

months he mastered English; French in six months more; and Dutch, Spanish, Italian, Portuguese and Russian in six weeks each. He went as an agent to St. Petersburg, established a house of his own, and in eighteen years amassed a fortune.

In his thirty-fourth year he began the study of modern and ancient Greek, having previously learned Swedish and Polish. He travelled in Sweden, Italy, Egypt and Syria, learning Arabic *en route*. In 1864-65, he visited India, China and Japan, returning by way of America. He settled at Paris and devoted himself to classical studies. The years 1871-73, he spent in excavating the ruins of Troy, accompanied by his devoted wife, an enthusiastic Greek lady; residing during the winters in Athens. He expended £10,000 sterling in this self-imposed task, exhumed 100,000 objects of archaeological interest, and had 4,000 of them photographed. He had no official aid, but experienced much opposition from the Turkish Government, with which he has had a tedious lawsuit. He bought the site of Troy, and now pays the Turks for the treasures found, and is to dig four months for the benefit of the Museum of Constantinople. He employed, most of the time, from 150 to 200 labourers, and lived with his equally enthusiastic wife in a wooden house, upon the wind-swept hill of Ilium. They were exposed to piercing cold, parching heat, venomous reptiles, and pestilential malaria. The Dr. won a distinguished medical reputation among the natives by his unvarying prescriptions of quinine, arnica and sea bathing.

Let us briefly note the result of his excavations. They are of a most astounding character, and have laid the literary world under the greatest obligation to this indefatigable explorer.

For more than fifteen hundred years the bare, blasted, rain-furrowed hill-plateau of Hissarlik, rising about one hundred feet above the Trojan plain, has been regarded as the tra-

ditional site of the myth-haunted city of Ilium. In the sluggish streams around, pilgrims to this scene of Homer's immortal song have sought to recognize Scamander's flood and Simois; and in the neighbouring hills the great features of the Homeric landscape, which is so indelibly photographed on the world's mind by the spell of the Chian bard's undying poetry. To demonstrate this fact "Schliemann appealed to the logic, not of the pen, but of the pickaxe and spadé. He dug his way to the truth." He excavated two-thirds of the plateau, in many places to the solid rock, a depth of over fifty feet. He unearthed five towns in succession. First were the remains of the historic Greek colony which lasted a thousand years, from 700 B.C. to 300 A.D. Its population numbered 100,000, spreading far over the plain. The stage of its theatre was 197 feet across. Then followed two prehistoric towns of slight construction, one of which Schliemann calls the "Wooden Ilium." These were of an inferior civilization, abounding in stone implements and weapons; a circumstance which led for a time to the disappointing conclusion that they were the primitive towns, and that the Homeric Troy must be sought elsewhere. But, in remarkable refutation of the fashionable theories of the day as to the invariable sequence of the "stone" and "bronze" ages, *below* this stratum was found another, reaching from a depth of 33 to 46 feet, which was unquestionably the ruins of the City of Priam, and containing the wonderful relics to be described. Below this again was the town of the primitive inhabitants of this hill-fortress. Nowhere else, save on the site of Jerusalem, is there known such an accumulation of the *debris* of former civilizations. Profusely strewn through all these strata are images or symbols of the "owl-faced goddess Athene"—for thus Schliemann translates the *thea glaukopis Athene* of Homer—and, in strange persistence of type,