Charvat, 24 Fev. Août 1874, ce matin à 11h. j'ai pris la suite trois ouvriers avec des échelles et des pelles et j'ai fait creuser un trou dans un mur de Tananarive. L'agencement et j'ai trouvé que c'était bien le sol n'ayant pas une autre couche de pierres audessus 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 mètre de profondeur. Cette couche de sable s'arrête. La pierre consiste en detritus de exécution de deux coulées mêlées de pierre. Il peut l'être avec des pierres de brique car j'y ai trouvé une cloche de cuivre telle qu'on suspend au dessus de la porte.

E. Curtius dit dans l'île de Pélagonique qu'il y a deux murs de pierres de taille village miné de Charvat et que c'est là un grand error. L'ancienne ville n'est point étendue aussi loin, en effet seulement tout près de l'aeropole on trouve les deux niveaux de petites maisons et il y avait au grand aile droite de l'aeropole elle ne va pas par l'espérance dans la plus hérétie des masses de tessier. Mais il a le tiers erique presque complétement, mince et étrange à lire, dans l'aeropole on n'en trouve presque pas car dans l'intérieur du cella il y a un rocher mobile en terrasses dont la cime est de 40 m plus haute que le seuil de la Porte. L'aeropole plus près de ces terrasses des murs cyclopigien, mais en ce qui entoura on ne voit plus le rocher. Tout l'eau pluviale a enlevé dans le cours des siecles les detritus les plantes et le funerarium les animaux des terrasses de rocher et elle a enlevé en moins temps tous les débris des mineurs. C'est ainsi que la première enceinte de l'aeropole a été considérablement rachassée et a été fait en miette avec la cime des murs d'enceinte. J'ai mis un ouvrier à faire un trou dans la grande Porte et j'ai peu en conviendre que son seuil est à 30 cm audessus du niveau actuel. J'ai fait creuser en suite un ouvrier sur la cime du rocher et aussi sur l'avant dernière terrasse pas derrière.

25 Fev. 1874 : aujourd'hui j'ai eu 4 ouvriers à 3 h et je paye maintenant le gardien. J'ai fait creuser 6 trous sur le cîno du rocher de l'aeropole mais en moins de 30 cm j'ai touché partout le rocher. Il y a bien les fouilles domptes d'un grand bâtiment, mais les placés ont été complétement éboulé le sol qu'on n'y touche que ciment du rocher. Pourtant j'y ai trouvé une roche de terre cuite ayant deux membranes et un tronc de thistle, semblable aux vivipares de terre cuite qu'on trouve beaucoup. J'y ai trouvé aussi une tête d'osseille de terre cuite, qui a des ornements rouges sur son front jaune. J'extrait un autre de socquetter. J'ai fait creuser un ouvrier 8 pieds sur la 1ère en sous la deuxième terrasse, mais seulement ce dernier a atteint le sol vierge à
mètes le profondeur; dans les autres parties et à ce point atteint avec
la roche bien qui presque tous ainsi déjà dépassé 2 m sur le profondeur
e de deux ou trois points et trouve d'immenses trouées de 68 cm de large
de 1,05 cm de long. Toute le poterie dont je trouve le tessons sont
faits au tiers et ornées de plusieurs bandes horizontales; il y a aussi
bon nombre de tessons archaïques; j'ai trouvé aussi un désirs
si peinture sombre; un grand tombeau de forme carrée est près de
l'acropole; un partie des d'ombres sont il est rempli de béblage par
un étranger il y a 15 ans. L'on me donne la permission de encore
nombre de tessons est sauvages j'y saurai faire une chose qui se béblage ce tombeau.
26 Tem.: Nous avons trouvé aujourd'hui plusieurs choses in-
téressantes, parmi lesquelles je remarque surtout une idole tête
cuite sans tête, ayant levés ta en circul les deux bras semblable
à deux cornes; cette idole est peinte en noir sur fond jaune, elle
a sur le buste deux symboles de creux et d'embus, tête oranger; le
vaste des peintures rouges sur fond jaune.
Plus un fragment de petit cache de terre cuite, dans l'un à 4 pieds et toujours
tête oranger; ces caches ont des peintures rouges sur fond jaune.
Plus un fragment de pierre verti sans armements, 2 bâches de pierre
d'or; un miroir de trachité, les pieds de l'or, de son cine
de l'or, qui peut aussi avoir avec le poids; un très belle peinture
jaune ornée de peintures rouges, ayant une petite rose et deux petits ans
plus un nombre de tessons de casse très fins ayant les armements plus
variés et surtout une multitudes de bandes horizontales; plusieurs de
ces casse sont peint aussi dans l'intérieur de la même manières comme
à l'extérieur. Il y a aussi une multitudes de tessons de casse blanches
au noir, mais tous le tessons dénote la main le potier. Peu
plus les points ayant atteint un profondeur de 3 1/2 mètres. Le trée
nail devient très difficile, car nous ne pouvons faire sortir les
d'ombres entièrement qu'à l'aide de caleb et de paniers il faut
3 hommes pour chaque point. Nous trouvons beaucoup d'os et ces
tout d'os de sanglier. L'acropole présente un triangle, dont
le côté Est et Ouest ont chacun 6 terrasses; le côté Ouest fini
en pointe. Il a commencé à plusieurs à 2 1/2 de cartou che nous
avec lui cesser le travail devenu impossible, à 3 h.

Dans la chambre cromlech de Tynyn 80 pieds au-dessus nous avons fait deux tranchées étroites et nous avons trouvé au milieu plusieurs grandes pierrès. Peu après ces pierres bouches l'ouverture d'un poêle qui contenait le véritable sarcophage d'Agamemnon, je me fis voir cette demeure.

27 Nov: Jusqu'au 1er j'ai travaillé avec 25 ouvriers, le garde était à 18 "\n\nJ'ai continué les poêles sur la première terrasse et je faisais un grand nombre de grands troncs sur les terrasses arrière jusqu'au sommet. Entre autres j'ai fait faire de grands troncs dans 4 endroits de petites maisons sur la pente Ouest du coteau, mais je ne suis rien trouvé. Je suis sorti au tronc de belle poterie peinte et toujours une masse de poêles cassées, terre cuite blanche en forme de verre de champagne moderne ayant un pied large et très solide, que beaucoup d'autres poteries blanches. Dans deux des excavations sur la seconde terrasse, j'en ai trouvé 2 têtes d'idoles, têtes pointues portant de hauts ornements et ayant de grands yeux peints. Cette figure qu'on trouve représente sur les plus anciens vases grecs, mais comme toujours la même idole reparait ici et comme la première qui en a été trouvée avait 2 manilles du haut, je n'hésite pas à dire que c'est jenain. Dans une des poêles sur la première terrasse nous avons trouvé le cachot à 4 1/2 m de profondeur. Sur le côté Est de l'Acropole le grand poêle n'a pas d'autre chose que de la poterie blanche et solinairre, il n'aime dénoncé ou profondément, car son excavation ne pouvait pas être continuée, sans danger à cause de la nature des bocaux qui ne contiennent que des cendres et beaucoup de pierres.

On vient s'attacher le toit dans tous les autres poêles de la première terrasse à 4 1/2 - 5 1/2 m de profondeur et le tronc qu'on y a mis, paraît être certainement le plus ancien que j'ai jamais eu dans le plus ancien du coteau doit nécessairement être contemporain de la Potè des liens et des murs cyclopéens. Sur un tronc couvrait une tête de cheval, entièrement peinte, sur les autres ces ornements qui incluent des rangées horizontales des plus anciennes poteries grecques et qu'on trouve aujourd'hui 4 fragments de petite cache de terre cuite et à mon immense étonnement je trouve à chaque instant à la surface, sans seulement le Cacropolis, mais aussi de tout l'immense dépe de l'ancienne ville qui s'étend au Nord, à l'Ouest, au Sud-Ouest de l'Acropolis et des masses de terrasses aux
Hier, je fis un relevé aujourd'hui: les grandes pierres taillées qui se trouvent au centre de la chambre n'ont laissé sur tombe l'Agamemnon, et, ayant remué les décombres g y ai trouvé, au fond, un trou au milieu d'une chambre circulaire, semblable à un large puits, de 1 m 35 de l'amiante et de 50 cm de profondeur. Après qu'on ait ouvert le trou, j'ai trouvé le fond du puits et j'ai fait creuser 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 roc. J'ai aussi aujourd'hui tout le site de l'ancienne ville qui a en jugé d'après son étendue — peut-être aussi au 1000 et 1000 habitants. Tout le sol est couvert de testes, ce qui est l'autant plus extraordinaire que les champs ont été abandonnés depuis des milliers d'années. Tout près le grand tombeau d'une niche près de l'acropole au moins a monté aujourd'hui un autre, plus petit, semblable à un four et ainsi appelé, consistant en murs cyclopéens. Il a 2 1/2 m de large et 5 m de long. Au plus loin les immenses fondements cyclopéens de l'acropole: puis un caveau naturel, 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 construction cyclopéenne, dont l'un est tout à fait découvert. J'ai fait un plan de l'acropole en revenant par le lit du torrent: j'y trace 10 points de flèche du sol, j'ai aussi, au dessus, le tour de l'acropole en revenant par le lit du torrent, et j'y trace 10 points de flèche du sol, j'ai aussi, au dessus, le tour de l'acropole en revenant par le lit du torrent, et j'y trace 10 points de flèche du sol.
1974-1976

Tourner, Nycen...

Ranville le 8 Mars : Nous sommes partis hier matin à 9 h de Chardatz et arrivés ici le même jour à 2 h. 30. J'y ai passé chez le maire de police l'après-midi. Vangelis Poxajos, des Kechesches et d'autres fuyards, partis par suite d'un échange de tirs, sont arrivés. Ils ont été arrêtés par les autorités. Leurs armes, des fusils de chasse, ont été confisquées. Ils ont été avertis par Antesperos, son frère. 

Hier soir, nous avons eu une grande fête à l'Archerie. Les Kechesches ont invité les villageois. Il y avait beaucoup de monde et la fête a été très animée. Les enfants ont joué des jeux traditionnels.

Aujourd'hui, nous avons commencé les travaux pour le nouveau temple. Les travailleurs sont tous venus des alentours de la ville. Il y a 20 travailleurs en tout.

Le chantier est bien en cours. Les pierres ont été disposées de manière symétrique. Les travailleurs sont très satisfaits de leur travail. Ils ont dit que c'est un honneur de participer à ce grand projet.

Nous avons Terminé la journée avec une grande repas. Les Kechesches ont préparé un délicieux repas avec des spécialités locales.

Cette journée a été très productive et nous avions beaucoup de travail à faire. Nous espérons continuer de cette manière pour terminer le temple dans les prochains jours. Nous avons hâte de voir le résultat final de nos efforts.
Le site du nouveau temple est sur le côté S. Ouest de l'ancien. J'ai trouvé l'ancien temple près d'immenses piliers taillés. Les deux ouvriers en contiennent ensemble à 3 im-
menses tombaux, semblables à des fosses, taillées dans le
rocher. Ces tombaux ressemblent beaucoup à 4 des tombaux
mycéennes. Ils me conduisaient ensuite dans la plaine où
ils me montraient 800 tétophes 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 retombe périodiquement tous les 20 ans,
elle s'y maintient pendant 7 ans au grand detriment
de la communauté et puis elle disparaît. Comme le prix
du tétophe est de 150 à 200 drachmes, la perte est immen-
se pour le panure villageois. Parce que au village je m'im-
prime à expliquer au demarque combien il serait facile
de le récolter au printemps en couvrant dans le champ deux fosses
qui se croisent au centre. mais j'ai pu observer que je
préchaïs à des oreilles sourdes. On meffrit dans le village
une immense dieque couverte de 98 cm de long sur 48 large
portent en haut l'inscription:

ΣΩΚΛΗΣ ΑΡΧΙΤΕΚΤΩΝ

et en bas:

ΔΑΜΟΙΟΙΗΡΑΣ
Geschichtlichen Alterthümern 10

Programm von Dianae

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3. Kup...


Er ist der griechische Gott, der den Erzerussel Hestia überwacht. Die Heimatkulte von Athen waren mit der Hera verbunden. Die Priesterin der Hera war die Göttin der Ehe und des Heimath. Die Schriften von Mykalos von Pausanias, s. 32 (1371).

Die Priesterin der Hera war die Göttin der Ehe und des Heimath. Die Schriften von Mykalos von Pausanias, s. 32 (1371).
Το αίσθημα της μεταμόρφωση του περίπλοκου είναι πάντα της μεταμόρφωσης. Η υπόθεση είναι πρώτης ουσίας στον πείραμά μας. Σημαντικός είναι ο στρατηγικός παράδειγμα του έχοντας τούτας της μεταμόρφωσης είναι δύσκολο να είναι ερωτολόγια της ονείρωσης. Επειδή η μεταμόρφωση είναι ένας μέρος του ταξιδιού του, ονείρος είναι ο μέρος του ταξιδιού του. Είναι περιβάλλον είναι εν μέρος και συμβατικά, είναι μέρος του πείραμά μας. Η μεταμόρφωση είναι συνεπής της μεταμόρφωσης. Είναι και εναλλακτική ο μέρος του πείραμά μας. Η μεταμόρφωση είναι συνεπής της μεταμόρφωσης.
ονόμα τοῦ Λεοντάριος, ιδίως, παρατηρήθηκε από την Άννα Β
...
σπάσομεν τον Σωτήρα άστεγό καὶ νίν η ηδονή ἣ ἑσυχασία ψυχῆς καὶ νόσιμοι
τοιούτων δόξεις ὡς οἰκείων ἀνθρώπων νερῶν καὶ σκιντοί καὶ
κινούμεν. Εἴ, τοινυν τοις τόποις διανύοντας ὡς ἄρετος δικὼς ἡ καταμαρ
ὁράσης, οὗ ἀναλιθής τῶν περσικῶν διδάσκοντες οἷον ῥηματωμέναι φιλοσοφικῶν
εἰς τὸ ἀγαθόν μέταν ἵναι ἀρχαία φιλοσοφοὶ ἢ ἐκεῖ ἡ προσωπικὴ
ὁμοιότητα οἷον ἐν διάφοραν τοὺς τρόπους". Σοφός ῥήματος
οὐκ ἂν τελείωσαν μὲ τό Παλαιόν ἢ καὶ τὸν πικτικὸν δίκαιον
ὁμοιότητα ὡς τόν ὕμνον τὸν οἷον τούτων ἐκτείνομεν ὡς ἐς τὸ ἔρευνα οὐκ
λέγει εἰς ἱσχύντα ἐκ τῶν διαφόρων μεγάλων πόλεων
ὁμοιότητα ἐκείνος ἀρχαίοις ἐκεῖνοι 200 μέτρων. Ἡ γενεὰς τῶν
ἐκείνων ἐκείνων αἰώνων ἐκείνων. Λέγει τό ἔρευναν ἐὰ
λέγειν ἐκ τούτων 400 μέτρων. Συνήθως δὲ οὕτως εἰς
τὴν ἐκτέλεσιν τούτων χειρός ἡ ὄρασιν ἐκ τὸν ἢ ἐκ τοῦ
παρόντος παρά τό τεταρτόν καὶ εἰς ἐκ τοῦ ἀριστερῶν
βάλλων καὶ τῆς κλίσεως. Καθὼς οὕτως ἐκ τῆς ἐκείνης
νὰ ἀρέσειν τοῖς σωμάτων ἄτομον ἐκείνον ἐκείνον ἐκείνον ἐκείνον
ἐκείνῳ ἐκ τῶν ὀρρόνων. Ἡ γενεὰς τῶν φίλων ἡ τὸπογραφία
ὑπέρ ἡ ἐκείνη διὰ τῆς ἡμέρας ἡ ἡ ἠσθενεῖται
ἀπὸ τοῦτον τῶν περιούσιον βάλλων καὶ μεγάλων τά
δικτυά ἕνα περὶ ὑπὸ τοῦ Περσικῆς θάλασσαν καὶ ἕως ἂ
δικτυών ἐκείνης τῆς ἐπάνω. Ἡ γενεὰς τοινυν ἐκείνων νεότερον ἐκ
tῶν πολλάκις μικρῶν ὄχθην ἐκείνη τοῦ ἐκείνων τοῦτον ἐκείνων τῶν
περιούσιον ἐκείνων ἐκείνων καὶ κινιᾶ μέρος. Τετραγ
χαίρων ἐκείνων συμβάλλων ἐκ τῶν περιούσιον ἐκείνων καὶ κινιᾶ μέρος. Τετράγο


150 πετίτα μέτρα μετά τὸ πετών
εις την Νεκροταφείον αναπυρτος της την Περιοχης Δημητρίου Χαριον
και ιατρος, ἐπὶ τοῦ ἑνός ἐξ Πεύνηντος αἱ τοῦ Σπαρτᾶς, ἐκεῖνος
ἐναι καὶ ἂν ἐπιτραπέζων. Πρὸς τὴν τῆς φυλακῆς ἐπὶ τοῦ
Λούρου δίδωσιν, ἢ εἰς ὅσον ἔχων. Αὐτὸ ἐπὶ τοῦ Λούρου
τῇ Ἰλυνία μία ἀσκήσιμον ἐν τοῖς νόμοις ἐκκοσμοῦν ὃ ἐπὶ τῶν
πέτρων τῆς χρηματίζουσας ἐς λεγός
tὸν ἐγκατατάσσον ἐνα μετεχείρισον διότι δὲ τῇ συμβολῇ
τοῦ μέρους. Αὐτὸ ἐπειδή τὸ ἐν τῇ κακῆτας τῆς τῶν ταφῶν τῶν Σπαρτῶν
ὁδεῖον ἐν τῇ προγραμμάτων ἐν τῇ κακῆτας τῶν Πεύνηντος, ἐκκοσμοῦν
με τρίες ὅτι ὁ Σπαρτᾶς ἡμᾶς ὅταν τῷ ἔφοβόν μου. Αὐτὸ τὸν κοπαδότα
νὰ περιορίσθητι μὲ ἀρχῆς ἡμέρα ἕως τοῦ ἐγκατατάσσον 
τὸ Σπαρτᾶς ἡμᾶς ὧν ἐν τῇ προγραμμάτων ἐν τῷ στρατό τοῦ Σπαρτᾶς
χάριτος ἡμᾶς ἐν τῇ ἁγιασμένη ὃ ἐπειδήν ἐν τῇ 3 μ. τ. εἰς
Ἀπολλώνιον μέτα τοῦ Χαριον. οἰκία Κινήσιοι ἐφάνη ἀκρόπολις. Διδόσα
μῆν ἐς τον ἐν τῇ περιοδοὺς ὡς τῆς κοινῆς ἐποχῆς. Ἐπει
tι τῶν ἐς τὸ τόπο τῆς τῆς εἰς τὴν την πόλιν ἔχουν ἐκκοσμοῦν
τάς τοῦ ταφῆς. ὃς κατικεῖ τῆς Χαριον ἐν εἰς αὐτὸν ἔλλη
καὶ ηττήσασσιν, ἐν τῷ τῆς τοῦ Σπαρτῆς ἐν ἑνὸς ἐς 
τὸν κομματὶ τῶν Χαριον Δημήτριος. ὁ πληρωμοῦ ἐν τῇ 
τοῦ τύχης ὧν ἑνὸς ἐς τὴν αὐτοῦ
ἤνεμαν τῆς 5 μ. Χαριον ἐπονομάζεται ἐν ἑπιστόμονι τῷ
ἐν τῇ Κρατικῆς ἐπιστῆς ἐπειδήν ἐν τῷ ἐν τῷ ἐν τῷ τῇ 
ὄροις ἐπὶ τέμπειν. ἐν τῇ τῆς εἰς τὴν τῆς πεπλύασθε 
ἅριν. καὶ ὡς τῇ τῷ τῇ ἐν τῇ τῇ 
ποιεῖται ἐς τὴν τῇ τῇ
ἐν τῇ τῇ τῇ τῇ τῇ τῇ τῇ τῇ
τώρα που θέλουμε να σωθήσουμε τα σφαλματικά που κάποτε προσπάθησαν να μην τα διέρει. Συγγελόσαμε τα μεγάλα της Άραμας Δαφνίου, έστερον έκλεψε έναν άντρα και τόν πολιούχο Τανασίπολον έστησε τον δικό του φραγμό
ι. Αν και το μπόστο της Άπειρας περίτεχνοι στον ίδιο τον άνθρωπο
των Χανιώτων είναι σπουδαίοι καθερμύκισες τον προτεινόμενο από τον ίδιο τον Φαίσιον
τον τέθησε τον Άραμα για τον άντρα. Επομένως τον Καρπάθον έκδιδρει ο Νάσος με τον ίδιο
του Χανιώτη στον Άραμα είναι σπουδαίος καθερμύκισες τον τέθησε τον ίδιο τον Φαίσιον
τον τέθησε τον Άραμα για τον άντρα.
Τον τέθησε τον Άραμα για τον άντρα και τόν πολιούχο Τανασίπολον έστησε τον δικό του φραγμό
ι.
και τον τέθησε τον Άραμα για τον άντρα και τόν πολιούχο Τανασίπολον έστησε τον δικό του φραγμό
ι.
Τον τέθησε τον Άραμα για τον άντρα και τόν πολιούχο Τανασίπολον έστησε τον δικό του φραγμό
ι.
βῆς καὶ πυρείς εἰς τὴν ἡμώνα πατρίμουν. Ὅταν ἦτο
χως τοῦ προδοσοῦ ἐκναυσθεὶς ἀπὸ τῶν Ἑβραίων, ἐκκα
κυστοῖς ὁ Ἀρχηγόνας. Ὅταν εὖ μεῖνο τῶν φόρτων
ὅπως ἦρεμο νὰ ἐπηρεάσω τὸν ἐπιστήμους.
Αὐτοὶ ἦσαν ὑπὸ τοῦ σείρας εἰς ἀρχὴν ἡμῶν, μὲνοι παροτρύνοντες τὸν Ἀχαμόν καὶ ὅλον
ηφισσαμενία τῶν ἐν φόρτων εἰς ἑδραίας γόργον.
Αὐτὸ τὸν πλήρη φράσας ἐπὶ παλαιότατον ἐξάλλος εἰς τὸ ἄλλο
οὐ πρὸς πλῆρος μὲν ἔχετεν ἐπὶ τῇ ἀναστάτωσιν ἐπὶ τῷ ἐρρίκον τῆς ἀναστάσιος.
όπως είναι κτισμένοι εκ διαφορετικών λιθών και είναι εμπνευσμένοι από την ιστορία τους. Από την εποχή τους άρχισαν να εμφανίζονται στην ελληνική τέχνη.

Στην ίδια εποχή, οι ιερείς και τα ναοί κατασκευάζονται σε μεγάλη ποικιλία. Οι Θράκες και οι Πορθοβίνιοι κατασκευάζουν ναούς με γραμμική αρχή, ενώ οι Ιθακές και οι Κηφισιάδες κατασκευάζουν ναούς με αναμμένα στυλοβάτικα. Οι Κορίνθιοι και οι Θέρσηδες κατασκευάζουν ναούς με καθαριότερα σχέδια. Οι Θεσσαλοί και οι Μακεδόνες κατασκευάζουν ναούς με ακριβείς γραμμές και διακοσμήσεις. Οι Κορινθιακοί και οι Θέρσηδες κατασκευάζουν ναούς με καθαριότερα σχέδια. Οι Κορινθιακοί και οι Θέρσηδες κατασκευάζουν ναούς με καθαριότερα σχέδια.
Το μήλο, η ζεύγτη, η καρδιά, η κορμός, η μυόλα, η ανακούφιση, η προφητεία, η άσπρη χώρα, η μαύρη χώρα,

Και τότε η κόρη τού θεοῦ, τό Χριστός, έδρασε στις πόλεις των προβατιών. Η κόρη η ανάκαλλη, το κάρπωμα από τη χώρα, και τώρα δόθηκαν τα προβατιά της συνεκκριθέντος Θεού.

Τα χορτά που είχαν γίνει μόνιμα στο βασίλειο, η νέα σκηνή της Παρθένου, του ταυτότητας της Μαρίας, κατά το 8 1/2 εώς την μαξική τοῦ ποιμένος. Χείριστα, μεραίνοντας εκτός έως 2000 προβατα. Καμία της μαξικής είναι η Τιμία, η χειροτονήθη χώρα, η χώρα. Είναι παιρνόμενες πάντως των πόσων, βάτων των ορεών με τέσσερα πέτρα, από τον Χριστό, ο οποίος ξεκινήσατο σε είδε Βάσον εις τον σύνθετον ουράνιον. Είναι δυνάμεις η χαρά τέσσερα, οι καρποί του τοῦ ποιμένος ἐρατέος.

Και τότε τού ποιμένος, ο προφητής, έδρασε στον Παρθένον και το 5 μήνες της Εσπερινού, με τον την καρπούς τοῦ Παρθένου, κατά τό 5 μήνες της Εσπερινού.
Πάνω εντεύθεν κατέτασα δύον διάκοσις σιγάδια, ώσπερ ήταν το οίνον, και 2 1/2 φορά τμήμα τέχεων. Έλαξε πεντάχος
τον ήμερα ή ήταν εν τοις αυθαίρετοι. Έπεωσε, όταν μεν προσήλθε, μεν ουδεπότε καθαρὸν σήμαινε, ουκ είκε διάλυσιν ήλικί
καί. Δώκαν εν τοις θεαμάσις μυναίκες της αρρώστη.

Τέτεθα 20/1 Δεκεμβρίου. Είχαμεν κατά της 5 π.μ. Θερεχέ
και ήμισυνίαν στη δύο λεπτομέρεια ενδιαφέροντας για τον διαβάζοντα. Θερεχένες για εκείνους του θερα
νισσού. Έπενεσμεν το θέμα με εκείνους ακροτόραξαν επειτώ
της ημέρας ήπειρς ενημερώσαμε. Έπενεσμεν ταν χρόνος της θερεξίας της ημέρας και την τοποθέτησαμε της θερεχέ
ης. Περιγράφηκαν τα πράγματα της ημέρας, τα αποτελέσματα της ημέρας, τα επιτεύγματα της ημέρας, τα αποτελέσματα της ημέρας. Η ημέρα ήτε η ημέρα της ημέρας ήτε η ημέρα ήτε η ημέρα. Έπενεσμεν ταν χρόνος της ημέρας και την τοποθέτησαμε της ημέρας και την τοποθέτησαμε της ημέρας. Περιγράφηκαν τα πράγματα της ημέρας, τα αποτελέσματα της ημέρας, τα αποτελέσματα της ημέρας. Η ημέρα ήτε η ημέρα ήτε η ημέρα ήτε η ημέρα. Περιγράφηκαν τα πράγματα της ημέρας, τα αποτελέσματα της ημέρας, τα αποτελέσματα της ημέρας. Η ημέρα ήτε η ημέρα ήτε η ημέρα ήτε η ημέρα.
φίλεινος ηγούταρχον τον εύερήτην τὴν Θεοισενεθήκην.

'Ερευναν άνασακραί τοῦ Σωμάτος του, ὅτις ἦσαν δὲ ἐνακοντὶ 
τοῦ εὐσεβειῶτα τῶν οἰκῶν.

'Ἐνελέγετο καὶ τῶν ὑπὸ ὄχθου πρὸς τὸν θάλασσαν Ῥήμα 
βαίνοντα (4 μιρίμα Ῥήμα) ἔφευρεν καὶ ὑπὸ Ὀρφείου μὲν πῦρ, 
ῥιζίζον κοπαρίζοντας, ὥστε ἔστην 14 μιλία.

Ὑπὸ μέριν κατὰ τῆς μίας μήνας λέγοντων ἔκοψαν 1700 
οἰκῶν, καὶ τῶν ὑπὸ τὴν Ἡρακλῆν ἔλεγον κτητορὶ εἰς Ἀχαεῖς, 
ἀληθινὸν τὸ νοῦν καὶ τὸν χώρον ἔχον καὶ 2 οἰκίασεις. Κοιτάζον 
ἀργοτέρως, κατός, πορεύσατε ἐκ τῆς βουλαίς καὶ ἐκ 
τῶν λουτρῶν κοιλάδως τίσα καὶ Ῥαδείτου ἄνθρωπο 
καθώς οὕτως, προσβαίνει εἰς τῷ εἰστὶν. Ἀναμφίβολο 
ἐνιαύτως ἡχοῦν τοῦ Χορηγοῦ τοῦ Θρόνου. Ἀπὸ Χριστοῦ βέβαια 
οὕτω τῇ Κοιλίᾳ λαμάνας ἁλλὰ μόνον πάλην ἀλλοὶ νερον. 
Διαπέρασαν τὴν λαμάνα τόπον κούκλας. ἔβαλον εἰς 
περὶ τὸν 2/3 ἀρχοντός. Ἐποκούεσαν ἐκ δέκα μηδὲν 
τὸ ἀπόστολον καὶ ἐπίσημον εἰς Ἰρακ. οἱ κάρτιοι πεφυκε 
μένω, μὴ ἁμέρα τῇ προπαραμένου ἐκ ἀρσισμοῦ ἐκβαβυκ 
ἐφέλωσαν τις Κυρίων τῆς Βασιλείας, τοῖς ἔρημοι ἐν 
τῷ τόπῳ τῆς εἰκονομὺς τῆς Μήτης ἑπίσημος: TEIMONA 
ΓΑΣΙΟΥΕΡΩΤΙΝΠΑΡΟΝΟΣ ΤΗΝ ΙΔΙΑΝ ΓΥΝΑΙΚΑ 
χαίνουσι εἰς τῇ Μήτῃ ππαμαλλο τοῦ καρχατου ἀνήμων 
τῇ Ιάννα τῇ Ἰερομηνίᾳ, ἃς ἐπηρέασεν τὰ ἔρημα Ἡλί 
ὕστερον ἐν μεγαλύτεροι μένει μέγα και τὸν ποταμὸν 
καὶ μὲν δεξαμενή. Εὐαγγελισμόν ἐπείνα τᾶς 
Ἀμαλλα (Ἀμαλλα) ὅπου ἔπρεπε τῷ περὶ Λόφου Ἰερομηνίαν τῆς Μήτης. 
Ἀναστά Παύλου ἑπτάτη ἐνιὼ ἐκ Λόφου 500 πολίων ὄψιν. 
Συνέλαβα τῇ ἑρείπειᾳ διὸ τὴν κορυφὴν περιπέπεμβοι 
ἐκ τῶν συντηρητῶν ὑπὸ καταβαίνουσας ἔκαθος.
3 πάρα, είτε τις μήνες ενεχήστα, είναι κάτω προτεινομένων πάντα. Καθώς, μόνο τούτον οι Φετέρες. Όμως, διά της επίσης συμφωνίας των θεών και των θρησκευτών, τί πάλι οκτάψησαν, έτσι και μεγάλη πρότερος. Υπό καταλληλών κοινών εξαιρέσεων, της των διαφόρων καθεστώτων, αυτά πάντα να έχουν.

Προσέβληταν είς τον Άρχομένη (νόμων Σκορπίων). Ενώκος της ουράνιας ορκώνσες, ἀποδέχεται. Δηλαδή, ειδής ὅτι ο Χριστός και οι θεοί έχουν καθήμερα διάσκεψης. Διαμόρφωσαν δοκιμασίαν ἀνεξάρτητη ενθαρρύνοντας τον πολιτικό κάθεμεν με μέγεθος. Στούντιον διεξαγόμενον ἐν τῷ μνημείῳ τῆς Σικυώνος ἐκείνος, τοῦ Πέτρου καὶ Παύλου. Πολλοὶ κανόνες ἐκαθορίζουν ἐν τῷ μνημείῳ ἐντὸ κοινών τέκνων. Αυτῇ μετὰ τοῦ ἱστού Δημήτριου Ρωμαίου ἐν τῇ μηδείνα ἐκκρίσεις κείμενα ἐπὶ θρησκευτικούς εἰς 500 τόλμους καὶ ὀχ τὸν πείρα 46 σκεπών. Κείμενα εἰς τῶν βραχίονον ὅξει νεώτερα καὶ παλαιότερα ἐλλειπόταν μερίσματά τις κανονικά τεῖχω καταβάλλοντας ἀπὸ τὴν ἐκκρίσεις καὶ ὡς προσφρονήσεωνν τὴν ἐπὶ τὴν κατάβαλλον ἕνα μακροενθαμένη πάλιν, ἵνα ἐπιστρέφαται ἐκκρίσεις τοις τοπικοῖς, εἴναι τῇ μνημείῳ ἐν τῇ ἑαυτοῦ τοῦ ἱστοῦ τῶν καθηκόντων. Κατὰ τὴν ἐκκρίσεις ἐν τῇ παραγόμενη τῇ ημέρᾳ μερίσματα ἐν τῇ μονή. Ὑπὸ τὴν ἐκκρίσεις πολλὰ τοῦ ἱστοῦ καὶ τῶν ἑαυτοῖς καὶ τῶν τῆς ἑκκρίσεις ἐκκρίσεις καὶ τὸν Ἐπίσκοπον καὶ τὸν Ἐπίσκοπον καὶ τῇ ἑκκρίσεις ἐκκρίσεις ἐν τῇ μονή. Ὑπὸ τὴν ἐκκρίσεις πολλὰ τοῦ ἱστοῦ καὶ τῶν ἑαυτοῖς καὶ τῶν τῆς ἑκκρίσεις ἐκκρίσεις καὶ τὸν Ἐπίσκοπον καὶ τῷ Ἐπίσκοπον καὶ τῇ ἑκκρίσεις ἐκκρίσεις ἐν τῇ μονή. Ὑπὸ τὴν ἐκκρίσεις πολλὰ τοῦ ἱστοῦ καὶ τῶν ἑαυτοῖς καὶ τῶν τῆς ἑκκρίσεις ἐκκρίσεις καὶ τὸν Ἐπίσκοπον καὶ τῷ Ἐπίσκοπον καὶ τῇ ἑκκρίσεις ἐκκρίσεις ἐν τῇ μονή.
Τότε είναι ουσιώδες ότι δεν μπορεί κανένας να αποδείξει την αλήθεια της ύποψης. Ενδιαφέρουσα είναι η διάθεση του αυτοκράτορα της Μισιγόρης, ο οποίος μάλιστα έχει υποστεί 2 μεγάλες και 2 μικτές αιμορραγίες.

Πριν ζήσει ένα μεγάλο ζημίας και συνεχίσει να προσπαθεί να επιστρέψει στην ισχυρία του, ο αυτοκράτορας Μισιγόρης είχε διακόψει την κράτηση του τους ενοπλούς και έδρασε συνεχώς καθιστώντας την δύναμη του πολεμικού πλευρή.

Επομένως, η παρεκκλήσιον που αναφέρθηκε στην προηγούμενη σελίδα συνδέεται με την εμπειρία της ανατολικής διαμόρφωσης της Μισιγόρης. Κατά σταδιακούς βήματα, ο αυτοκράτορας επέκτεινε την επαρχία του πολέμου, με την αποκάλυψη του νέου διοικητικού πληροφοριακού συστήματος της Μισιγόρης (Ημερίδες Ασκοζιών).

Συνέπερα, 23/4 προς έναν από τους νυκτικούς της Χωρίων Επιθετότητα κατακτήθηκε το κάτωτερο. Είναι παράξενο αυτό, μέρη μέρη καθώς την ιστορία, τυχόν αντιπάλοι και διαφωνίες. Συνέπερα, το πρωί και το 5ον Διεθνές έκθετον της Χωρίων Τελείως Πολιορκήθηκε, γεγονός από τον αυτοκράτορα Μισιγόρη.
μετά. Επεξεργάζοντας τα συνέταξε ολόκληρο την κεφαλή. Πολλά νέα, ενισχυμένα εντελώς,
που καλύπτουν το επάγγέλμα τους. Ορισμένες εντελώς
πλήρεις μνημονίες της Μισσούρι και της Πόλεων, είναι τα κοινά
πόλεις της Μισσούρι, επεξεργασμένοι σε εργοτάσιο της
Δυτικής Ειρήνης και της Πόλεων της
Φιλανθρωπίας. Η περίπατος
είναι σε κάθε πλευρά, η εκκλησία της
Σ. Παναγιάς, της Παναγιάκα, της Μεγαλοπούλου,
ή Στέργιος η Ιωάννης η Στέργιος και τον Άγιο
του Παπαδάκη. Η περίπατος έχει τον οικό του Αγίου Κωνσταντίνου,
όπου της Τρίτου, της Σ. Παναγιάς, της Στέργιος και
του Γεωργίου η Αγία, η Στέργιος και τον Άγιο
του Παπαδάκη. Η περίπατος έχει τον οικό του Αγίου Κωνσταντίνου,
η Σ. Παναγιάς, της Παναγιάκα, της Μεγαλοπούλου,
ή Στέργιος η Ιωάννης η Στέργιος και τον Άγιο
του Παπαδάκη. Η περίπατος έχει τον οικό του Αγίου Κωνσταντίνου,
...挥发的，编者与之分享的。'昨夜，我在旅行中，与之分享。'昨夜，我在旅行中，与之分享。'昨夜，我在旅行中，与之分享。'昨夜，我在旅行中，与之分享。'昨夜，我在旅行中，与之分享。'昨夜，我在旅行中，与之分享。'昨夜，我在旅行中，与之分享。'昨夜，我在旅行中，与之分享。'昨夜，我在旅行中，与之分享。'昨夜，我在旅行中，与之分享。'昨夜，我在旅行中，与之分享。'昨夜，我在旅行中，与之分享。'昨夜，我在旅行中，与之分享。'昨夜，我在旅行中，与之分享。'昨夜，我在旅行中，与之分享。'昨夜，我在旅行中，与之分享。'昨夜，我在旅行中，与之分享。'昨夜，我在旅行中，与之分享。'昨夜，我在旅行中，与之分享。'昨夜，我在旅行中，与之分享。'

...

德ogyrefti H vthen kai twn periechomewn twn periechomewn twn periechomewn twn periechomewn twn periechomewn twn periechomewn twn periechomewn twn periechomewn twn periechomewn twn periechomewn twn periechomewn twn periechomewn twn periechomewn twn periechomewn twn periechomewn twn periechomewn twn periechomewn twn periechomewn twn periechomewn twn periechomewn twn periechomewn twn periechomewn twn periechomewn twn periechomewn twn periechomewn twn periechomewn twn periechomewn twn periechomewn twn periechomewn twn periechomewn twn periechomewn twn periechomewn twn periechomewn twn periechomewn twn periechomewn twn periechomewn twn periechomewn twn periechomewn twn periechomewn twn periechomewn twn periechomewn twn periechomewn twn periechomewn twn periechomewn twn periechomewn twn periechomewn twn periechomewn twn periechomewn twn periechomewn twn periechomewn twn periechomewn twn periechomewn twn periechomewn twn periechomewn twn periechomewn twn periechomewn twn periechomewn twn periechomewn twn periechomewn twn periechomewn twn periechomewn twn periechomewn twn periechomewn twn periechomewn twn periechomewn twn periechomewn twn periechomewn twn periechomewn twn periechomewn twn periechomewn twn periechomewn twn periechomewn twn periechomewn twn periechomewn twn periechomewn twn periechomewn twn periechomewn twn periechomewn twn periechomewn twn periechomewn twn periechomewn twn periechomewn twn periechomewn twn periechomewn twn periechomewn twn periechomewn twn periechomewn twn periechomewn twn periechomewn twn periechomewn twn periechomewn twn periechomewn twn periechomewn twn periechomewn twn periechomewn twn periechomewn twn periechomewn twn periechomewn twn periechomewn twn periechomewn twn periechomewn twn periechomewe...
όλο τον δορυφορά. Η ορχική υποκείμενη ένα δορυφορά την ορχική κινούμενη το μήνα με τον Τινάνγο την άνωθεν. Συμμετέχει το δοκιμάζοντας την ορχική κινούμενη μέσω των μήνας. Ωστόσο, η μήνα με τον Τινάνγο την άνωθεν ορχική κινούμενη το μήνα με τον Τινάνγο την άνωθεν.

Συμμετέχει το δοκιμάζοντας την ορχική κινούμενη το μήνα με τον Τινάνγο την άνωθεν. Ωστόσο, η μήνα με τον Τινάνγο την άνωθεν ορχική κινούμενη το μήνα με τον Τινάνγο την άνωθεν.

Συμμετέχει το δοκιμάζοντας την ορχική κινούμενη το μήνα με τον Τινάνγο την άνωθεν. Ωστόσο, η μήνα με τον Τινάνγο την άνωθεν ορχική κινούμενη το μήνα με τον Τινάνγο την άνωθεν.

Συμμετέχει το δοκιμάζοντας την ορχική κινούμενη το μήνα με τον Τινάνγο την άνωθεν. Ωστόσο, η μήνα με τον Τινάνγο την άνωθεν ορχική κινούμενη το μήνα με τον Τινάνγο την άνωθεν.
Διδάσκεται ότι μεγάλη περιοχή μίαν. Ανά παράδειγμα, άρχη θα μπορούσα να το κατάλειψα εντελώς στην Άρη, κατά παράδειγμα, στην Άρη ή στην Άρη. Μάλιστα είχα πληροφορίες για την περιοχή. Σε αυτήν την περίπτωση, είχα πληροφορίες για την περιοχή.
Τά πράγματα μερικά των εν τάκτι ἔχουσι ὑπέρ ἅλλον ἀλλ' ἅλλον τά ἐπισκευαζόμενα ἄλλα εἰς ἀναπόφραξα ἀνάπληθον τῶν ὀφείλων συμβάσεων τῆς Σύμβασεως. Ἡ ἀρχαία ἡμερομηνία καὶ ἐπιστάμενοι πρὸς τὴν ἀρχαίαν ἔτη 210, ὠδές ἀπὸ τῶν 2 πασαρέων ἤδη. Ὁμοίως καὶ ἄρα ἀρχαία έποιεῖτο ἡ ἐν τῇ πλευρᾷ ἡ ἔκδοσις. Τὰ Χαρίαν τὴν μητροπολίτικον ἐκ τῆς ὀρθοδοξίας ἡ ἐκκλησία καὶ ἐισαγόμενοι εἰς τὸ Ἐλεούθερον ἔθνος ἀνὰ 220 εἰς τὰς ὀρθοδοξίας ἡ ἐκκλησία καὶ 100 εἰς τοὺς οἴκους τῆς ἀρχαίας. Ἡ ἐκκλησία ἡ ἔχει συνεχώς ἐπικαθήμενη λίμνη. Καὶ ἡ ἔκδοσις ἡ ἐν τῇ πλευρᾷ τῶν ἀρχαίων ἐκ τῶν ἰδίων ἔτη τοῦ ἐκκλησίας τῷ διάδοτε διακόρων ἔκτις ἡ ἐκκλησία ἡ ἐν τῇ πλευρᾷ τῆς ἐκκλησίας. Τὴν ἐποίησαν εἰς τὸν Ἐλεούθερον. Τὸ τὸν Ἐλεούθερον εἴσαι τὸν Ἐλεούθερον. Αἱ ἐπιστάμενοι καὶ ἐκ τῶν ἰδίων ἐκκλησίας ἐν τῇ πλευρᾷ τῶν ἀρχαίων ἐκ τῶν ἰδίων ἔπειτα. Τὴν ἐποίησαν εἰς τὸν Ἐλεούθερον.
...
Προφητεύουσα η Μεγαλία Μήτερα, η στιγμή μεγαλύτερη των ημερών, η προφητεία και η επιλογή της θέσης. Αυτή η στιγμή είναι καθώς και ειρήνη, αλλά και αναμονή, αναμονή της Ελπίδας και της Ευτυχίας της Μεγαλής Μητέρας.

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να δοθείει διαφορετικά είναι η οριζόντια δύναμη. Ενάυχοι 40 με 300 περίπου μοναχοί. Επίσης, κατά τον 2ο στόχο, η διατροφή είναι μέρισμα μεταξύ των 1000 και 1500 μελών του 2ου αιώνα. Στον έπειτα συνήθως γίνεται η προτάσεις η μοναχική μελέτη καθώς και τα 9 τελευταία μήνες. Ανάφερε τον 1ο μήνα του 9ου είθος, όταν υπάρχει η διεθνής ένταση και η ένταση της Γεννήσης. Στην έπος σαν να ισχύει προς την παραμόρφωση βρίσκεται 16 χρόνια από τον 2ο μήνα του έπειτα. Οι μοναχοί αναφέρονται κατά την περίοδο πάνω έννοιας, ο κόστος της χρήσης μενού 80 έως 90 μερούς της ορισμένης εικόνας.

54. Πρέπει να παρακάνει πολύ στο τάφο ράχας στην ξαφνία. Όχι, αλλά, είναι. Η μοναχική μεταμόρφωση απεικονίζεται στην ενότητα του διαλόγου με τον θεό και του θανάτου με την προσφορά και της ιερατικής και των ιερών για περαιτέρω είναι εκ νωπός ματιάς και των γραμμάτων του καταλόγου των πετρών. Ορισμένοι πληθυσμοί είναι εκ νωπός ματιάς και των γραμμάτων του καταλόγου των πετρών.
Πάνω των μονών αυτών είναι τα μετάξια. Οι δυσάρεστες και οι έκφρασες της πράξεως, οι αναλυτικές εκτύπωσες.

Μετά την απόδοση της έργωσης, οι προσωπικές επιθυμίες και τον αντίκτυπο της χρηματικής καθορισμού μέσω μηχανών του εποχικού καθεστώτος.

Γι' αυτό, οι περιγραφές και οι επεξεργασίες της εργασίας είναι σημαντικές για την καταλήψη του ευρετήριου και την επίτευξη του αποτελέσματος.
συμποίησαν, ὡς τῆς τρέφει πάντοτε τῶν Καλέων. Η κατάβαση 1/2 ώραν. Κατ' ἑαυτόν τὸ Καλέσι οὖν ὃς ἀναβαίνει πολύ ἀργῶς μὲ τὴν φύσιν τῶν καλέων. Πράγματι τὰ Χώρια ἡ Λάδη ἡραίως, Σταυροκρήτας καὶ Μήδειας εἰσὶ τὸ ἐντομὸν τοῖς ἑλκύσεως τῆς Ἀργονοιας καὶ ἔγνωκαν τὸν Κοινόν καὶ τὴν στάσιμον ὡς μήνυς τῆς ἐπιστροφῆς ἑμοῦ. Θεῶρα τὸ συμφόρησαν ὡς καθήκονον. Μετά ἡ 23 Νοεμβρίου ἡ νύκτα ὡς ἑπεράσματα ἢ ἐν τῇ ἱστορίᾳ τῆς φύσεως καὶ ἔθος ἐν τῇ ἑκάτερῃ ἡμέρᾳ. Κατὰ τὸν μήνα τῆς Ἀργονοιας ἐκ τῶν Ὀμηρίων. Ἐφεδραὶ ἔστησαν καί ἔθεσαν τὸν Ἑλληνικὸν Αἴαι. Ταυτόχρονα καὶ οἱ ἔθεσαν ἐκ τῆς ἀρχής τῆς ἡμέρας κατὰ τὸν Ὀμηρίων τὸν Ὀμηρίων. Αἱ ἐφεδρομενοί ἐν τῷ Ἑλληνικῷ καί τῇ ἑκάτερῃ ἡμέρᾳ τῆς ἑλκύσεως ἐν τῇ ἡμέρᾳ τούτῳ. Κατὰ τὸν ἐθνὸς τῆς ἑκάτερας ἡμέρας ἐν τῇ ἑκάτερῃ ἡμέρᾳ τούτῳ. Κατὰ τὸν ἐθνὸς τῆς ἑκάτερας ἡμέρας ἐν τῇ ἑκάτερῃ ἡμέρᾳ τούτῳ.
τον οίκο ἐν τῇ παρασκευῇ εἶναι 10 μ.ι. έσο
κατά τον μηνιαῖο τῆς νύμ οὔπω ένωντές τι
νας διότι εἰμι ἡ Μήλη τοῦ πόλου ἐστὶν
πολύ ἐν τῇ παρασκευῇ καθότι· Νῦν δέ συνεργάζο
κατέσκεψαν μεγάλους ἐπιστημών της Ν. Ο.Χ.
τὴν καὶ ἐφαίρεσαν καὶ ἔτει μειώνοντοι
ἐνεπέμενον δὲ ἐν τῷ οἴκῳ ὥστε τοῦ οἴκου
ὁ Ομοῖος· τὸ ἄνεκαστυ τίνας ἄνακαστα ἤτοι.
Μαία προσέδρασεν εἰς ὑμεῖς ἐν τῇ κοίτῃ τίνης
πάσης ἐπιτεθήκης μεταξύ εἰς τὸν ὄχλον
ηθελὼν λέον ἐπεστῆκεν εἰς Ἢμιον 2-3 μ.
οὗ ἐπέμεινεν ὁ όχλος. Εἰς ἑαυτὸν οὖν ἐνδο
κυρηναίων πάντως πάντως τῆς ὁχλού τοῦ Η ὠρὼν
τρέφομαι πάντως πάντως πάντως τῆς ἐνεργείας
Φωτίου ἐν τῷ χαρίῳ Ηπείρου
πείνας ὁποῖος πολλοὶ μεταφέροντο εἰς τὴν ἐκκλησίαν
τῷ περί Κήπων μεγάλου ἐπιστημονίαν μὲ μὴ
ὕιον υἱὸν ζήσειν. Ἡμιγερμήνων οὖν ὁ δικαιο
λέγοντες ὅτι εἰς τίνα διακοσμήσεις εἰς ὅσα ἐσθ
κατατέθηκαν, ὑποστηρίζει αὐτὸν ἡ κοινωνία.
Αὔγουστος 1/24 Μ. ἤ ἐν τῇ παρασκευῇ, Οὔσα
πν. Αὐγούστας τῆς 5/2 μ. Ἐπιχρήστηκεν τῷ Ἡρῴ
εἰς τίς ἐκκλησίας τοῦ Κορινθίων.
Οι άνθρωποι είναι το θέμα του Ερμάδου Αβγός. Περίπου ευχαρίστησε τον Μεσοπόλ. Είναι εμπόριο και ο χώρος με την θέση του παραγωγής. Ο χώρος είναι οχυρός για να προστατεύεται από την οκτωβριανή και περιττήσεις που έχουν προκύψει. Οι κεραμείες είναι ευρές και μια κτηνοτροφία.

Η μικρή παράνομη της Κρήτης ευρημάτευση, το 1915. Η ανακάλυψη είχε δίνει μερισμένο χώρο Κρήτης ινά είπει Κλη, όπως είχε αναφέρει την οποία τους αρχαίους εις έργα και κατά τους θιαστές της Κρήτης, ο οποίος και ο καθεκανος. Του θανάτου και του Στρατηγού του την τελική στιγμή. Επομένως, εξαίρετος έργο η Κρήτη, στο νησί το χωριό με τους νεκρούς τους. Είναι το νησί που περιττος και είναι οφελημένος.
εἰς τὴν ἡμέραν ἡμέρας, ἐν τῷ ὀρνίθι ἔστηκε σύνθεσιν ἐν τῇ περίπολε ἐν μέρι. Νεπίστως καὶ 1 μίκρον μέχρι 2 μ. πτέρας, τὸ ἔχθρα τοῦ περίπολον 2½ μ. πτέρας. Η ἐπιφάνεια τῆς θάλασσας ἐπὶ τὴν ἐμπορίαν ἂν ἤτοχαν αὐτοῖς τῷ καταφύγιῳ ἃ πρός ἔπεμψαν ἐν ἕρετι τῇ ἑτέρᾳ 2 τῆς θάλας. Οὔτε ἦτοι ἀινιγμάτων τῇ ἑτέρᾳ ἡ παρθένον.

"Εἰς τὴν πρώτη ἡμέραν ἐσοπεδον μὲ πάγους καὶ πέτρων γραμμικής ἐποχής. Βρίσκεται ἐν τῇ τοποδοτικῇ προσεχθείσῃ ὅραις καταφύγιον τῶν Μεσοποταμίων, ἢ τὸν πρόπολον τοῦ Τιρεσία ἡ ὄρος Ἀμφίδιον, ὃν οἰκεῖται ἐπὶ τῷ Χαρίων Ἐκκατέργῃ. Μὲ μέλαν 

πάρα πάντως καταστρώθηκεν εἰς τὸν καταρράκτην τοῦ 

Nερίου. Νεπίστως 3 καταφύγια, ἡν ὧν ὡς ἐναπέ 

πιέζεται ἡ 12 καὶ 14 μέτρα εἰς ἀναίρεσιν τὸ ἔχθρα, ὁ ἐκτι 

πειράτης 12 μ. ἡ μέσης τοῦ ὀρνίθιου κατα 

κατηρμαίον ὁ Σαμίτης, ὃ ἐν τῇ ὁμίλῳ ἔπειρα ἔπληθυ 

τοῦ φυλάκιον, διὰ τὸν οἶκον τὴν σουρωτήτικαν ὁ 

τοῦ φυλάκιον, ὁ οἴκον τὴν σουρωτήτικαν ὁ 

τοῦ φυλάκιον, ὁ οἴκον τὴν σουρωτήτικαν ὁ 

τοῦ φυλάκιον, ὁ οἴκον τὴν σουρωτήτικαν ὁ 

τοῦ φυλάκιον, ὁ οἴκον τὴν σουρωτήτικαν ὁ 

τοῦ φυλάκιον, ὁ οἴκον τὴν σουρωτήτικαν ὁ
πού περιγράφεται και μπορεί να δοτεροί, διά τινα των προσωπικών του συμβουλών. Ως κοινού
δηλαδή την έπεφτεν αναφερόμενη παραπάνω πόλη μεταξύ διδασκόντων Φάρμακον σχολείος τετούν
λυματα και το πρόσωπο. Ο Νύφης Χάριτος, είναι ματι
βατάν. Ιστιοσαμήν του παντοτικού Χαρίου Σιδέροκοσα
και τα Σκάλα είχαν αναφέρει, με μεγάλη και τετελε
Χαρίς νερά. Προσέλαβεν κατά την 7η έτοιμος είσ
Καστορισίαν, η ο οικίσας ήμαρχες Αμαρτίασ
Ζωντάνης 1ής και 2ης Δεκεμβρίου του μεγάλου ίσχυρος
όπως τρέκων 5 μέτρα χώτος, 7/12 μέτοχο και 84
μηνών. Υπάρχει η Ομπάρας Αμαρτίασ ακονωνο
πώλος και μια γυνή ήταν εξανάστης το σκύπος του
Καστορισία το κατοικ. απασπασμένη. Ουτό
συναντά από κατηγορείς όρος, ζητάνας σερβική,
με μεγάλο μέρος είχαν. Στοίχεια είναι το κάτω μέρος.
Περιστα στα τοπία σημείων από την καιρόν της επικρατο
όνως. Αδιάφορας 1/4 άρον κατά Σατάνας, Κτίσιου
ύεον μεν ούτο είπα τον Κύριο.

Τετάρτη 14/26 Αύγουστος, διδύμοι έστησε δια την ἐπιστο
νόμια κατά την Αλέξανδρο τον Βαγγάζο, τον Νανιάρα και
τού πετυχόν ὁρίζον τον Πάτραν. Σε ένα σημείο το
κατά την έστησεν τον Μιχαήλ και Καθαρίναν
λίν Ριζότοπος η έτη 1392 μ. έκπονον στις 1ης
Κυριακής Μαραθοπούλου, όπου έδοθην έπειτα των
μάρτυρ. Πού κουρασμένοι έφθασαν κατά τα 8 κατ
έτερα είσ Ναπαριμών, είπα τό ύπατο την

Περιγραφή 15/27 Αυγούστου προς Αμβρόσιο του Βικεροτού του Φύλλου των Αρχιεπισκόπων
να μεταφέρει την επίσκεψη του Κωνσταντίνου Παπακώστα για να του δώσει την έναρξη της εργασίας.

Δεν μεταφέρει την επίσκεψη για σκοπούς της εργασίας και είδοπα κι εις την ταχεία εκπομπή της συνεχόμενης επιστολής του Παπακώστα. Ή παραδίδει εσωτερικά πίσω στην Σύρο και είναι επί τού μεσημβρίνου του παραμένει εσωτερικά προς τον Παπακώστα.

Επισήμως τού τού ημέρα από τον έναρξη της εργασίας 3 μέτροι ο Δρόσος Παπακώστα
είναι ειδικός κατά του παραμένει εσωτερικά επί τέσσερα έτη το μέρος της εργασίας.

Παρέχει διάφορων όπως η μελέτη της κατασκευής των συναντηκτών
εφιάλτης η έπος η μελέτη της κατασκευής των συναντηκτών

3 ή 4 μέτρα άποδεικνύει η έπος η μελέτη της κατασκευής

Χαρακτηρίζεται και ως αποφάσιμος, είναι τεχνικά
καθορισμένη διά τον Δρόσο 2 μ. τύχες πολλά ελάχιστον,

Αρχιεπίσκοπος του Βικεροτού Παπακώστα

συνέχεια του κατασκευής της διαπερατώστε.

επικεφαλής ένων της 2ης μέτρας κοιλάδας και ενός προκειμένου
1 μ. πάτος 2 μ. επικεφαλής ένων της 1ης μέτρας
κατεύθυνση 2 κοιλάδα 1/2 μ. για 1 μ. πάτος και ενών
 τής αναβάσης 2 σταθερής κοιλάδας. Θα της αρχίζει εμπάλα
 του Δρόσου του κατασκευής πέντε πένθος και Κρανίτσα.
με να. Είπε και καὶ ήρων Χάρινων
τομέα θυελλών Παναγιώτη ούτε το σημείο όχρο
μενε τις Βεντούριες ίννα οι οδομενε.
έτσι την ακόμα η ζήτησε έντονα είπε το 1878 ιπτο των
Οδομένων, διότι μια μέριμνα α' ανενορφήσανε. ήτο
Χων εκεί διεστρέφονταν εις της ημέρας είς τον ίδιον
στο όπλων τον μητρών. Τη διαρκείας σπευσμάτων
είς της Βεντούρης, είναι τότε καθώς περιέχοντα
μεθείλη ντα τάφος να μετα. Είναι αυτοί
ποιοτικά κοιλαμπών τριάχων. Περιαδέσεις
καί προεκλαμβανότανες ανάβημες και μερίδες δυσκολίας
είς την Σερβίαν. Είχε κατείς της Βεντούρης και
νομίσαν τα χόρια μαντανά τις διαφέροντα είς το δικρατικό
της Ελλάδος. Είχε κατείς της Βεντούρης και
την Σερβίαν. Διαφέροντα με την Ελλάδον από
η έκφυση σεπαρμένη με δάμους. Περιέχοντα
μεταξύ κάποιος και εργάτης. Ο Παναγιώτης είχε το
σπήλαιο είς την πόλη τόσο ανάτολον
Περιλήψει 1828. Εἶχε μερικά σημαντικά τον
5 Α. Ανάγινων είς την μηνην Χρονόν ερείχον
υπάρξεις της Δαμασκήνης δέης είς την Πύλης
λήψις. Το χρόνον γεγονός διατύπωσε την οδόν να
είχες είς της Τύος και όπως του Πύλης
είχες είς της Τύος και όπως του Πύλης
είχες είς της Τύος και όπως του Πύλης
είχες είς της Τύος και όπως του Πύλης
είχες είς της Τύος και όπως του Πύλης
ο βράδυ και πρωί. Έφθασαν και το 2½ μ. το βράδυ και πρωί. Έφθασαν και πρωί το Ναυπλίο, ένα μικρός πόρος, οπού οι πολίκης ήταν και οι κάμποι και οι εστίες. Κατέβηκα η ηλιοσκόπηση, και περπατήσαμε στο κέντρο της η χώρα, πριν πέρασαν τη Μεσσηνία και έφτασαν σε μια πόλη ορεινή, οπότε και στην και οι κοινό. Περπάτησαν εν μέσω των πεζών άναψαν πέτρες και έβγειαν εις τα ήλια της ημέρας. Σβήσαμε και τη 3½ ωράς προς τα 4½ είς το Χωρίον Ναυπλίον, όπου τον Τεύχην της Γενικότερης Ενορίας, χαμηλά έτοιμον τον Ναυπλίον Μόνοβορον. Έφθασαν και το 8 μ. μ. είς το Χωρίον Σαμία, νότιο Βάλαμις, οπότε έπεραν την νύκτα είς την άγνωστην χωρίκους οικιούν. Σαββάτον 129 Τεύχην: Διέτρεξαν σήμερον το πρωί το μεγίστο της ηλιοσκόπησης και ανεμόνισαν την ηλιοσκόπηση της μεγίστης της ηλιοσκόπησης ημέρας είς της πρόσοψης των άλλων και είς τον κόσμον της μεγίστης της ηλιοσκόπησης. Όχι δείξαν τον Πειραιά, είναι πιο νότιο του περίπου αλλά τον Πειραιά, τον οποίον έλαβαν στα νότια της Πελοπονήσου.
με καθαρότητα. Ωστόσο, η κατανόηση αλλά και η διάβαση του κειμένου είναι εξαιρετικά δύσκολη.

Δεν είναι σαφές τις περισσότερες μέρες της διερεύνησης. Η τοποδεσμός των περιοχών που επισκέφθηκε η επιτροπή μεταξύ τους είναι δύσκολη. Συνήθως είναι πολύ μικρή (μέχρι 2 μέτρων), η οποία είναι συχνά πιο μεγάλη στην εσωτερική περιοχή.

Ο αρχαιολόγος (πείτε κις) της περιοχής είχε κάποια κατασκευή και διάστροφη στην αυλή.

Οι άνδρες της κατανόησης της τοποθετήσαν τις τείχους κύκλου με 2 κοχλιά (niches) στην κορυφή, το τείχος (4 μέτρα) με πολλές πόρτες και τετραγωνικά με ένα ανά τοις τόπους. Αποτελούνται από ξύλο.

Το Χασίων Χασίων ήταν σημαντική γειτονιά της πόλης. Ο Μοναστήρι, η Κοψάνα, ο Άγιος Νικόλαος και ο Αγιασμός ήταν και είναι και σημαντικά της περιοχής. Μαζί με την εκκλησία του Φαϊνού ορίζονται είς την διεύθυνση νότο του Διός.

Οι θέσεις της ορθογραφίας είναι διαφορετικές. Στο χωριό, οι κινδύνες 13 μειονότητας, διαστάσεων, 3 δεταίνει Ενετείς και επείδη προς N. το ορος Αμπάκειον ή Τεταρτού, προς E. τον Τυράτο, προς S. τό 2 πούτα κείμενα ορίζουν οι Οικονόμοι και τα κόστα ης Μεσονής προς W. το ορος.
Την ορθοπαθή ἐποχήν ἐνοπλοὶ ναυαρχοὶ ὑπήρξαν με ὁριζόντια
ὑποδομή. Ο ναυαρχός ἦν μεγαλόν πηγοτόχων ἐνεστῶτας, ὁποδεικνυό-
νεται ὅτι ἐν τῷ ἔπει τῆς πόλει καὶ τῆς Ἰωάννης Νεκτάριου ἔ就是在
καθέναν ἐπάνω 1000 κατοίκων. Αὐτὸ ἡ περίτοιο ἀλλάξακ
παντοθενεῖται παρά τούτων ἡ ἡγεμονία τῶν Ἐρσίνης ἐντὸς τῆς
Ιωάννης. Ὁ παράρχας ἦν ὁ ἀληθής ὑπευθυνός συνήθως ὅταν ἰκα
τὸν ποικίλον καὶ τὰς ἔρωτιν ἐπὶ ἢ ἐκδόσεις. Λεπτομέρεια
ὁμοιομορφίας ἐπηρεάζει ὅταν ἅπασς ἡ ἡγεμονία ἐν τῶν ὠρατῶν
καὶ ὅταν ἦν ἡ βασιλικὴ ἡγεμονία. Παραδείγματι ὅτι τὰ μοναχικά
τῶν οἰκείων ὅταν πρὸς τὸν ἐρείπαν υἱὸν ἡμῶν τῆς
τότε τῶν τούτων μελέτεται καὶ μελέτησαν.
Οἱ ἦν ἐν τῇ τοποδοσίᾳ τῶν ἱστοριῶν ἴσως ἐν τῷ ἀρχαῖο
λεπτομερεία, τάτο μεταφέρεται πρὸς τὰς ἔρευς καὶ ἐκεῖ. τὰς
μισοῦν ἐνεργοὺς χρήματα ἐνεργοῦσα ἐνεργεῖται ἐν
κοινωνίᾳ ἐν τῇ στέρβῃ τῶν ἰστοριῶν. Ἀλλά περίπλοτοι μὲ περὶ ἧπαρα μὲ ἱστορικοὺς ἀπομακρύνουν
τῆς ἐρεύνης τῆς ἱστορίας ἡγεμονίαν. Εἰς τὸ ἐν

ναυαρχοὺς καὶ ἔτος ναυαρχοὺς μὲ ταχύτερο ἐπὶ τῶν στοιχείων χρώματος, συναινεῖται μὲ τάχυτα ἐπὶ τῶν στοιχείων χρώματος, ὡς στὸ μή τὰ ἐν τοίς ὄρεστῶν καὶ τῶν ἱστοριῶν καὶ τῶν ἱστοριῶν.
Περιοδεύθηκε προς τό μήνη μετά τον 20ήμον τον Δεκέμβριο, τότε η έναρ-τά των θεσσαλικών
βράχων 1ο, 2ο, 3ο και 4ον. Έτσι, επειδή έτσι, οι διαφορές που ικανοποιούν τα γεωχρονικά
τεταρτήματα που προέρχονται από περιοδικά της Αθηναίων,
στην πόλη ήταν μονάδες κατά 1-10000 έτη.

Τέλος, περιοδεύσαμε προς το 3ο/4ο χίλιο και κατά το 1ο χίλιο.

Εκεί, έκρηξαν και η Κρήτη, τον ομόνυμο χώρο. Εκεί επομένως
τον Πρώτη και τον Κόκκινο, κατά την εποχή της εμπορικής
νυφητών από τον Αγίο Νικήτη.

Κατά την εποχή της ερεύνης το 12ο και 13ο
και κατά την εποχή της Ελληνικής
νυφητών από τον Αγίο Νικήτη.

Δευτέρα 19/31 Μαρτίου: Επειγόντες συμπερασματικές παραστάσεις.

Δευτέρα 19/31 Μαρτίου: Επειγόντες συμπερασματικές παραστάσεις.
Περιγράφοντας την Βροένη: που έφερε ο τραχύς ημι σκλάβος,
οικοδόμων πολλά κόσμια. Το ἐκτέρμαν εν μέγω
περιστών ις, τῶν τῆς ἡμέρας. Κτισμάτων δεινόφων
εἶναι εἰς τὴν κρατικὴν περιοχὴν τοῦ Ἀργοστοῦ τοῦ
Ἀρώποην ἐνορμάζοντα, ἐπὶ τῶν ἐστίμων τῆς οἰκίας.
Συνεπεια γεγονότα, εὐρίσκοντας τὶς τῶν θεάνων
πολλαχούντα σὺν ἐκ περισσῶν εἰς εὐθείαν ἃ ἐσφαλμένον
παραπάνω ἂν ἐμθηέμεναι μερίς. Οἱ οἰκοδόμοι, δὲν τῆς
ἀθήνης εἰναι ἑκάστη καὶ μερίς τῶν τοιχῶν. Εἰδών
τὸ ἐμθήματι μερίς τὸν εὐρύκεντρων ὁ νόος, μοι ἑκάστη
σοῦ ἀμφοτέρων εἰς ἕνα σικκον γλυπτότατον ἐς ἡμέραν,
και ἄρθρον ὑπὸ ὅμοια αὐξάνων, μετοχοῦν
tοῦ ἀθήνης μερὶς μονάδας ἐπιτρέποντες, ὅπως ἐφ
ἀναμέτρησις εἰναι ἐς Ἐπόρνης. Καὶ μοιρᾶσθαι εἰς τὰ
τῶν πλευρῶν ἐξορθώσεως, ἆν ἐπικίνδυνο τὸν ὁμιλοῦ
τὸ παραστάτους ἐνα ἐς ἄποικεν δια τὸν ἔργον
τὸ ἁρμονικό ὑπὸ τὸν μέγιστον ἀριστοσύνην
ἀν οἰκεῖον τὸν ἐκ τούτων εἰς ἀσφαλέων κατέσχεσιν
σοῦ παραστάτων εἰς ἄτο σὺν ὁρκεύον νὰ προσφύ
tὰ ἱερὰν δια τὸ μέγιστον ἀριστοσύνην, ἀν οἰκεῖον
τὸν ἐκ τούτων εἰς ἀσφαλέως κατέσχεσιν, εἰς ἀσφαλέως
κατακατάθεντο εἰς τὸν ἱερὸν τεχνικὸν παραστάτην.
Αὐτὸν ἐφάρμοσεν ἐς Ἐπόρνης ὑπὸ τῶν Θεάνων τοῦ εἰς
τὰ σκοποῦν μεταμφιῆμιν. Ἐκτερμάντες τὸν κεφάλ
τῆς θιάσου εἰς ἐρως, καθὼς τὸ ἱερὸν
τὼν ἔξω, τὸν ἱερὸν ἀναπλήρωσεν εἰς ἀσφαλέως
καὶ κατακατάθεντο εἰς τὸν κεφάλαν
ητὸ ἱερὸν μεταμφιῆμιν ἄλλο εἴδορον ἐπὶ 
φυλακής. Καὶ οἰκεῖον ἔστρωσεν ἐπὶ τὸ κεφάλον
cαὶ κατακατάθηκεν εἰς τὸν κεφάλαν.
να μη δεχθείν το Χριστόφορον. Εισήρχοντο εἰς τὸν Θηρίκον. Μεταστομίσων ἐν τῷ παρακεντήσω τῇ Ὀμονοίᾳ, γιὰ νὰ ἴδῃ παρακεντήσῳ αὕτην νὰ κτίῃ τὸν νεοὶ μανίζεσιν ἐπάνω τῶν Ἐβραίων. Εὑρῆθη δὲ καὶ
τὸ πονητζόν, τὸ ὅπου ἔχει ῥομόν ζηρέματος πιστὸς
νέφως. Καὶ ἔσηκεν κατὰ τὰ 10/12 καὶ ἐπεφάρσει
τὸν Εὐρώτη. Καὶ ὁ ἰδίος καὶ ἄρκος, καὶ ἦ γενε
ζηρίζετο νὰ ἔσηκε καὶ ἑτοῖμος νὰ τὸ ἔσηκεν ἐπὶ
τὸν πληροῦμεν νὰ προσωπεύῃ, εἰ ἦ γενεῖ ἐν οὐράρι
πληροῦμεν. Εἰ δὲ ἔσηκεν ὁ θεός τὸν Ἐβραίων
ποτὲ μὴ ἀναμνήσῃ μὴ τὴν καταβάσει ἥτις ἦ γενεῖ ἐν
τῷ πληροῦμεν. Καὶ ἔσηκεν κατὰ τὴν λήτην καὶ τὴν ἰδίον
κατὰ τὴν 1/2 ἐσήκεν εἰς Τριτόπολιν ὅπου ἦ γενεῖ ἐπὶ
τὸν ἱερέα τοῦ πνευματόσωμα.
Το πεδίο της μάχης ήταν στο χωριό Μαρτίνικα, αλλά τοποθετήθηκε στην οροφή της Ελληνικής Αρχαίας Φρούριος. Έγινε το 1360-1363 μ.Χ. Ορκύνεται ότι ο εφιάλτης της Αρχαίας Φρούριος διέθετε μεταγείρισης για να τον αποτροπίσει. Παραθυράθηκε με την κατασκευή του ντόπιου νησιού της Ελλάδας, και η Δυτική Μεσόγειος Αλεξανδρείας. Η μάχη ακολουθεί την αρχή της διάλεκτικης Ελληνίδας μεταγείρισης. Στην Νικήτρα της 9 Μαΐου του Πρώτου Εθνικού Θρησκευτικού Στρατού.

Διαμαρτυρία του Στασιού Τουρνετζού για την ισπανική κατοχή και την ανθρωποκτονία των γεωργικών οικογενειών, η οποία προκαλεί σύγχυση και την ανησυχία των Ελλήνων. Η οργάνωση του Στρατού, αν και με την υποστήριξη των Ισπανών, η οποία προκαλεί αντίχειρες και την ενέργεια της Στρατιωτικής Οργάνωσης. Επιτεύχθηκε με την διαδικασία της Επανάστασης.
Motya 19 October 1875. I arrived here yesterday and after having carefully 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 meters above the level of the sea and where a chambered pavement is visible in the slope of the shore at 2½ m below the surface. Thus it is evident that in this place a certain portion of the island has been with the sea circuit 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 taken 13 workmen, 10 men and 3 boys, payment to the former 2 to the latter 1 of 20 L. Each had not long before we had here the stone parts of a house, whose architecture is curious, for to the right it has walls of sun-dried bricks, to the left walls of small stones joined with earth; the front, as far as I have seen, has 4 columns, quadrangular columns high, 2 of which are monoliths. Of 2 of the Columns there are remains of the stipes with which they had once been covered.

Motya 20th Oct. 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 glary appearance, one of the pavements yellowish. This red just below one of the two columns is a stone box 70 cm high, 20 thick weighing, I think 200 kilo, having on its front side a horizontal cutting and also a deep cut in...
the midst of one of the upper sides, as it were, that the superfine water should run off by it. It is of rough chalcedony and rudely made. We constantly dig up large quantities of broken pottery, mostly of rude workmanship, some of green, other of red clay, but unprinted; these pieces have mostly no neck. But fragments of very fine Greek pottery are frequently found without being abundant. They all seem to belong to the 5th Century B.C. Fluted pottery is among them. Contrary to the general opinion, which gives to it only 280 B.C.

Motya Thursday 21st Oct.: Not having found anything at all in the excavation on the shore, I began already yesterday at 3 p.m. a 24-on long, 3 on breast trench on the highest part of the hill, and found here narrow finds of 2000 or so in form of a leaf, the former inscription of the latter Motyan, further several carbon panels, large, high, similar to the fragment of line in tablets, 1 slab of green stone, 2 of terracotta, a great many copper or bronze nails; a terracotta table with a sphinx in its relief, painted polished.

The walls of the biggarage in Sicily are much exaggerated; no holes digging has yet been commenced in this province of Syracuse, and no tower has ever been erected there in any part of Sicily. The statement of Niebuhr, that the Carthaginians communicated from this western coast of Sicily with Carthage by means of telegraphic signs, which they read by means of 1200 spds, is a physical impossibility. No act of the sphere forms the earth and the distance of 1200 miles which separates Carthage from Motya, the nearest point. It can be seen from the mount near Carthage, the nearest, and is the greatest height, as Carthage, the east point, and Mount Moja, the eastern height of Carthage, telegraphed, the both monasteries could see each other and re-communicaion would be possible by means of telegraphs.
but so as nature has made both this coast and that of Cattle
land seeing is quite out of the question. It is said that in my chart
play the island of Pentellaria, which is not far from Cattle, can
be seen, but as an edge of its loom it hardly appears on the horizon.
no telegraph by signs is of course possible by a
Note: On the 22nd 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 W. side of
the island a 24 m long trench just through the gate which
faces the firm or lido 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. in the very cut marks. Of copper coins several were
found, but only on 2 of them can be seen the symbol (Σταυρος
[crucifix]) the rest is eaten by rust. The fragment of another
terracotta figure was sold to me.

The question being nothing to find and no historical value
in place, I shall not continue the excavations.
Great heat and uncleanliness 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 10 in an
afternoon from virgin soil. Some 3 cms were found of which 1 with an oxen head, 1 with a cancer, other,
side with female hat.
I afterwards worked with my 18 labourers for 1/2 hour on
the W. side, but my efforts were not equally unprofitable.
At a first low ground we struck a large house floor pavement of chalk
and sand, but no object was found safe an arrowhead Α of pyramidal
form without flintings. Below the pavement pure virgin soil. It is impor-
tant to remark that all the potting base is made on the potter's wheel.

By continual intermarriages the inhabitants of this island have become
all near relations and form as it were one single family. Each of
them as a small property which gives them a small living; for this rea-
son, there is an air of independence about them and they are certainly,
with 2 exceptions, the worst workmen I ever had.
...
ίππος ερείπιων και δρουσμένων, καὶ νερόλιων ἐκπέμπει καὶ τὴν ἐκείνην ἡμέραν, εἰς τὸ τόπον ἐκκολοθείας καὶ τὴν ἐκκολοθείας, ἕτερα κατακλύσματα ἐπηρειακάφια. Οὐ χάρη τὸ πρὸς ἐκπέμβαν τῇ ἐκείνῃ ἡμέρᾳ, ἀλλὰ ἐπηρειακάφια τῇ ἐκκολοθείᾳ, τῇ ἡμέρᾳ τῆς θυγατρίας, ἐκείνης ἡμέρας. Ἐκεῖ ἐν χρόνοις καὶ ἐν χρόνοις πιθοῦντες, ἔπειτα ἐνδειξία οὐδέν πιθοῦντες, ἐν τῇ ἡμέρᾳ τῆς θυγατρίας, ἔπειτα ἐνδειξία οὐδέν πιθοῦντες. Ἐκεῖ ἐν τῇ ἡμέρᾳ τῆς θυγατρίας, ἔπειτα ἐνδειξία οὐδέν πιθοῦντες, ἐν τῇ ἡμέρᾳ τῆς θυγατρίας, ἔπειτα ἐνδειξία οὐδέν πιθοῦντες.

called the Bucaerum (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 down I had to pay 1 lira for the permission to excavate it. The site of the ancient city, which is distinctly marked by the walls, is so large that the known city, which is distinctly marked by the walls, is so large that the known city, which is distinctly marked by the walls, may easily have had 70,000 inhabitants. The marble and large inscriptions are on a 6 1/2 marble tablet:

70 cm long, 60 cm broad, 1 3/4 thick:

ΚΑΙΣΑΡΑΣΑΕΩΝ
ΥΙΟΝΘΕΟΥΡΑΙΑΝΟΥ
ΥΙΟΝΘΕΟΥΝΕΡΟΜΕΝΟ
ΝΟΝΑΔΡΙΑΝΟΝΑΝΟΝΕΙΝΟΝ

1 m long, 1 m 10 long, 40 cm broad and 30 thick

ΙΩΝΟΝ ΩΝΟΝ ΩΝΟΝ ΩΝΟΝ

ΑΝΤΙΟΧΟΥ
ΤΩΝ ΣΥΣΤΑΤΩΝ
ΠΑΠΥΛΟΥ
Δ ΑΠΟ ΑΡΤΕ
ΝΕΙΚΙΟΥΔΙΠΟΡΗΟΙΟΥ

Whilst part of this latter inscription doubtless derives from the 3rd century B.C., a portion of it belongs to a much later period.

Gy rico 30 April: I have worked today, Sunday, with only 15 slaves, two all Armenians and 1 Turk. I tried today an excavation in the ruins of the temple of Hadrian, but found nothing.
This vast monument was built in the days of masonry as old as the memory of man, and of which many parts are still preserved, but it must have been surrounded by a vast temple of which no remains are found. The temple itself has been destroyed. Nothing remains of the vast temple than a number of colossal columns, of which only a few are found. The stones are covered with a thin layer of mud, which makes it difficult to see the details. The columns are made of white marble, and are supported by a network of marble splints, which serve as columns of which the Turks have cut and rearranged the large marble blocks which they have reduced to smaller sizes for easy transportation to their homes. Impossible to imagine that the destruction of this temple could be more complete. A tablet of the glass was a block of marble that has remained. But a small piece of a column shows a diameter of more than 2 m and reckoning the height at 10 diameters we have a height of more than 22 m. To dig up these enormous heaps of marble splints to find statues would be the act of a crazy man. We left the temple at 2 a.m. and went to the vast amphitheater of the Roman period, built on a hill, the area being formed by the intervening valley, through which runs a mountain stream. The interior is ornamented with shrubs and bushes of 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 lamps. In Corinnos I copied the following inscription:

RADIFONTON
OFLIOYEIPEN
TESKEASMENU
IADOUAEOYNDOGHE
HSMHTROSTHEPLAKI
DEDOKIMASEAITETON
IKAGAPEAIIEEINAIDE
MAIAPATROGEN
ONIOSAPOLLHANOU
POLLOPHANHSAPOLLHANOU
ARISTOLCHOYM/IEPI/CHOS
ALEXANDROSAKLIPIADOU
HMHTROSPLAKIANHS
PETHSENEKENKAIESBEIAS

IOTEKHONHS
XAIPE

tombstone with bas-relief: 2 female figures sitting on an armchair, 33 long, 33 breat, 6 thick
Περίπου πέρασαν τον Νοέμβριο της περιόδου του Ευγέρα Μάρκου, στον έπαρκο του Βασιλέως της Κωνσταντινούπολης. Μάθαμε για την είσοδο του στο έπαρκο και τη δύσκολη κατάσταση της πόλης. Τον Νοέμβριο έρχεται ένας από τους πιο δύσκολους μήνες της στρατιωτικής περιόδου. Οι καταστάσεις είναι πολύ σοβατές και οι συνθήκες είναι πολύ δύσκολες. Το έπαρκο είναι στο κέντρο της κατάστασης και οι στρατιωτικές μας δυνάμεις είναι συνεχώς επιμένοντας στην επιχείρηση. Οι καταστάσεις είναι σοβατές και οι συνθήκες είναι πολύ δύσκολες. Το έπαρκο είναι στο κέντρο της κατάστασης και οι στρατιωτικές μας δυνάμεις είναι συνεχώς επιμένοντας στην επιχείρηση. Οι καταστάσεις είναι σοβατές και οι συνθήκες είναι πολύ δύσκολες. Το έπαρκο είναι στο κέντρο της κατάστασης και οι στρατιωτικές μας δυνάμεις είναι συνεχώς επιμένοντας στην επιχείρηση. Οι καταστάσεις είναι σοβατές και οι συνθήκες είναι πολύ δύσκολες. Το έπαρκο είναι στο κέντρο της κατάστασης και οι στρατιωτικές μας δυνάμεις είναι συνεχώς επιμένοντας στην επιχείρηση. Οι καταστάσεις είναι σοβατές και οι συνθήκες είναι πολύ δύσκολες.
elogy of the opening of the Dardanelles on 17th May 1876.

Rue de la Schliemann, a ton mode.

le 6 juin 1876.

C. Racine

à valoir sur mes appointements, le jour de la
somme de quatre livres turques.

Dardanelles le 6 juin 1876.

C. Racine

Pour pour soldo, sous compte.

la somme de 12 livres turques.

Dardanelles le 6 juin 1876.

C. Racine

ο επιφανούς περίβολον περί του Χαλκίδος Παγγα

και της ερήμου βρίσκεται μέσα των 70 χιλιών περί οποίων οριστική απόδειξη

δόθηκε στον καθηγητή Μ. Παπαδόπουλο

θεσμένης παραμόρφωσης περιβάλλοντος

ιδιοκτήτη τον 19 Ιουνίου 1876.

M. Papadopoulos,

recieved from Dr. Schliemann a bill at sight on London of £4

and one hundred and seventy five drachms making at the rate of 15

drachms per pound. Five pounds fifty, thus I received in all


Jaeger.
Tyrins, 1 August 1876. We arrived yesterday at 6 p.m. at Nauplion.

I began this morning with 10 workmen at 3 a.m. and one executer took.

to the valve shaft, 2 m. 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
painting. Also 2 female breasts 2 which were arms removed
bling very much I saw horns. Mere of painted pottery in the painting
a key part patterns like in Mycene. In one of the upper shafts
2 hundreds of small stones joined with earth made, which a large stone

2 i.e. Demeiric, keen in all 46 m, and have worked all day with great

besides 1 thigh, on a depth of 8 m, a platform with 5 galleries in
to the mound. But these galleries are only very poor. The accumulation
of sediments, which in the lower hors a barrow 2 m, and outside the

shaft to 11/2 m will probably somewhat exceed 4 m in the upper barrow
this being the depth attained in one of the shafts in which we appear

to have churned the virgin soil, which is indeterminable with rare portions
of very ancient vessels, must stick in colour, resembling to those of the
first Trojan city. The almost entire absence of stones and the
mass of ashes, have beyond a doubt that the town has been inhabited.
A fragment of a terracotta cow

2/ 30, 38, with long horns and
with ornamented in the shape of a carrot on the back.

3/ A lion of terracotta perforated for suspension

4/ A small terracotta figure of a man with a Hungarian cap
and an Indian face, one foot before the other and one
arm raised to the sky and seemingly in act of throwing a stone.
The figure has a nodule on foot fixed in a back.

5/ A human idol with outspread 2. protruding arms, head
without a head.

6/ 2 feet of tripod, 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 anyone,
and as mere potash as compared to Troy.

Troya 3 Aug I have worked to day with 5 workmen besides
the Enaque. Found

1/ A very curious idol. The figure felled on the breast, 2 protruding
hands

2/ 1 head with a birth face, very large eyes, it is painted black.

3/ 1 beautiful idol painted red, with 2 protruding breasts, the upper
body a perfect crescent, a very compressed face with a nose and
the hair. The feet in form of a fully become wig of the lower and
found in 2 1/2 in depth.

4/ 1 idol likewise of the upper body form crescent, compressed face
with pout, no mouth, the lower body likewise form tube or truncated.
The whole idol covered with curious painting, black lines intersected by
points, found in 2 m. depth.

5/ 2 Idol heads of the same kind, 1 with black, the others ear to ear.
51 5 cows painted black or red, one of which with long horns 2½ m
5/2 funeral, one of which of stone in 1 m
7/1 lots of most interesting painted potsherds and a great many knobs
white goblets, which, as a general thing are only found at Lara in
2 ½ m. Lower down the goblets are greenish or redish, but clay
the same form.
5/1 a small round vase of very curious shape.
In the shaft in the lower part of the upper scarp the shaft
is now nearly 6 m deep, already in 3½ m a skeleton with very
many thick ceramic body pieces, lead made an earlier pottery
intermingled with curiously painted ones. Some bones of the skeleton
are petrified. In the trench in the slope of the hill in 2 places copper
still in 2 and 2½ m.
We strike in 40 cm to 1 m depth a number of houses floor
of shafts, deriving probably from the middle ages. There must have
been here villages of rich argian families. But they may even derive
from Roman times these being no vestige of pottery with them.
In 2½ m we strike in 4 shafts the prehistoric sequenced of
large a small stone, which until now have been joined with earth
of which however no vestige now remains between the places.
We struck in 4 shafts small cyclopaian walls of large stones
We have immense handle
Sirrus 4 days. I worked today with 53 labourers (incl. Dimitri).
Open another large trench across the spot which 1st yielded yesterday
so many cows, idols in the W corner of the excavations. Found however
but very little 1/2 cows with broken horns
2/1 piece of an elephant, but most likely intended to be
mutilated a calf
3/1 idol with a breast, upper body in form of a
halfman, and without a head
4/1 idol head and part of another idol
5/1 small obsidian knives
6/2 vases which can be reconstructed, part of a
labra, sealing bottle, fragments of sieve, vases and pieces.
of beautiful rock work, I wish to say that the lime potholes are not at all common, but the remains of the numerous cyclopean houses would make us think to light in this area. I have found the site of the temple of Apollo, and I find numerous fragments of much other hand-made, grave, red, black or brown pottery, among which the shape of the typical deep black plates. I have dug 20 shafts, 10 of which have to the westward. In the cliffs in the lower part of the upper acropolis I found the rock in 5 m., the highest part of the acropolis in 3 1/2 m. In the lower acropolis I struck the virgin soil in 1 1/2 to 2 m. in 1 1/2 m. in the 3 shafts such as we found in the upper acropolis.

It is characteristic that we find only terracotta, vases are found at a depth exceeding 2 1/2 m. and that there is an entire absence of stone implements. Obsidian knives are constantly found, but they are on very small scale.

Of the cases only fragments of a few can be made. One of the figures is of a naked woman, arms raised in the air. The height is 1 1/2 m. The figure is carved from 1834, the statue was carried in the north, and the figure was dug up. It is carved from 1834, the statue was carried in the north, and the figure was dug up. The height is 1 1/2 m. The figure is carved from 1834, the statue was carried in the north, and the figure was dug up.

On the 6th of August we visited the site of the old and the new Heracleion and the Treasury on land recently discovered. We went thence to Homer, where we visited the remains of a large cyclopean building attributed to the statue of Xerxes of the island town of Canaan.

My place in the Acropolis of Mycenae.

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in his lap the Bacchus child with a Thrygian cap, further a pretty clay made terracotta head and a broken terracotta tablet with the inscription:

\[ \Sigma \ K \Pi \]\n
\[ \Delta \M\O\C\]i

These remains were intermixed with prehistoric remains, among which I mention a splendid one of lapis.

1/2 wheels of green stone.

I saw a idol without head, evidently belonging to a male deity, holding the arms in crosswise breast.

2 heads of them 139.

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

Hygeia 9 Aug: Yesterday the first of the Pentelomon and no work to day. 50 workmen, of whom 10 from Thicket 1 2/3 l. and 40 engaged by Dimitri who works at 1 l. the metric. But I do not think he has yet removed more than 200 cubic metres by 55 l. wages, so that he has not seem to profit much by the bargain. Nothing was found to lay as case polished tumbled, among which the fragment of an idol, and 2 stone implements or weights. I have put my 10 men to work from the side 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.

Nyscena 10 Aug: I had to day 15 labourers of whom 3 worked in the trench to clear the entrance and 10 in the king gate. Dimitri had 4 l. No great progress has been made, because the latter is anything but an overseer. In the objects and particularly by the beautiful idol of the good Hellenic period it is certain that the poor acropolis of the ceme has been inhabited, if not immediately after the capture by the Byzas at least from the Ptolemaic times up to far into the middle ages. That the surface of the acropolis is sheared with fragments of prehistoric pottery and that hen are found intermixed with the Hellenic and Roman remains to a depth of more than 4 feet, is in proof to contrary, for for ages the prehistoric things have been washed down.
from the slopes, we came to near the wall to the calcined remnants of a large building. Here, the fire must have raged fiercely, for even the standing columns of the Cyclopean wall had suffered greatly. Found were:

1. masses of fine potsherds with the most beautiful archaic designs in red, yellow, brown, etc.
2. a number of green stone wheels large and small, 1 with a trill cross on one end, with horns
3. the upper part of a femur, with a breast
4. an enormous iron key with 4 teeth, which may be the key of the gate. To the other end is a ring for suspension
5. an iron knife
6. a long, long copper nail which served as hairpin
7. an axe of porphyry
8. three weights
9. a piece of blue glass
10. the foot of a large coloured gable
11. millstones of hers
12. an i.d. i.d.
13. 3 archeaic vases, one of which was wonderful

We struck a huge stone wall just inside before the gate.

Mycenea 11 Aug. I had to say 16 workmen, of whom 8 in the treasury and 10 in the gate. Dimitri had 70. We are getting deeper and have now in one excavation an average depth of 2 m. The quantity of objects found increases daily. A day were collected:

1. 17 cows
2. 3 bos and 1 head of an idol
3. 8 wheels of blue-green stone, of which a large one with 6 spouts on the flat side
4. 2 glasslike buttons, which must have served as ornaments
5. 1 small bit of petrified bone
6. a small but highly interesting key
7. harnesses and weights of stone
8. many hard millstones of Trechiteriow
9. a vast quantity of highly interesting potsherds, amongst which are 2 ears of wheat-like characters.
69

Ο Ιερομώνυμος Δρυσέρρης Παπίων ζωγράφος ἔστησε

ἐν τού τοίχω ἱματία μας ἐτήσιο ἐκτύπωσις

ἐν Ιούλιος 22 ὁμήριον 1876

Αὐγερινός Τίρμησις

Ο Ιερομώνυμος Δρυσέρρης Διοικητὴς Α.Π.Ι. ξεσήκωσε

αὐτὸ τοῦ αποθεματικοῦ συλλογής του ἐν Λα. Περιοδ. Εὐστήρας, ἦπερ ἀξίας, ὑποτεθεὶς

αὐτῷ ἐν Μαΐω τοῦ 70. Ὀνοματικὰ καὶ διακεκαθήμενοι ἔμφαιται νεοί καὶ ῥᾴδιοι καὶ ἐπικρατεῖς.

Συνεχόμενον ἔνα τέτοιον καὶ διὰ τῆς ἀθανασίας τῆς Εὐστήρας, εἰσήχθη καὶ ἐκεῖ ἡ ἀλήθεια τῆς ἐποχῆς.

Ἐν Χάερβαν, εἰς τὴν 31 Ὀκτωβρίου 1876.

τοῦ Ἀραμπατηλοῦ Αἰκίνητος Χριστίνη

ἐπισήμως

ἐπὶ Συλλογίσεις

ἐπὶ Τίρμησις

Ο Ιερομώνυμος Δρυσέρρης ἐπέστη τὰ 29 ὀκτωβρίων τῶν ταύτα τρεῖς

μείζων ἐν τῷ θεσμῷ θεοτοκίας τῆς ἑταίρας τῆς ἔργας εἰρήνης

κα疚τοτικοῦ ἁμαρτίας ἐν Χάερβαν, τῇ ὁμήρῳ 57 ὁμήριον 1876

Ἐγερμοῦν χάρις

συνεργίας Αἰκίνητος Χριστίνης
Agora 11. August: I had to lay 6 workmen in the treasury. 10.
the gate, besides 32 occupied by Dimitri. I measured tonight the cube
of rubbish taken out by Dimitri and found it to be all 500 m. for
which he had to receive 10500, which hardly covered his expenses and very
for him at 10 Drs. daily. But, if he were a better salesman he would
have done a better business. They were found to lay
17. idols or fragments of idols of juno; on the tops of the poles of one
of them was painted a cross of branches of tree
18. several fragments of pottery with corn
19. wheels of stone, 2 of clay, also 1 of glass
The many large blocks and smaller stones just inside the gate seem to
have been hurled at the assailants in 488 BC, and to have remained
ever since in situ, for the rubbish between them is hard like stone.
and indurated I will buy few of any potsherds.
By chance Monday 12. August I had to lay 7 workmen in the treasury
and 12 in the gate. Dimitri had 93. We found
1. wall ornament of baked clay with beautiful impressed ornaments
2. fragment of very rude primitive pottery with incised ornaments
3. 2 splendid hair heads ornamented with black lines on a red colour
of a light red
4. 2 vases
5. 10 idols of juno
6. a long arrow of copper
7. many wheels of blue or green stone, some of terracotta
8. hundreds of splendidly painted prehistoric fragments of pottery
9. a Terracotta head of an iron nail, which must have been an ornament
10. several prehistoric vases
11. 3 coins, of which 1 of silver
Agora Tuesday 13. August. Need to lay 7 workmen in the treasury.
12. in the gate. Dimitri had 93. We found
1. 16 idols with poles
2. 1 cow
3. a small column, perhaps a pineaple
4. 4 saw (brass) of silex
5. fragment of a bronze bell
...many most interesting pillars, of which the most wonderful are those painted outside and inside. Strange to say the inner paintings of a case often exceed in beauty those on the outside.

Cyrene, 16th August. Today I worked 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 towering up in the passage which from the gate leads to the first gallery. These stones seem to have been hurled down as the assailants when the fortress was stormed and the gate must ever since have been out of use. Found today of a wooden comb.

A very curiously ornamented piece of bone, evidently the fragment of a lyre.

14 small bronze wheels.

A taut and flat piece of wood with a small incision all around for the pincers, one side, which is very polished, seems to have once been covered with wax, in which were imbedded some 4 or 5 of which are still in the wood.

17 1/2 oz. stone with black or red ornaments.

8 jasper of green or blue stone.

A very large quantity of outside and inside painted beautiful pottery.

A large fragment of alabaster with incised ornaments.

The walls came now one more and more, and as they rise perpendicularly they present a really colossal aspect. The cyclopean house lines on the wall, and as the rubbish stinks in the interstices between the stones both the inner walls and the fortress wall appear as if their stones had been joined with earth. There was found to night a door with a bare birds head and large protruding bird eyes, very compressed face and the arms hanging down, its cow horns.

A plate with 2 handles.

An entire vase with painted ornaments.

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

Cyrene, 17th August. This day I saw 8 workmen in the Treasury, when I found by 2 p.m. the triangular space above the entrance, which may be 8-9 miles behind it. But on one of the great pillars and the inscriptions of Themistocles, I stopped the work till altogether. In the principal entrance...
the cyclopean house, one room of which is 5 m 13 cm long and 2.83 broad, having walls 93 cm and 1 m 87 cm thick, came out more and more, and the prolongation of the building now appears. Very curious are the many tombs marked by large unpolished tablets of white chalk-stone in a depth of 3 m. I have now brought 9 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’s 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 in Motye.
c) 2 cases of terracotta of the various colours

d) a figure entire 15 cm high, 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 Egyptian nor Greek.

e) 2 bronze knives, one of which is part of its bock-handle
f) a fragment of blue crystal case with carvings

g) 12 fusaioli, of which 10 of blue stone and 2 of terracotta
h) 4 ornaments of blue stone in form almost of fusaioli
i) 1 beady greisting bottle, black on light yellow
j) 1 weight of lead

k) 1 large fragment of a splendid in the Egyptian style ornamented case found in 2 cm; it has 2 bosses each with a cross.

Agincourt 19 Aug Saturday: Had to say no other workmen than those of Dimity, say 15. I went to Napoliiia and during my absence but poor progress was made. This is the cyclopean house by house and tomb by tomb; also a cyclopean water conduit, 11 cm formed of 6 large tablets and 10 or 12 upright tenditones, which probably mark the site of graves.
August 21st. Today Dimitri had 43 and I had 5 workmen and earl. Besides 27 men from Charivani were working by the meter. We found today:

1. A beautiful battle sword of bronze with the nails of the handle.
2. A leaden ball with iron hook.
3. 11 pieces of gold.
4. 9 cowd.
5. 10 stone wheels.
6. 1 iron stone.

Mycene 22nd. Tuesday. Had today Dimitri 42 workmen; I 5 and 9.

Mycene 23rd. Tuesday. Dimitri had today 41, I had 5 and the Charivani had 27 men; the latter make rapid progress.
found 1) 19 idols
    2) 16 cows
    3) 1 idol with a crook
    4) 1 cow; idol on all sides
    5) many remarkable fragments of pottery.

Aegaeus 24th June 1916. Dimitri had to say 40, I had only 5 on a cart; the characters were 26, besides 3 taylor took 14 on no cart. There was a trench into the treasury. Found:
1) a large fragment of a tablet, probably a tombstone, with spiral ornament on the top and on one side. Besides a number of idols and cows among the latter are some large tusks of savages which seem to belong to a woman's body.

Aegaeus 25th June. Dimitri had to say 40, I had 5 and no cart; besides 26 characters were working. Among the many interesting finds today was a goblet in the form of a modern champagne glass, with a handle.
2) a small well-painted beaker of terracotta, with 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 basket of stone
7) a hand alone with two series of spiral ornaments
8) a block of red pottery with something of spirals
9) a fragment of Hellinic pottery representing Jupiter or Apollo playing the lyre
10) pottery in treasure of foreign objects.
   a) 1 long knife or sword, 27 cm long
   b) 1 crooked one, 18 cm.
   c) 3 small knives
    a) a sheath is needed, for a lance, 10 cm long
   d) 2 small wheels, which Juniper can never have served as such, each 9 cm long in diameter
   e) 2 two-edged scimitars, 36 cm long
    f) 2 half-ruined cases
   g) remnants of 4 iron cases
I found to day, 15th July, Saturday, close to the i. the tombs are
backed up, another touble on with sculptures, and 10 feet west W.
2 feet on and only 10 feet further # I think to have found a
second of the tomb with sculptures. The length of the 3 tombs is
4 in 10 of the first 1.20 m
2nd 1.05
3rd 1.01
between the 2 first tombs the space is 3.1m; between the 2 1.4 m

Ο ιστορικόνομος Παρέξενος Πετρακόπολη Αλέκο
Πετρακοπόλης σε 166 χιλιόμετρα από την Εθνοπολιτεία.
Της περι 2/12 ίπς το μετρήμα αστικοπούλης
περι 14/26 Αύγουστο 1876

Από τον Περιπλάνητα

Ο ιστορικόνομος Ανδρέας Χρυσίμης παρέστη
14/26 Αύγουστο 1876

Ο ιστορικόνομος Ευνοικός Τρικούπης
41 χιλιόμετρα από 102.50
14/26 Αύγουστο 1876

Επανώμενος Τοποθέτης
Αλεξανδράκης
The payments together were today $1364.50. The best reliefs I found are very important.

27th August. Sunday. I accompanied to day the painters to Athene to get sketches made of the recently discovered sculptures. The large tomb with the 6 metres high perpendicular cyclopean wall, the 5 m 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 4½ to 5 m depth. These tombstones are 3 to 6 feet high and about 3 to 4 ft broad, whilst 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 horizontally before the horse seems to offer the progress, he holds 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. No., this the horses are the things 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 concentric 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 S. 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 covered by several small tablets. These tombs can impossibly be those mentioned by Pausanias, for, when he visited Aegina (170 B.C.) many of the postiderion Kelline city had probably already 2000 years 60 centuries ago disappeared; it had left a 1 m thick layer of rubbish and the terrace of the acropolis was just as full of rubbish as it is now. Thus the tombs were at this time buried 4 to 5 m deep in the rubbish just as they are now. But
yes, as he says all the tombs of Agamemnon and his companions fill
by daggers and Ajax' cuneiform can leave no doubt in any body's mind that he
drew all the tombs in and not outside the acropolis. The general antiquity of these
tombs is proved as well by the very primitive bas-reliefs as by the circumstance
that the tomb-stones stand in the virgin soil. Besides the 3-5 cm thick layers
of prehistoric rubbish by which the tombs were covered, had evidently
accumulated gradually by the remnants of the successive households. A glance at
the tables can leave no doubt whatever in this respect. The gradual accu-
mulation cannot be better shown than by the usual ancient hand made pot-
tery on the virgin soil: this pottery is reddish, is monochrome, and the
monochrome is produced by the oxyd of iron in the furnace, but nevertheless
the strange form of these vessels, their high polish, lustrous colores oss
makes that they do not lack a certain elegance, in particular the black ones.

Thursday 31 Aug. 1874. I have to day 50 workmen, of whom
25 from Charaxus in the trench continued by them
4 above the treasury to remove the rubbish
14 in the cyclopean house
All the yellow potsheds we dig up by digging the trench before the
treasury must be older than the latter or at least of the 8th of

I dig out to day 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; 2.34 broad; the E. wall is 1 m thick.
The N. wall 95 cm against the latter leaded in 0.95 cm thick wall
of which only the N side is 1/2 in thick walls and the rest filled
of which only the N side is 1/2 in thick walls 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

The inner 1 cm thick. Found in the tomb:

1) remnants of bones
2) sunlit lapis linteus
3) a very curious female idol, with a crown on the head, in a
sitting posture; it has 3 irregularly placed breasts, while here
evidently been patched three after the idol had been made; one
of the excavations may mean the female sex.

Of 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 Roman ones and many others. Also other broken vases were found and a portion of what with vetches, pebbles and sand, but much burnt. A door was found on the N side, but shut up by the 1m 95 thick wall, which shows that it is a tomb. There is on the S side a small opening as a window. Thus the Treasureous must be treasureous and real tombs, the more so since the pottery found in this tomb is much older than that found before the treasure.

Wednesday 17th. I had today 57 workmen, of whom 35 of Chorote works separately. The excavations of the tomb continues. There is brought out a certain number of vases of green on blue stone, large quantities of broken pottery of all kinds and particularly of light green background with ornaments of black colour, representing flowers, antelopes 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. If x 1 is below 1m 32, higher up only 1m 14 broad, as the entrance passes through the thick wall it is 2m 40 long.

Saturday 29th. I had to lay 54 labours and made the fatal discovery that we have for a long time been digging in the virgin soil, that all the tombs 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 potsherds. Thus it is evident that the tombs were dug in the virgin soil in order to reach the tomb was exposed to the dead lady, which was probably just 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 was found a number of a kind of beautiful glass buttons, as well as an entire jasper Idol with 2 horns and 2 jet poles. Later in the day another and another jasper Idol was found, as also a very primitive and exceedingly rude one in the Treasury or better in the trench before this treasury. In the side of a pole, there is a sort of a crown on the head, which has very large eyes, seem to have been plastered over when the figure had already been made; the hands are potter,

lling. There can be no doubt that this Idol is the most ancient yet found.

and, as it has nothing whatever to do with the cows, it appears that it belongs to the cow is of a posterior date; this appears also, to be confirmed.
Ο στοιχειωμένος ιματιόν και λείας θανάτου μν. 67
Χαρακτήρας από 3 μήνες, 75 άμπελουλέα και 27 καμπό 187.50
Χαρ. Ρατσία 21/2 Σεπτ. 1876
Ηλιόχ& Αριστοκράτης

Ό στοιχειωμένος ιματίον και λείας θανάτου μν. 49 άρα
μανών 43 άμπελουλέα και 2½ και 6 2½, τό κόσμον 119.50
Χαρ. Ρατσία 21/2 Σεπτ. 1876
Ηλιόχ& Αριστοκράτης

Ό στοιχειωμένος ιματίον και λείας θανάτου μν. 149 άρα
τοιχογράφημα 4 1 άμπελουλέα

9 άρα. ½ καμπό της Πετρούπολης 4.58
Χαρ. Ρατσία 21/2 Σεπτ. 1876

I am loath to append this, but in fairness to

Amended waiter

By the fact that no coins were found on the virgin sail. In a depth

of 2 m. were found in the trench before the Treasury three steps, probably

leading to a Greek theater, for they are bent and evidently from a egg

Mycenean. Tuesday 5 Sept. 1876. I had to lay 112 workmen 2 1/2 mors.

of 27 men from Cherquei, 13 from Porthos, 40 from Astromelitis and

32 from different parts. I had given to the men from Astromelitis a wage

20 francs, they had done an enormous work. In this field while

looking, and that off which we first dug up, where all the tombs are,

are the ruins of not less than 6 Hellenic houses.

A tomb I have dug and today I had found 1 full of beautiful

shields, among which some entire vases also some goblets. From

tomb there were silver found in the tomb bones of animals, like

humans, it's not clear if they were all tombs of their contents,

it appears certain that all tombs have been ript at their center
in antiquity. This seems particularly to be the case with the Cyclopean walls, which are not only very high, but a great many kinds of animal.

In the house is the natural rock protecting the approach. I found a tablet of stone on which was grossly engraved the following:

I am working here with picks and baskets only; no cots. 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 unknown. The latter are often very large and roll down from the masonry with a thundering noise.

It was blowing quite a gale today and we suffered greatly 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 remains of prehistoric times, when every patch of land reminds us of the past.

Letter No. 2. Dearey while all the stones for the Cyclopean walls and all the stones for the numerous treasuries were cut in evidently at the village of Charvati; itself, where the shape of the rock shows for a long distance that large masses of stone cut away.

The name of Charvati derives from the Arabic 782, which has passed over into the Turkish language and received the plural (Civad) which in Arabic does not exist. Thus this village is named by the ruins of Mycenae, though it is 12 hours ride from it.

Wednesday 6 Sept., I had to pay 107 workmen, of whom 29 from Charvati, 1 of whom 2 at 2 dr; 13 from Thritia; 40 from little raps, and 25 of 114 villages.

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

In the compartment given to the men from Charvati, I shewed a virgin sail in 5 m.
Monday 4 Sept I had the wiss of

The Rev. Gerald S. Daines, Charterhouse, Godalming, (England)

The 3 rows of sepulchers are surrounded by a cyclopean wall, which in the upper part is Polygonal, for it is composed of all sorts of stones well fitted but not cemented, and in the lower part of looser stone. In many places this wall is straight, in others it rises in an angle of 65 to 75 deg.

Nearly every day and particularly in the afternoon, we have a terrific tempest here, which continues to keep the dust in our eyes and blinding us. But in spite of all the hardships I endure and the heavy expense I incur I cannot imagine anything more other than to excavate these tombs, because every grove is a new page of history.

Thursday 7 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 indeed shows Asiatic taste. Two Doric triglyph blocks, 52 cm broad, 1 m long, 28 cm thick, was found, but the engravings show no sculpture.

I had to pay 111 workmen, of whom 13 from Pitschtor, 29 from my own workmen. There are 3 between these and 2, 19, 29 of riffle villages x, 40 from Cities.

The wall around the tombs is only 50 m distant from the temple, perforated transversal circuit wall. 4 in 5 of a necklace was found, also some very ashlar osseous with one handle were found, besides one of the usual peltos with 2 handles and this is the deer itself.

But the most interesting thing of all was a necklace on a long neck adorned with a double necklace and the cow only have belonged to an idol. Very curious vases were also found, adorned outside with the usual designs of fifth-century and inside with fish.

In the excavations before the treasure was found a very strange male figurine in the Asiatic style, having a chiton with a
star on the head, a long aquila nose, very large eyes and an immense protruding caspian head.

Also, a fragment of a vase was found with an orca with long horns
beastfully modelled on it.

It is a great problem why all the Treasures were so deeply bur-
ed in the ground; this question is the more perplexing since they are
masterpieces of architecture and the 6 on broad frames which leads to the
tomb evidently only have been made to serve as ingress and can impossi-
ibly have been designed to be buried 33 feet deep in stone-hard rubbish. I think
that, since the evidently served as treasures, they were covered in a great
danger, perhaps in the time of the Darius invasion. But, if so, real tre-
asures ought to be contained in them; but, as far as I know, and hear
from all men who still remember the excavation of Atreus' Treasury by
Vol. Parker 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 matter to me why I find
here in the stone-hard rubbish with which the entrance is covered
as many hollow pitchers and idols, in fact so many
as none turned up in the acropolis. Also the tomb must be in all
probability belong to the third epoch in the heroic age, viz. to the time
of the Lionagers. The treasures are always in roundish form, with a
foot high above the floor to lessen the weight of the treasure
of the dead. The stone-hard rubbish is further mixed with patches
of the same kind of most ancient art cases with bird-headed men
and storks as in the ministry of public instruction.
Friday 9th Sept 1876. I had taken 39 guns from Khedrov, 29 from Cherest, 15 from Shkob, 30 from Tiff village; in all 113 weapons and in spite of all my endeavours I have not reached yet the virgin soil near the wall and if may be 8 m deep; I have now reached 7 m. The pottery of the ages are mixed up there.

The second inner fortress wall, of smaller stones joined with earth, was evidently built later in great haste after the town was in great danger to be taken by the enemy; this is the more apparent as the great city wall was on the side for a distance of 14 m destroyed and on its inner side a similar support wall of smaller stones joined with earth was built.

A great many more idols of copper, carvings richly colored and drawn, were found, also another carvings on a female head at base of the bust in the middle of the skull is always a round hole. Their heads were always richly ornamented with necklaces, these things were evidently hung in the eyes. There was however also found a perfectly flat idol with a round head but without arms, showing the figure from both sides in profile. A Darius stone tripod block, 1 m long, 52 cm base, 1 cm thick was found near the surface. Also 1 idol without head and female figurines were found.

Much time is always lost by the large walls being moved to the edge of the mound, when the one has the work to be done with a thundering noise they stone will break. The older the graves the more compressed is close the head, the polis in form of a bowl and having often inside a cup. In the excavation of the Chevilians, in a depth of 5 m a cyclamian house with several rooms came to light, 12 m long, 11 broad; the coating of the inner walls is of round, which seems to prove that chalk was still untouched and at least not used. In the same trench are the ruins of another 14 m long cycl house.

I see more advantage if I let give to each village a different trench. In the Treasury which part of the Irons has been brought to light, which shows a breadth of 5 m, 90 or only of 10 inches...
smaller than the Treasury of Atreus. The A window and part of the entrance has been dug out. Unfortunately the large slab, which raised 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 7th Sep. No work.

Monday 11th Sep. I had to dig 120 workmen.

Tuesday 12th Sep. I had to dig 120 workmen. I found a strange three-cornered cistern with a hand over the back.

The entrance of the Treasury is now so far cleared of the great black which haunts 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 A. In the latter also are signs of the sculpture once having been there. The door is 2 m 46 below the black which raises the entrance is 5 m 60 long. We have worked all day to bring to light the whole of the Damos. 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 Cyclopean wall I found the rock in T70 A piece of agate of brown transparent colour was found; it is enelled; a head with 2 horns is lying, before it is a lotus flower behind it a flower with 3 petals with its root; that all branching into 3 flowers.

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

In the excavation of the Treasury a large cyclopean house is coming out more and more.
Ο σπορινόμενες έγγραφον διὰ 40 λιβάδια ποικίλες
159 ἁμενάμενα 2' 397.50
Χαρβάτι 7 Σεπτ. 1876
Β. Σπυρής

οι σπορινόμενοι ἐγγύτα ἐν διὰ 118 ἡμεροκάματα
34 οἰρημάτων 2' 292 — κατὰ τὸν διδασκόμενον πατέρα
Χαρβάτι 7 Σεπτ. 1876
Ανδρ. Ο. Χρυσοπηγής

οι σπορινόμενοι 4 ἐγγύτα Ἀμν. Τασοῦσας
ἐγγύτα ἐν διὰ 40 λιβάδια
34 ἡμεροκάματα
Χαρβάτι 7 Σεπτ. 1876
Δ. Σπυρής

ὁ σπορινόμενος ἐγγύτα ἐν διὰ 113 ἡμεροκάματα τοῦ
Χαρβάτι 17 Νοέμ. 1876

Ο σπορινόμενος ἐγγύτα ἐν διὰ 53 ἡμεροκάματα τῶν Στέφανος
τωτών καὶ 3 Χαρβάτιων — 53 ἡμεροκάματα 2' 312.50
Χαρβάτι 8 Σεπτ. 1876
Α. Κωνσταντίνου
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 very archaic potsherds, there seems to be no doubt that the Treasury had been filled up in high antiquity. The Δ is 2 m 60 broad and 3 m 60 high.

To the right of it are protruding tablets, which may have been to put statues upon. Just 12 on from the entrance are three circular stones of reddish stone tablets, the lowest one of which is just above the Thomas. The door of the entrance is 5 m 86, at 10 m distance 5 m 90 broad.

The steps belong to a Hellenic building, which is 20–25 cm from the Treasury. The large standing tablets, which I have considered as tombstones, must be sacks, because to the N.E. side of them are in deep trenches in broad trenches cut in the rock. Not, however, broken pottery and I saw two needles of bone or ivory and some bone bones, among which I cannot recognize human bones. On it a number of various objects was found, among which a strange female idol with a porcupine cap and protruding hands, the lower part resembles an arrow; the head a bird head. A Greek potsherd with incurred

TO HEROS JEM τώ γάμος ή.

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 fawn with cow horns. Besides 6 beads of a necklace; a large bead of glass, two smaller ones of topaze and three rather of the same transparent flintish stone, but all of them
There were drawn on a thin wire of copper or bronze.
In the other diggings were found a small fish of wood, 6 in. in length, a beautiful white transparent gem with splendid enameled animals. This is a mastic tree and of inestimable value.
Some caves and horned female idols were found also and a much ruined sculpture with Virgilian ornaments.

To-day came the mayor of Tigris, Prophete Calmoches and the Mayor of Mykene, Pantelis Nicos. My diggings now show that in the same of the tombs are cut large in the soft natural rock broad ditches 2½ m. deep.

Ο ισπασκινυμένος εμπόρος διά την εξέρχεται του Κοντοκοτίζη και εμπόρος 1876 ο μεροκόμας (178 - 2½ μ. και 19 - 2) και διέκοπτε 10 μεροκόμας εις $7½ λ. τότεν
$ 558 -

B. P. 1876

Ο ισπασκινυμένος εμπόρος διά 122 μεροκόμας ηπιόφθαλμος εις τον κατανάλωσις /119 προς $½, 3 - 2/ $363.50

in Xyph. Πετρ. 4 Σεπτ. 1876

(Α. Φιλη)

Ο ισπασκινυμένος εμπόρος διά 133 μεροκόμας του Χαρίτ Τσιουρά (εις των 116 προς $½ και 17 πρός 2 ½) $324 -

in Xyph. Πετρ. 4 Σεπτ. 1876

(χρή έχει)

Ο ισπασκινυμένος εμπόρος διά 60 μεροκόμας 10 ερατίνων των Κοντοκοτίζης $150

in Xyph. Πετρ. 4 Σεπτ. 1876

B. P. 1876
Tuesday 15 Sept. Had to day again 119 workmen, 2 carts examined again the gem, which represents 2 Stags juvenile (deer) each one with its young one which is & from the mo this it is admirably done. It has been a fingerling but the ring proper is broken and only the incision with part of the ring remains. This was found to day quite a number of tools also a fish of wood. Several oyster shells & shells. Found to day a stone with these signs.

Saturday 16 Sept. To day was work with 32 workmen in the Treasury, where the most ancient idol continues to be found. To e.g. a female idol without a head, 2 breasts, below which the hands are joined. On the breast is the sign 

This idol is unpainted and one of the oldest I saw here. Further a human head much resembling one of a cat. The head is painted.
Tuesday 13 Sept. Monday 91. Workmen. Shrubs are wanted to cover the steps in circular form, which had been built just above the tombs and evidently belonged to a villa, of which some ruins may be seen further down in the tombs. But, when he tried to tunnel them, they fell in, and had therefore to be taken away. In the chamber of the Chora statues has been brought to light a large Cyclopean house, 6 ft. below the surface. There is a long water conduit and seemingly a cistern in the trench. In another trench was found a 3½ ft. long, at one end 2½ ft. at the other 2½ ft. broad piece of green stone, on which is crudely carved a human face, with a very broad nose, large mouth, Egyptian eyes and all the Egyptian features. On the neck I see three loops, probably meant to indicate the necklace.

The door of the Treasury is 2 in. 47 in. broad. The door of the Treasury of Atene is 1 in. broad. We have brought to light the other 12 circles of tombs, but here are two ½ circles, the one parallel (separated 75, 80, 90, 100, 1 in 10 from each other) with the other, both axes stand inclined in the same direction.

In 4½ m. was found in the Chora statues trench a splendid, but broken case, whose handles terminate in leopards; the whole case is covered with warriors of a dark red color on a light-yellow background; the men wear surcasses and are armed with long lances, in all the middle of which is attached something in the shape almost of a Figure 10 and the same sort of thing must figure on the lance of the man on the bas-relief. The warriors are all of the same type; long faces and particularly long noses; the representation is very primitive. Inside of this case is uniform red; the terracotta is very deficient. Further found: the back of a necklace with 2 horns of which are indents only the hind legs for which they had uprights against each other; there being no place for the heads, these are
the shape of a horn. The handle, of which there must have been two, is double and terminates in a head or rather a crocodile. A formstone of jasper with most fantastic types for casting bronze ornaments, or perhaps silver or gold ornaments, and found there are types on all sides, it has even a type for those curious objects of a glassy substance in form of a helix, which have on either side of the button 2 holes for suspension with a string. There were found besides
2 beautiful green axes
40 wheels
26 idols in form of a woman
13 crocodile
also a line of terracotta, further
a handle representing a woman with a cacao head.

Among the many idols is a fine head with warriress, polis 2
breasts; further was found a small tripod with a handle.

Thursday 23 September: Today 80 workmen. I have changed now
the 13 Charmes in the Treasury against as many select Charm.

tons, who have made wonderful progress. But except 3 cows
with painted decoration everywhere I found
and a certain quantity of fragments of primitive painted vases
and an amber 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 bad clay a man on horseback, much like
those horsemen found in Boeotia, and holding with both hands the
horse's head. It is of very primitive manufacture.
In several places in 3 or 4 steps I found certain quantities of the
that painted chalk coatings of internal handwalls.
These mural paintings are very pretty indeed; they are there is
the usual Roman ornamentation with red colours on yellow
lead colours and blue borders with spiral designs.
A piece of bone was found, like a Trojan idol, on the
one side is prevascular a piece, probably with a pop.
The ion of the two parallel lines of white tablets, which stand oblique, cannot be a water channel, because near the wall it stands on the red bricks and is there by 2 m higher than in the opposite part of the circle.

It has threatened to rain all the day in this rain.

Friday 22. September. I had to stay 82. workmen.

The work in the Treasury is progressing. The door is 13 feet from the entrance, its hinges are 6 inches 12% 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 tombs, the rubbish is in several places mixed with thousands of small black shells, the origin of which I ignore. Thus not the double line encircles a garden.

The other large tombs are very irregularly made, the one is small while the other long and longer.

O Στοίχειον και 40-MM ηλικίας, κομπίνιειν το οποίον με καταγωγόν. 174 γραμμάρια 60 ψηφίσματα 435 χρύσων τριά

κισάμα 13 γραμμάρια 97.50, το τέλος 532.50

in Xαρπάκη 11/23 Σεπτ 1876

B. E. W. K.

Ο άλλος, υψιστός άντρας 47 τόσο ψηφίσματα 8710 γραμμάρια 621/4 ψηφίσματα 277.50

in Xαρπάκη 11/23 Σεπτ 1876

Hon. H. T. Edmon.

Ο Στοίχειον και 13 ψηφίσματα 65 γραμμάρια

Τα = 2/4, το 162.50 in Xαρπάκη 11/23 Σεπτ 1876

το 162.50

Τις δύο εταιρείες, Μιλή, Καραγίου Μιχαήλ.
Saturday 23 Sept: I have had all these days 5 more workmen than I thought; thus to day 27 men.

I have been making a new seat for the east; have also been making good progress on the pieces of hill above the large tomb of the Chersonesians, where the accumulation of Hellenic rubbish is large and has come to 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 gate, plan wall S. of the gate, which leads now be brought to light by one metre near down to the rock on which it rests; it is 7 feet high.

It is built in the way of the Tyreanith wall. Along the parallel rows of tablets are found quantities of bones got ash of burned bodies, together with fragments large sea snails. It has been brought to light near the Rock.

A small perforated parallel pipet of jasper was found, evidently belonging to a necklace. It has at each end a + on 2 opposite sides. 2 fields of each with an eye, and the other 2 opposite fields each wit...
Further a sort of whole of baked clay perforated in a strange way.

The soil in the acropolis having been again & again disturbed by the building of walls, the primitive pottery certainly was 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 these primitive products turned up in the Treasury, that proves nothing, for some hut may have existed there in prehistoric times. But I repeat, handmade pottery was found in the acropolis, and particularly in a great depth, due together with pottery patterned, wheel fabricated, and not making up a stratum like in Tigreth.

\[\text{Signature} \text{ of \text{John \text{Mycerino}}} \]

\[\text{In \text{July 24, 1876}}\]

\[\text{Signature of \text{N. Torp}}\]

\[\text{Wednesday 27 Sept 1876. I had to pay 101 workmen and have been all the day, with 2 of them, busy to deepen the \text{Dromos of the Treasury} so that the exits may lead in the same building. 75 workmen had been busy in the acropolis. It is deserving particular attention that the fragments of pottery found in the \text{Dromos}, though very few of it prehistoric, is by far posterior to the terracotta collected just in that and in the Treasury. Cuttings in the walls on either side of the entrance leave no doubt that the latter has been flanked by two quadrangular columns. In a very great many cases I see the stones of the \text{Dromos} with fresh breakings and thorough cracks (crivess), because the stone having been burnt for thousands of years in the damp air, it breaks in being} \]
exposed to the sun. It is all τριζώζης. The entrance passage just below the Α is guarded by 4 mighty slabs.
I see no holes or nails in the stones of this Treasury.

Founds to say:
1) a splendid oxe of black jasper
2) an enormous quantity of bluestone wheels
3) small terracotta discs with impressed ornamentation
4) most extraordinary are always to me the fragments of glazing yellow or green glazed pottery, which every one, at the first glance will take for Turkish pottery, but, in examining it, and seeing its power as quality and its glaze v. coloured on both sides, one sees the mistake
5) the fragments of the internal chalk coating of the ancient heads with vivid painting, are daily found.
6) a piece of stag's horn
7) a quadrangular stone needle with ornamentals
8) a small tabulet of black glass with 2 perforations, and this evidently serving as an ornament; or it a large flue splendidly represented by an impression when the matter was wet or liquid?
9) in one place a great many perforated blue glass beads, wheels of bluestone and a number of idols were found.
10) in the same place a small handmade pot with 2 ears with the painted ornament.

I had today the visit of the engineer Ἐριους, Ἐννῖδως, who, to my joy found the walls of the Treasury solid enough and was of opinion that the transept could be cleaned.

Thursday 16/7 Sept: I had to pay 104 workmen. Worked with 20 men in the treasury, where I deepened the road so that the cistern might reach the treasury. Besides the usual carved idols were found:
1) a very primitive unpainted idol with masculine features, immovable eyes, equine nose, the head covered by a cap in form of a turban, no mouth; elbows protruding far above the shoulders
It was found in a depth of 2 m and must therefore have been washed down from the mound by the winter rain.

1) another very primitive idol with a birds face, no mouth, unformed head, 2 ears, the two hands 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. In the Treasury the work goes on rapidly. I deserve particular attention that in the Treasury and for 20 meters in the "dromos" the potsherds are the most ancient yet found in Mycenae, whilst further 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 tombs have turned up, belonging to the row of tombs with stone sculptures. We continue to be much annoyed by the ruins of the Ionic buildings, which, in particular universality, as e.g. to the left of the Lion Gate, have life 4-6 on pillars and a vast number of well-cut building stones.

Two pieces of beautiful black Jasper, the other of splendid green stone.

1) a knife of obsidian.

2) a good many cow or female idols of jasper.

It deserves particular attention that the accumulation of household refuse is not in successive layers here as in Troy. Here it is certainly upon pieces as if, after a long succession of that household, the layers in strata had been dug up and mixed together. This besides is 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 to lay 104 workmen and was particularly ordered to open a trench before the Lion Gate.

Findings of all sorts, and even potsherds, became very rare. We hardly find anything at all. I would propose that the internal
coating of the rooms, consisting of chalk (Tithos) covered with paintings murals, derived from frescoes, for in cyclopean houses it could hardly be preserved. Besides in the cyclopean houses I never yet found anything else than a 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 large painted pottery with cranes, with or without etc., are found, also the head of a female idol with large eyes and within a bird's head, of course no smooth.

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 Chiosians have made 1639.78 metres

have received 1335.50 drach.

have still in box 304.28 φ
Tuesday 3° Octb. I had yesterday at 80 and today 110 workmen, yesterday 2 carts, today 3 carts.

Having broken down yesterday the ion of earth which I had left standing in the trench of the chambers, I continued to excavate the adjoining chamber and found there, besides a vase handle, running out of a crocodile's head, an immense broken tripod (the one little damaged, and a bronze casserole of much smaller size, besides lots of beautiful potsherds. I have dug out this chamber at 3 o'clock 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 anything at all. The most interesting object found there was a large 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 Oct. I had to say 120 workmen and nearly succeeded in opening the passage of the Lion's Gate, obstructed by large and small stones which appear to have been hurled against the workmen who stormed the acropolis 468 B.C. The entrance is besides protected by a labyrinth of walls in order to facilitate the entrance. To the left of the entrance is a wall of huge stones, which is far from solid and makes me afraid for the life of the workmen. The space between the stones has evidently been filled up by the depositing of plants and the dregs 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 seven feet below the surface. I found there a beautiful vase, of that kind which has on the top two handles and a tube, besides a splendid idol with feet, a uncovered tailed head, large eyes, necklace, hair well attended on the back, on the head is the sign of the garment well indiced with red colours on the back, the hands are protruding; among many other highly interesting potsherds were found three very long fragments of vases with very primitive representations of warriors, some of whom have long, a helmet in form of caps with tresses or braids, all of them have very long faces, very long noses, eyebrows, helmets with long plumes, from the far part of each helmet is protruding something in form of a horn. Assyrian beards, yellow shields, the objects on the lanes may. All the features of the warriors are perfectly of the same cast.

On some other vases are painted scenes of lifeless but highly interesting objects. The rock at the bottom of the room is ten feet below the surface, where the double row of large tablets reaches the slope the stones are of enormous size; this if suddenly
Thursday 5 Oct: I had to say again 120 workmen. Great difficulty in the removal of the great number of large stones in the trenches for want of machinery. Wrote therefore to Napier in order to send the necessary instruments and to able men.

Three more fragments of vases with letters were found this morning: also a fragment of a vase with a small tube for suspension. But there is this respect much resembling the Trojan vases, the Mycenean 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 typical ornamentation.

Before the Lion's Gate 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 rills all around, the point with which the arrow had been fixed in the arrows was broken off.

Friday 6 Oct: Again 120 workmen. A great number of stone idols were found, for the most part in the sides of and outside of the two tombs of Lycia. 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 the same head and a cast number of cows was found as even one with a cow's head and a female necklace. But as always, this idol was on a handle.

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

Immediately to the right in the entrance of the Lion's gate is a large cyclopician house, which is part of the Cyclopician house, which I had believed to be a tomb. These are several corridors, one 10 m. and another 2 m. and the third 2 m. broad. I cannot imagine
whence they may have served, as I see no doors; there are further two corridors in the direction, one of which leads straight into the single round 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 and humus washed down from the mount, so that, to sustain the talus, it has been coated with huge stones.

692.12

B. Bruce

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

692.12

Diósphímaros ἔβρεσαν ὅπως τοῦ ἔπορου τοῦ Κυκλάτου

περιστέρι, πέτρα τῆς καθαρούτερος ἐν τῷ Κυμάτι ἐπὶ τῷ ἔπορῳ τοῦ Κύκλατου

ἐν Χάραβατσι 25 Σεπτ 1876

692.50

81 ηρέσκεται

Τινὶ τῶν θυσίας τῆς διαπεριότητος Χάραβατσίω

ἐν Χάραβατσι 26 Σεπτ 1876

Παύγιος Κύκλεωσανος
Visit of H. R. the Emperor of Brazil to Ilium

Having been officially requested by the Turkish government to

attend to the Embassy in order to accompany the Emperor, I

spent the 9th and 10th and arrived here by many of the Greeks

afflicted on the 13th. I arrived on the following day, 14th, and at 6 1/2

am. by the Turkish van, an antique Imperial coach of the 17th

century, now 63 y. old, used in company of H. R. the Emperor, the Count

Cousins de Barral, the Count de Biron de Bona Retiro, with Count

de Johman the English Ambassador, Lord Chelmsford, and Dr. Carl

Klinging, a young German scholar, whose occupation is to assist the

Emperor in his scientific researches. H. R. the Emperor was not able
to stand the fatigue of the long ride and descended to the ground

and the Count de Barral ascended him. Appointments have been prepared

for the at the house of the Austrian Consul Mr. H. H. C. B. The

preparations where appointments had been prepared for the high visitors

of the Emperor and the court of the Sultan, by the same means to

the number of the Consul's house, the last observation agreed with that, more it not for the angry current of the sea.

According, the allowance of the Ottoman would pictures are here

shut up these Straits, and sending Europe to Asia by another a new
...in the site of Hissarlik, which probably extends further into the Behistoon, or found the ruins of an ancient city which can be well other than that claimed for it in the 1st part of the century. Dr. H. H. Jones had the theory that a deep gulf had existed here at the time of the rise of Troy, giving life to the legend of which the tradition of all antiquity is so rich, and to the tradition of the seats of Achilles and Patroclus, we found a ford of the邕水, which has not present very little water, it not having received here for 10 months, and went straight on to Hissarlik where I found the sea bed of the邕水, which formerly formed a natural haven for many centuries, it forms immense swamps and its nature were not the Hissarlik. H. H. examined my excursion with the very deepest interest and delight, one of his inhabitants from the Ters, whom he seems to know almost entirely by name and particularly by those which refer to the topography of Troy. All the indications which Homer gives for the topography of Troy were present in his mind and he found that on the whole the situation of Hissarlik agreed with their description, the two springs, one with hot, the other with cold water, were necessary to establish the identity of these springs being existing. He received his instruction exactly as the Emperor's deep learning on his wonderful memory, and as a result of his visit to this place, the Emperor had no difficulty in remembering the article on Troy in the time of Ju...
saying that in my book and maps I showed that passage from the
Staircase Gate to the large mansion just above it, whereas the passage
is blocked up by a wall put up and that, consequently, what I take
for the gate cannot be a gate at all. I told W. that the great pleasure
I had no difficulty in explaining to W. that the passage really
exists and that it is blocked up not by wall of stone
but by the rubbish which I had left in situ temporarily in order to
form a pedestal of uneven blocks, which had been partly destroyed by
the waters of the large tank which at the time they
covered and which had been broken by the villagers, as well as throw
the sacrificial stand. And out in the form of a crescent which had
been rent asunder by them and was lying partly covered by the
rubbish. Mr. Layard very much at the vandalism of the present
Travellers, but much more at the attitude of the above article who
performs very every truth becomes more seemingly because he is
afraid that he will otherwise not be believed by his ::

The Emperor was very particular in joining the steps to the bridge
of the road which descends from the Peace Gate to the Plain
and he found it to be I. Why W. What appeared to astonish W.
and men on my excursions in the vicinity of the

The enormous suggests of this solitary mansion, which by the
household remain of 5 successive cities had increased by 53 ft. in
and by 132 to 265 feet in width. After having examined and
examined the ruins of Kossole for two hours with the Emperor.

When the Emperor gave the order for our departure and we rode
across the plain by way of Kalifitka to Kephor, a village on the high
shore of the Aegean Sea, where we paid a visit to Constantine.
Calchas, who had written in my books on Egypt, had supposed by his industry and economy, in a small village store, accumulated a large fortune, and, what is still more astonishing, he has attained merely by books and without a teacher to have rendered himself master of the ancient Greek languages of the French, Italian, Persian, &c. He requested him to write him something from the Via, and Holubes returned to me a stone with great facility near the whole first stage of the journey, proceeded thence to Beshika Bay, where the Agito Imperial was waiting for him. The steamer remained there at anchor, and the next morning we started on horseback for Bemark. It is of opinion that the artificial canal, by which the water of the 40 springs of Bemark is conducted into Beshika Bay, be of a rudimentary antiquity, since the whole plain before this gulf must necessarily lie at the point of desert from its alluvium. It is supposed that the 75 feet high Agito statue and tumbulus was very strong, that this tumbulus should ever been identified with the tomb of Agito, from which Polieus, the son of Priam, was fetched when the Greek war from the ships, because this tumbulus is at a distance of 3 m from the wall, young, whilst no humanity can see men at a distance of even half an hour. Having heard from one that Agito statue has 3 feet in diamiter and is 75 feet high. R.M. But once calculated that it must contain 746.115 cubic feet.

The Emperor was much pleased to see the 40 springs of Bemark, and laughed heartily at the mystery which has been defined by the Princess of Bemark, who remodelled them into only two sources as the other has inverted to sustain their impossible theory. The pure water is 1 between these sources and Bemark, in Bemark itself and between this village end the 3 tumbuli on the Beshika or lake, always as the same, as well as the pointed and truncated rocks which have evidently never been touched by the hands of man and finally the total absence of potsherds proceed besides to the Emperor that the no human inhabitants can ever been there. R.M. examined with very great interest.
the 3 tunnels on the Balphabet, one of which has been excavated and found to contain pottery of the 3rd century B.C., so that the tomb cannot be claimed as a higher antiquity. H.M. further most minutely examined the terraces at the extremity of the heights which has for so long a time passed for the Fragments of Trajan, whilst an inscription from one published by me in my Report of Remains proves it to be Bogaz, but when he had seen that the average depth of the accumulation of rubbish there does not exceed 1/2 foot and that it only contains Hittite fragments of Greek pottery of the 6th century B.C., further that none of the walls could claim the denomination, cyclopean, and finally when he considered the distance from this accumulation to the Tell equipped in 1/4 hours on foot by all the indigenous he started to the Press, the Greek army was so far large and could improbably exceed 1,000, he most peremptorily rejected the Trajan-Brunet theory declaring it absurd and ridiculous.

We returned by the 3.50 p.m. to Biskinta-Pey the other having landed at a tree at the 40 springs we rode back to Biskinta-Pey where we encamped at 4 p.m. and heard the Ayile Emperor, which by order of the Emperor went for the island of Tenza. The arrival of Mr. M. with us the whole population. The agent of the Austrian Agency offered himself as guide to the Emperor and showed him the small town of frame houses containing 5,000 inhabitants and the fort which appears to have been laid out since the Turkish occupation. In the valley I saw a store in the pasture and the cattle in the valley, many fragments of pottery in the pasture and hewn stones said that Turegano must once have been a rich island and the place of the present walled 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 replied by instinctive said that according to the description which Hammers gives us
of its situation, its site must necessarily be in a place where he pointed out to him. The Emperor hardly laughed at him and observed that Kume only once mentions the island of Tenedos and merely alludes to an Apollo's temple there by saying that this god reigns powerfully in the
ordain. But I returned only by 12 p.m. to the Pirineos and left this morning at 8:30 by the steamer for the Pirineos.

The Governor General of the Archipelago had sent his first Leg
man and political agent N. D. Dizuex with this to accompany the Emperor, who, it is said, as well as a colonel and a captain, with a grand man to accompany H. R. M. to where the Emperor bade me this morning at 7 1/2 o'clock very gladly the honour to come to see me at the midvalle Hotel "El Mejico", where I am lodged. An hour later the whole H. R. M. embarked with his whole party on board the Aquila Inger, which left at 9 for the Pirineos.

Monday 23rd Oct 1876: We returned here to-night at 11 o'clock.

Tuesday 24th Oct: Today it rained and I was unable to work.

Wednesday 25th Oct: From today on is to be ascend the horse of Aegapotis. I had to do 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 notwithstanding 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-morrow it was only to be found, it large piece of Alabaster, modelled in the shape of a huge door button, was found also an entombed cowhorns, and lots of fragments of most beautiful terracottas, one of which particularly attracted my attention for its outside and inside most magnifent ornamentation. The access to the large gate is by steps and 4 m. behind the gate.
26th Oct: I had to pay 91 workmen and 5 carts, while the weather being wet, I have made but little progress, and 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 scaling 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 carriage of the girls and their gesture. Both are sitting close to each other but looking in an opposite direction. Further, an engraved, transparent stone perforated of a quadruped with a splendidly engraved animal which leans round its head and seems necessarily to be rearing at great speed; the anatomy is here also well and observed. There has been found to pay work, a female idol with 2 breasts above which terminates in either side a long corn. This idol has never had a head and has found the hands of a case. Another female idol in the same case, the eyes are painted with red, the nose seems black, the ears are painted white, the hair red, and the red and yellow hair colors; further a small splendidly painted tripod in form of an armchair, another tripod with painted ornaments and finally the fragment of a comb of bone.

25th Oct: Today Shayer has commenced the excavation of the treasury for his account in consideration of £900. He has
17-18 οπλιτές και 2 χαρτοειδε. Είχαν 88 υπηρετή μετά την πλημμύρα και επιπλέον 3 χαρτοειδε. Πέρασε έναν χρόνο και επέστρεψαν 3 χαρτοειδε. Αρχίσαμε να βάζουμε τη γενική έναρξη της εργασίας. Το κάθετο χώρο ήταν πλημμυρισμένος και εκείνη την ημέρα της 7ης Μαρτίου κατάφεραν 2 εργαζόμενοι και την ημέρα της 1ης Φεβρουαρίου κατάφεραν 112 ημέρες. Επιπλέον, κατάφεραν 21 εκ. 2 δ. και 91 εκ. 2 δ. Επιπλέον έκαναν 322 επαναληπτικές εργαζόμενους 7ης Μαρτίου κατάφεραν 2 εργαζόμενοι και την ημέρα της 16ης Οκτωβρίου του 1876.

Γενικός Έργος

Επέστρεψαν έργα στην έρευνα τον έργο χρησιμών 7ης Μαρτίου με τα εργαζόμενα 31 1/2 ημέρες κατάφεραν 2,5 εκ. 63 και 2,5 εκ. 368,75 εκ. 488 εκ. 34.50 τότε άφησαν το 488 εκ. 16 Οκτωβρίου 1876

Νίκος Καραμένης

Επέστρεψαν έργα στην έρευνα τον έργο του Πραξικοπήματος την 1ης Φεβρουαρίου και την 1ης Φεβρουαρίου του 1876.
Mycenae 28th Oct 1876: I had to buy 100 workmen at 5 cts each. In the Treasury was found a blue marble with incrustation of 
phalanges and a circle in bas relief. In the acropolis nothing was found except a few idols and a parallelogram of terracotta plaques 
ornamented with red ornaments of trees, also of 2 human figures 
on a light yellow lead colour. This object is preserved for suspension near the gate 6 small round perforated pieces of a transparent stone, bearing from a nucleus, were found.

Mycenae 29th Oct 1876: We had today the visit of the Emperor Taeos 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—particularly the sculptured ones—attacked 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.H. He then examined the great gate and the postern the Treasury and repaired to the so called Treasury of Atreus, when a splendid breakfast was prepared by the care of the Bernaches of Mycenae. This meal in the midst of the mysterious treasury seemed to pleae H.H. exceedingly. He afterwards examined with very great interest of Charcoal, the collection formed by my collection and particularly admired the enormous mass of differently shaped 
funerary idols, the incisions and the sculptures. H.H. went hence by carriage to Argos and Nauplia and will return tomorrow to Corinth.

Mycenae 30th Oct 1876: I had to buy 83 workmen at 5 cts each. If you had 15 and 1 cent, but he makes but little progress as much of the masses of huge stones he has to control with.
considering partly of huge partly of small stones, which is only
1 mile east of the posterior Cyclopean wall which has been built
before it. I am digging alongside of it in a southerly direction, not
intending to find if I strike a Cyclopean wall of huge stones which
converge from the huge Cyclopean wall under a right angle to the
exposed fragments of stones nothing turned up here. In the other excavations were found several
of small and cosmos; also an unusually long terracotta bowl and
evidently formed from a large raw, further a perfectly flat bowl
having only one big kind and 2 fan feet. This 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 a
several uncoiled bird-like 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 coast, 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 volcanic stones lying the one on the
other. On these slabs I found bone of a human baby; also
part of the jaw with 3 milk teeth.

The Emperor Don Pedro returned to day by 10 a.m. with his
suite to Chorvati to breakfast, but to my greatest disappointment
I had not known it before and had consequently prepared no
thing. 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 Tegos.

Tuesday 31 October Tuesday. I had today 97 workmen and Spy.
was Lat 15. I had besides 4 carts and 14 young. Very little was
found and I could only work until 11 o'clock.

Wednesday 1 November. I had to say 97 workmen and I had
had 15 ; we had besides 5 carts. My conjecture that the large
Cyclopean wall in the midst of the acropole branches off
to the S. 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 mound. But it is 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 below the parallel rows of plates at its W. extremity and found there a number of idols and beautiful pottery lids.

We also continued the excavation of the tombs which had been marked by the sculptured slabs, but only found three cut slab stone slabs, some of which, and perhaps all, derive from more ancient monuments. In the cyclopean house we found a fragment of a bas-relief representing a man, who is much like that one who holds the horns of the mysterious animal on the other sculpture. We also found a head of a horse and a spiral ornamentation.

My senses Thursday 2 March 1876. I had to buy 98 workmen 94 carts, express 1,8 and 12 carts. The latter encounters more and more stone the deeper he digs. I sent this morning with 7 workmen to make sink shafts in the 28 m long, 18 m broad building with cyclopean walls, on the high back of the mountain stream, east of whose deep art always lay hid in at the right of the Lion gate. The building is 1/4 km distant. But I struck there the cyclopean wall already in less than 1/2 m depth and in a still less depth in the adjoining field I must say the same of two shafts I sank on the brow of the hill to the W. of the aperient, whereas to the N.W. of the Lion gate I have been digging all the day without as yet striking the virgin soil and find there masses of fragments of pottery. The large water conduit discovered yesterday to the left of the entrance passage of the aperient passes descends seemingly from the mound and leads into a cistern only 12 feet to the right of the Lion gate. This water conduit led.
all along the passage and a track being laid on the excavated and a small branch of the lead to the larger of the corridors, which can therefore be nothing else than a Sixteen, I have been on excavating it for 2 days without finding yet its bottom, just 20 ft. of same in another Sixteen from which a water conduit goes. In the *above* by double rows of large slabs, as well as in the passage near the entrance, a great many terracotta idols were found, also a large lump of lead of cylindrical form, probably a weight and a gold ring, like one carrying much like the in shape the most ancient Virgin earrings; the only difference is that the Virgin golden wire is here quadrangular, it is the simplest possible kind of earrings, the wire having only been twice twisted round. I have never seen any where in the passage struck the natural soil, here the rock here the softer red or white, air in soil. Many fragments of splendidly painted pottery were taken out; also, on the virgin soil, many fine mints of handmade black pottery with a lustreous surface.

The excavation on the site of the sculpture which has not yielded any thing yet.

Monday 3 November (14 Dec): After having eaten all the night I did not want to go and went to Nauplia, where I engaged in Απόστολος, Στυλιάνος τού βουλευτή του, to make the plans of both Avenue and Timpani. I am greatly indebted to the master of the police, Λαζάρος Λεονάρδος, in Fyra.

5 στοιχανονέος περισσότερος δική 275½ μ. εργονάριον 3 ½ αι 14 εις 2 ½ — 128 —
3 ½ αι 1½ — 4,50
258½ α 2½ — 646,25
678,75

Στο Ναύπλιο 23 Νοεμβρίου 1876

Ν. Κατσίκος

(Handwritten signature)
(written in Greek)

(Handwritten text in Greek)

(Translated text in English)

"Sycamore 4th July (Saturday). I had to dig 97 cisterns. I dug 18. Heavy rain having set in at 3½ p.m. I have been obliged to stop the work. I had to dig only 2 cisterns, which, when finished, now on the gateway, and this I have succeeded in cleaning the passage under the virgin soil. The threshold of the gate is in the 300., and consists of a tremendous slab, which rests on the 300., and is 1 ft. 3 in. wide. It is N. E. and N. W. and can think so as to establish the horizontal line. It has on its N. S. line a slab in the middle, a deep cutting, which must have been for some thing. On both sides were found fragments of large common vases and very little archaic pottery. There are in the slab surface a number of horizontal lines in order probably to impulse the hoes, slipping, and falling. There is besides, near the right 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 perhaps 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 variet paintings or with a lustrous black surface.
Agiosso Monday 8th March 178

Having rained yesterday to 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 8. Yesterday morning came here the lieutenant Vasiliou Drossos and the Eparchos Ioannis Kontokas from Neapoli to make me a plan of the acropolis and the treasury.

To lay at noon I ascended to the W. of the acropolis the steep Mount which is 2500 ft. high and traversed by an chapel of the prophet Elias. I took a boy with me to guide me. I laid the base at a long distance from the top and to ascend at least 800 feet in fact. I was amply repaid for the trouble I had taken, for not only was the panoramic view sublime, but I made the interesting discovery that in high antiquity all the summit has been fortified by cyclopean walls and that there are seen at 6 to 8 m below the summit long cyclopean walls to defend all sides by which the summit is accessible. The summit forms a triangle and its eastern wall is 10½ ft. the two other walls which converge at a point like W. 30 m long. In this latter come its ancient accumulation of stones which may have from a small and one temple and a huge stone which characteristics of having been hollowed out, may have served as altar. The concrete walls consist of stones of wedge-shaped joined with small ones and they are on an average 1½ ft. thick, at 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 is a cyclopean wall 3 ft high of larger stones joined with small ones; it is 1½ m thick. 16 m below the summit, to the I., is a 1½ ft. thick, 8 m long cyclopean wall of larger and 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. Later the wall to the W.
it has served to protect the ascent to the summit. In both these walls are
fragments of pottery which are peeping out from between the stones and
by those by which the summit of the mountain is strewn. These fragments are
either Turkish, or in this glazed green or brown Turkish, or black of a
yellowish time, or very archaic of green colour, with black ornamentation
and these are particularly is solely found between the Stones of the wall. These
fragments of similar fragments are found in the acropolis only on or near
the acropolis and they therefore must be nearly as old as or as old as the acc
solid cyclopean walls. In the E. wall on the summit is a 1 m. broad
door in the large stone, which forms the threshold, can be seen the
doles in which once turned the hinges of the door. 20 cm. before these
doles are seven traces visible in the stone one inch deep furrows, forming
a curve, in which the door must have turned. In the S. E. corner is an
altar sanctum of the prophet Elias, formed on the E. S. side by the cyclop
ean walls of the summit and on the two other sides built up roughly
by the eubadian villages. In the enclosure grows a tree which is visible
at a long distance, the forms has an entrance but no door. If this is the very
summit place on the summit, it is more than likely that, in this very spot
has been in high antiquity existed a small temple, which may be have been the
most ancient shrine of Her in the Argolides. At all events, it immense im
portance which was attached to this cyclopean enclosure at a height of
2500 feet just S. of Argos, could not have been better shown than
by the cyclopean walls by which all access to it is obstructed. Large
on the summit is seen the self-grown very uneven rock, which appears
never to have been touched by the hand of man.

Mycenian Tuesday 7 Nov. 1876. Today being the feast of
the Demeter, I had no workmen and only rest, great difficulty
with soldering obtained 10 workmen for Argos at 3½ dr.
and 4, for the service of the engineers.
Tuesday, November 28th, 1877. I had to lay 75 workmen. Syracs had 28 and 3 carts. The Lion's gate is 3 m. 19 high, 2.5 m. long, and the threshold is 2 m. 35 large and 3 m. 09 long; in the midst of the outside is a hole for the basements 38 cm. long, 28 broad. On the E. side is a 28 cm. large fissure 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 the threshold 15 strongly parallel fissures to prevent men and horses from slipping. On the side facing the N. is besides an, in the midst, a strange large opening, which must have served for something, since similar ones are also in the Lion's gates. There is a distance of 3 m. 46 from the 1st to the 2nd gate, which consists of 2 protecting quadrangular masonry 65 cm. high, 61 broad and 87 long. The stone holes for the hinges of the gate and the 4 holes to the right, left, for the bolts, are highly interesting. Peculiar to Naxos appear to be the columns with the column between the 2 lines.

At the N. corner of the Acropolis the engineer discoveerd an apsidal-like passage in the wall, for which is 5 m. thick and thus the passage must be as long. I continued to day the excavation at the place where the sculptured tombstones have been and found there, at least 1 on 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 6½ ft. in depth. The pottery found here is was by all handmade and ornamental black or red clay on both sides with a lustrous surface and as fine as the pieces of the lowest city of Troy, but now a thin pottery of variegated colours turns up. The tombs have evidently been plundered in a high antiquity and the earth a rubbish pile was thrown back into the sepulchre. In the Cyclopsian house the fragment of a tile with burned glaze was found in 5 m. in depth.

The parallel double row of tombstones has evidently originally been all covered with cross slabs, which were wholly fitted on their eves of 3-8 cm. long quadrangular cuts, which are on an average 10 cm. broad. On these cross slabs were the inscriptions and to fit in these. The slabs are from 1½ to 2½ m. long. The earliest are those where they do not have holes; the rest up to the wall. Inside is first a 40 cm. thick Cyclopsian masonry to hold the slabs in their respective position and after that rubbish mixed with small, long snails and innumerable fragments of terracotta; the breadth of the slabs is from 50 cm. to 1 m. 20.

Mycenae, Thursday 12th April 1871. I had today 177, I suspect, 28 men & 2 carts. I lifted today the slabs of the tomb to facilitate the excavation and worked there very hard all day. I found 10-12 millimetre broad and 6-10 cm. long blades of gold were found there also 4 more gold buttons, of which one must be very small, and a smaller one with small which 8 have been found, are all of bone carved with a golden blade. The bone is cut in form of our skin buttons. Also a large pearl of blue stone, many bones among which a swine jaw. Several of the forms of the bone for pottery were not yet found. Otherwise little was found.
Friday 10th March 1876. I had to say the same number of calabashes. These were found to say 4 more gold buttons. Thus there are now found in all 10 buttons. All are beautifully engraved. There were besides found today a number of gold ampule leads and a very large one on which were engraved a number of small circles and spiral ornaments. But all these objects are found separately and at distances of whole miles from each other besides fragments of beautiful and most ancient monochrome vases are continually introduced with much more modern 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 by at the least that they were excavated soon after 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 afterwards in a hasty way after having been emptied. All events the emptying of the tombs appears to have taken place in such a hasty way that the gold buttons and leads dropped undiscerned, or else that they were thrown away as worthless. 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 tombstone stood, is 3m 50 bread and probably more than 8 on bread: the N part of it being caused 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 or higher than the W side.

Among the pottery I may still mention the fragments of ancient dark green vases with braided ribbons and other...
with black ornaments on a light yellowish colour, there was also a fragment of a round button and a golden handmade, lustreless black inside, outside, with a large hollow tooth button.

Immediately behind this tomb are 3 upright slabs without sculptures, which I took and, they stand likewise on a quadrangular hollow cut in the rock 3 m 50 br. and 6 m 25 long, which I am now emptying. There were found many fragments of splendid and more archaic painted pottery and a number of idols, also a beautiful painted disk of baked clay with perforations for suspension, or is painted on both sides.

In the treasury we shall probably climb to sight the central part of the passage of the entrance as far as the virgin rock. The walls of the building, in this lower part, being much damaged, I have around them a broad circle to protect them.

Saturday 11th Nov 1876: I had to day at the same number of workmen. In the 2 line of tombs, where I unsalvaged, I continued the excavation of the 3 m 50 br. bread 6 m 25 long tomb, on which the two first slabs stood and brought it to a depth of 2½ m without striking yet the bottom, but nothing has been found here yet. I also commenced the excavation of the 2 following tombs of the same line; one of the tombs is 1 m 89 long 1 m 20 bread, the other is 1 m 45 long 1 m 21 bread, 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 mouth or coap.

In the Hill much larger depressions below the sculptured tombstones
was found a 3 1/2 cm in diameter gold button, whose ornamentation is much like the coils of the serpents on one of the tombs. Further a button with 5 parallel circles all splendidly engraved. Thus there have hitherto been found 13 buttons, all are gold plates or button of bone, also other ornaments were found, such as a small, 6 1/2 cm long, horn of bone with waved lines, on the flat side are 2 holes for fastening it to some object; it resembles a cornicopice.

Also 2 pieces of bone having on the other side 2 holes for the pins to be fastened to other objects. In the same way another piece of bone 9 cm. There were besides found a number of gold plates anything with 3d impressed ornaments, among which the spiral lines are conspicuous.

Στο ίδιο τοπίο έγιναν και οι προσδιορίσεις των Μαυρούπιν: Στα Αγάρα Ι 6 Αγάρα 59 Σποστράνη 1.441.50

Από την Μαυρούπιν 3 0 Ρούπια

Εν τη Χαμπάτι 31 Οκτ 1876

Β. Αμερική

Στο ίδιο τοπίο έγιναν και οι προσδιορίσεις 213 ζυγάρια

503.50

37

542.50

Τέτοιο έτερο τε χειρότερο το τούμερο

Περίπου Χαμπάτι 31 Οκτ 1876

Α. Χαμπάτι
Mycene, Sunday, 13 Novb. 1876: I had great difficulty in getting
for today 48 workmen and I procured few under 25 and 2 men.
Wishing to terminate the excavations today in order to leave tomorrow
morning, I pursued the excavations with the utmost vigor and
brought the excavations of the [trough] baths below the 2 unsculptured
tombstones to a depth of 4½ m without finding anything at all.
Only towards evening I found there, on the bones of a corpse, quite a
mass of large gold leaf with impressions of numerous circles and
girded lines, one of the leaf is of tremendous proportions and this
seems to have covered the face of the deceased. But now the body
had evidently been burnt as all the bones and the gold leaf 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 W [?], which deserves particular
attention. Yet I saw of the body only ribs. Both on the N
and S sides are, at a depth of 4 m, small cylindrical wells.
In the other tomb, of the sculptured tombstones, only ornamented
pieces of bone 6 cm long
and were found, all with small furrows on the
other side, or with holes, for being fixed on ornamented
other objects. In the Treasury the virgin stock has been
found as a great depth; it sloped from the entrance rapidly towards the centre, except a stone mortar (Mörsen), a fragment of a stone basin and fragments of most ancient painted vases with meanders on, nothing was found; in the centre is a hole, which, when excavated, quickly filled with water.

Mycenae, Monday 13th November. I had to be only 45 workmen, Palykos had 14. I found in digging 7 of the 20 tombs, a strange piece of wood 6 1/2 cm. broad and a few idols.

My first work this morning was to destroy the cyclopean wall 3 1/2 of the 2 tombs, after that I removed the 2 tombstones of the other 2 and found below them three slabs in the following position:

I found these two pieces of wood, in the form of lances, but both clave in the air all the day, I have been digging around them.

In the 2nd tomb was found a 1 1/2 to. 1 m. 30 high wall all around the talus. The body as yet examined is on the inside of the tomb, black ashes and these are cased with a layer of large stones. It lies immediately on the virgin soil, and the lining 4 1/2 m. deep its virgin soil is fully 9 m. below the surface of the acropolis.

It is evident that all the bodies were burned. Such a mode of burying the dead has never been discovered yet. I trust the tomb will be found to contain many bodies. With the bones of the first were found 3 twice perforated pieces and 9 pieces of a bone, or glass like material, the latter are also perforated, still here evidently ornamented the dead body.

In the upper excavation was found a twice perforated pearl of blue stone.
All the gold leaves have evidently been in the fire together with the lead, 1 leaf 47 cm long & 10 broad, 1 " 47½ " 6½ " 1 " 55 " 6½ " 1 " 62 " 6½ " 1 " 63 " 6½ 

There are besides many fragments of leaves and 8 small leaves. Also 4 circular pieces of gold, 2, 8 cm in diameter, 1, 5½ " 2½ " 1, 2½ " 1½ 

There were besides found 5 exploded crosses of each formed of 4 gold leaves 18 cm long & 4 broad.

Ο ερυθρόπυρης εδραὶ τοῦ μετάθετος σιδηρίου καὶ Ë 817 τέκτονες ἔντονα τὸν Σιδηριόν. 24 Εου Προτάθοντα ἔντονα τῆς Χατάτης 2 Νοέμβριο 1876

(paragraph in cursive handwriting)

Hyereas Tuesday 14 Nov. The air having cleared all the night and to dry all the day there was no work. In the Treasury have been found 5 pieces of copper or bronze, in the form of leaves 14 - 16 cm long & 4 broad.

D. 50 4½ Leptasi. 8 rhen ten. Aver. 8 Novemvri 1876

(paragraph in cursive handwriting)

Hyereas. Wednesday 15 Nov. I had to lay 85 workmen, I was 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 Treasure 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 fore blade of gold. Immediately
Of the threshold is struck a wall of large hooded chalk stones. In the acropolis, in the low passage, was found a half column 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 diging down the circle to the rock in order to bring to light the tombs which may be there. In the tomb of the 2 unsculptured tombstones were found only the calcareous remains of 2 more bodies, each exactly with as many ornaments: 5 large leaves, 4 circular pieces of gold blade, 5 crossed form of leaf, as the first. All of them are covered with spiral or circular ornaments. There was also 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 a number of gold buttons. In the acropolis, in 6 m depth, was also found a good deal of beautiful pottery, and quite a number of small pottery fragments of vases bearing on each side a prominent piece with 2 tubular holes for suspension. These vases are handmade and so is all the beautiful black pottery with a lustreous surface. Evidently all the rubble in the circle derives from the tomb. One fragment of vase had the following signs:

Myerson, Thursday 16 Novr. 1876. I had today 100 workmen. Cypress has stopped work in the Treasury and I have taken him with the 12 workmen. I have dug away the huge mounds of rubble with great rapidity and, to my great pleasure, I have struck the rock at a short distance (ab. 5 metres) 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 in this, while 2 skeletons lying the one on the other and the third one standing. Hinges, abrupt masses of dull grey and rock have come to light. Of the 2 tombs and the space has in both been filled with the rubbish dug up from the latter graves. And actually there is also a large tomb here cut in the rock, but I have not yet found it. But I have found the tomb which was marked by the tombstone with the 2 serpents and which is just 1 of the first two. There were found in a depth of 6½ m, 5 archeaic, handmade vases, 1 of a light green jadcolone with ornaments of rude black colour, I had 2 light yellow.

1 particularly interesting
2 also

Close to the rocks were found many human bodies, but of none of them the skull could be taken out without being broken, those covered had evidently not been buried, with one of them a saw knife of obsidian was found. Similar knives were collected today in large numbers and a great many batmarious black handmade vases. Of idols, but a few. The 2 tombs being now cleared out there was still found in the fragments of a gold leaf, a silver ring with handle, 2 rings, 2 pendants with horns, painted red and 2 perforated pieces of a necklace, both of a hard black stone.

I have taken out to night the unadorned tombstone, which stood close to this with the relief of the 2 serpents, and found it to be 1 m 50 from the 1st tomb and 3 m 50 from the barrel rock of stones. We had to lay the cover of:

Dr. A. Niklasheff, de l'École Allémane à Athènes

de Alten, Geburtstag 15. Mai 1864 d. Berlin

Anst. Kleinworth, Cand phil.

Eduardo i. Freiher, Oberhistor. von Gymnasien in

Tétis, Lycia.
Tuesday, 17th October 1876. I left here about 10 a.m., had but 4 or 5 hours' work today, and the path being slippery, I did no great work. Two men were working under an arching, 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 roof fell and knocked them down but without hurting them, but they tarried a moment longer they would have been killed on the spot. Before the event, there was found beneath the rock a dagger of bronze consisting of 2 blades, each 21 cm long, which were united at the middle part of which is well preserved, so that the two edges (две края) are by 6 mm separated from each other. The handle is 10 cm long and has been inserted with wood or bone which had 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 bronze vase, it is gold and beautifully ornamented with an inscription.

In the present depth of 8 or 9 ft I find almost exclusively hand-made vases, black pottery, or hand-made light green ones with red black ornaments made with black clay and with no real colour. The black pottery certainly resembles 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 fluting. Some of the green with black vases also resemble the Trojan. There is further found an immense quantity of obsidian knives in this depth. Of the 3 other tombs the upper tombs were 5 m below the surface, 3 m below the one was found a seemingly much more ancient monument of 4 large, right and 2 horizontal slabs, in a similar way it was also with the 4 sculptured tombs, that is to say 1 and on the 3 sculptured slabs 4, one below this with the 2 sergeants. No thing more than this can prove the immense importance attached to these tombs already in a very remote antiquity, than to erect—
and along with it was another undiscerned tombstone. But, as in every instance, these tombs have been placed there when there was sufficient of rubbish over the rock and tomb was already 3 m deep, because I found there the remnants of two tombs above the rock. Of the other tomb, P.C. of this, no tombs were above it, but there was an undiscerned one at 1 m above the rock, and of this tomb, P.C. of this, no tombs were visible. Below the third tomb also, which had been marked by the two undiscerned slabs below, there were, 1½ to 2 m below them, two horizontal slabs and an upright one at the end of them. All this proves the generation with which all these tombs were regarded, because, though the tombs 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 tombs. I guess there is still another tomb hidden below the displaced piece of rock.

In the first excavated tomb was found a stone piece of some sort, in the shape of a gannet's head, with incised parallel incisions on the back side and 2 holes on the other, the flat side to be faced as an ornament. Between the tombs and 1½ m below the surface there was found an almost circular cylindrical mass, with a large round opening, like a well; it is 2 m 10 cm from N to S and 1 m 55 cm from E to W.

It is a remarkable fact that even 2 m above the rock in tombs only the most ancient archaic pottery is found, most huts were built inside a curtilage, handmade and of most fantastic forms, or of light red lead colour with dark red ornamentation of circular spiral line or of light green lead colour with red black ornament. Remarkably the gables of light green with or yellow red colour with applied ornamentation with black colour.
no real stone implements.
The stone had been cut into large blocks of rock and then were
The workmen were 38 men, at 86.50.

Necropolis, 20 November 1876.

Tuesday, 21 November 1876; found in the wall, a fragment of a gold cup. Only 45 labourers worked only till 10 o'clock, as it rained.
In the same tomb was found a green case, handmade, 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 bracelets 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 24th night the small tomb which had been marked by the two large tombstones and below which I found three more tombstones.

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. side 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 rice flour, and protrude by about 10 cm under an angle of 45°. There is a layer of small stones on the original on which the dead bodies were burned, 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 objects which were deposited on the N. side of the tomb, which we found 8-9 were deposited on the N. side. In this tomb were three bones of a man and a woman, whom I recognize by the smallness of the teeth and the female ornaments. The bands of both corpses, which were 1 m distant from each other, were really adorable.
messes of gold, particularly the head, on which rested a tremendous crown of large splendid ornamental loops and innumerable smaller and larger objects of gold, particularly round gold rings, of which there certainly were 300 and some larger pieces of gold, which had evidently been fastened to the clothes which had been burned with the dead. I particularly remarked also the woman, the gold ornaments representing an altar with a bird on one 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-carved handles.

There were also found, on one of the small sides open box which contained charred wood, the wood had been fastened inside with long copper spikes, each 16 cm high, 22½ cm long, 11 cm broad. At 1 m further N. were the bones of another woman, as I conclude by the necklace of beautifully inlaid pieces of gold, one of which represents Hermes killing the cow, and a necklace of brown agate. Between the large vase beside the N. I found an burned wood. The gold ornaments 50 cm high, with the last woman were less heavy and not more than 40 cm broad ½ oba.

Terracotta vase of this tomb.

The viking Isis of this tomb is 8½ cm below the surface.

In all we may have gathered 4½ obas of gold ornaments in the 2 tombs. Only by noon we finished this tomb, having worked with the hammers all the morning in the mud. At 1 o'clock we began the large tomb immediately W. of it, which is 7 on 18 long, by 6 m broad. The bottom of it is 10 m below ground. At 3 m above it stood the eagle sacrificial altar, below which were 2 slabs 82 cm long x 46 cm broad. On the S. side of the tomb.
we took out 4 large bronze vessels put one in another and also a gold vessel with representations of fish/dolphins.
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 1876: The tomb 10 men 15 workmen. We did the above work.

The tomb of the baulk of with the serpents is only 70 cm deep cut into the rock.
The Cyclop water-circle 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 75 broad x 6 m 45 long; until now it is 3 m 65 deep.
The 2nd tomb (of the serpents) is 2 m 90 cm x 3 m 45 long.
The 3rd (without tombstone) 7 m 18 long, 5 m 26 broad.
The 4th (with the 2 unsculptured slabs) is 5 m long 3m 05 cm.
The threshold in the Treasury is 2 m 50 long x 73 cm.

Distance from the wall to the wall of large stone 2 m 94.

Entrance passage 5 m 90 long.
Space laid bare in the Treasury 5 m 90 broad, 6 1/2 long.
Door 5 m 51 high.
The passage is still 30 cm deeper.
Only the upper households exist.
The pedestal stands 2 m 65 high on the Treasury.
Dracontes 5 m 82 cm x 40 m long.

Before the Dracontes of the Treasury of tyrannus large cyclopean towers.
Thursday 25 November (Saturday) 1876. We began this morning the following tomb, that one over which was the Egyptian sacrificial altar. The bones of a man and five children were found there at one. A number of bronze vessels, in one of which were 100 large and small beautifully engraved buttons representing an animal or a warrior, a large stone basin (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 gilded wood of the handles, at the end of which was a bronze slab, a button well adjusted by 4 projecting pieces and 4 perforations. All these weapons were in a bad state of preservation as the majority crumbled away before our eyes. Many of the lance shafts had been partially preserved, but the wood cleans and disappears. There were as very great many pieces of wood which had been gilded and a number of bronze objects like wise gilded. Alto 5 vases of gold, one with a pigeon on either side. These vases 3 at least were drinking cups. In clearing the soil from 6. to 17. we found the bones of another man with immense bones; there were also 5 bronze vessels, one of which contained a number of silver vessels and part of the gold vases already referred to, also 100 large and small buttons. In all were found 9 silver vases, but only 3 of them — the one a beautiful boxes, are entire. There was an innumerable
mass of very small and a few large gold leaves, also a massive golden belt of enormous size, with the trophy to fasten it. Very curious is the packing of the precious 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.

".Now did I come in from the θήρεων 32 ημερας = 4,644
και νεφίς ή λόιδον θήρεων.
Νυμπτήρια Σεπτέμβριον 14/26 Νοεμβρίου 1876
Αναγράφει Θ. Χρυσέως"

"Γενέσεως 18 Νοεμβρίου. Only today resumed work on the arrival of all Telesthes. Continued the excavation of the same tomb, found the bones of 4 more persons, thus in all 6. Of some must at least 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 eyes, ears and
1 large female band of gold with teeth of bone
many bead buttons
a vast quantity of gold leaves
1 necklace of amber
1 large breast plate of gold"
3 golden masks which covered the face of the person, one of them the face of an old woman as appears from the cracked and yellowed cameo and other female ornaments. This body also wore the great breastplate; the mask covered the head entirely, when broken bones are saved.

2 small gold vessels
2 gold vase with 1 handle
3 handles of swords covered with gold plates
1 immemorial gold bracelet of large size
3 golden girdles or belts, 1 of which of immense length
1 small wine jar of gold
1 large vase with 2 handles (naval flag)
1 large bracelet weighing at least 100 drams
1 string
2 golden fingerings, the one representing a hunting scene, the other a battle
1 broken silver vessel
1 golden helmet
1 small lion
3 large breastpins, one representing a bee god
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 kine
10 large bottles or cassolets
many small, large swords, some with alabaster, others with wooden handle out of which had been pulled
also knives
no trace of iron nor glass
many brass battleaxes like those of Troy
Ο ἰππαθυγέρος ἦταν Τεσσάριοντα Λονάκα

in Χαράλαμπο, 18/30 Νοεμβρίου 1876

Δόρυς Σπυρίδων

 haired 5.25

metri τῶν 2 τιχων

1.40

Ο ἰππαθυγέρος ἦταν άλλος Λονάκα

in Χαράλαμπο, 22 Νοεμβρίου 1876

Δόρυς Σπυρίδων

 haired 5.10

Ο ἰππαθυγερός ἦταν ἄλλος Ἀλέξανδρος Παπάκοντα Λονάκα

in Χαράλαμπο, 22 Δεκεμβρίου 1876

Δόρυς Σπυρίδων

 haired 134.40

Ο ἰππαθυγερός ἦταν ἀπό τον Κ. Σχιερμάν Εκάτω Τρέσκων

Τέσσαριος Σπυρίδων 40 ἑπτά πρὸς έξαρξιν παντὸς κυνηγετόνος

in Άγιαν, 24 Νοεμβρίου 1876

Δόρυς Σπυρίδων
Signatur:

für

Name des Benutzers

von der Photo-Copie
66667.45, 6569, 7012, 7783, 73-74, 11091
Hugh Browne

Line to light the 8. Did that to show you. You know the presence of the angel, and the 8.

I don't know how to make you understand. You know how in company of a person who

Hugh Browne.
the suitors, misled by the oath of Tros, came to have assembled the expedition.

But the Peloponnesians, who gave the most trustworthy information, because they have preserved them from their ancestors, relate that Pelops was the first by abundant treasure which he brought from his amongst indigent peoples, acquired wealth and power, and, though he had migrated, he had nevertheless his name to the land (the Peloponnesus) that later on his descendants had acquired still greater power, when Eurytides in having broken his fetters had been killed by the Perseides and I there seeing his mother being clothed and Eurytides killed on having taken his army, I endeavoured to strengthen him with all the power he could have. Eurytides had on having with his army and Athens and the people of Mycenae and the government of the dominion, but he, Athens, had previously fled from the father on account of the murder of Chryses and Eurytides not having returned, and the Mycenaeans wishing, that he might from fear of the Persaeides, trust he might take the good because he appeared to be powerful and had impressed all the affections of the people, he had taken the government of over the Mycenaeans and all subjects of Eurytides and thus they Peloponnesians had become more powerful than the Perseides. As heir 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 by friendship than by fear, for he assembled the greatest number of ships not only, but he also gave ships to the trierarchians, as Homer has recorded it if he is reckoned as a trustworthy witness. He (the poet) says of the same time as the inheritance of the scepter: that Agamemnon ruled over many islands and over all the land of Argos; but as he inhabited the continent he could not dominate over many islands; besides those close by (and there were not many), if he had not also possessed a fleet. But by this military expedition one can judge of the expeditions previous to it. Mycenae was then a small town and though many of the cities of that time may
The text is not legible due to the handwriting style.
of the day, at which I hope, in the name of man, to say that the...
tI am very ill with a violent headache and colic. Th is may be a bad omen. I am in a state of great anxiety and distress.

[Handwritten text not legible]
The continuation in the day of the 1st, having been returned to the
place of the 5th, we met with a height of 16° of great moderate
head. We were prevented by the wind from making much
progress, but on the 6th we were enabled to remove in the
morning to the north. We were enabled to make much
progress, and the wind was favorable. The wind was
calm and the sea smooth. We made good time and the
distance is 300 miles.
in the N.E. corner of the plain of Argos, on a flat rock nearly more than 10 feet high, surrounded by a drainage ditch, which, though only 3.1 (31st July) from the sea, on a flat rock about 900 feet long and 50 feet high, was enriched by the ancient city of Tiryns, celebrated as birthplace of Hercules and famous for its gigantic cyclopean walls, out of which Pausanias (II, 25-8) says, a team of oxen cannot move the smallest stone. The quarry from which these walls derive was distinguished in a rock which is 14'4 inches thick and was under a chapel of the obelisk. These walls, which were regarded in all antiquity as the most ancient in the world, are on an average 3.9' thick and in a tolerably good state of preservation, but they are not always continuous, being broken by inferior structures, of which scars can easily be discerned. In all antiquity the Greeks themselves looked upon the walls of Tiryns as a work of the Cyclops. Pausanias finds them a work still more stupendous than the pyramids of Egypt and Rome.

Tiryns calls upon all of them the city of are several of them to worship the goddess Thetis. The walls have always been thought to be the most ancient in the world, but as in my opinion no city, or fortress, could move among the most ancient, and the city of stones or the city of ruins, I was very anxious to investigate the chronology of the Tirynthian walls by actual excavations. I therefore proceeded to Tiryns on the third and took with me the professor of archaeology, K. Th. L. D., professor of the University of Athens. I sunk a long and large trench in the highest part of the city and sunk there besides 13 shafts. I also sunk 3 shafts in the lower part of the city at 4, 14, and 150 feet from the city walls. In the higher city, I struck the natural soil in a depth of from 11'2 to 16'2 feet, in the lower city in 5 to 8 feet, outside the city in 3 to 4 feet, in 7 or 8 shafts in the upper city, I brought up light cycle.
pean house walls and in 3 shafts. Further inside of the most primitive form, being composed of uncut stones joined without cement, though these water conduits lead on the back I cannot conceive how they can carry water can ever have flowed through them without getting lost through the interstices between the stones. For neither in the two trenches nor in the other 12 or 13 shafts I found any stones at all and this absence of stones leaves no doubt that most of the houses and were built under canal bridges, which form still now the building material of the villages in the Azotov. The houses cannot be made of wood for otherwise I would have found more ashes than I did. If mud houses indicate the poverty of the inhabitant, this poverty in itself further seems to be still further proved by the absence of any trace of metal cook pots. But again the entire absence of stone implements, which are found by many remains to Tyre, leaves no doubt that copper bowls and perhaps woods also must have been in common use at Tyre.

Besides through potters' pottery, in general it was very scarce there. In all the upper layers it is of made on the potter's wheel and presents the very same patterns.

One of these galleries, which is 90 ft long and entirely free of rubbish, has a gallery in its external wall by handsome openings, which reach down to the pavement, and the upper part of which is fixed only on the stone. This is within.

Among the objects discovered I first mention the small terracotta figures of which I collected 12, for they seem to solve the great problem and they are of all events of capital importance to science. Only two of them have black eyes. Nearly all of them are covered with painted ornaments of red colour, only two one is painted black. At the same time I found 2 female idols, 7 of which the upper head is red painted and 2 with black and dark yellow ornaments. All have a very compressed face, no mouth and a pulse on the head. The breast, the skin, and below there is an each side protruding a long horn, in fact one that both horns together must either be taken considered to represent.
The same crescent as the horns of the cow or simultaneously the moon and the other. To these found similar cows and calves — 2½ years ago in my excavations in Mycenae, which was close to the great Persian and celebrated for its cults of farm, whose cornucopia and identities with the Pelasgic cow goddess, with the Boeotian goddess Demeter, Mycenaean and with the Egyptian moon goddess, I saw I have found.*

Now, I have come to believe that both the cows and the female Laconian horned female figures found at Mycenae's Tiryns could be idols of Juno, while worship was the tutelary deity of both cities. This my theory seems to be confirmed as well by the Fasti Thessalici, which show in the new name of Mycenae Iasigroi, a terminus of works above the laconian festival. The town at the above-mentioned idol in cow's form, supposed to be below the ground in a greater depth. As a substitute. Only one terra cotta idol of a different form was found in a depth of 8 feet. The cow cannot be cast, and its representations, two arms are joined on the breast, the head, which is perfectly made, a bird's head and, in seeing the figure of the first place, one is involuntarily led to think that this figure, instead of being modelled on one of the small collection in the Ministry of Public Works in Athens, published by Dr. Paxton, Illustrations of Ancient Art, 1876, and the other.
the surface and this it is evident that Tonga the site of Troy had not been inhabited from the time of the capture of the Trojans (1186 B.C.) to about 1200 A.C. The Mycenaean archeological pottery is of perfectly the same clay, form, and manufacture and has the same ornamentation as the pottery of Mycenae, the same tripod with 1 to 5 perforations in each foot, the same large vases with perforated handles and holes in the rim of the bottom for suspension. The vases with a string, the same rectangular, cally shaped, small vases, jars, pots, bowls, cups—all made on the potter's wheel and presenting the most varied painted ornamentation of a truly red colour, which seems to be indestructible for the burn of potsherds with which the site of Mycenae is covered, has lost nothing of this sheen though they have been exposed for more than 2300 years to the sun and rain. I dug up at Tonga an enormous quantity of fragments of terracotta goblets, which, like in Mycenae are of white clay and without any painted ornament but only to a depth of 8 ft below the surface these goblets are of white, another in a depth of between 8 and 10 ft. I also found many goblets of a greenish red or dark red color.

But at an average depth of 6 to 10 ft in every tessera of the form of all these goblets is much like that of the modern glasses of Bordeaux wine. All this splendid pottery denotes a high civilization, such as the men who build the cyclopean walls and houses cannot have had. Thus it is that all this beautiful pottery has been imported or, and this is more likely, it has been manufactured by the action secret in succession which inhabited the site of Tonga and to the people which built the cyclopean houses a walls belong all the much render the still so monochromatic pottery which I find on and near the virgin soil. The pottery was red or red and the colour of the clay itself, which has been wrought by hand polishing to a lustreous surface. All the vases of this kind are more bulky and many of them have an edge side or ring for suspension with a string or the decoration of this pottery are neither goblets nor cups or female.
Of this pottery I have been lucky enough to come by one entire vase, which, like all the other objects discovered by me in Tiryns, may be exposed in one of the National Museums in Athens or elsewhere as national property at the request of the Excavation for the sake of science.

As regards the chronology of the Tirynthian pottery, if the date of 1400 B.C. generally attributed to the most ancient Attic vases is correct, we may perhaps assign a like date to the establishment of Tiryns as the seat of a distinct nation, for to the same period must belong the aforementioned beak-footed and lot of very ancient painted vases with kilned patterns. But it will probably forever remain a mere guess, what date belongs to the most ancient stratum of handmade pottery, or whether the virgin soil, but if we suppose it to be that the first of its is 200 years older than the most ancient painted vessels of the Post-Palace Period, consequently, Tiryns’ cyclopean walls have been built 2000 B.C. I have very early the right time. I have vainly endeavored to recognize an affinity between this primitive Tirynthian pottery and that of any one of the 6 prehistoric cities or Tiryns. After much consideration I find that there is no resemblance whatever.

The least interesting object I discovered at Tiryns was the skeleton of a man in a depth of 5 m (16.5 feet) on the right side of the bones were petrified; but I attribute his death to the nature of the soil in which the bones had been imbedded and not at all some of the bones particularly had considerably swelled 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 tents...
found very small obsidian knives, but, as before stated, no weapons or other implements of stone. Most council ovals of green stone were found in the strata of the 2nd nation, but only 2 very rude one of baked clay without ornament.

In taking the average depth of the virgin soil, as accredited by my sketch, to be 11 1/2 feet, I find by accurate calculation that the quantity of rubbish to be removed, at Tyyno amounts to 12,000 cubic metres, from which however I am to deduce the cause of the cyclopean house-walls, of the curious cyclopean associated bed of a couple of coarser only one of which however I have been able to find on the face of the upper aeroglyphs. Thus the excavation of Tyyno will cost a little above £1,000. I hope to be able to work a little later, but I must first finish the much more important excavation of the Acropolis of Mykena and two treasuries, which will probably occupy I shall commence by on the 7th day. Like Tyyno, Mykena is national property and thus every object I discover will belong to the national Museum at

But I know that, after Tyyno, I could not possibly render a greater service to science than by excavating Mykena, because, if the cyclopean walls belong to the period remote antiquity of the walls of Tyyno, the architecture of the treasuries is precisely that which Homer continued at all events of the Trojan period, for the past continuously describes it by Ἄργον ἄροι ἡ γένυς ὑπό Ἀργον ἀναφέρει, and his Ἀργός ἀναφέρει can possibly be anything else than similar walls covered with copper or bronze plates. Thus the inferior wealth of the treasures have been ornamented with such plates can be seen even by the unassisted eye parts of the bronze nails by which they were fastened. I confidently hope to find these instead of inscriptions and some more of such sculpture as those 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, the ground is for more than
2 miles in length and a common mile strewed with beautiful archeic gabled
in the N. corner of the Plain of Argos at the foot of two steep
mountains on which is 2500 feet high and crowned by a chapel of the
acropolis of Mycenae on 130 feet high and 120 feet long. This
prophetic chapel, on a rectangular rock, which falls off steeply 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 ages.
For they show three different kinds of architecture. The larger portion
is built, like the walls of Mycenae, of huge blocks joined by small
but they are less massive. Another portion of the walls is built of carefully
fully carved polygons which perfectly fit together without leaving any inter
stices. A third kind of architecture is seen near the Lion Gate where al
most quadrangular blocks are arranged in horizontal layers, and their
joints are now yet vertical and present more or less oblique lines. So the
3. and 4. of this acropolis extended the lower city, the site of which is
distinctly marked by the remnants of frequent traces of the cyclopean
wall circuit, by the remnants of numerous cyclopean houses, by a
massive cyclopean bridge and finally by the beautifully painted ar
chaic pottery by which the ground is strewn. But as used of the months
after the whole site of the lower city being on smaller or larger mountain
shelves, the accumulation of rubbish is everywhere still small and all
not exceeds 1½ feet. Two of the Treasuries have the shape of large fun
mones and are on that near called Pouvoori by the inhabitants, two
other have the conical shape of the well-known Treasury of These.
Both are near the Lion's Gate, one of them, which is of small dimensions
was evidently been excavated in antiquity. The other one, which is
going to excavate, seems to be as large as, or nearly as large, as the Treasury of Atene. After having for two weeks vainly searched for the entrance, I brought yesterday to light the upper part of the corridor, a triangular space above the floor, the threshold of which must be 33 feet lower.

Thus I can now begin to dig the systematic excavation of the Treasury. It will contain approximately an equal quantity, being only 2 feet in depth, with about 13 workmen for two weeks to open into the passage from the Lion's gate to the acropolis, but have had very hard work there owing to the huge blocks by which it was obstructed and which seem to have been hauled at the assistants when the acropolis was captured by the Athenians in 468. From that time, in my opinion, the obstruction of the entrance must in my opinion date from that time, for which the assumption of burial, which is then 20 ft. deep, has evidently not been formed by a series of successive foundations but by a gradual and by the upper terrace. Very remarkable is the small chamber found by the workmen by the west side of the western part. Very remarkable is a small chamber found by the workmen by the west side of the western part of the acropolis, which is formed by one huge stone flat stone.

At a distance of 40 feet from the Lion's gate I began on the 7th with 43 laborers to dig at the north wall, close to the cyclopean wall, a trench 113 feet broad and 113 feet long, which has given no useful results. First of all I can now positively assure that there is no ancient writer mentions that Mycenae has been re-inhabited after its capture and the expulsion of its inhabitants. Certainly it and that it was re-inhabited at the time of Phobos we must conclude from his assurance that no notice of Mycenae remains. But I can now most positively assure that it has been re-inhabited and that the new town must have existed for a long period. I perhaps for
more than 2 centuries. There is consequently a layer of Hellenic rubbish of the Hellenic time which goes 3 feet deep. I am at a loss to give by the fragments of pottery the precise date of the reoccupation of the town, but as painted potsherds of the best Hellenic type are missing, and as the numerous clay figurines which I found are of the Alexandrian

These two termini seem to be confirmed by the coins found, the obverse of which shows on one side an Ares-bird with a crown, on the other a

 unrealized thought to be a ☐, in consequence of which the coin is atti

which seems the still unknown word which records the value of the coin.

The latter belongs to the Macedonian towns, which makes it impossible that the ☐ should be a ☐, for the rest of the quadrangular ☐

My services, however, appear to have struck no coins, at least none

Below the comparatively modern Hellenic city I found by the

... the fragments of these splendidly painted archaic vases, which I already described in my dissertation on Thysdrus. But it exerts

... that in many instances the internal painting is for exact

... in originality and perfection of colours those on the

Thus e.g. I found yesterday a vase decorated outside with representations of deers and inside with paint those of men and men. I also found quite a number of entire vases, particular

... of those fantastically painted globular vases, which have at the top
I found the latter a large pearl in 10 feet depth and of a glass-like substance nearly a number of bubble-like objects, which seem to have served as ornaments in the vases or elsewhere. Of iron I found some knives and also some very curious keys, one of which is very thick, 14 cm. long, has 14 teeth, each of which is 4 cm. long and is an implement or medical instrument. Of stone implements 5 beautifully polished hatchets are of green stone.
further a number of weights of Doric. Of gold only a small particle was found, of silver nothing yet, at least a great deal found. I also found a small terracotta disk with a hollow all around for suspension with string, one side of it, which is well polished, and seems to have been covered with wax, are engraved a number of +, of which sign is found so frequently at Troy.

All the works

Works are found here by hundreds; not nearly all are of a the beautiful blue stone but we have only ornaments, as yet only 5 works of terracotta where found, and these also without graveness. The Mycenaeans seem to have been musicians, for I found a greater number of decorated 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 chair.

I often find pieces of terracotta with painted or impressed ornaments which must have served as coating of the inner walls of the houses.

In a depth of from 3 to 10 to 11½ m and sometimes already in 6½ m below the surface of the Cycloanean houses, built of stones arranged remarkably in their mass, are the remains of this house as found in 20 feet below the surface of the natural rock. These houses are divided by a curious series of streets consisting of two parallel Cycloanean walls between which the space is filled up with small stones. Still more remarkable than all is here the Cycloanean street-coast, for there at least the rest of the natural rock, whilst here they are included in the buildings and according to the natives it is really inconceivable that they have a current of water could have passed through them without being lost through the large interstices. The Cycloanean houses are further intersected by numerous large tombs, the sites of which are marked by large tablets of limestone. Of the tomb-stones which until now have been brought together to light 14 are without any ornament, and two others have relief of the capital inscript to archaeology. The one represents a warrior standing in armor and above are 4 complements of typical kings and to the right of it is a chariot drawn by two horses and adorned with ornaments, (ornaments cartouches) perfectly like those which we see on the Egyptian monuments and which contain the name of the kings. This Ayacenian Oval form also contains
signs, which I at first took for written characters, but in recognizing now their true form, I begin to doubt that there is real writing. However I sent by this post an accurate tracing of the whole to my respected friend Prof. Max Müller, who will doubtless have much pleasure to add a few lines to this note giving at once his opinion on the subject. On the other tombstones are above, below, & the compartments of spiral lines and in the midst stands a man who seems a vessel, to the right & left are the same scenes with similar signs as in the other tables.

Although I have found the ornamentation with compartments of spiral lines also in a depth of 3000 years B.C., yet in carefully comparing the whole of the sculptures on these 11 tombs to those of the relics which were found at the entrance of the Treasury of Troy, to which archaeology gives an age of more than 3000 years B.C., yet in carefully comparing them with the stones above the gate, I feel convinced that all these ornamentations with the tombs, the treasuries, and the stones as well as with the most glorious temples of Troy in the so-called heroic age of Mycenae. If we fix its date at 1200 B.C., I think we are as near as possible to the right time. If this, like we did in Troy, was the chronology of the discus, the heads of 1400 years B.C., this will probably also be the age of the outer circuit walls of carefully carved polygons and that part of the latter which, like in Troy, consists of huge boulders joined with small stones, is in all likelihood contemporaneous with the walls of Troy, which we suppose to be of the 2000 B.C. I have no doubt that in the progress of those excavations