

to do more than refer to the work Dr. Schliemann has already accomplished. His re-discovery of Troy took the world by storm. In it he found a large number of tablets and vases of terra-cotta, painted pottery seals, ornaments, stone implements, and what he believes to be the treasure of Priam, jewels of gold, earrings and bracelets. Those are locked up in the National Bank and his own house at Athens.

First the information of the discovery was received with incredulity, which turned to wonder that one rich man, almost unassisted, should by his own industry discover and demonstrate by plain facts what had been fought over by the weapons of argument and surmise for many years.

It is but a few months ago since he began to dig amongst the mines of Mycenæ, a city which was famous in the annals of poetry and beauty as the capital of Agamemnon, whom it is thought led the Greeks to the attack on Troy. Mycenæ itself was in turn destroyed by the people of Argos B.C. 458. It is situated in the Peloponesus, a few miles south of Corinth, and since its destruction to the present time, a period of about two thousand three hundred and thirty-five years, has been regarded as little more than a mass of ruins and rubbish. But out of it Dr. Schliemann has turned up from the guardianship of two huge beardless lions what he believes to be the tombs of Agamemnon and the other victims assassinated at the feast. In the tombs he found the remains of three gigan-

tic men, whose faces were covered by great golden masks, beautifully carved to represent a face, which the discoverer believes to be the real portrait of the dead. Besides these there were found, and are now being shown at Athens, heavy gold rings on which are inscribed mythological figures, golden and blackened silver cups, swords, shells, buttons, copper vessels, articles of precious stones, two pairs of scales, Egyptian porcelain, alabaster cups, and numerous other articles. The ages of these articles have not yet been determined on. Mr. Newton, the superintendent of the British museum, who made the journey to Athens for the express purpose of investigating these antiquities, traces them to a period antecedent 800 B. C., about which date the Greeks were brought into more immediate contact with Assyrian and Phœnician art through the medium of seafaring Phœnicians. But as there are on the articles no inscription of any kind, it is probable that their exact date will never be fixed, although the facts that every object is beaten out of a single plate of metal or riveted by nails, and that solder is at no time used, indicates that their age must be a very early one. Perhaps at some future time the past history of these relics may be read. At present the theories concerning them are little more than speculation. All must, however, do honor to the name of the man whose private exertions and private fortune has accomplished what no scientific society or government has thought of doing.

