναι κάτω. Επεράσαμεν τὸ
χωρίον τοῦ Αγ. Βλάσι. Εφθάσαμεν κατά τάς 12 1/2 εἰς
τό χωρίον χαϊρώνεια κτισμένον επί μέρους της αρχαίας
πόλεως της πατρίδος του Προτάρχου, ὅστις και ἐκεῖ ὤπεδεν
έν 338 μέγῃ Φιλίππου, έν 86 Σύλλα. Κρήνη μέ 5 στόματα
Δεάτρον (1/3 κύκλου) εκκαρμένον εἰς τὸν βράχον 150 μέ-
τρων. κάτω εν τῷ κέντρῳ μέγας δρόμος. Η ακρόπολις
ώχυρωμένη μέ ἑλληνικά και κυκλωπία τείχη ὤφυνετα
έως 400 πόδας. Από της κορυφῆς 2 κυκλ. τείχη ἐκτείνονται
πρὸς δύσιν και μεσημβρίαν εἰς μεγίστους πύργους ἑλλ. κατα-
της. Εν τῇ ἐκκλησίᾳ της Παναγίας ἐπιγραφαί τινες

4^η μία: ΦΙΛΕΙΝΟΣ ΠΛΟΥΤΑΡΧΟΝ ΤΟΝ ΕΥΕΡΓΕΤΗΝ
ΘΕΟΙΣ ΕΝΕΘΗΚΕΝ.

ἔχουσα ἄνασκαφά τοῦ Σαματάκου, ὅστις δι' ὅρου δὲν ἄνασκα-
ται τὸ ἐσωτερικὸν τῶν οἰκῶν.

Ἐπεσκέψθη καὶ τὸν ὑπὸ Φιλίππου ἐπὶ τοῦ τάφου τῶν Θη-
βαίων (4 μέτρων μῆκος) ἐγερδέντα καὶ ὑπ' Ὀδυσσεύς με πυ-
ρίτιδα ἐσπασμένον λέοντα, οὗ χεῖρουν 14 κομμάτια.

ἤρξαμεν κατὰ τὰς 6 1/2 μ.μ. εἰς λιβαδίαν ἔχουσαν τοῦ
οἴκου καὶ νέον δρόμον εἰς Ἀθήνας. Ἄλλος κτίμεται εἰς Ἄτα,
λάντι. Ἐπεσκέψθη τὸ ἐνετικὸν κλῆτρον ἔχον 2 □ πύργου,
καθὼς ἐν ἀκροπόλει Ἀθηνῶν καὶ 2 διαίσεις. Κοντὰ τῆς
ἀκροπόλεως, κάτω, ποταμὸς ἔκρει ἐκ τοῦ βουνοῦ. Κοντὰ ἔχει
ἐν τῷ βουνῷ κοιτῶντά τινα καὶ βαδύτατον ἄντραν ὅπου
καθὼς χέρουν, προσβάνει εἰς τὸ κλῆτρον. Ἄνα μνησθῆναι
εἶναι τὸ χρηστήριον τοῦ Τροφωνίου. Ἀπὸ λιβαδίας βρέπω

ὄρη τὴν κοπαίδα χθονὴν ἄλλ' ἄ μόνον κάχαμον οὐχὶ νερον.
Διατρέχουσ τὴν λιβαδίαν πολλοὶ ρύακες. Ἐφθονοὶ κήποι
περί τῃ 2 1/2 πύργου στοῦ. Ἀφθονοὶ τὰ ρυάχα μετ' εἰς
τὸ ἔπαστρον χάν ἐπῆγαμεν εἰς Ἄβας. οἱ κήποι πεφυτε-
μένοι μετ' ἄμπέλια ἢ πεσπαρμένοι ὑπ' ἀραβοσίτου ἢ βάμβακος
ἔπεράσαμεν τὸν κηφιστὴν τῆς Βοιωτίας. πολλὰ ἐρείπια ἐν
τῷ τόπῳ τῷ λεγομένῳ "Μίξ". ἐπιγραφὴ: ΤΕΙΜΩΝΑ
ΓΑΣΙΟΥ ΕΥΡΩΤΙΝ ΠΑΡΩΝ ΟΣ ΤΗΝ ΙΔΙΑΝ ΓΥΝΑΙΚΑ

φαίνονται ἐν τῷ Μίξ πάμπολλοι τάφοι ἀρχαῖοι. ἀνύμων
πιδανά εἰς τὴν ὑάμπεριν, ἥς ἐπεσκέψθη τὰ ἐρείπια ἔξω
ὑστερον ἐπὶ μεγάλῳ λόφῳ. μένει μέγα μέρος τοῦ περιβόλου
καὶ μία δεξάμενῃ. Ἐπεσκέψθημεν ἔπειτα τὰς Ἄβας (παλαιὸς
ἔσχατος) ὅπου ὑπῆρχε τὸ περιβόητον χρηστήριον τοῦ Ἰσχυ-
λῆος Ἀβαίου. κεῖται ἐπὶ λόφῳ 500 ποδῶν ὕψος.

Σώφονται τὰ ἐρείπια δὺς τὴν κορυφὴν περικυκλωσάντων
τείχων συνδεδεδεμένων ὑπὸ καταβαίνοντος τείχους

Myce-
nae
1874-1876

3 πύλαι, ἐξ ὧν ἡ μία εἰσέρχεται ἐντελής· εἶναι κάτω πλατεῖα κα-
ρίνεται πρὸς τὸ ἔνω στενωπὴν· φαίνεται χαμηλὴ διὰ τὴν ἐν-
σώρευσιν τῶν πετρῶν καὶ τοῦ χώματος· ἡ πύλη σκεπάζεται ὑπὸ
μεγάλῃ πέτρῃ· ἑκατέρωθεν τῆς πύλης τὸ τεῖχος ἔχει
μέγαν πύργον κατ'ἀριστεράν· ἐπὶ τῆς τοῦ ὄρους κορυφῆς ὑπάρχει
πυλὴν ναός τις.

Προῦρῃμεν εἰς τὸν ὄρχομενόν (νῦν Σκριπὸν) ἔνεκα τῆς οὐκ
ἀρκούντος ἀπόξηραν δεισῆς κοπαίδος χίμνης ἔπρεπε νὰ κατα-
δύσωμεν δυσκοιωτάτην ἀνάβασιν τῶν βράχων καὶ νὰ κάμω-
μεν μύραν· ἔσταματήσαμεν ἐν τῷ μοναστηρίῳ τῆς δευτέρας
καὶ τοῦ Πέτρου καὶ Παύλου· πολλοὶ κῶνσπες· ἐκοιμήθη ἐπὶ
τοῦ μπαλκονίου ὑπὸ κονουτιέραν· Ἄνδρην μετὰ τοῦ ἱεροῦ
Δημητρίου Ρωμάνου εἰς τὴν μικρὰν ἀκρόπολιν κειμένην
ἐπὶ βουνοῦ εἰς ὕψος 500 ποδῶν· ἔχει σκάλαν 46 σκαλιῶν
κεκομμένων εἰς τὸν βράχον· ἔχει νεώτερα καὶ παλαιότερα
ἐλλ. τεῖχει ἐκ μεγάλων πετρῶν· 2 κυκλώπια τεῖχη καταβαίνουν
ἀπὸ τὴν ἀκρόπολιν καὶ συμπεριλαμβάνουσιν τὴν ἐπὶ τῶν κατω-
τέρων ὑψωμάτων κειμένην πόλιν· ἥς σώζονται εἰρήπια τινα·
εἶναι τὸ μοναστήριον ἐν τῇ ποδορείᾳ τοῦ ἱεροῦ τῶν Χρισ-
κοντὰ τῆς ὑπὸ Πάυσανιαν ἀναφερομένης πηγῆς· μερικὰ
ἀνάμματα ἐν τῇ μόνῃ· ἐν τῇ ἐκκλησίᾳ πολλὰ τεμάχια μιά-
ρχειοτάτης βυζαντινῆς ζωγραφικῆς καὶ 2 ἐπιγραφαὶ μετὰ
πολλῶν λέγων· ἔχουσιν ὅτι ἡ ἐκκλησία ἐκτίσθη ὑπὸ τὸν βασι-
λεὺς Λέοντα ἔτει 6382 μετὰ τὴν πλάσιν τοῦ κόσμου· λοιπὸν
ἀναβαίνει εἰς ῥακίνην τὴν ἐποχὴν ἢ πρώτη καταστροφὴ
τῆς τοῦ Μινύα ἀθροοφυλακῆς, ἥς αἱ ὠρεῖαι πέτραι μετε-
χειρίσθησαν διὰ τὸ ἔδαφος τοῦ κτηρίου καὶ πολλὰ μέρη τῶν
τείχων· ἡ δευτέρα καταστροφὴ ἐγένετο ἐν 1862 ὑπὸ τοῦ
νῦν δημάρχου Σγουρδάκου, ὅστις ἐκτίσσε νέαν ἐκκλ. ἐκ το-
λίδων· εἶναι ἡ ἀθροοφυλακὴ σχεδὸν τὸ μέγιστον

της ἐν Μυκῆναις συνίσταται δὲ ἐν μεγάλῳ μαρμαρῶν ὡς
ἐξω πρὸς εἶναι πάντοτε λαμπρὰ λισσομένη· εἶναι ἡ πόρτα
αὐτὴ στενωτέρα παρὰ κάτω· ἐν τῷ μεγάλῳ μαρμαρῶν ὑφ' οὗ
σκεπάζεται εἶναι 2 μεγάλα καὶ 2 μικρὰ βαρεῖα τρύπαι·
καὶ 2 τρύπαι μὲν λείψανα ἤλων ἐν ἐκάστῃ χείρῃ. Μένει μόνον
τοῦ ἐμπρὸς μέρους ἕως τοῦ ὕψους τῆς πόρτης. Ἄνωθεν
βρίσκει τις τοὺς σωρούς τοῦ χώματος ὅπως ἐνέσκαφαν
ἵνα τραβήξουν ἐξω τὰς πέτρας. Τώρα ἔκαμος ἐν τῇ ἐκ-
κλησίᾳ νέον ὀβάφος καὶ ἐρύψαν τὰς ^{προτέρους} πέτρας ~~εἰς~~ εἰς τὴν
αὐλήν. Ἀφ' οὗ ἐκτίσθη ἡ τοῦ μοναστηρίου ἐκκλησίαι
ἢ ἢ ἐπεσώρευθη ἡ αὐλή ὑπὸ 1½ μ. χώματος
Παρασκευὴ 22/3 ἡμερῶν. Καταστραφείσης τῆς ἐπὶ
τοῦ ποταμοῦ γαφύρας ἦσαν κασοθυμέναι καὶ κάρυμεναι.
γάζον κύκλον καὶ ἐφάδαμεν μόνον κατὰ τὰς 9¼ καὶ
λεβαδίαν, ὅπου ἐφάδαμεν καὶ ἐπήραμεν ἄλλους ἵππους
ἐφάδαμεν κατὰ τὴν 1 μ. μ. τιμὴν τῶν ἡμῶν εἰς 8½
ἐπήραμεν κατ' ἀρχὰς ἐπὶ τοῦ νέου ἀμαξωτοῦ. Ἐπεισὶ
φάγαμεν κατ' ἀρχὰς τὴν Παλιὰν (ἢ καὶ Ματηρίνην) ἥς
τὸ κεφάλαιον ἐκτεταμένα εἰσέπια ἀπαρτίκνυσαν τὸ
μέγεθος τῆς πόλεως· εἶναι ἐπὶ ὅρους τὰ γείφανα
τῆς ἀκροπόλεως· τείχη μέγιστα

Σάββατον 23/4 Πύρ εἰσελάμεν τὴν νύκτα ἐν τῷ
χωρίῳ Μαυραμῆτι κατωκαυμένῳ ὑπ' Ἀχβανιτῶν.
Εἶναι παρατηρητέον ἡ μεγάλη καθαριότης τῶν Ἀχβανι-
τιῶν καὶ εἰς τὰ φερεματα καὶ εἰς τοὺς οἴκους.
Ἐφάγαμεν τὸ πρωῒ κατὰ τὰς 5. Διεστράξαμεν τὸ
χωρίον Παλιὰ Πάναια. Φέρουν οἱ ἄνθρωποι παστῆς
καὶ φουστάνους. Δι' ἐν μνηστῆρα μακρὰ ὑποκα

Myce-
nae
1874-1876

μίσθω· ἐπ' αὐτῶν χιτῶνας ἐμπροσθεν ἀνοικτοὺς καὶ
φράσσοντας ἕως τῶν γονάτων· χιτῶν 4 δακτύλων πλάτος
ἔσπρον *shawl* γύρω τῆς κεφαλῆς· βραστούσαν ἐν ταύτῃ
πολλὰ ἄγρια ἀμυγδαλῖα· ἐπερᾶσαμεν τὸν ποταμὸν
πέρμεσθον καὶ εἰσῆλθον εἰς τὴν πεδιάδα τῶν μαντῶν
κατωκομένην ἐφ' Ἡσιόδαο καὶ Πινύαρον, εἰς ταὺς πρὸς
ποταμὸν τοῦ Ἐρικῶνος· ἐπισκέψαμεν τὸ ἱερὸν τοῦ
Ἁγ. Νικομάου κατὰ ἡμέρας τῆς Ἀγνίπτης· ἵππευσαν
εἰς ἄλλην πεδιάδα ἔχουσαν τὰ ἱερὰ τοῦ Ἁγ. Κωνσταντίνου
τῆς Ἁγ. Τριάδας, τῆς Ἁγ. Παρασκευῆς, τοῦ Ἁγ. Γεωργίου καὶ
τοῦ Ἁγ. Γεωργίου· ἔπαυται τὰ ἱερὰ ταῦτα εἰς ταὺς πρὸς πο-
ταμὸν ὄρους· "Πυργάδι" τοῦ φέροντος τὰ εἰρήνια τῆς
Ἡοκράς ὅπου ἐστὶν ὁ Ἡσιόδαος· σώζεται μόνον εἰς
πύργον καὶ εἰρήνια τινὰ τεῖχων· εἶνα, ἐκεῖ ἡ βρύσις
ἱπποκρήνη· ἐπήλθον ἐκεῖθεν εἰς ἱερὸν κάστρον
Καριακὴν 4 1/2 μιλ· ἐφύλαμεν στήριον κατὰ τὰς 4 1/2 μιλ. ἀπὸ
ἡμετέρων· 4 ἵπποι καὶ εἶκοσι ἐν Καριακῇ· ἐξαβήσαμεν
εἰς τὸν ποταμὸν δύο χιτῶνας, τὰς Κων. Χρυσίας καὶ Χιχέτον
καὶ εὐδελαν εἰς τὸν ποταμὸν εἰς τὴν παλαιὰν Κορίνθον·
ἐπερᾶσαμεν τὰ εἰρήνια τῶν μερῶν τεῖχων τοῦ χωρίου αὐτοῦ
τὴν ἀπαικὴν ἀπὸ τῆς Κορίνθου· παρεστὶς μετὰ πλείονα κατὰ
βελίαν τὰ εἰρήνια τοῦ καστὸς καὶ τοῦ περιβόλου τοῦ παλαιῶν
καὶ ἀριστερὰν τὸ στάδιον τῶν Ἰσθμίων ἀγώνων· εἶνα
δὲ τὸ στάδιον πορὺ χαλασμένον καὶ στερούμενον τῶν
βοδμήλων· μακρόθεν κατὰ βελίαν τὸ ὕψος τοῦ ὄρους Τέρων
τὸ ὅποιον πιδανὰ ἔδωκε ἀφορμὴν εἰς τὸν μύθον τῶν γεω-
γνῶν τοῦ Ἰβριῶν, διότι γεγραμμένοι ἐν Ἑλλάδι δὲν ὑπάρχουσιν.
ἴδωμεν ἕτερον πολλὰς τὰς παλαιὰς χατορίας, ὅθεν ἐξελ-
θὼς πέραν διὰ τὴν Κορίνθον· ἐπισκέψαμεν ἐκεῖ τὰ χοντρά
τῆς Ἀφροδίτης· μερῶν βρύσις κατὰ τῶν ἐφεχόντων βράχων

24
φέρειται ἡ βρύσις ἐπὶ τῶν προπόων τῆς ἀκροπόλεως δι' ὅχλου
κεκοσμημένου εἰς τὸν βράχον καὶ ἵεμ' ὕψος· ἐκ τούτου
νερόν σταγώνει ἐκ πανταχόθεν ἐκ τῶ βράχου· ἐκ τούτου τῶν
7 στῆλῶν δὲν ἔχει τίποτε ἐν Κορίνθῳ συνίστανται δι' ἐκ
μοναξίδων καὶ ὁμοειδῶν πρὸς τὰς ἀρχαιοτάτας τῆς Σικελίας
Ἰππιδάμεν διὰ τῆς προυσιολογίας πεδιάδος μεταξὺ Κορίν-
θου καὶ Σικυῶνος, πεφυτισμένης μὲ ἀμπύλας σταφίδος· εἴνα-
νὺν ἡ ἐποχὴ τῆς συλλογῆς ἢ συγκομιδῆς καὶ πανταχό-
θεν βρίσκειται μεγάλῃ ποσὶ σταφίδος ^{ἀπὸ τῶν} ἐκτείνοντων διὰ τὴν
ἐποχὴν αὐτήν. Τῶν ἵππων κακῶν ὄντων ἐπρὸς ἀνάγκην καὶ ἔχον
ἄλλους εἰς τὴν Σικυῶνα (Βασιλικόν), ἄλλοι γατοῖσι· διὰ τοῦτο
ἐπὶ τὰς εἰς τὸ χωρίον κατέττο εἰς τὸ παράλιον τῆς θαλάσσης
εὐρύτη καὶ καὶ ἄλλα διὰ τοῦ ὅρ· διὸ δὲν τὰ ἐπὶ τὰς
ἀντάμωσα καὶ τὸν Δερυστοκλήαν Ἰωαννίδην, δι' ἀπὸ τῶν
ἐξ Ἀθηνῶν, ὅστις ἔχει καὶ μεγάλου κτήνη. Μ' ἡναγκασάν
να μείνω τὴν νύκτα εἰς τὸν οἶκόν σου, ὅπου εἶδον τὸν ἀδελφόν
σου Χρίστον Ἰωαννίδην καὶ τὴν γυναῖκα αὐτοῦ Μαριέττην
Κάτωκοι Ἕλληνας· σπένδεις τὸ κυριώτερον προϊόν τοῦ πλη-
σίον τόπου τούτου ὁ Ἰωαννίδης κέρνει 100000 δ καὶ
πολύ αὐτὰ 30 - 40 δ τὰ 1000 δ . εἶδον μὲ περιέρχουσαν πᾶς
καθαρίζουσαν τὰς σταφίδας μὲ μηχανήν καὶ ἐκτρέφουσαν ἐξ αὐτῶν
3 ἢ 4 εἶδη.

Δευτέρῃ 5/17 Πύγ: Ἔνεκα τῶν πολλῶν καρέων ἐπ' ἀνάγκην τὴν
νύκτα ἐπὶ 4 καρέων ἄλλὰ διὰ τὰς ἐξελχούσας ἄρας τῶν
δὲν ἐκοιμήθη. εἶχον ἄραϊον λουτρόν ἐν τῇ θαλάσσῃ.
Ὁ Ἄσωπος ποταμὸς χωρίζει τὴν Κορινθίαν ἀπὸ τῆς Σικυῶνος
δὲν σώζεται οὔτε ἔχνος τῆς κάτω πόλεως· ἐξ ἐναντίας πολλὰ
λείψαντα κοκχοπίων καὶ ἄλλ· τείχων εἰς τὴν ἄνω πόλιν·
τὸ χωρίον Βασιλικόν κείναι κατὰ εὐφαινόμενον

εἰς τὴν τοποθεσίαν τῆς ἀρχαίας ἀκροπόλεως ἔνθα ἦτο τὸ παλαιόν
 τὸν τοῦ Κλεισθένους. ἐκεῖ δὲ μεταφέρθη ἡ πόλις ὑπὸ τοῦ
 Ἀθηναίου τοῦ Παρισαίου. Σώζεται καὶ τὸ θέατρον τὸ ἰακχωρ-
 μένον εἰς τὸν βράχον μετὰ 2 Corinthus καὶ μέρος τῆς ἀρχαίας
 οἰκίας ἐκ τοῦ βράχου κεκαμμένη· κοντὰ εἶναι τὸ στάδιον τοῦ
 οὐκ οὐκ σῶμεται ἐν μέρος ἀτιμωμένον ἐκ ποταμῶν ἡδυν.
 Ἐπὶ τῇ ἐκείδον ἐπὶ δυσκόλῳ ματαπάτων ἔμπροσ ἐν τῷ χαρίον
 Σούρι. ἔμπροσ ὡς ἐπαρχὴν καὶ ἡδυν εἰς τὸ χαρίον Μαίττα
 ἔνθεν μετὰ δυσκολίαν εὗρεκα τὸν δρόμον εἰς Σούρι. Ἐπὶ τῇ
 ἐκείδον διὰ τῆς ἀρχαίας κοιλάδος Παγγῆνης, ἔχοντες κατὰ δεξιάν
 τὸ μέγιστον ὄρος. Κυλλήνη 2115 μ. ἔφθασαμεν ἐπὶ τῇ
 εἰς τὴν Στυμφαλίαν λίμνην, ἥτις ἀποξηραίνεται εἰς τὰς χειμῶ-
 νας διὰ τῶν καταβόδρων. διατρέχεται διὰ τοῦ Στυμφαλίου
 ποταμοῦ, ὅστις γεννᾶται ἐκ ποσσῶν τῶν ἐκτρέχουσάν ἐκ τῶν
 προπόδων τοῦ βράχου Κυλλήνης. Ἐμεῖς αὖτε εἰς τὸ
 χαρίον Κιδνία, τὸ ὁποῖον μόλις προσοριζώμεθα κατακεῖται ἐν
 ὡς λεγόμεν, τῶν ποσσῶν κωνόπων. ἡ νύξ ἦτο τυχρὰ· μαί· ἔλθον
 ἐκεῖ μαχημένην πλάκα μετὰ τῆς αἰ 4 πλεοναί ἦσαν σκεπασ-
 μέναι ὑπὸ ἐπιγραφῶν. ὅταν ἐν χειμῶνι τὸ νερὸν τρέχει ἀπὸ
 ὄρων τῶν περικυκλόντων τὴν κοιλάδα ὄρεων, αὕτη φέρεται
 μετὰ 20 μ. νεροῦ. ἀναφέρεται ἀναμφιβόλως τῶν ὀρέων περὶ
 τῶν ὀφ' Ἡρακλέους φονευθέντων κακῶν ὀρνίδων τῆς Στυμ-
 φαλίας εἰς τὰς κακὰς ἐξαπρίσεις
 Τρίτη 6/8 Αυγ: Εἶδον τὸ πρῶτον τὴν μεγάλην ἀκρόπολιν
 τῆς Στυμφαλίας· βράχος ἀπότομος πρὸς τὴν λίμνην· πολλὰ λείψανα
 κυκλωπίων τείχων μετὰ πύργους φαίνονται, τὰ ἐρείπια τῆς πό-
 λεως κάτω τῇ εἰς τὸν προπόδα· ὑπάρχουσιν καὶ ἑτέρωθεν
 ἐρείπια. ἔχει ἀκρόν νερὸν εἰς μικρὸν μέρος τῆς
 λίμνης. Ἐν τῇ ἀκρόπολει πολλὰ θεμελίδια μαρμάρων

26
οἱ παλαιῶν ἐκ μεγάλων πελαγῶν γίνονται. Ἀρκτὸν
κατὰ διατρηγῆται, τὸ κέντρον ἐν τῷ βράχῳ τῆς ἑκτοῦ.
πόρῃς ἀνεκομμένον ^{στραγγιζοῦ} δέσμευσε μὲ δένον ἐπὶ τὸν ἀπὸ τοῦ
κουτὰ σώζονται ~~τὰ~~ πορτὶ βαλκόνες ἀνεκομμένους εἰς
τὸν βράχον καὶ ἀνέστησαν, πιδανὰ ἐπίσης ἐν δένον
τὸ ὅποιον ὅπως εἶχεν ὀρθὸν γρημῶς. μετὰ τούτοις ἀνεκομ-
μένους εἰς τὸν βράχον μέγεθος 4 \square μ. ἡ ὑψότερον
βλέπεισιν μετὰ μέρος τὸν βυθὸν καθεύτως καὶ στραγγι-
ζοῦν ἀνεκομμένους καὶ τὸ ἔδαφος ὑπὸ μεγάλων πηλῶν
λιδωστρωμένον φαίνεται. ὅτι ἐνταῦθα ἦτο μέγεθος καὶ
"Ὡς ἀπὸ Κορίνθου ὅσοι αἱ κἀσαι εἶναι ἡβανίται.
Ἰππεύσαμεν διὰ τῆς ἀποξηρανθείσης ποταμὸς ἢ καὶ τῆς
τῆς λίμνης εἰς τὰς 2 καταβάδας, ἀμέσως εἰς τὰς πρόποδας
τοῦ ἀπὸ τοῦ ποταμοῦ, εἰς τὰς ὁποίας ^{μετὰ τὸν ποταμὸν} πέντε ὁ ποταμὸς μὲ 2
καταβάδας 7 μέτρων. ἔχει ἐπὶ κοντὰ ἐπὶ γόφῳ τοῦ
βροχοῦ ²¹⁰⁰, οὗ οἱ ἐργάται φροντίσαν καὶ περὶ τῶν κατὰ
βόθρων. ἔχουν κἀμα ἐμπρὸς ἐκείνης, ἐκ δένδρων, εἶδος
τῆς φράκτης $||||$ ἵνα ἐμποδίσαν νὰ πέσουν δένδρα εἰς
τὰς καταβάδας. Ἀπὸ κειρὸν εἰς κειρὸν καθυρίσαν καὶ
τὴν μίαν ἢ τὴν ἄλλην ἀποκρίσαντες αὐτὴν μὲ δένδρα καὶ
χωρὰ. πέντε ἢ μίαν διὰ μίαν 20 μ. ὀρθῶς ἔχουσιν πλά-
τος 2 μ καὶ ἔχει ἐπὶ 40 μ πρὸς δύσιν ὅπου ἐνωμένη
μὲ τὸ νερὸν τῆς ἄλλης καταβάδας. Ἡ ἄλλη πίπτει διὰ
μίας 10 μ. ὀρθῶς, εἰσέρχεται ἐπὶ 10 μ εἰς τὸν βράχον
καὶ πάλιν σχηματίζει καταβάδα 10 μ. ἡ ἀπὸ τοῦ βροχοῦ
εἶναι αὐταὶ αἱ εἰς ἡρακλεῶς φανεύονται ὅσους τῆς
στρυμφολίας ἦτοι ὡς εἶναι πιδανώτερον ὅπου ἀνέστησαν
ἦτοι ἐπεσπράσαν καὶ ἔξωκαθάρσαν

Myce-
nae
1874-1876

Τὰ ὀνόματα μερικῶν τῶν ἐνταῦθα χωρίων εἶναι 27
ὡς Μάισα, Σουρί, Μπάσσι, Κημένι, Κεσάρι, Δούσχα
Καζιάνι, Κιόνια καὶ γάρβα. Ἐπερέσαμεν ἐπὶ ἀποτόμῳ μας
μονάτων πρὸ ὑψήρου γυρὸν τῆς Σελίνης πεφυτευμένου
ἐπὶ πευκῶν καὶ ἴδμεν ἐνώπιον μας τὴν ἀρχαιοτάτην φωνία
λίμνην ἢ τὴν λίμνην τοῦ φερεοῦ, τὴν πανταχόθεν περικυκλω-
μένην ὑψ' ὑψηλῶτάτων ὄρε ἀποτόμων ὄρεων σκεπασμένων
μὲ καστανιαῖς καὶ πεύκαις. Ἡ λίμνη ἥτις δὲν ὑπῆρχεν ἐνταῦθα
ἐν τῇ ἀρχαιοτάτῃ καὶ μόνον πρὸ 30 ἐτῶν ἐσχηματίσθη
ὑπὸ τῶν 2 ποταμῶν Ὀμβριος καὶ Ἀρσάνιος, ἐπισπρευδίζοντες
τῆς ἐν τῷ κέντρῳ ἐνβάθει 28 πηχῶν εὐρισκαμένης καταβο-
θρας, ἔχει 9 κίλτ μῆκος καὶ 7 πλάτος καὶ εἶναι 753 μ.
ἐπλάτους διαστάσεως. ἔχει βάθος ἀπὸ 10 ἕως 28 πηχῶν
Ἐπερέσαμεν εἰς τὰς ὄχλας τῆς λίμνης τὰ χωρία Μουσῶ
καὶ Μεσσάνω καὶ ἐσταματήσαμεν εἰς τὰ Καζύβια, ἐν οἷς
εἶχε πρὶν 220 οἴκους, ἀλλ' ὅντα τῆς λίμνης πάνπολλοι ἔφαγον
καὶ 100 σπήτια εἶναι ἐρείπια. Νομίζω ὅτι ἡ καταβόθρα
καθαρίζεται μὲ κυλίνδρους. Κατέχει τὸ χωρίον μέρος τῆς
ἀρχαίας φερεοῦ ἢ ἡ ἀκρόπολις ἦτο ἐπὶ τοῦ λόφου
ἐμπρὸς τοῦ χωρίου· σώζονται ἰχνη κυκλωτῶν τείχων.
Εὐταῦθα ἡ δὲ ἅπαντες εἶναι Ἕλληνες. Ἐπερέσαμεν τὸν γυ-
ρὸν τῆς κυλλήνης τὸν πεφυτευμένον μὲ πεύκας εἰς τὸ
χωρίον Τερρὸν Χαν, ὅπου ὁμοίως ἅπαντες εἶναι Ἕλληνες. ἔχει
ἐδῶ πολλὰς βρύσας καὶ ὅπου εἶναι ^{ὁ ποταμὸς Κράδης οὕτως ὥστε ἡ ὑγρασία}
εἶναι μεγάλη καὶ ἡ γῆ πολὺ καρποφόρος· αἱ γυναῖκες εὐμορ-
φοί. Κοιμώμεθα ἐν τῇ αὐτῇ ἀκαθαρτάτῃ εὐλῇ ἐν ὁσῷ χω-
ρικοῦ οἴκου.

Τετάρτη 7/19 Σεπ: Ἐφύγαμεν σήμερον κατὰ τὰς 5 3/4 π.μ.
ἀναβαίνοντες ἐπὶ δυσκολεωτάτων μονοπάτων τὸ ὄρος

28 Λιβυδία χαμπροτάτη δὲα ἐκ τῆς κορυφῆς ἐπὶ τὴν κάτω
κοιλίαν καὶ τὴν γιγαντιαίαν κυλινδρὴν, ὅφ' ἦε βρέτω χίονα
ἐν πολλῇ φέρει. ὁφείδωμεν κατὰ τὰς 8 εἰς δέσιν, ὅθεν
εἶδωμεν τὴν Στύγαν ἐν ὑποστάσει 1 περίπου μίλιον· τρέχει
οὐχὶ ἐκ τῆς κορυφῆς ἀλλ' ἐκ τρύπης 6 μ περίπου ὑποκάτω
αὐτῆς. Ἐπειδὴ ὁ ἐμὸς ὁδῆγός καὶ 2 χωρικοὶ οὗς ἐκεῖ
ἀνταμώσαμεν μὲν βεβαίωσαν ὅτι τὸ ρεῦμα πίπτει ἐκ τοῦ
ὄρθου τείχους τοῦ βραχέος διὰ μιᾶς ἀναχύεται εἰς σταγῶ-
νας ὅστινες ἤδη κατὰ μέσην ὁδὸν γίνονται ὀμίχλη οὕτω
ὥστε οὔτε εἰς στάγων φθάνει ἕως κάτω. Ἐπεφύσισαν ἡμεῖς
ἰδῶ τὸ ἰσχυρὸν ἐκ τοῦ πηγίου· ἔλαβον διὰ 4 ὥρας νέον ὄλεγον
ἐν μᾶς ὁδῆγόν ἐκεῖ· κατὰ Ν. τῆς πεδιάδος εἶναι τὸ ὄρος
Σταυρός, Ν. Λιβυδία, Ο. Ἠίος καὶ W ἡ κυλινδρὴ (Ἠέ-
μος), ἐξ οὗ εἰς ὕψος 300 μ· ἐκέρει ἡ Στύξ ἐκ τοῦ πηλο-
χίδου ἀπὸ ὕψους 200 ποδῶν. Ἰππεύσαντες 1 ὥραν συχνὰ
μὲν μέγαν κίνδυνον ἐπὶ ὑποχωρήσεων μονοπέτων ἤναγκαι·
οὐδὲν ν' ἐφύσσωμεν τοὺς ἵππους καὶ νὰ προχωρήσωμεν
περὶ ἐπὶ 2 1/2 ὥρας ἐπὶ χιουσῶν ~~καὶ κορυμνωτῶν πετρῶν~~
ἐπὶ τῶν ἐνδα καὶ ἐνδα ἐκ τῶν ἀποτομῶν βραχοτείχων
ἐξελχόντων τόπων ἢ ἐπὶ λόφῳ σκεπασμένῳ μὲν θινγνῶν
μικροτέρων χίδων, ~~οἱ οὗτοι οἱ ὅποιοι ἐκκλινόντο ὑπὸ~~
κάτω τῶν ποδῶν μας· ἀλλ' ἐπὶ τέλους ὅπως ἰδρωμένους φθί-
σαντες εἶδωμεν ὅτι τὰ οὗτοι ὁ πίπτων ρυάξ εἰς χιόνους
σταγῶνας ἀναχέεται· ἀλλ' οὗτοι οὐδόπως χάνονται, διότι
πίπτοντες ~~ἐπὶ~~ ^{κατὰ} πάλιν ἐπὶ τὸ πλεον ἐξελχόντες ^{μέκροτος} τοῦ βρά-
χου ἐνώνουντα πάλιν εἰς ρυάκα ὅστις καταρρεῖ τὸ κα-
τωφερές. Ὡς τὸ ρεῦμα τῆς Στύγος ὀνομάζεται κόκος
διὰ τὰ θαρσοειδεῖς σταγῶνας εἰς οὗς ἀναχέεται.
Ρέει ὁ καταρρέας οὗτος ἐν γούμῳ· πολλὰ θίλλει

Myce-
nae
1874-1876

αἰῶνι ^{παύσει} συνέβαινον. Ὡς δὲ μὴ ὄντος τοῦ πᾶσι ἡμῶν
να ἐπιδείξω εἰς τοὺς ἀρχαίους παγὰς τοιαύτου σπου-
δαίοντα ὥστε νὰ κάμουν ταῦς θεοῦς ὀρκιζομέναι ἐπὶ ²⁹
τῶν αὐτῶν ὑδάτων. ἐπιγραφή Θ. ὈΡΦΑΝΙΔΗΣ καὶ ἄλλα
παλαιότερα. Ἡ Μετὰ μεγίστων κόπων ἐπανῆλθον καὶ
ἐρευνήσαμεν τὴν νόστα εἰς ἓνα κῆπον τοῦ χωρίου Πενωροῦ
ἐντικρυ τοῦ χωρίου Σόλος, ὅπου κάτω μίαν κερυδαῖ
Βεβραία οὐδεμίαν γυνὴ δὲν ἀνέβη ποτὲ εἰς τὴν κατα-
ράκτην τῆς Κόκκυδος. Μοὶ εἶπεν ὅμως ὅπως ὁδὸς
οὐχὶ μακρὰν τῆς Στυγὸς εἰς ὕψος τοῦλάχιστον 200
ποδῶν τοῦ ἀποτόμου βραχοτείχους τὴν κτισμένην εἰς
δὸν ἑνὸς ἄντρον εἰς τὸ ὅποιον κατέφυγον 13 οἰκογενεῖαι.
εἶχον ὅμως τότε σκαλίδας ἐκκεκορμένους εἰς τὸν βράχον
ἀναστρέψαι τὸ δάκρυ καὶ ὁ δὲ διὰ τὴν ἐπιστήμην ἑνδο-
σιασμός τῆς Ἑλληνίδος διὰ τοιαύτον κατορθώμα.
Βλέπω ἐνῶ ἐν Ἀρκαδίᾳ πεδιάδας πῦλαι αἵ δυνάτεις
νὰ παραβῇ πρὸς τὴν καλὰ γοσιμίτι.
Πέμπτη 8/20 τοῦ. ἐπὶ φρικώδους ἀποτόμου δρόμῳ
ἀνέβημεν τὸ πρῶν τὸ ὄρος Σταυρός. Ἡ εἶδον εἰς
τῆς κορυφῆς τὸν κόλπον τῆς κορινθίου καὶ τὸν Περνασσόν.
Ἀπὸ ταῦτα τὸ ὄρος ἄρχεται ἡ Ἀχαΐα. ^{νὸν} εἰς πολλὰ ^{τοῦ πάχους}
μέρη εἶναι ἐπὶ τοῦ ὄρους μεγάλοι κωρυμδαῖς σῶροι
πετρῶν χρησιμεύοντες ἐν χειμῶνι τοῖς ποιμαίν-
ουσιν φάροι. Σήμερον ἀκατάπαυστοι δυσκοιωτάτα
ἀναβλάσκεις καὶ καταβάσεις. Κρυφρύνεις ῥέουσα
ἐκ τοῦ βράχου. Ἐφθάσαμεν κατὰ τὰς 10½ εἰς
τὸ πορὺ φάλλγτον μοναστήριον τοῦ Μεγασπηλαίου
μεγάλῃ ἀταξίᾳ. ἀκαθαρσία καὶ ἀναρ. βόρως

καὶ ἀσέγγεια βασιλεύει ἐδῶ, διότι πρὸς πολλοὺς ὠρετοί
εἶναι οἱ δόκιμοι ἢ ὑπερέτα. ὧν ἔχει 40: ἔχει δὲ
300 περίπου μοναχοί. 1 ἡγούμενον καὶ 2 σύμβουλοι.
Μεγίστη ἀναξαρσία καὶ ἐστία ἐν τῇ μικρᾷ βιβλ.
Ἰγμῳ, ἐν ᾗ ὑπάρχουν 50 περίπου χειρογράφοι
καὶ μεταξὺ αὐτῶν ἐν τῷ 9 αἰῶνι καὶ ἔγωγε μὲν
αὐτόχειρον σημείωσιν τοῦ Ἰωάννου Κομνηνοῦ
τὸ ἔτος 6645 ἀπὸ καταβολῆς κόσμου ἢτοι 1137
Δὲ φρονιμῶν ὅμοιοι οἱ μοναχοὶ, ^{βιβλίου}
τὸ μοναστήριον οὐαίει πρὸς 16 οὐνοῦ κτισμάτων
ἐφ' ἧλθον οἴκων τῆς Τενούης. Σπήλαιον σχεδὸν δὲ
ὑπάρχει μόνον εἰς τὸ αὐτὸ πάλαιον ἐνδὲ ἔχει τὰ
κρυσσοῖς εἰς βαρέλια ἀπερβολικάς μεγέδους,
ὁ βράχος ἐξ ἔχει ἔσως 2 μέτρα. Οἱ μοναχοὶ
ἀποδύσαντες ἐν πᾶσι πολλοὺς ἐνὸς. ὁ κατὰ τὸ φωνό-
μενον 80 ἐτὴς μέρων ἐν τῷ τραχηλίῳ εἰχε μὲν
54. Πρέπει νὰ πάσχαον πολλοὺς ἀπὸ τοῦ φύλακος
ἐν χαλμῶνι. ἔχει τὸ μοναστήριον μέγιστα πηγάματα
ἐπερ ὅσον οὐκ ἀλλὰ διοικούμενα ἡδιστα δώσει κατέως
2400000 φραγκα. Ἡ δ' ὡς γέμεται, ὑπὸ τοῦ ἀποστόλου Χού:
κα πεποιημένη εἰκὼν εἶναι ἐκ μαστίχης καὶ τοῦ ^{ἀγίου} ὁδοῦ
ἢ ἐννείτου αἰῶνος. Καίτοι δὲ τὸ μοναστήριον ^{κατὰ}
ἄρδου βράχου ταύραχιστον 400 πόδων ὕψος ^{τῆς ἐκείνης} ἐπὶ τοῦ οὐρανοῦ
βλέπει τῆς μεγίστης χίδος ἡτοιμασμένην ὑπὸ τῶν Τούρ-
κων νὰ εἰσέλθῃ ἐπὶ τὸ μοναστήριον. ~~καὶ~~ κοντὰ τῆς πύ-
της ὑπάρχει οἰκοδομή (πύργος) ἐκ τῆς ἐποχῆς τῆς ἐκεί-
νης μαστίχης. πολλὰ δὲ βρύσεις εἰς τὸ μοναστήριον, αἱ οὐκ αἰ-
συντελοῦν εἰς τὴν ἀγρᾶσίαν: κατὰ ὠρετοί, κήποι.

ingns, Myce-
nae
1874-1876

ἐμφυλιατικῶς ἐπὶ τερράταις. Πολλοὶ τῶν μοναχῶν κατοικοῦν
εἰς τὰς μετοχάς. Ἐφθάσαμεν ἀπ' ὅθι εἰς τὴν μικρὰν μὲν ἀνα-
δαυτάτην δὲ πόλιν Καζάρουτα, ἣν διατρέχουσιν ὡρεῖοι βρύσσαι
ἔχει καὶ χαμπρὰν βρύσιν καὶ 4 στόματα εἰς τὴν ~~μετοχά~~ μετοχά
κοντὰ τῆς πόλεως ἢ περιβόρται βρύσιν. Ἄγρυστος, ἥτις ἐκ-
τρεφὲν ἀπὸ λύσσης. Ἐστὶν αὖτε τὰ ἐρείπια τῆς Κυναιδῆς
ἐκ κομῆς ἤδη μὲν ἐν τῇ ἀγορᾷ, πανηγυρὶς 15 πλῆθ.
Παρασκευὴ 24 πλῆθ. Ἐφύγαμεν σήμερον κατὰ τὰς 6 π.μ.
καὶ ἐπερὶ σάμεν ἐν βραχέϊ. τὸ μοναστήριον τῆς Πυλ. χαύρης
ὅπου ἐν ἔτει 1821 ὁ ἀρχιεπίσκοπος Γερμανὸς πρῶτος
ἔφωσεν τὴν σημαίαν τῆς ἐπαναστάσεως.
Ῥαυτὴ κρούσαν δ' ἐντεύθεν ἐν πλάγῃ τοῦ στρατοῦ τοῦ
Ἰβραὶμ Πασᾶ. δυστυχῶς ὁ παῖρὰς ὅστις δὲν φεῖδεται τῶν
ὀνομάτων τόσων μεγάλων βασιλέων, ἔσφυσεν καὶ τὰ ὀνο-
ματα τούτων τῶν ἡρώων, τὰ ὅποια ἐπράσεν ἀ σημειώσαν
ἐπὶ τοῦ βράχου μετ' χρυσᾶ γράμματα. κατὰ τὴν ἐρώτησίν
μου ἀνέπαρε μία γυνὴ ἔφθασεν εἰς τὴν καταρράκτην, μέγα
βαίωσεν ὁ ὄχλος ὅτι μὴν ἐγγὺς ἦλθεν ἐκεῖ.
Ἀπὸ τῶν Καζάρουτα διαβήμεν ἐπὶ πολλὰς ὥρας τὴν με-
γάλην πεδιάδα διατρεχαμένην ὑπὸ τοῦ Δούρου σχηματίζου-
σαν ^{εἰς τὸ χωρίον Ἰβραήμ} ~~εἰς τὸ χωρίον Ἰβραήμ~~ Ἰβραήμ
^{εἰς τὸ χωρίον Ἰβραήμ} ~~εἰς τὸ χωρίον Ἰβραήμ~~ Ἰβραήμ ^{εἰς τὸ χωρίον Ἰβραήμ} ~~εἰς τὸ χωρίον Ἰβραήμ~~ Ἰβραήμ
ὅρους τούτους ἐπὶ ἀποτομικατῶν μονοπάτων εἶναι φρεσὶς
ἢ δὲ κατὰ βρασίς ἀκόμη ἀδριότερα ἔχοντων τῶν μονοπά-
των συχνὰ μόνον 1/2 ποδὸς πλάτος μετ' ἄβυσσους κάτω.
Ἡ πλεῖστα βρύσιν ἐν Ἑλλάδι ἔχουν τουρκικὴν οἰκοδομήν
πρὸς γευματίζαμεν ἐν τῷ ἀδριῶν χωρίῳ Βισινῶ.
Ἐκεῖ δὲν διατρέξαμεν τὴν ὑψαιότατην κοιλάδα τοῦ Εὐφ.
μῶνδου εἰς τὴν ὁχθρὴν τοῦ ποταμοῦ. Ἐφθάσαμεν

32
κατὰ τὰς 4 μμ εἰς Τριποτάμι, κοντὰ εἰς τὰ ὄρεϊνα
τῆς ἀρχαίας Γωφίδος ἢ Εὐρυάνδου κτισμένης εἰς τὴν
γωνίαν μεταξὺ τοῦ Ποραινίου καὶ τοῦ Εὐρυάνδου καὶ κα-
ταστραμμένης ἐν 219 πρὶ χρ. ὑπὸ Φιλίππου V. Σώζονται
πολλὰ λείψαντα τοῦ ἀρχαίου τείχους, ἀλλ' ὄχι ἐπὶ τοῦ βρά-
χους τῆς ἀκροπόλεως ὅστις ἔχει 100 μ ὕψος. ὑπάρχει δὲ
ἐπὶ τῆς κορυφῆς πύργος τῆς Φραγκικῆς ἐποχῆς.

Ἐδῶ ἔγινε τὸ ἔθρονον μεταξὺ Ηρακλείου καὶ τοῦ (ἀρχιεπισκοπικοῦ)
καστροῦ τοῦ Εὐρυανδίνου. Ἐπὶ τοῦ λόφου ἀντικρὺ τῆς
ἀκροπόλεως ἐστρατοπέδευσεν ὁ Φίλιππος.

Σάββατον 10/22 Μαΐ: Σήμερον ἐπὶ 6 ὥρας ἀνέβημεν
κατέβημεν καὶ πάλιν ἀνέβημεν καὶ κατέβημεν τὸ
λίμπιον ὄρος κατὰ τὴν ὁδὸν τοῦ Εὐρυάνδου. ἀπὸ τῆς
ἐλλῆς ὁχλῆς ἀπεχάδα καὶ ἔπρουν εἰς τὸν ποταμὸν μέγιστον
κοιμητήριον τοῦ βουκοῦ. εἰμένα ὁχλὴν τὴν ἡμέραν εἰς δάσος
βρυῶν, ὅπερ γίνεαι πυκνότερον ὅσω προσδίδομεν. Ἐφθίσκα-
μεν δὲ εἰς τὰ haut plateau τὸ τοῦ κάπερι πεφυτευμέ-
νου. ὑπὸ δριμυτάτου δάσους βρυῶν, ὅθεν, μετὰ 4
ὥρας δρόμου κατέβημεν εἰς τὴν κοιλάδα τοῦ λαχά
(χωρίου). λέγαμεν ἐνταῦθα. δίχως ἀντὶ δίχα ἢ χωρὶς
ἐντοῦ ἀντ' αὐτοῦ ἢ ἐδῶ. Αὐτῇμαθα ἐδῶ τὴν μακρὰν
οἰκογένειαν χαλκίως τινος γαϊτάνου, ὅστις εἶχεν εἰς
τὸ ~~ἐνταῦθα~~ ἑπαιθετόν τὸ ἀπλούστατον χαλκίον του συνιστά-
μενον ἐκ δύο φύσιων (φυσῶν), σφυρίου καὶ πυρ-
αλῆς. κατέβημεν ἐκείθεν τὴν μεγαλοπρεπεστάτην
φάραγγα τοῦ Κλαδεοῦ, ἥτις κατ' ἀρχὰς στενὴ, βαθυ-
δὸν πλατύνει. εἶναι δὲ πεφυτευμένη ὑπὸ ὠρειῶν
πυκνῶν. ^{εὐρίσκονται} ~~εὐρίσκονται~~ εἰς τὴν φάραγγα πολλαὶ μικραὶ
βρύσσαι. κατὰ δὲ μίαν μεγάλην λούμισσαν

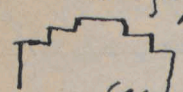
ἄνομασμένῃ, ἥτις τρέφει πάντοτε τὸν κηδεὸν.
 Ἡ κατάβασις $1\frac{1}{2}$ ὥραν. Κάτω εἰς τοὺς τοῦ κηδεὸς
 ὄχθας πολλὰς ἀρράβουσι καὶ ἀρπύγια μὲ σταφίλια
 τὰ ἐν τῶν ὁποίων τὰ ἄποξηραίνουσι τὸν καρπὸν.
 Ἐπεράσαμεν τὰ χωρία: Μάγεις, Σταυροκέφαλος
 καὶ ἐφθιάσαμεν εἰς τὸ σπήλαιον τοῦ πατέρου τοῦ χω-
 ρίου Κοσκίνα κατ' ἡν στυγρὴν ἢ γυνὴ τοῦ ἐγγύης
 ἑσθ' ἔφη: τὸ σύμβαντοῦτο ὡς καλὸν οἶνον.
Κύριακη 11/23 Κύμ: Ἡ νύξ ἡν ἐπεράσαμεν ἐν τῇ
 αὐτῇ ἡμέρᾳ φυχρὰ καὶ ὑποέρει: ὅρα τὰ ἐνδύματα
 ὡς βερβεγγμένα. πολλὰ κωνόπες. Ἐπῆγαμεν κατὰ
 τὰς 6 τὸ πρωὶ κατὰ τὴν ὄχθην τοῦ κηδεὸς εἰς τὴν
 Ὀρτυπίαν. εἶχαμεν ἐπὶ λόφου κατὰ δεξιὰν τὸ
 χωρίον Δροῦβα. Ἐπεσκέψαμεν ἐν ἐν τῷ κηδεῷ
 ἐπισωρεῦσεν ῥωμαϊκὸν κτήριον τὸ ὁποῖον δεικνύει
 ἐπισώρευσιν 6 μ. ὕστερον τὸν ἐν μέρει ἀνασκαψε-
 νον ναὸν τοῦ Ὀρτυπίου Αἰὸς συνιστάμενον ἐκ μεγίστων
 πελεκητῶν πετρῶν ἐκ Πόρου κατὰ Πλουτάρχον. Ἐπειδὴ
 κατὰ τὸν ἴδιον εὐρίσκετο ὁ ναὸς οὗτος ἐπὶ βάσει
 μεγάλῃ συμπεραίνω ὅτι ἡ ἐπισώρευσις εἶναι καὶ
 ἐν 6 μ. τοιαύτην ἐπισώρευσιν δεικνύει καὶ ἄλλῃ
 τῇ ῥωμαϊκῇ ἐποχῇ οἰκοδομή. Καθήμενος ἐπὶ τῷ
Λόφῳ Χρόνου παρετήραμεν ἐπὶ 2 ὥρας τὴν ὑπὸ
 Πλουτάρχου διδασμένην τοπογραφίαν τῆς Ὀρτυπίας
 τὸ στάδιον καὶ τὸ ἵπποδρόμῳ καὶ τὸ ἰεῖον
 τοῦ ὁποίου ὑπάρχοντα ἔχον εἰς τὸν χρόνον
 Ἐπειδὴ ἔπαινα τὰ μνημεῖα αὐτὰ, σκεπασμένα
 ὑπὸ τῆς ποταμοχώστου γῆς τοῦ Ἀλφειοῦ

79 του εμπορίου ή παρούσα κοίτις είναι 10 μ. ύψος
κάτω των μαρμαριών της νυν επιφανείας της
γης. φανερόν έστι ότι ο Αγγελικός είχε πρην
πολύ υψηλοτέρα κοίτιδα. Νυν δ' κάρνει
κατέταξ μεγίστην επιδρομήν εις την Ν. όχ-
δην και εξαίρει επί πτόν και πτόν ούτως
ώστε με τον καιρόν δι' ήν ή όχα τα μαρμαρι-
α της Ουμπρίας διό ή ανασκαφή των ήσαν
αναγκαία εστι.

Μαί προσέφερον εδω ένα εν τη κοίτιδα του
Αγγελικού εύρεθέντα μετέχρινον/ έργον του
Ερμητ. δ. 1200 δρ. μ' έφοβησε μόνον τό εκ
βαλκού και με βίσσαν εστερεωμένον κυ-
ρείκιον εν ω τό άγαγμα εχ έργον του ήτο
Μερικοί τάφοι έφανεύσαν εις βάθος 2-3 μ.
εις την απότομον όχδην. Έφ' άγαγμα αυτά τάς 12
εκοζουδάντες πάντοτε την όχδην του Αγγελικού
ήράξαμεν κατά τάς 4 μ. εις τό χωρίον Ποπρά
Επί τω όπου νυκτερίζομεν κοντά της εκκλησίας
Με δισκοκίδαν ο παπας διαβάσαν εν τη Οδοσει
τά περι Κίρας με μεγίστην έμφασιν αλλά μη
έννοων ούτε χέειν. Κατηγαγόν αυτών οι χωρικοί
λέγοντες ότι είναι ανακαταμμένος εις όχλας και
κροτάς, συνοφαντίαι και φιδονικτίαι.

Δευτέρα 12/24 Αυγ. ή νυν ήτο πολύ κρύα. Έφ' άγα-
μεν κατά τάς 5 1/2 α.μ. Έπ' άγαμεν τον Αγγελικόν
εις τας εκβολάς του Ερμητιαν.

Ομορτάζουν ἐδῶ τὸν Ζερμανδαν Հայ Դուհան 55
 καὶ τὸν Ἀρμενίου Օրօֆի. Ἀρχίζει ἐνταῦθα ἡ
 Μεσογία. Ἀναβαίνοντας ἀναβαίνοντες καὶ κατὰ βί-
 νοντες ἐπὶ δὲ τῶν ἀποτόμων μοναχάτων τὰ μὲν πρῶ-
 τας καὶ δρύας πεφυτευμένα ὅση ἐφάδασαμεν κατὰ τὰς
 8 1/4 εἰς τὸ χωρίον Σάχχ καὶ κατὰ τὰς 11 1/2 εἰς τὴν μὲν
 5 ἐκκλησίαν πεστοχισμένην μικρὰν πόλιν Πυρίστον
 ἥτις εἶναι ἀρετὰ καθαρά. Οἱ ἰατροὺς οὐκ εἶ-
 νισι καὶ μαγισσί. Οἶνος, τυρός, ἄρτος ἅπαντα κατὰ
 ἐδῶ. Κατὰ Ραγκρῆ ἡ πόλις κεῖται εἰς τὴν δεσν τῆς
 κατὰ τὴν μίαν τῶν τιδινῶν τοῦ Ζηνός ὠνομασμένης
Λεϊσῶν Λοισῶν. Ἀναβαίνοντες ἐκεῖθεν μέγιστον μὲν δρύας
 πεφυτευμένον ὅρος Κεστούριον ἵνα ἐπισκεφθῶμεν
 τὸν ὁποῖον τῆς παρούσης εἰς κείνην κείμενον
 καὶ τὸν Ἀπορρώνος Ἐπακουρίου. Τὸν χερσοννη-
 κὸν Βάσσα ἵδ τὴν δεσν σου. Ἐκτίσεν αὐτὸν
 ὁ Ἰακώβος· ἔχει εἰσέτι 35 δωρικάς καὶ 1 κοριν-
 κίονα μὲ τὰς ἀρχιεράβδους τῶν. Εἶναι ὁ ναὸς
 ἐξαστητος περίπτερος καὶ ἐκ ἀσβεστινῶν λίθων
 Βλέπω ἐκεῖθεν τὸ ὅρος τῆς Ἰδῶνης καὶ τὸ πᾶσιον
 τῆς Μεσογίας μὲ τὸν κόλπον τῆς Κορίνης, τὸν
 ταῖνόντον καὶ τὸν κόλπον τῆς Πύλου. Τύρω τοῦ ναοῦ
 ἀετώματα, κρανία στήλων, τεμάχια στήλων· εἴμεθα
 εἰς τὰ σύνεφα.
Τρίτη 13/25 Πύλ: ἐμείνουμεν τὴν νύκτα εἰς τὸ
 ἀδριότατον ἀκαθαρτώτατον χωρίον Δραγῶν
 ἔχει γύρω 15 ἢ 16 χωρία ἀλβανικά. Ἐξήγαμεν
 κατὰ τὰς 6 α.μ. διὰ τῶν χωρίων τῶν Ἀποϊκῶν

72
εἰς τὴν ~~φραγείαν~~ φραγείαν. σώζεται σχεδὸν ὅλον τὸ τεῖχος
τοῦ περιβόλου ἐν μεγ. □ πετρῶν καὶ 1 μικρὰ ποσσ.
 2 μ πλάτος. τὸ τεῖχος τοῦ περιβόλου 2 1/2 μ πλά-
τος. Ἡ ἀπόδοσις τῆς φραγείας ἐπὶ ὑψηλοῦ βράχου
ἐπὶ τοῦ κατωφερτοῦς ἢ πόρις· ἀπέρχον τὰ ἐρείπια ἄλλων
2 πυλῶν. Πολλὰ εἰσὶν οἰκῶν καὶ λείψανα πύργων.
εἶναι ἡ κορυφή ἰσόπεδον μὲ πύργον καὶ τεῖχη τῆς
φραγκικῆς ἐποχῆς. Βλέπω εὐτελῶς τὴν τοποθεσίαν
τῆς Ἰρας, περὶ τὰς καταφύγιον τῶν Μεσσηνίων,
εἰς τοὺς πρόποδας τοῦ Τετραέρι ἢ ὄρους Λύκειον.
νῦν κεῖται ἐκεῖ τὸ χωρίον Κακαρέτρη. Μὲ με-
γίστους κόπους κατέβημεν εἰς τοὺς καταρράκτας τῆς
Νέδης. Ὑπάρχον 3 καταρράκται, ὧν ὁ ὑψηλότερος
πίπτει 12 ἢ 14 μέτρα εἰς ἀνοιχτὸν τὸ πᾶσι ὁμῶς
κρηστὸν σπήλαιον 12 μ μῆκος, τὸν ὁποῖον κατε-
κρημνίσθη ὁ δόλος. ἦτο τὸ σπήλαιον ^{τετραπύρρον} πεποιημένον ὑπὸ
τοῦ ρύατος, οὗ τὸ ὄνομα Λοπρον νερόν· κατεῖχεν αὐτὸ
πιδανά τὸ ἀρχαῖα τῆς Δήμητρος. ῥέει ὁ ρύαξ εἰς
τὸν ποταμὸν Δαμιά. εἰς τὸ σπήλαιον ἰδίως εἰς τὸ στόμα
τοῦ πολλοὶ γίδοι τοῦ δόλου· κατέβημεν καὶ εἰς τὸν
κατωτάτην καταρράκτην, ἐμπρὸς τοῦ ὁποῖου χηλίδας
μεγάλαι πέτραι τοῦ δόλου. φαίνεται ὅτι εἶχε 3 σπή-
λαια τὰ ἐν ἑσάνῳ τοῦ ἄλλου. Βίβαια αἱ κατακρημνι-
σθεῖσαι πέτραι τοῦ ὑπερτάτου σπηλαίου ἐδραυσαν τοὺς
δόλους τῶν 2 ἄλλων. Ὁ ἐπάνω καταρράκτης πίπτει
14 μ, ὁ δεύτερος 8, ὁ τρίτος 5 μέτρα. Ἀντικρὺ τῶν κα-
ταρράκτων ἢ μὲ χαλτρά δένδρα πεφυτμένον ^{κρημνιστὸν} ὄχλῳ
τῆς Δαμιάς 140 - 150 μ ὕψος. Οἱ καταρράκται
ὁμονέουσιν πρὸς ἐκείνους τοῦ Τίβορι, εἶναι ὁμῶς

πολύ περιεργώτεροι καὶ μυστηριωδέστεροι, διατίν
ἐπὶ αὐτῶν κρεμασμένας κλάδων δένδρων. Ἐξηκοθαί
δυσσαμεν τὸ ταξιδίον ἐπὶ φρικωδῶν ἀποτόμων, μονο-
πάτων μεταξύ λακωνιδῶν δάμνων σχίζοντες τὰ ἐν-
δύματα καὶ τὸ πρόσωπον. Ὁ Ἀγέλας χάνεται εἰς κατα-
βύθραν. Ἐπεράσαμεν τὸ παστρικὸν χωρίον Σιδυρόκαστρον
καὶ τὸν Σαρκαδία ποταμὸν μὲ μεγίστην κοίτιδα ἀλλὰ
χωρὶς νερόν. Ἐφθάσαμεν κατὰ τὰς 7 τὸ ἑσπέρας εἰς
Κυπαρισσίαν, ἧς ὁ γαίδαρος δήμαρχος Δημήτριος
Σόφας ἦδη 3 ἔτη ἐφίκει εἰς τὴν μεγίστην πόλιν
ὅσον τρέπαν 5 μέτρα βάθος, 7 1/2 μ. πλάτος καὶ 8 μ.
μήκος ἦδη 2 ἵπποι καὶ 9 ἄτομα — μεταξύ αὐτῶν
ὁ βουλευτὴς τῆς Ὀχυρπίας Ἀντωνέκης ὁ οικονομό-
πος καὶ μία γυνὴ ἣτις ἔδραυσε τὸ σκέλος τῆς
Κυπαρισσίας 700 κάτοικοι ἀπαστροτάτη ὄν
σηῶρ ἐπὶ κατωφερούς ὄρους, ἀκρόπολις φραγκικῇ
μὲ μεγάλου μέρους ἄλλην, τείχεος εἰς τὸ κάτω μέρος.
πλείστα εἰσέπια σπητιῶν ἀπὸ τὸν καιρὸν τῆς ἐπανάστα-
σεως. Ἀπόστασις 1/4 ὥραν ἀπὸ Λαχάσεως. κτίζοντι
νέον μῶρον ἐπὶ τοῦ παλαιοῦ.

Τετάρτη 14/26 Μῶρ: Κάλιστος δρόμος διὰ τῆς πλου-
σιότητος χώρας τῆς Ἑλλάδος μεταξύ τῆς Λαχάσεως καὶ
τῶν ὑψηλῶν ὄρων. Ὁρεισταφίδες φραγκοὶ ἐκ φραγκο-
κιῶν. Ἐξοχαί μὲ κυπαρισσίας τριγύρω. μέγιστα
δένδρα ἑλαιῶν. Ἐπεράσαμεν τὴν ὥρην καὶ καθάρην πό-
λιν φιλιάτρα ἣτις ἔχει μὲν ἐμπόριον σταφίδων
ἔσπερον Μαχαλόπολιν, ὅπου ἐχούσθην ἔπειτα Πλατα-
μώνην. Πολύ κουρασμένοι ἐφθάσαμεν κατὰ τὰς 8 τὸ
ἑσπέρας εἰς Ναβαρίνω, ἐπὶ τῷ ὑψιστέρῳ

38
καὶ παύτου κόσμου. πόρις ὡραία καὶ καθαρά· χαμπρὰ
πρατεία μὲν μερίστας πρατάνας
Πέμπτη 15/27 Δεῦρ: Ἐπισκέφθημεν μὲν λεμβον (12 βράχμ)
τὴν ἐπὶ ὑψήλου βράχου τοῦ ἀκρογυρίου Κορυφασίου
κειμένην Πύλον· συνέχει νῦν διὰ 2 σιδεῶν ἰσθμῶν
μὲν τὴν ἡπειρον· ἦτο δὲ ἐκάπαντος νήσος· Ἐπερύσαμεν
τοὺς ὑψήλους ὄρους ἀγχιὰς τῆς Σφαγίας ἢ Σφακτηρίας
καὶ εἶδμεν εἰς τὴν ἀλάσσαν τὸ σκελετὸν μιᾶς τουρκ.
φρουράτης βεβυλισμένης ἐν Οὐκτ. 1827 ἐν τῇ μάχῃ.
Χωρίζεται τὸ Κορυφάσιον ὑπὸ τοῦ στενοῦ τῆς Σικκίης
ἀπὸ τῆς Σφαγίας· Ἰχθυή παλαιῶν δρόμου· ἡ ἀρχαία πόρις
ἦτο ἐπὶ τοῦ μεσημβρινοῦ ἰσοπέδου εἰς τὴν Σικκίαν·
ἐπισώρευσις τοῦλάχιστον 3 μέτρα· ὁ βράχος πανταχοῦ
ἐξισουμένος διὰ τοὺς οἴκους· Ἡ ἀναβάσις εἶναι δυσκολεῖται
εἶδμεν ἐφθάσαμεν ἐπὶ τέλους εἰς τὸ μέγα σταλακτιτικόν
σπήλαιον ὅπου ὁ ἔρμης ἐκρυψε τὰς βόας τοῦ Ἀπόλλωνος
παράξενά σχήματα σταλακτῆτος ὡς δέρματα βῶων ἔστι
ἐδιδόμενα· ἡ ἐπισώρευσις στάκτης καὶ ὀστῶν καὶ πετρῶν
3 ἢ 4 μετρῶν ἀποδεικνύει ὅτι εἰδυσίαφον εἶδω ἐπ' αἰ-
ῶνας· 2 πόρται διὰ ἀνθρώπους καὶ θεούς· ἡ τελευταία
χρησιμεύουσα καὶ ὡς καπνοδόχος· εἶναι τεχνικῶς
κεκοσμημένη διὰ τοῦ βράχου 2 μ. πάχος· πολλὴν Tesson
ἀρχαιότατον ὁμοιάζει πρὸς τὸν τῶν Μυκηναίων· 2 σπήλαια
συνέχουν· ὁ καπνοδόχος ἐν τῷ δευτέρῳ· ἀμφότερα
κωνοειδῆ· ἐν τῷ 2^ῳ μέγα κοίλωμα ἐν εἶδει τριανγύχου
1 μ. βάρους· 2 ὕψος, 3 μ. μήκος· ἐν τῷ 1^ῳ ἀντικρὺ τῆς
εἰσόδου 2 κοιλώματα 1 1/2 μ. ὕψος 1 μ. πλάτος· τὸ ἐν
ἔχει ἄνωθεν 2 στρόγγυλα κοιλώματα· Ὁρατὰ ἀργεῖα ἐπὶ
τοῦ τροχοῦ τοῦ κεραμέως πεποιημένα καὶ χρωματιστά·

μείνα· εὐρύκα ἐκεῖ καὶ ἦλλον χάλκινον
 φεῦμα λέγει ὁ Πανσανίας ὅτι τὸ σπήλαιον ἐχρησι-
 μενὲ τῷ Νέστορι ὡς ἰπποστάσιος. Ἀνέβημεν καὶ
 εἰς τὴν ἀκρόπολιν ἣτις ἐκτίσθη εἰς τὸ 1278 ὑπὸ τῶν
 Φραγκῶν· ἐρείπια μέγιστα ἀλλ' ἄνευ περιεργείας· ὑπάρ-
 χουν ἐκεῖ δεξαμενὰὶ διάφοροι ἐξ ὧν ἡ μία εἰς
 τὸ ὑψηλότερον μέρος τῆς ἀκροπόλεως ἐγκεκκομένη
 εἰς τὸν βράχον· διὰ ταῦτα ἡμπορεῖ νὰ ᾖ καὶ ἀρχαιότατος
 μία ἀλλή ταιαύτη ὑπάρχει καὶ κάτω· ὑπάρχουν
 διάφορα λείψανα κυκλωπίων τειχῶν· περὶ τοσοῦτον
 καὶ προσεματίσαντες ἀνέβημεν μετὰ μέγαν δυσκολίαν
 εἰς τὴν Σφαγίαν· εὐρήκαμεν εἰς τὴν Ν. κορυφὴν τὰ
 κυκλώπεια ὀχυρώματα τὰ ἀναφερόμενα ὑπὸ Νουκιδίδου.
 φαίνεται ὅμως ὅτ' αὐτὰ ἐκτίσθησαν ὑπὸ τῶν Σπαρτιατῶν.
 καὶ ἄλλα ὅμοια ὀχυρώματα εὐρήκαμεν εἰς τὸ κέντρον
 τῆς νήσου· Δένδρα σχεδὸν δὲν ὑπάρχουσιν· ἀπασα
 ἡ Σφαγία σκεπασμένη μετὰ δάμνου· Μόνον ἐν τῷ κέντρῳ
 μικρὸς κήπος καλλιεργημένος· Ὁ Πανσανίας εἶδε τὸ
 σπήλαιον εἰς τὴν πόλιν· τοῦτο ἀδύνατον
 Παρασκευὴ 16/28 Μαρτίου· εὐρήκαμεν σήμερον κατὰ τὰς
 5 π.μ. ἀπεχόμενον ἐπὶ πολλὸν χρόνον ἀπὸ τῶν
 ὑψιμενῶν τῆς λαμπρᾶς θάλας ἐπὶ τὴν Πύλον καὶ
 ἡμέτερα· Ἐπορεύομεν ἀκριβῶς τὴν ἰδίαν ὁδὸν ἣν
 ἐπεχρίωσαν ὁ Τηλέμαχος καὶ ὁ υἱὸς τοῦ Νέστορος
 ἐφ' ἀλάλτης· εἶχεν ὅμως μέγαν δυσκολίαν
 νὰ περὶσσωμεν μετὰ πεφορτωμένα ζῶα· Δι' ἐβημεν
 σχεδὸν ἀδιαλείπτως ἀκαχεργήτους γαῖας σκε-
 πασμένας μετὰ δάσος δρυῶν· Ἐτηλεγραφῆκαμεν
 μὴ ἀπολαύειν τὸν δρόμον· τὰ ξόλα τὰς κάλκας

40
στραβὴ καὶ πλῆγαι. Ἐφθάσαμεν κατὰ τὰς 2½ μ.
διφώντας καὶ πεινώντας εἰς τὴν πόλιν Νησί, ἡ
νηοτικῆς ἡμέρας οὐσῆς ἡνεγκέσθημεν νὰ εὐχαριστή-
σωμεν μετὰ τὸν καὶ ἔρτον. Κεῖται ἡ πόλις αὕτη
ἐν τῷ κέντρῳ τῆς πρᾶσιδος πεδιάδος τῆς Μεσσηνίας
καὶ ἐξάγεται μέγα ποσὸν ἔλαιον, σικκῶν καὶ σταφίδων
καὶ οἶνον. Ζεῖπόντων ἐνταῦθα τῶν γίδων ἅπαντα τὰ
σπῆτια ἐκτίσθησαν ἐκ ἀποξηρανθείσης εἰς τὰς ἡμέρας
πλίνδου. ὡς πανταχῶς μὲ περιουσιάζονται ἐνταῦθα
οἱ περίεργοι. Ἐφθάσαμεν κατὰ τὰς 3½ ἐφθάσαμεν.
κατὰ τὰς 4½ εἰς τὸ χωρίον Νεφίριον, ὅπου ἔπε-
σκεφθῆν τὸν Γεω. Βαρδόπουλον, μέγα φίλον τῶν Θεοῦ
μονδούρου. Ἐφθάσαμεν κατὰ τὰς 8 μ. μ. εἰς τὸ χωρίον
Σαμίνα, δῆμος Ἰδαμης, ὅπου ἐπέμβα τὴν νύκτα
εἰς τὴν αὐτὴν ἀπαστροτάτου χωρικοῦ οἴκου.

Σάββατον 17/29 Πύγ. Διετρεξάμεν σήμερον τὸ πρῶν
τὰ μέγιστα ερείπια τῆς ὑπ' ἐπαμινώνδα ἀνακτισθεί-
σης μεγίστης πόλεως Ἰδαμης ἢ Μεσσηνίας, κειμέ-
νης εἰς τοὺς πρόποδας τῶν ὄρους καὶ εἰς τὸ κορυ-
φαιδεῖ κορυφῶματι αὐτοῦ. Πλείστον οἰκοδομῶν
αἱ ἡμεῖς πλεονὰ τῶν γίδων ἐν εἴδει δοκῶν εἶδμεν
ἐν μικρὸν δέατρον μὲ δέαν ἐπὶ τὴν δάσσαν. τὰ
μέγιστα ερείπια ἄλλης οἰκοδομῆς, δυναμένης νὰ
ᾔναι ἡ ἄγορά. κούτὰ τὸ μέγαρον στάδιον, τοῦ ὅπου
σώφονται σχεδὸν ἅπανσαι αἱ βελμίδες. Πολλοὶ χω-
ρικοὶ μοὶ προσφέρουν εἰς νόμισματα, τὰ ὅποια
ὀνομάζονται κουρένια. εἶδμεν 2 σπασμένους
σαρκοφάγους ὧν ὁ εἰς παρασταίνει κυνήγιον
κάπρου τῆς ἀγροτείας ἐποχῆς καὶ ἄλλας

με κεφαλήν βοας, ὅστις φαίνεται ῥωμαϊκῆς ἐποχῆς 41
 Τριγύρου τοῦ σταλίου παμπόλλαι κίονες εἰσέτι εἰς
 τὴν δέσιν των. Ἡ τοποθεσία τῆς πόλεως νῦν πεφυ-
 τεμένη μὲ ἀρχαϊκότατον, ἀμπέλια, φαρούλια βαμβάκι,
 ἔλαια καὶ σύκα. Σώζεται μέρος μιᾶς μεγίστης
 οἰκοδομῆς, ὅπως μιᾶς στοᾶς (μὲ 2 Ἀ πύργους) ἔχει
 δὲ εἰς παράλληλον τοῖχον μέσα. Ἐπερὶ σάμην ἐν ἑκ-
 κλησιδίου βυζαντινῆς ἐποχῆς. Ἐπερὶ ἐφ' ὅσον τὴν
 μεγίστην πύλιν τῆς Ἀρκαδίας, ὅθεν ἐκτείνεται εἰς
 ὅ ἐκ μεγάλων πετρῶν ἀρχαῖος γιδοστρώτος ἐπὶ 40
 μέτρα. Ὁ ἀρχιτέκτονας (πιπτοκῶς) τῆς πύλης Τριμῆς
 ὅστις ἐν τῇ πύλῃ περιτειχισμένος ὑπὸ τοῦ τείχους
 κύκλος μὲ 2 κοιλώματα (niches) δι' ἀνάγκη. τὸ
 τεῖχος (4 μ πᾶχος) μὲ πολλοὺς πύργους 2 πατωμάτα
 μὲ ὅπως διὰ τοὺς τοξότας. Ἀναβαίνοντες ἐκεῖθεν εἰς
 τὸ χαρῖον Μαυρομμάτι εὐρὴ καμὲν μὲ 2 μέτρα
 ἄλλας ἀρχαῖας γιδοστρώτους ἐκτεταμένους εἰς τῆς
 πόλεως Κηφύρα. Ἀνέβημεν τὸ ὄρος (2000 πόδες
 ὕψος) εἰς τὴν ἀκρόπολιν ἢ ἀνάβασις παίρνει λίθον
 ἐπάνω μόνον λείψανα τῶν τείχων τῆς τοῦ Ἑλληνι-
 κῆς ἐποχῆς. Μία μεγάλη ἐκκλησία τοῦ 8^{ου} αἰῶνος
 κτισμένη εἰς τὴν δέσιν τοῦ ναοῦ τοῦ Διός.
 ὑπάρχουσιν τὰ εἰρηπια ἄλλης □ οἰκοδομῆς πρὶ
 ἧς σώζονται 6 σειραὶ πετρῶν, κοντὰ εἰς κύκλον
 13 μ ἐν διαμέτρῳ γιδοστρώμενος. 3 δεξιά μαναι
 ἔλπει τις ἐκεῖθεν πρὸς Ν. τὸ ὄρος Ἀντικειον
 ἢ Τετράμι, πρὸς Ε. τὸν Τάχέτον, πρὸς Σ. τὰ 2
 κοντὰ κείμενα ὄρη Ἐβαν καὶ Οὐρανός καὶ
 τὸν κόλπον τῆς Μεσσηνίας πρὸς Ν. τὸ ὄρος

42
Αγ. Γιώργ. Μήτσης καὶ Ζουρὰς πρὸς Ν.Ε.
τὸ ὄρη τῆς Τριπόλεως. Καταβάντες διέβημεν
τὰ ἐρείπια τῆς μικρῆς λακωνικῆς πύλης.
Προὐγευματίσαμεν εἰς τὴν μονὴν ~~τῆς~~ Βουλκάνου
Ἰδωμεν, λίαν πεπαιδευμένοι ὁ ἡγουμένος
Προκόπιος Ρούτης καὶ ὁ Νεόφυτος Παναγιώ-
τόπουλος, φοιτητῆς τῆς θεολογικῆς σχολῆς.
Ἐπανήχθμεν διὰ τὰς Ἀρσεί, ὅθεν ἔχει σχεδὸν
ἀδιακοπτοῦ ἀμαχτωτὸν ὁδὸν εἰς τὴν Καλαμών
(Φερῶν). Ὡραϊότατοι κήμποι, κῆποι. Ἐφδονία
νερῶν. Πλείστοι χωρικοὶ μὲ ξανθὰ (blond) μαλ-
λιά. πρέπει νὰ ᾔναι οὐραβικῆς καταγωγῆς.
σχεδὸν ὄντον τὸν δρόμον δένδρουστοιχείαι (mulberry trees)
καταρίστων ἢ ἔλαϊων. Ἐφδύσαμεν κατὰ τὰς 6 1/2
εἰς Καζάμας. ποταμὸς Ααφνώνας μὲ πρᾶντα,
τὴν κοίτην ἀλλὰ χωρὶς νερὸν ἐν δέρεϊ. χορσί-
μεναι ἢ κοίτις ὡς καφενεῖον. Αἱ Καζάμας
πόλεις ἀσήμεντος, ἀλλ' ὅμως μία τῶν καλειτέρων
τῆς Ἑλλάδος. Ὁ μέγας ποταμὸς ὃν ἐπερᾶσαν ἡ πο-
ρευόμενοι ἀπὸ Ἀσίου εἰς Καζάμας εἶναι ὁ Πάριος.
Κυριακῇ 13ο Σεπ. Ἀναχωρῶντες σήμερον κατὰ τὰς 6
π.μ. ἐπισκέψαμεν τὴν ἀκρόπολιν τῶν Καλαμῶν (Φερῶν)
ὧν ὄνται αὐτῆς μέγιστα ἐρείπια τῆς λακωνικῆς κυ-
ριαρχίας. ἐπειδ' ὅμως ἡ ἐπισώρευσις ἀναβαίνει εἰς 5 μ
πάχος ὧν ὄνται ἐξέπαντος καὶ πολλὰ ἐρείπια τῶν ἑρχαίω.
τάτων χρόνων. ἐν τοῖς τεύχεσι τοῦ περιβόλου βλέπω
μόνον ὀλίγας πελεκητὰς πέτρας τῆς ἑλλ. ἐποχῆς εἰς τὴν
ἀεὶ τῶν τινὲς αὐτῶν δύνανται ν' ἀναβῶσιν εἰς

Lyons, Myce-
nae
1874-1876

τὴν ὀρεικὴν ἐποχὴν· ἀναβαίνομεν ὄριον καὶ ὄριον τὰ
ἐφώματα· ὁ δρόμος ἐπὶ μεγάλῳ διάστημα ἐνκεκομμένος
εἰς τὸν βράχον φαίνεται ὅτι εἶναι ἀρχαιοτάτος· ὡραιοτάτη
ὁδὸς ἐκτείνεται ἐπὶ τὴν πόλιν καὶ τὴν ὄρεν πεδιάδα εἰς τὴν
ὄρεων τῶν χωριζόντων τὴν Πύλον ἀπὸ τὴν Μεσσηνίαν. ἡ
Καζάρμια ἔχουσιν 7000 κατοίκους· ἀλλὰ πλείστοι αὐτῶν εἰναι
σχαβονιαῖοι καταγωγῆς· τὰ οἱ χαρακτῆρες τοῦ προσώπου καὶ
τὰ ἑσθλὰ μαλλιά δὲν ἀφίουν περὶ ταύτου ἀμφιβολίαν.
Ὑπάρχουσιν ἐδῶ πλείστα φυτευτήρια συκῶν· ἡ δὲ ἔκδοσις
τῶν σύκων καὶ τῶν ἑσθλῶν ἐπὶ φάδων· διὰ τὸν τρομερὸν
δρόμον εἰς τὰ ὄρη τοῦ Ταυγέτου ἔχουσιν φορτώσει ἅπαντα
τὰ ῥούχα μας ἐπὶ μουχαρίου· Παράξινόν ἐστὶ ὅτι τὰ μουχάρια
στεροῦνται πάσης κτίσεως πρὸς τὸν ἔρωτα· οὐδὲως συμβαίνει
ταῦτο εἰς τοὺς mulâtres καὶ mulâtresses.

Ὅτι ἐν τῇ τοποθεσίᾳ τῶν Καζαρμῶν ὑπῆρχε καὶ ἡ ἀρχαία πό-
λις Φαρά, ταῦτο ἀποδεικνύουσιν πρὸς τοὺς ἄλλους καὶ εἰ μὲν
γινώσκονται περὶ πτῆραι ἃς εὗρίσκουσιν σκάπτοντες φρέ-
ατα ἢ κοιμώματα διὰ τὰ δεινὰ τῶν οἰκοδομῶν.

Μας περιέχει μίᾳ πομπῇ γάμου μὲ τὰνκουλ· ἅπαντες οἱ
ἄνδρες ὀπλισμένοι μὲ τουφέκια τουφεκιάζουν ἀκαταπαύστως
καὶ τὸ ἦχος τετρακίς καὶ ὀκτάκις ἀντανακλάται ὑπὸ τῶν
ὄρεων. Συνειδητοί να πορεύωνται εἰς τὰ ὄρη καὶ ἄνδρες
καὶ γυναῖκες τρέχουσιν μὲ ταχύτητα ἐπὶ τῶν ἀποτόμων μο-
νοπάτων τούτων τῶν μεγαλοπρεπεστάτων ὄρεων, ὧν εἰ μὲν
γινώσκονται φάραγγες εἶναι πεφυτευμέναι μὲ ἑλαιάς· ἔπειτα
σμεν τὰ ἐν δίοσει ἑλαιῶν κεῖμένα χωρία· Μιχλοῖ
καὶ Καρβέλλη καὶ Λάδα· Μὲ μεγίστας δυσκολίας ἀναβαί-
νομεν καὶ πάλιν καταβαίνομεν μέγιστον ὄρος τοῦ Ταυγέτου
καὶ εἰσερχομεθα εἰς τὴν μεγάλην Λαγγάδα· Ἐντεῦθεν

πορευόμεθα περὶ τότε μὲν μεταξύ τῶν μεγάλων ἔσπρων
πετρῶν τῆς κοίτιδος τῆς λαγγάδος, τότε δὲ ἐπὶ τῶν λίσδων
βράχων 100, 200, 300 ἢ 400 πόδας ἔπάνω τῆς θαλάσσης
ὥς πῶς οἱ ἵπποι μας περνῶν τὰς λίσδας πηδάσας ἐπὶ
στενωτάτων μονοπάτων κρεμάντων ἔπάνω τῶν ἀβυθῶν
λαμπροτάτην θέαν παρασταίνουν τὰ χρώματα τῶν
ἐκαστέρων τῆς λαγγάδος ἀποτόμως καταβαινόντων
ἄσπρων βράχων σκεπασμένων μὲ πρᾶσινα δένδρα
Τέλος πορευόμενοι περὶ $3\frac{1}{2}$ ἡμέρας καὶ κάτω τῶν βουν.
νῶν, ἐξερχόμεθα καὶ βλέπομεν δύο ὄρη βουνά· ἐκ τοῦ
ἐνὸς οἱ Σπαρτιάται ἔρριπτον τὰ μὲν ἄνδρα μὲν γεν.
νηδύντα τέκνα, ἐκ δὲ τοῦ ἄλλου τοὺς ἀρχηγούς· ἐδῶ
ἔρριψεν καὶ ὁ Αἰσχύλος. Καμνηκότες ἀναβάντες
μὲν πάλιν τὰ ἔλανα καὶ μετ' ὀλίγον ἐρχόμεθα εἰς τὸ ὄρειον
χωρίον Τρυπὶ, $2\frac{1}{2}$ ὥρας ἀπὸ Σπάρτης· κατὰ ἀριστεράν
τὸ μέγιστον κατωφερεῖ πεφυτευμένον μὲ ἐλαίαι· κατὰ
δεξιὰν βλέπομεν τὴν ἐπὶ αὐτοῦ κατωφερούσας ὑψηλὰν
κωνικὴν ὄρεον κορυφὴν καὶ ἐν ἔτει 1207 κτισθεῖσαν
φραγκικὴν πόλιν Μίστρα, ἣτις εἶχεν 25000 κατοίκους
νῦν δὲ τὰ πλεῖστα σπιτίδια τῆς εἶναι εἰς ἐρείπια· ἡ ἀκροπο-
λις εἶναι ἐπὶ τῆς κορυφῆς. Κατέβημεν εἰς τὴν γαίαν καὶ
ποφόρον πεδιάδα καὶ ἐφθάσαμεν κατὰ τῆς $7\frac{1}{2}$ μ. μ. εἰς
Σπάρτην, ἥς μόνον μικρὸν μέρος εὕρισκεται ἐπὶ τῆς τοπο-
θεσίας τῆς ἀρχαίας πόλεως· ἥτις ἔχει ἡ νῦν πόλις μεγά-
λας, ὄρεας πηγάδας, ὁλοῦς.

Δευτέρα 19/3, Πύρι· ἔπεσε ἐφθὺν σήμερον τὸ πρῶν
τὰ λείψανα τῆς ἀρχαίας πόλεως· τὸν λεγόμενον Τάφον
τοῦ Λεωνίδα 12 μ. μήκος καὶ 8 πλάτος ἐκ μεγάλων
πελεκητῶν πέτρων· κοντὰ εἰς εἰς τὸ ἄλμα ἀπὸ τῆς

κεφαλὴν τοῦ Βοισύδα· πολλὰ εἰσὶν ἀφ' ἑκείνων
οἰκοδομῶν· πολλαὶ κίονες· τὸ ἑκατέρωθεν ἐκ μεγάλων
περικλυτῶν λίθων τῆς ἐλλ. ἐποχῆς κτισθὲν δεῦτερον
εἶναι εἰς τὴν κρημνιστὴν πλευρὰν τοῦ ὑψίστου τοῦ
Ἀκρόπολις ὠνομασμένου· ἐπὶ τῶν ἐξώμας τὰ εἰσὶν
βυζαντινῆς ἐκκλησιᾶς· εὐρισκονίης ἐπὶ τῶν ἀμεγίστων
παλαιῶν ναῶν ἐκ □ πετρῶν· μοι ἔδειξαν ὡς τάφον
Πλευσανίου τὰ εἰσὶν ἀφ' ἑκείνων οἰκοδομῆς, ἥς τὰ
ἀμεγίστα εἶναι ἄρχαία καὶ μέρος τῶν τοίχων· εἶδον
τὰ εἰσὶν ἀφ' ἑκείνων μέγιστον ῥωμαϊκῶν λουτροῦ· μοι ἔδειξε
ὁ ὁδογὸς μου εἰς ἕνα οἶκον χαμπρότατον φθφωτόν,
νεωστὶ ἔκ μέρους ὑπὸ γῆν ἀνακαχυφθέν, περικλυτὸν
τὸν Ἀχιλλεὺς μετὰ μίαν μονάδα ἐκτέρωθεν, ὡς ἡμῶν
ἀναμνηστικῶς εἶναι ἡ Βρυσηὶς· αἱ μορφαὶ εἶναι τὸ
συν πλῆρες ἐκφράσεως, τὰ φασμάτα τὸσον ἐξαι-
ρετὰ παραστανόμενα ὥστε δὲν δύναμαι νὰ ἀρνηθῶ
τὸ φθφωτόν ταῦτα ὡς τὸ μέγιστον ἀριστοτελεῖον
ὅπερ εἶδον ποτε· ἐν δὲ τῷ κοντῷ οἴκῳ ἀνεκαχυφθὲν
ἄλλο φθφωτόν, τὸ ὅποτον καλῶς φαίνεται, εἶναι πε-
ποικμένον ὑπὸ τοῦ ἰδίου τεχνίτου· παραστάνει
δὲ τὴν ἀρπαγὴν τῆς Εὐρώπης, ὑπὸ τοῦ Σηυός τοῦ ἐν
ταύρῳ μεταμορφωμένου· ἑκατέρωθεν τῆς κεφαλῆς
τῆς κορῆς εἶναι εἰς ἑρως· καλῶς τὸ ἄλλο φθφω-
τόν καὶ ταῦτα ἔχει πᾶσι πλεονεκτήμασι·
ἁμφοτέρωθεν οὐκ ἔμπορῶν νὰ σιμῶνται ἰσοῦσαι
δρ. τὸ κοίλωμα τῆς 2^{ης} τῶν δευτέρων φθφωτῶν
ἦτο γεμίστο νερῷ ἀλλ' ὁ ἰατρός Τεωδωρὸς Λούλης
καὶ ὁ λοχαγὸς Ηἰκας Σκαμνέας διέταξαν
ἁμφοτέρωθεν νὰ ἐξαντλήσονται τὸ νερὸν καὶ τὴν χάσπην

46
ἵνα μοι δείξουν τὸ ἀριστοτέλειον. Ἐπεμαχόμενον
εἰς τὸν δήμαρχον Μεταχόπουλον ἵνα παρακαλέσῃ
ἐμπνεύσῃ εἰς αὐτὸν τὴν ἀνάγκην πρὸς τὴν ἀρχαίαν
ρίαν καὶ ἵνα παρακινήσῃ αὐτὸν νὰ κτίσῃ τὸ νέον
μουσεῖον ἐπάνω τῶν φηφωτῶν. Ἐπὶ σκέψιν καὶ
τὸ μουσεῖον, τὸ ὁποῖον ἔχει μόνον ἀρχαῖα χρυσῆ
κεφαλὴ. Ἐφύλαξεν κατὰ τὰς 10 1/2 καὶ ἐπερῶσα
τὸν Εὐρώτα. ὁ δρόμος καὶ ἀρχαῖα καλὰ, εἶναι
φρικώδης ἰδέως εἰς τὰ 2 μέγιστα στενὰ τὰ ὅποια
εἴχαμεν νὰ περάσωμεν. εἶναι αὐτὰ εὐκόλῃ νὰ ὑπε-
ρλασπίσῃται. Εἰσῆλθον ὅσοτον εἰς τὴν Σκουρτά,
ποτάμι ὀνομασμένην μέγιστην κοίτιδα ἣτις ἔχει ἐκα-
τέρωθεν ὑψηλὰ ὄρη. κατέβημεν ὅσοτον εἰς
τὴν πεδιάδα τῆς Τεραϊκῆς καὶ ἐφθάσαμεν τὴν νύκτα
κατὰ τὴν 1 1/2 ὥραν εἰς Τρίπολιν ὅπου κατεβύσαμεν
εἰς τὸν ἑπαστρον χάν. Δὲν εὗρηκα τὸν πανηγυρῆτα
Βίμπον οἴκοι, ἀλλὰ τὴν ἀδελφὴν αὐτοῦ ἣτις ἦτο λυπημένη
διὰ τὴν τῆς ἀδελφῆς τῆς ἀφωστὴν ἔχουσαν ἰσχυρὸν
οἶκον καὶ κήπον ἀλλ' ἔδεν νερὸν νὰ τὸν ποτίσῃ.
Ἡ Τρίπολις ἐκτίσθη ἐν ἔτει 1777 ἐκ τῶν λειψάνων
τῶν Τεραίων, τῆς Μαντινείας καὶ Μεγαλοπόλεως
καὶ ὡς ἐκ τούτου ὀνομάζεται Τρίπολις.


Τρίτη 20/ Σεπτεμβρίου: Τρίπολις ἔχει μυχόν ἑο-
πόριον καὶ μοι ἤρπασεν ἡ πόλις. Ἐφύλαξεν ὅσοτον
κατὰ τὰς 9 ἐπὶ τοῦ ὠραιοῦ ἀμείζοντος δρόμου
καὶ εἰσῆλθον πορευόμενοι κατὰ δάξιν τὴν το-
ποθεσίαν τῶν Τεραίων ἐσημειωμένων ὑπὸ με-
γίστης οὐ καδόμενης τῆς βυζαντινῆς ἐπαρχῆς

ingns, Myce-
nae
1874-1876

κατὰ ἀριστέραν τὰ ερείπια τῆς Μαντινείας καὶ
τὸ πεδὶον τῆς μάχης ἐν ᾗ ὁ Σπαρτανῶνδας ἐνίκησε
καὶ ἔφονετο. Ὁ ὕψος μὲν κατὰ βεβίον τὰ ερεί-
πια τῆς Μεγαροπόλεως. Μετὰ 5 ἢ 6 ὕψος βόρην
ἐπεράσαμεν τὸ ἐνώπιον τοῦ εἰς τὴν Ἀρκαδίαν φέρον-
τος μισθοῦ στενοῦ κείμενον ὄρη μὲν ὡς
ὅρος τοῦ 1300 - 1800 μ. ὕψος, ἐπὶ τοῦ
ὁποῖου πολλὰν φραγματῶν ἔχουσιν ἔτι τὰ ερεί-
πια. ὅσοις ἀριστέραν τὰ Μεγανὰ ὄρη
κατὰ βεβίον τὰ ὄρη τοῦ Παρδαίου. Ὁταματῆσα-
μεν δὲ τὸ πρῶτον εἰς τὴν τοπαδεσίαν τῶν
τῶν ὄρων, ὡς ἡ ἀκρότης ἔχει κυκλῶσα τεῖχος
Δεξιῶν τὸ ὄρος Μαχρῶ καὶ ὀπισθεν αὐτοῦ
ἡ πόλις Σιχασία. Καταβαίνοντες βράχων κενὴν
τοῦ ὄρους ἐπὶ ὄρους τὰ ερείπια τῶν φραγμάτων
Ὁρῶντες πρὸς τὸν ἐν τῇ περὶ τὴν ἀρχὴν σχημα-
τίζοντος ποταμοῦ ἑσπέρου καὶ τὸν ὡς ἔχεται
ἐκ τῶν καταβάντων τῆς Στυμφαλίας φέοντα.
Ἐφθάσαμεν κατὰ τὰς 9 μ. π. μ. τὸ ὄρος
Τετάρτη 2 1/2 Σεπ: Τὸ μυστεῖον ἡσπάρδης. Ἐφθάσαμεν
κατὰ τὰς 7 π. μ. Ἐπεράσαμεν τὸν ποταμὸν Σι-
χία καὶ τὸν μικρὸν Ἰναχον. Αἱ Μαντινῆαι ἐκ-
τίθησκον ἵνα ὑπερὰ βυθίσανται τὸ στενὸν τῆς
κερύνου. Ἐς τὰ βράδια εἰς τὰ σπάρτα πολλὰ
ἀρχὴ τῶν φραγμάτων ἀρχῶν. Πρὸς τὸ ὄρος
τῆς Μεγανῆας: ἡ εἰς τὴν ἀκρότητα τῶν

48
49
ἡμεῖς τὸ ὄχι μὲν τὸν Ἰεῶνα. Τὸ ὄχι μὲν
τὸν Ἰεῶνα εἰς τὴν κορυφὴν τοῦ βάρους
ἤσαν. Ἡ κορυφὴ καὶ διὰ τὴν ἀρᾶν
ἐποικίαν. Ἐκδοτικὸν τὴν ὁμοειδήν,
"Ἐφ' ἧς καὶ 6 1/2 μμ εἰς ἡμέραν.

Notya 19 October 1875. I arrived here yesterday and after having care-
fully inspected the topography of this island, I decided to commence the
excavations on the S.E. side, on the very shore in a place where the latter is
4 meter above the level of the sea and where a chamber pavement is visible
in the slope of the shore at 2 1/2 m below the surface. Thus it is evident
that in this place a certain portion of the island had been with the wall
circular wall has been washed away by the sea, and, by beginning the work
in this particular place I would spare a great deal of time and labour.
I had today 13 workmen, 10 men and 3 boys, payment to the former 2
to the latter 1 of or 80 Cts. We had not dug long before we laid bare the
stone posts of a house, whose architecture is curious, for to the right it
has walls of sundried bricks, to the left walls of small stones joined with
earth, the front, as far as laid bare, has 4 columns quadrangular columns
2 m high. 2 of which are monoliths. On 2 of the columns stucco is
are remains of the stucco with which they had once been covered.

Notya 20th Octbr. Fine weather, 17 workmen, excavations in
the house on the shore continued: brought to light another chamber-
pavement consisting of a thick layer of chalk on which a coating
of crushed brick and gravel sand, so that the pavement has a
glazy appearance; one of the pavements yellow; other red. Just behind
one of the four columns is a  stone box 70 cm high, 80
cm ^{long} and 20 thick weighing, I think 200 kilo, having on its
front side a horizontal cutting and also a deep cut in

Myce-
nae
1874-1876

the midst of one of the upper sides, as it were, that the superfluous water should run off by it; it is of rough chalkstone and rudely made. We constantly dig up large quantities of broken pottery, mostly of rude workmanship; some is of green, other of red clay but unglazed; the vessels have mostly no neck. But fragments of very fine ^{Painted} Greek pottery are frequently found without being abundant. They all seem to date of the 5th Century B.C. Pluted pottery is among them, contrary to the general opinion which gives to it only 200 B.C.

Motya Thursday 21 Oct. Not having found any thing at all in the excavations on the shore, I began already yesterday at 3 p.m. a 24' on long, 3' on broad trench on the highest part of the hill, and found here Narrowheads $\chi\chi\omega\chi\iota\upsilon\varsigma$ and one in form of a leaf, the former Syracusan, the latter Motyan, further several earthen Painted lamps, mills similar to the Trojan of lava or trachite, 1 whorl of green stone, 2 of terracotta, a great many copper or bronze nails; a terracotta tablet with a sphinx in bas relief, painted potsherds.

The acts of the Brigantage in Sicily are much exaggerated; ^{last of} no robbery ^{Brigantage} has as yet been committed in this province of Trapani and no foreigner has ever been molested ~~here~~ in any part of Sicily. The statement of $\chi\chi\omega\chi\iota\upsilon\varsigma$, that the Carthaginians communicated from this western coast of Sicily with Carthage by means of telegraphic signs, which they read by means of $\delta\iota\omicron\sigma\tau\omicron\pi\epsilon$, is a physical impossibility, in act of the spheric form of the earth and the distance of 120 miles which separates Carthage from ~~this~~ Motya, the nearest point. It was from here the mount near Carthage cannot be seen on account of its little height, nor can Motya be seen from Carthage owing to its lowness. But if the island were 2000 m high and there were an analogous height at Carthage ^{telegraphical} the both mounts could see each other and ^{by signs} communicate ^{would} be possible by means of telegraphs.

50 But so as nature has made both this coast and that of Carthage land seeing is quite out of the question. It is said that in very clear days the island of Pentellaria, which is not far from Carthage, can be seen, but as an ^{can} view of its lowness it hardly appears on the horizon no telegraphy by signs is of course possible by it.

Motya, Fri. Day 22 Oct: I only continued the excavation on the top of the hill until breakfast, for we struck in 2 or 3 depth the natural soil without finding anything, except a fine arrow in the shape of a miniature lance. I then began to excavate on the N. side of the island a 24 m long ~~one~~ trench just through the ~~ancient~~ gate which faces the dam or dike which once united the island to the coast. It is a strange fact that I never found yet the slightest trace of archaic pottery, indeed no potsherds to which archaeology would give a higher age than the first half of the 5th Century B.C. at the very utmost. Of copper coins several were found, but only on 2 of them can be seen the cancer (Scylla-krab) the rest is eaten by rust. The fragments of another terracotta sphinx was sold to me.

There being nothing to find and no historical riddle to solve, I shall not continue the excavations.

Great dirt and uncleanness here. Good people, speak only the dialect which makes me greatest difficulty.

The excavation in the gate gave only a few inches of artificial & then only pure virgin soil. I therefore gave it up and worked for a couple of hours on the top of the hill. But here only $\frac{1}{2}$ m artificial & afterwards pure virgin soil. From 3 coins were found here of which 1 with an oxen head, 1 with a cancer, both on the other side with a snake head.

I afterwards worked with my 18 labourers for $1\frac{1}{2}$ hours on the W. side, but my efforts here were equally unfortunate.

1874-1876

57

ἐπὶ μισθῷ ἐξέρχοντο καὶ λουσόμενοι καὶ νηχόμενοι ἀπέβησαν καὶ τὴν
πόλιν διατρέξαντες ἐπὶ τῆς ἀγορᾶς καθεὶς ἐπόμεν καὶ εἰς τὸ πρῶτον ἐπὶ
νευδόντες ἡριστήσαμεν καὶ ἐπὶ τοῦ καταστρώματος ἐπεριπατήσαμεν.
Οὐκ ἔβη τὸ πρῶτον ἀποπνεύσαν ἢ ἐμὴ γύμνη σφοδρὰ ἐκασθ-
λάσσειν ἀπὸ
τοῦ σάχου, ἰναυσίγος καὶ ἀδιδασκίπτος ἤμυσεν ὅδεν κατακλινῶν καὶ
οὐδὲν ἐδίδου (ἔφαγε). Ἐγὼ δὲ ἐδιδόμενος αὐτὴν ἤρπασα καὶ σαρκεύεσθαι
οὐδὲν κακὸν πέπονθα. Ἐπειὶ ὁ διερχόμενος ἐν τῇ ἐμῇ ὑπόδεισιν ἐνεπίστυον
καὶ ἐπέτρεψα μοι ἔγραψε τὸ τοῦ ὑπουργοῦ γράμμα εἰς τὴν Ὑ.Π. ἀπο-
πεμφθῆναι καὶ ἐκτελεῖν αὐτὴν εἰς τὸ ὑπουργεῖον τῶν ἐξωτερικῶν πέμψου-
σαι. Πύθω δὲ μοι διὰ τοῦ τελευταίου ἀποστολίου οὐ γράφοντος ἔγραψα
ἑτέρου δὲ φίλου τινος ἀγγελλόντος τὴν ὑπόδεισιν ποτὶ τὴν ὑπόδεισιν
ἐμπόδιον τι γεγονέναι. νῦν εἰς κ. ἐπαυλόμενοι πρῶτον γὰρ οὐκ ἀνέχο-
μαι καὶ σαφὲς πυνθανέσθαι, βούλομαι ἂν οἶόν τε μοι ἔστι ἐπι-
σεῖν ταχέως τῆς ἀδείας ἐπιτεύξασθαι ἢ οὐχί. Ἐάν δὲ δὲ μὲ
περιμένειν εἰσέτι δύο ἢ τρεῖς μῆνας αἰρούμενοι τὴν τῶν Μυκηνῶν
ἀνασκαφὴν πρὸς τὰς τῆς Τροίας ἀρούρας, τὸ γὰρ ὀρυκτικὸν τοῦ ἐμοῦ
καρποκτῆρος οὐ μὲν ἐξ περιμένειν. Ἐάν δὲ τὸ τὴν ἀδείαν ὅτι τάχιστα
λαβεῖν μὲν ἐν κ. παρσύναι χρηρ καὶ πᾶσα ἀνάγκη ἢ προδύμενος
— ἐκὼν διαμενῶ, ἢν δὲ μὴ παραχρηρὰ ἐκπορεύομαι

Yeni Köi 29 April 1876 (Cyricos). I left Constantinople on the 27th inst at
8 p.m. and arrived on the following morning at 5 o'clock at Panderna, whence I pro-
ceeded by a boat to Yeni Köi and went at once with 13 workmen to dig a broad
trench in the acropolis from S. to N. But we struck the virgin soil already
in 1 m depth and found nothing at all, not even a single potsherd, which
is characteristic. The theatre here I have no courage to attack, for it
has unluckily been completely excavated by Turks seeking for marbles and
the masses of rubbish that have been taken out are so tremendous
that they make the theatre look as an *agorai* theatre. I therefore
went to work this morning on the N side of the vast mass of ruins

called the Badernum (Cellar), for in and around this building the ground is strewn with fragments of fine marble sculpture and a hill being cleaned against its W. wall, I thought it might contain triglyph blocks. But all my endeavors were in vain, though I worked with 19 men, for I only found 2 inscriptions. The slope of the hill being so low I had to pay £1 turkish for the permission to excavate it. The site of the ancient city, which is distinctly marked by the walls, is so large that the town may easily have had 700,000 inhabitants. The marble and large cut stones of the houses and monuments have for centuries been carried away to Constantinople and particularly the gravel stone which is highly prized there. The temples and large public buildings having long since been stripped of all the marbles and large stones they contained (cannonballs having been cut out of the columns, it is altogether out of the question to make here systematic excavations. The inscriptions are: on a marble-tablet 70 cm long, 60 broad, 34 thick:

ΚΑΙΣΑΡΑΘΕΟ(Υ)
ΥΙ)ΟΝΘΕΟΥΤΑΙΑΝΟΥ
ΥΙ)ΩΝΟΝΘΕΟΝΕΡΘΑΕΓΓΟ
ΝΟΝΑΔΡΙΑΝΟΝΑΝΩΝΕΙΝΟΝ

the 2^d on a marble slab 1 m 10 long, 40 cm broad and 30 thick

Ι Ι ΔΟΝ(Ο)ΖΙΚ

ΑΝΤΙΟΧΟΥ

ΤΩΝΣΥΣΤΑΤΩΝ

ΠΑΠΥΛΟΥ

Δ ΑΠΟ ΑΡΤΕ

ΝΕΙΚΙΟΥΔΙΠΟΡΠΟΡΟΙΟΥ

ΑΙ

Whilst ^{principal} part of this latter inscription doubtless derives from the 3^d Century B.C. a portion of it, ^(the AI) belongs to a much later period

Cyprus 30 April: I have worked today, Sunday, with only 15 Hadesians all Armenians and 1 Turk. I tried today an excavation in the ruins of the temple of Hadesian, but found nothing. There are

Myce-
nae
1874-1876

This vast monument was built on extensive vaults of masonry, ^{too many} of which are still preserved, but it must have been surrounded by a wall of which nothing remains of this vast temple than a number of vaults built of masonry. ^{as} all the roof has been made of splendid white marble as is testified by the 20 and 30 feet high heaps of marble splints, which derive from the columns ^{out} of which the Turks have cut cannonballs and ~~stone~~ the large marble blocks which they have reduced to smaller sizes fit for easy transportation to Constantinople. Impossible that the destruction of this temple could be more complete. Neither a tablet of the floor nor a block or column of marble has remained. But a small piece of fragment of a column shows a diameter of more than 2 m and reckoning the height at 10 diameters we have a height of circa 22 m. To dig up those tremendous heaps of marble splints to find statues would be the act of a crazy man. We left the temple at 2 and went to the vast amphitheatre of the Roman period, built on 2 hills the area being formed by the intervening valley, through which runs a mountain stream. The interior is overgrown with shrubs and bushes & trees; the walls are more than 25 m high; they contain many inscriptions which cannot be extracted safe by destroying the walls altogether.

We dug in vain for tombs. In Perseus' koi I copied the following inscriptions

ΡΑΔΙΦΟΙΝΟΝΤΟΣ
ΟΦΙΛΟΥΕΙΠΕΝ
ΤΕΣΚΕΥΑΣΜΕΝΟΥ
ΙΑΔΟΥΑΞΙΟΥΝΔΟΘΗ
ΗΣΜΗΤΡΟΣΤΗΣΠΛΑΚΙ
ΔΕΔΟΚΙΜΑΣΘΑΙΤΕΤΟΝ
ΙΚΑΘΑΠΕΡΑΞΙΟΙΕΞΕΙΝΑΙΔΕ
ΜΑΙΑΠΑΤΡΟΘΕΝ
ΩΝΙΟΣΑΠΟΛΛΟΦΑΝΟΥ
ΠΟΛΛΟΦΑΝΗΣΑΠΟΛΛΟΦΑΝΟΥ
ΑΡΙΣΤΟΛΟΧΟΥΜ(ΙΕΡΙ)ΧΟΣ
ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΣΑΣΚΛΗΠΙΑΔΟΥ
ΗΝΜΗΤΡΟΣΠΛΑΚΙΑΝΗΣ
ΡΕΤΗΣΕΝΕΚΕΝΚΑΙΕΥΣΕΒΕΙΑΣ

marble block 66 cm long
60 " broad
35 " thick

ΙΩΤΕΧΗΟΝΗΣ
ΧΑΙΡΕ

tomestone with basrelief representing
2 females one sitting on an ornate chair &
the other standing before her
33 cm long, 33 broad & 6 thick

Je reconnais avoir reçu un mandat de cent francs
à valloir sur sur mes appointements de Mai courant
Lardanelles le 28 Mai 1876

C. Racine &

Ὁ ὑποφαινόμενος παρέλαβον παρὰ τοῦ κ. Ἐρρίκου Σχλημάκη τὸν
ἐκατοντρίκοντα ἑπτάμισυ γρόβον
ναύιον ἀπὸ Κωνσταντινουπόλεως εἰς τὸν Ἑλλήσποντον καὶ τὸν ἔργον
ἡ διὰ τρεῖς ἡμέρας ἀποτῆς 27
μισθὸν εἰς τοῦ τέλους τοῦ ἐνεστώτος Μαΐου νέον καχενδερίου
ἐν Ἑλλήσποντῳ 29 Μαΐου 1876

Gaban vapp'soi k'grän G'ime Föjmer
 äv' i meior Lörpus s'mis modin näi
 luvlö Lprantalora p'rova, lök' r'o väyrymä
 Lö ögön ou laciöra kus G'r p'rova
 Gaban näi o'i lä't' f'm rooppäse
 alle p'p' Opreailz

Er. Gysvonts 29 Mai' år 1876

Ο υποφαινόμενος υποσάρακ να πληρώσω τακτικῶς καὶ κατὰ
μηνὰ εἰκοσιζῆρες ~~παρῆλκε~~ εἰς τὸν καθ' ἡμῶν Βῆν ὑπάλληλον τοῦ
ὑπουργίου τῆς παιδείας καὶ δέκα πέντε εἰκοσόφρακας εἰς τὸν ἐκ μέρους τῆς
ἐρχωρίου ἀρχῆς ὑποσταχμένον ὑπάλληλον ἢ ἐτ' ἐφ' ἑνὸς ἐφ' ὅσον χρό-
νον ἥδου ἐυρίσκονται μετ' ἐμοῦ διὰ τὰς ἐν Ἰστανβουλῇ τοῦ Κοιμ καὶ
τοῦ Καμα ὄντος ἀρχιεότητάς, ὡν ἐπὶ δύο ἔτη καὶ διὰ αὐτοκρατορικοῦ
διατάγματος ἀνέλαβον τὴν ἀνασκαφὴν. Τότε μόνον δὲ παύσῃ ἡ μισθο-
δοσία τῶν εἰρημένων ὑπαλλήλων, ὅτε ἐπισημῶς ἥδου γνωστοποιήσῃ
τῇ ἀρχῇ τὴν παύσιν τῶν ἀνασκαφῶν, διὸ δίδω τὸ παρὸν ἔγγραφο

Myce-
nac
1874-1876

els τῆς Ἀρχῆς

ἐν Ἀθήναις τῇ 17/29 Μαρτίου 1876

Ραὶν Δ. κ.τ.τ. Σολτιμαννὶ τὴν ἀπομνημόνευον
ἑξήκοντα (4) λίβρες τούρκικας ἢ ἀξιοῦν τῶν
ἀπομνημόνευον Ἀθηνῶν

τῇ 6 Ἰουνίου 1876

Μαρίνα

ἀξιοῦν τῶν ἀπομνημόνευον τῆς 6 Ἰουνίου
τὴν ἀπομνημόνευον ἑξήκοντα λίβρες τούρκικας.

Δαρδανέλλας τῇ 26 Μαρτίου 1876.

Κ. Μαρίνα

Ραὶν γὰρ τὸν Δ. τὸν ἀπομνημόνευον
τὴν ἀπομνημόνευον 12 λίβρες τούρκικας
Δαρδανέλλας τῇ 6 Ἰουνίου 1876

Κ. Μαρίνα

ὁ ὑποφαινόμενος παρέλαβον παρὰ τοῦ Κ. Σχολιμαννὶ ἑξήκοντα
ἀπομνημόνευον ἑξήκοντα (4) λίβρες τούρκικας 70 ἑξήκοντα παρὰ τὸν ἀπομνημόνευον
ἐν Ἀθήναις 19 Ἰαννουαρίου 1876

Μαρίνα

received from Dr. Soliman a bill at sight on London of £4-
and one hundred seventy four drachms making at the rate of 29
drachms per pound Six pounds 4s; thus I received in all
Ten pounds Sterling Athens 13 July 1876 Polyxene -
Gaucher

Επὶ τοῦ χορηγισμοῦ τοῦ μισθοῦ μας παρὲξ βορ δ
 ὑποφειρόμενος τοὺς ἀνέκοντα βραχμὰς ἡ δυνάμεις 27/9/1876

Ἀθήναις 15²/14 τοῦ μηνὸς 1876

Δοκίμιος Προπολίτης

2 κορυβ δὲ αὐτὰς βραχμὰς παρὲξ βορ

Ἀθήναις 17/29 τοῦ μηνὸς 1876

Δοκίμιος Προπολίτης.

Tiryns 1 August 1876. We arrived yesterday at 6 p.m. at Nauplion and began this morning with 10 workmen a 3rd land one overseer (4th) to sink shafts, 2 in the upper, 2 in the lower acropolis; reached a depth of 2 m. found in the shaft in the lower acropolis a large fragment of a painted Hera - idol with 2 female breasts and 2 uplifted arms - vase along very much 2 cow horns. masses of painted potsherds with winding a zigzag patterns like in Mycene. In one of the upper shafts to the 2 handwells of small stones joined with earth under which a large square duct, which crumbled off in 2 or 3 rows. ~~There~~ No trace of Roman time at the surface the ruins of a building of the middle ages. I have had all the day 2 men at work to clear out one of the 2 underground passages.

Tiryns 2 Aug 1876. I had to 46 workmen besides the King-
 of Dimelici, thus in all 46 and have worked all day with great vigour, in spite of the scorching sun, which was the more troublesome as there was no wind. I sunk 12 more shafts, one of which in the lower city, 4 outside the walls and 7 in the highest part of the acropolis. Besides 3 dug, at a depth of 8 m, a platform with 5 galleries in to the main, but my findings are but very trifling. The accumulation of rubbish, which in the lower town averages 2 m, and outside the walls to 1 1/2 m, will probably somewhat exceed 4 m in the upper town this being the depth attained in one of the shafts in which we appear to have struck the virgin soil, which is intermixed with rare potsherds of very ancient vessels, much like in colour & shape to those of the first Trojan city. The almost entire absence of bones and the mass of ashes, prove beyond a doubt that the town has been inhabited

by a poor people who lived in frame houses and in mud houses. Amongst the few ob-
jects discovered is 1/ a fragment of a terracotta cow

2/ a whole do do, with long horns and

with ornaments in the shape of a carpet on the back.

3/ a lion of terracotta perforated for suspension
it is painted red

4/ a small bronze figure of a man with a Phrygian cap
and an Indian face, one foot before the other and one
arm bent and seemingly in the act of throwing a lance
The figure has evidently been fastened in a base

5/ a Juno idol with outspread & protruding arms, head
without a head.

6/ 2 feet of tripods; one pierced by 5, the other

by 2 feet for suspension

7/ 2 wheels, one of green stone, the other of clay.

But very few fragments of pottery are found as compared to Mycenae,
and a mere parody as compared to Troy.

Tiryns 3 Aug¹⁸⁷⁶ I have worked to day with 5 workmen besides
the keeper. Found

1/ 1 very curious idol the hands folded on the breast; 2 protruding breasts
a round head with a ^{black} face, very large eyes; it is painted black and
brown; found in a depth of 2 1/2 m

2/ 1 beautiful idol painted red, with 2 protruding breasts, the upper
body a perfect crescent; a very compressed face with a polos on
the head. the feet in form of a tube becoming wider at the lower end
found in 3 1/2 m depth

3/ 1 idol likewise with upper body form crescent, compressed face
with polos, no mouth; the lower body likewise form tube or trumpet
The whole idol covered with curious painting; black lines intersected by
points; found in 2 m depth

4/ 2 idol heads of the same kind; 1 with black, the other with red
paintings

5/ 5 cows painted black or red, one of which with long horns $2\frac{1}{2}$ m
6/ 2 figurals, one of which of stone in 1 m
7/ Lots of most interesting painted polychrome and a great many broken
white gobellets, which, as a general thing, are only found as far down
as $2\frac{1}{2}$ m; lower down the gobellets are greenish or reddish, but always
the same form.

8/ a small round vase of very curious shape

In the shaft in the lower part of the upper acropolis the shaft
is now nearly 6 m deep. already in $3\frac{1}{2}$ m a skeleton with enor-
mously thick cranium badly preserved, head made of colour polychrome
intermingled with curiously painted ones. some bones of the skeleton
are petrified. In the trench in the slope of the hill in 2 places virgin
soil in $2 - 2\frac{1}{2}$ m.

We strike in 40 cm to 1 m depth a number of house floors
of chert, deriving probably from the middle ages; there must have
been here villas of rich Argian families; but they may even derive
from Roman time there being no vestige of pottery with them.

In $2\frac{1}{2}$ m we strike in 4 shafts the prehistoric aqueduct of
large & small stones, which must once have been joined with earth
of which however no vestige now remains between the stones.

We struck in 4 shafts small cyclopean walls of large stones

We have immense trouble

Tiryns 4 Aug. I worked today with 53 labourers (incl Dimitri)
Opened another large trench across the spot which had yielded yesterday
so many cows & idols in the W corner of the acropolis, found however
but very little 1/ 2 cows with broken horns

2/ piece of an elephant, but most likely intended to be
project a cat

3/ 1 idol with 2 breasts, upper body in form of a
half-moon, but without a head

4/ 1 idol head and part of another idol

5/ small obsidian knives

6/ 2 vases which can be reassembled; part of a

babies feeding bottle, fragments of sieve-vases and masses

Myrsinae
1874-1876


of beautiful pots, & 1 with a ~~the~~. The fine pottery is not at all in accordance with the numerous cyclopean house walls which we bring to light in the shafts: thus the pottery must have been imported. All the fine pottery is made on the potter's wheel, but on the rock, in a depth of $3\frac{1}{2}$ - 5 m. I find numerous fragments of much older hand-made, glaucous red, black or brown pottery, among which the shape of the Trojan Deep Black plates. I have dug 20 shafts, 10 of which have to the virgin soil. In the shafts in the lower part of the upper acropolis I found the rock in 5 m. - the highest part of the acropolis in $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. In the lower acropolis I struck the virgin soil in $1\frac{1}{2}$ - $2\frac{1}{2}$ m, and in $\frac{1}{2}$ - $1\frac{1}{2}$ m in the 4 shafts sunk outside of the acropolis.

It is characteristic that neither idols nor terracotta-cows are found at a depth exceeding $2\frac{1}{2}$ m and that there is an entire absence of stone implements. Obsidian knives are constantly found, but they are but small

Of ^{sieve} ~~these~~ ~~cases~~ only fragments; & one of On. Cabi's feeding bottle was dug up. His comes from 1901. Having now terminated the excavations and speaking in all of 498, which I paid to Dimitry in a check of 464.40 (because of 33.60 had been paid in advance Charvati & Stug). We left Myrsina this morning and spent today all

day in the acropolis of Mycenae.


Nauplian 6 Aug: Visited this morning the sites of the old and the new Heraclean and the Treasury or tomb recently discovered near it; went thence to Argos, where we visited the remains of a large cyclopean building attributed to the ~~statue~~ constructions of the Brass-tower of Danae.

Mycenae 7 Aug: I returned here to night. Dimitry has worked here to day with 22 workmen, opening on the W. side of the acropolis a  excav 10 m broad & 20 m long. There were found on the top the remnants of 8 dwellings of the Roman period and immediately below them objects of the Alexandrine time, such as a splendidly executed Leda of coarse and evidently painted clay, but without head. She is evidently at work with the godly swan, for she extends with her right arm her mantle in order that the thing might not be seen. To the same period may belong a coarsely made reclining holding

in his lap the Bacchus child with a Phrygian cap; further a pretty well made terracotte head and a broken terracotte tablet with the inscription:

ΕΙΚΡΑ

ΑΜΟΙ

this inscription has evidently been much longer. There was also found a twisted copper coin 

These remains were intermixed with prehistoric remains, among which I mention 2/ a splendid axe of Diorite.

3/ 2 whorls of green stone

4/ an idol without head, evidently belonging to a male figure, holding the arms in cross ante breast
5/ 2 heads of Heracles

but all these latter objects must have been washed down from the steep rock by the winter rain.

Mykenae 9 Aug: yesterday the feast of St. Pantoleon and no work. Today 50 workmen, of whom 10 from Thicket at 2 1/2 lg and 40 engaged by Dimitri who works at 1 to the meter. But I do not think he has as yet removed more than 200 cubic meters by 65 day wages, so that he does not seem to profit much by the bargain. Nothing was found to lay except potsherds, among which the fragment of an idol, and 2 stone implements or weights. I have put my 10 men to work from the site of the gate, so that the entrance will be free in a few days. Already now we know that from the gate proceed 2 parallel walls

Mycenae 10 Aug: I had to pay 15 laborers of whom 5 worked in the treasury to clear the entrance and 10 in the Lion's gate; Dimitry had 41. No great progress has been made, because the latter is anything but an overseer. By the objects and particularly by the beautiful idols of the good Helladic period it is certain that the ~~ancient~~ acropolis of Mycenae has been inhabited, if not immediately after the capture by the Argians, at least from the Alexandrine times up to far into the middle ages. That the surface of the acropolis is strewn with fragments of prehistoric pottery and that here are found intermixed with the Helladic and Roman remnants to a depth of more than 4 feet, is no proof to the contrary, for for ages the prehistoric things have been washed down

from the slopes. We came to near the wall to the calcinated remnants of a large building here; the fire must have raged fearfully, for even the stones of the Cyclopian wall had suffered greatly. found were

- a) masses of fine potsherds with the most beautiful archaic designs in red, yellow brown etc
- β) a number of green stone whorls large & small; 1 with a treble cross
- γ) an ^{cow} head with horns
- δ) the upper part of a female idol with breasts
- ε) an enormous iron key with 4 teeth, which may be the key of the gate. At the other end is a ring for suspension
- ζ) 1 iron knife
- η) a 19 cm long copper nail which served as hair pin
- θ) an axe of porphyry
- ι) stone weights
- κ) a piece of blue colour
- λ) the foot of a large coloured gable
- μ) millstones of lava
- ν) an idol
- ξ) 3 archaic vases, one of which very wonderful



it is black

We struck an huge stone in the just inside before the gate.
Mycenae 11 Augst. I had to pay 16 workmen, of whom 6 in the treasury and 10 in the Gate. Dimitris had 40. We are getting deeper and have now in one excavation an average depth of 2 m. The quantity of objects found increases daily. To day were collected:

- α) 7 cows
- β) 1 idol and 1 base of an idol
- γ) 8 whorls of blue green stone, of which a large one with 6 engraved ○ on the flat side
- δ) 2 glasslike buttons, which must have served as ornaments
- ε) 1 such 1 of petrified bone
- ζ) a small but highly interesting key
- η) hammer and weights of stone
- θ) many handmillstones of Trachite (lava)
- ι) a vast quantity of highly interesting potsherds, amongst which one with 2 ^{stars} and signs like cherries

Ο υποφαινόμενος έχοντας εξήντα έξασιών έξαβας
 επί του λογαριασμού μου είκοσι οκτώ δραχμάς
 1876/ εν Μονήμει 12 Αυγ. 1876

Γεώργιος Ν. Λέρβας

Ο υποφαινόμενος έχοντας διμεσίρις χίμεις έξι
 περὶ 100 κ. έπίον έχλόμεαν δραχ. έκατοστάς οδοιμίας
 περί μετρητά 20. α) δα' έμ' αέδαρον εν χωριέτω εν
 αεροπόρως Μοντηώρ εν μετρω κοβινώ ανταμοσίω
 κατά μετρησον έμ' αέ μετ' κ. έχλόμεαν,

εν έκδοσει έκατοστάς οδοιμίας εν έκδοσει έκατοστάς οδοιμίας
 δαμιάς αένας έκδοσις εν έκδοσει αεροπόρως κατά
 εν 24 Αυγ. δα' 8 έξαβας μετ' γ) δα' έκδοσις δα
 αεροπόρως, αένας έκδοσις εν έκδοσει αεροπόρως μετ'
 εν έκδοσει αεροπόρως. εν έκδοσει μετ' δα έκατοστάς
 οδοιμίας εν έκδοσει.

εν Χάρβαρι 31 Αυγ. 1876.

Διὰ διαμέριον διμεσίρις χίμεις έξι
 οδοιμίας

α. έκατοστάς οδοιμίας
 β. έκδοσις

Ο υποφαινόμενος έχων τα 29 ήμερομίσθια των πέντε την έβδο-
 μάδα εν τω προαφω δουρεσάντων έχων δραχμάς έβδομή-
 κοντα και ήμίσεις εν Χάρβαρι 5/7 Αυγ 1876

Ο υποφαινόμενος

Δημ. Χρηστάκης έγγράφως μετ' έκδοσις
 1876/

1874-1876

Mycenae 11 Augst: I had to lay 6 workmen in the treasury, 10 in the gate, besides 32 occupied by Dimitri. I measured to night the cubic of rubbish taken away by Dimitri and found it to be abt 500 m, for which he had to receive 500, which hardly covered his expense and wages for him at 4 dr daily. But, if he were a better commander he would have done a better business. There were fanned to day

have done a better business. There were fanned to say
2/17; lots or fragments of; lots of furs; on the top of the poles of one
of them was planted a cross of branches of trees

several fragments of pottery with orn
do do do do "4 animals

2 B whorls of Stom 1, 2 of clay, also 1 of glass

If I wharfed of stone & 2 of clay, also 1 of gravel.
The many large blocks and smaller stones just inside the gate seem to
have been hurled at the assailants in 468 B.C., and to have remained
ever since in situ, for the rubbish between them is hard like stone.
and is intermixed with but few if any potsherds.

My census Monday 12 Aug. I had to day 7 workmen in the Treasury and 12 in the gate; Distribri had 43. We found (or painted)

- 1/ well ornamented of baked clay with beautiful impressed ornaments
- 2/ fragment of very rude primitive pottery with incised ornaments
- 3/ 2 splendid horseheads ornamented with black lines on a red colour of a light red

4/ Two cows

3rd 10: Dols of June

6/ a long arrow of copper

by many wharfs of blue or green stone & some of them with

8/ Thousands of splendidly painted prehistoric fragments of pottery.

2/ a stupendous head of an iron nail, which must have been as ornament

10/ several prehistoric uses

11/ 3 coins, of which 1 of silver

Received Tuesday 13 Aug. Paid to pay 7 workmen in the Treasury &
12 in the gate. Dimitry kept. He found

1/16 idols with poles

2/ 3 cows


¹/₃ a small column, perhaps a periaepos

4/ " I saw (brown) of siler

5/1. fragment of a bronze bell

many most interesting potsherds, of which the most wonderful are those painted outside and inside. Strange to say the inner paintings of a vase often exceed in beauty those on the outside.

Mycenae 16th Augth Wednesday. Today 7 workmen in the Treasury and 12 in the gate, where immediately to the right in entering the gate is a recess formed of huge stones joined by means of small ones. This small chamber is but partly filled with earth. More and more large stones turn up in the passage which from the gate leads to the first gallery. These stones seem to have been hurled down on the assailants when the fortress was stormed and the gate must ever since have been out of use. Found today

- α) a wooden comb
- β) a very curiously ornamented piece of bone, evidently the fragment of a lyre
- γ) " " " " small bronze wheel
- δ) a round and flat piece of wood with a small incision all around for suspension ; one side, which is very polished, seems to have once been covered with wax, in which were incised Γ some 4 or 5 of which are still visible in the wood

- ε) 17 idols } ~~blue~~ with black or
- ζ) 14 cows } red ornaments

- η) 8 fusaioli of green or blue stone

- θ) a very large quantity of outside and inside painted beautiful potsherds

- ι) large fragment of alabaster with incised ornaments

The walls come now out more and more and as they rise perpendicularly they present a really colossal aspect. The cyclopean house leans on the wall, and, as the rubbish sticks in the interstices between the stones, both the house walls and the fortress wall appear as if their stones had been joined with earth. There was found to right 14 idols with a bare birds head and large protruding birds eyes, very compressed face and the arms hanging down; no sawhorns.

- 2) a plate with 2 handles

- 3) an entire vase with painted ornaments

Close to the cyclopean house are several uprights standing large flat stones, but probably without significance.

Mycenae 17th Aug Thursday. Had to say 8 workmen in the Treasury, where I found by 2 p.m. the triangular space above the entrance, which may be 8-9 metres below it. But on account of the great rudeness and the insults of Hamatahis, I stopped the work there altogether. In the principal excavation

1874-1876

the cyclopean house, one room of which is 5 m 13 cm long & 2.83 broad, having walls 93 cm and 1 m 87 cm thick, comes out more and more, and the prolongation of this building now appears. Very curious are the many tombs marked by large unpolished tablets of white chalk-stone in a depth of 3 1/2 m. I have now brought 8 of them to light, but have not yet dug deep enough to know what these tombs contain, or whether they are tombs at all.

There were found:

- a) 11 idols, some of which with a bare bird's head, large bird eyes and the hands joined on the breasts. This sort of idols appears to be the most ancient.
- B) 1 arrow of bronze of the pyramidal Phoenician form ~~like~~ like in Motye.
- f) 9 cows of terracotta of ~~the~~ various colours
- g) a figure (entire) 15 cm high, ^{all over} with black and brown ornaments on light yellow lead colour; bare head with black ornaments; long female hair indicated on the back and most likely a female figure was intended to be represented, probably a priestess, old and ugly; the features are neither Assyrian nor Greek.
- c) 2 bronze knives, one of which with part of its bone handle
- g) a fragment of blue crystal vase with carvings
- h) 12 fusaioli, of which 10 of blue stone and 2 of terracotta
- d) 4 ornaments of blue stone in form almost of fusaioli
- e) 1 baby's feeding bottle, black or light yellow
- k) 1 weight of lead
- A) 1 large fragment of a splendid in the Assyrian style ornamented vase found in 2 m; it has 2 breasts each with a cross.

Mycenae 19 Aug Saturday: Had to say no other workmen than those of Dimity, say 40; I went to Nauplion and during my absence but poor progress was made. There is the cyclopean house by house and tomb by tomb; also a cyclopean water conduit, 1 tomb formed of 6 large tablets and 10 or 12 upright tombstones, which probably marks the site of graves. Still are of a

Ο υποφαινόμενος ἐργολάβος ἔχον εἰσέτι ἐπὶ τοῦτο.
 γὰρ ἔσται τῆς πρώτης κατὰ μέτρον ἐπιχειρήσεώς μου
 δαχμῆς ἑκατοσίας ἑξήκοντα τέσσαρες καὶ 50 λεπτά, ἢ
 ἡμίση δὲ γείνηται τελευτῶν ἡ ἐργασία.

Feb 4.50 Διαιτὸν ἀφ' ἑμαυτοῦ διενεργῶν χειρὶς
 μου πωροῦμαι Ν. Περδίου
 Δ. Ν. Λαοδόκου

Ο υποφαινόμενος Γεώργιος Ζέρβας ἐπικυρώνω ὅτι παρέχα-
 ρον παρὰ τοῦ δόκτορος Σχλημάνην ἑκατὸν ἑξήκοντα ^{ἑκατὸν} ^{ἑξήκοντα} ^{ἑκατὸν}
 δαχμῆν πρὸς πῆγαν ἐξόφλιν παντὸς χορηγισμοῦ
 ἐν Μυκῆναις 120 Aug. 1876
 Γεώργιος Ζέρβας

Mycene 21 Aug. Today Dimitri had 43 and I had 5 workmen and 1 cart
 Besides 27 men from Charvati are working by the miter. We found today
 1/1 beautiful double sword of bronze with the nails of the handle
 2/1 leaden ball with iron hook
 3/11 furs: idols
 4/9 cows
 5/10 stone whorls
 6/1 form stone

Mycenae 22 Augth Tuesday. Had today Dimitri 42 workmen; I 5 and
 one cart and the Charvatiens had 27 men. Found:
 18 cows
 17 idols
 14 whorls
 1 whetting stone

Mycenae 23 Augth Wednesday. Dimitri had today 41. I had 5 and the
 Charvatiens had 26 men; the latter make rapid progress.

1874-1876

found 1/ 19 idols

2/ 16 cows

3/ 1 idol with a cow's head

4/ 1 cow idol open on all sides

5/ many remarkable fragments of pottery.

Mycenae 24th Aug 1876. Dimitry had to dig 40, I had only 5 and a cart; the Choroatiens were 26; besides I took 14 men from the Fichtie to dig a ~~trench~~ trench into the treasury. Found

1/ a large fragment of a tablet, probably a tombstone, with spiral ornaments on the top and on one side. Besides a number of idols and cows. Among the latter are some large ~~two~~ heads of cows which seem to belong to a woman's body.

Mycenae 25th Aug. Dimitry had to dig 40, I had 5 and no cart. Besides 26 Choroatiens were working. Among the many interesting finds today is 1/ a goblet, in the form of a modern champagne glass, with a handle

2/ a small well painted basin of terracotta, with 4 feet, probably for burning incense

3/ a disk with a 5 double painted cross

4/ 50 cows

5/ 60 idols, one of which, only having 2 breasts and no indication of a face, but all over covered with written characters, a

6/ 1 hatchet of stone

7/ a hard stone with two series of spiral ornaments

8/ a block of red porphyry with some kind of spirals

9/ a fragment of Hellenic pottery representing Hyppon or Ophion playing the Lyre

10/ quite a treasure of broken objects:

a/ 1 long knife or sword. 27 cm long

b/ 1 crooked one. 18 cm "

c/ 3 small knives

d/ a sheath or scabbard, for a lance, 10 cm long

e/ 2 small wheels, which however can never have served as such, each 9 cm in diameter

f/ 2 two edged hatchets 22 cm long

g/ hair pieces

h/ 2 half ruined vases

i/ remnants of 4 more vases

I found to day, 26th Aug. Saturday, close to the 2nd tomb with
 bas-reliefs, another tombstone with sculptures, and, 10 feet farther W.
 a fourth one and only 10 feet farther ~~W.~~ I think to have found a
 fifth of the tomb with sculptures. The length of the 3 tombs is
 4 on 10 ; of the first 1.20 m
 " " second 1.02 "
 " " third 1.01 "

Between the 2nd & first tombs the space is 30 cm; between the 2nd & 3rd 42 1/2
 cm

Οι υποφαινόμενοι παρέχουσιν Τετρακοσίας Διάκον
 Πέντε δραχμάς δια 166 ημερομίσθια της εβδομάδος ταύτης
 της προς 2 1/2 δρ, το δέ μέτρον υστέρου γυνήσεται
 εν Χαρβάτι 14/26 Αυγ 1876

Χρυσό Ζαφείρι

Ανατ. Νεύς

Ο υποφαινόμενος Δημήτριος Χρημύρας παρέχουσιν
 δρ 775 - εν τών οπείων δρ 635 δια 246 ημερομίσθια
 δρ 104 δια 13 κάρα και δρ 36 δια 6 ημερομίσθια μου
 εν Χαρβάτι 14/26 Αυγ 1876

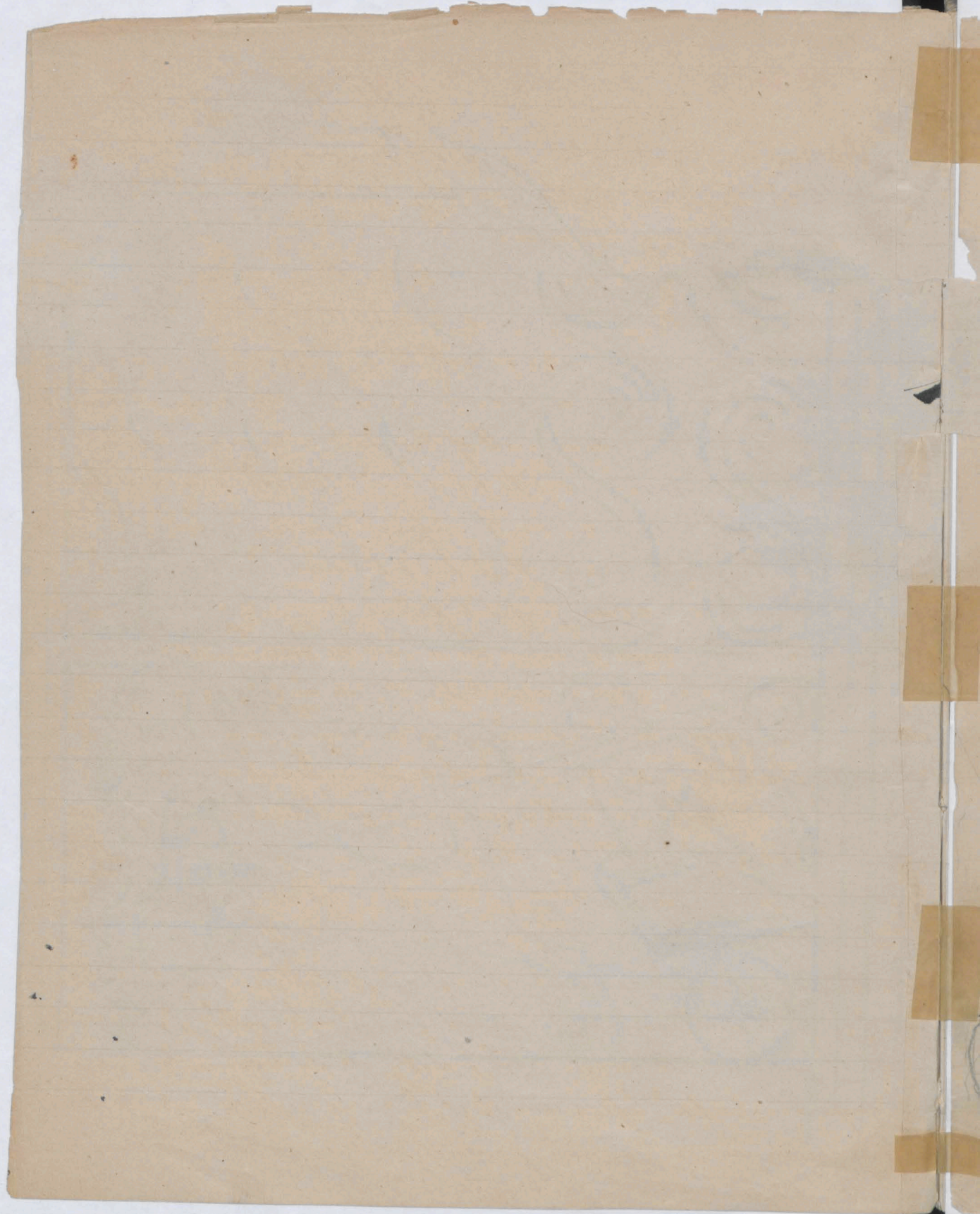
Δια τρι άγραμμάς πέντε δραχμάς
 Ομήρου Θεορίδης

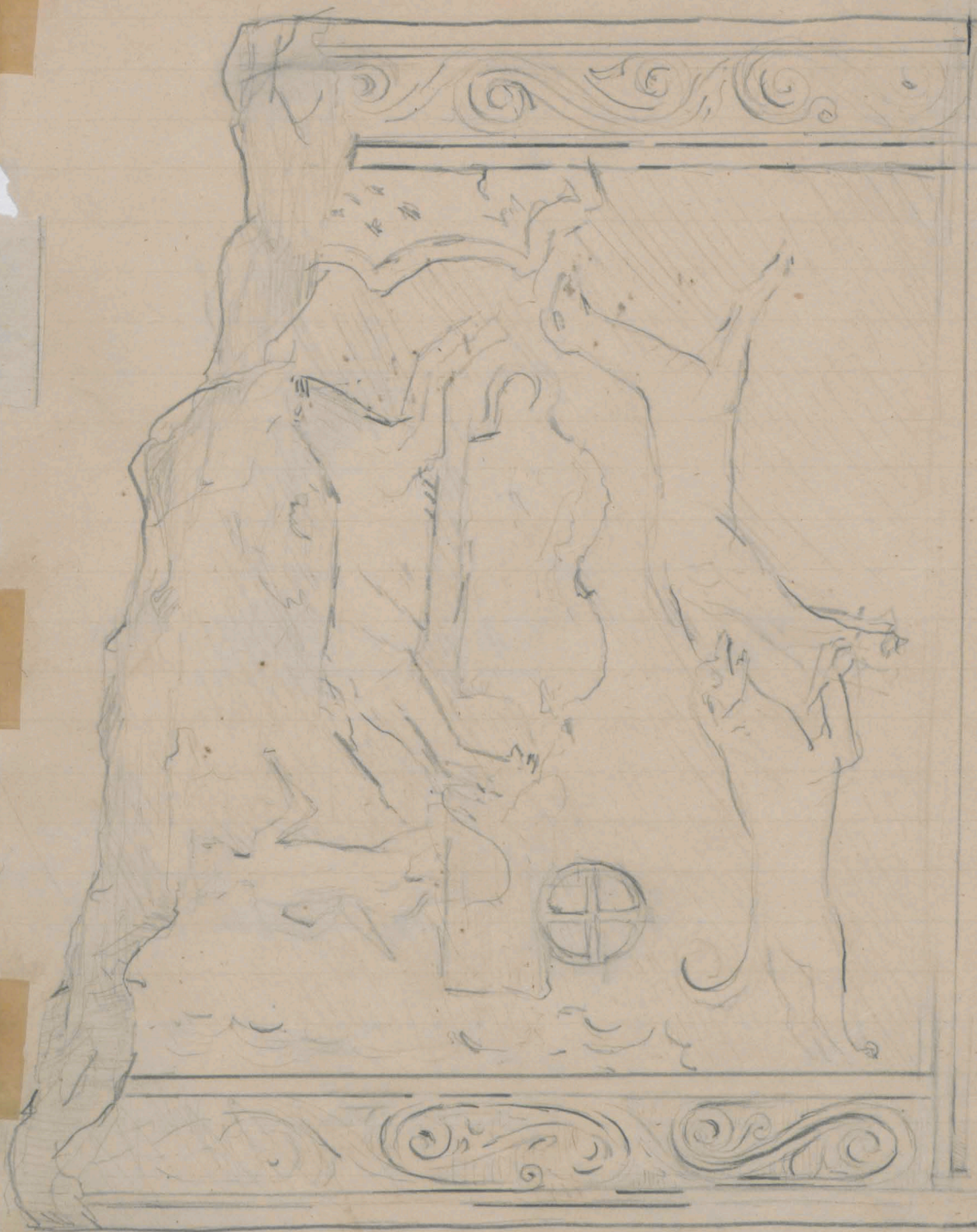
Οι υποφαινόμενοι εγγράφει τών Ριχτίου παρέχουσιν
 41 ημερομίσθια δρ 102.50
 εν Χαρβάτι 14/26 Αυγ 1876

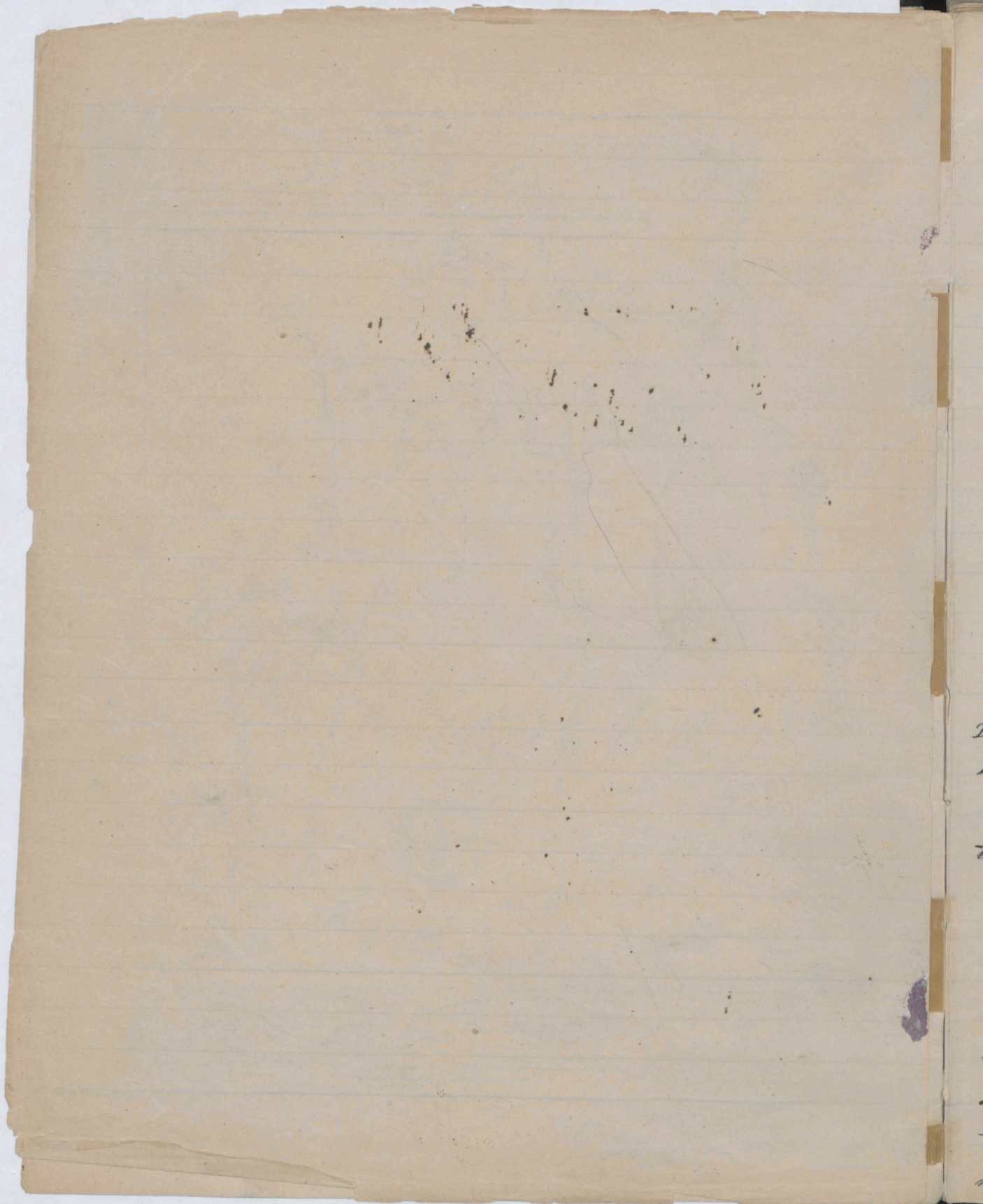
Σταυρος Τοπολός

Μακρυμάνης









1874-1876

οἱ ὑποφαινόμενοι ἱεῖς, ἀπὸ τὸ φῆναι καὶ κοῦτοκοῦ.
παρεχόμενοι δρ 72.50 διὰ 29 ἡμερομηνίας.

iv X 20 βρε 14/26 Aug 1876

Διὰ τῆς ἐξπαιδείας τῶν ἐργαζομένων ἀνθρώπων ἐργαζομένων

All the payments together were today \$ 1364.50. The bas reliefs I found are very important

27th Augth Sunday. I accompanied to day the painter to Mycenae to get sketches made of the yesterday discovered sculptures. The large trench with the 6meters high perpendicular cyclopean wall, the 5m high cyclopean house and the numerous tombs present a curious aspect. S. W. of the cyclopean house are 3 rows of together 46 tombstones, all of them fixed in the virgin soil in 4 1/2 to 5m depth. These tombstones are 3 to 6 feet high and ~~about~~ 3 to 4 ft broad; until now only 6 tombstones with sculptures were found; but of two of them only large fragments remain. Each has 2 divisions. In one a man in a chariot drawn by one horse, of which he holds the lines. Another man who stands before the horse seems to oppose ^{its} progress, he holds ^{horizontally} in his hand a long lance of very curious shape which he seems to thrust into the body of the man in the chariot. Both men are naked. N. of this the harness and the thongs of leather by which the horse draws the chariot are indicated; behind the chariot is the head of a lance. In the division below are 2 circles, each with 3 ornaments in spiral lines which are joined. Below this are 3 horizontal parallel lines. The other tombstone is divided in 3 partitions, in 2 of which are represented large serpents. To the E. of the cyclopean house is a series of 9 tombs, each 2 m high and formed of 5 tablets of a calcareous stone; each tomb is ~~formed~~ covered by several small tablets. These tombs can possibly be those mentioned by Pausanias, for, when he visited Mycenae (170 A.C.) even the posterior & Hellenic city had probably already ^{nearly} ~~400 years~~ 4 centuries ago disappeared; it had left a 1m thick layer of rubbish and the ^{lower} terrace of the acropolis was just as full of rubbish as it is now. Thus the tombs were at his time buried 4-5 m deep in the rubbish just as they are now. And

741 yes, what he says abt the tombs of Agamemnon and his companions killed by Aegisthus and Clytemnestra can leave no doubt in any body's mind that he saw all the tombs in and out outside the acropolis. The great antiquity of these tombs is proved as well by the very primitive bas-reliefs as by the circumstance that the tombstones stand in the virgin soil. Besides the 3-5 m thick layer of prehistoric rubbish by which the tombs were covered, had evidently accumulated gradually by the remnants of the successive house-holds. A glance at the tables can leave no doubt whatever in this respect. The gradual accumulation cannot be better shown than by the most ancient handmade pottery on the virgin soil; this pottery is rudely made, is monochrome and the monochrome is produced by the oxyd of iron in the furnace, but nevertheless the strange form of these vases, their high polish, lustrous colour etc makes that they do not lack a certain elegance, in particular the black ones.

Thursday 31 Augst 1876. I have today 50 workmen, of whom
25 from Charvati in the trench commenced by them
4 above the treasury to remove the rubbish
14 in " do " (all from Fichtel)
7 " cyclopean house

(in 3-4 meters depth)
All the painted potsherds we dig up. In digging the trench before the treasury must be older than the latter or at least of the same age.
I dig out today the Cyclopean house, which is nothing else than a tomb; it is filled with calcined ruins. It is 5 m 68 cm long.

The inner chamber is 5.08 long; 2.84 broad; the E. wall is 1 m thick the N. wall 95 cm; against this latter leans a 8 m 95 cm thick wall of which only the N side is $\frac{1}{2}$ m thick walled and the rest filled up with small stones. The W wall of the house is 85 cm thick. The S side consists of 2 distinct walls, of which the outer one is 1.10 m thick. Found in the tomb:

1/ remnants of bones

2/ mutilated cows

3/ a very curious ~~that~~ female idol, with a crown on the head, in a sitting posture; it has 3 irregularly placed breasts, which have evidently been patched there after the idol had been made; one

of the breasts may mean the female organs.
 4) a curious weight of black jasper with a handle for suspension and the fragments of a splendidly painted vase of a light yellow with black lines. Particularly curious are these two eagles much resembling the Russian *araps* and many other. Also other broken vases were found and a portion of wheat ^{within vessels or flens} and *gadospora*, but much burst. It soon was found on the N side, but shut up by the 1 on 95 thick wall, which shows that it is a tomb. There is on the S side a small opening, as a window. Thus the Treasuries must be treasuries and not tombs, the more so since the pottery found in this tomb is much older than that found before the treasury.

Friday 1 Sept^r. I had to day 57 workmen, of whom 25 of Charvati worked separately. The excavation of the tomb continues. There is brought out a certain number of wheels of green or blue stone, large quantities of broken pottery of all kinds and particularly of light green background with ornaments of black colour, representing swans, antilepes etc. I can however not give a greater age to these latter, they being intermixed with the usual pottery which shows red, brown or black ornaments on a light red colour. A regular door is now discovered in the N corner of the house, it is below 1 on 32, higher up only 2 on 14 broad, as the entrance passes through the thick wall it is 2 on 40 long.

Saturday 2 Sept. I had to day 54 labourers and made the fatal discovery that we have for a long time been digging in the virgin soil; that all the tomb stones stand on one side to the top in the virgin soil whilst on the other there is an accumulation of household remains and particularly a large quantity of pots and pans. Thus it is evident that the tombs were dug in the virgin soil ^(E-W) in which the tomb was deposited the dead lady, which was probably put facing the W. because on the E. side is always the tombstone. Until now all the bones of the dead had disappeared, at least but a few were found and no skull. In one of these tombs were found a number of a kind of beautiful glass buttons as well as an entire Junco idol with 2 horns and a peto poles. Later in the day another such entire Junco idol was found, as also a very primitive and exceedingly rude one in the treasury or better in the trench before the treasury. In stead of a peto poles there is a sort of a crown on the head, which has very large eyes, these seem to have been plastered on when the figure had already been made; the hands are protruding ^{and two breasts are indicated}. There can be no doubt that this idol is the most ancient yet found and, as it has nothing whatever to do with the cow, it appears that Junco's relation to the cow is of a posterior date; this appears also to be confirmed

ὁ ὑποφαινόμενος ἔχων ἐν ὀνόματι καὶ διὰ χορηγισμὸν 25
 χαρβαντων διὰ 3 ἡμέρας, 75 ἡμεροκάματα à 2½ δρ 187.50
 Χαρβάτι 2½ Σεπ. 1876
 Παναγ. & Αἰετοπούδης


ὁ ὑποφαινόμενος ἔχων ἐν ὀνόματι καὶ διὰ χορηγισμὸν 49 ἡ-
 μερῶν 43 ἡμεροκάματα ἐν 2½ καὶ 6 ἐν 2½, τὸ πᾶν δρ 119.50
 Χαρβάτι 2½ Σεπ. 1876
 Αἰετοπούδης & Χρησόπουλος

ὁ ὑποφαινόμενος ἔχων ἐν ὀνόματι καὶ ἐπὶ χορηγισμὸν 14 φιλ-
 των 41 ἡμεροκάματα δρ 102.50
 9 ἡμέρ. ½ δρ τὴν πεντήκην 4.50
 Χαρβάτι 2½ Σεπ. 1876 δρ 98 —

Σὺν τοῖς ἀγγραφαῖς, πῶς, & ἀποδοσέων
 Αἰετοπούδης & Χρησόπουλος

By the fact that no cow-dolls are found on the virgin soil. In a depth of
 2 m. were found in the trench before the Treasury three steps, probably be-
 longing to a Greek theater, for they are bent and evidently form a circle
 Mycense, Tuesday 5 Sept 1876. I had to pay 112 workmen & 2 overseers
 viz. 27 men from Charnati, 13 from Phikitia, 40 from Petropoli and
 32 from different parts. I had given to the men from Petropoli a separ-
 ate field & they have done an enormous work. In their field, which
 borders on that of which we first dug up & where all the tanks are,
 are the ruins of not less than 6 Hellenic houses.
 At tomb I have dug out today but found it full of beautiful pot
 sherds, ^{also one coin} among which some entire vases also some goblets. ~~The~~
~~tomb~~ shers were besides found in the tomb bones of animals, but no
 human bones. No nothing has been found yet in any one tomb,
 it appears certain that all tombs have been rifled of their contents.


1874-1876

in antiquity. This seems particularly to be the case with the Cyclopean houses, which contained but few human bones, but a great many bones of animals. In the house is the natural rock protruding. In the aforesaid tomb was found a tablet of stone on which was grossly engraved the following: . In the same tomb was found a copper medal, seemingly with an encensour.

I am working here with picks and baskets only. no carts. There are three rows of sepulchres, all of which surrounded by a small cyclopean wall. We preserve all cut stones, but remove all those which are unheaven, the latter are often very large and roll down from the mound with a thundering noise.

It was blowing quite a gale today and we suffered cruelly from the dust, which was continually blown into our eyes. But still I proclaim that there is nothing in the world sweeter than excavating particularly in remnants of prehistoric times, where every potsherd reveals a page of history.

The Lithotomic or Quarry where all the stones for the Cyclopean walls and all the stones for the numerous temenias were cut, is evidently at the village of Charvati itself, where the shape of the rock shows for a long distance that large masses of it were cut away.

The name of Charvati derives from the Arabian,  which has passed over into the Turkish language and received there the plural (خراوات) which in Arabian does not exist. Thus this village is named by the ruins of Mycenae, though it is 1/2 hour's ride from it. Wednesday 6 Sept: I had to pay 107 workmen, of whom 29 from Charvati (of whom 2 at 2 dr; 13 from Spichia; 40 from Cistopati and 25 of diff. villages.

It is a very strange fact that all the tombs are full of potsherds, many which have entire vases.

In the compartment given to the men from Charvati I showed the virgin soil in 5 m.

I am working here with baskets, picks and shovels

on Monday 4 Sept I had the visit of

The Rev. Gerald S. Davies ^{M.A.} Charterhouse - Godalming. (England)

The 3 rows of sepulchres are surrounded by a cyclopean wall, which is however much posterior to the tombs, for it is composed of all sorts of stones well cut stones, tombstones and uncut stones. In many places this wall is straight, in others it rises under an angle of 65 to 75°.

Nearly every day, and particularly in the afternoon, we have a terrible tempest here, which continually throws the dust into our eyes and blinds us. But in spite of all the hardships I endure and the heavy expense I incur, I cannot imagine anything sweeter than to excavate Mycenae, because every potsherd is a new page of history.

Thursday 7th Sept. Last evening a splendidly sculptured porphyry block was found. The sculpture is certainly not like any piece of ancient art ever found in Greece and decidedly shows Asiatic taste. Also a Doric triglyph block: 52 cm broad & 1 m long & 28 thick was found, but the outline shows no sculpture.

I had to day 111 workmen, of whom 13 from Phictis, 29 from the vati (between those 3 & 2nd), 29 of light villages & 40 from Cithos pidi. The wall around the tombs is only 5 m distant from the great circuit wall.

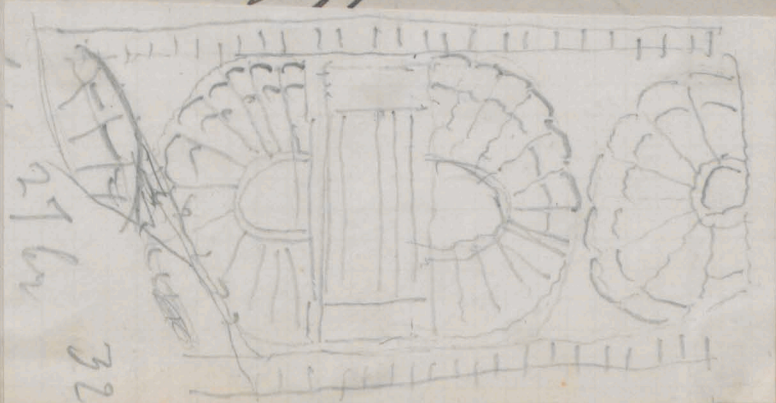
A beautifully ~~and~~ ^{perforated transparent} inscribed brown stone of a necklace was found also some ^{4 or 5} very archaic vases with one handle were found; beside one of the usual gublets with 2 handles and this is the Σκωπός? κίττιος. But the most interesting thing of all was a cowhead on a long neck ornamented with a triple necklace and this one only have belonged to an idol. Very curious vases were also found ornamented outside with the usual designs of fishbones and inside with fish. In the excavations before the treasure was found a very strange male figurine in the Asiatic style, having a diadem with a

1874-1876

star on the head, a long aquiline nose, very large eyes and an immense protruding Assyrian beard.

Also a fragment of a vase was found with an oxhead with long horns beautifully modelled on it.

It is a great problem why all the Treasuries were so deeply buried in the ground; this question is the more perplexing since they are masterpieces of architecture and the Om broad beams which lead to them can evidently only have been made to serve as ingress and can impossibly have been destined to be buried 33 feet deep in stone hard rubbish. I think that, since the evidently served as treasuries, they were covered in a great danger, perhaps in the time of the Doric invasion. But, if so, real treasures ought to be contained in them; but, as far as I know and hear from old men who still remember the excavation of Atræus' Treasury by Veli Pasha in 1810 nothing was found but a marble table and some bronze plates and sculptured stones and I hardly anticipate to find more in the present tomb. Further it is a riddle to me why I find here in the stone hard rubbish with which the entrance is covered the very oldest potsherds and idols, in fact so ancient as were turned up in the acropolis, also the tomb must in all probability belong to the third epoch in the heroic age, viz. to the time of the Liongate. The treasures are always in ionian like forms, with a feet high Δ above the door to lessen the weight on the beams of the door. The stone hard rubbish is further mixed with potsherds of the same kind of most ancient attic vases with bird-headed men and storks as in the ministry of public instruction.



84 Friday 8 Sept 1876. I had today 39 men from Thetopodi, 29 from Charvati, 15 from Pichtia. 30 from Diff villages; in all 113 workmen and in spite of all my endeavours I have not reached yet the virgin soil near the wall and it may be 8 m deep; I have now reached 7 m. The pattering of ^{prehistoric} Diff ages are mixed up there.

The second inner fortress wall, of smaller stones joined with earth, was evidently built rather in great haste when the town was in great danger to be taken by the enemy; this is the more apparent as the ^{Cyclopean} great wall, which was on the S. side for a distance of 14 m destroyed and on its inside a similar support wall of smaller stones joined with earth was built.

A great many more idols of cows & women with cowhorns or ^{full} moon fish were found; also another cowhead on a female body as far as the breasts in the middle of the chest is always a round hole; these ~~heads~~ necks are always richly ornamented with necklaces; these things are evidently have been of vases. There was however also found a perfectly flat idol with ^{large eyes} cowhead but without horns, showing the figure from both sides in profile. A Doric ^{marble} triglyph block, 1 m long, 52 cm broad, 28 thick was found near the surface.

Also 1 saw without horns and female Karyopithe was found

Much time is always lost by the large boulders being moved to the edge of the mound, when the men leave the work to see how with a thundering noise they stones roll down.

The older the juno idols the more compressed is above the head; the potas in form of a bowl and having often inside a +

In the excavations of the Charvatiens, in a depth of 5 m a cyclopean house with several rooms came to light, 12 m long, 11 broad; the coating of the inner walls is of mud, which seems to prove that chalk was still unknown and at least not used. In the same trench are the ruins of another, 14 m long cyc. house.

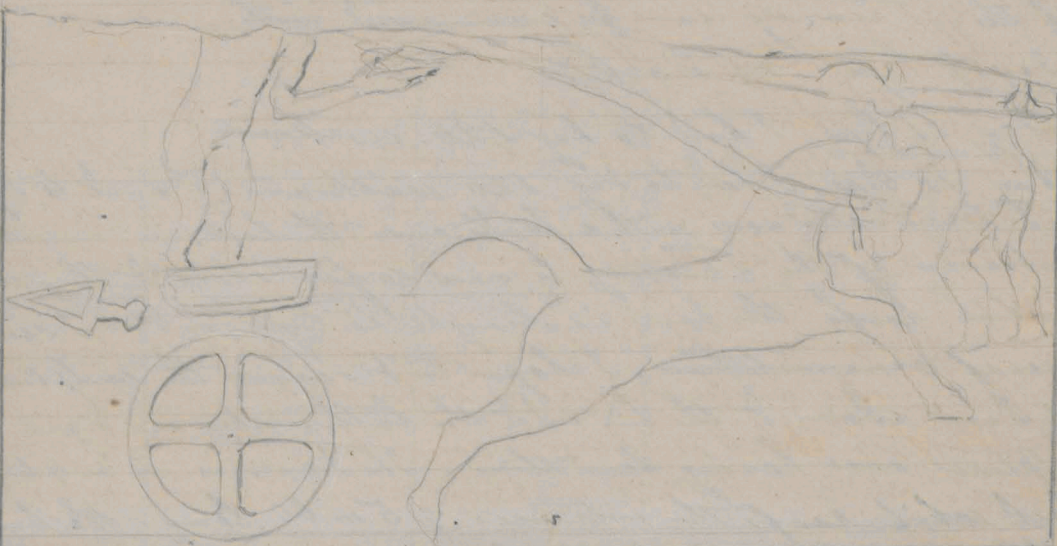
I see more advantage if I let give to each village a Diff tamed trench.

In the Treasury, which part of the Dramos has been brought to light, which shows a breadth of 5 m 90 or only of 18 inches

1874-1876

no. 1

87



smaller than the Treasury of Athens. The Δ window and part of the entrance has been dug out. Unfortunately the large slab, which roofed the entrance, is broken and it has to be replaced or substituted by an iron bar before the work of excavating the interior of the Treasury can be commenced with.

Saturday 9 Sept no work.

Monday 16 Sept I had to dig 120 workmen

Tuesday 17 Sept I had to dig 120 workmen. I found to day a strange terra cotta cow with a handle over the back.

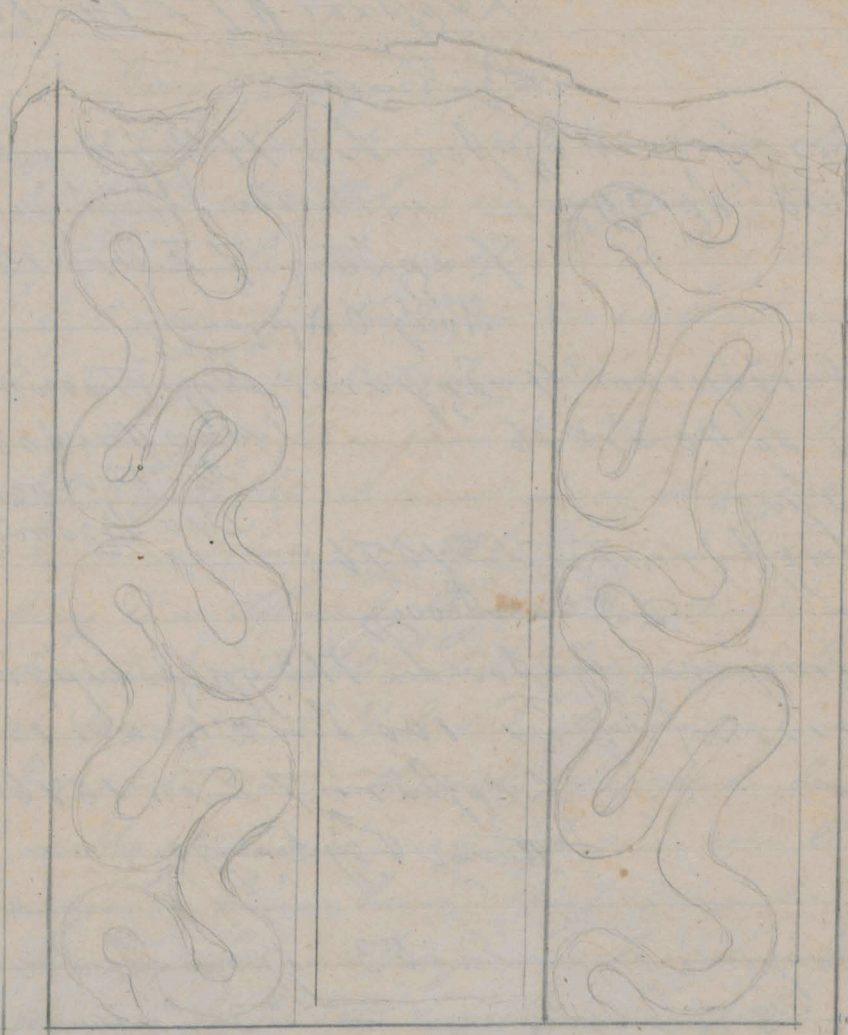
The entrance of the Treasury is now so far cleared the great block which roofs the door is brought to light, and as I see on it traces of ornamentation, I hope to discover the sculptures which must have adorned the Δ . In the latter also are signs of the sculpture once having been there. The door is 2 m 46 broad the block which roofs the entrance is 5 m 60 long. We have worked all day to bring to light the whole of the "Dromos". Very ancient painted pottery and no more cows or horned females are found there. In the upper diggings I have been digging the 3 ranges of tombs without yet reaching the virgin soil.

Here & close to the Cyclopaean wall I found the rock in 7 m 70. A piece of agath. of brown transparent colour was found; it is crisped; a deer with 2 horns is lying; before it is a lotus flower behind it a flower with 3 plant with its root; the stalk branching off into 3 flowers.

Chalk was known; a lot of remnants of wall coating of chalk with spiral ornaments.

In the excavation of the Chorois a large cyclopaean house is coming out more and more.

1874-1876



Ὁ υποφαινόμενος ἔλαβον διὰ 40 κουτροποδιώταις
159 ἡμεροκάματα δρ 397.50

Χερβάτι #7 Σεπτ 1876

B. L. L.

Ὁ υποφαινόμενος ἔλαβον διὰ 118 ἡμεροκάματα
34 ἐργατῶν δρ 292 — κατὰ τὸν δαδέντα μοι κατάλογον

Χερβάτι 7 Σεπτ 1876

Αὐτὸς ὁ Διοικητής

οἱ υποφαινόμενοι 4 ἐργάται Δημ. Τασόπουλος
ἐλάβουν δρ 40 διὰ 16 { Μαθητὰν ὁπλοῦν
τοῦ Τασόπουλος
Βασ. Φιλιππουῦ

Χερβάτι 7 Σεπτ 1876

Δ. Κ. Λαοοδόπουλος

Ὁ υποφαινόμενος ἔλαβον διὰ 113 ἡμεροκάματα τῶν
Χερβατιῶν (δρ ὡς 100 διὰ 2½ καὶ 13 - 2 δρ)
δρ 276 -

Χερβάτι 7 Σεπτ 1876

Παύλος Σ. Σιδηροπούλου

Ὁ υποφαινόμενος ἔλαβον διὰ 53 ἡμεροκάματα τῶν Φιχ-
τωτῶν καὶ 3 Χερβατιῶν — 53 ἡμεροκα = δρ 32.50

Χερβάτι 8 Σεπτ 1876

Α. Β. Λαοοδόπουλος

1874-1876

ὁ ἐποφαινόμενος ἔχοντο τὸ ἐνοίκιον διὰ τὸν μῆνα ἀπὸ
24. Μουρίου ἐν 24. Μηνίοντος Πεντήκοντα ὁρχμας ἐπίσης
διὰ τὸν ἵππον ἀπὸ 1. Τεταρίστας ἐν 1. Σεπτ. ὁρχμας 1 ὁρχ.
μοάς Χρυσίτι 1 Σεπτ 1876

110 *Αὐτοῦ ὁρχμας*

Wednesday 13 Sept: I had to lay 118 workmen, of which 25 in the Treasury. In the Δ above the door are many small stones and besides many very archaic potsherds, thus there can be no doubt that the Treasury has been filled up in high antiquity. The Δ is 2m 60 broad and 3m 60 high. To the right a life of it are protruding tablets, which may have served to put statues upon. Just 12 m from the entrance are three circular steps of calcareous stone tablets, the lowest one of which is just above the *Proinos*. The *Proinos* at the entrance is 5m 86, at 10m distance 5m 90 broad. The steps belong to a Hellenic building, which is 20-25 m from the Treasury. The large standing tablets, which I have considered as tombstones must be such, because to the N.E. side of them are m deep trenches m broad trenches cut in the rock, but, except broken pottery and 1 was two needles of bone or ivory and some rare bones, among which I cannot recognize human bones. Quite a number of curious idols was found, among which a strange female idol with a puggish cap and protruding hands, the lower part resembles an arrow, the head a bird's head. A Greek potsherd with incised
TOΘΕΡΟΟΞ)ΕΜ τῷ ἡρώδῳ

Thursday 14 Sept I had to lay 119 workmen, of whom 25 in the Treasury. In the Treasury, as rather before it, were found very beautiful archaic potsherds and an idol of Juno with cow-horns. Besides 6 beads of a necklace; a large bead Θ of glass two smaller ones (Θ-Ω) of topaz and three others Θ of the same transparent bluish stone, but all of them

26
them were drawn on a thin wire of copper or bronze.
In the other diggings were found a small fish of wood, and in
6 or 7 ft. depth, a beautiful white transparent gem with splendidly en-
graved animals. This is a masterpiece and of inestimable value.
Some cow and horned female idols were found also and a much
ruined sculpture with spiral ornaments.

To day came the mayor of Argos Spiridon Calmoucho & the
Mayor of Mykene Panagiotis Nesos. My diggings now shows
all along the
that in the rows of the tombstones are cut large in the soft natural
rock broad ditches abt 1 m deep

ὁ υποφαινόμενος ἔλαβον διὰ τὴν ἐργασίαν τῶν Κοιν.
Εργασμάτων 197 ἡμεροκείμενα (178 - 2 1/2 καὶ 19 - 2
καὶ διὰ 2 καὶ 1/2 10 ἡμεροκείμενα εἰς 7 1/2 ἡμέρας τὸ πᾶν
δρ 558 - ἐν Χερσὶν 4 Σεπτ 1876

Β. Ζουρτζ

ὁ υποφαινόμενος ἔλαβον διὰ 122 ἡμεροκείμενα διαφόρων
ἐργατῶν κατὰ τὸν καθέγονον (119 πρὸς 2 1/2, 3 - 2) δρ 303.50
ἐν Χερσὶν 4 Σεπτ 1876

Αὐτὸς Ἰωάννης

ὁ υποφαινόμενος ἔλαβον διὰ 133 ἡμεροκείμενα τῶν Χερσ.
Τιωτῶν (ἐξ ὧν 116 πρὸς 2 1/2 καὶ 17 πρὸς 2 δρ.) δρ 324 -
ἐν Χερσὶν 4 Σεπτ 1876

Χρὶς Ζουρτζ

ὁ υποφαινόμενος ἔλαβον διὰ 60 ἡμεροκείμενα 10 ἐργατῶν
τῶν Κοιντοπόδ. δρ 150 ἐν Χερσὶν 4 Σεπτ 1876

Β. Ζουρτζ

1874-1876

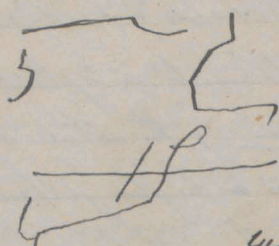
ὁ υποφαινόμενος παρέλαβον διὰ 78 ἡμερομίσθια
13 ψιχτιωτῶν δρ 195 ἐν Χερσέτι 4 Σεπτ 1876

Platycrinus

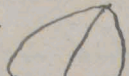
ὁ υποφαινόμενος ἔλαβον τὰ ἡμερομίσθια 9 ἔργων
διὰ τὴν σήμερον δρ 22.50 ἐν Χερσέτι 4 Σεπτ 1876

Παραρτ. ἐπελόμενα

Friday 15 Sept. Had to day again 119 workmen. 2 carts
Examined again the gem, which represents 2 Stags female
(deer) each one with its young one which is ^{prized} from the mo-
this; it is admirably done. It has been a finger ring, but
the ring proper is broken and only the incision with part of the ring re-
mains. There was found to day quite a number of idols, also a fish
of wood. Several oyster shells and shells. Found to day a stone with
these signs:



Saturday 16 Sept. To day was worked
with 32 workmen in the Treasury,
where the most ancient idols continue
to be found. So e.g. a female idol
without a head, 2 crosses, below which

the hands are joined. On the breast is the sign . This idol
is unpainted and one of the oldest I saw yet. Further a human
head much resembling one of a cat. This head is painted

ὁ υποφαινόμενος ἔλαβον, ἀπὸ τὸν Κ. Σ. Χρυσῶν
τὸν μισθὸν μου τρεῖς κοσίδας δραχμὰς διὰ τὸν μῆνα
ἀπὸ 8^{ης} τοῦ ἐως 8^{ης} Σεπτ. οὐδὲμίαν δὲ ἄλλην ἐργασίαν
ἐν δὲν ἔχω. ἐν Μονήμει 5 Σεπτ 1876
F. Samvelian

88 Tuesday 19 Sept. Today 91 workmen. Harabekis wanted to con-
serve the three steps in circular form, which had been built just
above the Iramos and suddenly belonged to a villa, of which some
ruins may be seen further down in the Iramos. But, when he
tried to tunnel them they fell in, and had therefore to be taken
away. In the "chamber" of the Charvatiens has been brought to light
a large Cyclopean house, 6 m below the surface. There is a long
water conduit and seemingly a cistern in this trench.

In another trench was found a $3\frac{1}{2}$ m long, at one end $2\frac{1}{2}$
at the other 2 m broad piece of green stone, on which is carved
a human face, with a very broad nose, large mouth, Egyptian
eyes and altogether Egyptian features. On the neck I see three claps,
probably meant to indicate the necklace.

The door of the Treasury is 2 m 47 cm broad; that of the Treasury of
Atreus is 3 m 47 cm broad. We have brought to light the other $\frac{1}{2}$
circle of tombstones; but here are two $\frac{1}{2}$ circles, the one parallel
(separated 75, 80, 90, 100 x 1 m 10 from each other) with the
other; both rows stand inclined in the same direction.

In $4\frac{1}{2}$ m was found in the Charvati trench a splendid, but broken
vase, whose handles terminate in leopards; the whole vase is covered
with warriors of a dark red color on a light yellow dead ground,
the men wear cuirasses and are armed with long lances, in the
middle of which is attached something in the shape almost of a Trojan
idol and the same sort of thing must figure on the lance of the man
on the baselief. The warriors are all of the same type; long faces
and particularly long noses; the representation is very primitive.
The inside of this vase is uniform red; the terracotta is very defi-
cient. Further found: the base* of a necklace with 2 horses
of which are indicated only the hind legs and which they stand upright
against each other; there being no place for the heads, these can

1874-1876

represented as turned backwards, the horses anatomy, also their manes are well indicated. Between the 2 horseheads are 2 very small human figures; the one that of a man with a long pointed Persian cap, the other a female with uncovered head; the stone is serpentine. A large feroic idol with horns was found; further the head of a can with a human face well modelled, aquiline nose, small mouth, small chin, ears indicated, but very low, painted red.

The rooms of the Cyclopean house are cut out 40 cm deep in the rock; afterwards walled. In the tomb belonging to the tablet representing a man with a horned animal, was found a good deal of ash, probably of human ashes, and a button of bone covered with a small blade of gold, on which is marked a circle and in it a triangle containing the representations of three long & broad knives, the handles of which are in form of a beautiful spiral.

20 Sept^r Wednesday. I had to lay 92 workmen

The Cyclopean house in the trench of the Charvatiars, ~~has~~ in 6 m depth, has 5 chambers and 4 corridors; one of these latter, and I think all, are 1 m 16^{cm} broad; the one room is 5 m 55 long, 4 m 10 broad; its E. side is 50 cm deep cut out in the rock; Below this room is a cistern and a much larger one below another chamber, the floor of which is 1 1/2 m higher; this latter cistern appears to be larger & deeper. The cyclopean walls still retain part of their coating of mud. Of small very fine pots, in the shape of cups, with one handle, were found 40; they are of the 4th Century B.C. All were found in one place.

Of curious objects today were found a sitting cow, without horns the head with a head dress like that of a woman; through the neck is a hole for suspension with a string.

I viewed once more the large fragments of a vase found yesterday, with representations of warriors, who have $\pi\rho\gamma\gamma\iota\varsigma$, i.e., a round shield, long lances with a γ near the end, helmets with plumes and something protruding from the front part of the helmet in

90 the shape of a horn. The handle, of which there must have been two, is double and terminates in a lizard or rather a crocodile.

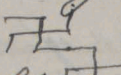
A formstone of jasper with most fantastic types for casting bronze ornaments, or perhaps silver or gold ornaments, was found there are types on all sides; it has even a type for those those curious objects of a glassy substance in form of a helix, which have on either side of the bottom 2 holes for suspension with a string. There were found besides

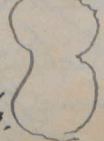
2 beautiful green axes
ab 40 wheels
26 idols in form of a woman
13 cow-idols

also a lion of terracotta; further
a handle representing a woman with a cat's head.

Among the many idols is a fine head with earrings, polos & breasts; further was found a small tripod with a handle above.

Thursday 21 Sept: Today 80 workmen. I have changed now the 13 ^{Pickpockets} ~~Chariots~~ in the Treasury against as many selected Charioteers, who have made wonderful progress. But except 3 cows and a certain quantity of fragments of primitive painted vases and an oyster nothing was found. I am very much afraid of this work for there is much danger for the poor workmen. But still there was found of baked clay a man on horseback, much like those horsemen found in Boetia, and holding with both hands the horse's head. It is of very primitive manufacture.

In several places, in 2 & 3 m depth we found certain quantities of the ~~thin~~ painted chalk coatings of interior housewalls. These mural paintings are very pretty indeed; they are there is the usual Roman  ornamentation with red colour on a yellow lead colour and blue borders with spiral designs.

A piece of bone was found, like a Trojan idol , on the one side is protruding a piece, probably with a prop.

1874-1876

ration, so that it could be used as a breast pin.

The saw of the two parallel lines of white tablets, which stand oblique cannot be a watercourse, because near the wall it stands on the red virgin rock and is there by 2 m higher than in the opposite part of the circle. It has threatened to dry all the day with rain.

Friday 22 Sept: I had to day 82 workmen
The work in the Treasury is progressing. The door is 13 feet from the entrance; its hinges are 5 inches deep, and thus this is the length of the passage at the threshold. Except a small marble plate with spiral ornaments no thing was found.

Between the 2 parallel lines of tombstones the rubbish is in several places mixed with thousands of small long shells; the origin of which I ignore. Was not the double line encircled a garden?

The other large tombs are very irregularly made; the one is small & shows the other long & larger.

Ὁ υποφαινόμενος ἔχων διὰ 36 καυτονομιῶν, κατὰ τὰς διό-
μεναι μὲν καὶ τὸ γινόμενον. 174 ἡμεροκέρματα ὁ 435 καὶ διὰ τρία
κέρματα 13 ἡμεροκέρματα ὁ 97.50, τὸ πᾶν ὁ 532.50

ἐν Χερσάτι 11/23 Σεπτ 1876

Β. Γ. Γ. Γ.

Ὁ υποφαινόμενος ἔχων διὰ 27 δι. φέρων ἐργίας
111 ἡμεροκέρματα : 2 1/2 ὁ 277.50

ἐν Χερσάτι 11/23 Σεπ 1876

Πανεγ & Π. Γ. Γ. Γ.

ὁ 277.50

Ὁ υποφαινόμενος ἔχων διὰ 13 φικτιῶν 65 ἡμεροκέρ-
ματα : 2 1/2 ὁ 162.50 ἐν Χερσάτι 11/23 Σεπ 1876

ὁ 162.50

διὰ τὰς ἐργίας, ὅσας, ὅσας, ὅσας
ἀναγορὰς περὶ

ὁ υποφαινόμενος ἔλαβεν κατὰ τὸν βολόντα μοι κατέχορον
55 ἡμερομίσθια διὰ τὰς Χερσατιώτας 133 —

καὶ 39 ἡμερομίσθια εἰς τὸν Ἰσοαυρὸν 97.50
τὸ πᾶν διὰ τὰς Χερσατιώτας 230.50

ἐκτὸς δὲ τούτων διὰ 1 κλέρο 5 ἡμερομίσθια 37.50

τὸ πᾶν — 268 —

ἐν Χερσατί 11/23 Σεπτ 1876

Χρῖς / Γαργῖο

268.

ὁ υποφαινόμενος ἔλαβεν δέκα δραχμὰς διὰ τὸ ἐνοίκιον τοῦ ἐμοῦ
οἴκου διὰ ἓνα μῆνα

Χερσατί 12/24 Σεπτ 1876

210


Γαργῖο

Saturday 23 Sept: I have had all these days 5 more workmen
than I thought; thus to day 87 men.

I have been making a new road for the cars; have also been making
good progress on the piece of hill above the large trench of the Choria-
tians, where the accumulation of Hellenic rubbish is large and has 2 m
depth. This accumulation is much deeper still to the S. of the gate,
where it seems to exceed 6 metres. Very remarkable is the great Cyclo-
pean wall S. of the gate, which has now been brought to light by one
metre near Sauron to the rock on which it rests; it is feet high.

It is built in the way of the Tiryinthian walls

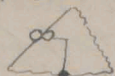
Along the parallel rows of tablets are found quantities of bones and
ashes of burned bodies, together with frequent large sea snails. ^{may not the paraf.}
^{of which have been brought}
^{for the purpose of showing}
^{to honour the dead}

A small perforated parallelepipedon of jasper was found, evidently
belonging to a necklace. It has at each end a +, on 2 opposite sides
2 fields  each with an eye, and the other 2 opposite fields each with

1874-1876

93

Further a sort of whorls of baked clay perforated in a strange way.



The soil in the acropolis having been again & again disturbed by the building of walls, the ^{layer of} primitive pottery certainly is not in its place and I begin to feel strong doubts that the acropolis was built in the time of the handmade pottery. If a few of those primitive pots had turned up in the Treasury, that proves nothing, for some pots may have existed there in prehistoric times. But, I repeat, handmade pottery was found in the acropolis, and particularly in a great depth, but together with pottery of the wheel fabricate and not making up a stratum like in Tirynth.

Ὁ ἱεροφάντης ἐξέβαλε ἐκ τῶν δωδεκά ἱερῶν
πρὸς τὸ ὄψιον τὰς χορηγίας

12
ἐν Χερσὶ 24 Σεπ 1876

Πολὺν ἄνθρωπον
ἐπιτίθειν ἐν τῇ
ναυαρχίᾳ Ν. Περσέ
Ἀνδρ. & Χρυσόφ.

Wednesday 27 Sept 1876. I had to pay 101 workmen and have been all the day, with 21 of them, busy to deepen the "dromos" of the Treasury so that the carts may load in the very building. 75 workmen have been busy in the acropolis. It is deserving particular attention that the fragments of pottery found in the "dromos", though every bit of it prehistoric, is by far posterior to the terracottas collected just before and in the Treasury. Cuttings in the walls on either side of the entrance leave no doubt that the latter has been flanked by two quadrangular columns. In a very great many cases I see the stones of the "dromos" with fresh breakings and thorough crevices (crivasses), because the stone having been buried for thousands of years in the damp air, it breaks in being

94 exposed to the sun. It is all εὐρυόδοι. The entrance passage just below the Δ is roofed by 4 mighty slabs.

I see no holes or nails in the stones of this Treasury.

Found to day:

- 1/ a splendid ace of black jasper
- 2/ an enormous quantity of blue stone whorls
- 3/ small terracotta disks with impressed ornamentation
- 4/ most extraordinary are always to me the fragments of glaucous yellow or green glauco pottery, which every one, at the first glance will take for Turkish pottery, but, in examining it, and seeing its superior quality and its glauco & colours on both sides, one sees the mistake
- 5/ the fragments of the internal chalk coating of the ancient houses, with varied painting, are daily found.
- 6/ a bunch of stag's horn
- 7/ a quadrangular bone needle with ornaments
- 8/ a small tablet of black glass with 2 perforations, and thus evidently serving as an ornament; on it a large fly splendidly represented by an impression when the matter was wet or liquid.
- 9/ in one place a great many perforated blue glass beads, whorls of blue stone and a number of idols were found.
- 10/ In the same place a small hand-made pot with 2 ears & handle & painted ornaments

I had to day the visit of the engineer Χαρίζας Ζουίδης, who, to my joy found the walls of the Treasury solid enough and was of opinion that the Liongate could be cleared.

Thursday 16th Decr: I had to day 104 workmen. Worked with 20 men in the treasury, where I deepened the road so that the cars might reach the treasury. Besides the usual cows & idols were found

- 1/ a very primitive unpainted idol with masculine front features, immense eyes, aquiline nose; the head covered by a cap in form of a turban, no mouth, elbows protruding far above the shoulders

1874-1876

It was found in a depth of 2 m and must therefore have been washed down from the mound by the winter rain

2/ another very primitive idol with a birds face, no mouth, uncarved head, 2 ears, the two heads on the breast but not joined, the face a little looking towards heaven as if in an attitude of prayer, the lower extremity solid.

Friday 17th Sept. I had again 104 workmen, ^{2, 4 horse carts} In the Treasury the work goes on rapidly. It deserves particular attention that in the Treasury and for 20 metres in the "dromos" the potsherds are the most ancient yet found in Mykenae, whilst farther down they are more modern though still prehistoric. The aspect of the Treasury from the "dromos" is grand in the extreme. In the excavations in the acropolis 2 more tombstones have turned up, belonging to the row of tombstones without sculptures. We continue to be much annoyed by the ruins of Hellenic buildings, which, ⁱⁿ some particularities, as e.g. to the left of the Lionsgate, have left 4-6 m rubbish and a vast number of well cut building stones.

found 192 hatchets one of beautiful black jasper, the other of splendid green stone

2/ a knife of obsidian

3/ a great many cow- or female idols of juno

It deserves particular attention, that the accumulation of household rubbish is not in successive layers here as in Troyes. There is certainly appearance as if, after a long succession of hot households, the layers or strata had been dug up and mixed together. Thus Besides it should be particularly remarked that the most ancient painted vases, as are only found in the Treasury, are here of rare occurrence

Saturday 18th Sept I had today 104 workmen and was particularly occupied to open a trench before the Lionsgate.

Findings of all sorts, and even potsherds, become very rare. We hardly find anything at all. I would propose that the internal

ὁ υποφαινόμενος ἔλαβον διὰ 44 ἐργάτας Κουρτοποδισίτας
 175 ἡμεροκάρματα : $2\frac{1}{2}$ δρ 437.50
 καὶ διὰ 3 κάρρα 12 ἡμερ : $7\frac{1}{2}$ 90 —
 τὸ πᾶν ἔλαβον — δρ 527.50

δρ 527.50

ἐν Χερσὶτι 18/30 Σεπτ 1876

B. Zappi

ὁ υποφαινόμενος ἔλαβον διὰ 60 ἐργάτας 239 ἡμεροκάρματα
 ἐξ ὧν 235 εἰς $2\frac{1}{2}$ καὶ 4 εἰς 2 δρ καὶ διὰ ἓνα κάρρον
 4 ἡμέρας εἰς $7\frac{1}{2}$ δρ τὸ πᾶν ἔλαβον δρ 625.50

ἐν Χερσὶτι 18/30 Σεπτ 1876

δρ 625.50

Περὶ τοῦ ἀποσώσεως

coating of the rooms, consisting of chalk (τίττανος) covered
 with pictures murales, derives from french houses, for in cyclopean
 houses it could hardly be preserved. Besides in the cyclopean houses
 I never yet found anything else than a ^{smooth} coating of earth. Thus the
 chalk coating with paintings must belong to an epoch approaching the
 destruction of the old city. It can impossible be very ancient.

In the Treasury only ^{fragments of} very ancient painted pottery with cranes, with
 overlander etc, are found; also the head of a female idol with large
 eyes and rather a birds head; of course no mouth.

But since there are no cranes in Greece, I would suggest that the
 pottery with figures of cranes must have been fabricated in a country
 where there are cranes, and imported here.

The Choroaterians have made 1639.78 metres

have received 1335.50 drach

have still in Cash 304.28 δρ

1874-1876

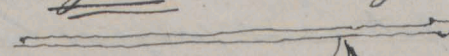
Tuesday 3rd Oct^r: I had yesterday ab^t 80 and today 110 workmen, yesterday 2 carts, to day 5 carts.

Having broken down yesterday the cone of earth which I had left standing in the trench of the Charnations, I continued to excavate the adjoining chamber and found there, besides a vase handle, running out in a crocodile's head, an immense broken tripod (κεραύς), but little damaged, and a broken casseroles of much smaller size; besides lots of beautiful potsheards. I have dug out this chamber ab^t 3 m deep and as there is neither a door nor a window either in this or in any other of house's chambers, I now believe that every one of the house's chambers served as a particular tomb. This seems also to be confirmed by the many bones found there. But I am at a loss to explain how two large cisterns happen to be just beneath 2 rooms of the house.

I have also continued the excavation E. of this trench, but found there hardly any thing at all. The most interesting object found there was ~~the~~ a Juno idol with no polos, a very compressed face, large black eyes, necklace, high protruding breasts, long hair indicated on the back. The heads of the 2 lions above the gate must have been but very small and high protruding, for there is no space for them, and it has been found necessary to fasten them for in each of the places where they are missing can be seen two borings, one from above and the other horizontally. Perhaps, by some accident, they were broken when this fastening was found necessary.

In the trench close to the gate great progress has been made, but only 2 arrows were found, one of copper with long barbs, and one of iron.

Wednesday 4th Octbr I had today 120 workmen and nearly succeeded in opening the passage of the Lions' Gate, obstructed by thousands large & small stones which appear to have been hurled against the Hегians who stormed the acropolis in 468 B.C. The entrance is besides protected by a labyrinth of walls in order to facilitate the defence. To the left of the entrance is a wall of huge stones, which is far from solid & makes me afraid for the life of the workmen. The space between the stones has evidently been filled up by the disintegration of plants & the dung of the cattle, which has been washed down from the height by the rains.

In the cyclopean house I have continued the excavation of the chamber and only struck the rock in 7 m below the surface. I found there a beautiful vase, of that kind which has on the top 2 handles and a tube; besides a splendid idol with 2 feet, & uncovered birds head, large eyes, necklace; hair well indicated on the back; on the head is the sign Z; the garment well indicated with red colours on the back, the hands are protruding; no mouth. Among many other highly interesting potsherds were found three large fragments of vases with very primitive representations of warriors, some of whom have large a helmet in form of caps with thorns or thorns; all of them have very long faces, very long noses, cuirasses, helmets with long plumes; from the forepart of each helmet is protruding something in form of a horn, assyrian beards, yellow shields; the objects on the lance  may. All the features of the warriors are perfectly of the same cast.

On some other vases are printed swans or lifeless but highly interesting objects. The rock at the bottom of this room is 7 m below the surface. Where the double row of large tablets reaches the slope the slabs are of enormous size; there it suddenly

1874-1876

goes down. I have excavated there all the day and found there a great many interesting fragments & lots of idols.

Thursday 5 Oct^r I had to day again 120 workmen. Great difficulties in the removal of the great number of large stones in the Treasury for want of machinery. Wrote therefore to Nauplion to send the necessary instruments and to able men.

Three more fragments of vases with letters were found this morning; also a fragment of vase with a small tube for suspension. But though in this respect much resembling the Trojan vases, the Mycenaean vase is very different from any Trojan vase by its beautiful painted ornamentation and the brightness of the colours. On this as well as on nearly all other vases we see spiral ornaments.

Before the Lionsgate was found an arrow in form of a small pyramid, like the Carthaginian arrows in Motye; only this arrow was of bronze and had 4 ribs all around; the point with which this arrow head was fixed in the arrow was broken off.

Friday 6 Oct^r: Again 120 workmen. A vast number of Juno idols were found, for the most part inside of and outside of the double row of tamb-stones. For the most part the central part of the body was in form of the full moon, but a great many idols there were too with two horns. also a vast number of cows was found and even one with a cow head and a female necklace. But, as always, this idol was on a handle.

The object in form of a fish with with 3 feet, beautifully painted

Ὁ ἀποφαινόμενος παρὰ τὸν δία τὴν ἐργασίαν τῶν
Χρυσῶν τῶν 304.25 πρὸς ἐξόφλιν παντὸς τοῦ χρυσίου
ἐν Χρυσῇ 24 Οὐν 1876
Στῆρα Αἰετοῦ

Immediately to the right in the entrance of the Lionsgate is a large cyclopean house, which is part of the cyclopean house, which I had believed to be a tomb. There are several ^(parallel) corridors, one 1 m 26, another 2 m and the third 2 m broad. I cannot imagine

100 | whatfore they may have served, as I see no doors, these are further two corridors in a N. direction, one of which leads straight into the single roomed house. In many places one sees the clay coating of the walls. On the top of part of this Cyclopean house had been built a Hellenic house, of which the chalk floor and large stone plates remain. To the left of the entrance the accumulation of rubbish & humus washed down from the mount, so that, to sustain the talus, it has been coated with huge stones.

Ὁ ὑποφαινόμενος ἔχσας δὲ 214 1/4 ἡμεροκάματα τῶν κορυφῶν ποδῶν, ἐκ τῶν 202 1/4 εἰς 2 1/2 καὶ 2 εἰς 2 ὅ καὶ δὲ 21 ἡμεροκάματα 4 κέρῳ εἰς 7 1/2 ὅ τὸ πᾶν δὲ 692.12
ἐν Χρυσῇ 25 Σεπ 1876

δὲ 692.12

B. Rocco

Saturday 7 Oct: I had to day again 120 workmen. Found a certain number of idols and some painted pots, one of which with representations of hegoats with long horns. found in 5m In one of them were letters, of which however are only preserved

Γ Γ

Γ Ὁ ὑποφαινόμενος ἔχσας δὲ 202.50 δὲ 81 ἡμεροκάματα τῶν ἐν τῷ ὑποκαρφηλαίῳ δουλοσάντων χρυσάτων
ἐν Χρυσῇ 26 Σεπ 1876

δὲ 202.50

Παύλ. Γ. Σπυρίδης

Ο υποφαινόμενος ἔλαβον τὸ ἐνοίκιον διὰ τὸ σπίτιον ἀπὸ 103
24 Αυγούστου ἕως 24 Σεπτ Πεντήκοντα δραχμῶν, ἐπίσης
διὰ τὸν ἵππον ἀπὸ ~~1 Σεπτ~~ ^{1 Σεπτ} ἕως 27 Σεπτ
Πεντήκοντα τέσσαρες δραχμῶν — τὸ πέν 104 — ἔλθον
δὲ ἀπὸ τῆς οὐκ ἔχω ἐν Χαρβάτι 27/9 Οκτ 1876
Αὐτὸς ὁ Χρυσόπουλος

Having been officially ^{requested} ~~invited~~ by the Turkish government to
hasten to the Hellespont in order to ~~accompany~~ ^{accompany} ~~show~~ ^{the} accompanying
H. M. Dom Pedro II to the Frigate, I left my excavations at Myra
on the 9th ~~inst~~ ^{inst} and ~~hastened~~ ^{hastened} and arrived here, ~~by way of the Taurus~~
~~Friday~~ ^{Friday} 13th inst. H. M. arrived on the Saturday 14th inst at 6 1/2
a. m. by the Christian steamer "Aquila Imperiale", ^{Captain J. Spring} ~~which she had hired~~
for 6 days for fr^y 15000 in company of H. M. the Empress, the Countess
de Barral, the ~~Count~~ Viscount de Born Retiro & the Consul
de Goliman. ~~That~~ ^{Actually} French Ambassador at Stockholm and Dr Carl
Henning, a young German scholar, whose occupation is to assist
the Emperor in his scientific researches. H. M. the Empress was being
able to stand the fatigue of long rides in ~~horses~~ ^{horses}, she descended
and the Countess de Barral descended here ~~at~~ ^{at} apartments having
been prepared for ~~the~~ ^{at} the house of the Austrian Consul M^r N. Ren-
thapoulos where apartments had been prepared for the high visitation.
The Emperor and the rest of the ~~company~~ ^{party} by the same steamer to
Koum Kale, ^{at the mouth of the Taurus} where horses ~~had~~ ^{made the obser-}
~~ations~~ ^{there}, the just observation
agreed with that, more is not for the very strong current of the ~~stream~~
Hellespont, the allusion of the Scamander would centuries ago have
shut up these straits and united Europe to Asia by ~~another~~ ^{many} a new

is thus, ~~and that~~ and as in the site of Humkale, which protrudes
farthest into the Hellespont, are found the ruins of an ancient city
which can be well other than Scythion founded in the 8th or 9th c.
century B.C., H. M. I reject the theory that a deep gulf ~~has~~
had existed here at the time of the war of Troy. Having left to
our right the tumuli of which the tradition of all antiquity speaks
indicates as the tanks of Attilus and Patroclus, we passed forded
the Scamander, which has at present but little water, it was having
rained here for 10 months, and went straight on to Humkale
where I showed to H. M. the ~~ancient bed of the Scamander~~
~~now insignificant~~ ^{small} was now called Kali-fatti tomak and
the still very deep ancient bed of the Simois (now Dumbash-
li) which formerly ~~ran under a right angle into the Sea-~~
^{here} ~~mander, where as now, being divided into numerous chan-~~
^{the bed of numerous} ~~nels for moving water, it forms immense swamps and~~
^{and always impassible} ~~its waters are lost at Hisarlik~~ H. M. examined my excavations
with the very deepest interest and delighted me by his citations
from the Iliad, ~~which he seems to know almost entirely by heart,~~
~~and particularly by those which refer to the topography of Ilium~~
All the indications which Homer gives for the topography of Ilium
were present in his mind and he found that on the whole the
situation of Hisarlik agreed with them, ~~but that to~~
^{in his opinion} ~~the two springs (one with hot, the other with~~
^{the sources of the Scamander, the} ~~cold water) were necessary, to establish the identity,~~
^{as two} ~~these springs being existing, H. M. reversed his decision~~ exist not
here but at a distance of 60 m., near the summit of Mount
Ida. H. M. ~~reverted to~~ ^{as to the identity of Hisarlik with the Homeric Ilium} was reluctant to give at once his
decision. ~~In reality~~ ^{really} I am at a loss to say what astonished
me more the Emperor's deep learning or his wonderful memory
so e.g. he remembered the article "Troy" in the Times of June
1871, at which, who has not sign his name, ridicules me

1874-1876

saying that in my books and maps I ^{show} ~~showed~~ that passage from the
Scacra Gate ^{a passage enters} the large mansion just above it, whereas the passage
is blocked up by a wall ~~which~~ and that, consequently, what I take
to be the gate cannot be a gate at all. I ~~had~~ I ~~had~~ the great pleasure
to see that the Emperor found out without any assistance of mine
But I had no difficulty in ^{showing} explaining to H. M. that the passage really
exists ~~and that it is~~ that it is blocked up not by wall of stones
but by the rubbish which I had left in situ merely in order to
prove that ~~there was~~ ^{there is} large mansion ^{just above the Scacra Gate} and as
by a passage through ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~palace~~ ^{palace}
~~a wall with it on another position~~ ^{the} mansion built on the
rubbish with which the first palace is covered, because I had been
afraid that my statements would otherwise meet with incredulity. When
afterwards we came to the sacrificial altar and I showed to the Emperor
its pedestal of unburnt bricks, which had been partly destroyed by the
sinters and the remnants of the large slab ~~by~~ with which it was
covered and which had been broken by the villagers, as well as the large
sacrificial stone, cut out in the form of a crescent, which had
been rent asunder by them and was ~~now~~ ^{now on the ground} ~~half~~ covered by the
rubbish, H. M. seemed very much at the vandalism of the pre-
sent Trajans, but much more at the author of the above article who
perverts every way the truth because he is seemingly because he is
afraid that he will otherwise not be believed. ^{by his cocky compass}
H. The Emperor was very particular in fixing ~~the~~ ^{the} exactly the direction
of the paved road which descends from the Scacra Gate to the Plain
and he found it to be S. W. by W. What appeared to astonish H. M.
most in ~~the~~ my excavations ~~was the accumulation of bones~~
~~the~~ the enormous ^{supposition} of this solitary man, which by the
household remains of 5 successive cities had increased by 53 ft in height
and by ~~132~~ 132 to 265 feet in width. After having examined and
reexamined the ruins of Kisserlik for two hours with the deepest at-
tention the Emperor gave the signal for our departure and we rode
across the plain by way of Kalifatli to Koshori, a village on the high
shore of the Aegean Sea, where H. M. ^{wished to see} ~~went to see~~ ~~to~~ ~~Constantine~~

Colaba, ^{of whom I have very little on my books on Egypt} ~~was~~ ^{though} ~~born without legs~~ ^{nevertheless} by
his industry and economy, in a small village store, accumulated
a large fortune, and, what is still more astonishing, he has rendered
merely by books and without a teacher ~~he~~ ^{he has} rendered himself master
of the French, ^{the} Italian ^{the} ^{grecian} languages. H. M. requested him to recite him
something from the Iliad and Kolobas declined to us at once with
great facility nearly the whole first rhapsody of. The Emperor
proceeded thence to Beshika Bay, where the "Aquila Imperialis"
was waiting for him. The steamer remained there at anchor, and
next morning ^{at 6 1/2} we started on horseback for Bounarbashi. H. M. is
of opinion that the artificial canal, by which ~~the water of~~ ^{the 40 springs}
of Bounarbashi is conducted into Beshika Bay must be of a remote an-
tiquity, since ~~the~~ the whole plain before this gulf must neces-
sarily be the product of debris from its alluvias. H. M. ascended
the 25 feet high ~~tumulus~~ ^{have} Mjek Teye and found it very strange
that this tumulus should ever been identified with the tomb of
Procytes, from which Polites, the son of Priamos, ~~has~~ ^{is} watches
when the Greeks storm from the ships, because this tumulus is
at a distance of 3 ^{1/2} from the Hellis pont, whilst no human eye
can see men at a distance of even half an hour. Having heard from
me that Mjek Teye has ^{feet} in diameter and is 75 ^{feet} high
H. M. at once calculated that it must contain ⁴⁰ 346 175 cubic feet.
The Emperor was much pleased to see the springs of Bounarb, but
laughed heartily at the ~~mystification~~ ^{theory} which has been defenders of the
Bounarbashi theory, who remodelled them into only two sources,
one ~~called~~ ^{the} other has in order to sustain their impossible theory.
The pure virgin soil between these sources and Bounarb, in Bounarb,
itself and between this village and the 3 tumuli on the Bali dagh
~~and~~ ^{or abrupt} ~~with~~ ^{as well as} the pointed ~~and~~ ^{unusual}
~~large~~ ^{unusual} rocks which have evidently never been touched
by the hands of man and finally the total absence of potsherds
proved besides to the Emperor that ~~the~~ no human habitation
can ever been there. H. M. examined with very great interest

1874-1876

the 3 tumuli on the Dalisay, ^{in the subject to Walker} one of which ¹⁰⁵ ~~generally~~ has been excavated and found to contain potsherds of the 3rd century B.C. so that the tomb cannot ~~be~~ claim a higher antiquity. H.M. further most minutely examined the acropolis at the extremity of the heights ~~and~~ which has for so long a time passed as the Pyramus of Tray, whilst an inscription found ^{by me} ~~by~~ published by me in my "Tray & its Remains" proves it to be Gygis, but when he had seen that the average depth of the accumulation of rubbish there does not exceed 1 1/2 foot and that it is only cautious ~~rather~~ fragments of Greek pottery of the 2-4th century B.C., further that none of the walls ^{of any claim} ~~survives~~ the denomination "cyclopean" ~~he~~ and finally when he considered that the distance from this acropolis to the Hellespont is 4 1/2 hours, whilst ^{by all the indications of} ~~it according to the~~ ^{Leander's string & the Greek ships} ~~distance~~ was but very small and could ~~impossibly~~ exceed 1 h., he most peremptorily rejected the Tray-Bernard theory declaring it absurd and ridiculous. ~~We returned~~ ^{again embarked} ~~by the 3 & p.m. to Beshika Bay~~ ^{the} After having lunch ~~at~~ ^{under a tree at the 40 springs} we rode back to Beshika Bay ^{where} we embarked at 4 p.m. on board the Aquila Imperiale, which, by order of the Emperor ^{steamed} ~~went~~ for the island of Tenedos. The arrival of H.M. ~~excited~~ ^{attracted} the whole population. The agent of the Austrian Lloyd offered himself at once as guide to the Emperor and showed him ~~the~~ ^{the} small town of frame houses containing 5000 inhabitants and the ^{quaint} ~~town~~ which appears to have been built since the Turkish occupation. In seeing ~~the many~~ ^{fragments of} ~~fragments of~~ ^{sculpture in the pavement and here and there in the walls} H.M. pointed to these testimonies of ~~former~~ ^{and pre-Christian} splendour and said that Tenedos must once have been a rich island and the place of ^{many} ~~the~~ ^{the} present wooden houses must once have occupied by splendid houses and temples. When asked by the Emperor where the site of the temple of Apollo is the agent of the Austrian Lloyd replied ~~by~~ ^{he} ~~indicated~~ ^{showed} said that according to the description which Homers gives us


of its situation, its site must necessarily be in a place which he pointed out to H. M. The Emperor heartily laughed at him and ~~subjoined that wisely remarked~~ ^{observed}: that Homer only once mentions the island of Iemdos and merely alludes to an Apollo temple there by saying that this god reigns powerfully in Iemdos. From I. H. M. returned early by 9 p.m. to the Dardanelles and left this morning at 8^{3/4} by the ~~steamer~~ ^{ship} for the Pireus. The Governor General of the Archipelago had sent his first Yeoman and political agent N. D. Symos with ~~the~~ to accompany the Emperor, ~~who~~ and had given as well as a colonel and a captain with 8 gendarmes to accompany H. M.

Where the Emperor ~~made~~ ^{gave} me this morning at 7^{1/2} o'clock ~~very great~~ the honour to come to see me at ~~my~~ ^{the} hotel the miserable ~~Hotel~~ "Hotel de l'Hellespont", where I am lodged. An hour later ~~the whole~~ H. M. embarked with his whole party ~~and~~ on board the Aquile Imper, which left at 9 for the Pireus Monday 23^d Oct. 1876: H. returned here to night at 11 o'clock.

Tuesday 24 Oct. To day it rained and I was unable to work

Wednesday 25 Oct. From today is to be reckoned the horse of Anagnostis. I had to day 77 workmen, but did not much work on account of the shortness of the day and the masses of huge stones in the gate and in the treasury. But nevertheless some progress has been made. Many idols were found, among which a cowhead with a very long neck attracted my particular attention, but when I asked for it to night it was nowhere to be found. A large piece of alabaster, modelled in the shape of a huge door button, was found; also an entire idol with cow horns, and lots of fragments of most beautiful terracottas, one of which particularly attracted my attention for its outside a ~~inside~~ most magnificent ornamentation. The access to the large gate is by steps and 4 m behind the gate.

1907
~~is~~ is a second gate like in the Skaran-gate; of this gate
however only the protruding cyclopean masonry is preserved be-
cause the gate has been of wood. The flat upper stone has been
chiselled. The most interesting discovery made today is a large
real tomb ^{just} below the basrelief with the man on a car & chariot
before which is an animal with two horns. If it does not rain to-
morrow it shall be excavated entirely. I found this morning
near the Treasury a well preserved idol on the surface, where
it may have been lying for thousands of years; it seems to repre-
sent a masculine deity.

Thursday 26th Oct^r: I had to day 91 workmen and 5 carts, what
the weather being wet, I have made but little progress, the more so
as I had at the gate 5 carts and was continually bothered by huge
stones. There was found at the gate a bronze or copper sealing,
on which are engraved 2 young naked ladies of marvellous beauty;
the anatomy is exceedingly well observed. What pleases most is the
simple and beautiful coiffure of the girls and their gesture. Both
are sitting close to each other but looking in an opposite direction.
Further an engraved transparent red stone perforated of a necklace
with a splendidly engraved animal which turns round ^{on its} head and
seems nevertheless to be moving at great speed; the anatomy is here
also well observed. There has been found to day an idol with
a female idol with 2 breasts above which protrudes on either side
a long cowhorn. This idol has never had a head and has formed
the handle of a vase. Another female idol with a compressed head
in which is painted a cross; the eyes  are formed by deep holes. Fur-
ther a mutilated cowidol with ~~many~~ large number of signs on either
side, which may be worth characters; the latter are of red colour and a
light yellow dead colour; further a small splendidly painted tripod
in form of an armchair; another tripod with painted ornaments and
finally the fragments of a comb of bone.

Friday 25 Oct^r: To day Spyros has commenced the excavation
of the treasury for his account in consideration of Dr 900. He had

there 17 or 18 workmen and 2 horse carts. I had 88 workmen
in the acropolis and besides 3 horsecarts. It began to rain at 10
and by 10 1/2 the rain became so plentiful that we had to stop work.
Nothing particular was found, except some idols

ὁ ἀποφαινόμενος ἔλαβον 36 κουζοποδιστῶν 112 ἡμεροκί-
ματα, δηλαδή 21 εἰς 2 ὥρ. καὶ 91 εἰς 2 1/2 ὥρ. ἐκτὸς δὲ τούτων
7 ἡμεροκίματα 2 κέρρων εἰς 7 1/2 ὥρ. — τὸ πᾶν ὥρ 322 —
ἐν Χερσέτι 16 Οκτ 1876

ὥρ 322

B. Zappé

ὁ ἀποφαινόμενος ἔλαβον τὸ ἡμεροκίματον 77 ἔργων
31 1/2 ἡμεροκίματα εἰς 2 ὥρ. — ὥρ 63
147 1/2 — — 2 1/2 — — 368.75

3 κέρρων — 7 1/2 ἡμέρ. 7 1/2 ὥρ. — ὥρ 56.25
τὸ πᾶν ὥρ 488 —

ὥρ 488

ἐν Χερσέτι 16 Οκτ 1876

Nikolaos Papadopoulos

Παναγιώτης Παπαδόπουλος

ὁ ἀποφαινόμενος ἔλαβον ἐμπρὸς ἑκατὸν τριάκοντα
τέσσαρας καὶ 1/2 δραχμὰς ἐν Χερσέτι 16 Οκτ 1876

ὥρ 134.50

Παναγιώτης Παπαδόπουλος

Mycenae 28th Octbr 1876: I had to pay 100 workmen and 5 carts. In the Treasury was found a blue marble with ornamentation of fishskins and circles in bas relief. In the acropolis nothing was found except a few idols and a parallelopipedon of terracotta splendidly ornamented with red ornaments of trees, also of 2 human figures on a light yellow dead colour. This object is perforated for suspension. Near the gate 6 small round perforated pieces of a transparent stone, deriving from a necklace, were found.

Mycenae 29th Octbr 1876. We had today the visit of the Emperor Don Pedro with his suite. Coming from Corinth he went directly up to the acropolis, where he attentively examined my excavations. The large circle of 2 parallel rows of tombstones and the 3 straight lines of tombstones — and particularly the sculptured ones — attracted his particular attention and he lost himself in conjectures why there should have been made the parallel row and for what purpose the space between the 2 might have been used. The cyclopean houses and walls were also examined with particular interest by H. M. He then examined the great gate and the western the Treasury and repaired to the so called Treasury of Atreus, where a splendid breakfast was prepared by the care of the Demarchos of Mycenae. This meal in the midst of the mysterious Treasury seemed to please H. M. exceedingly. He afterwards examined with very great interest at Charvati the collection formed by my collection and particularly admired the enormous mass of differently shaped genoidals, the incisions and the sculptures. H. M. went hence by carriage to Argos and Nauplius and will return to-morrow to Corinth.

Mycenae 30th Octbr 1876: I had to pay 83 workmen and 4 carts. Spyros had 15 and 1 cart, but he makes but little progress on any of the masses of huge stones he has to contend with.

To the left of the passage which from the Lion gate leads into the acropolis I have brought to light an ancient cyclopean wall

consisting partly of huge, partly of small stones, which is only 1 metre east of the posterior cyclopean wall which has been built before it. I am digging alongside of it in a southerly direction, hoping to find / strike a cyclopean wall of huge stones which comes from the huge cyclopean wall under a right angle to the E. Except a small silver ring and a few fragments of idols nothing turned up there. In the other excavation were found several female and cow idols; also an unusually long terracotte-horn which evidently derives from a large cow; further a perfectly flat cow having only one big hind: and 2 forefeet. There was also found a Juno idol of the usual form with a very compressed face, but with a phrygian cap instead of a polos. There were found besides several uncovered birdlike heads of idols with large eyes.

The tombs, whose site was marked by the sculptured tombstones, had my particular attention. These tombs are in a ditch which has been cut into the soft red rock, but I have not been able yet to find out how they were built, for I find in the ditch only 2 rows of large slabs of calcareous stone lying the one on the other. On these slabs I found some of a human body; also part of the jaw with 3 mill teeth.

The Emperor Don Pedro returned to day by 10 o'clock with his suite to Charvate to breakfast, but to my greatest disappointment I had not known it before and had consequently prepared nothing. The Emperor charged me to send him photographs as well of the 4 bas-reliefs I found, as of the statue he had seen in the municipality of Ategor.

Tuesday 31 Oct. Tuesday. I had today 97 workmen and 1 py. road 15. I had besides 4 carts and 1 py. Very little was found and I could only work until 11 o'clock.

Wednesday 1 November. I had today 97 workmen and 1 py. road 15: we had besides 5 carts. My conjecture that the large cyclopean wall in the midst of the acropolis branches off

to the E. has been right; but of this eastern wall only some stones are in situ. close to this wall a cyclopean water conduit was brought to light, which conducted the water from the mount. But it only reaches half the passage and has evidently been destroyed. We now think that the long corridors to the right of the passage may be cisterns. We have also commenced to excavate the canal between the parallel rows of plates at its N. extremity and found there a number of idols and beautiful potsherds.

We also continued the excavation of the tomb which had been marked by the sculptured slabs, but only found three cut alabastrine slabs, some of which, and perhaps all, derive from more ancient monuments. In the cyclopean house we found a fragment of an ^{archaic} bas-relief representing a man, who is much like that one who holds the horns of the mysterious animal on the other sculpture. He is also naked and holds a line in his hand. There were also found fragments of sculpture representing a horse and a spiral ornamentation.

Mycenae Thursday 2 Novbr 1876: I had to lay 98 workmen & 4 carts, Pyreos had 18 and 2 carts. The latter encounters more and more stones the deeper he digs. I went this morning with 7 workmen to ~~make~~ sink shafts in the 28 m long & 18 m broad building with cyclopean walls, on the high bank of the mountain stream, which whose deep and always dry bed is on the right of the Liongate. The building is $\frac{1}{4}$ mile distant. But I struck there the virgin soil already in less than $\frac{1}{2}$ m depth and in a still less depth in the adjoining field I must say the same of two shafts I sunk on the brow of the hill to the W. of the acropolis, whereas to the N.W. of the Liongate I have been digging all the day without as yet striking the virgin soil and find there masses of fragments of pottery. The large waterconduit discovered yesterday to the left of the entrance passage of the acropolis ~~passes~~ descends seemingly from the mount and leads into a cistern only 12 feet to the right of the Liongate. This waterconduit leads

412 all along the passage and a sand being laid on the virgin soil and a small branch of it leads into the larger of the corridors, which can therefore be nothing else than a cistern; I have been excavating it for 2 days without finding yet its bottom, just S. of same is another cistern from which a waterconduit goes W. In the close by double row of large slabs, as well as in the passage near the Liangate a great many terracotte-idols were found; also a large lump of lead of cylindrical form, probably a weight, and a gold ring, I saw carrying much like the in shape the most ancient Trojan earrings; the only difference is that the thick golden wire is here quadrangular; it is the simplest possible kind of earrings, the wire having only been twice turned round. I have now mostly everywhere in the passage struck the natural soil, here the rock there the softer red or white virgin soil. Many fragments of splendidly painted pottery were taken out; also, on the virgin sand, many fragments of handmade black pottery with a lustrous surface.

The excavation on the site of the sculptured slabs has not yielded anything yet.

Athens 3 November (Friday): It having rained all the night I did not work to day and went to Nauplia, where I engaged

Mr. Δροσινός, δημοχάρης του μηχανικού, to make the plans of both Mycenae and Tiryns. I am greatly indebted to the master of the police, Leonidas Leonidas in Argos

ὁ υποφαινόμενος	πρόξενος	δία	275 1/2	ὑπεροδάματα
28	αὐτ	14	εἰς	2 δρ
		3	"	1 1/2 "
				4.50
		258 1/2	+	2 1/2 "
				646.25
				678.75

in Xepheri 23/4 Nov 1876
 Harry S. Hayward
 Major, Argos

ὁ υποφαινόμενος ἔχρον διὰ 96 1/4 ἡμεροκείμενα
καὶ 2 κέρρα 8 1/2 ἡμεροκείμενα εἰς 7 1/2 ~~ἡμέρας~~
τὸ πλὴν τριεκοσίας δραχμῶν καὶ 90 λεπτά
ἐν Χαρβῆτι 23/4 Νοεμβ 1876
B. D. 2007

ὁ υποφαινόμενος ἔχρον ἐμπρὸς ἐπὶ τοῦ γομφιασμοῦ
τῶν ἐπὶ ἐννεακοσίων δραχμῶν ἀνασταταμένων ἔργων
τοῦ ἀγαθοφρονηκίου τριεκοσίας δραχμῶν
ἐν Χαρβῆτι 23/4 Νοεμβ 1876
B. D. 2007

Mycenae 4th Novbr (Saturday). I had to pay 97 workmen. Spent
£18. Heavy rain having set in at 2 1/2 p.m. I have been obliged
to stop the work. I had to dig only 2 carts, which served until
noon on the gateway and thus I have succeeded in clearing the
passage until the virgin soil. The threshold of the gate is ^{Chm}
broad and consists of one tremendous slab, which reposes on the sloping
rock and is at its N.E. end ^{Chm} and its N.W. end ^{Chm}
thick so as to establish the horizontal line. It has on its N.E. side
just in the midst, a deep rutting, which must have existed for some
thing. On both sides were found fragments of large common vases &
tiles and very little archaic pottery. There are in the slabs surface
a number of horizontal rills in order, probably, to impede
the hoise slipping & falling. There is besides, near the ^{straight}
N.E. extremity a large furrow in the stone and another semicircular
one on the opposite side; both have evidently served for the doors and per
haps also for the flowing off of the rain water. Besides the entirely un
painted goblets there are near and on the virgin soil others with
various paintings or with a lustrous black surface.

Myconae Monday 6th Nov 1876: It having rained yesterday & the day before nearly all the day, it was so wet today that only 32 workmen could be obtained today, of whom I took 24 and Spyros 8. Yesterday morning came here the Lieutenant Vasilios Drosinos and the Eparchos Ioannis Kontakes from Nauplia to make me a plan of the acropolis and the treasury.

Today at noon I ascended to the N. of the acropolis the steep Mount which is 2500 ft high and crowned by an open chapel of the prophet Elias. I took a boy with me to guide me. I had to leave the horse at a long distance from the top and to ascend at least 800 feet on foot. I was amply recompensed for the trouble I had to-
ken, for not only was the panoramic view sublime, but I made there the interesting discovery that in high antiquity the summit has been fortified by cyclopean walls and that there are even at 6 to 16 m below the summit long cyclopean walls to defend all sides ^{from} by which the summit is accessible. The summit forms a triangle and its eastern wall is $10\frac{1}{2}$ the two other walls which converge at a point due W 30 m long. In this latter corner is an accumulation of stones which may derive from a small ancient temple and a huge stone which shows traces of having been hollowed out, may have served as altar. The eastern walls consist of stones of no great size joined with small ones they are on an average $1\frac{1}{2}$ m thick and 1 to 2 m high; but the masses of stones along side of them prove that they have once been much higher. 6 m below this W. point ^{40m long} is a cyclo-
pean wall, 3 m high, of larger stones joined with small ones; it is $1\frac{1}{2}$ m thick. 16 m below the summit, to the S., is a ~~6m~~ ^{1m} thick, 80 m long cyclopean wall of large & smaller stones joined by very small ones. This wall is now only 3 m high, but it has, like all the other walls, evidently been much higher. Like the wall to the W.

it has served to protect the ascent to the summit. In both these walls are 1 m. broad doors. ~~At~~ The chronology of all these walls we find coincidently in ^{the} fragments of pottery which are peeping out from between the stones and by those by which the summit of the mount is strewn. These fragments are either Turkish, or either glazed green or brown Turkish, or black of the Hellenic time, or very archaic of green colour with black ornaments and these are particularly or solely found between the stones of the walls. ~~These fragments~~ Similar fragments are found in the acropolis only on or near the virgin soil and they therefore must be nearly as old or as old as the acropolis' cyclopean walls. In the E. wall on the summit is a, 1 m. broad door and in the large stone, which forms the threshold, can be seen the holes in which once turned the hinges of the door. 20 Cm before those holes are ~~circles~~ visible in the stone one inch deep furrows, forming a curve, in which the door would have turned. In the S. E. corner is an ^{7 m long, 3 m broad} open sanctuary of the prophet Elias, formed on the E. & S. sides by the cyclopean walls of the summit and on the two other sides built up roughly by the modern villagers. In the enclosure grows a tree which is visible at a long distance, the farmer has an entrance but no door. As this is the only smooth place on the summit, it is more than likely that, ~~in~~ in this very spot has been in high antiquity existed a small temple, which may be have been the most ancient shrine of Hera in the Argolis. At all events, the immense importance which was attached to this cyclopean enclosure at a height of 2500 feet just N. of Mycenae, could not have been better shown than by the cyclopean walls by which all access to it is obstructed. Everywhere on the summit is seen the self grown, very uneven rock, which appears never to have been touched by the hand of man.


Myceinae Tuesday 7 Nov^r 1876. To day being the feast of St Demetrius, I had no workmen and only with great difficulty Mrs Schlimm obtained 10 workmen for Spyros at 3 1/2 d and 4 for the service of the engineer.

~~Οὐνοφάνορος ἀρχαῖος 17 ἡγεμονία~~
 Ἰγέρωα 28 δὲ τῷ Σπύρῳ 3 ἢ ἰσὶ 2 ἀρχαῖοις
 18 1/2 7 Νύξ


Mycenae, Wednesday 8th Nov 1876. I had to pay 75 workmen
 Spyros had 28 and 3 carts. The Lionsgate is 3 m 19 high, ~~2 m 25~~
~~long~~ and the threshold is 2 m 35 large and 3 m 09 long, in the
 midst of the outside is a \square hole for the doorposts 38 Cm ~~large~~
 long & 28 broad. On the E. side is a 28 Cm large furrow and
 on the W. side one which at its mouth to the N is still larger but
 gradually becomes more narrow; both seem to have been made
 only for the rainwater. There are besides in the threshold 15 ^{small} straight
 parallel furrows to prevent men and horses from slipping.
 On the side facing the N is besides, in the midst, a strange large
 opening, which must have served for something, since similar ones
 are also in the Paestan gates. There is a distance of 3 m 46 from the
 1st to the 2^d gate, which consists of 2 protruding quadrangular
 masonries 65 Cm high, 61 broad & 87 long. The ^{large} deep holes for
 the hinges of the gate and the 4 holes to the right & left for the
 bolts, are highly interesting. Peculiar to Mycenae appears to be the or-
 nament on the column between the 2 Lions:







At the N. ~~E~~ corner of the Acropolis the engineer dis-
 covered an ogee-like passage in the wall, 5 m which is 5 m
 thick and thus the passage must be as long. I continued
 to day the excavation ~~at~~ in the place where the sculptured
 tombstones have been and found there, at least 1 m below the spot
 where the first gold button had been found, a second gold
 button on which was engraved a circle and in it a splendid

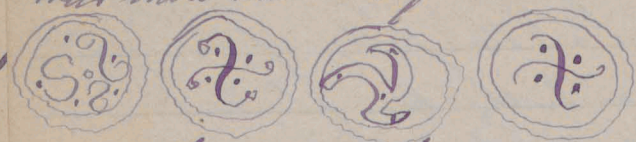
 This was in $6\frac{1}{2}$ m depth. The pottery found there is ¹⁸⁷⁷ ~~not~~ by all handmade ~~and~~ monochrome black or red ~~but~~ but on both sides with a lustrous surface and as fine as the pieces of the lowest city as Troy, but now and then pottery of variegated colour turns up. The tombs have evidently been plundered in a high antiquity and the earth & rubbish pile were thrown back into the sepulchre. In the Cyclopean house the fragment of a tripod with burned olives, was found in 5 m depth.

The parallel double row of tombstones has evidently originally been all covered with cross slabs, which were solidly fitted on them by means of 3 - 8 cm deep quadrangular cuts, which are on an average 10 cm ^{spanning off these cross slabs are still in situ} broad and the cross slabs were so cut as to fit in them. The slabs are from 1 to 2 m 44 long. The largest are there where they descend from the rock to the wall. Inside is first a 40 cm thick Cyclopean masonry to hold the slabs in their respective position and after that rubbish mixed with small, long snails and innumerable fragments of terracottas; the breadth of the slabs is from 50 cm to 1 m 20.

Mycenae, Thursday 9th Novr 1876. I had today 77, Spyros has 28 men & 2 carts. I lifted today the slabs of the tomb to facilitate the excavation and worked there very hard all day; 7 small, 10-12 millimetre broad and 6-10 cm long blades of gold were found there also 4 more gold buttons, of which one with a  and 2 with

 or  and a smaller one with . These buttons, of which now 6 have been found, are all of bone or covered with a golden blade. The bone is cut in form of our shirt buttons . Also a large pearl of blue stone, many bones among which a swine jaw. Several of the forms of the beautiful pottery were not yet found. Otherwise little was found.

Friday 10th Nov^r 1876: I had to lay the same number
of labourers. There were found to lay 4 more gold buttons.
Thus there are now found in all 10 buttons. All are beautifully



engraved. There were besides found ~~by~~
a number of gold ~~leaves~~ and a,




among them a very large one, on which were impressed a number of
small circles and spiral ornaments. But all these objects are
found separately and at distances of whole meters from each other
besides fragments of beautiful but most ancient monochrome
& vases are continually intermixed with much more modern than,
still prehistoric vases made on the potter's wheel; human bones
are continually found intermixed with those of swine and other
animals, and thus it is evident that either the tombs have been
plundered, or ~~at the~~ else that they were exhumated when the wall
was built which in the lower part of the acropolis sustains
the double parallel rows of white slabs, and that the tombs
were refilled after in a hasty way after having been emptied.
At all events the emptying of the tombs appears to have taken
place in such a rough way that the gold buttons and blades
passed unobserved, or else that they were thrown away as worth-
less. It is a strange fact that the objects of gold are only found
in black calcined ruins. The tomb in question, on which 3 of the
sculptured tombstones stood, is 3m 50 broad and probably more
than 8 on broad, the N part of it being covered by part of the
double row of tombstones, I cannot dig it up without destroying
the latter; it is cut out in the sloping rock and thus the E. side
is by 2 m higher than the W side.

Among the pottery I may still mention the fragments of most
ancient dark green vases with brown ribbons and those

with black ornaments on a light yellow dead colour. There was also found the fragment of a wood button and a goblet handmade, lustrous black inside & outside, with a large hollow flat bottom. 149

Immediately behind these tombs are 2 upright slabs without sculpture, which I took out; they stand likewise on a quadrangular hollow cut in the rock 3m 50 br and 6m 25 long, which I am now emptying. There were found many fragments of splendid and most archaic painted pottery and a number of *Idols*. also a beautifully painted disk of baked clay twice perforated for suspension; it is painted on both sides.


In the Treasury we shall probably clear to night the central part & the passage of the entrance as far as the virgin rock. The walls of the building, in their lower part, being much damaged, I have around them a broad circle to protect them.

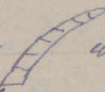
Saturday 11th Novbr 1876: I had to day, abt the same number of workmen. In the 2^d line of tombstones, which are unsculptured, I continued the excavation of the 3m 50 br broad & 6m 25 long  tomb, on which the two first slabs stood and brought it to a depth of 2 1/2 m without striking yet the bottom; but nothing has been found here yet. I also commenced the excavations of the 2 following tombs of the same line; one of the tombstones is 1m 89 long & 1m 20 broad; the other is 1m 45 long & 1m 21 broad, both have been fastened extremely well with square blocks of stone. There was found, in a depth of 5 m, a magnificent large button of ivory of hemispherical form, & on whose globular surface is engraved a cross, embellished with 5 small gold pins, each with a hole in the centre; one of the pins is in the midst of the cross.   on the flat side is a small tube for being fastened with a string to the upper part of a mantle or coat.

In the still much larger sepulchre below the sculptured tombstones

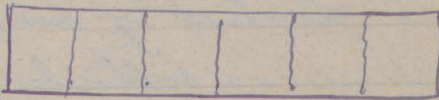
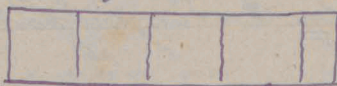
was found

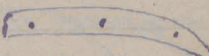


a $3\frac{1}{2}$ Cms in diameter gold button, whose ornamentation is much like the coils of the serpents of an one of the tomb-slabs. Further a button with 3 parallel circles  all splendidly engraved.

Thus there have hitherto been found 13 buttons, all are gold blades and buttons of bone, also other ornaments were found, such as a small, $6\frac{1}{2}$ Cms long, horn of bone  with incised lines, on the flat side are 2 holes for fastening it to some object; it resembles a cornucopiae.

Also 2 pieces of bone



having on the other side the 2 holes for the pins to be fastened to other objects. In the same way another piece of bone  9 Cms long. There were besides found a number of gold blades (very thin) with impressed ornaments, among which the spiral lines are conspicuous.

Ο υποφαινομένος έχον εν υπερουματα 15 εργασιων
των Καντονοειδ. δια ουν την εβδωδα 59 υπερουματα

141.50

και 34 εργασιων δια την Κυριακήν 3^{ην}

102.

243.50

~~εν Καντονοειδ.~~

εν Χερσολι 31 Οκτ 1876

Β. Ζαρεν

Ο υποφαινομένος έχον δια 62 εργασιων 213 υπερουματα

505.50

και δια την Κυριακήν 14 εργασιων

37




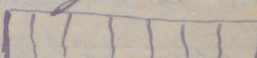

542.50

εκτος δε τούτου την μικτήν πρου έως σήμερον
παρεχεν
εν Χερσολι 31 Οκτ 1876
Αναστασ Πηγιδης

ὁ ἐπιφανέμενος ἐξ ἑσθλῶν ἑμπορῶν Τριφυλίας Ἐρμού-
κοντα Πέντε δολυχίας ἐπὶ τοῦ γομφαρίου τοῦ ἐν
γομφίῳ τοῦ ὑδατοφύλακιο

ἐν Χερσῇ 31 Οκτ 1876
Λορέντζ Πυρρόπου

375-

Myceae, Sunday 13 Novr 1876: I had great difficulty in getting
for today 48 workmen and to procure for Syros 25 and 2 carts.
Wishing to terminate the excavations today in order to leave tomorrow
morning, I pursued the excavations with the utmost vigour and
brought the excavation of the  trench below the 2 unsculptured
tombstones to a depth of 4 1/2 m without finding anything at all.
Only towards evening I found there, on the bones of a corpse, quite a
mass of large gold leaves with impressions of numerous circles and
spiral lines; one of the leaves is of tremendous proportions and this
seems to have covered the face of the deceased; but no, the body
had evidently been burnt as all the bones and the gold leaves were
enveloped in a mass of black ashes. Some of the gold blades, which
were thicker than the rest and consolidated by a silver wire, seem
to have served as a crown for the dead. Both this and the other
tomb of the sculptured tombstones are  ϵ , which deserves particu-
lar attention. As yet I saw of the body only ribs. Both on the N
and S sides are, at a depth of 4 m, small cyclopean walls.
In the other tomb, of the sculptured tombstones, only ornamented
pieces of bone  8 cm long  6 cm
and  were found; all with small furrows on the
other side ϵ , or with holes, for being fixed as ornaments on
other objects. In the Treasury the virgin rock has been

found at a great depth; it slopes from the entrance rapidly towards the center; except a stone mortar (Mörser), a fragment of a stone basin and fragments of most ancient painted vases with meanders etc. nothing was found; in the center is a hole, which, when excavated, speedily filled with water.


Mycenae, Monday 13th November. I had to pay only 45 workmen, Spyros had 14. I found in digging 1. of the 2 ☐ tombs, a strange piece of wood, 6 1/2 cm

and a few Idols.

my first work this morn-
ing was to destroy the



cyclopean wall S. of the 2 tombs; after that I removed the 2 tombstones
S. of the other 2 and found below them three slabs in the following po-
sition:



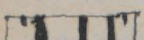

I found there two pieces of wood, in the form of



I found there two pieces of wood, in the form of
lances, but both cleave in the air

All the day I have been digging around them.

In the 2^d. [] tomb was found a 1½ to 1m 60 high wall all around the [] talus. The body as yet examined is on the S. side of the [] [] bedded in black ashes and these are covered with a layer of large stones. It lies immediately on the virgin soil, and the [] being 4½ m deep its virgin soil is fully 9 m below the surface of the acropolis.

It is evident that all the ladies were burned. Such a mode of bur-
ying the dead has never been discovered yet. I trust the tomb will
be found to contain many ladies. With the bones of the first were
found  3. twice perforated pieces and 9  pieces of
a conc. or glass like ~~mat~~ substance, the latter are also perforated.
All have evidently ornamented the dead body.

In the upper excavation was found a twice perforated pearl
of blue stone (2)

All the gold leafs have evidently been in the fire together with the dirt
 1 leaf is 47 Cm long & 10 broad
 " " 47 1/2 " " 6 1/2 do
 " " 55 " " 6 1/2 do
 " " 62 " " 6 1/2 do
 " " 63 " " 6 1/2 do

There are besides many fragments of leafs and 8 small leafs.
 Also 4 circular pieces of gold blade 2 — 8 Cm in diameter
 1 — 5 1/2 " " do
 1 — 2 1/2 " " do

There were besides found 5 splendid crosses of each formed of 4 gold
 leafs 18 Cm long & 4 broad.


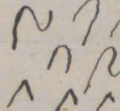
Ο ὑποφαινούμενος ἔχων τὴν ἐντακτικὴν τοῦ οἴκου ἀπὸ 24 Σεπτῆρος
 24 Οὐτ. Πρωτοκόπου ἀρχιεπισκοπῆς ἐν Χερσὶν 2 Νοεμβρίου 1876
 № 50 — 14 1/2 long — 4 1/2 wide — 1/2 thick — Avery & Co. 1876

Mycenae Tuesday, Tuesday 14 Nov. It having rained all the night and to
 day all the day there was no work.

In the Treasury have been found 5 pieces of copper or bronze, in the form
 of blades 14 — 16 Cm long & 4 broad

Ο ὑποφαινούμενος πρὸς τὸν ἀρχιεπίσκοπον ἐν Χερσὶν 3/5 Νοεμβρίου 1896
 (Πρωτοκόπου ἀρχιεπισκοπῆς ἐν Χερσὶν 3/5 Νοεμβρίου 1896)
 Δεσφ. Πρωτοκόπου

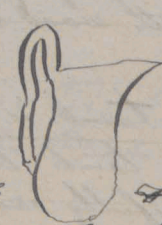
Mycenae Wednesday 3/15 Nov. I had to lay 85 workmen; Spyros
 had 12. In the Treasury the work I intended to do is nearly finished.
 The ground is virgin rock; it is covered with a layer of chalk and sand. In
 the midst of the Treasury is a hole to which a small channel seems to
 lead from the door passage. The threshold has now been brought to
 light. On same was found a circular piece blade of gold. Immediately

9. of the threshold I struck a wall of large heavy chalk stones.
In the acropolis In the door passage was found a half column
(gluted) of of calcareous stone 1 m 27 high and 40 cm
in diameter. In the acropolis I have worked very hard and made
great progress in the work of digging down the circle to the rock in or-
der to bring to light the tombs which may be there. In the tomb of
the 2 unsculptured tombstones were found only the calcinated remains
of 2 more bodies, each exactly with as many ornaments 5 large
leaves, 4 circular pieces of gold plate & 5 crosses formed of leaves,
as the first body. All of them are covered with spiral or circular
ornaments. There was besides found in the tomb a much broken bronze
vessel and a number of broken vases with beautiful designs; the one
with 4 handles. There were found in the tomb some bone buttons with the
same spiral ornamentation as on several gold buttons. In the acropolis
in 6 m depth, was also found a good deal of beautiful pottery, and
quite a number of small protuberant fragments of vases ~~with~~ ha-
ving on each side a protruding piece with 2 tubular holes for sus-
pension. These vases are handmade and so is all the beautiful
black pottery with a lustrous surface. Evidently all the rubbish
in the circle derives from the  tombs. One fragment of vase
had the following signs:  /scale/ fear

Mycenae, Thursday 16. Novbr 1876. I had to day 100 workmen.
Spyros has stopped work in the Treasury and I have taken him
with his 12 workmen. I have dug away the huge masses of rub-
bish with great rapidity and, to my great pleasure, I have struck
the rock at a short distance (ab. 5 metres) E. of the unsculptured
tombstones which are in the same line with the large tombs those
of the large tomb just excavated. Below these third tombstones

are found others, ~~which~~ 2 slabs lying the one on the other and, at the S. end of them, one standing. Huge, abrupt masses of self-grown rock have come to light S. of the 2nd tomb and the space has evidently been filled in with the rubbish dug up from the large \square graves. Undoubtedly there is also a large \square tomb here cut in the rock, but I have not yet found it. But I have found the \square tomb which was marked by the tombstone with the 2 serpents and which is just S. of the first tomb. There were found, in a depth of $6\frac{1}{2}$ m, 5 archaic, handmade vases, 1 of a light green sea colour with ornaments of rub black colour, 2 hand 2 light yellow

- 1 particularly interesting
- 1 also



light green with black ornaments
Do Do


Close to the rock were ~~many~~ found many human bodies, but of none of them the skull could be taken out without being broken; those bodies had evidently not been burnt, with one of them a saw knife of obsidian was found. Similar knives were collected today in large numbers and a great many broken Sustunans black handmade vases. Of idols but a few. The 2nd tomb being now cleared out there was still found in it the fragment of a gold leaf, a silver vase with handle of $\text{P} \times \text{X}$, two junco idols with horns, painted red and 2 perforated pieces of a necklace, both of a hard black stone.

I have taken out to right the 'unsculptured' tombstone, which stood close to that with the kneeling of the 2 serpents, and found it to be 1 m 80 from the 1st tomb and 3 m 50 from the double row of slabs. We had today the visit of:

Dr. A. Milchhoeffer de l'Ecole Allemande à Athènes
de Alten, Lieutenant d'Eclat major à Berlin
Ernst Steinworth, Cand phil
Eduardo di Tresemer, Oberlehrer am Gymnasium in
Tellen, Livonia


My sense, Friday. 17th Nov: 1876: It having rained all night I had but 4-2 workmen today, and, the path being slippery, I did no great work. Two men were working under an overhanging rock and twice I had dragged them from there to work in another place; they had hardly left the place when a large piece of the rock fell and knocked them down but without hurting them. Had they waited a moment longer they would have been killed on this spot. Before this cave there was found below the rock a dagger of bronze consisting of 2 blades, each 21 Cm long, which are soldered the middle part of which is soldered together, so that the two edges (Sylvesters) are by 6 mill^m separated from each other. The handle is 10 Cm long and has been inlaid with wood or bone which has been fastened by three nails.

The silver vase found in the tomb is 14 Cm wide and 7 high. There was besides found in the tomb the mouth of a decorated bronze vessel; it is gilded and beautifully ornamented with an impressed ornamentation.

In the present depth of 8 m I find almost exclusively hand-made Custrans, black pottery or hand made light green ones with rude black ornaments made with black clay and with no real colour. The black pottery certainly remembers that found in the lowest city in Troy and particularly the black goblets the bottoms of which might serve as second goblets  and has horizontal flutings. Some of the green (with black) vases I also resemble the Trojan. There is further found an immense quantity of obsidian knives in this depth. Of the 3rd tomb the upper tombstones were 5 m below the surface; 1 m below them

was found a seemingly much more ancient monument of 1 upright and 2 horizontal slabs; in a similar way it was also with the 4th sculptured tombstones; that is to say 1 under the 3 sculptured slabs & one below that with the 2 serpents. Nothing more than this can prove the immense importance attached to these tombs already in a very remote antiquity, than to erect

new monuments when the soil accumulated.

Describe the halfcolumn  in the Treasury.

727

Ο υποφαινόμενος ἔλαβον τὰ ἡμεροκάματα τῶν Κουτσόπου-
 λωτων: 93 εἰς 2½ δρ ————— δρ 232.50
 13 " 2 " " " 26—
 3 " 1½ " " " 4.50
 1 " 1¼ " " " 1.25
 δρ 264.25

δρ 264.25

ἐν Χερσῆτι 6/18 Νοεμ 1876

Β. Δωρεῶν

Ο υποφαινόμενος ἔλαβον ἑνὸς
 ἑκατὸν δραχμὰς

δρ 100

ἐν Χερσῆτι 6/18 Νοεμ 1876

Γεωργίου Πρωτοπλάκου

Οἱ υποφαινόμενοι παρελάβαμεν δὲ 234 ἡμεροκάματα
 κατὰ τὰν ὁδὸν τῶν ἡμετῶν χορηγισμῶν, Πεντακκοσίας Εἰκοσ-
 ἑξ δραχμὰς 50 λεπτά

ἐν Χερσῆτι 6/14 Νοεμ 1876

δρ 526.50

Μητροφάνης Παπαδόπουλος
 Στῆρας Αἰνιόπουλος

Mycenae, Saturday 18. Nov.: I had to day more than 100 workmen
 and made excellent progress, in spite of the continual rain which was per-
 sisting upon us. My supposition that the double circle of white slabs had
 been erected in honour of the Great Dead, buried within its precincts, was
 to be borne out by the discovery to day of 3 more too immense tombs
 cut in the rock; the one having been marked by the tombstone of the
 two serpents just S. of the first tomb; but besides this tombstone

128 and alongside with it was another unsculptured tombstone. But, as in every instance, these tombstones have been placed there when the accumulation of rubbish on the rock cut tomb was already 3 m deep, because I found there the remnants of two tombstones at 1 m above the rock. Of the other tomb, S.E. of this, no tombstone was above at the level of the other tombs, but there was an unsculptured one at 1 m above the rock cut tomb, which however had been bent by the weight of the dislocated large piece of rock and was now nearly horizontal. Below the third tomb also, which had been marked by the 2 unsculptured slabs below, there were, 1 1/2 - 2 m below them, two horizontal slabs and an upright one at the S. end of them. All this proves the veneration with which all these tombs were regarded, because, though the ^{original} tombstones had for ages been covered by the accumulated rubbish, yet the precise spot of the graves was so well known that they were again marked by new tombstones. I guess there is still another tomb ~~here~~ hidden below the dislocated piece of rock.

In the first excavated tomb was found an ~~more~~ piece of bone ^{shaped in the shape of a gazelle horn}, with incised parallel incisions on the round side and 2 holes on the other, the flat, side to be fixed as an ornament. ~~At~~ Between the tombs and, 6 1/2 m below the surface, was found an almost circular cyclopean masonry, with a large round opening, like a well; it is 2 m 10 from N to S. and 1 m 55 from E. to W. It is a remarkable fact that even 2 m above the rock cut tombs only the most ancient archaic pottery is found; most lustrous black inside & outside, handmade and of most fantastical form; or of light red dead colour with dark red ornamentation of circles or spiral lines or of light green dead colour with rude black ornaments. Remarkable are the goblets of light green ~~with~~ or yellow dead colour with splendid ornamentation with black colour.



areaws of s. box ~~and~~ sometimes occur at those depths of 7 - 8 m

no real stone implements.

The now dislocated & incumbent large blocks of rock have evidently once been straight, the rock having been cut into from above.

Οὐκ ἔστιν οὐκ ἔστιν 38 ἡμέρας

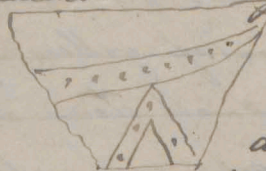
789
p 86.50

X 20/21 Nov 1876

Thurs & Friday

Mycenae, Monday 20th Nov 1876: I had today 79 workmen, but the space being very limited, they were too crowded and did not do much work. Even until now the first tomb is not entirely excavated yet, at the bottom of this sepulchre there is on all four sides a strange sort of a wall, formed of plates of micaceous slate, which are heaped up so as to ~~form~~ go down under an angle of 45°.

The supposed well now turns out to be nothing else than a sort of an ~~sacred~~ altar and to stand in the midst of an enormous sepulchre, which is by far the largest yet discovered. Below the small cyclopean walls of this altar I observe, in an oblique position, 3 tombstones and a small column. Nearly all the pottery now found is hand made, and either lustrous black, or light green with black ornaments or light red or red dark red ornaments. But some fragments of vases with incised ornaments certainly turn up; so I found a fragment of a large vase



Mycenae 21 Nov (Tuesday): found in the tomb of the serpents a sword, a lance & a gold cup. Only 45 labourers



worked only till 10 on acct of rain.

In the same tomb was found a ^{light} green vase, hand made & 16 cm high with 2 series, each of three, protruding lumps and a large light red vase with black spiral ornaments and 2 women's breasts surrounded by a circle of black strokes.

Wednesday 22 Nov: It rained today and there was no work.

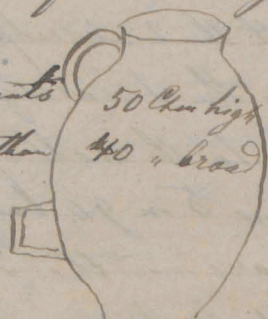
Thursday 23 Nov: Had today 50 workmen and worked to dig up the tombs; were frequently interrupted by rain. Opened last ~~Friday 24 Nov~~ night the small tomb which had been marked by the two large tombstones and below which I found three more tombstones.

ΕΠΙΓΡΑΦΗ ΣΤΟΝ ΤΟΜΟΝ ΔΕΥΤΕΡΟΝ
12/24 Nov 1876

The former were 3 m, the latter 5 m below the surface. The rock, which rises here under an angle of 55° (or descends under an angle of 35°), has at a depth of 6 m 40 cm cut perpendicularly to make the tomb, whose E. side is thus 2 m 10, the N. side 1 m 40, the W. side 80 cm and the S. 1 m deep cut in the rock. On the 4 sides of this tomb are 2 m high layers of slate plates, which are fixed together by means of yellow clay and ^{so that they protrude 1 m 10 cm} under an angle of 45° . There is a layer of small stones on the virgin rock on which the dead bodies were buried; the ashes on the oblique layers and the marks of the fire on the pebbles can leave no doubt in this respect. Thus on this first layer of pebbles lay the remains of the deceased and all the ^{gold} objects which were ^{with} ^{they} burnt. The bronze vessels, of which we found 8-9, were deposited on the N. side. In this tomb were found the bones of ^{three} ~~men~~ a woman, whom I recognize by the smallness of the teeth and the female ornaments. The bones of ^{the 3} both corpses, which were 1 m distant from each other, were really covered with

masses of gold, particularly the head, on which rested a tremendous crown of large splendidly ornamented leaves and innumerable smaller and larger objects of gold, particularly round gold leaves, of which there certainly were 300 and smaller and larger pieces of gold, which had evidently been fastened ^{quick} to the clothes which had been burned with the dead. I particularly remarked with the woman the gold ornaments representing an altar with a bird on either side; also a number of smaller and larger gold vases, a crystal in form of a lamp with 2 holes for suspension and with beautiful paintings; a man etc. further with the woman 2 sceptres with well crisped handles etc. There were also found 4, on one of the small sides open, boxes which contained charred wood; the wood had been fastened inside with long copper spikes; each 16 cm high, $22\frac{1}{2}$ long & 11 broad. At 1 m further N. were the bones of another woman, as I conclude by the necklace of beautifully incised pieces of gold, one of which represents Hercules killing the lion, and a necklace of brown agate. Between the large vessels at the N. and was one and a f. 1/2 g. with burned wood. The gold ornaments with the last woman were less heavy and not more than 50 cm high, 40 cm broad 1/2 oke.

terracotta
base of this
tomb.



The virgin soil of this tomb is $8\frac{1}{2}$ m below the surface.

In all we may have gathered $4\frac{1}{2}$ okas of gold ornaments in the 2 tombs. Only by noon we finished this tomb, having worked with the knives all the morning in the mud. At 1 o'clock we began the large tomb immediately W. of it, which is 7 m 18 long, by 6 m broad. The bottom of it is 10 m below ground. At 3 m above it stood the cyclical sacrificial altar, below which were 2 slabs 82 cm long & 46 broad. On the S. side of the tomb

132 we took out 4 large bronze vessels put one in another and also a gold vessel with representations of fish (delphins)

On the S. side of ~~the~~ are visible on the rock the black traces of the funeral fire and its ashes on the 2 m high embankment which slopes on the 4 sides down.

Friday 24th Nov^r 1876: The tomb Today 15 workmen. We did the above work

The tomb of the bas relief with the serpents is only 70 Cm deep cut into the rock.

The Cyclop water conduit near the gate is only 2 - 2 1/2 feet broad and 30 - 35 Cm deep and covered with slabs.

The large 1st tomb (of the 3 sculptured tombstones) is 3 m 5 broad & 6 m 45 long; until now it is 3 m 65 deep.

The 2^d tomb (of the serpents) is 2 m 90 br & 3 m 45 long

The 3^d (without tombstone) 7 m 18 long, 5 1/2 broad

The 4th (with the 2 unsculptured slabs) is 5 m long & 3 m 05 br

The threshold in the Treasury is 2 m 50 long & 73 br

Distance thence to the wall of large stone 2 m 84

Entrance passage 5 m 90 long

Space laid bare in the Treasury 5 m broad, 6 1/2 long

Door 5 m 51 high

The passage is still 30 Cm deeper

Only the upper hinge holes exist

The rubbish stands 2 m 65 high on the Dramas

Dramas 5 m 82 br & 40 m long

Before the Dramas of the Treasury of Atreus large cyclopean terrace

ὁ ἐποφειρόμενος ἔλαβον διὰ τοὺς ἐργάτας τῆς ἐφ.
δοξίας ταύτης τὰ ἡμερομίσθια τετρακκοῦς δηνάρια
δοξαμίας 25 πεντή

13/
ἐν Χρυσῷ 25 Νοε 1876
Μηνίης Κεντρί

§ 418.25

Thyrea 25 Nov (Saturday) 1876: We began this morning the fol-
lowing tomb; that one over which was the cyclopean sacrificial altar;
found there at once ^{the bones of a man and five large} ~~a number of~~ bronze vessels, in one of which exca-
vated 100 large & small, beautifully engraved buttons representing spiral
lines or H; further a large silver cowhead (gilded) with two long
horns of pure gold, which had evidently been stuffed with wood, for
they were still now filled with half-rotten wood. There was further found
a heap of bronze lances and swords, some still retaining part of
their wooden sheath; many had still remnants of the χρυσόνιον
wood of their handles, at the end of which was a bone or alabaster-
button well adjusted by 4 protruding pieces and by 4 perforations; all
these weapons were in a bad state of preservation and the majority
crumbled away before our eyes. Many of the lance-shafts had been
partially preserved, but the wood cleaves and disappears. There were
a very great many pieces of wood which had been gilded and a num-
ber of bronze objects likewise gilded. Also 5 vases of gold, one
with a pigeon on either side. These vases 3 at least were drinking
cups. In clearing the soil from E. to W. we found the bones of another
man with immense bones; there were also 5 bronze vessels, one of
which contained a number of silver vases and part of the gold-
vases above referred to, also 100 large & small buttons. In
all were found 9 silver vases, but only 3 of them — the one a
beautiful βίροχος, are entire. There was an innumerable

734 mass of very small and a few large gold leaves, also a massive golden belt of enormous size with the $\Pi\acute{o}\sigma\tau\eta$ to fasten it. Very curious is the packing of the precious vases and other objects in the large bronze vessels. Very curious is it also that the bronze vessels were all stuck the one in the other.

Ἐξέβον διὰ τὸν ἵππον ἕως τῆς σήμερον 32 ἡμέρας = 64 -
καὶ νερόν ἕως σήμερον 32
Ἐγγὺ δὲ ἀπαίτησιν δὲν ἔχω 96
ἐν Χερσέτι 14/26 Νοεμβ: 1876
Αναγνώστ. Δ. Χρησίου

Ἐξέβον τὸ ἐνοίκιον διὰ τὸν οἶκόν μου διὰ ἑξ ἡμερῶν, 206
11/23 ὅτε ἕως τῆς σήμερον, Ἐγγὺ δὲ ἀπαίτησιν δὲν ἔχω
ἐν Χερσέτι 14/26 Νοεμβ: 1876
167
Γεωργ. Δ. Χρησίου

Mycenae 20 Novbr Only today resumed work on the arrival of Mr. Phendiller; continued the excavation of the same tomb & found the bones of 4 more persons, thus in all 6, 2 of whom must at all events be women, as I conclude from the smallness of the teeth and the female ornaments. All must be royal personages for they were all covered with gold. Found there:
2 Diadems with ἐμβόλον and
1 large female comb of gold with teeth of bone many bone buttons
a vast quantity of gold leaves
1 necklace of amber
1 large breast plate of gold

3 golden masks which covered the faces of the persons; one of them the face of an old woman as appears from the creased and old lines the comb and other female ornaments; this lady also wore the great breastplate; the mask covered the head entirely, whose broken bones are saved

2 small gold vessels

2 gold vases with 1 handle

3 handles of swords covered with gold plates

innumerable gold buttons of diff. size

3 golden girdles or belts, 1 of which of immense length

1 small wine can of gold

1 large vase with 2 handles (κῆρυκος)

1 large bracelet weighing at least 100 drams

1 thin do

2 golden fingerings, the one representing a hunting the other a battle

1 broken silver vessel

1 golden helmet

1 small lion

3 large breastpins, one representing a he goat

1 vessel of lead in form of a stag with long horns

large quantity of other ornaments

25 arrows of silver

1 gold ornament of a knemis

13 large kettles or casseroles

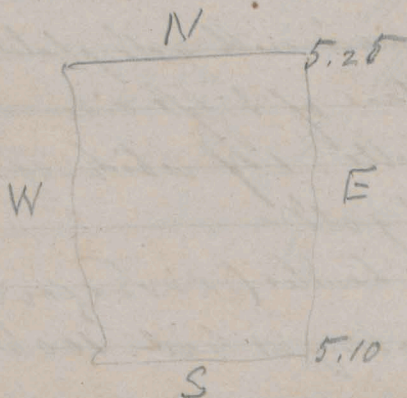
many small & large swords, some with alabaster, other with wooden handle out of which had been gilded

also knives

no trace of iron, nor glass

many brass battleaxes like those of Troy

Ὁ ὑποφαινόμενος ἔχων Τεσσαράκοντα φράγκα
 ἐν Χαρβίτι 18/30 Νοε 1876
 Λεωτὸς Δημιτρίου



μεταξὺ τῶν 2 τῶν
 1.40

Ὁ ὑποφαινόμενος παρέχων τὸ ἐνοίκιον τοῦ οἴκου ἕως
 τῆς ἀναχωρήσεως τῶν κ. Σχλημανν καὶ οὐδενίαν ἀπαιτήσιν πλεον
 ἐν ἔχῳ
 ἐν Χαρβίτι 22 Νοεμβ 1876
 Αὐτὸς ὁ ἀρχηγός

Ὁ ὑποφαινόμενος ἔχων ἀκόμη Πεντήκοντα φράγκα
 ἐν Χαρβίτι 22 Δεκ 1876
 Λεωτὸς Δημιτρίου

Ὁ ὑποφαινόμενος ἔχων ἀπὸ τοῦ κ. Σχλημανν ἑκατὸν τριάκοντα
 τέσσαρες δραχμὰς 40 ἑκτά πρὸς ἐξώβρισην παντὸς λογαριασμοῦ
 ἐν ἔχῳ
 ἐν Χαρβίτι 24 Νοεμβ 1876
 Λεωτὸς Δημιτρίου

Epist. Merito Apd. 1780. 1781. 1782.

Bezeichnung

Signatur:

für

L. Birkner

Name des Benutzers

von der Photo-Copie

files 2, 4/5, 68/69, 70/71, 72/73,
73-74, 100/101

~~182/191~~

My Engineer
 The Lieutenant + Charles Drosinos of Naxos having returned
 on Sunday the 21st ult to Mycenae in company of a painter who
 had to make for me a painting of the four apses, he (Drosinos)
 in verifying the plans he had made for me, I thought he recognized
 red immediately outside the southern ^{part} of the double parallel rows
 of slanting slabs, another apse-like, the side of which is bordered
 to the north by the ~~east~~ cyclopean wall which supports the stairs
 double row, to the west by the large cyclopean house so often men-
 tioned in my letters to the Times and to the east by the natural
 rock which is here only three feet high and vertically cut. I had
 excavated this place to a depth of 24 feet & without recogni-
 zing that there was a tomb, because its north side is cut
 hardly one foot deep into the rock and on the south is weak
 like it is not rock cut at all. But since my departure
 from Mycenae the heavy rains had brought to light the
 rock cut north side, and Mr Drosinos my engineer having
 noticed this at once suggested that another tomb was hidden
 there. The first blow of the pickaxe brought to light the
 bottom of the tomb, for the depth of the rubbish left in it did
 not exceed ~~20~~ 8 inch. With the second blow a golden vessel
 came to light and I in less than 1/2 an hour the following ob-
 jects were found:

Henry Francis

the suitors, united by the oath of Tyndareus, to have assembled the expedition.
But those of the Peloponnesians, who give the most trustworthy information,
because they have received ^{it} ~~them~~ from their ancestors, relate that Pelops at
first by ^{the} abundant treasures which he brought from Asia amongst indi-
gent peoples, acquired wealth and power and, though he ^{as a stranger} ~~was a stranger~~,
he had nevertheless his name to the land (the Peloponnesus) that later on
his descendants had acquired still greater power, when Eurystheus in
~~Attica~~ ^{having} ~~had~~ been killed by the Heracleides and Atreus being his mother's brother,
Eurystheus had on leaving with his army, ^{confided} ~~confided~~ entrusted to Atreus, as
his relation, Mycenae and the ^{government} ~~governance~~ ^{dominion}; but he, Atreus,
had previously fled from his father on account of the murder of Chrysippus
and Eurystheus not having returned, and the Mycenaeans wishing,
that he might from fear of the Heracleides, that he might take the gov-
ernment because he appeared to be powerful and had ^{not} ~~not~~ got the affection of
the people, he had taken the ^{dominion} ~~government~~ of over the Mycenaeans and
over all subjects of Eurystheus, and thus the Pelopides had become more
powerful than the Perseides. Atreus of this power and at the same time
having by his fleet become stronger than the others, Agamemnon appears
to have assembled the military expedition less ~~through~~ ^{not only} by courteousness
than by fear, for he ~~of himself~~ ^{came with the greatest number}
of ships ~~and~~ but he also ^{lent} ~~gave~~ ships to the Achaean, as Homer has
recorded it if he is reckoned as a trustworthy witness. ~~The~~ (the poet)
says at the same time at the inheritance of the scepter: that Agamemnon
"ruled over many islands and over all the lands of Argos"; but as
he inhabited the continent he could not dominate over many islands
besides those close by (and there would not be many), if he had
not also possessed a fleet. But by this military expedition one
can judge of the expeditions previous to it. ^{Though} Mycenae was then
a small town and though many of the cities of that time may

the most powerful man of his epoch and so much as leader of
earlier date. Thucydides (I, 9) says: "Agamemnon appears to me
evidently the Greek invasion, must have taken place at a much
by the ^{monumental} Troy and of Agamemnon that the capture of the city and was
how taken place ended in 1184; but which you but I conclude ~~that~~
Lefebvre says it took place Agamemnon after the war of Troy, which is computed to
chronology of which has already been fixed at 1104 B.C., because they
because royalty ceased in the time at the Doric invasion, ~~which the~~
But the time of the kings of Mycenae belongs to a very remote antiquity
therefore that the names but belong to members of the royal family.
The 5 tombs of Mycenae, or at least 3 of them contain ^{such} large
the of Mycenae, when they identify with Carthage.
19. 6) says that the Mycenaean have in their village the sanctuary and the the
tomb which they ^{seem to have} ~~found~~ to possess themselves; at all events Agamemnon III,
the monument of Mycenaean Mycenae the house to possess Carthage
16 or 18 centuries after the burial there, as Agamemnon states, the the
inhabitant of the Argolid left in the tomb was still as great ~~that of~~
even in the Argolid the precise place of end tomb. Nay, the interest the
of the sea and city of Argos could tell us that the antiquities of the Argos
remained in Greek memory that nearly 400 years after the destruction
~~that is it~~ it remained buried & even down, but still the tradition
of all 200 years the city was for some time or other again abandoned
civil and none of them put about the Argolides. This an evidence
of which I have discussed the name, more exactly just above the doors
the Argolides was unknown to them and this monument known.
Argolides Argamemnon and his followers were in the Argolides, but the the
the Argolides remained in good memory with the Argolides of the
buried by the accumulation of rubbish; but still the Argolides site by only
after and the circular double row of walls had long since ~~disappeared~~
but in its ruins in all 400 B.C. the tombstones, the Argolides
the city ~~disappeared~~ ^{remained for many} then 60 years later, another city was

at a much later period, though undoubtedly long before the
time of Mycenae by the Egyptians. I conclude this from the irregular
and circular outlines of the cyclopean wall which supports the double
parallel row in the lower part of the acropolis. I cannot but know for
certain that the lower part of the acropolis was a double row of
as well between the stones of this wall as between the double rows of stone
and in the tomblike shape I receive I find only the usual Mycenaean pottery
and no trace of that ancient hand made pottery which I find in the tombs.
I think it highly probable that the position of the double parallel row of
stone columns with the removal of the 11th tomb on 4 tombs and
the position of the sacrificial altar on the 5th. Thus there are cut the 5th
position in the rock had the intention to surround them by the great circle
in parallel row of stone, they (would) have cut the ground just in the middle
of the centre of the 5th and not at its western side. Because we see by the
fragments that the 5th tomb of the Mycenae was an epoch of great importance and that
and that it was preceded by the famous entombment which the king
sacrificed, who went from house to house choosing the Mycenaean figures,
impaired for the houses of the 5th and the 6th. Very likely there was
made a figure in a long likely the whole year within the circular path
now was converted into a garden and the famous position in which and
the glorious book of Herodotus and his companions were changed on the
tombs, at all events, the whole which accepts in the country with the
means of cyclopean masonry, there is no trace of any building at all
within the great precinct of the great circle with the tombs. But what
off. But in the house of King the tomb, the Egyptian king great were King's
with the Egyptian? ~~the tomb of the Greek king for the tomb could not have been~~
~~better preserved than by the 11th. In 468 B.C. the 11th. In 468 B.C. the 11th.~~
was captured by the Egyptians and the inhabitants were driven away

[illegible]

lightest objection to admit that the tradition, which assigns the tomb
in the acropolis to Agamemnon and his followers who on their return
from Ilion were thrice daily slain by Clytemnestra as her husband
they may be perfectly correct & further, I am bound to say that
as all the bodies which I found in the 15th as we have the
evidence that, to say the least, all the bodies of each tomb had been
simultaneously; the skeleton of a man & a woman, & the marks
of the fire to the right and left on the internal walls of the tomb, the
indistinct state of the ashes and the charcoal used on and around the
bodies give us the most unmistakable proofs in this respect, but I was
~~not~~ But the simultaneous interment of the bodies proves also the
the men must have been simultaneously murdered.
For it is impossible that in same location of the numerous signs
of that disaster and the close proximity of the bodies to each other
3 or even 5 distinct pyres should have been kindled at different
intervals of time in the same tomb. ^{It is very close proximity}
Further on the perfect uniformity of all the tombs, the impossibility to
admit that 3 or 5 royal personages (who find a natural death should
have been buried together in the same tomb and finally the identity of
all the circumstances given so many proofs that all the ~~15th~~ 12
men and 3 women ~~had~~ been murdered simultaneously and buried
at the same time. The accuracy of the tradition seems further to be
confirmed by the observation (which the most ^{clever} physicians and "fast the
inhabitant of the whole Aegean have learned for these 5 ~~thousand~~
manuscripts. ~~But~~ The funeral pyres were not extinct yet when
the tombs were they were covered with a layer of pebbles or what
at once the earth near the tomb and to the circumstances were in
all for the simultaneous good consideration of the bodies

[illegible]

After having in my 5 preceding letters discussed the 5 great questions
and the treasures found in them, I am now going to discuss the question
whether it is possible to identify the former with the lands which I have
denied, following the tradition, attributes to Hygieia, to Cassia, or
to Carthage, and to their surroundings.

The Hygieia was for a long time past, by many eminent scholars,
been regarded as a myth, of which however they vainly endeavored to find
the origin in the Argive, or in the Argive, or in the Argive, or in the Argive,
of Hygieia by the Greek, or by the Greek, or by the Greek, or by the Greek,
unfounded fact, and as such it is also accepted by the great authority of the
cyclists (I, 8-10). I have shown that the Hygieia is a myth, and that the
to which my far to the Hygieia was a myth, and that the Hygieia is a myth,
tion has even retained the memory of many details of that war which
have been omitted by Homer. I have always firmly believed in the Hygieia
over my Hygieia, which has been taken by modern criticism and
to this my faith I am indebted for the discovery of Hygieia, and its Hygieia.

~~I have been convinced that the Hygieia was a myth, and that the Hygieia is a myth,~~
~~to which my far to the Hygieia was a myth, and that the Hygieia is a myth,~~
~~tion has even retained the memory of many details of that war which~~
~~have been omitted by Homer. I have always firmly believed in the Hygieia~~
~~over my Hygieia, which has been taken by modern criticism and~~
~~to this my faith I am indebted for the discovery of Hygieia, and its Hygieia.~~

I believe that the ruins of Hygieia belonged to such a remote antiquity
by as much by the ruins of Hygieia, the chronology of which
I thought to be fixed by the result of the 34 ships which
I found in the acropolis in the spring 1874. But my present
conviction is otherwise. I therefore believe that Hygieia has
only known by an ancient tradition, communicated by preceding
poets, the story and destruction of Hygieia and that, for Hygieia
reasoned, he put in as actors in his great tragedy. But I never
doubt that a king of Hygieia with name Hygieia, with

as the ornament has small holes it may also have been drawn & upon and used as ornament of some ways rich cloth.
Also the upper part of a bronze sword with a hole ornamented with gold.
marks; 1 small sword and 2 long bronze knifes, one of which with a very long handle, which consists of the same piece as the knife. I found three further 2 much longer silver swords and a large war of skeleton in form of a pair of tides). The handle of the sword is of bronze; in this were found 32 small golden buttons as well as 2 large golden buttons in the shape of crescent with 2 very small handles, further a very large golden button and of conical form and a very large golden tube further found there a bronze belt are perfectly resembling the Syrian knives (see page p. 330) but more well shaped. In warfare north our specimens were, the Syrian knives have no hole in which the wooden handle might be fixed and thus they have certainly been fastened in the handle made by the handle being fastened in this; there was also found 10 small or carved of wood of which two 3 ft in length and 2 hand make them with a hole in each end of which I picked up two sides, on each of which is described a dog and a lion. It is small as these weapons are, they are more than of capital interest to science, for they present us with the art of sculpture on wood was flourishing already at a very remote antiquity.

A whole basket full of wood has been collected, showing from every direction on domestic article was collected in this tomb and I have strong hopes that the remainder of the box may still be found. All the wood is moist and soft like a sponge when taken out, but I hope that with proper care it can be preserved.

(see my story, in Review, 24th 348). This was found a thin
 ornament, with three horns ^{on the sides} and great velocity
 of action. It was found in the midst of the tent where only found some bones
 of a wooden vessel, the ornament of a wooden vessel
 The ornament in my last letter, the body, at the 1. end of the tent was
 with the body which lay in the midst of the tent with a massive golden cover, the
 both are exactly of the same size as those which covered the body at the
 N. extremity of the vessel. I found also with the body at the 1. end
 15 two edges of broad wood, one of which was of a large size, and the other
 of all that words are in a good state of preservation, under
 engraved large round buttons of 1.75 to 2 inch in diameter and 5/8 inch high
 buttons of smaller size; in many of the former has remained the button
 on which the golden disk was fastened; most of these buttons have double
 discs, & as a sign of the wooden vessels of which many ornaments
 could be seen. I gathered with the disks at the feet of the body I picked up the
 golden vessel handle, one of which is double of 2 pieces, both are working on
 ornament; further 7 large round buttons of alabaster and one of wood;
 all are ornamented with golden nails, further a wedge-shaped golden disk;
 a piece of gold in the shape of a watch-key and a bronze handle 1 1/8 x 3/4
 inch long; the disk, the tube (xylem), in which the lance is fastened is 8 1/2 inch
 long. There was further found with the body, 37 small gold leaf
 were also like with impressed ornament, 21 fragments of gold leaf;
 a golden ornament of the ~~knives~~ ^{knives} (knives); 5 blades of
 representing in basalt 2 eggs; 1 golden plate without ornament;
 a smaller one on which seem to be represented 2 handstaves; 1 oval
 ornament for the ~~knives~~ ^{knives} much resembling our present military decoration

is $14\frac{1}{2}$ inches long and $8\frac{1}{2}$ inch broad. ~~See the right of the~~
at a distance of ~~only~~ ^{an} inch, more than 1 foot to the right of the
body I found 11 beaver skulls, of which 9 were seen at last
broken and only ~~one~~ ^{one} ~~seen~~ ^{seen} from the top, near the
two were well preserved; one of them had the enormous length
of $3\frac{1}{2}$, $1\frac{3}{5}$ inch; the other $2\frac{1}{2}$, $3\frac{3}{5}$ inch. Together with the
~~skull~~ ^{very ornaments} 4 swordshanks with golden plates, several golden
tubes with ornaments of wood and 124 large brass gallenrears
gold buttons, two of which were of enormous size, also 4 which
had only the size of a halfpenny frank; further 6 large most often
lily for ornaments gold buttons in form of crescent, 3 of which
are 3 inches long and $2\frac{1}{4}$ inch broad. ~~the other buttons with~~
~~exception~~ ^{gold} ~~consist~~ of flat pieces of beam covered with a golden
plate ~~and~~ ^{and} in this case they have invariably ~~been~~ ^{been} ~~found~~
~~as ornaments~~ ^{as ornaments} on swordshanks or other objects
so they have consist of real beam buttons resembling our present shirt
buttons, and covered with gold ^{leaf} ~~beams~~ which must have been used
on ~~our~~ ^{their} clothing. ~~The~~ ^{very} ~~invaluable~~ ^{of buttons} ~~magical~~ ^{of buttons} ~~ornaments~~
of ~~these~~ ^{these} ~~both kinds~~ ^{both kinds} ~~can have~~ ^{can have} ~~no doubt~~ ^{no doubt} ~~as to the importance~~ ^{as to the importance} ~~of them~~ ^{of them}. I may add that all the larger buttons both of ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~one~~ ^{one} ~~or~~ ^{or} ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~other~~ ^{other} only
all the buttons in crescent form, but also all the largest round gold buttons
have on their lower side a flat piece of beam and most ~~consequently~~
~~have been used~~ ^{golden} ~~them~~ ^{them} ~~was~~ ^{was} ~~for the~~ ^{for the} ~~found~~ ^{found} ~~to the right of the body~~
a very large drinking cup with one handle having not less than ~~the~~ ^{small horizontal}
6 inches in diameter and 5 inch in height; it has two ~~beams~~ ^{beams} ~~of ornaments~~
tation, of which the lower one represents fish. ~~Others~~ ^{golden} ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~upper one~~
is ~~in diameter~~ ^{in diameter} ~~with 2 parallel horizontal lines of beam~~ ^{with 2 parallel horizontal lines of beam}
of which occur a large number of curious
crust (denticles) which is often frequent in fish bones and

with which the appearance of the animals has been of wood
 & many remnants of which remain, all the skulls had been killed and
 had been, as it were, ^{in their early length} ~~remnants of which remain~~
 which showed many different sorts of the majority of the engraving of the
 lines. The handle of the sword was plate with gold and ^{enriched with} ~~enriched with~~
~~with engraving ornaments~~ ^{the} ~~handles of the large sword or dagger.~~
 bottom of the handle, the sword handle of the body seem to have
^{with dynamite} ~~remnants of~~ ^{remnants of} ~~had as thin extremely golden plates, 10 of which were~~
 found close to the body, each of them is $3\frac{4}{5}$ inches long and $1\frac{1}{5}$ broad
 and ^{every one} ~~all of them~~ represents a large sword head with long horns and im-
 mense eyes. Further a lion pursuing a stag, the former is represented
 with a sword whereby that his four legs ~~are~~ ^{are} in the same horizontal
 line with the body; the stag, though still running at full gallop
 feels that he is fast and full of anguish that he has ~~and looks at his~~
~~tail~~ ^{tail} ~~like a prisoner and looks at him.~~ ^{is the necessary side of their weakness}
 plates still sticks a good deal of a blackish matter, perhaps a sort of
 lime, ~~with which~~ ^{which} many have used, I do not know how to fasten them to
 the handle. To the sword on the right of the body were a $9\frac{1}{5}$ inches long
 golden sword

Two plates must necessarily have been required for each handle
 which covers the ~~handles~~
 The gold sword mark of this body and which I mentioned
 in my last letter is $12\frac{2}{3}$ inch long and $12\frac{1}{3}$ inch broad; it shows
 a large round face with long eyes and mouth, much broader
 being the features of the body when first uncovered, and I got
 now still more than ever hitherto convinced that all the marks
^(partially) the features which they cover. In fact, are necessary to
 look on these splendidly made marks to convince oneself that
 they are real portraits and not ideal types. The description
 of this body, of which I likewise mentioned in my last letter.

The large Breasted Loon was the first seen at the
mouth of the river & many of the smaller objects such as the
12 golden bottom etc which I found it at home in flying down.
There can be no doubt that the looning occurred already before the capture
of the specimen by the Tigris in 468, for if it had taken place when
the previous quick city was flooded it was built on the top of the
prehistoric ruins, and I would have also been found great fragments of them
in the town, but of these I saw no traces.

All the 3 babies of that time lay with the head to the E. & the feet
to the W., all three were of opposite proportions and appeared to have been squeezed
with force into the small space of only 6 ft. 6 ins which was left for them between
the afore described walls; the bones of the legs, which are nearly unimpacted on
nearly of enormous size, of the skulls of the although the kind of the first
man was covered with a large massive golden mask and gave a magnificent
breastplate, the skull itself away from being exposed to the air and
but a few bones could be seen besides those of the legs and the same was
the case with the 2^d baby which has been placed in antiquity at the
3^d baby, which lay at the N. extremely, the face with all its flesh has been
wonderfully preserved under its parchment golden mask; there was no vestige
of hair, but they both eyes were perfectly visible, also the mouth which by
the enormous weight ~~which~~ that had been pressing upon it, was well open
and showed 32 beautiful teeth; by these all the physicians who came to
see the body agreed that the man must have been at the age of 35.
~~The bones of the face and the body having been too long for the space between~~
the walls of the tomb, the head has been pressed inward a way so that being
that the upper part of the shoulders were nearly equal with the rest of
of the body. In spite of the decayed state as little has been removed of the
flesh of the breast that the incisive of the jaw was still in many
places. The body measured only 2 ft 4 1/2 inch from the top
of the head to the big beginning of the loins; the breadth of the shoulders
did not exceed 1 ft 1 1/4 inch and 5 1/2 inches of the stomach 1 ft 3 inches.

and the latter has been organized by a planing wall of which
plates which reaches to a height of 6 1/2 ft from the bottom and
projected on all sides by 3 ft on the ~~bottom~~ ^{top} of the tomb.
In various with the other ^{the usual} regular the bottom of this tomb was
not covered with a layer of rubble stones; but the three bodies
which the regular contains ~~was~~ ^{has} been ~~found~~ ^{found} lay at a distance
of 3 feet from each other and had been buried in the very same place
where to this was shown by the ~~as well by the~~ ^{as well by the} ~~as well by the~~
marks of the fire. On the rock below the and around the corners
to by and to the right and left on the walls as by the manner
in which the ~~the~~ remaining of the two men to the N.E. along
to the rock and finally by the undisturbed state of the ashes were
them. Only with the body which lay in the midst of the case
was a little different; the ashes had considerably been disturbed; the
clay with which the two other men & their ornaments were covered
and the layer of rubble stones which covered the clay, had on this
body been removed and as besides it was found without any gold
ornaments it appears evident that it had been ^{the small golden vase} ~~the small golden vase~~ ^{the small golden vase}
is also confirmed by the 12 golden buttons, and the numerous small
objects of bone, which had been found, together with the small golden
two of black amber, or different depths below the 3 ~~small golden~~ ^{small golden}
stones which adorned this deposit. It is further confirmed by
the recent fragments of the usual Mycenaean pottery of later times,
which in this tomb was mixed up with the very ancient ~~handmade~~
vases. That likely some body has sunk here a shaft to examine
the tomb ~~and~~ has ~~the~~ struck on the body in question, has
covered body ~~plundered~~ ^{plundered} it, and from fear of being discovered has
carried off his body in such a hurry that he ~~had~~ ^{has} ~~not~~ ^{not} ~~been~~ ^{been} ~~able~~ ^{able}
to dig out the large massive gold ornaments such as the mask,

by ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~bottom~~ ^{the} ~~of which~~ ^{the} was seen with a layer of public
atoms. On this latter I found the mortal remains of only one person,
who, like all the other bodies had been burned in the present spot and
around the corpse as by the ~~most~~ ^{most} ~~undisturbed~~ ^{undisturbed} masses of ashes with which
it was covered and finally by the marks of the funeral pyre on the wall
of the ~~pyre~~. Around the skull of the body, which was unfortunately too
fragile to be saved, was a golden ~~bracelet~~ ^{bracelet} with impressed ornaments, representing
in the middle two arms; the rest has disappeared, space being filled up with
red ornaments; ~~this golden bracelet~~ ^{this golden bracelet} is in form of a large loop and the
head with a ring on either side, further 2 small ^{beads} ~~beads~~ and 2 long ^{beads} ~~beads~~
knives of the same metal; at its left was found a golden drinking cup
with one handle, ~~which has 2 perforations that bore the ornamentation of~~
which represents two ^{horizontal} ~~beads~~ of ~~pyroxylin~~ ^{pyroxylin} and one row of ~~beads~~ ^{beads}. With
the sword's scabbard found several pieces of beautiful woven linen, which probably
derive from the sheaths of their weapons. In the same tomb was found a
6 1/2 inches high, handsome light green vase, with ornaments with two
series each of three projecting humps; further a light red vase with
ornaments with black spiral lines, further with two female breasts on
handled with circles of black strokes.

The mound in the first sepulchre, ~~which was also~~ ^{which was also} ~~it has~~ ^{it has} been marked by
the 3 ~~pyroxylin~~ ^{pyroxylin} ~~beads~~ ^{beads} (see my letter of 11th March) having
driven up in the present form recently, I continued the excavation
there and struck at last the bottom of the sepulchre, which is on the N.
side 17 1/2, on the S. side 17 ft deep cut out in the rock, as
a fine state, it is 19 1/2 ft high. But the W. & E. walls being a little overhanging the ground
of the tomb at the bottom is 12 feet high. The 4' inner sides were
lined with a 3 ft high and 2 ft broad cyclopean wall, ~~which~~

of circular or of cross-like form, with impressed ornaments consisting
either of spiral lines or of circles; further three very heavy golden beads
of which the one is $\frac{5}{4}$, the other is 5 and the third is $\frac{1}{2}$ inch long.
The latter is secured with a ring, the two others with an ornament in the
shape of a flange and all have a rare purpose, probably to put
in a flower. There were further found two masterly ornaments ^{in the form of}
~~objects of great value~~ ^{in the form of crosses}, the 12 golden ornaments
consisting of a ring ^{gold} also a large golden ear weighing 17½ kilograms
it has two handles, a large foot and is ornamented with 3 rings and
2 lower parallel lines, between which is a row of 14 stars; further a
large golden ear with 1 handle and ornamented with 7 beautiful
flowers. Another golden ear with 2 handles ~~and~~ further a golden
little golden ornament or increased with spiral ornaments; further
6 golden drinking cups, one of which an empty golden bowl with 2 handles
on each of which is a ring; the two handles are joined to the foot by
two separate golden disks. This golden ornament is of another golden flower
by flower (class 1. 192-195). One of the golden ~~flowers~~ is ornamented
with parallel rings. ^{There were further found two golden rings, 3 of which}
are well preserved; one of the other 5 has the bottom and the mouth
of bronze; below it bottom were found 100 of the above said golden
beads. I further found in this tomb 13 large & bronze vessels, 19 of which
^{in golden form} they kind of vessels was in high esteem in the highest age and in the
then continually mentioned by Herodotus as precious in the golden & silver
poor that to such were given in the grave the golden and other objects
which were dear to him in his lifetime, having been won by him in the game
or having been given to him by his host as a pledge of hospitality
and friendship. There was also found a large quantity of small earthen
balls of marble and a bronze foot with 3 teeth, which
has probably served ~~as~~ in the funeral pyre. I further 35

opponent both in his right and seems to throw at his opponent
another appears to have been mortally wounded, for he lies on the ground
bleeding on both his hands. The other, ^{his} is flying ^{up} his back is covered with
an enormous shield which covers the whole body from the neck to the heels
The third, who alone of all the four warriors has helmet with a crest,
is flying; his back is covered under the cover of an enormous shield
which reaches from his neck to his heels, but turning his head towards
his opponent and is in the act of throwing a lance at him. The ante-
rior of all the men is so well observed ~~and the movements of the~~ ^{the}
with so much art that when I brought to light these things I fell
of admiration ^(involuntarily); the action of the third & the flying man only
have been seen and observed in a civilisation which could produce such
wonders; only a poet who has objects of art like these continually before
his eyes could ~~not~~ compose these scenes. If
the head of one of the bodies was found ~~in the~~ and heavy golden
helmet; but it had been much rumpled and had become nearly flat
by the pressure which lay upon it, ~~than of those who~~
in it. I presume that it is difficult to describe it; on its forehead
the openings for the eyes and mouth, as also a protuberance above
the helmet, the ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~the~~ ^{the} for the crest; the back part is beautifully
ornamented with an imitation of hair.
The face of the same body was covered with one of the ~~the~~
marks mentioned in my last letter and its breast and sides by a
1/2 8 and long and 1 1/2 broad thick plate of gold, which was
The were further found 100 cups of gold, either ~~some~~

$1\frac{1}{3}$ inch broad. There were further found 2 large golden bells, of
 one of which consists of 2 pieces, the was also found part of a similar bell
 and a shille bell only $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch long and $2\frac{1}{5}$ inch broad. Further
 a splendidly ornamented large golden handle of probability of a
 scepter; the lower part of it is terminated in a fragment of a wheel
 seems to have been imitated by goldsmiths of equal which are
 included like mosaic; a group of the object is an object of
 marvelous beauty, or, as father would call it: a woman to look upon (very beautiful)
 There were also found 7 large and 1 small fragment, one of the fragments
 is ornamented with golden rings; all above splendid ornaments of circles and
 spiral lines. Further 4 golden ornaments of the fragments in form of a
 bracelet; 1 comb of bone in a large handle or casing of gold in the
 usual form as the ladies wear it; 1 enormous massive bracelet
 weighing 360 grammes; in the most center of the ornamentation of the
 bracelet was set a separate piece of gold representing the sun
 with his rays; the size of the bracelet is so enormous that the person
 who has worn it must have had gigantic arms; I would therefore
 suggest that it may have been worn on the legs. But in explanation
 to the size of the bracelet are 2 massive golden bracelets, the opening
 of which is so small that they would only admit for a child of 10 years
 one of the arms represents a two warriors on a chariot with 2 horses
 who seem to run with a full gallop; one of the warriors holds a bow in his
 hand and has just ~~drawn~~ shot an arrow on a stag who is wounded as
 in anguish turns his head round. The other walking represents a war-
 rior who has just vanquished his 3 enemies; one of the he just is just
 in the act of giving a last blow to one of the fallen who then who
 is already wounded and has before him on one knee. He tries to push
 the blow with his right hand in some of which he holds a lance

F One of the marks shows a small mouth, ^{the longer} a long nose
 and large eyes; another a very large, mouth and ^{the longer} a
 small head, and mouth near. The mark with the large mouth ^{the longer} more
 is, ^{the longer} is concerned the greater part of the skull of the beaver.
 I continue here the description of the ^{the longer} of the marks of the beaver.
 letters of 25 ^{the longer} native with the 5 bodies in the 4th tomb.
 Among the most interesting objects of the sepulchre I certainly must
 reckon the ^{the longer} magnificently ornamented ^{the longer} buttons, 12 of which
 are in form of a cross; one of them is 2 1/2 inches long and 3 long;
 3 others are ^{the longer} ornamented smaller and the remaining 8 are still of a bar
 size. Of round gold buttons were found 8 in all 216, 2 of which have
 2 inch in diameter; 7 others are of the size of 5/8 inches and 207 are
 still smaller. Most of these ^{the longer} most interesting objects must have
 served to decorate the ^{the longer} of the ^{the longer} and ^{the longer} the rest
 All those of these buttons which consist of a horn button, in form of our
 shirt buttons, must have served on the cloth of the deceased, but all those
 which show below only a flat piece of bone or wood, have evidently
 served to decorate the ^{the longer} of the ^{the longer} the ^{the longer} to which
 they had been ^{the longer} fastened. Of horn buttons of corn in all found in
 the tomb 5, 4 of which are of alabaster and 1 of wood; all are ^{the longer}
 ornamented with gold nails. There were also found 4 ^{the longer} ^{the longer}
 plates with gold and richly ornamented in all found in this tomb 25 ^{the longer}
 1 more, 16 of which are in a perfect state of ^{the longer} conservation;
 4 of them had handles plates with gold and richly ornamented. There
 were further found with the cross 5 large ^{the longer} buttons, 4 of which
 of alabaster and 1 of wood; all are ornamented with golden nails.
 Further 2 golden telamens or sword-girdles, ^{the longer} ^{the longer} were
 on the shoulders and across the breast. They are 4 1/2 long and 8

乙

1

•

→

22

3

[illegible]

3 perforated quadrilateral pieces of gold, ~~the one representing~~ which are heavily decorated from a necklace; the one shows Hercules killing the Nemean lion, the other represents simply a lion and the third shows 2 warriors duelling together with lances. Though in a very archaic style these engraving are mostly done.

1 perforated ~~the precious metal~~ representing with an inscription representing a city which takes his head

1 long necklace of amber balls

10 ~~golden~~ flat pieces of gold representing scarabaei, which are however entirely different from those found in Egypt

7 small golden wheels

9 flat pieces of gold representing papyrus

6 large pieces of gold almost in form of earrings, which have probably served for to hold together the

necklace in three golden

16 very numerous pieces of a necklace, each piece being composed of a 1 inch long tube on either side of which are 3 or 4 small knots; each of these is composed of 12 gold

1 ~~emphases~~ ^{which} (theory) of gold representing a woman stretching out her arms; on her head is a large crown with 3 flowers, the

2 scepter of silver with ~~an~~ handle formed by a knot; 1 vase with one handle and ball of rock crystal

1 silver vase

4 large bottles of bronze

and finally 4 bronze boxes, each 9 inches long and 6 1/2 inches broad and open on one of the small sides; all these boxes had been filled with ~~stained~~ wood which had become charred on

12 Golden Crosses

~~1494 1/2. Diagrams each composed of 2 figures~~

Diadema, in two of which is a full part of the shell

~~1 specimen~~ ~~giantic golden crown with 30 days long~~
2 feet 1 inch long and 11 inches broad
~~(October 1898)~~

250 young golden leaves

2 Tage golden war

Le gabelle

3 small 1/2 bottles

2 ~~two~~ golden breast-ornaments in form of wreath or garlands
2 flat pieces of gold representing houses with towers, on

each of which is nothing a program

6 golden butterfly for a companion

7. Masters of gold representing 2 lions standing on their hind legs opposite each other

11 20 20 gold representing 2 days of my appetite
each other

[illegible]

1 woman of gold holding 3 hygeons

1 lb 2 oz of Sugar

6 Golden Mountain with long grasses &

4 golden lions

of the

10 ~~extra~~ do each up with penfants
6 do do

1. expenditure of precious substances on which

are mixed the common fighting together
12 plain participants without divisions

[illegible]

tomb is of coarse perfectly levelled. It about 9 feet above the
 their explanation in the slope of the rock, because the bottom of the
 2 1/2 on the N. side 5 feet deep into the rock, then a slight depth for 10 ft
 This tomb is cut on the E. side 7, on the S. side 3 1/3, on the W. side
 because, & at a height of 16 1/2 feet above it, about the above 2 tombstones.
 I think the tomb is cut of which I shall first describe the small
 16 1/2 feet, further to the W. the rock forms a 30 feet long and broad platform
 feet, under an angle of 30°, the perpendicular height of the slope is only
 of the double parallel rows of large blocks the rock surface slopes, for a space
 further down, I found that the rock at a distance of 33 feet from the E. side
 two other pieces of wood in the form of ~~tomb~~ ^{grave} ~~stones~~ ^{marks}. In digging
 the first, I found a piece of wood, with beautifully carved spiral lines, as
 3 inches long
 bell-shaped with 5 gold rings, each of which had a small hole in the center of
 hole for suspension; on the corner or glabrous side was inserted a cross in-
 in the form of a beehive, having in the lower part a small tubular
 Besides a small number of gun-stone, I found three a solid piece of wood
 fragments of handmade pottery and masses of small knifed obsidian.
 standing. The soil was ~~intermixed~~ ^{composed} of black earth intermixed with
 brought to light ~~two long and small blocks lying between the other two~~
 found two large ~~blocks~~ ^{shells} ~~lying in a depth of 5 feet~~ ^{in the form of tombstones}
 got out without great effort. The first, two feet below the tombstone I
 extremely well fastened by square blocks, so that ~~it could not be~~ ^{they could not be}
 long 8 1/2 ft. the other 4 1/2 10 inch long and 4 1/2 4 inch broad. They were
 large unworked tombstones I doubt of it; one of them is 6 ft 4 inches
 Encouraged by the success obtained in the second tomb I took out the 2

Mycesnae IX

Mycesnae II Stroke 1876

because the bones and even the skulls had been preserved, but the latter had
 suffered so much from the weather that none of them could be taken out
 the surface of the tomb was 22 feet below the surface
 entire.

to take out the two ~~large~~ ^{unexcavated} tombstones of the dead
line ~~one~~ ^{one} of them is 5 ft 5 1/3 ft long. In digging around
them I found another tomb. 11 1/2 feet broad and 21 ft long. Tomb
cut into the rock. It was filled with unmineralized natural soil which has
been brought there from another place and not from a fragment of
pottery ~~one~~ ^{found} ~~before~~ ^{in a depth of 15 feet} ~~found~~ ^{the} ~~it~~
remains a layer of ~~at~~ ^{small} stones, below which I found ~~the~~ ^{it}
at a distance of 3 feet from each other, the columns remain
of three basins, which were only separated from the rock by a
another layer of small stones, and has evidently been buried in
the very place ~~where they were~~ ^{down} the masses of ashes of the cloths
which had covered them and the wood which had surrounded them, for
the column of the stone can have no doubt in this respect
each one of the three basins ~~was~~ ^{and in the middle} ~~with~~ ⁵ ~~leaves~~ ^{leaves} of gold
Each ~~of~~ ^{the} 19 1/2 inches long, 4 inches broad for ~~terminating~~ ^{terminating} at both
extremities in a point. ~~I found~~ ^{I found} with ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~origin~~ ^{origin} of the basin
5 leaves ~~in~~ ⁱⁿ ~~form~~ ^{form} of ~~small~~ ^{small} ~~leaves~~ ^{leaves}, each 7 1/2 inch long. ~~It~~
the ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~breadth~~ ^{breadth} of the basin 1 1/2 inch. I also found three many similar
of a figure of a glazy composition ~~which I cannot explain~~ ^{the form of}
their object is difficult to describe, all are perforated and have vertically
drawn ~~as~~ ^{as} ornaments of the head. I found ~~there~~ ^{the} a number
of small knives of obsidian, many fragments of hand made pottery
a hunting bronze knife, a silver ^{cup} ~~more~~ ^{with} ~~one~~ ^{handle}, the upper part
of ~~another~~ ^{of} ~~obsidian~~ ^{obsidian}; it is one of a necklace, 2 of stone and 2 of a con
position and finally two of horned pumice. ~~At~~ ^{At} the bottom of the
separate all the 4 walls were lined by a 5 feet high and 1 ft 8 inch
the thick wall of stones, which shows unmistakable marks of
the funeral poles. But evidently the pole here has not been long
and has been merely intended to surround the flesh of the bodies.

the place of the 3 deepened ^{lenses} found in digging further down I found
 from time to time a small quantity of blackish and in it frequently some
 various objects, either a bone, button covered with a beautifully engraved
 gold black or an imitation of a hammer of bone with a flatwise chasing
 two holes by which the object must have been attached to something else, or
 other ornaments of bone, or ^{small gold beads} collected in this way, besides many other various
 objects, 12 buttons covered with gold, silver, and of them as large as a 5 franc
 piece, the ornaments are either spiral lines, or that curious cross with the
 marks of 4 nails, which is frequently occurs in Oregon, which I think
 to be the symbol of the holy fire. ^{Having dug down to a depth of}
 10 1/2 feet, I was stopped by heavy rain, which turned the soft earth into
 mud to mud, and therefore began
 F. The earth was intersected with numerous fragments of black
 red or light green pottery with black painted lines, particularly interesting
 ⊕ All the buttons are in form of our shirt buttons ^{they} but much

larger than these
 on the back one black gobbets with a hollow foot and horizontal flutings
 in the middle, further the light green or yellow ones with black ornament
 also, or with two protruding small black ornaments by circular
 black strokes. F. While in Oregon nearly all vessels have three feet, these
 of Terracotta never occur here among the same pottery. Vases
 with two or one or two tubular holes on either side, for ventilation,
 occur here, but they are very rare

F. the light green vase with 2 rows of protruding bumps all
 around. It is all this kind of pottery only, never in the tombs
 and as I never found a trace of it even in the richest tombs
 the face of the eye cyclopsian almost walls of the acropolis
 I think it probable that it is more ancient than the middle of the

The four sculptured tombstones having been removed to the village of
 Clavet: in order to be sent to Athens, I overruled the site of them
 and found, to my joy, that I had been altogether mistaken regarding the na-
 ture of the soil below them, for what I had taken to be the unimpaired
 was the earth which had been brought there from another place, in fact,
 in digging down I found there a 21 1/2 feet long and 10 1/2 feet broad
 quadrangular tomb cut into the soft rock, and in the slope
 of the rock, and, at 3 1/4 feet below the horizontal plane, a strange
 sort of a monument consisting of a low long and narrow slab lying
 the one upon the other, which I and at their death cut a smaller one
 in an oblique position. Nothing of the sort as if it were to other ear
 follow for him who would lay down on the slab, the latter other
 had a border and a centrally raised part from the monument which has occupied
 perhaps from a larger separate monument which has occupied

Mycesnae VIII

being originally called 'Helyios, pronounced Helios 30 Oct 1871
 to the prophet Elias with hardly any change in the name, the Jungs
 who has had a celebrated cultus there and who has made place
 there has been in antiquity occupied by a sanctuary of the Jungs
 prophet to give him. Thus it appears that the only spot of the
 going this on pilgrimages in times of great trouble to invoke the
 inhabitants of the surrounding villages to go there in the habit of
 small often when dedicated to the prophet Elias and the
 venerable there in antiquity. It is of course before, there is no doubt
 the present cultus of the name of the deity which was
 of great sanctity and immense importance and probably was found in
 there must have existed on the summit a sanctuary of the Jungs
 I venture to give of the origin of those Egyptian words in that
 by men, the more so as there is no water. The only explanation

This monument has evidently been assembled by an architect, for the summit forms a very small triangle, the eastern side of which is 35, the two other sides, which converge due west, 100 feet long. But the ^{entire} ~~monument~~ is fortified by cyclopean walls, which prove that a great ~~portion~~ ^{part} of it is an average 4 feet 2 inch thick and 3 to 6 1/2 feet high; but masses of stone, which are lying along side of them, can bear no doubt that they have once been much higher. The entrance ^{higher for the} ~~on the eastern side~~ is followed by a short passage; ^{higher for the} ~~the large stone, which forms the threshold of the door, is still visible~~ in the hole in which the hinge turned. It is 16 to 53 feet ^{higher} ~~before the summit~~ are in all the three sides by which the summit is accessible 133 to 266 long, and 5 feet thick eye walls, which are still now 19 in average, 10 feet high and appear to have been once much higher. ^{higher} ~~Between the stones of all these walls and on the summit~~ I have not been able to collect a ~~single~~ ^{large} number of fragments of hand-made bricks or green wares with black ornaments, which I ~~not~~ consider as old as the walls of Sigeon and Myemae, because in the former place I found that of an and near the wing inward, in the latter in the only ~~on the eastern~~ rock in the recesses of the gate passage & in the towers and in the ~~former~~ ^{former} ~~place~~ I conclude from this that the fortification ^{trans on main} ~~trans on main~~ ^{is of the} ~~is of the~~ ^{contemporaneous with} ~~contemporaneous with~~ the ~~and perhaps even the walls of both cities and perhaps may perhaps show~~ even a still higher antiquity. But the question naturally arises why the top of that steep rock has been fortified? But the platform of the summit being hardly large enough to contain one small house ~~the the same~~ the question now naturally arises for what purpose all those fortifications ~~may have been built? The summit being so exceedingly small & which it is even difficult to mount, it can never have been intended~~ ^{intended for any full of points & always and every rock and between}

[illegible]

Fingers [1876 g. myk. 1.2 f.]

only 8 fathoms (1 Eng mile) from the sea

only 8 plates of 1 egg each found in the
in the S. E. corner of the plain of Argus on a flat rock hardly more than 45 feet
high rock surrounded by a swampy ^{lowland} with a ^{lowland} island

3. In the S.E. corner of the Plain of Agues, in a swampy lowland, only 8 ft. (1 long m) from 200-300 feet deep & 30-50 ft high

the Sea, on a flat rock ^{200-300 feet long} ~~at~~ 900 feet long ^{50-60 ft high} ~~to~~ 50 feet high was situated the ancient city of Tyre, celebrated ^{the} as birthplace of Hercules and famous for its gigantic cyclopian walls, ~~of~~ of which ~~as~~ Pausanias (II, 25, 8) ^{that} says, a team of mules cannot even move the smallest stone. The quarry from which these walls derive ~~are~~ ^{their} ~~origin~~ ^{came} easily

the woman's crescent or the horn of the cow or simultaneously the one
and the other. As I have found ^{perfectly} similar cows and idols ~~in~~ 2 1/2 years
ago in my excavations in Mycenae, which was close to the great Heraion
and celebrated for its cultus of Juno, whose cow-character and identity
with the Pelasgic ^{moons and} cow-goddess Io, with the Boeotian goddess Demeter
Hecateia and with the Egyptian moon-goddess Isis I have proved*
I ~~do not hesitate to declare that~~ ^{whether} both the cows and the female idols
found at Mycenae, ~~which~~ ^{must} needs be idols of Juno, which
was the tutelary deity of both ^{cities} ~~places~~. This my theory seems to be
confirmed as well by Juno's Homeric epithet *Powtas* as by
the very name of Mycenae (*Μυκῆναι*, a derivation of *μυκάω* ^{the lowering of her eyes}),
~~as the above~~ ^{Below the surface} All the above idols in cows and female
male forms were found in a depth of from ~~1 to 2~~ 3 to 8 1/2 feet ^{below the surface}
in a greater depth. ~~Only one~~ ^{Only one} ~~female~~ ^{female} ~~idol~~ ^{idol}
a different form was found in a depth of 8 feet; its sex cannot be easily
said, ~~as it has~~ ^{justly} its two arms are joined on the breast, the head, which is
seen, resembles a lion's head and, in ~~seeing~~ ^{seeing} this figure at the first glance
one involuntarily thinks that this figure ^{Attic} idol has been modelled on
one of the ^{Attic} female figures on the small ancient vases ~~it~~ ^{it} conserved in the
small collection in the Ministry of Public Works in Athens, published by Dr. Hirsch
^(Jahrbuch des Museum für Kunst und Geschichte, 1872)
X Except lead the only piece of metal found was a beautiful archaic figure
of bronze or copper, wearing a Phrygian cap and seemingly in the attitude
of throwing a lance. ^{But, if Phrygian, at least copper or brass must have been used.}
^{of which many fragments were found in the excavations, for example, in the trench, where I did not find only a single stone implement or weapon.}
Regarding pottery, the surface of the ~~many~~ ^{many} acrapolis of Tiryns is strewn
with potsherds of the Middle Ages and probably of the time of the Frank
dominion, for that period seems to be indicated by the ~~the~~ ^{the} chalk floors
of a villa and its dependences ~~and~~ ^{and} The entire abundance of these pot-
sherds are sometimes found as far down as 3 feet, but then abruptly
follow archaic potsherds, which ^{are} usually ^{met with already} found a few inches below

the surface and thus it is evident that ~~Troy~~ the site of Troy has not
been inhabited from the time of the capture of the city (468 B.C.) to about
1200 A.C. The Troynthian archaic pottery is of perfectly the same ~~clay~~ ^{clay} ~~form~~
~~and manufacture~~ and has the same ornamentation ~~as~~ as the pottery of Mycenae,
there are the same tripods with 1 - 5 perforations in each foot, the same
large vases with perforated handles and holes in the rim of the bottom for suspen-
sion with a string, the same fantastically shaped small vases, cans, pots,
kissus, cups — all made on the potter's wheel and preserving the most varied
painted ornamentation of a ^{usually in a light red dead colour} lively red colour, which seems to be indelible
for the bottoms of pots & vases with which the site of Mycenae is covered have lost
nothing of their freshness though they have been exposed for more than 2300
years to the sun and rain. I dug up at Troy a large ^{mykenae} quantity of frag-
ments of ~~stomach~~ terra cotta goblets, which, like in ~~Troy~~ ^{Mykenae} are of white clay
and without any painted ornaments, but only to a depth of ~~2~~ 8 ft below
the surface these goblets are ~~white~~ ^{in the upper layers}. ~~Further down~~ in a depth of between
8 and 10 ft ~~was found~~ ^{only} goblets of a greenish red or dark red colour.
But at an average depth of 9 or 10 feet every trace of the form of all these
goblets is much like that of the large modern glasses of Bordeaux wine.
All this & splendid pottery denotes a high civilisation, such as the men who
built the cyclopean walls and houses ^{expressly} cannot have had. Thus either all this
beautiful pottery has been imported, or, and this is more likely, it has been
manufactured by the nation recent in succession which inhabited the site of Troy
and to the ~~people~~ ^{then} which built the cyclopean houses & walls belong all the
much ruder but ~~still~~ ^{hand made} monochromatic pottery which I find on and near
the virgin soil. ~~This pottery has no real colour~~ The colour of this pottery is
the colour of the clay itself, which has been wrought by hand polishing to a
lustrous surface. All the vases of this kind are more bulky and
many of them have on each side a ring for suspension with a string.
In this stratum of this pottery are neither goblets nor cow or female pots.

Of this pottery ^{besides hundreds of specimens} I have been lucky enough to ~~have~~ ^{take} get out two entire ones, which, like all the other objects discovered by me in Tiryns, ~~may~~ ^{will} be exposed in one of the National Museums in Athens. ^{The site of Tiryns is national property and the only advantage I am working here from pure love for the satisfaction to enrich science.}

What regards the chronology of the Tirynthian pottery, if the date of abt 1400 B.C. generally attributed to the most ancient attic vases & is right correct, we may perhaps assign a like date to the establishment in Tiryns of the second nation, for to the same period must belong the aforesaid birdhead idol and a lot of ^{fragments of} very ancient painted vases with kindred patterns. ~~But~~ It will probably forever remain a mere guess-work to what date belongs the ~~rest~~ ^{the} strata of ~~the~~ ^{the} rude hand-made pottery on ~~the~~ and just above the virgin soil, but if we suppose ~~it to be~~ ^{most ancient} that the ~~strata~~ ^{stratum} of ~~it~~ ^{them} is 600 years older than the most ancient painted vases of the 2^d nation and that, consequently, Tiryns' cyclopean walls have been built 2000 B.C. I think we are very near the right time. I have vainly endeavored to recognize an affinity between this primitive Tirynthian pottery and that of any one of the 4 prehistoric cities at Troy; after mature consideration I find that there is no resemblance whatever.

Not the least interesting object I discovered at Tiryns was the skeleton of a man in a depth of ~~5 to~~ 5 m (16⁵⁵ feet) ~~on the wall~~ ^{for part} of the bones were petrified; but I attribute this merely to the nature of the soil in which the ~~bones~~ ^{skeleton} have been imbedded, and not at all. Some of the bones and particularly ~~had~~ ^{had} considerably swollen by the dampness and this is probably also the case with the lower jawbone, which is unusually thick. Unfortunately I have only been able to save part of the skull.

I have still to mention that in all the prehistoric strata I

found very small obsidian knives, but, as before stated, no weapons
or other implements of stone. ^{many} Small conical wharls of green stone were
found in the strata of the 2^d nation, but only 2 very rude one of ~~stone~~
leaked clay without ornaments.

In taking the average depth of ~~the~~ ^{in the upper, the lower} the virgin soil, as ascertained by
my shafts, to be 11 ⁶⁶/₁₀₀ feet, ~~in~~ I find by accurate calculation, that
the quantity of rubbish to be removed at Tiryns amounts to abt 36000
cubic metres, from which however is to be deducted the cubic of the
cyclopean house-walls, of the curious cyclopean ^{water-conduit} ~~aqueduct~~ and of
a couple of cisterns only one of which however I have been able to
find on the E. side of the upper acropolis. Thus the excavation of
Tiryns ~~will cost a little~~ ^{would} cost about £1200. I hope to be this job
work a little later, but I must first finish the much more
important excavation of the acropolis of Mykenae and ^{of} two
treasuries, ~~which are supposed~~ ^{which will probably occupy} I shall commence & on the
7th inst. Like Tiryns, Mykenae is national property and thus
every object I discover will belong to the national museum at Athens.
But I know that, after Troy, I could not possibly render a greater service
to science than by excavating Mykenae, because, if ^{as is probable} its cyclopean walls belong to the
~~same~~ remote antiquity of the walls of Tiryns, ~~the~~ the architecture of its
treasuries is precisely that which Homer continually alludes to of the Homeric
period, for the poet continually describes it by "Ιάγρον ἑστρότο γ' ἰδοὺ
καὶ χρυσεὶ ἰσπετα ^{ἑσπετα} ~~can~~ ^{can} ~~impossibly~~ ^{impossibly} be anything else than similar
walls covered with copper or bronze plates. That the ^{in two places of each} interior walls of the
treasuries have been ornamented with such plates can be easily seen by the remains
of the bronze nails by which they were fastened. I confidently hope to find
these important inscriptions and some more of such sculpture as the relief
above the entrance gate.

In the N. corner of the Plain of Argos, at the foot of a 2500 ft high rock crowned by a chapel of the prophet ^{Elias}, the ground is for more than 1 mile in length and a square mile strewn with beautiful archaic potsherds.




In the N. corner of the Plain of Argos at the foot of two steep mounts, ^{one} of which is 2500 feet high and crowned by a chapel of the prophet Elias, ^{the acropolis of Mycenae only 130 feet high and 1200 feet long & broad} is a triangular rock, which falls off abruptly towards N. & S. and forms on the W. & E. side natural or artificial terraces. This rock is surrounded by 13 to 40 feet high cyclopean walls, which ~~show~~ three different kinds of architecture seem to have been built at different epochs for they show three different kinds of architecture. ^{The} ~~the~~ ^a ~~larger~~ portion is built, like the walls of Tiryns, of huge blocks ^{joined} ~~joined~~ by small ones but they are less massive. ^{But for the lower} Another portion of the walls is built of carefully carved polygons which perfectly fit together without leaving any interstices. A third kind of architecture is seen near the ^{Lions' Gate} ~~Lions' Gate~~ where almost quadrangular blocks are arranged in horizontal layers, but their joints are not yet vertical and present more or less oblique lines. ^{For a} ~~For a~~ ^{mile} ~~to the~~ S. and S.W. of this acropolis extended the lower city, the site of which is distinctly marked by the remnants of frequent traces of the cyclopean circuit walls, by the remnants of numerous cyclopean houses, by a ^{by 7 to 9 treasuries} ~~by 7 to 9 treasuries~~ massive cyclopean bridge and finally by the ^{fragments of} ~~beautifully~~ painted or chiseled pottery by which the ground is strewn. But ~~on account of the mountain~~ ^{the} the whole site of the lower city being on smaller or larger mountain slopes, the accumulation of rubbish is every where but small and seldom exceeds 1 1/2 feet. ^{Six} Two of the Treasuries have the shape of large furnaces and are one that was called "Πορφυρι" by the inhabitants; two others ~~of~~ have the conical shape of the well known Treasury of Atreus. Both are near the Lions Gate; one of them, which is of small dimensions, ^{already} has evidently been excavated in antiquity. The other one, which I




going to excavate, seems to be as large or nearly as large as the Treasury
of Atreus. After having for two weeks ^{with 7-8 workmen} vainly searched for the entrance.
I brought yesterday to light the upper part of the triangular
space above the door, the threshold of which must be 33 feet lower.
~~Thus, before I can begin the systematic excavation of this Treasury,~~
~~Thus I can now begin to~~ I must excavate the, dramas and re-
move at least 1000 cubic metres of rubbish. I suppose the Treasury
will contain approximately an equal quantity.

I have also ^{been busy} ~~worked for~~ with 12 ^{laborers} ~~workmen~~ for two weeks to open
the passage from the Lions' gate ^{into} the acropolis, but have had very
hard work there ~~on~~ owing to the huge blocks by which it was ob-
structed and which seem to have been hurled at the assailants when
the acropolis was captured by the Argians in 468. From that time must
~~in my opinion~~ The obstruction of the entrance ~~with stones and the subsequent~~
must in my opinion date from that time, for the ^{prehistoric} accumulation of rubbish,
which is there 20 ft deep, has ~~evidently~~ not been formed by a series of
successive households, but it has evidently been ~~washed~~ gradually washed
^{from the upper terraces} down by the winter rains. Very remarkable is a small chamber immedi-
ately to the left on entering the Lionsgate ^{perhaps the prehistoric doorkeeper's room} I brought to light a small chamber
the ceiling of which is formed by one huge stone flat stone.

At a distance of 40 feet from the Lionsgate I began on the 7 Aug
with 43 lab. men to dig ^{on the first terrace} a trench 113 feet ~~wide~~, close to the cyclopean
wall, a trench 113 feet broad and 113 feet long, which has given very
valuable results. First of all I can now positively assure that the

~~Though no~~ No ancient writer mentions that Mycenae has been reinha-
bited after its capture and the expulsion of its inhabitants. Certainly it
and that it was uninhabited at the time of Strabo we must conclude
from his assurance that no vestige of Mycenae remains. But I can
now most positively assure that it has been reinhabited and that
the new town must have existed for a long period and perhaps for

more than 2 centuries, ^{there is at the surface a} ~~for because~~ the layer of Hellenic rubbish of the Hellenic time which goes 3 feet deep. ~~and~~ I am at a loss to fix by the fragments of pottery the precise date of the reoccupation of the town, but as painted potsherds of the last Hellenic time are missing, and as the numerous clay figures which I and ^{others} ~~others~~ find are of the Alexandrian time and ~~go~~ ^{go} down to the 2^d century B.C., I presume that the new colony may have been founded in the beginning of the 4th and may have been ~~entirely~~ abandoned at the end of the 2^d in the 2^d century B.C. These two termini seem to be confirmed by the coins found, the oldest of which show on one side an Hera-head with a crown, on the other a column having to its left a helmet and to its right a , which is generally thought to be a , in consequence of which the coin is attributed to the Argolic city Thyrea. But in the opinion of A. Postolacae and P. Lamprea, which I accept, the  is the spiritus asper ~~of~~ and ~~from~~ belongs to the still unknown word which records the value of the coin.

The latter belongs to the Macedonian times, which makes it impossible that the  should be a , for the ~~word~~ ^{form} of the quadrangular  only came in use when Greece became a Roman province.

~~At~~ Mycenae proper appears to have struck no coins; at least none has ever been found.

Below the comparatively modern Hellenic city I found by thousands the fragments of those splendidly painted archaic vases, which I already described in my Dissertation on Tiryns. But it escaped me to mention that most vases are painted both outside and inside and that in many instances the internal paintings by far exceed ~~both~~ in originality and profusion of colours those on the outside. Thus e.g. I found yesterday a vase decorated outside with representations of deer and inside with ~~figures~~ ^{figures} of men and women. I also found quite a number of entire vases, particularly of those fantastically painted globous vases, which have at the top

2. handles and a small pipe ~~or~~ for filling or emptying them. Still the ~~earthen~~
painted vases hitherto found ~~have~~ been made on the potter's wheel, except
very small ones, which ~~are~~ ^{are} evidently ~~then~~ handmade. It is true that I
found ^{in Mycenae} two fragments of ~~very~~ ^{coarse} handmade pottery, which can
only be compared to the rudest pottery of the "Kyökenmøddinge", in Denmark.
But they had evidently been transported there from another place and ~~not~~
decidedly I have not found yet at Mycenae the specimen of the handmade
pottery. Since I began the ~~excavation~~ ^{excavation} the 7th inst I have been able to
to gather here more than 200 broken or entire ~~terracotta~~ ^{terracotta} idols.
terracotta idols of Juno ~~set~~ in the form of the cow or in that of a woman.
By far the ~~most~~ of the latter ~~have~~ ^{are} ~~lively~~ ^{coloured} red ornaments on a light red background.
two protruding breasts, below which, on each side, a long horn is
protruding, so that both horns together must either so ~~much~~ ^{that}
both horns together form a half circle; on the very compressed head
is a ^{polos}. The lower part of the pig idol is in form of a tube but gra-
dually widening. But there have been found perhaps a dozen of idols
without any horns, the whole upper part of the body until the neck being
in form of a disk; the head is uncovered and the hair is indicated by a long
tress on the back. There ~~also~~ have also been found some idols with ~~heads~~
an uncovered birds head with large eyes, and ~~two~~ no horns, but two
hands joined on the breast. ^{Together with} among the numerous cow idols I found also
two terracotta horseheads, the figure of a lion, ^{that of a roan} and that of an elephant, which
seems to show that the Greeks knew this latter animal many centuries be-
fore the ~~the~~ ^{already} Macedonian period.

Iron and glass has been ^{already} known to the ^{inhabitant of} Mycenae in a remote antiquity
for I found of the latter a large pearl in 10 feet depth and of a glass.
Like substance quite a number of buttonlike objects, which seem to have
served as ornaments in the ~~walls~~ ^{doors} or elsewhere. Of iron I found
some knives and also some very curious keys, one of which is very
thick, 14 cm long, has 4 teeth each of which is 4 cm long and is on
the other end provided with a ring for suspension. ~~But~~ Of ~~brass~~ ^{brass} I
found ^{two} ~~two~~ ^{arrows of pyramidal form like the Carthaginian arrows I found last year in my excavations} ~~two~~ ^{two} well preserved knives, one of which with part of its handle
Of stone implements 5 beautifully polished hatchets diorite or green stone.

further a number of weights of Liorit. ^{as well as fragments of small} of gold only a small particle was found; of Silver nothing yet, at least a great deal is found. I also found ^{but thick} a small terracotta disk with a furrow all around for suspension with a string; one side of it, which is well polished and seems to have been covered with wax, are engraved a number of 卐 , of which sign ^{occurs} is found so frequently at Troy. ~~All the whorls~~

Whorls are found here by hundreds; ~~at~~ ^{as} nearly all are of a beautiful blue stone but without any ornaments; as yet only 5 whorls of terracotta were found and these also without ornaments.

The Mycenaeans seem to have been musicians, for I found ^{some} beautifully ornamented fragments of a lyre and a flute. I also found the 15 cm high terracotta figure of a very old and ugly woman, probably a priestess.

Also a fragment of a crystal vase was found and a wooden comb. I often find ^{very flat} pieces of terracotta with painted or impressed ornaments, which must have served as coating of the ~~the~~ internal walls of the houses.

In a depth of from 3 to ~~3~~ 10 to 11 1/2 and sometimes already in 6 1/2 feet below the surface I find cyclopean houses, built of ^{without clay or cement} ~~smooth stones~~ and remarkably ^{in their massiveness} ~~large~~ the cornerstones of these houses are ^{found in} 20 feet below the surface on the natural rock. These houses are intersected by a curious ^{kind} ~~sort~~ of streets consisting of two ^{small} ~~parallel~~ ^{rough} parallel cyclopean walls between which the space is filled up with small stones. Still more remarkable than at Troy are the cyclopean ~~water~~ ^{drainage} conduits, for there at least they rest on the natural rock, whilst here they are imbedded in the ^{the united stones being joined without any binding material} rubble and ^{according to our notions} it is really inconceivable that they how a current of water could have passed through them without being lost through the large interstices. The Cyclopean houses are further intersected by numerous large tombs the sites of which are marked by large tablets of limestone. Of the tombstones which until now have been brought to light 14 are without any ornament, ^{two other} ~~the rest~~ have bas. reliefs of the capital interest to archaeology. The one represents a warrior standing in a chariot drawn by two horses and ^{on each side} ~~on each side~~ are ovals (cartouches) perfectly like those which we see on the Egyptian monuments and which contain the names of the kings. These Mycenaean ovals ~~also~~ ^{also} contain

signs, which I at first took for written characters, but in recognizing now their ^{own} formity, I begin to doubt that there is real writing. However I send ^{by this post} an accurate drawing of the whole to my respected friend Prof Max Müller, who will ¹⁹gladly have much pleasure to add a few lines to this ^{and} give at once his opinion on the subject. On the other tombstone are above & below 4 ^{two} compartments of spiral lines and in the midst stands a man who seizes a vessel; to the right & left are the same ovals with similar signs as on the other tablet.

Although I have found the ornamentation with compartments of spiral lines also in a depth of ⁱⁿ the first city as Troy ^{to} which archaeology gives an age of more than 3000 years B.C., yet in carefully comparing the whole of the sculptures on these ~~fragments~~ tombstones to those of the relics which were found at the entrance of the Treasury of Agamemnon, which are preserved in the British Museum and in the Museum in Berlin and in comparing them further to the lions above the gate, I feel convinced that all these monuments, ^{as well as the wall in which it stands} the tombs, the treasuries and the lions above the gate and the gate itself are contemporaneous and derive from the best and most glorious ^{period} ~~times~~ in the so-called heroic age of Mycenae. If we fix its date at 1200 B.C.

I think we are ^{very} ~~not~~ near as possible the right time. If then, like we did in Tiryns, ^{we fix the chronology of} we give to the idols with birds heads at 1400 years B.C., this will probably also be the age of the wall circuit walls of carefully carved polygons ^{which} that part of the latter which, like in Tiryns, consists of huge boulders joined with small stones, ^{is} is in all likelihood contemporaneous with the walls of Tiryns, which we supposed to be of abt 2000 B.C. I have no doubt that in the progress of these excavations

