Plundered Empire: *Acquiring Antiquities from Ottoman Lands*. By Michael Greenhalgh. ISBN 978-90-04-40546-2 (hardback); ISBN 978-90-04-40547-9 (e-book).

Endnotes Preface

[1] Osterhammel 2014, 408: "In Europe, the only new state with origins in an empire was Greece. Here indigenous forces active both inside the country and in exile came together with vociferous philhellene movements in Britain and Germany to detach Hellas from the Ottoman Empire in 1827, eventually assisted by a naval intervention on the part of Britain, Russia, and France. For the time being, the borders encompassed only the south of present-day Greece plus the Aegean islands. If the period of Ottoman rule going back to the fifteenth century is baldly defined as 'colonial,' then liberated Greece was a postcolonial entity; it was the result, however, not of a wholly autonomous revolution but of a process supported by the Great Powers and lacking a broad social base. Greece then remained more dependent on the Great Powers than did the new states of Latin America. It won recognition, becoming a reality under international law, only in the London Protocol of February 1830. But the outer casing did not yet correspond to a social and cultural content: 'A Greek state now existed, but a Greek nation still had to be made.'"

[2] St. John 1831 for useful accounts of Pitton de Tournefort (1656-1708), Thomas Shaw (1692-1751), Frederic Hasselquist (1722-1752), Lady Mary Wortley Montague (1690-1762), Richard Pococke (1704-1765).

[3] EB_1911_s.v. trophy: The Romans still showed a preference for setting up the memorials of victory in Rome rather than on the field of battle. These were decorated with the spoils, and were themselves called trophies; such were the trophies of Marius recording his victories over Jugurtha and the Cimbri and Teutones. In later republican and imperial times enormous columns, on which the chief incidents of a battle or war were represented in bas-relief, were frequently erected, the most famous and most perfect example being the column of Trajan.

[4] Dodwell_1819_II_246 at Nauplion: The next morning we proceeded to the town; and observed the lion of Saint Mark, and the Venetian arms over the gate, which the folly or the wisdom of the Turks, has left in many strong places which they conquered from that republic, and which are conspicuous trophies of their victories.

Endnotes Chapter 1. Setting the Scene

[1] Scholz_1822_64: On the way from Sur to Saida, we meet with considerable remains of some town, almost every half league, and the nearer we approach the latter place, the more evident traces do we find of its ancient splendour.

[2] Finlay_V_1877_43: At the present day the traveller in Asia Minor is often struck by finding a long-deserted mosque in the vicinity of a cemetery, adorned with numerous marble tombs, surrounded by a tract of country where there is now no human habitation; and fallen bridges and ruined caravanserais indicate the existence of a degree of activity and prosperity in past times which has long ceased in the Othoman empire. A just and inexorable law of society appears to have doomed the Turkish race to extinction in Europe and Asia Minor, unless it resign its

privileges as a dominant people, and place itself on an equality with the other races who inhabit the sultan's dominions.

[3] Curtis_1903_190 Tirnova, Bulgaria: Attached to the palace of the Bulgarian czars were gardens filled with fruit trees and flowering plants whose traces still remain until the present day. Wherever the earth is turned or a cellar is dug for a new building, vestiges of former grandeur and sometimes relics of the Roman occupation are disclosed. Lying by the roadside are mutilated remains of marble pillars and pedestals; capitals with bulls' heads and wreaths exquisitely carved; discs of glazed pottery and gilded glass; pieces of molding with bronze still clinging to them; quartz enameled with colors and gold, and sometimes fragments of plaster still retaining the colors of a fresco.

[4] Foreign_Quarterly_Review_111_1829_197-223 for reviews of various works on modern Greece.

[5] Finlay_v_1877_188 after Morosini: These records of the ruin of so much that interests the whole civilized world, awaken our curiosity to know something of the character and feelings of the modern Athenians, Greeks and Albanians, who then dwelt under the shadow of the Acropolis. Neither Morosini nor his German auxiliaries, though they joined in lamenting the destruction of the ancient marbles, seemed to think the modern Greeks deserving of much attention, merely because they pretended to represent the countrymen of Pericles and still spoke Greek. Venetian statesmen perceived the same degeneracy in their national character as German philologians discovered in their language.

[6] Mircher_1863_232-233, oasis of Ghadamès, over 500km SW of Tripoli: Après deux heures quinze minutes, nous passons près de Reaïna, que nous laissons à notre droite; notre guide nous dit qu'il y a dans le village des ruines romaines et une pierre avec inscription, mais, d'une part, il nous demande un prix exorbitant pour nous la montrer, de l'autre, la nuit approche, et la distance qui nous reste à franchir, pour atteindre Zenthan, nous forcent de passer outre.

[7] Mircher_1863_233, oasis of Ghadamès, over 500km SW of Tripoli: Trois heures de marche au-delà du Ouady-el-Aouïnia, en atteignant les beaux massifs d'oliviers que nous apercevions au loin, depuis longtemps, nous trouvons des ruines romaines dans lesquelles nous cherchons vainement des traces d'inscriptions. Une pierre debout, une colonne d'ordre ionique, couchée sur le sol, un mur en pierre de taille, c'est tout ce qui reste d'un ancien poste romain fortifié, dont les travaux de terrassements extérieurs sont encore très visibles.

[8] Richter_1824b_29 Damascus: Mes recherches, pour acheter des antiquités, ne me procurèrent qu'une petite statue de Vénus en bronze, et quelques médailles de ce métal. Le prêtre grec qui me les apporta auroit bien voulu me passer pour véritables de prétendues médailles de Dioclétien, de Constantin, etc.; à sa grande surprise, je lui montrai qu'elles étoient fausses.

[9] Hughes_1820_1_322 Thebes: In returning through, the Bazar I purchased the finest fleece I ever saw, as a cover to my saddle: the price demanded was a dollar, but a native would have procured it for half that sum. The wool of Boeotia is still amongst its principal articles of exportation. In the evening we purchased several curiosities: one of these was an antique bronze image of Juno, said to have been discovered near Delphi; another was a very extraordinary emblem of virility; and a third represented a bull's head, which had served as the handle of some instrument: we procured also a few silver medals of Thebes, bearing on the obverse a shield, and on the reverse an ivy-leaf, with the effigy of those celebrated Boeotian cups to which Bacchylides so beautifully alludes in his address to the Dioscuri.

[10] Rangabé_1842_5-6: Nous avons laissé la Grèce ancienne, nous retrouvons la Grèce moderne, telle qu'elle a continué à être jusqu'au jour de sa régénération. / D'un autre côté l'Europe occupée

pendant la décadence de la Grèce à son propre développement social, se trouvait plongée dans l'ignorance la plus complète sur tout ce qui concernait l'antiquité classique, avec laquelle aucun lien ne la rattachait; et elle ne chercha à puiser dans l'ancien monde des préceptes pour sa nouvelle civilisation que lorsque les lettres Grecques bannies de leur patrie subjuguée, trouvèrent un refuge en Italie, et que des couvens où elles étaient cultivées dans l'ombre elles sortirent pour éclairer la nouvelle société. Avant le 17e siècle les littérateurs les plus distingués paraissaient ignorer que ce pays de leurs études existât ailleurs que dans les rêves de leur imagination, ou au moins qu'Athènes et Sparte fussent plus qu'un désert; ils ne soupçonnaient point qu'il y eût encore un endroit sur la terre où l'art antique se trouvât conservé en des restes magnifiques, et quele peuple dont ils admiraient les hauts faits et le génie fût encore là aussi brave et aussi intelligent quoique plus malheureux que ses pères. / Enfin l'attention de l'Europe fut attirée sur la Grèce. Martin Crusius ou Kraus (1573), professeur du Grec à Tubingen, profitant des négociations ouvertes parla communion protestante d'Augsbourg avec l'église de Constantinople dans le but de se rapprocher de celle-ci, ouvrit une correspondance avec des Grecs éclairés, et publia sa Turcograecia, qui jeta la première lumière sur l'état dans le quel la Grèce se trouvait alors. Depuis, des Jésuites (1645) et des Capucins (1658) établirent un couvent à Athènes, et l'un d'eux, Babin, écrivit une description de cette ville. Le peintre Carrey, accompagnant le Marquis de Nointel, ambassadeur de France à Constantinople (1674), les voyageurs Spon et Wheler (1676) et plus tard les architectes Stuart, Revett et Chandler (1764) ont publié dans leurs excellens ouvrages les principaux monumens qui existaient de leurs temps.

[11] Dugat_1868-70.

[12] Leake_1824_xi-xxi for his assessment of earlier travelers to Asia Minor.

[13] Gell_1810_iv: With such inducements [architecture, beauty, etc.] it is probable that travellers would have visited the country more frequently, had they not been deterred by the real or imaginary dangers of the enterprize; the following pages point out where such difficulties do exist, and the best method of avoiding them; the work is also calculated to assist the traveller in finding the monuments of antiquity, and to inform him where he may procure lodging, as well as the means of proceeding on his journey. To those who may consult this volume as their guide on the road, the advantage of noting every well, rivulet, mill, or farm-house, though it seem frivolous in England, will soon be apparent, in a country which does not abound in water, where every stream has its history, and where every object assists in determining the direction to be pursued, when the road is nothing better than a track frequently interrupted.

[14] Burgess_1835_i_127: No traveller in Greece can proceed without Pausanias.

[15] EB_v_1910_283-284 s.v. capitulations.

[16] Conder_Greece_1830_238 Patras, relaying Dodwell: it is vain to search for traces of the numerous temples and public edifices mentioned by Pausanias. The soil is rich, and has probably risen considerably above its original level, and conceals the foundations of ancient buildings. Indeed, the earth is seldom removed without fragments of statues and rich marbles being discovered. Some marble columns and mutilated statues were found here, a few years ago, in the garden of a Turk, who immediately broke them into small pieces. Towards the middle of the town is a fount, called Saint Catarina's Well, near which is the foundation of the cella, of a temple, consisting of square blocks of stone, upon which is a superstructure of brick. This may be a Roman restoration. The ancients, however, practised the same mode of construction; and the ruin may be the temple of Jupiter and Hercules, which, Pliny affirms, was of brick, except the columns and the epistyles. Within the castle are two beautiful torsos of female statues. The house of the imperial

German consul stands on the ruins of a Roman brick theatre, of such small dimensions that it cannot be the Odeum, which, Pausanias says, was the finest in Greece, next to that built by Herodes Atticus at Athens. Not far from the house of the English consul is a long brick wall supporting a terrace, the probable site of a temple.

[17] Laurent_1821_141-142 Argos: The ancient citadel was called Larissa: the walls of a more modern Venetian fort are raised upon its foundations, of which the masonry (although different from that of the ruins at Tirynthus) proves them to be of high antiquity. On the side of the citadel, towards the gulf of Nauplia, are seen some steps hewn out of the rock; antiquaries pretend they are the seats of a theatre. These are the only ruins we saw in this part of the Morea: and it would be useless to seek the remains of the numerous buildings mentioned by Pausanias; for, being placed in the centre of a populous country, their ruins must long since have been used by the inhabitants for the erection of their own walls and houses. It may be regarded as a general observation, that few ruins are ever found near large towns, the marble being used to make lime, and the other stones for different purposes.

[18] Thevenot_1664_212 Bodrum, town: On peut pourtant pendre facilement ce Chasteau en luy coupant l'eau qui y vient par vn acqueduc, car quoy qu'il y a des cisternes, les Turcs les ont tellement laissé emplir de terre, qu'elles sont inutiles. Les maisons sont vn peu ruinées, on y voit quantité de pièces de colonnes. Il y a encor plusieurs maisons hors du Châsteau; mais personne n'y demeure, chacun le retire le soir au Chasteau, & mesme jusqu'au bestail.

[19] Chandler_1775_62 Smyrna: When the conquering Turk had gained complete possession of the Greek empire, and peace was restored, commerce revived and again settled at Smyrna. The inhabitants, delivered from their apprehensions of danger, by degrees abandoned the castle, and the town slid as it were down the slope toward the sea, leaving behind it a naked space, where they now dig for old materials, and also some ordinary ruins below the castle, which overlooks the buildings and the bay, at a distance.

[20] Conder_Syria_1830_93-94 relating Leake: In Asia Minor, among the numerous impediments to a traveller's success, must be chiefly reckoned, the deserted state ot the country, which often puts the common necessaries and conveniencies of travelling out of his reach; the continual disputes and wars among the persons in power; the precarious authority of the government of Constantinople, which, rendering its protection ineffectual, makes the traveller's success depend upon the personal character of the governor of each district; and the ignorance and suspicious temper of the Turks, who have no idea of scientific travelling; who cannot imagine any other motive for our visits to that country, than a preparation for hostile invasion, or a search after treasures among the ruins of antiquity; and whose suspicions of this nature are, of course, most strong in the provinces which, like Asia Minor, are the least frequented by us. If the traveller's prudence or good fortune protect him from all these sources of danger, as well as from plague, banditti, and other perils incidental to a semi-barbarous state of society, he has still to dread the loss of health from the combined effects of climate, fatigue, and privation; a misfortune which seldom fails to check his career before he has completed his projected tour.

[21] Phil_Trans_1676_582, Francis Vernon sailing from Athens to Smyrna: In this my Journey I had some misadventures: My Companion, Sir Giles Eastcourt, dyed by the way. At Sea I was plundered by the Serphiotes, where I lost all my Letters, and Yours among the rest, which you sent to My Lord Ambassadour at Constantinople, and Consul Rycaut, whom I find here a very civil and knowing Gentleman, and am much obliged to him for his favours.

[22] Hamilton_1842_I_xv: No country in the world presents, perhaps, more interesting associations to the geographer, the historian, and the antiquary than Asia Minor. It has hitherto, however, been comparatively but little visited, and its geography has been very superficially explored. It is no exaggeration to say that there is scarcely a spot of ground, however small, throughout this extensive peninsula, which does not contain some relic of antiquity, or is not more or less connected with that History which, through an uninterrupted period of more than thirty centuries, records the most spirit-stirring events in the destinies of the human race, and during which time this country attracted the attention of the world as the battle-field of powerful nations.

[23] Burgess_1835_I_259: It cannot, however, be denied, that the Morea wants two essential comforts for travellers, viz. roads and inns. A rough stony path is generally the substitute for the former, and we found no inn at all equal to our wandering shed. Burgess_1835_I_199: The only road on which a vehicle can move in King Otho's dominions, is between Napoli di Romania and Argos, a distance of about seven miles.

[24] Mackenzie_&_Irby_1867_49: Attendants provided, remains the means of locomotion. The greater part of the highway between Constantinople and the Serbian frontier is barely traversable in a wheeled vehicle, and the same may be said of a road between the Austrian frontier and the capital of Bosnia, and of the road between Salonica and Monastir. But the Turkish idea of a carriage still alternates between a waggon and a cage. In specimens of the waggon description we were transported over a series of burning plains between Rodosto and Philippopolis. From the lowness of the roof and absence of seats, we were obliged to maintain a reclining posture; and the sun, from which the awning protected us till midday, poured its afternoon rays through an opening at the back.

[25] Knox_1879_261: From Beyrout to Damascus there is an excellent road, equal to the best turnpikes of America, and the diligence roads of Europe. It was constructed by a French company under a charter or firman from the Sultan, and is a triumph of engineering skill. Twice a day there is a diligence each way over the road; the morning departure is at four AM, and the evening at six PM. The time from Beyrout to Damascus fourteen and one-half hours and from Damascus to Beyrout thirteen and one-half, owing to the difference of elevation.

[26] Deville_1894_38-39 tourist travel: Nombre de touristes vont me taxer d'injustice et de parti pris: "Oubliez-vous, diront-ils, que les agences ont eu le mérite de faciliter singulièrement les voyages? Grâce à elles, on peut, sans perdre de temps et sans se donner de peine, visiter bien des endroits réputés jusqu'ici inabordables." Oh! l'organisation est admirable: elle révèle un des côtés les plus frappants du génie pratique des Anglais; et on serait mal, venu de la critiquer. / Aujourd'hui, en effet, la chose est simple. De Londres ou de Paris, vous prenez un ticket pour Louqsor ou Ouadi-Halfa, tout comme s'il s'agissait de Versailles ou de Saint-Cloud. Le prix est fixé et payé d'avance. Dès lors, plus de préoccupations de trains, de bateaux, d'hôtels, de drogmans, etc.; aucun souci de ces mille détails qui tiennent l'esprit en éveil, rien à prévoir, rien à préparer, rien à organiser. Grâce à ce procédé commode, sinon économique, vous n'avez plus qu'à vous laisser faire. Libre à vous de penser à quelque chose ou de ne penser à rien, de vous endormir pendant toute la durée du voyage ou de vous réveiller pour admirer le crocodile de carton peint signalé à l'endroit convenu par un commis à casquette galonnée. Le touriste paye l'agence, l'agence doit le promener, le nourrir, lui montrer les curiosités indiquées dans le Baedeker ou dans le Murray en lui débitant un boniment à tant la ligne, mais l'agence n'oblige le touriste ni à voir, ni à écouter.

[27] Peyssonnel_1838_1_VII-VIII: Si la paix se maintient entre Abd-el-Kader et la France, si la prise de Constantine produit tous les fruits qu'on est en droit d'en attendre, l'exploration du grand Atlas et des vastes contrées qui s'étendent entre cette chaîne de montagnes et la mer deviendra sans doute facile. L'exécution de cette belle entreprise se prépare déjà par ordre de M. le ministre de la guerre et sous les auspices de l'Institut. Une commission de jeunes savans, dont la sûreté sera garantie par une nombreuse escorte, doit explorer l'Afrique entière, depuis les bords de la Méditerranée jusqu'aux limites du désert, et depuis les côtes occidentales du Maroc jusqu'aux frontières de la régence de Tunis.

[28] Chateaubriand_1811_II_209: On m'a conté qu'un Anglais, habillé en Arabe, étoit allé seul, deux ou trois fois, de Jérusalem à la mer Morte. Cela est très-possible, et je crois même que l'on court moins de risques ainsi, qu'avec une escorte de dix ou douze hommes.

[29] Rottiers_1830_8: Le spectacle imposant et terrible que nous eûmes sous les yeux, nous fit bien présager que les rapports entre les Francs et les Turcs se trouveraient bientôt sur un pied moins amical que jamais. En effet, l'exaspération des musulmans se prononça d'une manière redoutable: leur haine et leur soif de vengeance s'étendit indistinctement à tous les chrétiens: on sait ce que, depuis lors, la bataille de Navarin a fait pour adoucir ces dispositions. / Dans cet état de choses, une escorte imposante eût été nécessaire à ma sûreté, si j'eusse persisté dans le dessein de visiter la côte d'Asie; mais j'avais peu d'espoir d'obtenir cet appui, car des affaires plus sérieuses ne permettaient pas à la marine royale de s'occuper toujours des miennes. / J'étais donc borné à l'Archipel au milieu duquel nos vaisseaux étaient en croisière, et où les Turcs, moins barbares, sont plus familiarisés avec la vue d'un Européen. Là, il ne me restait que quelques îles, explorées, fouillées, parcourues en tous sens. Et cependant, mon souverain, mes compatriotes attendaient quelque chose de moi; je ne pouvais croire ma mission accomplie par les découvertes de Milo et par quelques achats plus ou moins importans. Je cherchais: je flottais incertain d'une idée à l'autre, et désespérais presque de trouver à quoi m'arrêter. Quand enfin, parmi les îles qui m'environnaient, je m'aperçus que les voyageurs qui m'avaient précédé, m'en avaient laissé une, une seule … et cette île était Rhodes.

[30] Davis_1874_308-309: Next as regards the feeling of the people towards Europeans. The people generally are friendly, but this is far from being the case with the Turks of higher rank. Formerly their ruling sentiment was contempt. As Muslemin they looked down upon "Giaours," and even now, although they cannot help perceiving the superiority of the Europeans in art, science, war, in all material improvements, they resolutely close their eyes to the fact, and there is still a large amount of contempt remaining. Europeans are mere buyers and sellers – the European is but a "base mechanical" – they are his superiors in religion, in metaphysics, in all true knowledge. Trade is left to the Frank, Greek, Armenian, Jew – agriculture to the villager – the only or most worthy occupation for a Turkish gentleman is Government employ in the service of the Padshah, who is the greatest monarch upon earth. / But the events of the last twenty-five years have much shaken this feeling, or rather have mingled with it a large amount of jealousy, fear, and hatred of the European. Since the Crimean war the state of affairs in the Government and in the capital has been influenced by Europe to an extent unknown before. The Ottoman Empire, for good or evil, is now a part of the European family, and the old condition of exclusiveness is every day disappearing more and more under the force of circumstances.

[31] Graham_&_Ashbee_1887_1: Tunisia offers a wide field of study to the historian, the geologist, the geographer, and, above all, to the archaeologist; for, in spite of the numerous books which

have been written (a list of the principal works will be found at the end of this volume), much still remains in every branch to reward the explorer. The traveller must, however, have ample time at his disposal, and be prepared to face difficulties, hardships, and privations. To the ordinary tourist – to him who travels for his pleasure only – Tunisia cannot be recommended. / The communications are slow, defective, frequently impossible. The Compagnie Transatlantique, whose magnificent fleet of British-built steamers, well manned and well appointed, sweep the coasts of North Africa from Oran to Algiers, Algiers to Tunis, Tunis to Djerba, are favoured with so little traffic that they are forced to combine the postal, passenger, and goods services. This necessitates remaining several hours (sometimes a whole day) before the same port.

[32] Dodwell_1819_II_330, travelling in 1801 & 1805-1806, Olympia: A short time before my arrival a bronze lebes of large dimensions was excavated near the ruins of the temple: it was quite entire, and I had an offer of it for a trifling sum; but, as it was perfectly plain and unornamented, though extremely thin and finely worked, I declined the purchase, on account of the inconvenience of its size and form, which was that of a large cauldron. It appeared to have been covered with gilding, some part of which was still visible.

[33] Claridge_1837_5, steamboats, one example from several: To visit the plains of Troy and the ruins of Assos, the traveller should take his place in the Maria Dorothea only to Mitylene, in the Dardanelles, where he will be landed on the morning of the day after leaving Constantinople; and having explored these classic spots, he may, on the following morning, take the Crescent steamer, which will have arrived in the Dardanelles.

[34] Mahaffy_1892_xii: You can stop your pony or mule, you can turn aside from the track which is called your road, you are not compelled to catch a train or a steamer at a fixed moment. When roads and rails have been brought into Greece, hundreds of people will go to see its beauty and its monuments, and will congratulate themselves that the country is at last accessible. But the real charm will be gone.

[35] RDM_VIII_1839_614 in J.J. Ampère's Voyage Dantesque, in Rome: En voyant ce qui a été détruit depuis le xve siècle, on acquiert la triste conviction que les âges civilisés ont plus dépouillé Rome que les âges d'ignorance.

[36] Schwab_1904_3: In the fall of this year a number of those interested in studying the latest discoveries made in the ancient art centres of Greece, the islands of the Aegean and the Greek Colonies of Asia Minor, joined in undertaking an excursion to these classical regions. S.S. "Schleswig," of the North German Lloyd, was chartered, and Dr Wiegand, Director-General of the North German Lloyd, who was the originator of the plan, assumed the task of supervising the necessary work of preparation for the excursion. With the valuable advice and aid of Dr Schrader, Director of the German Archaeological Institute of Athens, and of Dr Wiegand, Archaeological Attaché of the German Embassy at Constantinople, who is now conducting the excavations at Miletus, in Asia Minor, an interesting programme was laid out. Both Dr Schrader and Dr Wiegand kindly consented to accompany the cruise and to explain to the participants the various places of interest visited (Dr Schrader conducting the party in Greece, and Dr Wiegand in the Aegean and in Asia Minor), a feature that materially added to the interest and instructiveness of the cruise. The programme was the following: / Leaving Trieste on October 3rd, the steamer was to call at Corfu; Katakolo, whence Olympia was to be visited; Itea, the port for Delphi; Corinth, whence the party was to proceed to Athens by rail, the steamer meeting them again at Piraeus; the islands of Santorin, Candia and Rhodos; Miletus; Smyrna, whence Ephesus

was to be visited, and Constantinople. Then, returning to Greece, the steamer was to call at Nauplia for the purpose of visiting Mykenae and Tiryns, and was then to stop at Malta, calling at ports in Sicily, and finally landing the participants at Genoa, where the cruise was to end. / I accompanied the cruise with my son, Gustav Schwab Jr., and believing that an account of the voyage may be of interest, have prepared my diary for private distribution among my relatives and friends in this country.

[37] Beulé_RDM_1855_14 for the 17th century: Dans ce siècle, on ne doit chercher ni des critiques, ni des archéologues: je ne vois que des antiquaires. Il y avait aussi ce qu'on pourrait appeler les bonnes âmes, qui s'apitoyaient sur les blessures du Parthénon.

[38] Michaelis_1882_57 in Italy: Purchases of pictures and antiquities were perpetually made, extravagant or modest according to the means and inclination of individuals. The result was that the English gradually attained the first rank among purchasers of art-treasures. The conviction of their inexhaustible wealth thus gained by practical experience overcame in the natives all prejudices aroused by the heresy and habits of life of their northern guests. The treasures they had collected were used by the English gentlemen to adorn the beautiful country-houses scattered over the country, and more than one traveller after his return enjoyed on the strength of the information picked up in Italy the reputation of a distinguished connoisseur, or even of an infallible oracle in matters of good taste and art.

[39] Edinburgh_Review_CLXIV_1886_495, reviewing Michaelis' *Ancient Marbles*: In all wealthy countries, and notably in our own, the hypocrisy of fashion has ever mingled with the enthusiasm for art, and led many who only cared to fill a large space in the public eye to amass treasures which they neither understood nor cared for.

[40] Falkener_1855_17-19, On the Rapid Destruction of Ancient Monuments: being a Portion of the Dedicatory Epistle prefixed by Fra Giovanni Giocondo [b.1435] to his Corpus Inscriptionum.

[41] Omont_1902_I_XV-XVI: Quelques mots suffiront pour indiquer les sources principales auxquelles ont été puisés les documents qui composent ce recueil; la plupart ont été tirés des archives des ministères des Affaires étrangères et de la Marine, ou de différents fonds du département des manuscrits de la Bibliothèque nationale. Au ministère des Affaires étrangères, une série de volumes de la correspondance politique relative à la Turquie (y compris le supplément), principalement les nos. 10-14 (ambassade de Nointel), 18-91 (ambassade de Girardin), et 79-88 (ambassade de Villeneuve), et de nombreux cartons des consulats français en Orient ont ëtë abondamment mis à contribution. Il en a été de même aux archives du ministère de la Marine (aujourd'hui transférées aux Archives nationales), dont les séries B2, B3, B6 et B7 ont fourni de très nombreux documents. A la Bibliothèque nationale, la récolte n'a pas été moindre, principalement dans le fonds du Supplément grec, le fonds français, les nouvelles acquisitions du fonds français, les mélanges de Colbert, etc. Les autres bibliothèques de Paris ont fourni quelques documents, de même que les Archives nationales, les archives du ministère de la Guerre et du dépôt d'hydrographie de la Marine; une mention particulière est due enfin aux archives de la Chambre de commerce de Marseille, aux documents provenant du P. Brotier, dernier bibliothécaire du Collège de Louis-le-Grand, conservés aujourd'hui dans la bibliothèque des PP. Jésuites de la rue Lhomond, à Paris, et à ceux que la Bibliothèque royale de Munich a acquis jadis avec les collections d'Etienne Quatremère.

[42] Michaelis, Adolf, *Ancient Marbles in Great Britain*, Cambridge 1882, reviewed in the Edinburgh_Review_CLXIV_1886_484-512.

[43] Michaelis_1882_1: No other country in Europe can at this day boast of such a wealth of Private Collections of antique works of art as England, which in this particular recalls the Rome of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. Great is the number of town-houses and palaces, still greater the number of country-seats, in which the noble and the rich treasure up, by the side of incomparable masterpieces of modern painting, considerable collections of antique works of art, especially of sculpture. So numerous are they, that few have any notion of this abundance of treasures, and perhaps no one individual enjoys a really comprehensive knowledge of them.

[44] Michaelis_1882_3: At the beginning of this century the possession of a gallery of sculpture ceased to be indispensable to bon ton. The importation of antiques came to a stop, owing to the interruption of commercial intercourse entailed by the protracted war against Napoleon. Other fashionable tastes sprang into existence or were revived. Once again the interest, or at any rate the active enthusiasm, for collections of antique works of art, became the privilege of a few real lovers of such things. While however this abatement of zeal took place in private circles, the State stepped into the place of individual amateurs with abundant energy.

[45] Piacenza_1688_VIII: Chiese, nel descrivere i Tempi della Gentilità, trascorse curioso à indagarne i Riti superstitiosi, e le Fauole, gl'Idoli, e le Statue, ciò non fù per profanare lo studio di queste note Geografiche con la memoria di Soggetti in ogni tempo, in ogni età incapaci d'Incensi, e d'Adorationi, mà solo per far ammirare le spoglie erudite dell'Antichità, i Trofei riportati dalla Christiana Religione sopra della debellata Idolatria, le Piramidi, e le Colonne historiate, gli Edificij vagamente adorni, le Iscrittioni, e gli Emblemi.

[46] Possot_1890_115 Barletta, editor's note: Barletta, dans la province de la Terre de Bari. On remarque à Barletta une statue colossale en bronze représentant, dit-on, l'empereur Héraclius. La galère vénitienne qui la transportait de Constantinople à Venise, fit naufrage sur la côte de Bari et la statue demeura sous l'eau jusqu'en 1491, époque où le sculpteur Fabio Alfano la restaura, et la fit dresser sur la place publique. Lautrec s'empara de Barletta en 1528, et cette ville resta au pouvoir des Français jusqu'à la fin de l'année 1529.

[47] Sonnini_1807_1_304-305 Rosetta: an old ruined castle which is at some distance, and to the north of Rossetta. It was designed, as well as another placed upon the opposite shore of the Nile, as a defence to the entrance of the river. At present, both the one and the other are a very little short of a league from the sea. The one I am speaking of, the construction of which is generally attributed to Saint Louis, at the time of the Crusades, is almost entirely demolished; it mounted still some pieces of cannon, but totally unfit for service. Monuments far more ancient had been employed in building it; several stones were to be still seen there, ornamented with hieroglyphics. I had drawings taken of some of these antique stones, and dispatched them to the minister Bertin, with several others of whose fate I am equally ignorant.

[48] Alexander_1827_240 by the Sea of Marmora: In the yard of one of the post-houses I observed the marble sarcophagus of a crusader converted into a horse-trough. We passed for miles through the magnificent burial-ground of Scutari, where, amongst high and turbaned tombstones with gold-lettered inscriptions, mournful cypresses were thickly planted.

[49] Miller_1921_85: All that is now wanted is for some one to do in England what Gregorovius did in so agreeable a manner for the Germans – to make the dry bones of the Frank chivalry live again, and to set before us in flesh and blood the Dukes of Athens and the Princes of Achaia, the Marquesses of Boudonitza, the Lords of Salona, the Dukes of the Archipelago, and the three barons of Euboea. Despite the vandalism of mere archaeologists, who can see nothing of interest

in an age when Greeks were shaky in their declensions, and of bigoted purists among the Greeks themselves, who strive to erase every evidence of foreign rule alike from their language and their land, the feudal castles of the Morea, of continental Greece, and of the islands, still remind us of the days when classic Hellas, as Pope Honorius III said, was "New France," when armoured knights and fair Burgundian damsels attended Mass in St Mary's Minster on the Akropolis, and jousts were held on the Isthmus of Corinth.

[50] Drummond_1754_147-148 complaining of deficiencies in Rollin: Let us now examine his plans of some other places. At Seleucia, I think, I told you I searched all the sepulchral grots, as he calls them, which I could reach; but found none of the grandeur he speaks of, nor did I see one inscription: I would have been extremely well pleased to see the sculpture of the woman and child; but I hope he has obliged the world with drawings of them, as well as with the epitaphs he has read. Though he may be a good surveyor in some particular cases, certain it is, he has given a draught of this city and harbour, which I can by no means understand: but he has found out a number of places and things which I could not discover; and his bason and peers are as like the original which they were designed to represent, as they are to the harbour and mole of Genoa. / The gate of Antioch, which he terms Bablous, as a corruption of Babylon, because it leads to that city, is, in reality, called Babbolus, or the gate of St. Paul; and with regard to the walk upon the top of the walls, which, he says, goes quite round the whole, I affirm, that there is not such a walk upon three fourths of the circumference; for, as I formerly told you, I went quite round, and a very fatiguing circuit it was: indeed, it is impossible there should have been such a walk; because, in several places, the walls are not of sufficient thickness to admit of it; and the rocks are so nearly perpendicular, that I can scarce conceive how such walls were built upon them.

[51] Leake_1814_x-xiv for author's wide experience of travel in Greece and Asia Minor, i.e. x: "the grounds upon which the Author presumes to claim attention to his remarks upon Greece."

[52] Choiseul-Gouffier_1842_1_1: J'ai vu par moi-même tous les lieux; j'ai vu tous les monuments dont les dessins vont être gravés.

[53] Choiseul-Gouffier_1_1782_1: La Grèce est de tous les Pays celui qui a présenté le spectacle le plus imposant & le plus varié; des campagnes fertiles, des Villes florissantes, des Nations guerrières & éclairées, de tous côtés, des monumens qui rappelloient de grandes aflions, des marbres, des bronzes qui retraçoient la beauté, les Héros ou les Dieux; en un mot, une contrée où l'art & la Nature sembloient avoir effayé tout ce que leurs efforts réunis pouvoient produire. Voilà l'idée que, pendant des siecles entiers, l'Histoire nous offre de la Grèce; c'est celle qui m'a inspiré dès mon enfance le desir de faire le voyage dont j'ose mettre le tableau sous les yeux du Public. J'ai vu par moi-même tous les lieux, j'ai vu tous les monumens dont les dessins vont être gravés; la seule prétention de cet Ouvrage est de représenter avec la plus grande exactitude l'état actuel du Pays. Quelques changemens que lui ayent fait éprouver le ravage des tems, moins encore que le despotisme des Turcs, on y trouvera des objets intéressants par eux-mêmes, & par le souvenir de ce qu'ils furent autrefois.

[54] Espérandieu_1898_464: Le comte de Choiseul était surtout aidé, pour ses embarquements, par trois vice-consuls dont les noms sont à rappeler. Nous avons déjà cité Caspary; des deux autres, le premier était le vice-consul de France à Constantinople et s'appelait Kauffer, le second était celui de Smyrne et se nommait Amoreux.

[55] Espérandieu_1898_210, citing *Inscriptions grecques*, Paris, 1865: A la vente de ses marbres, qui eut lieu l'année suivante dans son hôtel des Champs-Ëlysées, le musée du Louvre acquit la presque totalité des inscriptions grecques au nombre de quatre-vingt-dix-sept.

[56] Hobhouse_1817_1_284 Erectheum: Descending from the ruins of the Parthenon to the north, you pass through a lane or two of white-washed cottages in ruins, before you come to the remains of the Erectheum, and the adjoining chapel of Pandrosos. In that portion of the Erectheum which was dedicated to Minerva Polias, the columns of the front porch are standing, but without any part of their entablature, and unsupported by the walls of the cell, the whole of the south side of which was destroyed during the short war between England and Turkey, and now lies in heaps at the back of the columns, and in the area of the Temple. The corner one of these columns, the best specimen of the Ionic in the world, with its base and capital, has been removed by Lord Elgin to England. The remainder will soon fall.

[57] Morritt_1914_171B Athens, travelling 1794-1796: We walk about constantly here; at first we lodged with the Consul, who is poor and a Greek, two circumstances which together always make a man a scoundrel. Finding we were cheated by everybody we employed, we left him and took a house of our own, so we are now Athenians. Our stay is made more satisfactory by the acquaintance of a Frenchman [presumably Fauvel] established here for the last eight years. He is a painter, and, having been employed much by Choiseul-Gouffier, has added to his talents a great knowledge of architecture and connoisseurship, with some acquaintance with antiquities. He has dug much about Attica and found many valuable marbles and remains since his stay here, and he has given us much information about the antiquities worth seeing in the country.

[58] Fiske_1857_221-222: All the ruins of Rome, with the exception of two or three arches and stray columns in the vicinity of the Forum, and perhaps also the Pantheon, besides the tremendous, magnificent exception of the Coliseum, aren't worth an old brick-kiln, and if they were not in Rome and people were not so desperately afraid of being convicted of a want of taste, this undoubted fact would be more generally acknowledged. But with this fear before their eyes and several books full of printed admiration under their arms, people go stumbling about old shapeless masses of tottering brickwork with a few weeds growing out of the clefts, down into damp vaults covered with green slime over, under, and around what might be the ruins of a decayed machine-shop or a disused railway station, and merely because these crumbling heaps of building material are dignified with the names "Hadrian's Villa," "Baths of Titus," "Palace of the Caesars," etc., not one dare whisper to his neighbor his real thoughts, but all vie with each other in hypocritical rhapsodies and pretty interjections; nothing but ecstacies and exclamation-points from beginning to end; and then go home with torn boots and soiled dresses and a bad cold, a judgment no doubt for their disingenuousness and lack of moral courage. Of all humbugs deliver me from these tiresome, trumpery, old, brick and stucco humbugs of ancient ruins.

[59] Ramsay_1897_3-4 travelling to Turkey: It is, however, perhaps no disadvantage that I did not go out to study the "Eastern Question." Half an hour's talk with a man who is going out for that purpose is usually enough to show you pretty clearly what answer he will bring back. According to his sympathies and prejudices will be the company in which he is plunged and the information that he receives. He will return feeling more strongly than ever that he was right from the beginning. I was saved from that fate by the fact that my sole guide and my sole criterion in all circumstances was the wish to learn about past history. I went where I could learn and forced everybody to teach me. I did not go to look for walls, and columns, temples, and statues, and coins. Many cities and monuments have been before my eyes, but I do not pose as their discoverer. What I hope is, with the help of many men and many minds, to have thought over them, till I have gained a true idea of the people who built them and the society which needed them.

[60] Wood_1877_63-64 Ephesus, digging 1863ff: Visitors to Ephesus came from all parts of the known world; but I have seen there, perhaps, more of our American cousins than of any other nationality. I was particularly fortunate in meeting with many Americans – ladies as well as gentlemen – who caused me to form a very high estimate of the American character. I found them generally anxious to make something more than a superficial survey of the ruins, and I do not now remember any party of Americans preferring to sit down to eat and drink to making a careful examination of all the interesting objects they had come to see. I cannot say the same of all nationalities. I overtook one day on the Plain of Ephesus, while I was exploring the Odeum, a party of gentlemen belonging to various nations. They were making their way on foot from the railway station to the ruins, accompanied by two porters, bearing each a hamper of provisions. Two of these gentlemen, of whom I had some knowledge, were very anxious to make the best use of their time, and "do" the ruins thoroughly; the others were perfectly careless of anything but the very important question as to where they should eat the luxurious luncheon which they had brought from Smyrna. Seeing the disposition of the majority, I foresaw that, unless I provided against it, the gentlemen who really wished to see something would be entirely baffled. I therefore told the porters (sotto voce) to carry the hampers to the Odeum as fast as possible. As I anticipated, before we got half-way to the Odeum, one of the most indolent of the party threw himself on the ground, and declared he would go no farther in the heat. He was, however, persuaded to change his mind, when I told him that the luncheon had been sent straight to the Odeum, about a mile off, and he must either follow to partake of it, or remain behind without refreshment. This had the desired effect.

[61] Lithgow_1906_65, 1609: In all this countrey of Greece I could finde nothing, to answer the famous relations, given by auncient Authors, of the excellency of that land, but the name onely; the barbarousnesse of Turkes and Time, having defaced all the Monuments of Antiquity: No shew of honour, no habitation of men in an honest fashion, nor possessours of the Countrey in a Principality. But rather prisoners shut up in prisons, or addicted slaves to cruell and tyrannicall Maisters: So deformed is the state of that once worthy Realme, and so miserable is the burthen of that afflicted people: which, and the apparance of that permanency, grieved my heart to behold the sinister working of blind Fortune, which alwayes plungeth the most renowned Champions, and their memory, in the profoundest pit of all extremities and oblivion.

[62] Hamilton_1820_9-10: En parcourant cette notice de lord Elgin, les artistes et les amis des beaux-arts éprouveront un vif regret de voir les belles et tristes contrées de l'ancienne Grèce et de l'Ionie, tombées au pouvoir des barbares Musulmans, qui regardent sans admiration les plus belles productions du goût et du génie, et qui, ne mettant aucun prix à ces belles statues de marbre, exécutées par la main même de Phydias, les ont converties en quelques boisseaux de chaux ou de ciment.

[63] Williams_1820_11_217: From the innumerable fragments and blocks of marble which are scattered everywhere in the Acropolis, I find it difficult to believe, that the Turks should have thought it necessary to destroy the figures for the purpose of making mortar, especially as the walls are chiefly built with clay, which, as a cement, they suppose to be a better preservative against the shock of earthquakes, to which this country is very subject. That the Turks have broken marbles in the Acropolis, I cannot doubt; but I should think not to the extent which is generally supposed.

[64] Williams_1820_II_319-320: Indeed, it is hardly fair to accuse the Turks of utter barbarism and wantonness, till the ground, at present covered with houses, shall be made to unveil its hidden stores; and even then, when we reflect on what must have been carried off by strangers before Lord Elgin's visit, we shall find they had little left for burning into lime, [footnoted as follows: When Signor Lusieri was excavating for some metopes, and part of the friese, at the east end of the temple, it is said a Turk told him, that he might save himself the trouble of proceeding any farther, in the hope of finding them, but that, if he chose to look a little to the right, he would find the furnaces in which he had burned them into lime. In Athens, there are always men of taste and feeling, and I should think they would have stepped forward on this occasion, and saved the precious marbles from such a fate] I mean of sculptured marbles, except what was left for the noble Earl. The story of the Turk and his furnaces, I confess, appeared a little odd and unnatural. It is hardly to be supposed, that a man in any state would decide on destroying a beautiful work of art, when, on every hand, he could have been supplied with materials for his purpose, especially, too, as he might get money for it. The beautiful marble of Pentelicus, surely, would produce lime white enough for wretched sheds.

[65] Freeman_1877_263-264: Our national crime then is that we have upheld the Turk for our own supposed interests. That is, for the sake of our own supposed interests, we have doomed the struggling nations to abide in their bondage. We have doomed them to stay under a rule under which the life and property of the Christian, the honour of his wife, the honour of his children of both sexes alike, are at every moment at the mercy of the savages whom our august and cherished ally honours and promotes in proportion to the blackness of their deeds. We have, for our own interest, upheld the power which has done its foul and bloody work in Chios, at Damascus, and in Bulgaria, which is still doing the same foul and bloody work wherever a victim is to be found.

[66] Baldwin_Brown_1905_75: That the destruction of architectural monuments was not merely due to the first excesses of the Revolution is proved by the fact that the worst act of Vandalism in modern times, the demolition of the stupendous Abbey Church of Cluny, the grandest monument of Romanesque architecture, was only actually carried out in the year 1811.

[67] Gentleman's_Magazine_XXXVI_1851_385 Hadrian's Wall: From Walls End to Newcastle every stone has been removed for cottages and houses; but the foundation of the wall still obstructs the plough, and by means of its accompanying vallum its course can still be traced almost up to Newcastle. West-ward, therefore, from this great and populous town the antiquary will probably commence his tour of the wall, he must first be apprised that for nineteen miles the wall has been levelled by order of Government to form the high road, and that, for this extent, with some few exceptions caused by the obstructions of farm-houses, hills, and other impediments, the modern road is constructed upon the foundations of the wall. Walking in the centre of the road he may detect the facing stones of the Roman structure on his right aud left. This great legalised piece of vandalism throws into the shade a century of petty pillerings, and almost makes venial a thousand acts of destruction perpetrated by ignorant individuals.

[68] AJ_XIV_1867_88: The numerous memorials at Iona have been figured by Mr Graham, in his work on the ancient remains in that island. During a recent visit to Argyllshire, Mr Way had been informed that numerous sculptured slabs brought from Iona, exist in various grave-yards on the western coasts, and especially at Strachur, on the shores of Loch Fine. According to tradition, a

boat laden with such spoils fron Icolmkill had been chased by the islanders, and the plunderers had thrown their cargo of slabs overboard near the shore, where the fishermen stated that they still lay in five fathom water.

[69] Breton_1814_I_185-186: Après plusieurs combats dont le succès fut varié, les Anglais crurent enfin ne pouvoir mieux faire que d'accorder à notre armée une capitulation absolument semblable à celle d'El-Arisch. Ils n'avoient fait tant de sacrifices, et compromis leurs meilleures troupes, que pour empêcher que l'armée française retournât en France sans être constituée prisonnière; cette condition honorable lui fut cependant accordée; tous les officiers, tous les soldats, tous les employés eurent la faculté d'emporter leurs effets, même les collections d'antiquités et d'histoire naturelle, les manuscrits et les dessins, et ce fut sur des bâtimens anglais que le transport de nos braves troupes s'effectua.

[70] Michaelis_1882, 627, 314-315 for a terracotta at Richmond, or a colossal head of Aphrodite at Holkham Hall. Some are located, such as a sepulchral relief from Paros, found in 1785 or a relief at Brocklesby. (ibid., 229-230). But such precision is rare, unless we consult Michaelis' account of Clarke's "Ceres" from Eleusis (ibid., 242-244).

Endnotes Chapter 2. Armchair Collectors and Shopping Lists

[1] Omont_1902_I_IV: Cependant de Thou devait bientôt trouver un émule heureux dans le célèbre amateur provençal Nicolas-Claude Fabri de Peiresc. Celui-ci, pendant les dix ou quinze dernières années de sa vie, nouait par tout l'Orient des correspondances suivies, qui faisaient affluer dans son cabinet les manuscrits, les médailles, les objets antiques, aussi bien que les curiosités naturelles les plus variées. Un moment même il put espérer bénéficier, pour le succès de ses recherches dans le Levant, de la science de Lucas Holstenius, qu'à sa recommandation le cardinal Bagni avait emmené quelques années auparavant en Italie, au retour de sa nonciature à Paris. / Dans une lettre, datée d'Aix, le 27 juillet 1630, Peiresc faisait briller aux yeux d'Holstenius toutes les facilités qu'offraient pour un voyage en Grèce, en Turquie, en Asie Mineure, en Syrie, en Egypte, la protection et l'amitié d'un nouvel ambassadeur français à Constantinople, M. de Marcheville. / Il m'a dict que, si vous vous y résolvez, il vous donnera vostre rendez-vous à Malte pour vous y prendre en passant, si vous estimez cela meilleur ou plus commode que de vous en venir icy le trouver pour vous y embarquer quant et luy, au 2 novembre prochain, auquel jour le Roy luy a prescrit de se tenir prest à faire voille; il m'a dict de plus qu'il fera porter une imprimerie, pour vous servir d'entretien, si vous vouliez faire quelque sesjour en Constantinople, et y faire tirer au net ce que vous vouldrez envoyer reimprimer plus copieusement à Paris ou ailleurs.

[2] Spon_1683_192-193: Voicy enfin une belle Inscription de Severe, qui mérite d'estre leuë des Curieux. C'est une Colonne Milliaire dont les Anciens se servoient pour marquer les Milles & les distances. Je l'ay trouvée dans les manuscrits de M. de Peiresk, & Monsieur l'Abbé Pecoil de Lyon, grand Voyageur & grand amateur de la langue Grecque, & de la belle literature, ma assuré lavoir vue en visitant les Antiquitez du Levant: aussi bien que le fragment qui se trouve au mesme lieu. [labelled A deux milles de Sidon y en allant du costé de Tyr]

[3] Spon_&_Wheler_1678_III_8-9: car j'auray mis au net en peu de tems, un autre Livre in folio, intitulé *Miscellanea erudita antiquitatis*: où il y aura une foule de belles choses tirées des marbres, statuës, gravures de pierres precieuses, bas reliefs, cercueils, urnes, poids & mesures antiques, expliquées & desseignées après les originaux, que j'ay vus dans mes voyages, ou, pour ne pas dérober l'honeur à qui il est dû, que j'ay tirés en partie des manuscrits de feu M. de Bagarris, personne très-éclairée dans l'Antiquité, & Bibliothécaire d'Henry IV & de l'incomparable M. de Peiresk, qui étoit de son tems le Patron & le génie tutelaire de Sciences & de la Curiosité.

[4] Spon_1683_unpaginated, Explanation of the frontispiece: 8. En deçà paroit la façade & la moitié du Temple de Minerve à Athènes dont j'ay donné le dessein entier dans mon Voyage de Grèce. / 9. A côté se voit une statuë d'un jeune homme habillé jusqu'aux talons d'une robe à la Romaine, dont l'original de marbre qui a esté apporté de Smyrne, est à Marseille chez Monsieur Fouquier. / 14. Enfin on remarque par terre un beau chapiteau des ruines de la ville d'Iassus, appellée maintenant Askemkallesé, dans l'Asie mineure.

[5] Journal_des_Savants_1854_517-518: Questions proposées à l'École Française d'Athènes pour 1854-1855. Les sujets d'explorations et de recherches proposés, en 1854, aux membres de l'École française d'Athènes, pour la seconde année d'études, conformément au décret du 7 août 1850, sont les suivants: Questions déjà proposées en 1852 et 1853, et qui restent à l'étude, indépendamment de la question de Delphes, qui pourra être reprise:

[6] 1° Décrire l'île de Lesbos; rectifier la carte qui se trouve dans Plehn (Lesbiacorum liber, Berolini, 1826, in-8°); compléter les notions données sur cette île par Tournefort. Dapper, Pococke. Richter et M. de Prokesch; explorer enfin les restes des villes anciennes, surtout de celles dont la position est encore incertaine, telles que l'Epirus, Agamède, Hiéra, Métaon, Napé et Tiaras.

[7] 2° Explorer la contrée comprise entre le Pénée, le golfe Thermaïque, l'Haliacmon, et les chaînes qui séparent l'Épire de la Grèce orientale; chercher à pénétrer dans les hautes vallées du mont Olympe, et décrire surtout, dans la partie de la Thessalie et de la Macédoine qu'on vient d'indiquer, les localités qua M. le colonel Leake (Travels in northern Greece) n'a pu visiter. L'Académie désire que ce travail, ayant pour objet la géographie comparée, l'épigraphie et l'archéologie, soit, autant que possible, la continuation de celui que M. Mézières a envoyé, en 1852, sur la Magnésie, le Pélion et l'Ossa.

[8] 3° Recueillir en un corps d'ouvrage tout ce que les auteurs anciens ont rapporté de relatif à l'histoire, aux institutions religieuses et politiques, générales ou particulières, aux mœurs et coutumes des peuples de l'antique Arcadie.

[9] 4° Rechercher au nord d'Iasos, en Carie, le mur désigné par M. Texier (Asie Mineure, t. III, pl. 147-149) sous le nom de Camp retranché des Léléges, en suivre le développement jusqu'au point où il s'arrête, en dresser le plan, en signaler les principaux caractères, chercher à en déterminer la destination vérifier enfin s il ne se rattacherait pas à un système de défense qui aurait eu pour objet de mettre le temple des Branchides à l'abri des attaques des Cariens.

[10] 5° Étudier, totalement ou partiellement, la géographie physique et la topographie des îles voisines de la Thrace, c'est-à-dire Lemnos, Imbros, Samothrace et Thasos, en relever les antiquités, en suivre l'histoire depuis les temps anciens jusqu'à nos jours, recueillir les vestiges des exploitations métallurgiques qui y ont eu lieu, et décrire l'état actuel de ces îles.

[11] Questions proposées pour la première fois:

[12] 6° Déterminer, en reprenant les traces du colonel Leake, de feu Puilhon-Boblaye, de M. Curtius, et en approfondissant l'exploration générale faite par M. Beulé en 1850, la position

des principales villes de l'ancienne Triphylie du Péloponèse spécialement d'Epeum; rechercher le nom, l'origine, le véritable emplacement de cette antique forteresse, en étudier, en décrire et en dessiner les ruines si remarquables et si bien conservées.

[13] 7° Faire une exposition aussi détaillée, aussi exacte et aussi complète que possible, de la topographie, des antiquités et de la géographie comparée de l'île de Chios, en étudiant les localités, en consultant les auteurs, en s'aidant des traditions et des ruines, en profitant, mais avec mesure et critique, des travaux modernes notamment de ceux de Poppo, de Coray, de Kofod-Witte, d'Eckenbrecher, et en donnant une attention particulière à l'état de l'île pendant le moyen âge byzantin vénitien et génois.

[14] Spon_1683_Preface, writing of antiquities: Cette connoissance est si necessaire principalement pour celle de la Religion, de l'Histoire & de la Géographie des anciens, qu'elle a toujours partagé les veilles des Sçavans & les courses des Curieux. Parmy les grands Hommes qui en ont fait leur étude, Fulvius Ursinus, Gruter, Boissard, & Goltzius, sont ceux à qui on a le plus d'obligation par la quantité de Marbres, de Statues, de Bustes, de Bas-reliefs, d'Inscriptions & de Médailles qu'ils ont mis au jour. Mais comme il estoit impossible de déterrer tout d'un coup tout ce que les Siècles passez ont caché sous les ruines des villes & dans le sein de la terre, nos Modernes, Seguin, Spanheim, Patin & Vaillant, n'ont pas dédaigné de communiquer au monde sçavant leurs lumières. Et quoy que les miennes fussent des plus foibles, je me sois flatté d'en avoir acquis quelques-unes qui pouvoient éclairer ces terres presque inconnuës, mes voyages dans l'Europe & dans l'Asie m'ayant donné des avantages que je n'aurois pas trouvé dans le cabinet.

[15] Galland_1881_II_217, Constantinople 1672-1673: Ce sont les Anglois et les Vénitiens qui ont profité jusques à present de tant de bonnes choses, dans les échelles où ils se trouvent, parce qu'ils ont ordinairement des consuls et des ministres scavans qui amassent tout ce qui se présente de médailles et d'antiquités, et c'est plus tost par caprice que par connoissance, que quelques uns de nos marchands de Provence, qui ne se piquent pas tant d'érudition que de vacquer à leur négoce, en font la recherche.

[16] Omont_1902_I_209-210 Galland in 1680: Le lendemain de mon arrivée [à Smyrne], je vis chez un marchand hollandois deux grandes statues de marbre assés belles, l'une de Jupiter et l'autre d'une femme, à qui la teste manquoit; elle estoit vestue et la draperie estoit admirable. Mais je ne pus voir que le dessein d'une statue d'Apollon Phythien, qu'il avoit envoiée en France par un vaisseau, parti depuis pour Marseille sous l'escorte du vaisseau du Roi. / Ce mesme marchand avoit trouvé de plus trois ou quatre testes antiques avec un grand marbre gravé en lettres grecques, qui contenoient quatre inscriptions faites sous différens empereurs romains, où il estoit parlé d'un Bacchus Briséen et de certains jeux appelés Iselysiens qui se célébroient à son honneur … Ces statues, ces testes et ces inscriptions, que j'ay copiées et envolées à M. Spon pour en augmenter son recueil, avoient esté trouvées dans une vigne, un peu au dessous du stadium, où je me transportai avec M. notre Consul. Nous ne perdismes point la peine de nostre voiage, car nous y vismes une peinture antique, qui représentoit au naturel une figure à cheval, armée, avec le casque en teste, une autre environ à demi corps d'un homme nud, et en posture d'une personne à qui une autre figure estoit en estât de couper la teste, avec trois autres grandes figures de vieillards vestus de long. Les testes surtout estoient très bien conservées, d'un très beau dessein; le tout estoit peint à l'huile, sur une couche de piastre qui n'avoit pas plus de deux lignes

géométriques d'épaisseur, ce qui faisoit qu'elle se rompoit fort aisément sans qu'on en pust rien enlever d'entier.

[17] Spon_1683_209, Letter to Antoine Galland: Vous me demandez, Monsieur, une description du Médaillon de Trebonien, que j'apportay l'année passée de Smyrne pour le Cabinet du Roy. Je le fais avec plaisir, autant pour m'aquiter d un devoir indispensable d'amitié, que pour contribuer quelque chose de ma part au recueil que vous voulez donner au public des Antiquitcz.

[18] Scalamonti_1996_101: "Ciriaco is the only man in thirteen hundred years, since the time of the great Alexandrian geographer Claudius Ptolemy in the age of Hadrian, whose expansive nature and high-born temper gave him the courage to travel all over the world-through Greece, Asia, Egypt, and the Ionian and Aegean islands-to survey and investigate the sites and characteristics of its territories and provinces, its mountains, woodlands, springs and rivers, its seas, lakes and noblest cities and towns. Whatever fine monuments of venerable antiquity he found worthy of note in these places, he faithfully recorded, not in Italian, but in Latin or Greek; and, as we have often heard him say himself, his indefatigable resolve, regardless of all discomforts, toils and sleepless nights the task involved, was to inspect and examine whatever ancient remains were to be seen in the world as far as the last rocky heights jutting into Ocean, to the island of Thule, and any other remote parts of the earth."

[19] Scalamonti_1996_123-124: In Cyprus too Ciriaco made a particularly lucky find. After a good day's hunting for panthers, the king, laden with the kill, arrived at a hunting lodge where he conferred knighthood on a Dacian youth; and Ciriaco, on his usual search for books, went to a certain old monastery where, among its squalidly kept and long neglected manuscripts, he was overjoyed to discover an ancient codex of Homer's Iliad, which he persuaded an illiterate monk, not without difficulty, to let him have in exchange for a Gospel book. This book afforded him his first great help in overcoming his ignorance of Greek literature. Later on, in Nicosia, from another monk, he also acquired an Odyssey, a number of the tragedies of Euripides, and a book of antiquities by the Alexandrian grammarian, Theodosius; and whenever he found a moment of leisure, he would pore over the task of construing and reading them through … [on Rhodes] "he saw the city and travelled about the island inspecting its ancient monuments, its walls, columns, statues, bases, and Doric-lettered inscriptions. From a Greek monk he bought for himself three recently excavated antiquities, a marble bust of a plebeian priest, a statue of Venus, and another of Bacchus, which he dispatched home to Ancona in the hands of his brother-in-law, Bartolome.

[20] Scalamonti_1996_105: His next stop, as he came into Ionia, was Miletus, a city once illustrious, but now fallen in ruins, where he viewed the remains of the great theater and of numerous other monuments of its former greatness, which the modern Greeks call palaces.

[21] Scalamonti_1996_125: he arrived at the illustrious city of Philippi itself, where he inspected many fine monuments of antiquity – the ruined marble walls, the theater, and a great number of large tombs of princes and soldiers; and what particularly attracted his attention was a huge monument on the road outside the city fashioned from a single block of stone, which the local Greek inhabitants dubiously call the Manger of Alexander's horse Bucephalus.

[22] Miller_1921_331 Ciriaco: The worthy Cyriacus was no less hospitably received by the junior branch of the Gattilusj. At Aenos [in Thrace] he met Palamede [Palamede Gattilusio. c. 1431, lord of Samothrace] with his two sons Giorgio and Dorino II, and was delighted to find there an old friend in the person of Cristoforo Dentuto, envoy extraordinary of Genoa in the Levant.

Accompanied by "the prince of Aenos and Samothrace" as he calls Palamede, and by Francesco Calvi, the latter's secretary, he was taken to see "the great tomb of Polydoros, son of Priam," some five stadia beyond the walls, admired the sculptured figures of fauns and animals there, and copied an ancient Greek inscription from the marble base of a statue that stood before "the prince's court."

[23] Scalamonti_1996_127: Ciriaco then returned to Bursa and, all afire to see the temple, proceeded with a Turkish guide to the noble Asian city of Cyzicus which, as he says, stands on a peninsula on the southern shore of the Propontis opposite the island of Proconnesus and is everywhere strewn with the ruins of the huge stone walls and vast buildings of the ancient city. / Prominent among these are the towering remains of the superb temple of Jupiter with its lofty marble walls which still show the marks of the golden thread described by Pliny in his Natural History: "The temple at Cyzicus also survives, where the architect inserted a golden thread in all the joints of the polished stone, etc." Still remaining are various statues of gods on the highly ornamented facade of the temple and the very wide bases of long rows of columns; and although the majority of the original columns have fallen to the ground, thirty-three of them with their architraves are still standing.

[24] Scalamonti_1996_128 visited Nicaea, then Lesbos & Pergamum: So he took passage in a Taragonian galley to the fine and once powerful city of Mytilene on Lesbos, where, through the kind offices of Giorgio Gattilusio, the lord of the island,' he inspected the city's many important sights: its theaters, columns, statues, bases, Greek and Latin inscriptions, and its remarkable marble arch known as the Tetrastyle / … and took the steep road up to the noble city of Pergamum, once the metropolis of Asia Minor, where with a local Turkish guide he thoroughly investigated the city and its huge ancient remains scattered about it: vast temples, two great amphitheaters, a number of colossal marble statues of gods and famous men and, among its fine tombs, an enormous sepulcher made of great stones rising up like a high mountain. He also saw what was left of all kinds of fine antique structures and many good Greek and Latin inscriptions.

[25] Scalamonti_1996_131 in Rome: Ciriaco also made a tour of the city with the emperor [the Hungarian king, Sigismund, emperor-elect] to view its mighty ruins everywhere thrown to the ground; troubled by the terrible destruction and inspired by the divine presence of the Latins, he stirred the emperor's heart with these words: "I was sure you would be deeply shocked by the way the marble of these huge and elegant buildings throughout the city, these fine statues and columns, which the ancients erected so nobly at such cost, and with such craftsmanship and architectural skill, and these important historical inscriptions, are continually being burnt up into lime by the present inhabitants of the city in so lazy, barbarous, and indecent a fashion, that there will very soon be nothing left of them for posterity to see."

[26] Scalamonti_1996_132 in Florence: He also saw in the houses of Donatello and Ghiberti many statues, both antique pieces and their own modern works in bronze and marble.

[27] Miller_1921_381: It was at this time too that the classic land of the arts began to suffer from another form of depredation, that of the cultured collector. To a British nobleman belongs the discredit of this revival of the work of Nero. About 1613 the earl of Arundel was seized with the idea of "transplanting old Greece into England." With this object he commissioned political agents, merchants, and others, chief among them William Petty, uncle of the well-known political economist, to scour the Levant in quest of statues. His example speedily found imitators, such as the duke of Buckingham, and King Charles I, who charged the English admiral in the

Levant, Sir Kenelm Digby, with the duty of collecting works of art for the royal palace. Needless to say the rude sailors who were ordered to remove the precious pieces of marble often mutilated what they could not remove intact. They sawed in two a statue of Apollo at Delos, and they might have anticipated the achievements of Lord Elgin at Athens had not its distance from the sea and the suspicions of the Turkish garrison on the Akropolis saved it from the fate to which the Cyclades were exposed.

[28] Cust_1914_70: When Sir Thomas Roe was appointed ambassador from James I to the Ottoman Porte, in 1621, Arundel profited by the occasion and endeavoured, through the new ambassador, to secure some of the monuments of Greek art known or reputed to be scattered among the more famous classical sites of Greece itself and of the Levant. Roe accordingly sent agents to the sites on the Bosphorus and in the Troad \ but more definite work was commenced in 1625 by William Petty, whom Arundel sent out as a special agent in his interest. Arundel found an important rival in George Villiers, Duke of Buckingham, who used his unparalleled influence at home and abroad to secure such objects for his own collection, and established a strong claim to a joint share with Arundel in the results of Roe's efforts.

[29] Michaelis_1882_10: The first opportunity was presented by the mission of Sir Thomas Roe to Constantinople, as ambassador from James I., in the year 1621. The Earl Marshal [Arundel], by birth and position one of the foremost among the dignitaries of the English nobility, might well count on meeting with no refusal if he earnestly requested the ambassador at his departure to pay regard in his interest to the treasures of antiquity, works of art, and manuscripts, and to collect them for him. In fact, Sir Thomas was quite willing to be of service, and declared himself ready "to look back upon antiquity" besides pursuing his own vocation, which was "to attend new things," all the more so as he was himself "a lover of such vertues," though no great connoisseur. Had he had an idea to what troubles and unpleasantnesses he was about to expose himself by undertaking this commission, he would probably have been less ready and willing to enter upon this "quarry and stone business." For some time indeed the affair went on tolerably smoothly. Immediately upon his arrival at Constantinople Roe collected information about the localities which gave the best promise of a return. In particular the Bishop of Andros pointed out the places of sepulture in Rheneia (great Delos) as a rich mine of treasures. This spot has been ransacked again and again up to the present day, and is not yet exhausted. He set the British consul to work to institute inquiries within his district. Here was the commencement of a system which has since been employed with such important results.

[30] Michaelis_1882_18-19: In the meantime Sir Thomas Roe most zealously endeavoured, even independently of Petty, to minister fairly to the desires of his noble employers. At first he even yet purposed to let the Earl Marshal as well as the Duke of Buckingham have his share. But the former, as we can easily understand, fell gradually more and more into the background. His and Petty's conduct had after all annoyed Roe not a little, and moreover Buckingham, as the confidential adviser of the king and leading statesman of the hour, could throw quite another weight into the scale: – through his mediation, that is to say, Sir Thomas might well hope to be recalled as soon as possible from his difficult and unpleasant post. So we find no letter of Roe's to Arundel in the collection later than March AD 1626; on the other hand there is an unbroken series of reports to Buckingham as to the progress of the researches. For a long time the result was extremely small, although no pains were spared. These researches extended as far as Alexandria and Sinope. Some of the chief towns of Asia Minor, such as Ankyra and Brussa, again

Troy and Pergamon, the south coast of Roumelia, and the principal islands of the Archipelago, were searched thoroughly by the British consuls, by native speculators, by agents specially sent out. But yet little or no success presented itself; stones entirely defaced or modern works were purchased for high prices, or the difficulty of transport frustrated the hopes of bringing away the heavier specimens from the interior to the sea. A few fragments of statues, some heads and reliefs, composed the entire produce, until at last, at the beginning of the year 1627, a more competent agent travelled through the Morea. For almost a year he collected in the different districts of the peninsula and on the islands, and contrived to inflame the zeal of the poorer inhabitants: – "Our search has begotten a diligence and care in all the inhabitants of the Arches and Morea." Now at length there came to light whole statues, beautiful and well-preserved specimens, and part at least of these were successfully conveyed to accessible harbours, such as Patras. Some, to be sure, had to wait for a better opportunity. So the efforts of Sir Thomas then seemed after all to be receiving their reward, but only just in time, as in the meanwhile his hopes of a speedy recall were realised. He reported with pride on the handsome acknowledgments which competent judges paid to his collection; moreover, his excellent new agent expressed himself willing and ready to go on collecting for Buckingham even after Roe's departure. Suddenly, at the beginning of the year 1628, the news came that this agent had died at Patras. Fresh difficulties as a matter of course presented themselves; the treasures, which were still scattered far and wide, had to be secured and collected. Roe must have been glad to be able to hand the business over for completion to his successor, who had meanwhile arrived (April, AD 1628). On the 27th of June, AD 1628, being already in Smyrna, he announces to the Duke that he is now having the fruit of the labours of many years put on board ship.

[31] Michaelis_1882_13-14: Yet how modest this wish was compared with the designs of Roe and Petty! They proposed nothing less than to get into their power six out of the twelve large reliefs which adorned the so-called "Golden Gate," the finest of the gates of Constantinople. This gate was erected by Theodosios the Great. Through it the Byzantine Emperors used to make their solemn entry into the city. But since the conquest by the Turks it had not been opened, but built up and enclosed with new strong works of defence, the so-called "Seven Towers." Though it had become consequently quite inaccessible, yet it was still regarded as the principal gate. For about a year this Quixotic plan cuts a grand figure in the correspondence. To get the consent of the Sultan to the demolition soon proved to be just as impracticable as the idea of reaching their object by corrupting the highest functionaries of State. A clandestine removal with the help of the soldiers stationed on the spot was impossible on account of the weight of the marble slabs and the height at which they were built in. So they had recourse to stratagem. It was agreed that a Turkish priest should denounce the figure sculptures, as opposed to the religion of Mohammed, and so bring about their removal from their conspicuous position. If once they were transferred to another place it would not be difficult to get them out of the way. In fact a priest was engaged for this purpose, and a sum of 600 crowns proffered in case of success; a temporary deposit of 500 dollars being actually made by way of preliminary. But even this hope proved delusive. At last the Grand Treasurer, whose coffers could in times of war take advantage of every extra source of supply, promised to take the matter in hand and to contrive a clandestine removal. Now however the garrison began to get uneasy. A superstitious feeling gained ground that in connection with the removal of the enchanted sculptures a great mischief threatened the city.

[32] Cust_1914_70B: Petty in 1615 visited Pergamon, Samos, Ephesus, Chios, Smyrna, and Athens, and obtained a number of marbles, including a valuable series of inscriptions. These were dispatched home, and arrived at Arundel House in 1627, and no less a person than John Selden devoted his attention to deciphering the inscriptions, which were published as the Marmora Arundelliana in 1628. A fresh collection of marbles was sent over in that year by Petty to Arundel, who after Buckingham's assassination found a fresh rival in Philip Herbert, Earl of Pembroke and Montgomery.

[33] Michaelis_1882_195-196 Roe to Arundel in 1626, writing from Constantinople: I haue in my endeauour bad success, by the ignorance of those that I am forced to employ, who send mee heauy stones at great chardge, that prooue newe images, wher I seeke old idolls; for such also were the Roman statues of their emperors. From Angory I had an half-woman, brought 18 dayes by land, vpon change of mules, which wants a hand, a nose, a lip; and is so deformed, that shee makes me remember an hospital: yet the malicious Turkes brought troubles on the buyers, by a false command, accusing them of a great wealth stolen out of the castle; it hath cost mee money to punish them, and that is all I haue for my labor. I haue sent three seruants togither to Tassos, Caualla, Philippi, and all the coast of Thrace; followed Mr Petty to Pergamo, and Troy; am digging in Asya; and, to fulfill the prouerb, turning of all stones. Somwhat I hope to gett, to saue my creditt; but I dare not write to his grace, vntill I am in possession: so often I haue beene by Greekish promise deceiued. Those on Porta Aurea stand vp, ready to fall, in spight of all my arts, and offers; the tymes are so dangerous that I dare not uenture to entreague others; but ther is an opportunity attended to make them stoope: the glorye of taking them from the gate of Constantinople inciteth me farther then any bewtye I see in mines, that only showe their was once bewtye, good emblemes of one that had beene a handsome woman, if an old woman were not a better; yet few loue them.

[34] Michaelis_1882_185-186 letter from Sir Thomas Roe to Arundel, 1621: Concerning antiquities in marbles, there are many in diuers parts, but especially at Delphos [Delos], unesteemed here; and, I doubt not, easy to be procured for the charge of digging and fetching, which must be purposely vndertaken. It is supposed, that many statues are buried, to secure them from the enuy of the Turks; and that, if leaue obteyned, would come to light, which I will endeauour as soone as I am warme here. Coynes wil be had from Jewes, but very deare when enquired for. Two are giuen me by Dominico to present to your lordship, which I haue dehuered Antony Wood, captain of the Rainbow; the one gold, is of Alexander; the other is brasse, and very antient, of a queen of Seruia, with hieroglyphicks now unknowne. I haue also a stone taken out of the old pallace of Priam in Troy, cutt in horned shape; but because I neither can tell of what it is, nor hath it any other bewty, but only the antiquity and truth of being a peece of that ruined and famous building, I will not presume to send it you; yet I haue deliuered it to the same messenger, that your lordship may see it, and throw it away. I am a louer of those vertues which haue made mee Your Lordship's Seruant.

[35] Michaelis_1882_22-23 citing Peacham_1664: And here I cannot but with much reverence, mention the every way Right honourable Thomas Howard Lord high Marshall of England, as great for his noble Patronage of Arts and ancient learning, as for his birth and place. To whose liberall charges and magnificence this angle of the world oweth the first sight of Greeke and Romane Statues, with whose admired presence he began to honour the Gardens and Galleries

of Arundel-House about twentie yeeres agoe, and hath ever since continued to transplant old Greece into England. King Charles also ever since his comming to the Crowne, hath amply testified a Royall liking of ancient statues, by causing a whole army of old forraine Emperours, Captaines, and Senators all at once to land on his coasts, to come and doe him homage, and attend him in his palaces of Saint James, and Sommerset house. [But NB Buondelmonti's local acquaintances]

[36] Michaelis_1882_26: The marbles, which are always brought forward as the most popular division of the Arundelian antiques, are collection, said according to old catalogues to have amounted to thirty-seven statues, one hundred and twenty-eight busts, and two hundred and fifty inscribed stones, exclusive of sarcophagi, altars and fragments.

[37] Michaelis_1882_24: The formation of the Arundel collection was by thus no means brought to a close on the arrival of Petty's Greek marbles in the above-named year 1628. We even learn that immediately before the outbreak of the civil war a fresh batch of antiquities arrived. Ibid. 26ff for details of the fate of collections during and after the Civil War.

[38] Peacham_1634_xvii-xviii, 1906 Introduction: One of the most valuable chapters in the book is that entitled Antiquities. In Peacham's day, as in Gibbon's, it was a fact that fully to appreciate statuary one must cross the Alps. But the very practical remedy associated in our own time with the names of Lord Elgin and Sir Charles Newton had already been applied with notable success by two English noblemen, Peacham's patron the Earl of Arundel, and "that noble and absolutely compleat Gentleman Sir Kenhelme Digby Knight." In Greece, we are told, and the other parts of the Grand Signior's dominions, statues might be had for the digging and carrying; and this laudable effort to 'transplant old Greece into England' enjoyed the active favour of King Charles himself, upon whom "a whole army of old forraine Emperours, Captaines, and Senators" had been forced to wait in his palace of St. James. The gardens and galleries of Arundel House became a museum of ancient art; nor were the severer sides of antiquity neglected. Statues and coins were preserved with equal care; and the very walls inlaid with inscriptions, "speaking Greeke and Latine to you." Hubert le Sueur, "his Majesties Servant now dwelling in St. Bartholomewes London," a pupil of John of Bologna and, according to Peacham, the best statuary that ever this country enjoyed, was kept busy casting models in brass for the King's gardens. One of the proudest possessions of York House was a collection of "Romane heads" and statues, lately the property of Rubens, who had used them as models for some of his paintings. The impetus which these importations gave to the intelligent study of history and the arts is strikingly evident in our author himself. "Repare to the old Coynes," he cries, in a sentence which has the true flavour of Elia; "for bookes and histories and the like are but copyes of Antiquity bee they never so truely descended unto us: but coynes are the very Antiquities themselves" (pp. 113-4). It gratified him also to observe the more intimate and practical appreciation of the arts which was growing up under the early Stuarts. The opportune action of enlightened noblemen such as Arundel and Digby he regarded with justice as nothing less than a public blessing. It soon became as necessary for a gentleman to make himself acquainted with the great examples of painting and sculpture as to be able to draw a tasteful emblem or turn an amorous sonnet.

[39] Peacham_1634_108 Charles I: hath amply testified a Royall liking of ancient statues, by causing a whole army of old forraine Emperours, Captaines, and Senators all at once to land on his coasts, to come and doe him homage, and attend him in his palaces of Saint James, and Sommerset-house. A great part of these belonged to the late Duke Mantua: and some of the Old

greeke marble bases, columnes, and altars were brought from the ruines of Apollo's Temple at Delos, by that noble and absolutely compleat Gentleman Sir Kenhelme Digby Knight.

[40] Peacham_1634_107: But in Greece and other parts of the Grand Signiors Dominions (where sometime there were more Statues standing than men living, so much had Art out-stripped Nature in those dayes) they may be had for digging and carrying. For by reason of the barbarous religion of the Turks, which alloweth not the likenesse or representation of any living thing, they have been for the most part buryed in mines or broken to peeces; so that it is a hard matter to light upon any there, that arc not headlesse and lame,yet most of them venerable for their antiquitie and elegancy.

[41] Michaelis_1882_543: At one time there seem to have been more statues like these [statue from Asia Minor] belonging to the Arundel Collection, for on the occasion of Lord Petre's excavation on the bank of the Thames in Kennington (Introd. § 22), "they discovered six statues, without heads or arms, lying close to each other; some of a colossal size, the drapery of which was thought to be exceeding fine. When they were taken up, I was surprised to find sticking to some of them a small sort of conical Babani, which convinced me they must have formerly lain in the sea [cf. Introd. § 11].... These trunks of statues were soon after sent down to Worksop, the seat of his present Grace the Duke of Norfolk, in Nottinghamshire, where they at present remain." Thus writes, in 1757, James Theobald in Ch. Howard's Historical Anecdotes, London, 1769, pp. 104, 105; the mansion of Worksop Manor was burnt to the ground with all its contents in 1761 (Volkmann, Reisen, III, p. 423).

[42] Pougeois_1869_23-24 Instructions for Vansleb in 1671: S'il rencontre aussi parmi les ruines anciennes, des statues ou bas-reliefs qui sont de bons maîtres, il tâchera de les avoir et de les remettre entre les mains de ses correspondants, pour être envoyés ici, ce que quelques-uns qui ont voyagé depuis peu, ont rapporté pouvoir être fait facilement, témoignant de trafiquer et négocier en ces sortes de curiosités, et faisant quelques petits présents à ceux qui ont les principales charges des lieux où elles se rencontrent. / Les mêmes relations assurent également qu'à Balbek, qui est au pied oriental du mont Liban, il y a des temples entiers, et quantité de belles statues, ensevelies sous des ruines, qu'on pourrait en tirer, ayant la permission du Pacha de Damas d'y faire des fouilles. Il y a aussi douze bas-reliefs très-beaux dont les figures sont comme nature, à la porte de Constantinople, derrière les sept tours, et comme on ne passe plus par là, le Caïmacan, avec un honnête présent, pourrait consentir qu'on les enlevât, les Turcs ne faisant aucun cas de ces curiosités; ces bas-reliefs représentent les travaux d'Hercule, et un mont Parnasse où les Muses, les bras retroussés, peignent et étrillent le cheval Pégase.

[43] Galland_1881_II_207-217, Constantinople 1672-1673: Mémoire des Antiquités qui restent encore de nostre temps dans l'Archipel et dans la Grèce. Excellent briefing paper, dealing with MSS as well.

[44] Encyclopédie_XIX_1778_547: Venons aux antiquités de la ville de Langres, qui nous intéressent plus que l'évêché. Lorsqu'on travailloit dans cette ville, en 1670, 1671 & 1671, à faire des chemins couverts sur la contrescarpe, on y trouva trente-six pièces curieuses, consistant en statues, pyramides, piédestaux, vases, tombeaux, urnes & autres antiquités romaines, qui passerent entre les mains de M. Colbert.

[45] Omont_1902_I_197-198 Spon, citing meeting Nointel in his Voyage 1675-6: Monsieur le marquis Nointel, ambassadeur de France à la Porte, qui est extrêmement curieux, nous fit voir chez luy plus de curiositez que nous n'en aurions vu dans tout le reste de Constantinople. Nous y

vîmes environ trente marbres ou inscriptions antiques, qu'il a apportées d'Athènes ou de l'Archipel. Par un surcroît de bonté il nous permit d'en copier ce que nous voulûmes. Il a grand nombre de médailles, parmi lesquelles il y en a de bien singulières, et quatre cent desseins des bas-reliefs, édifices et paysages, qu'il a fait faire dans tous ses voyages de Grèce et de Turquie. Il y a peu de personnes au monde qui eussent pu avoir ce crédit dans un pays si ennemi de la peinture; mais il y avoit toujours deux janissaires à côté de son peintre, lorsqu'il tiroit quelque chose. Il demeura quinze jours à copier seulement les bas-reliefs et la façade du temple de Minerve à Athènes.

[46] Revue_de_L'Orient_111_1843_43 on the École Nationale des Langues Orientales Vivantes, in the Collège de France: notre École revient à la pensée première de son institution. Fondée le 10 germinal an 3 de la République, elle reçut pour principale destination de servir les grands intérêts de la diplomatie et du commerce. Vous savez, monsieur le ministre, combien le nom de Silvestre de Sacy la rendit célèbre en Europe et jusque dans l'Orient! Tous les savants, tous les philologues de l'Allemagne de la Suède, de l'Italie, accouraient chez nous pour entendre le Maître habile, et l'empereur de Russie lui demandait des élèves qui allaient créer à Saint-Pétersbourg le premier Institut oriental.

[47] Vandal_1889_34: Nointel voyageait surtout pour satisfaire sa curiosité, et, dans l'Archipel, mille objets divers sollicitaient son attention et le retenaient au passage. Son goût pour les arts de l'antiquité lui en faisait rechercher les vestiges avec passion. Il s'attardait à déchiffrer une inscription, s'oubliait devant une belle statue récemment surgie du sol, ne savait refuser un coup d'œil à aucun de ces villages illustres dont le nom seul évoque un souvenir poétique ou glorieux. Deux dessinateurs l'accompagnaient, prenant des vues; des ouvriers le suivaient, prêts à enlever les marbres qu'il désignerait; lui-même jetait sur le papier des notes qu'il comptait transformer en savants mémoires. La beauté des îles, l'harmonieuse pureté de leurs formes, jusqu'aux mœurs aimables des habitants contribuaient à le captiver. Lui faut-il faire un crime de s'être laissé prendre au charme de ces douces régions et de les avoir parcourues en artiste plutôt qu'en politique?

[48] Tournefort_1718_1_151, AntiParos: M. de Nointel was the Man that renew'd the Memory of this Grotto. The Natives themselves durst not go down into it before he came to Antiparos; he encouraged them by Largesses. The Corsairs offer'd to accompany any that would shew them the way: those Gentlemen thought nothing difficult that might be a means of making their court to his Excellency, who was a passionate Lover of such Curiosities, and especially of any thing antique. Perhaps upon the credit of the Inscription we have inserted above, he imagin'd some precious Monument might be found there. He carry'd with him two very skilful Draughts-men, and three or four Masons with Utensils that would loosen and lift away the most lumbersome pieces of Marble. Never did Ambassador return from, the Levant with so many fine things: and by good fortune most of these pieces of Marble are in the hands of M. Baudelot of the Academy Royal of Inscriptions and Medals they were reserv'd for a Person of his Merit.

[49] Omont_1902_1_193-194 Nointel in Athens, report 17 December 1674 to Minister Pomponne: J'entray la première fois en pompe et au bruit du canon dans le trésor, où sont renfermées ces merveilles, et j'y suis retourné incognito quatre ou cinq fois pour mieux admirer et connoistre les beaux desseins, que mon peintre a très bien tiré, qui montent à plus de deux cent figures, hors le naturel et sur le naturel, en grand et moindre relief. Il y en a d'entières et mutilées; ce sont des hommes, des femmes et des centaures, des combats et victoires de ceux-cy, des trionfes, des sacrifices. Et, s'il m'estoit possible d'exprimer maintenant la riche confusion qu'un si bel ordre et

une disposition si vivante, et une expression de tant de passions différentes ont laissé dans mon esprit, je l'entreprendrois avec plaisir; mais, ayant besoin d'y méditer de nouveau, vous me permettrés, Monsieur, d'en remettre l'entreprise à un autre temps. J'y joindray les représentations dessignées, qui suppléeront à la foiblesse de ma connoissance et à l'oubly, presque inévitable dans une si abondante variété, quoyque sur un mesme sujet. / Et je me persuade qu'elles seront d'autant mieux receues, qu'outre leur justesse, elles sont encore recommandables par leur rareté, qui les rend uniques. Personne, à ce que l'on m'a asseuré, n'a eu la liberté de prendre ces desseins; les sieurs de Monceaux et Laisné se retirèrent sans entrer dans le chasteau, et ceux qui en ont eu l'entrée n'ont pas mesme eu le loisir de bien considérer les miracles qui s'y voyent. Tout ce que l'on peut dire de plus eslevé de ces originaux, c'est qu'ils mériteroient d'estre placés dans les cabinets ou galleries de Sa Majesté, où ils jouiroient de la protection que ce grand monarque donne aux arts et aux sciences qui les ont produits. Ils y seroient mis à l'abry de l'injure du temps et des affronts qui leurs sont faits par les Turcs, qui, pour éviter une idolâtrie imaginaire, croyent faire une œuvre méritoire, en leur arrachant le nés ou quelque autre partie. / L'on a encore pris fort exactement les desseins et prospectives de la ville de différends endroits, et de touttes les antiquités qui y sont renfermées, ou qui se trouvent dans son voisinage, et j'espère avoir l'honneur de vous en dresser un compte très exact.

[50] Omont_1902_I_198: Les inscriptions que Nointel avait recueillies dans les îles de l'Archipel et à Athènes passèrent dans les mains de Melchisédech Thévenot; après la mort de celui-ci, elles furent sauvées de la destruction par Baudelot de Dairval, qui les légua à l'Académie des inscriptions et belles-lettres, laquelle siégeait alors dans le palais du Louvre. Ces inscriptions, au nombre des plus précieuses et des plus anciennes que l'on possède, ont formé le premier noyau de la collection actuelle des antiquités grecques du musée du Louvre. Quant aux dessins des frises du Parthénon, exécutés avant le bombardement de 1687, on a vu plus haut qu'ils sont conservés au département des Estampes de la Bibliothèque nationale.

[51] Saint-Martin_1852_II_2-3: Le premier des savants que François I[er] envoya en Orient pendant l'ambassade de M. de la Forest, est un homme moins célèbre aujourd'hui par l'étendue de son savoir véritablement remarquable pour l'époque, que parla bizarrerie d'un grand nombre de productions qu'enfantait un esprit visionnaire. Guillaume Postel fit deux voyages au Levant, pendant lesquels il visita, outrer Constantinople, diverses parties de la Grèce, de l'Asie-Mineure et de la Syrie. Le premier de ces deux voyages eut lieu vers 1636, le second en 1549; l'un et l'autre durèrent plusieurs années.

[52] Omont_1902_I_XII: Mais c'est à Colbert que revient l'honneur d'avoir provoqué et encouragé les premières explorations, véritablement scientifiques, en Orient, qui devaient singulièrement accroître les richesses des collections du roi et en même temps aussi celles du ministre. De 1668 à 1671, MM. de Monceaux et Laisné envoyèrent ou rapportèrent de Constantinople des manuscrits et des médailles; toutefois les plus importants envois de manuscrits grecs et surtout orientaux sont dus à un dominicain allemand, le P. Wansleben, qui, de 1671 à 1675, parcourut aux frais du roi l'île de Chypre, la Syrie, l'Egypte, les îles de l'Archipel, l'Asie Mineure et séjourna à Constantinople. Pendant ce temps, nos ambassadeurs auprès de la Porte, Nointel, Guilleragues, Girardin, secondés par Galland et par un jésuite missionnaire, le P. Besnier, s'employaient activement à la recherche des manuscrits, des médailles et des objets antiques, tandis que Colbert stimulait le zèle des consuls dans les Echelles du Levant, en Egypte, et jusque dans l'ancienne Cyrénaïque.

[53] Omont_1902_I_245 Nointel to Colbert, 6 June 1675: J'ay un assés grand nombre de médailles d'argent, mais elles sont communes, et, s'il s'en trouve quelqu'une de rare, j'en feray. Monsieur, le choix pour vous; quant à celles de cuivre, j'en ay de pleins sacs, qui sont plus propres à faire des clous qu'à mettre dans un cabinet.

[54] Galland_1881_I_231, Constantinople 1672-1673: Le R. Père René, capucin, estant de retour d'Athènes, présenta a Son Excellence une petite figure de marbre sans teste, fort bien faite, et que j'ay jugé estre d'une Vénus, avec un petit masque et une petite teste de femme. II luy présenta aussi trois médailles, dont il y en avoit deux d'Athènes, et l'autre representoit une teste de front et un lis au revers, comme aux monnoies de Rhodes.

[55] Pougeois_1869_274-275 letter from Vansleb to Colbert, 1675: Pour entreprendre quelque autre voyage, la modique pension que V.E. me fait ne me le permet pas, à cause des grandes dépenses qu'il faut faire dans de pareils voyages, particulièrement quand on ne veut pas aller en désespéré, mais faire les choses avec sécurité et de la manière qu'on doit. Si V.E. avait la bonté de me l'augmenter, alors je pourrais faire un voyage à Trébizonde, à Caffa, pour chercher les livres que M. Carcavy [Colbert's librarian] m'a recommandés; ou bien je pourrais faire un voyage en Perse, ou à Saint-Jean de Bassora, pour chercher les livres des chrétiens de ces pays, qui ont une langue et des rites particuliers, non encore connus des Européens; ou bien je pourrais retourner en Egypte, en Syrie ou au mont Liban, ou à Balbek, ou à Chersonèse, parce qu'il y a dans ces lieux une infinité de choses curieuses, que je n'ai pas encore vues, et une quantité incroyable de bons manuscrits qu'il m'a été impossible d'acheter alors, faute d'argent; car, j'ai maintenant, outre l'habitude des voyages et la connaissance des pays, l'avantage de la langue grecque et de celle des Turcs, que je n'avais pas auparavant, aussi bien que l'assistance de M. l'ambassadeur, lequel pourrait facilement me procurer un passe-port du G.S., afin que je ne passasse plus comme il m'est arrivé dans mes autres voyages, pour un espion, dans l'esprit des Bassa, et autres gouverneurs, par les terres et par la juridiction desquels j'aurais à voyager.

[56] Omont_1902_I_158-159 Wansleben gets told off by Carcavy, writing on the instructions of Monseigneur (Colbert), ca. June 1675: Vous ne parlez dans ce Journal que des visites que vous faites, des régales que vous recevez de vos amis et de la bonne ou mauvaise humeur des Consuls. Voyez, s'il vous plaist, vos Instructions, il n'y a rien de tout cela, et comme le tems et encore la despence nous sont considérables, vous voulez bien que je vous dise que vous deviez mieux mesnager l'un et l'autre. Vous auriez assurément faict quelque chose davantage pour vous, et nous aurions aussy reçeu une bien plus grande quantité de bons livres, de médailles et de curiosités naturelles, que vous ne nous en avez pas envoyé. / Nous voyons bien maintenant la cause de la mauvaise satisfaction que vous avez reçeu des Consuls et dont vous vous estes plaints si souvent. Pourquoy vous mesler de leurs affaires? Avez-vous pas esté envoyé en Levant pour estre leur censeur et pour passer pour homme du Roy? Je m'estonne que, dans la créance que vous leur avez fait naistre de vostre prétendue inspection, il ne vous ayent encore plus mal traitté. Vous n'aviez qu'à vous occuper à ce dont vous estiez chargé, borner vos employs aux recherches qui vous sont ordonnées, et agir comme un particulier qui va dans le pays pour ses affaires. Les passeports que Monseigneur a eu la bonté de vous faire expédier et les lettres qu'il a escrittes en vostre faveur ne sont que pour vostre seureté, non pas pour vous donner occasion de vous ingérer à quoy que ce soit au delà de vos Instructions. Lorsqu'il a besoin de quelque autre chose, il sçait bien le demander, quand il luy plaist, à ceux qui sont préposez pour luy en rendre conte. Je vous ay desjà parlé dans mes lettres précédentes des inconvénients que vous pourroit causer

cette mauvaise conduite, et particulièrement dans la responce à celle où vous me mandiez que vous vouliez revenir icy, parce que vous aviez quelque chose d'important à dire à Monseigneur. Cela ne vous regarde point, je vous le reppette encore une fois. Vous n'avez esté envoyé en Levant que pour passer dans l'Ethiopie; vous n'en dittes rien, et il ne paroist ny par vos lettres, ny par vostre Journal, que vous ayez fait aucune diligence particulière pour cela. / Vous devez en passant rechercher des manuscrits grecs et des langues orientales, des médailles, avec des curiosités naturelles, et depuis quatre ans et davantage que vous estes parti, vous n'en avez envoyé que cinq petits balots. En un mot, mon cher Père, voyez, s'il vous plaist, si vous pouvez exécuter ce que Monseigneur vous a commandé et dont vous vous estes chargé, sans vous mesler d'aucune autre chose. En ce cas, il ne manquera pas à vous faire payer précisément par an vos deux mil livres et à donner aussy les ordres nécessaires pour payer les manuscrits, médailles et autres curiositez que vous achetterez. Mais si vous ne le voulez ou ne pouvez pas le faire, vous n'avez qu'à vous en revenir.

[57] Omont_1902_I_266 Seignelay to Vauvré, 29 Nov 1684: J'ay receu le petit coffret de médailles que vous avez acheté soixante louis d'or du Sr Mulety. Il faudra vous bien donner garde à l'advenir de faire de pareils achats, parceque cet homme vous a beaucoup trompé, et il s'est trouvé que tout ce qu'il y a de médailles rares dans ce recueil sont fausses, comme Pompée et ses deux enfants, les Gordiens et plusieurs autres, en sorte que tout ce qui vous a esté vendu n'est pas estimé icy plus de 40ott. Et, en cas que vous eussiez acheté ces médailles à condition qu'elles seroient toutes antiques et bonnes, ce que vous devez toujours faire à l'advenir, je vous renvoyerois ce coffret, en la manière que vous me l'avez envoyé, pour le rendre.

[58] Omont_1902_I_60-61, instructions to Father Wansleben for his 1671-1675 travels: Il observera et fera des descriptions autant justes qu'il pourra des palais et bastiments principaux, tant antiques que modernes, scituez ez lieux où il passera, et taschera de tirer et restablir les plans et les profils de ceux qui sont ruinez; et, s'il ne le peut faire de tous les bastiments entiers, il le fera du moins des principales parties qui seront restées, comme des colomnes, des chapiteaux, des corniches, etc.; et, en ce qui concerne les modernes, en en faisant la description, il marquera les usages principaux de chacune de leurs parties. / S'il rencontre aussy parmi ces ruines anciennes des statues ou bas-reliefs, qui soyent de bons maistres, il tachera de les avoir et de les remettre entre les mains de ces correspondants, pour estre envoyez icy, ce que quelques-uns, qui ont voyagé depuis peu en ces pays là, ont rapporté pouvoir estre fait facilement, témoignant de trafiquer et négotier en ces sorte de curiositéz, et faisant quelque petit présant à ceux qui ont les principales charges des lieux où elles se rencontreront. / Les mesmes relations assurent qu'à Balbek, qui est au pied oriental du mont Liban, il y a des temples entiers et quantité de belles statues ensevelies sous des ruines, qu'on pourroit en tirer, ayant la permission du bâcha de Damas d'y faire fouiller. Il y a aussy douze bas-relliefs très beaux, dont les figures sont comme nature, à la porte de Constantinople, derrière les Sept Tours, et, comme on ne passe plus par là, le caymacan, avec un honneste présent, pourroit consentir qu'on les enlevât, les Turcs ne faisant aucun estât de ces curiositéz; ces bas-relliefs représentent les travaux d'Hercule et un Mont Parnasse, où les Muses, les bras retroussez, peignent et estrillent le cheval Pégase. Il y a encore à Nicée, qui n'est pas esloignée de Constantinople, et qui est scituée au fonds du golfe de Nicomédie, de fort beaux bas-reliefs sur une façade de palais et arcade de trionfe antique; et à Ephèse, au dessus d'une porte du chasteau. Mais il ne faut donner aucun argent, ni faire des présents, pour toutes ces choses qu'on ne les ayt en sa possession, les Turcs ayant coutume de tromper tous ceux,

principalement les Ghrestiens, qui font quelque marché avec eux. [the Nicomedia reliefs have not survived]

59 Omont_1902_I_159-160 Colbert to Wansleben 4 July 1675: Cependant je suis bien aise de vous dire que vous deviez vous attacher plus régulièrement à l'exécution de l'Instruction que je vous ay donné avant vostre départ. Vous sçavez que ma première intention a esté de vous faire passer en Ethiopie pour reconnoistre ce pays là et pour en tirer tout ce qui pouvoit contribuer à satisfaire la curiosité du Roy. Il est vray que je vous avois chargé de rechercher avec soin tous les manuscrits que vous pourriez trouver dans le Levant, en faisant le chemin, les séjours et les diligences nécessaires pour pouvoir entrer dans ce pays; il est vray que vous avez acheté et envoyé un assez grand nombre et d'assez bons manuscrits; mais, au lieu de continuer vostre voyage, vous avez pris le chemin de Constantinople, où vous n'estiez nullement nécessaire et où la présence de l'ambassadeur du Roy rendoit la vostre tout à fait inutile. / Mon intention est donc que vous partiez de Constantinople aussytost que vous aurez receu cette lettre et que vous vous en retourniez, par la Sirie et par la Palestine, au Caire pour chercher, de ce lieu-là, les moyens d'entrer dans l'Aethiopie.

60 Bullettino_1835_8-9, 17-20 account of the "Meravigliosi monumenti d'Asia," relaying Texier.

61 Rapports_Texier_1837_22 Chamber of Deputies 1 June 1835: Mais, Messieurs, nous ne pouvons pas savoir quelle sera la suite des découvertes que fera M. Texier. Il faut nécessairement attendre son retour pour juger de l'intérêt de ses découvertes. / Je profite de cette occasion pour remercier M. le ministre de l'instruction publique de la publication de l'ouvrage de M. Champollion, de la publication des voyages de M. Jacquemont.

62 Rapports_Texier_1837_21 Chamber of Deputies 1 June 1835: M. Texier voyage depuis deux ans en Asie Mineure, et il a consommé dans ses voyages la moitié de son modeste patrimoine. / J'ose dire que la Chambre méritera bien de la science et du pays, en accordant les 12,000 fr. dont je propose l'allocation, afin que M. le ministre de l'instruction publique puisse subvenir aux frais de voyage de M. Texier. / M. Auguis, Je viens m'opposer à l'allocation de 12,000 fr. demandée par M. Baude. Je vois aux détails du chapitre XI du budget du ministère de l'instruction publique, une somme de 24,800 fr., affectée par ce ministère aux archéologistes envoyés par le gouvernement. Je reconnais que M. Texier a fait des observations extrêmement importantes. Il en a été rendu compte dans deux rapports qui ont été publiés dans le Moniteur, et chacun de nous les a lus avec le plus grand intérêt.

63 Le_Bas_1888_XIII travelling 1842-1844, commission from Villemain, ministre de l'Instruction Publique, 23 October 1842: Monsieur et cher Confrère, / En dehors des communications officielles, hélas! un peu insuffisantes, je dois vous remercier du concours actif, et j'ajouterai si désintéressé, que vous donnez à nos vues de recherches archéologiques. Vous acceptez la mission que personne ne peut aujourd'hui mieux remplir que vous, et à laquelle vous êtes si bien préparé par votre ferme volonté, vos études profondes et votre connaissance familière du grec ancien et moderne. Telle que je conçois cette mission, qui n'est qu'un commencement, il faut, pour la remplir, avoir, comme vous, fixé, compris, analysé historiquement et philologiquement, la belle inscription de l'ile d'Égine. Je vous avoue que ce travail vous désigne, en même temps qu'il témoigne de toutes les précieuses découvertes qu'on peut faire par cette voie. / J'ai pensé, en effet, que si, avec plus de science et de conscience que Fourmont, un voyageur infatigable parcourant aujourd'hui la Grèce, non pas sûre et commode, mais ouverte du moins au nom français,

y recueillait dans les ruines des villes et partout les traces d'inscriptions encore existantes, étendant cette recherche aux îles, aux côtes de l'Asie Mineure, il ferait inévitablement de très utiles rencontres pour l'érudition historique. / Vous n'aurez dans ce voyage que ce qui suffit à votre dépense personnelle, assez rigoureusement; mais avec l'énergie et le zèle de science qui vous caractérisent, vous rendrez fécondes de faibles ressources: un premier exemple de recherches heureuses excitera l'attention publique; et je ne doute pas que dans un pays qui a le goût des belles choses, comme le nôtre, ce service de missions scientifiques ne soit un jour régulièrement doté. Vous aurez encore l'honneur d'y avoir contribué sans en avoir profité. / Agréez, Monsieur et cher confrère, l'assurance de mes sentiments les plus distingués et de mes vœux. / Signé: Villemain.

64 Omont_1902_I_30, in 1667 instructions for M. de Monceaux: Si M. de Monceaux trouvoit encor de grandes agates ou autres pierres orientales d'une belle graveure antique grecque ou romaine, le Roy seroit bien aise d'en avoir. Je luy marque la graveure antique, parce que, comme il sçait beaucoup mieux que moy, elle est ordinairement mieux faitte que la moderne. / Sa Majesté voudroit encore avoir icy un jeune homme qui sçeust bien l'arabe et le persan, non seulement comme il se parle dans le vulgaire, mais qu'il sçeut lire et entendre ces deux langues, comme elles sont dans les manuscrits, et eut outre cela la connoissance de quelque langue de l'Europe, comme du latin, de l'italien ou du françois, pour les y traduire quand il seroit besoin.

65 Omont_1902_I_37, 43: A ces instructions de Monceaux étaient joints deux mémoires particuliers observations à M. Laisné pour le guider dans l'acquisition des manuscrits syriaques et des médailles qui manquaient, en 1670, au Cabinet du roi … Il faut s'arrêter particulièrement aux médaillons les plus grands, principalement s'il s'en trouvoit de latins, surtout depuis Jules-César jusqu'à Antonin.

66 Omont_1902_I_36 observations by de Monceaux on his travels: Il faut généralement prendre tous les médaillons des rois de Syrie qui sont d'argent, y en ayant fort peu d'où l'on ne puisse avoir deux pistoles. Il n'y a point de médaillon grec, ni aucune médaille, qui porte nom de ville, que l'on doive laisser passer.

67 Omont_1902_I_34-35 observations by de Monceaux on his travels: Il me souvient qu'on me donna avis qu'à Nicée, qui n'est pas loin de Constantinople, au fond du golphe de Nicomédie, il y avoit de très beaux bas-reliefs sur une façade et arc de triomphe antiques. On en peut faire la demande au caïmacan et gagner l'aga pour une somme. Il y a trois bas-reliefs de marbre, qui sont au dessus d'une porte du château, que j'offrois de payer à ceux qui les descendroient jusques à la marine, mais le caïmacan ayant refusé de les faire ôter en son nom, je m'en départis pour ne pas essuyer une avarice aprèz qu'il auroit pris mon argent, comme c'étoit son dessein. On peut faire tenter son successeur là dessus, en cas que celuy-cy n'en soit plus gouverneur; possible qu'il sera moins scrupuleux que l'autre et qu'il y apportera plus de facilité.

68 Omont_1902_II_724, note 1: Guérin avait aussi quelques années auparavant envoyé des marbres antiques à Pierre Cardin Le Bret, premier président du parlement de Provence, ainsi qu'en témoigne la lettre suivante, dont il a été précédemment question, datée de Smyme le 25 juillet 1731 et dans laquelle il est fait allusion à la première planche de l'Explication de quelques marbres antiques dont les originaux sont dans le cabinet de M***, [par le premier président Boubier] (Aix,1783, in-qto): Monseigneur, J'ay receu avec l'honneur de vos lettres l'épreuve de la planche d'un des marbres que j'ay envoyé à vôtre Grandeur, dont l'inscription est fidèlement copiée; on n'a seulement fait, ce me semble, que rajeunir l'homme assis, qui doit avoir une barbe.

Ce n'est pas à moy, Monseigneur, après votre profonde érudition et celles des sçavans de votre ville, que vous déviés vous adresser pour quelques mots embarassants et dont vous n'avez pu goûter le sens; mais, comme il s'agit de vous obéir, sur vos ordres je prends la liberté de l'envoyer à votre Grandeur avec son explication. Il vous plaira, Monseigneur, pardonner si tout n'est point dans un arrangement convenable.

[69] Bullettino_1830_193 J. de Witte, Sur quelques monuments anciens récemment découverts dans les îles de la Grèce. A Mr. [Theodor] Panofka [German archaeologist, 1800-1858]. / Mr Rollin vient de recevoir de Smyrne une caisse remplie de bronzes, vases et terres cuites trouvés en differents endroits de la Grèce. Je m'empresse de répondre à votre invitation en présentant à l'institut quelques notices détaillées sur les monuments les plus remarquables de cet envoi. [incl bronze statuette; Panathenaic amphora; various other vases; Roman bronze bust of Antinous; jewellery mostly from Melos].

[70] Bullettino_1830_225 Fouilles des îles de la Grèce, including jewels from Samos, and also M. Gadalven a aussi expédiés de la Grèce troìs caisses remplies de monuments antiques et adressées à M. Rollin. L'objet le plus important est une statue en bronze, haute de plus de cinq pieds et représentante une femme vêtue d'une tunique talaire et d'un pallium. [stated as Roman]

[71] Omont_1902_I_553 Fourmont to Fréret [academician], April 1729, in a long letter: je puis vous dire que j'y ay trouvé beaucoup de marbres, qu'ils n'ont pas vus, et qui nous feront découvrir bien des choses dans l'antiquité; ceux que j'estime le plus sont ceux qui me font connoistre les différents peuples qui avoient relation avec les Athéniens et j'en ay trouvé plus de vingt, qui ne sont pas tombez sous les mains de M. Spon. Je ne veux pas m'en attribuer la gloire; le hazard et un peu d'exactitude seulement font beaucoup dans ces sortes de recherches. Depuis six sepmaines je n'ay fait que parcourir les rues, les coins et racoins d'Athènes, et je ne suis pas encore à la moitié. Mais, où je suis allé, personne n'a que faire; les chambres, les sales, les écuries, les magasins, les lieux communs mêmes n'ont pas été exempts de ma visite. Je puis vous assurer qu'il y a peu de ces endroits où je n'aye trouvé quelque chose. Que diriez vous? j'ay fait descendre dans les puits et il s'en est trouvé où il y avoit des inscriptions toutes neuves.

[72] Omont_1902_II_1087 Fourmont in Greece, 1729-1730, memo for the King, on Athens: Dès-lors il eût la liberté d'entrer dans les maisons: le woivode donna l'exemple aux Turcs, les seigneurs Beninzelos, Capitanaki, Cavallari, Chalcochondilos, Limbona, Cancellieri, Neri et Pathousa le donnèrent aux Grecs, et il n'y eût ensuite qu'une seule maison qui luy fut fermée, ce fut celle du seigneur Antoine Paleologue, surnommé Bol-Pascha; il prétexta la maladie de sa femme, mais il eût l'honnesteté d'apporter luy-même à M. Fourmont les inscriptions qui se trouvoient dans sa maison; ainsi il ose assurer qu'il a eu toutes celles que l'on avoit déterrées depuis 30 ou 40 ans. La permission qu'on luy donna de faire fouiller dans les débris des bâtiments publics, luy en fit découvrir beaucoup d'autres; et n'y avoit pas jusqu'aux enfants qui n'abbatissent les murailles de divers enclos, pour avoir le plaisir de luy en indiquer.

[73] Omont_1902_II_1086 Fourmont in Greece, 1729-1730, memo for the King, on Athens: Pour y procéder avec plus d'ordre et de succès, M. Fourmont questionna les principaux maçons de la ville, pour sçavoir d'eux les endroits où ils en avoient découvert; soit en travaillant à des fondations de maisons, soit en fouillant les terres pour des caves et des puits, pour des trous à chaux, et d'autres ouvrages die cette nature. Ils luy en annoncèrent un si grand nombre, qu'il commença à regarder cette ville comme une carrière inépuisable de marbres inscrits; et sur ce que d'anciens

archontes l'assurèrent que Mrs Spon et Whéler n'avoient esté que dans quelques églises et dans cinq ou six maisons particulières, en contrefaisant les marchands d'huile, il se proposa de les visiter toutes, et d'y faire une riche moisson. Ce qui rendoit difficile l'exécution de ce dessein, c'est que les Turcs et les Grecs, civils d'ailleurs, et sensibles aux politesses des estrangers, sont d'une si grande jalousie à Athènes, qu'ils cachent, même à leurs plus proches parents, leurs femmes, leurs filles et leurs domestiques favorites; ce qui rend l'intérieur de leurs maisons inaccessible. Tous les Francs, sans en excepter même les Italiens, leur sont encore plus suspects que ceux du pays, et l'opinion qu'ont de nous les Orientaux augmentoit la difficulté; cependant il ne désespéra pas de la surmonter, et il se flatta de gagner la confiance des Athéniens, en réglant sa conduite sur la connoissance de leur caractère.

[74] Omont_1902_II_1094 Fourmont in Greece, 1729-1730, memo for the King, on Sparta: Tandis que M. Fourmont estoit occupé à reconnoître Sparte à tous ces caractères, son neveu, qui couroit de costé et d'autre, s'aperçut que des piédestaux à demi enterrez proche de ces murailles des Palaeologues estoient inscrits: quinze ouvriers travaillèrent, et découvrirent plus de vingt inscriptions; on augmenta le nombre des ouvriers jusqu'à 60 et pendant 55 jours qu'ils employèrent à démolir toutes ces murailles des Palaeologues, sans épargner même les fondements des temples des dieux, des sacellums des héros et des sépulcres des rois, on déterra plus de 300 inscriptions.

[75] Omont_1902_I_433, the comte de Maurepas, a grandson of Chancellor Pontchartrain: La mission des abbés Sevin et Fourmont, chargés de rechercher en Orient des manuscrits destinés à la Bibliothèque du roi, avait été décidée par le ministre Maurepas, le 28 août 1728. [François Sevin, in charge of Greek MSS, Bibliothèque du Roi. Abbé Michel Fourmont, professeur de syriaque au Collège de France, frère puîné de l'orientaliste Etienne Fourmont et oncle de Claude-Louis Fourmont, qui l'accompagna dans sa mission en Orient.]

[76] Omont_1902_II_1151 memo for Fourmont to send to Bignon, perhaps 1730, by Abbé Sevin: il fut déterminé que M. l'abbé Sevin resteroit dans cette grande ville d'où il a rapporté plus de quatre cent manuscripts, qui sont à la Bibliothèque du Roy; que l'abbé Fourmont et moy voyageroient dans les différentes provinces de la Grèce, pour y reconnoître les anciennes habitations, et y trouver des inscriptions, des médailles, des bas-reliefs, et y faire des remarques géographiques et historiques. Animés par le même zèle, désirant suivre les ordres du Roy et ceux du Ministre en touts points, aucuns monastère, ruine de temple, d'anciennes villes et débris ne nous ont échapés. En parcourant l'Archipel, le royaume d'Athènes, celuy du Péloponnèse, nous avons rapportés plus de douze cents inscriptions, la plupart tirées des entrailles de la terre. Ces monuments fourniront aux sçavans des matériaux propres à éclaircir beaucoup de faits qui sont absolument ignorés. Deux cartes générales, l'une du royaume d'Athènes, l'autre du Péloponnèse, un grand nombre de cartes lopographiques des endroits les plus célèbres et où il s'est passé de grands événements, plus de cent cinquante bas-reliefs nous donneront la manière dont les Grecs représentèrent leurs divinités, leurs attributs, et les sacrifices qu'on leur offroit. Afin de donner encore une plus grande étendue d'idées de ce païs, il y sera joint les vues des villes les plus connues, comme Athènes, Sparte, Argos, etc. Ces plans mettront les amateurs de la Grèce à portée de voir l'état présent de ce païs. Il est certain que toute l'Europe n'a point produit un recueil aussi ample et aussi intéressant, depuis le renouvellement des lettres, que celuy que j'ay déposé à la Bibliothèque du Roy par les ordres de M. le comte de Maurepas; ce seroit à Monsieur Bignon, à

qui j'aurois l'obligation et la République des lettres des avantages et des secours qui me seroient nécessaires. Le sieur Fourmont ne sera en état d'exécuter son projet qu'autant que Monsieur Bignon voudra bien se servir de sa recommandation auprès de ce grand Ministre.

[77] Vandal_1887_71-72: Le usage recommandable voulait que dans toute expédition de ce genre la science ou les lettres eussent leur représentant, et qu'un ou deux savants personnages fussent adjoints à l'ambassade, avec mission d'enrichir le cabinet du Roi de marbres antiques ou de camées précieux, à tout le moins de rapporter un mémoire sur quelque point d'histoire ou d'archéologie. Pour observer les traditions en tout point, les abbés Sevin et Fourmont, membres de l'Académie des inscriptions et belles-lettres, furent admis à faire partie du voyage. Ils devaient, avec l'appui de l'ambassadeur, tenter de s'introduire dans la bibliothèque du sultan, vérifier l'exactitude des traditions qui y signalaient la présence de manuscrits antiques trouvés par Mahomet II dans les dépouilles de Byzance, reconnaître et décrire ces mystérieux trésors.

[78] RA_1844_630-631 report by LeBas, here on Sparta: Malgré les désastres successifs dont Sparte fut la victime on y voyait encore du temps de Fourmont plus de 300 inscriptions, même sans y comprendre celles dont l'authenticité a été révoquée en doute. Ce qui échappa au marteau destructeur de ce nouveau vandale, ce qui fut déterré depuis son passage, venait d'être, par les soins de M. Ross, rassemblé dans la demeure du gouverneur de la province pour former, avec quelques objets d'art, les premiers éléments d'un musée local, quand un incendie détruisit tout. Depuis lors les découvertes sont devenues presque impossibles. On a voulu, fort à tort selon moi, rendre une ville de Sparte à la Grèce, qui pouvait fort bien s'en passer et se contenter de Mistra, lieu beaucoup plus salubre, possédant des eaux plus pures et plus abondantes que celui qu'on a choisi pour l'emplacement de la capitale de la province de Laconie; or, les ouvriers employés à la construction de la nouvelle ville ont converti en chaux tous les marbres qu'ils ont découverts dans les tranchées pratiquées à cet effet, sans s'inquiéter de la valeur qu'ils pouvaient avoir aux yeux de l'artiste ou de l'antiquaire. Il m'a donc été impossible, à mon très-grand regret, de trouver aucun monument à opposer aux savants qui regardent comme fausses les inscriptions en caractères archaïques rapportées de ces lieux par Fourmont; mais il reste hors de doute, pour moi, que mon prédécesseur, dans l'investigation des monuments écrits de Lacédémone, n'est pas le seul barbare qui ait fait disparaître les richesses scientifiques de la ville de Lycurgue. En ce moment encore, les maçons occupés à construire l'église archiépiscopale s'en donnent tout à leur aise, et, sans prendre, comme Fourmont, la précaution de copier ce qu'ils anéantissent, mutilent, brisent, brûlent chaque jour colonnes, bas-reliefs, inscriptions, etc. J'ai vu, pour ma part, de très-belles colonnes ioniques déjà mises en morceaux pour être jetées dans le four. J'en ai témoigné mon indignation à l'archevêque et au gouverneur. Ce dernier m'a promis d'aviser à ce que le fait ne se reproduisît plus; mais n'ayant à sa disposition aucuns fonds particuliers consacrés à la conservation des monuments antiques, que pourra-t-il faire?

[79] Wyse_1865_I_164-165 Sparta: From some such point Chateaubriand seems to have made his discovery of Sparta, in Paleochori, which his countryman Spon announced about a century and a half before, and which his other countryman, Fourmont, boasted to have radically subverted.* [* footnoted as follows: "Un Vandale Français, M. de Fourmont, se vante, dans ses lettres a M. de Maurepas, d'avoir complètement anéanti la Sparte antique: 'Je l'ai fait non pas abattre,' ecrivait-il au ministre, 'mais raser de fond en comble; il n'y a plus de cette grande ville une pierre sur une autre. Depuis plus de trente jours, trente et quelquefois soixante, ouvriers

abattent, detruisent, exterminent la ville de Sparte … Si, en renversant ses murs et ses temples; si, en ne laissant pas une pierre sur une autre au plus petit de ses sacellum, son lieu sera dans la suite ignore, j'ai au moins de quoi le faire reconnaître, et c'est quelque chose. Je n'avais que ce moyen de rendre mou voyage illustre.'" (Buchon, *La Grèce continentale et la Morée*, 425, 426.) This account of his performances can only be considered by the charitable as a proof of insanity: fortunately, it was untrue; Buchon declares the whole story to be a fabrication. M. Laborde would do well to give M. de Fourmont a place in his next dedication.

[80] Omont_1902_11_1088 Fourmont in Greece, 1729-1730, memo for the King, on Athens: Au sortir d'Athènes, M. Fourmont visita les bibliothèques de Pentely et de Cyriani, les deux plus riches monastères de l'Attique; il n'y trouva que peu de livres, et tous mauvais. De Cyriani, il passa à Kephissea et à Menidi, oii il fit fouiller avec le même soin, et il en tira 68 inscriptions des plus curieuses. Cette nouvelle découverte fit du bruit dans Athènes: le woivode, l'ayant apprise, fit prier M. Fourmont de l'aller voir, il fut surpris d'entendre les compliments du Turc, et de voir le chagrin qu'il luy témoigna de ce que ses esclaves avoient détruit à Eleusis plus de 350 marbres inscrits; mais, comme il y en avoit encore, il le pria de s'y transporter, et il ordonna à un de ses gens de faire abbattre un escallier où il y en avoit un. M. Fourmont se rendit donc à Eleusis, aujourd'huy Lessina: quinze ouvriers du woivode y fouillèrent pendant cinq jours aux endroits que M. Fourmont leur marquoit, et il trouva ainsi des marbres précieux, entr'autres de ces inscriptions écrites de la droite à la gauche, et de la gauche à la droite, que l'on connoît sous le nom de Boustrofedon. Cette manière d'écrire estoit en usage chez les Grecs long-temps avant la guerre de Troye, et elle a duré encore plusieurs siècles après Homère.

[81] Garston_1842_1_108-109: But an European traveller has borne away the palm from all competitors in the work of wanton destruction, as is recorded on a tablet, deposited, together with a defaced inscription, at the foot of the Propylaea. It is recorded, also, by the "barbarian" himself, who, in his correspondence with the savans of his age (reign of Louis XV.), boasts not only of having destroyed inscriptions, but of having effaced the remains of several ancient towns, Sparta, Hermione, Traezene, &c., "Je les ai fait non pas raser mais abattre de fond en comble." The reason assigned is, "Je n'avais que ce de moyen là pour rendre illustre mon voyage." Both Turkish and Romaic barbarism sink into insignificance when compared with that of him who sought thus to render himself "illustrious" – M. L'Abbé Fourmont!

[82] Kennedy_Bailie_1838-43_114: I refrain from naming another who certainly made considerable noise in his day, but whose archaeographical exploits in the Peloponnese have handed down his name to posterity with a somewhat worse than an equivocal reputation attached to it: for it is, I believe, a matter of notoriety, that the researches of Fourmont have not benefited scholars so much as his vain and dishonest pretences have occasioned them trouble in disengaging the ore from the dross, what was truly classical and authentic from the unlearned and spurious admixture. / The character of this traveller may be sufficiently estimated from the fact, that Professor Bockh has devoted an article of much length, in his great work, to the exposure of his forgeries. Nay more, it is even reported of him, but with what truth I can only judge from hearsay, that, such was his narrow-mindedness and illiberality, he caused, in many instances, monuments to be defaced, lest succeeding travellers should profit by their inspection. This at least I can state with certainty, that some instances of this ungenerous temper have been pointed out to myself during my tour in Greece.

[83] Omont_1902_II_1130, 1133, Fourmont's monumentally detailed accounting for his 1729-1730 trip, non-sequential costings, figures omitted: Au disdar de la forteresse d'Athènes, en caphé et poivre. Au capitaine des gardes … A la garde de la porte, en plusieurs fois … Au prestre qui nous a monstre les marbres … A différents particuliers, soit pour avoir l'entrée de leurs maisons, afin d'y prendre les inscriptions, soit pour nous en avoir indiqué, ou pour nous prêter des outils, et aux enfans, pour qu'ils nous déterrassent partout tous les marbres … etc etc

[84] Montfaucon_III_1846_213-214 Montfaucon to Quirini, 1723: On m'avait déjà dit que V.G. était destinée à l'archevêché de Corfou, et j'ai été fort aise d'apprendre par votre lettre que l'affaire était faite. Vous voilà donc confiné dans la docte Grèce, et quoiqu'il y ait lieu de croire que ce ne sera pas pour longtemps, étant dans le goût de l'antiquité comme vous êtes, vous y pouvez aisément faire de riches découvertes, qui vous rendront à jamais illustre dans le monde savant. Le bon est que Corfou et son voisinage sont des lieux où l'on n'a l^nèires cherché ci-devant et que les découvertes que V.G. y pourra faire sont sur des matières où l'on n'a jamais à craindre les inquisiteurs et les censeurs Romains. / Corfou, ancienne colonie des Corinthiens, est plein de monuments aotiques, et d'inscriptions presque toutes en dialecte Dorique.

[85] Omont_1902_I_414-415 Montfaucon's memo of c.1720: Mémoire pour servir d'instruction à ceux qui cherchent d'anciens monumens dans la Grèce et dans le Levant. / De ceux qui ont voyagé dans le Levant pour y chercher des monumens antiques, il y en a peu qui aient eu les connoissances nécessaires pour bien réussir dans ces recherches, et pas un n'avoit fait les préparatifs requis pour y faire une ample moisson. Ces monumens sont les médailles, les bustes, statues et bas-reliefs, les inscriptions et les manuscrits. Je ne m'arrêterai point ici sur les médailles, parce que la facilité du transport fait qu'on apporte tout ici, le bon, le médiocre et le mauvais, et qu'il est aisé de choisir sur le tout ce qui mérite d'avoir place dans nos cabinets. Les bustes, statues et bas-reliefs ne sont pas pour tout le monde. Ce sont ordinairement les princes et les grands seigneurs qui les font venir pour en orner leurs cabinets et leurs jardins. Quoique plusieurs de ces sortes de monumens puissent servir à illustrer l'Antiquité, rien n'approche de l'utilité qu'on peut tirer des inscriptions, dont la Grèce et les villes de l'Asie sont toutes remplies; c'est de quoi nous allons parler ici plus en détail. / Inscriptions. / Les marbres d'Arondel, chargés d'inscriptions, qui ont été imprimées en Angleterre, ne sont qu'un échantillon des riches découvertes qu'on pourroit faire en ces pays-ià; on y trouveroit sans doute des choses incomparables pour éclaircir l'histoire et la chronologie, et remplir bien des vuides que les historiens nous laissent dans la suite des tems. Les campagnes sont pleines de ces sortes de monumens, dans Athènes, autour d'Athènes, à Thèbes, à Éleusine, ce lieu célèbre, à Mégare et dans le Péloponnèse, à Corinthe, à Argos, dont je ne sai si l'on connoit bien aujourd'hui la situation, à Sparte, à Patras, et surtout en la côte occidentale, vis-à-vis de l'isle de Zante, c'est l'Elide, cette partie du Péloponnèse où se célébroient les Jeux Olympiques, si fameux dans l'Antiquité. Il y a toute l'apparence possible, que c'est le pays qui abonde le plus en ces sortes de monumens et c'est aussi celui où l'on a le moins cherché jusqu'à présent. Les isles de Crète et de Chypre et toutes celles de l'Archipel en fourniroient aussi un grand nombre, et surtout l'isle de Samos, si célèbre par le temple de Junon. Il y en a encore une quantité surprenante dans toutes les villes de la côte de l'Asie Mineure, à Smyrne, à Ephèse et dans les campagnes. On en trouve aussi bien avant dans la Natolie, jusqu'à Ancyre, ou Angora, d'où l'on en a tiré quelques unes très considérables; mais il y en reste encore pour faire un juste volume. Mr Sherard, Anglois, en a copié un bon nombre en différans endroits, qu'on imprime, dit-on présentement, en Angleterre. Mais qu'est ce que c'est en comparaison des

grands recueils qu'on y pourroit faire, si quelque puissant prince y envoioit des gens capables de transcrire sûrement, et vouloit fournir à la dépense. Ceux qui copient, quoiqu'habiles, doivent prendre garde, quand ils doutent, de ne point écrire par conjecture, mais de figurer tous les traits comme ils sont dans le marbre, en mettant leurs conjectures en marge.

[86] Legrand_1897.

[87] Lucas_1712_I_1: j'avois avec moi un jeune garçon de onze ou douze ans, que Monsieur le Comte de Pontchartrain envoïoit par ordre de Sa Majesté à Constantinople, pour apprendre le Turc & l'Arabe, en qualité d'Enfant de Langues.

[88] Omont_1902_II_772, letter of 1732, from M. Armain, King's Interpreter at Alexandria: On a fait voyager souvent le feu sr Paul Lucas, qui estoit un ignorant, auquel j'ay fait divers mémoires, auquel on ne donnoit presque rien. On luy a composé des livres où son nom paroît; que peut-on y trouver de bon? Les Anglois sont savans, riches, sachant dépenser, curieux; ils aiment à voyager et à amasser des antiquités dont l'Angleterre est aujourd'hui pourveue, même à nos dépens. Car, que ne nous ont-ils point enlevé pendant les billets de banque en ce genre, en médailles, en pierres gravées, en tableaux, en diamans et autres choses précieuses, dont ils ont enrichi leur païs.

[89] Eyriès_1839_382 Paul Lucas, voyageur français très-ignorant et dont les écrits sont parfois sujets à caution.

[90] Omont_1902_I_318 note 3, Paul Lucas "publications": Ces relations ne sont point l'œuvre de Paul Lucas, mais chacune d'elles a été rédigée sur des notes fournies par lui: la première, par Baudelot de Dairval; la seconde, par Etienne Fourmont l'aîné; la troisième, par l'abbé Banier, tous trois membres de l'Académie des Inscriptions. Ce petit détail d'histoire littéraire est consigné dans l'Eloge de l'abbé Banier, lu par de Boze, le 3 avril 1712, et inséré dans l'Histoire de l'Académie royale des Inscriptions et Belles-Lettres (1751), t. XVI, p. 304: / En 1719 il donna en 3 volumes in-12 la Relation du troisième voyage du sieur Paul Lucas au Levant; et cette relation est bien plus à lui qu'à l'auteur dont elle porte le nom. / Le sieur Paul Lucas n'a voit jamais fait aucune sorte d'études: il s'étoit seulement accoutumé à courir le monde dès sa plus tendre jeunesse. Quelques médailles singulières rapportées d'un premier voyage, et retenues ensuite pour le Cabinet du Roy, lui valurent un brevet d'antiquaire, avec quelques fonds pour retourner au Levant. Là il acquit, par une espèce de routine, l'art de juger de l'antiquité d'une médaille ou d'une pierre gravée, au seul tact et au simple coup d'oeil, sans savoir d'ailleurs ce qu'elles signifioient, ni ce qu'elles représentoient; il prenoit toutes les inscriptions, en quelque langue qu'elles fussent, en appliquant sur les marbres où il les voyoit, un papier mouillé, de la même grandeur, pour les y imprimer: il achetoit sur les lieux des desseins des monumens, leur description et tous ces petits mémoires qu'on y offre presque pour rien aux curieux. A son retour, il cherchoit quelque savant qui voulût rédiger ses matériaux informes, y mettre de l'ordre, de l'érudition, de l'agrément, enfin tout ce qui leur manquoit.

[91] Omont_1902_I_331-332 instructions to Lucas for his 1704 travels: Pergame, Smyrne et Ephèse ont esté les villes où l'on en a le plus battu; il y séjournera, et, s'il peut pénétrer dans la Natolie, il se souviendra qu'on y en a aussy frapé beaucoup, et surtout des villes de Sardes, de Césarée et d'Ancire, aujourd'huy Angory. Il se voit dans cette dernière ville une inscription latine fort mémorable, où toute la vie d'Auguste est écrite et qu'on appelle Lapis Anciranus. Il la fera copier exactement, dans l'état où elle est; des marchands françois qui y sont établis pourront beaucoup Iuy aider. / Il ira aussy à Tarse en Caramaine, où l'on a autrefois frappé quantité de beaux

médaillons en l'honneur de plusieurs empereurs, et, dans tous ces pays là, il pourra trouver plusieurs médailles en argent des empereurs et impératrices, des rois et reynes de Bithinie, de Pergame, de Capadoce et du Pont; que s'il peut les avoir en médaillons, ou en or, ce seroit encore mieux. / Au sortir de la Caramaine, il sera à portée d'aller à Alexandrette, d'où il pourra prendre son chemin par toute la côte de Sirie et de Phénicie jusqu'à Jafa, ou bien remonter d'Alexandrette à Alep et de là passer à Damas, pour venir par la Judée en Egypte, à Rosette ou à Alexandrie … / Il taschera d'aller par la côte de Syrie et de Phénicie, ces endroits fournissant plus de curiositez à cause de la grande quantité de colonies romaines qu'il y a eu. Il passera à Tripoly, Arado, Zor, Gaza, Ascalon, et Saide; il se rencontre par hazard dans ces quartiers là des médaillons d'argent des roys de Sirie et des empereurs romains et même des Arsacides, et c'est sur cette côte qu'on a trouvé deux Othons et le Pescennius; mais entre ces médaillons il faut distinguer ceux qui n'ont que la teste d'Hercule, ou celle d'une femme tourelée, lesquels ne valent guère plus que le poids.

92 Omont_1902_I_333 instructions to Lucas for his 1704 travels: Il faut aussy laisser le petit cuivre du Bas-Empire et les médailles purement grecques, qui n'ont pour teste que des déitez et qui n'aprenent rien. / Entre les médaillons qu'il rencontrera, il observera de ne prendre que ceux qui seront les plus grands et les plus nets, et dont l'écriture sera plus lisible. Il s'attachera principalement aux grecs, et surtout à ceux qui seront chargez de plus de figures. / A l'égard des pierres gravées, quoique le Sr Paul Lucas en ait une connoissance si particulière qu'il soit juste d'avoir sur cela la plus parfaite confiance en ses soins, il est cependant bon de l'avertir que, pour un aussy magnifique Cabinet que celuy du Roy, il ne faut que de grandes pièces très fines, très conservées, des plus excellents maîtres, et telles en un mot qu'elles méritent d'y estre placées. / Il peut s'attendre que, s'il envoyé quelque chose de très curieux et d'extraordinaire, le Roy augmentera sa récompense, et que, si la beauté de ce qu'il achepte luy doit tenir lieu de mérite, en acheptant à bon marché, il augmentera encor la confiance dont le Roy luy donne déjà un si avantageux témoignage par la commission dont il l'honore. Mais, en quelque endroit qu'il aille, il doit éviter de faire connoître qu'il est envoyé à dessein d'achepter pour le Roy, cela ne fait qu'augmenter inutilement le prix des choses, donner de la jalousie aux marchands étrangers, et quelquefois même attirer des avanies.

93 Omont_1902_I_348 report on Lucas' mission, returning 1708: Il paroît par le compte dudit Paul Lucas qu'il avoit acquis dans son voyage plus de 1,800 médailles, dont plus de 200 estoient d'argent et les autres de bronze, qu'il avoit achetées environ deux mil deux cent livres; il n'en est guères arrivé que la moitié, le surplus ayant esté pris par les armateurs.

94 Omont_1902_I_352-353 memo for Lucas from comte de Pontchartrain on Lucas' needs for his 1713 trip: 1. Son brevet d'antiquaire, où les 5tt par jour seront marquées à commencer au 1er avril. / 2. Son passeport, où sa qualité sera de médecin. / 3 Une lettre de crédit pour prendre de l'argent des consuls ou des députez du commerce, qui sont aux Echelles du Levant, par où il passera. Cet argent sera employé pour faire les achapts de médailles et autres raretez, et pour les découvertes curieuses, dont il est parlé dans ces instructions. 4. Des lettres de recommandation pour tous les consuls, savoir: Une pour M. l'Ambassadeur; / Une pour le consul de Salonique; / Une pour le consul de Smirne; / Une pour le consul d'Alep; / Une pour le consul de Chipre; / Une pour le consul de Tripoly de Sirie; / Une pour le consul d'Alexandrie; / Une pour le consul de Rosette, du grand Caire, et de Candie.

[95] Omont_1902_I_354 instructions to Lucas, 19 May 1714: Sa Majesté ayant choisi le Sieur Paul Lucas, médecin et l'un de ses antiquaires, pour aller en Levant faire une nouvelle recherche de plantes curieuses, de médailles, d'anciens manuscrits, d'inscriptions, de pierres gravées et d'autres raretez. Elle luy ordonne de suivre exactement la présente instruction, qui doit luy servir de règle pendant son voyage.

[96] Omont_1902_I_338 Le Maire, consul at Tripoli, advising the minister of his arrival, 22 Dec 1707: M. Paul Lucas est arrivé icy depuis quinze jours; il m'a rendu la lettre qu'il a pleu à Vostre Grandeur de me faire l'honneur de m'escrire, le 9 avril 1704. Je luy fourniray tout ce qui luy sera nécessaire suivant les ordres qu'elle m'en donne. Je le meneray à Libda pour en voir les superbes ruines; c'est assurément la grande Leptis, que les Arabes par corruption nomment Libda. Il y a encore de quoi faire un chargement de beaux morceaux de colonnes de marbre depuis dix pieds jusques à quinze, de 28 poulces de diamètre; elles sont toutes vertes et blanches, comme celles que Vostre Grandeur aura peu voir à la porte de la Conférence, que j'envoyai du temps de Mgr. de Seignelay. Il y en a trois entre autres qui sont sur le bord de la mer; les petites de la mesme qualité de marbre, qui ont 97 pieds de long et 42 poulces de diamètre, sont d'une grande beauté. J'ay esté six mois sur les lieux pour les faire conduire sur le bord de la mer.

[97] Omont_1902_I_364, Le Maire replies to Minister re. Lucas, 17 Nov 1716: Je l'accompagneray à Saccara, qui n'est qu'à une journée d'icy, de l'autre côté du Nil, où il y a quantité de piramides. Il a ordre d'en faire ouvrir une petite; il ne me sera pas dificile d'avoir une permission du seigneur Ibrahim Bey. Mais, comme on ne sçait pas où est l'ouverture, il faut la chercher en faisant démolir une de ces piramides; il y aura de la dépense à faire de trois ou quatre cents piastres au moins. On y pourroit trouver quelque chose de précieux, puisque, dans des simples sépultures, on y trouve quelquefois des idoles et d'autres curiositez dignes d'estre mises dans les Cabinets de nos roys. Il y a deux ans que les Arabes, qui travaillent dans les calhacombes, découvrirent une sépulture séparée, dans laquelle il y avoit trois momies, dont les ornemens estoient des lames d'or; l'avidité de ces Arabes, auxquels je payai chèrement ces momies qu'ils m'apportèrent, enlevèrent tous ces ornemens, qu'ils vendirent icy quatre ou cinq mil medins à un juif, qui en fit plus de dix mil, qui font environ deux cent piastres.

[98] Omont_1902_I_359-360 Lucas offers bas-relief to Pontchartrain, in a letter to abbé Bignon 8 July 1715: M. l'Ambassadeur m'a remis un marbre, d'environ un pied et demy presque quarré, sur lequel est un bas-relief de six figures, qui ne sont pas trop belles; au bas est une inscription grecque, que personne n'a peu expliquer. Ce marbre pèse plus de 60 livres. M. l'Ambassadeur le donne à M. le comte de Pontchartrain et m'a prié de l'envoyer à mon correspondant à Marseille, qui vous en donnera avis quand il l'aura reçeu. Je crois qu'il faudrait laisser ce marbre à Marseille jusque à ce que j'y envoyé d'autres marbres d'Egypte, pour faire porter ces choses par mer. Je ne songerai plus au porphyre, puisque vous me marquez que l'on n'en peut rien faire.

[99] Omont_1902_I_365B Lucas in a letter to abbé Bignon, 15 Nov 1717: Il en est encore question dans une autre lettre du Caire, le 15 janvier 1717: J'ay chargé un morceau de porphyre, qui pèse environ 150 livres, en Alexandrie. Ce morceau de porphyre ne m'a rien coûté qu'à prendre là où il étoit; si vous avez besoin de ces sortes de pierres, j'en ay découvert en Alexandrie plus de vingt blocs très gros, entre autres un, qui a deux pieds de diamètre sur deux pieds de haut; un autre, qui a quatre pieds de haut sur environ deux pieds de large, qui est un morceau de colonne partagé en deux, et beaucoup de morceaux de différentes formes.

[100] Omont_1902_1_315 Pontchartrain [Jerome de Phelypeaux, comte de Pontchartrain, who had succeeded his father in 1701 as secretary of state for the royal house, and cousin to Bignon] 10 April 1715, writes to a sculptor and to the Intendent des Galères: Vous m'avez fait plaisir de m'informer, par vostre lettre du 17 du mois passé, de l'arrivée à Marseille de deux nouveaux morceaux de porphire de l'envoi du sr Le Maire, du Caire, à mon adresse. Je suis persuadé, par le dessein que vous m'en avez envoyé, qu'il faudra les fendre en table, comme les premiers, qui sont à peu près de la mesme figure. Ce qui m'a donné plus de joie est l'essay que vous tentez de faire scier une de ces tables. Estudiez, je vous prie, de toute vostre attention, par les incidens et progrès de ce premier travail, tout ce que vos connoissances pourront vous, suggérer d'inventions et moyens de le rendre plus facile dans les suites. Rectiffiez de vostre mieux la trempe de la scie, abbreuvez son creusage de ce que vous remarquerez de plus propre à la faire mordre, de manière qu'elle pulvérise sans éclat, et calmez en mesme temps, s'il est possible, l'impatience de l'ouvrier, de manière qu'il ne puisse pas se rebuter. On recherchera avec soin cette sorte de marbres, que l'on a négligé jusqu'à présent, faute de les sçavoir tailler.

[101] Omont_1902_1_365 Lucas in a letter to abbé Bignon, 15 Nov 1717: Je vais mettre tout en ordre pour estre prêt à partir aussitôt que M. Guimonet m'aura expédié. Il n'y a que le petit balot de caffé qui me donne quelque espèce d'embarras, car, pour les autres effets, je crois qu'ils ne sont pas sujets aux douanes, ni a aucun autre droit qu'à ceux du transport, ne consistant qu'en environ 4,000 médailles de tous métaux et de toutes grandeurs; en voyla une assez belle quantité, parmi lesquelles il y a en un très grand nombre de fort rares. Il y en a bien environ 1,000 qui sont tout à fait de rebut, que je ne laisse pas d'apporter aussi. Je crois que M. de Boze, à qui je présente mes respects, aura un grand plaisir à voir ce grand nombre de médailles, dont un fort grand nombre enrichira le Cabinet du Roy. Le reste est quelque petite idole de bronze d'Egypte, une belle urne de porcelaine, remplie d'environ 30 livres de ces belles grosses dattes, que l'on confit au Grand Caire pour le Sérail; une autre petite urne de fleur de casse confite; et plusieurs belles tasses à café, avec leurs petits plats; quelques belles serviettes, qui servent quand on prend le café, qui sont des Indes; 16 manuscrits turcs, arabes, grecs et syriaque; des caillons très curieux, dont j'en emporteray avec moy une bonne partie; en ayant quantité, j'envoyeray le reste par mer, avec une pierre de la coupe de la grande Pyramide, et le morceau de porphyre.

[102] Omont_1902_1_373, 372 Lucas' last voyage, in 1723, with instructions: 1. Estant arrivé à Constantinople, il achètera le plus de manuscrits qu'il pourra; il suivra pour cela le catalogue ancien qu'il a. / 2. Il n'oubliera pas de prendre toutes les inscriptions qu'il trouvera, surtout les monuments anciens. / 3. Il dessinera tous les bas-reliefs qu'il verra sur les marbres antiques. / 4. Il amassera le plus de médailles antiques qu'il pourra, de toutes sortes de grandeurs et en tous métaux. / 5. Il n'oubliera de prendre toutes les pierres gravées qu'il jugera dignes du Cabinet du Roy. / 6 S'il se rencontroit qu'il fit la découverte de quelque vase précieux, comme d'agathe onyx ou autres pierres précieuses, il ne les laissera point … / 8. Il fera attention sur toutes les ruines qu'il rencontrera dans le cours de son voyage, savoir à quelle hauteur elles sont, le nom que l'on leur donne aujourd'hui, savoir si les traditions ne leur en ont point donné d'autre, ne pas oublier les histoires que l'on en fait, vraies ou fabuleuses.

[103] Omont_1902_1_372 Lucas' last voyage, in 1723, with instructions: Si, dans l'examen que le Roy fera faire des différentes choses que ledit Paul Lucas aura ainsi achetées, il s'en trouvait de doubles, qui fussent déjà dans la Bibliothèque ou au Cabinet de Sa Majesté, ou mesme qu'elles ne fussent pas jugées propres à y entrer, elles resteront sur le compte dudit Paul Lucas, qui sera

tenu de les reprendre pour ce qu'elles lui auront cousté et de rembourser les sommes qui lui auroient esté fournies pour ces acquisitions.

[104] Omont_1902_I_377, Lucas' last voyage, in 1723, abbé Bignon's report: Sur près de cinq cent médailles de toutes grandeurs et de tous métaux que ledit sr Paul Lucas a rapportées, il ne s'en est trouvé que quatorze qui ne fussent pas déjà au Cabinet du Roy. Mais, de ces quatorze médailles, il y en a entre autres deux en or, qui sont uniques et dont on n'avoit jamais ouy parler.

[105] Omont_1902_I_381: Paul Lucas paraît avoir, après cette dernière tentative, renoncé aux voyages et s'être fixé à Paris, où il ouvrit un cabinet d'antiquités et d'histoire naturelle, composé d'objets qu'il avait acquis pour son propre compte ou de pièces qui n'avaient pas été réservées pour les collections royales. Il faut sans doute voir une sorte de réclame pour ce cabinet dans la note suivante du Mercure de France, de décembre 1782: / Je commence par vous dire que je ne connois point à Paris de cabinet qui mérite plus d'attention. Ce que j'ai d'abord regardé comme la pièce la plus remarquable est la figure de la déesse Cérés, qu'il a apportée d'Athènes, il y a plus de quarante ans. Elle a deux pieds quelques pouces de hauteur. Elle est assise sur un siège fort singulier, de beau jaspe floride oriental. Toutes les extrémités de la figure sont de bronze, comme la tête, les mains, les pieds et les attributs qu'elle tient: sçavoir un flambeau de paille de la main droite, et une corne de bœuf de la gauche. La base est de pierre de parangon, pierre de touche. Son habillement est d'albâtre blanc. / On voit de plus un grand nombre d'autres curiositez qui sont uniques; car ce cabinet est rempli d'une grande quantité de bronzes d'Egypte et de tous les autres pays du Levant, de la Grèce et de la Macédoine. Il y a entre autres deux bronzes qui sont uniques en Europe. Ce sont deux Gymnosophistes qu'il a apportés de Perse. Etc etc

[106] Newton_II_1865_66 Bodrum, in 1856: On digging here, I came to foundations of the Roman period, within which was a layer of black earth containing many hundreds of small terra-cotta figures, averaging from 5 to 8 inches in height, and coarsely executed.

[107] Renan_1864_824: L'usage du marbre et du granit d'Egypte me semble tous jours en ce pays le signe d'un âge postérieur. La colonne paraît avoir eu une certaine pesanteur; les murs étaient du caractère le plus grandiose, et l'on conçoit en les voyant que le nom des Giblites soit devenu synonyme de tailleurs de pierres et de maçons. II est facile, du reste, de s'expliquer comment ces vieilles constructions colossales ont disparu. De telles constructions n'étaient nullement appropriées aux besoins des sociétés plus raffinées qui succédèrent à la civilisation chananéenne; elles ne furent plus dès lors que des carrières à ciel ouvert, dont on trouva commode de débiter les quartiers pour bâtir les édifices exigés par les besoins nouveaux.

[108] Hamilton_1842_II_103 Cyzicus: The destruction of all the public buildings, and the total desolation of the place, are in this instance the more remarkable, when we find that no modern town of importance has risen on its ruins; it may in a great measure be owing to the nature of the material of which these buildings were constructed. Although cased with the beautiful marble of the neighbouring hills, and of the quarries near Aidinjik, they are chiefly built of granite, and that of Cyzicus decomposes with great rapidity on exposure to the atmosphere. It appears to contain much felspar, producing alumina by its decomposition; and this has encouraged a rich vegetation, which either acts directly on the buildings themselves, or conceals them under an abundant verdure. The sand also blown up from the sea on each side of the isthmus appears to have done its share of the work: it is therefore probable that though few ruins of any importance are now visible, excavations properly conducted might produce very satisfactory results.

[109] Hamilton_1842_I_440-441 Pessinus/Balahissar: Below the village I followed the valley to the S. by W. for about a mile, where it makes a bend to the S. by ′E. The hills were covered with many blocks of marble and broken columns lying about in confused masses on both sides, but particularly towards the east. At the farthest point which I reached were the remains of several tombs and sarcophagi, solid and well carved. One of the latter, which had been lately dug up, was very large and perfect; and near it was the architrave of a handsome and well-sculptured tomb, also recently discovered, with an inscription on it,t remarkable for the use of the word Sagarius, to whom the tomb had been erected by his wife, Euphrosyne. The fragments of marble which had been buried underground were well preserved, but those which were exposed had suffered severely, and were rapidly decomposing. Some of the tombs, decorated with chaplets and rosea, were of the same stylo and character as those which I had seen at Aslanli, which may have been brought from these ruins; others are carved on one side, so as to represent the panels and compartments of a door. On the opposite or western side of the valley were also the foundations of buildings, and fallen columns, many of these last very deeply fluted; and some which I at first supposed to be plain, proved on clearing away the soil to be also fluted. The inscription No. 144 is the fragment of a dedication copied from a broken architrave, with letters five or six inches in length; those which had been underground wore remarkably well preserved. Before leaving the village I spent some time in copying the inscriptions Nos. 145 and 146, and in digging up several pedestals which I had hoped might have furnished me with others, but in vain.

[110] RA_IX_1852_187, report by Aimé Rochas: Enfin, j'appelle aussi la docte attention de l'Académie sur les monuments découverts récemment par M. Mariette, dans les fouilles qu'il exécute sur l'emplacement qu'occupait le temple de Sérapis à Memphis. Au commencement de l'année 1851, lors de mon voyage en Orient, j'eus occasion de visiter sur les lieux les statues, les sphinx et autres sculptures qui étaient à découvert à cette époque. Ces monuments sont la plupart en calcaire tendre de la chaîne arabique, qui offre naturellement peu de cohésion. Je reconnus qu'étant resté enfoui pendant tant de siècles, ce calcaire était pour ainsi dire totalement privé de solidité. En effet, peu de temps après que ces statues eurent été exposées à l'air libre, depuis leur exhumation elles se sont écaillées et détériorées si promptement que l'on a jugé indispensable de les faire recouvrir de sable. M. Mariette me fit part des inquiétudes qu'il éprouvait pour la conservation et le transport en France de ces statues; je lui proposai alors de les silicatiser sur place et de leur donner la solidité nécessaire pour le transport.

[111] Newton_1880_309 Cyprus: It may at first sight seem surprising that here and in Mr Lang's temple at Dali so many statues should have been preserved unmutilated, while so little of the structure of these temples remains. In both cases, probably, as Mr Lang and General Cesnola suggest, the walls were built of mud mixed with triturated straw, and surmounted by a wooden roof unprotected from the outside. This at some time or other caught fire, probably by lightning, and the result of this conflagration was that the walls fell in, overthrowing the sculptures in their fall. Such a ruin would afford little spoil to the builders of after-times, from the absence of marble. Hence it was that, while a large proportion of Greek sculptures has perished in the kiln, having been converted into lime by mediaeval builders, the statues of Cyprus have survived, because of the inferior material in which they were executed.

[112] Pococke_1745_II.1_91 Syria, near Beirut: The writers of the middle age say this place was called Cappadocia. In this mosque I saw an extraordinary ceremony performed on one of the Turks that was with me; who sitting down on the ground, the religious person, who had the care

of the mosque, took a piece of a small marble pillar, in which, they say, there is an extraordinary vertue against all sorts of pains, and rolled it on the back of the Turk for a considerable time.

[113] Pococke_1745_II.2_15 Mytilene: The city was formerly very large, and one sees in all parts of it many fine pieces of grey marble, which are remains of the antient buildings, and several imperfect: inscriptions; and at the entrance to the palace of the bishop, there is a very curious antient chair, cut out of one block of white marble; the views of which may be seen in the thirty-ninth plate.

[114] Allen_1855_I_153 island of Mytilene: There is but little of interest to be found in the town. In the court-yard of the church of Saint Theodoro is an ancient marble throne or chair, inscribed "The chair of Potamon, the Chief of the Lesbians."

[115] Newton_I_1865_66-67 Mytilene: On returning the Archbishop's visit I saw, in the courtyard of his house, the celebrated marble chair which is engraved in Pococke's Travels … Soon after seeing this chair I happened to be passing by an unfinished house just as the workmen had fixed a marble in the side of a window. Seeing that it had a Greek inscription, I stopped to examine it, and found that it was a dedication in honour of the same Potamon whose chair I had seen at the Archbishop's house. I ascertained from my dragoman that the house belonged to an Ionian, who was so obliging as to present the marble to me for the British Museum, on my providing him with another in its place.

[116] Brèves_1628_237.

[117] Boullaye-Le-Gouz_1653_373 Alexandria, Pompey's Pllar: Elle est de marbre pastiche ou fusible, comme l'on dit allez improprement, dont l'on prêtent auoir perdu le secret, elle a trente pieds en rond de circonférence, & 70 pieds dix poulces de haut sans le pied d'estail, elle est d'vne seule pierre.

[118] NM_Jésus_Levant_VI_1729_41 Upper Egypt: Dans cet espace, qui fait la séparation d'un Royaume à l'autre, il y a plusieurs Isles qui ont trois lieues de longueur. Ces Isles sont recommandables par leurs carrières d'un beau marbre granit, mais la difficulté est d'én tirer. On auroit ici besoin de l'industrie des François, qui trouvent le moyen de venir à bout des choses les plus difficiles et d'ailleurs les vaisseaux, qui les vont enlever ont bien des écueils à éviter, & plusieurs y périssent.

[119] Arvieux_1735_I_187 (1635-1702) Alexandria, 1658, granite blocks in the town walls: Je sçai qu'il y a bien des gens qui croyent que ces pierres se faisoient par jet, & qu'elles n'étoient qu'un amas de petites pierres, mêlées dans un ciment excellent, que l'on couloit dans des moules de bois sur le lieu où elles devoient être placées y & que quand elles avoient pris corps & qu'elles étoient seches, on ôtoit le moule par pièces, & on n'avoir plus qu'à ragréer l'ouvrage. Mais si cela s'est fait autrefois, il est certain que le secret est perdu, & qu'on ne l'a pu trouver, quoiqu'on ait bien fait des épreuves pour y réussir, & toujours inutilement. / D'ailleurs on voit encore vers le Saaid des carrières, d'où il est très-probable que ces grandes pierres ont été tirées. On en voit qui font à demi détachées de la masse, d'autres d'une énorme grandeur qui font demeurées par terre, & des vestiges de celles que l'on en a tirées, d où l'on peut conclure que les anciens Architectes travailloient d'une autre manière que nous, & qu ils avoient des machines bien au-dessus des nôtres pour la force & la solidité.

[120] Stato_Presente_1738_454-455 Alexandria, Pompey's Pillar: Il corpo di questa Colonna è un solo pezzo di Marmo Granito, o sia una composizione, lavorata dall'arte, la quale può contendere per la nobiltà, e per la durezza con qual'altro sia Marmo fino.

[121] Naud_1702_658 Tyre: Je vis à terre dans cette Eglise une double colonne d'une seule pierre de marbre, ou de ces pierres fondues, qui est longue de trente-cinq pieds.

[122] Pellissier_1853_310: La numismatique présente cela de particulier dans la régence de Tunis, que des médailles de petit bronze y sont encore en circulation monétaire avec la bourbe arabe, monnaie de billon du pays. J'ai pu réunir ainsi sans peine, et presque sans frais, près de deux mille médailles en peu de mois. Celles de grand et de moyen bronze sont infiniment plus rares; cependant j'en ai aussi un certain nombre de celles-ci, et quelques-unes en or et en argent. J'ai vu entre les mains d'un Français établi à Soussa une collection assez considérable de ces dernières. Mes petites médailles ne présentent pas une grande variété de types; mais il y en a quelques-unes qui ne sont pas sans valeur, deux, entre autres, de Flavia Constantia, que Mionnet désigne comme n'étant encore connues que par le recueil de Goltzius. / La glyptographie trouve, comme la numismatique, à faire d'assez bonnes récoltes dans le pays. J'en ai rapporté plusieurs intailles dont quelques-unes sont assez belles. La céramique n'est pas non plus sans richesses. J'ai en ma possession bon nombre de lampes sépulcrales, fioles dites jadis lacrymatoires, vases couverts à parfum et autres petits monuments antiques.

[123] Leake_1835_IV_486 Thessaly: Coins, vases, figures of clay and brass, are often found in the fields near Fersala, and in general are destroyed as soon as found. Two brothers working in a field not long since struck upon the arm of a bronze statue of the size of life, and broke it in two by way of sharing the metal equally. All I can recover of it is a joint of one of the fingers, which bears the marks of fire.

[124] Clarke_II.3_1816_400 Orphano, near the sea, travelling from Thessaloniki: Orphano is distant not more than a mile from the shore: a small river runs through it, which there falls into the sea. / The quantity of antient medals brought to us, during the evening that we remained in this place, was so great, that we were occupied until a late hour in the night in selecting and purchasing them. We fixed the price, as usual, at two pardis for every medal in bronze, and one piastre for every silver medal, without making any distinction afterwards which might cause altercation or bargaining. Every person who arrived with bronze or silver medals knew at his coming what he was to receive if we made any purchases; and we took care never to deviate from the price we had fixed, however desirable the acquisition might be. A few were offered at a higher price; and upon our refusing to give it, they were taken away. In this manner we lost some silver medals of Thasos; but in general the persons who brought them were very glad to get what we proposed: having sold any to us, they afterwards spread the news about the place, and sent others with more. In this manner we purchased one hundred and twenty-six medals in bronze, and six in silver: many of them were rare, and some had never been seen by us before. But among the bronze medals, the number that we saw of Amphipolis was very remarkable.

[125] Morritt_1914_101 travelling 1794-1796, Nicomedia: There is in the town also an old fountain with a Greek inscription over it, which was not to be read, however, and some old column shafts, friezes, etc., in the walls, which were antique. We are lodged here in a small room of a Greek monastery, where I am writing, and where there are six poor Greek monks living. To give you some idea of their notions of curiosities, I must tell you what just happened to us. I asked this morning if there were any medals or engraved stones ever found near here, as there often are in this part of the world; and I wished to see if there were any worth buying. I had my expectations much raised by a man's telling me that in effect he had some very curious coins; but was, as you will suppose, a little surprised when he returned to me with a handful of German halfpence. As

I had never heard of Joseph or Maria Theresa among the royal race of Bithynia I did not bargain for any.

126 Bramsen_1818_I_280 Jerusalem, in the bazaar: As we had inquired whether they had any antiques in their possession, they returned with a collection of old seals and every other vertu that had the appearance of being ancient. An Arab very gravely presented us with a seal that had belonged to one of the late French Consuls, and though it had the arms of France and the words "Consulat François" engraved upon it, we could not persuade him but that it was a valuable antique – a convenient error in which his ignorance of the inscription served to confirm him.

127 Davis_1874_170 Sagalassos: My inquiries for antique medals and coins were unsuccessful. About a year back there were many in the possession of the villagers, but all had been collected by orders from Constantinople.

128 Ramsay_1897_253-255: I take one example of the necessity of understanding the men with whom you have to deal in your wanderings. The few Greeks whom you meet in the purely Turkish country, where most of my time was spent, are tradesmen or emissaries sent out by Smyrniote dealers in antiquities. These do not know the comparative value of coins, but they are well aware that some coins are worthless, others valuable, and a few invaluable; and, in general, when they show you a number of coins their object merely is to find out which are the valuable ones. If you make an offer for one or two, they infer that these are good; but they won't sell, for they are certain that you are offering only a quarter or a tenth of the real value, with the view of making a big profit in Smyrna or in Europe. If you offered them £10 or £50 for a bronze coin, they would conclude that it was one of the great rarities, and would resolve to demand £100 or £200 in Smyrna. / This is a peculiarly aggravating way of dealing, as well as bad business; and you are apt to feel angry and sore, as I have been more than once, when a price far beyond the market value in London was refused for a coin so w^orn that I could not decipher it, which I wished to have because it might prove decipherable with time and then afford evidence regarding the name of the site where it had been discovered. Then one feels inclined to echo the dictum of a distinguished English archaeologist, who lived long in the Aegean lands, that a Greek who had sold you a coin for four times its value would be ready to hang himself with chagrin if he found reason to think that he might have got five times the value by a change of tactics. But you must take men as you find them, and not be angry because they are ignorant and suspicious. Their suspicion springs to a great degree from their ignorance; and I think it is the same to some extent with the English suspicion of Greeks. They feel that they don't know the Greeks well enough to estimate individual character, and distrust all alike.

129 Omont_1902_II_698-699 Delabat, seeking stones for the marquis de Caumont, writes from Constantinople to marquis de Caumont, 26 Feb 1739: Après cela que me reste-t-il, pour me justifier, que de vous envoyer copie de cette même lettre, que j'avois l'honneur de vous écrire le 22e septembre. A peine la peste a-t-elle été diminuée, que j'ay fait quelque perquisition pour les médailles. J'en ay trouvé beaucoup de l'ordinaire, du rare point ou très peu. Ce pays fourmille de chercheurs et de commissionnaires de médailles, ignorants, qui, ayant trouvé quelque chose, croyent que tout est rare entre leurs mains et en demandent des prix à se faire moquer des connoisseurs.

130 Gell_1823_75: It is quite singular, on reflecting upon the opportunities which I have seen lost, of purchasing medals or gems, how small is the sum which generally decides the purchase

or rejection of the most precious remains of antiquity in these countries. I recollect at Corinth the losing for ever a green stone formed like a seal, on all sides of which was cut a stag-hunt, for which I would willingly have given five pounds, and this for the difference of a shilling or two above a dollar. I had moreover been so over cautious, that for fear of exciting the suspicion of its value in the mind of the peasant who brought it, I had not even ventured to look at the bottom, where might have been something of first-rate beauty. It was in vain I sent to recall the owner, who I imagined would be waiting below to renew the negociation, but who was gone for ever. This impolitic avarice I have often heard lamented by travellers when too late. There is scarcely any antique, except the common sort of Roman Abundance with a cornucopia, which is not worth purchasing.

131 Busbecq_1881_I_141-142, travelling 1554-1562,: We found, in some places, ancient coins in great abundance, especially those of the later emperors, Constantinus, Constans, Justinus, Valens, Valentinianus, Numerianus, Probus, Tacitus, &c. In many places the Turks used them for the drachm and half-drachm weights. They call them "giaur manguri," or, "the infidel's money." There were, besides, many coins of the neighbouring cities of Asia, Amysus, Sinope, Comana, Amastris, and lastly, some of Amasia, the city to which we were going. Talking of coins, a coppersmith roused my anger by telling me, when I inquired for coins, that a few days before he had had a whole potful of them, and that, thinking they were worthless, he had melted them down, and made several copper kettles out of the metal. I was greatly vexed at the destruction of so many interesting relics; but I had my revenge. I informed him that, if he had not destroyed the coins, I would have given him a hundred gold pieces for them. So I sent him away quite as unhappy at the loss of the windfall which he had been so near getting, as I was at the sacrifice of these records of antiquity.

132 Leroux_1882_56 Sidon: nous visitâmes une jolie collection, de médailles et d'objets antiques trouvés dans les fouilles ou sur le rivage. On y remarquait surtout des médailles d'Alexandre le Grand. Toute celte contrée est remplie du souvenir des exploits et des cruautés de ce conquérant. Il y a dix ans environ, on a trouvé à Tyr un trésor de pièces d'or frappées à son effigie. Le nombre en était si considérable qu'on les achetait seulement au prix du poids du métal qu'elles renfermaient; les dames les portaient en guise de pendants d'oreilles.

133 DNB s.v. Leake: In September 1804 he left England on a mission to treat with the governors of the provinces of European Turkey respecting the defence of their frontier against the French. He was instructed to make military surveys and to pay "particular attention to the general geography of Greece." He visited Malta, Corfu, and Zante, and landed in the Morea in February 1805, from which date till February 1807 he was constantly engaged in traversing northern Greece and the Morea. Besides identifying ancient sites, Leake was careful to collect Greek coins, especially bronze specimens, which on being found in Thessaly and Macedonia it had been usual for the braziers to melt into kettles and caldrons.

134 Volney_1787_II_224 Baalbek: La nature n' a pas été ici le seul agent de destruction; les turks y ont beaucoup contribué pour les colonnes. Leur motif est de s'emparer des axes de fer, qui servent à joindre les deux ou trois pièces dont chaque fût est composé. Ces axes remplissent si bien leur objet, que plusieurs colonnes ne sont pas déjointes dans leur chûte: une, entr'autres, comme l'observe M Wood, a enfoncé une pierre du mur du temple plutôt que de se disloquer; rien de si parfait que la coupe de ces pierres; elles ne sont jointes par aucun ciment, et cependant la lame d'un couteau n'entre pas dans leurs interstices.

[135] Wilson_11_1881_224 Baalbek: What adds greatly to the beauty of the six columns now standing is the orange-coloured weather rust, which gives them a golden glow in almost every light, whether morning, noon, or sunset, and a mellow tint even by moonlight. One cannot look upon them without a feeling of indignation at the vandalism of the Arabs or Turks, who have dug them away at the bottom to secure the paltry value of the iron dowels which hold them in place.

[136] Irwin_1780_124 the Arabs: The blindness of zeal destroys every thing that is not intimately connected with the object of its pursuit; and the high-priests of a new-fangled doctrine, are the Goths and Vandals of the age, who overturn the altars dedicated to the arts and sciences.

[137] Monk_1851_1_68-69 Aezani: Great part of a magnificent Greek temple remains, though man has done his worst to destroy it by breaking the fine columns and blocks of marble for the sake of the little iron or lead by which they were clamped together. I have never seen the marks of so determined an attack upon any monument of antiquity, and, sad to relate, the iconoclasts have not left their work half-finished. So vain is the labour and forethought of man! The very means which he has adopted to secure the works of his hands are the cause of their destruction!

[138] Foucart_1865_61 Delphi, Temple of Apollo, in 1860: Les habitants de Castri racontent que, du temps des Turcs, on fouilla sur la place publique et qu'on y trouva des armes antiques, boucliers et casques; l'aga se hâta de les faire emporter. Étaient-ce les armes suspendues autrefois aux architraves de la façade méridionale?

[139] Leake_1835_11_444 Attica: A summit on the south-eastern side of 'Oropo has the appearance of an Acropolis; no remains of walls are to be seen, but at the foot of the hill several ancient sepulchres were uncovered by the floods of last October, when among other usual contents of Greek tombs, were found many heads of spears and lances made of brass, some of which I purchase from the people of the village.

[140] Spon_1683_131: Nous avons donné dans les Planches précédentes des Harpocrates de diverses façons tirez des gravures & des médailles. En voicy qui sont copiez d'après de petites Statues antiques de bronze, qui se trouvent dans les cabinets des curieux.

[141] Ross_1841_1_20 the Ager Dentheliates, near Mount Taygetos, and the Sanctuary of Artemis: Von den hier zum Vorschein gekommenen bronzenen Statuetten beschrieb mir ein Mönch in dem Kloster Velanidia zwei, welche bereits mehre Jahre vor dem Freiheitskriege an den damaligen Patriarchen Kyrillos nach Konstantinopel eingesandt worden waren, der ein Griechisches Nationalmuseum zu gründen beabsichtigte.

[142] Trant_1830_13-14: Pouqueville, whose first "Voyage en Grèce" is just as fabulous as the stories related by that ingenious person Mendez Pinto, gives a detailed description of what he did not see at Olympia. A gentleman of my acquaintance, some years afterwards, chanced to visit the Olympic plains in company with the author of the "Régénération de la Grèce," who was preparing materials for his second work; and whilst they were walking over it, he begged Pouqueville to act as cicerone. "Eh! – but, my dear friend," said the other, "I know no more about it than you do: I have never been here before." "How!" said the interrogator, affecting surprise, – "have you never been here before, – you who, in your work upon Greece, say that 'at every step we made, we trampled bronzes and inscriptions under our feet?'" / Bronze helmets have been repeatedly found in the bed of the Alpheus; and I have seen two, which were apparently votive offerings, one of them having the name of the donor (Dionysius) inscribed upon it: they had been purchased here from the peasants for a few piastres.

[143] Mure_1842_II_284 Plain of Elis: The richest part of the plain is in the neighbourhood of the temple. From one of the peasants engaged in tilling its surface, I purchased a bronze helmet, lately dug up by himself in the course of his labours. It is of the natural size and usual form. The crown is gone, but the lower part is well preserved, and pierced at the edge with rows of small holes, still retaining some of the nails for fastening on lining or other appendages. Traces of gilding are distinct in several places.

[144] Farrer_1882_192 Olympia: About 12,000 bronzes have been dug up, of apparently the most diverse dates. Among the best are a dedicatory discus, the offering of some grateful champion, in excellent preservation; and two beautiful reliefs, worn very thin, but skilfully fixed upon plaster, the one representing Heracles shooting, the other a series of designs, including eagles, gryphons, Heracles, and the Asiatic Artemis. In the sculpture-shed, it must be owned that there is a great deal of very second-rate work, a large proportion consisting of the statues of Romans, and falling below rather than above mediocrity. But the Hermes, Victory, and pedimental decorations amply repay all the trouble of a visit. There are also some excellent fragments, and a very perfect statue of a Roman lady.

[145] Dodwell_1819_II_329-330, travelling in 1801 & 1805-1806, Olympia: It was a favorite plan of the learned Winkelmann to raise a subscription for the excavation of the Olympic plain. If such a project should ever be consummated, we may confidently hope that the finest specimens of sculpture, as well as the most curious and valuable remains, will be brought to light. No place abounded with such numerous offerings to the gods, and with such splendid and beautiful representations in marble, and in bronze. Pausanias, in his tour through this country, saw several remains of cars, shields, and arms, which were discovered in excavating near the column of Oenomaos. The fishermen, at this day, frequently drag up in their nets, from the bed of the Alpheios, the remains of ancient armour and utensils of bronze. At Phloka, I was shown the fragments of a circular shield of bronze, which was mouldering in decay; and I purchased part of a helmet of the same material. My much lamented friend, Mr Mackenzie, was more fortunate, and obtained from the fishermen two entire helmets of bronze, in perfect preservation, and of excellent workmanship.

[146] Musée_Dodwell_1837_IV: Le musée archéologique se compose d'abord des objets que Mr Dodwell recueillit dans son célèbre voyage en Grèce et qui ont servi de noyau à sa collection. Les détails qu'il en donna dans son livre classique excitèrent l'intérêt de tous les savans de l'Europe: il y domine surtout un amour profond pour tout ce qui caractérise l'art national des Hellènes dont le type general et, pour ainsi dire, abstrait passa de la Grece chez les Romains, moins cette empreinte d'individualité et de nationalité qui lui avait donné la vie et qui en fait le plus grand charme.

[147] Leake_1830_II_8, travelling in 1806, Bassae: The mode adopted by Ictinus, the architect of the temple at Bassae, to prevent the horizontal motion of the earth from separating the component cylinders of the columns was, to fill up a cavity left in the centre of two adjoining cylinders with a piece of lead. I could not find any of the lead, but the peasants informed me they had often taken pieces away. In the Parthenon the wood of the juniper, which is still called by its ancient name (cedar), was used for the same purpose, as well as lead, and I believe sometimes iron.

[148] British_Museum_1850_411: The collection of coins and medals in the British Museum is superior to any existing, except perhaps that at Paris, which in some respects has the advantage; ibid 417, without mentioning comparisons of manuscript collections; but for printed books: The

library of the British Museum takes rank with the libraries of Vienna, Berlin, and Dresden, and is inferior only to those of Munich and Paris.

149 Rayet _1884_passim.

150 Adolphus_1821_421-422 Athens: We had now to pass through narrow streets, and through the principal bazar, to reach the house of M. Fauvel, the French consul. The retreat of this gentleman is truly that of a philosopher, but is nevertheless embellished with taste. It is surrounded by the ruins of ancient Athens: within, trunks of columns and capitals afford seats; and shelter is procured from above by a covering of antique tiles. Tombs and inscriptions, distributed around, bring to the traveller's remembrance the names, the enterprises, and the misfortunes of those who, in times long past and gone, have struggled through the oppressions and sorrows of life.

151 Michaelis_1882_90: Non multum sed multa appears to have been his motto in collecting; for there is something of everything. Along with a few choice specimens of high value, or at least of considerable interest, there is an immeasurable chaos of worthless fragments, of all times, from all countries, of all kinds of art, originals and copies mixed together. All this is crammed into the narrow limits of a private house, and is arranged in so ingenious a manner that no corner, however dark, is left unoccupied. In this respect the architect has achieved marvels; nevertheless this labyrinth stuffed full of fragments is the most tasteless arrangement that can be seen; it has the same kind of perplexing and oppressive effect on the spectator as if the whole large stock of an old-clothes-dealer had been squeezed into a doll's house.

152 Emerson_1829_127: A few days before our departure from Smyrna, Mr B, an English merchant, and possessor of a valuable collection of antiques, did us the honour of an introduction to M. Fauvel, the French Consul of Athens, so honourably alluded to by Lord Byron; a gentleman no less distinguished by his valuable archaeological discoveries than by the efficient and often gratefully-acknowledged services which he has had it in his power to render to artists visiting Attica. / At the commencement of the Greek Revolution, Mons. F had been forty years resident at Athens, when that event compelled him to abandon his home, and leave behind him a collection of antiquities which had been the accumulation of a life-time, and which have been now, most probably, destroyed by the carelessness of the Greeks or the barbarity of their beseigers. His mind, however, is still lingering in its accustomed habits, and his bands are busied in their wonted occupation; for at the feeble age of eighty-five, he is sedulously employed in the completion of a wax model of the Acropolis, the city, and its environs, which will be as unique in point of design as accurate in execution. / During several visits which we paid him, his only theme was his beloved Athens; and he seemed to enjoy an ecstatic pleasure in sitting for hours together to talk over the days he had spent in poring among its ruins, while every creature who had visited the spot, was received by him with the same cordial affection, with which a devout Mahommedan looks upon him who has made the sacred pilgrimage to Mecca.

153 Quinet_1830_335-336 Athens: Nous pensions être familiarisés avec l'impression des ruines, et nous nous étions armés contre les séductions d'Athènes; sa misère surpassa notre attente, Sur le revers de la montagne, où la ville s'élevait jusqu'à mi-côte, et dans le demi-cercle qu'elle traçait à sa base, des maisons en terre éboulées étaient roulées en tertres jaunâtres, où l'oeil ne connaissait plus aucune forme; celles qui étaient encore debout, les toits démantelés, les murailles entr'ouvertes, laissaient l'impression d'une destruction plus récente. Il en était qui n'avaient conservé que le seuil de la porte ou quelques degrés de petits escaliers en marbre. On nous montra la place de celle de M. Fauvel. Tout avait disparu, excepté deux fragmens de statue,

deux colonnes cannelées, et une inscription sur un bas-relief: monumens touchans, par où se faisaient reconnaître les foyers de notre antiquaire.

154 Lamartine_1848_II_188, travelling 1832: This evening I was taken to visit M. Fauvel, formerly our consul in Greece, who now lives alone with two Greek servants in a small house on the quay of Smyrna; the staircase, hall, and apartments are full of fragments of sculpture, plans of Athens in relief, and broken blocks of marble and porphyry. Expelled from Athens, his adopted country, the dust of which he had been sweeping all his life to restore its treasures to the world, M. Fauvel now lives poor and unknown at Smyrna; thither he has carried his gods, and pays them his hourly worship. M. de Chateaubriand saw him in his youth, happy in the midst of the splendid ruins of the Parthenon; I have seen him old and in exile, wounded by the ingratitude of men, but firm and cheerful in adversity, and abounding in that natural philosophy which enables those whose fortune is based in the goodness of their hearts to endure misfortune with patience; I spent a delightful hour in listening to the conversation of this charming old man.

155 Saint-Martin_1852_II_39 Ricaut: Ce n'est pas sans quelque étonnement, néanmoins, qu'on lui voit s'attribuer exclusivement la découverte des sites de Laodicée et de Thyatire, sans faire nulle mention ni du Rév. Smith qui avait exploré ces deux localités en 1671, et en avait parfaitement démontré l'identité avec les lieux aujourd'hui nommés Ak-hissar et Eski-hissar, ni de Spon et de Wheler, qui venaient de confirmer cette découverte par leurs observations personnelles. On est bien obligé de penser que M. Ricaut n'avait pas eu une connaissance précise de ces découvertes antérieures à la sienne, car l'idée d'un plagiat réfléchi répugne à l'opinion honorable que tous les témoignages contemporains nous donnent de son caractère.

156 Salle_1840_II_201 Athens, Acropolis: Le roi espère la retrouver [Greek art] non pas dans le musée britannique, gouffre d'où rien ne peut sortir, mais dans l'atelier d'un autre Phidias (M. David d'Angers), qui a déjà prouvé sa sympathie pour la Grèce par le tombeau de Markos Niketas. Lord Elgin, ambassadeur à Constantinople, dota la ville de Sétines d'une horloge sonnante qu'on voit encore a la tour du principal marché; il se paya de ce cadeau par une inscription fastueuse qui aurait du le dispenser de prendre les Cariatides. Celles qui restent sont plus ou moins mutilées.

157 Chandler_1825_I_XIX-XXIII, travelling 1775-1776, for the Instructions of the Committee of Dilettanti, which include making drawings and plans, but not bringing back antiquities.

158 Alcock_1831_174 Messene, travelling 1828-9: Though there appeared here the most inviting reasons to excavate, the French commission of antiquaries had been at work apparently without much effect … The excavations by the French at Olympia gave employment to the poor Moreotes, but did not discover much.

159 Giffard_1837_327-328 Messene: We stood by a Greek church on an eminence in the valley – perhaps the remains of the temple of Apollo, which was so sacred, that it was said, on one occasion, to have deterred the Spartans from storming the lower town, lest they should be guilty of the profanation of so holy a place. / In the walls of this chapel had been built up several pillars, and stones bearing inscriptions; a fine Doric capital formed the altar, and all our respect for the use to which this fragment was applied could not mitigate our sorrow for the destruction of the edifice to which it belonged. Perhaps some future antiquaries may discover amongst the inscriptions the names of the victim daughters of Lysiscus and Aristodemus, and of the youth who was driven to the hard alternative of sullying the fame, to save the life of his betrothed. In this remote place, where there was little temptation to pound the marble for lime, – which has never been

exposed to explosion of gunpowder, – where no dilettanti have plundered, – and where, in short, none of the ordinary means of destruction have been at work, – it may be hoped that the surface of the earth may still cover and preserve a large store of such antiquities as we may suppose a provincial capital to have contained.

[160] Gell_1823_74-75 Philiatra, near Tripolitza: By a law also of their own, a Turk is not allowed to buy land at any place where there is no mosque, yet a mosque cannot be erected without a special license from the Mufti, and a very considerable expense. In such circumstances, these Turks being in some degree dependant on the good will of their neighbours, become very good citizens, equally removed, by their condition, from the rapaciousness of tyrants, and the meanness of slaves. / Mustapha seemed to be a great favourite at Philiatra, his acquaintances running out to meet him on his return, and greeting him with every sort of welcome, and loading him with kind expressions. We were conducted to, and left in the large ruinous house of a Turk, which had once belonged to a Zantiote doctor, and was therefore selected as having three chairs and a table. Here our dinner was prepared. In the mean time our dragoman doctor and our Janissary Mustapha went to their own houses to settle their affairs previous to their future journey, and some of the people brought coins and intaglios to sell, which they had picked up in the fields near the place. It was at this moment that I was enabled to purchase, for a trifle, the three-sided antique jasper, which is already known to the curious, by having been engraved in the work upon Sculpture of the Society of Dilettanti.

[161] Texier_&_Popplewell_Pullan_1865_33: to Boujah. The gleam of fine weather had passed away, and we had a stormy and tempestuous time for two or three weeks. During the month of March I received instructions from the Dilettanti Society to excavate thoroughly the site of the Temple of Bacchus at Teos; and having engaged the services of old Spiro, and obtained tools and tackle, we started for Sighajik on April 2nd. Our old friend the Yuzbashi was glad to see us again, especially as we took him an English gun as a present. / We encamped this time close to the ruins, and in the course of three months thoroughly excavated the site. The results were interesting in an architectural point of view, and furnished materials for a thorough restoration of the temple. A great part of the frieze was discovered, but the sculpture was not of very high character. An English ship having come into the harbour, I took the opportunity of sending two slabs of it to England. These are now placed in the British Museum. / There were about five-and-twenty Turks and six Greeks employed as workmen.

[162] Michaelis_1908_102: The naval officers R. Murdoch Smith and E.A. Porcher had with great success, in 1860, explored the district of ancient Cyrene, and found a number of Hellenistic and Roman sculptures, and in the Cyrenaic town of Benghazi, the British consul George Dennis, to whom we owe one of the most delightful books on Etruria, had been actively collecting for the museum. The architect Pullan continued his researches on different temples on the west coast of Asia Minor (Teos and Smintheion), and uncovered in 1866 a number of reliefs at Priene, at first incorrectly attributed to the frieze of the Temple of Athene Polias, dedicated by Alexander the Great.

[163] Wescher_1869_323-324, Athens: Le premier objet qui frappe le voyageur qui arrive d'Athènes est un vaste amas de ruines que les travaux de la dernière commission des Dilettanti ont fait reconnaître comme un Propylée, presque semblable, quant au plan et aux dimensions, à celui de l'Acropolis d'Athènes.

[164] Sandwich_1807_111 travelling 1738-1739: He brought with him, on his return into England in 1739, as appears by a letter of his Lordship's, written in the same year, "two mummies and eight embalmed ibis's from the catacombs of Memphis; a large quantity of the famous Egyptian papyrus; 50 intaglios; 500 medals … a marble vase from Athens, with two figures in basso relievo; and a very long inscription, as yet undecyphered, on both sides of a piece of marble of about two feet in height." It will not be judged superfluous to add, as it shews so strongly his Lordship's indefatigable diligence and thirst of knowledge; that, as appears from the same letter, "he copied above 50 Greek inscriptions never before made public; and took, himself, plans and drafts of the pyramids, and all the antient buildings."

[165] Cust_1914_131: The appearance of the successive volumes of Stuart's Athens revealed to the world the beauty and value of the portions which remained, and the Society of Dilettanti may fairly claim some credit for the part which they had taken in assisting that revelation. Meanwhile the work of decay and destruction at Athens progressed slowly but steadily.

[166] Cust_1914_85-90 for the various approbations of the Society, their route, the sites they visited, and the drawings and measurements they took.

[167] Cust_1914_90: Mr Chandler and Mr Pars attending were called in. Many Drawings and Measurements of Architecture were produced by Mr Revett and also a great Variety of Views and Drawings of Basso relievos of the Temple of Minerva at Athens and others were produced by Mr Pars, which appeared to the Committee to be all done with Taste and Accurateness. / Mr Chandler brought to the Committee a Basso Relievo part of the Frieze of the Temple of Minerva representing a Horse's Head and Bust of a Man of Exquisite Workmanship, and acquainted the Committee that He had some other Marbles brought from Athens particularly a very Curious Inscription relating to the architecture of the Temple of Minerva.

[168] Madden_1829_11_58-59 Thebes in Egypt: I no longer wondered that a French soldier should feel "the religion of the place," and that in its contemplation the Mameluke enemy should be forgotten. It grieved me to see travellers visit this sacred city, for the unprofitable purpose of making insignificant representations of monstrous figures and mutilated statues; devoting years to designs which abound already; and so taken up with the surface of antiquity, that the shadow of its substance shoots across their path in vain, and the philosophy of ancient science seeks access to their minds without effect. The infancy of art is only associated in their minds with the modern invention of the camera lucida: if you marvel at the immensity of an obelisk, they reduce it to a speck on a sheet of paper; if you wonder at the mechanism which elevated the hundred pillars of the portico at Carnac, the camera is brought to bear on the colonnade. / Our modern Egyptian travellers appear to have one motive for every journey, whether to Thebes or Memphis, and that is to make pictures; they have one idea, and that is irrevocably fixed on the camera lucida.

[169] Englefield_1814_2 Artists Francis Bedford & John Gandy, under direction of Gell: These gentlemen sailed towards the end of the year 1811, and in the beginning of 1812 arrived at Zante, from whence they repaired to Athens, and being there detained by the difficulty of procuring a safe passage to Smyrna, employed themselves in excavations at Eleusis, where the Temples, although of so high importance, had never yet been examined, from the depth of soil under which their ruins were buried. The result of their labours was the discovery of the great mystic Temple of Ceres.

[170] Englefield_1814_3 after Samos: The travellers then proceeded on their voyage by way of Halicarnassus to the site of Cnidus, where they found the entire circuit of the walls of the city, with many other ruins, among which was a portico of white marble of the Doric order, and about

400 feet long, an Agora surrounded by a colonnade, and a small Corinthian Temple of white marble, which might be entirely rebuilt from its ruins.

171 Fellows_1839_223 Patara: Proceeding up a valley, apparently formed by a lake, we traced the remains of many small temples in the masses of ruins, though little more than the foundations, or at most the cellas, are standing; from one of these three statues had just been dug out, and sent off to Europe.

172 Englefield_1814_6: The plans and elevations of all these edifices [from the sites previously mentioned] were correctly ascertained, and detailed in the most elegant drawings by the Artists of the Mission, it being the intention of the Society of Dilettanti to engrave and offer them to the public for the improvement of national taste.

173 Englefield_1814_16 approbation of the Society: That the excavations of the Eleusinian territory, made by the Agents of the Society at a very considerable expense, and upon a scale of unparalleled extent, have afforded facilities of investigation to the travellers of every European nation; amongst whom some one might be found, who, jealous of the honour resulting to the English nation from the spirit and enterprise of the Society of Dilettanti, might endeavour to anticipate the appearance of the publication, already in progress, if it be not pursued with promptitude and vigour. / That the apprehension of anticipation is founded on the fact of the actual publication of the work of Le Roy; which was undertaken with the view of claiming for his nation, the merit of having been the foremost in making known to the world the beauties of Grecian Architecture, before the preconceived and published intentions of Revett and Stuart could be carried into effect. / That the cause of Grecian Architecture, no less than the vindication of the claim of the Society of Dilettanti, to the honour of the important discoveries lately made, demand that no delay should occur in publishing the beautiful Drawings, already laid before them, in a work equally splendid with the former publications of the Society.

174 Wilkins_1816_VI-VII: During the period of the author's residence at Athens [in 1802], the artists in Lord Elgin's employ were making excavations within, and around the ruins of the Acropolis; he therefore felt it unnecessary to engage in the attempt to supply the architectural details which are wanting in the publication of Stuart; convinced that every particular unexplained in that work was in a train to be fully investigated. / The author has been informed that Lord Elgin's intention of publishing a complete and splendid work from the drawings made upon the spot has been abandoned, in consequence of the estimated cost of the undertaking, and the little probability that such a work would be in sufficient demand to defray the necessary expenses of publication. In times like the present this obstacle is insuperable. / The particulars so desirable to the amateurs and professors of architecture, are, however, likely to be amply supplied through the exertions of Mr Robert Cockerell, a gentleman every way qualified for the undertaking, and to whom the arts are chiefly indebted for the discovery of the Phigalian marbles.

175 Spon_1683_unpaginated, Explanation of the frontispiece, with the final comment: Par là on peut voir que nôtre France mesme nous peut fournir de belles pièces aussi bien que la Grèce & l'Italie, & que l'on néglige quelquefois ce qu on a chez soy, pour courir après des curiositez étrangères qui ne valent pas mieux.

176 Michaelis_1882_114 Our interest is, however, less warmly awakened by the isolated British residents in the East than by the travellers. These could no longer rest contented with Italy, but sought also the Levant. In AD 1725 Mr Topham brought to London a relief from Attica, which reached the British Museum more than half a century later; and towards the middle of the century the learned Greek scholar and physician, Dr Anthony Askew, brought some marbles home

with him from Athens, for example the beautiful sepulchral monument of Xanthippos, which was acquired by Townley at his sale in AD I775. About the same time Lady Bute, daughter of the well-known Lady Mary Wortley Montagu, handed over to Trinity College, Cambridge, a small number of Greek marbles, which her father, the Honourable Edward Wortley Montagu, had brought home in AD 1718 from his embassy at the Porte. Indicating how classical quality was recognised by the mid-18th century, as early as AD 1744 the Dilettanti were in possession of a fragment of the Parthenon frieze, probably presented by one of the members, just as one subsequently came to Smith-Barry; another was in the possession of the Duke of Devonshire. How many similar souvenirs de voyage may still be scattered here and there!

[177] Michaelis_1882_113-114 Smyrna: Smyrna in particular appears once more, as in Petty's time, to have been a fruitful mine of discoveries. Winckelmann mentions an English physician who in AD 1763 obtained permission to make excavations there, and another Englishman who received two ships full of statues, eight of which were in perfect condition and which he sent home together with some busts. From Smyrna also were the reliefs which Matthew Duane and Thomas Tyrwhitt bought at a sale in London AD 1772, and presented to the British Museum.

[178] De_Kay_1833_480: The stranger in Smyrna will derive much information and pleasure from an acquaintance with Mr Borel, who is well known to all the archaeologists of Europe. He has the reputation of being profoundly versed in numismatics and his library relating to this subject is perhaps more extensive and complete than any similar private collection in the world. He has recently disposed of one of his collections for $30,000, and prosecutes his investigations with untiring zeal. I was indebted to Mr B. for several hints on the means of detecting a genuine antique from a counterfeit, but the fear of being imposed upon has hitherto prevented me from making any collection beyond Turkish aspers, paras, and piasters. The name of an individual was mentioned who had obtained at Constantinople large sums of money by selling imitations of the rarest and most valuable coins to travellers. He was detected, and obliged to quit the country. Mr B. has invented a machine, with which he is enabled to copy the impression of a coin or medal, and transfer it with the greatest possible exactness to paper.

[179] Laurent_1821_140: Throughout the Morea vast numbers of ancient coins are offered to the traveller, and he may sometimes purchase them very cheaply. Collectors should, however, be on their guard – founderies of ancient coins are established both at Argos and at Athens; in the former of these places the Jews, who practise this deception upon strangers, have sometimes the impudence to offer them burning hot from the furnace.

[180] Morritt_1914_183 writing in 1794: We set out from Athens on the 19th, and, passing by Eleusis, slept at Megara. There we found a little statue, half buried in the ground, which we dug up. You will laugh at me when I tell you that it had no head, and its arms were broken; however, it was a female figure, and the drapery and attitude pleased me so much that I took the trouble of packing it off on a mule for Corinth, and so to Zante. If I can get it well restored in Italy, it will figure in the Rokeby collection; and its greatest charm perhaps will be that I found it myself. At least, it was not expensive; for, giving half a crown to a priest that belonged to a chapel near it, we pretended to have a firman, and carried it off from the Greeks in triumph.

[181] Sandwich_1807_77-78, Megara, travelling 1738-1739: The ancient city contained in its circuit, besides the hill on which stands the present village, great part of the plain beneath, on that side, which looks towards the sea; as appears from the great quantities of ruins, that are to be seen in the fields on that side of the village. The foundations of the wall which joined the Port Nisaea with the city, and which was near two miles in length, are to be traced all the way from

the sea, till you enter among the ruins of the ancient town. Opposite to this, on the other side of the road, is a large heap of ruins, and at a small distance two statues of women about eight feet high, without heads, and having no attributes to shew for whom they were designed; Among the ruins are the two following inscriptions, both upon stones, that seem to have served as frizes to the building.

[182] Leake_1830_1_187-188, travelling in 1805, near village of Sinanbey, in the Morea, which he thinks are ruins of Bryseae: To the west of it, at the foot of the mountain, I find a fine source of water and several antique fragments in a ruined chapel; among others, on a piece of white marble that appears to have been part of a frize, is a wolf pursuing a deer, in a spirited style, in very low relief. In the village I find also a sculptured marble which had been described to me by the same informant. It was lying near a chapel, with the wrought side downwards. It represents in relief, a battle of women on horseback, armed with bipennes, against men on foot, in scaly armour, armed with short swords. The subject was probably the death of Penthesilea, the date that of the Roman Empire. The design is good, but the execution rough and unfinished; so much so, indeed, that an Ionic cornice at the top, which shews it to have belonged to a frize, is wrought in part only, the rest being simply smoothed and shaped out for the ornament. The stone was dug up three or four years ago, as I am told, in an adjoining field.

[183] Newton_1865_1_12: Vostitza [in the Morea] is the site of the ancient Aegium, which, when Pausanias visited Greece, contained a number of temples and statues, nearly all trace of which has disappeared. It is probable, as Leake supposes, that much of the architecture was of brick, as the fields near the town are strewn with fragments of brick and painted tile. In the house of one of Mr Wood's agents, called Aristides Georgios, I saw two fine statues of white marble, and some fragments of a third, found in the garden attached to the house. One of these statues appeared to be a Mercury, very similar to the celebrated one in the Vatican; the other a female figure, with a head-dress like that of the younger Faustina, probably an empress in the character of some goddess. These statues are well preserved and are good specimens of art of the Roman period. Of the third figure there remain only the head and the right hand, which has held a small vase.

[184] Hamilton_1842_1_167 Sandukli: I was told that, at one of the neighbouring villages called Aivan, large blocks and stones similar to those which I saw here had been discovered, and taken away. In the evening I obtained from a Greek pedlar some good coins of Eucarpia, Apamea, Attalia, and Perga; and I also purchased a pretty marble head of a young Bacchante, which had been dug up in a neighbouring vineyard.

[185] Macgill_1811_72-73 Tunis: The Dutch engineer before mentioned [in the service of the Bey], has a very valuable collection, both of medals and of stones, and also several curious inscriptions, which he intends one day to lay before the public. His work will be very interesting, for, from a residence of ten years, with the intention from the beginning to publish, he has collected a great deal of very curious information.

[186] Williams_1820_1_212 Patras: Some columns peeping through the earth, and the well-known site of many buildings, point to the places where the spade might be successfully applied: the extensive pavement, too, in the garden of the French consul, offers much for speculation. For centuries past, there has been a trade in the antiquities of Greece, both in medals and sculpture. Whatever relics could be picked up, readily found purchasers among the strangers and merchants who visit this interesting country; consequently, they are spread over a great part of Europe, and there is hardly a collection of any note, which cannot boast of some specimens

of Grecian art. When all this is considered, it appears surprising that any valuable remains should still be found, in a country where so little pains is taken to make discoveries by excavation. Grecian marbles and coins may sometimes be purchased at Rome, Paris, London, or even Petersburg, at as cheap a rate as in this country. / The removal of the sculpture from the Temple of Minerva, in the Acropolis of Athens, seems to have had the effect of setting other people with more spirit to the work of destruction. It is true, the Turkish government have, since that event, issued a prohibition against taking down any marbles whatever, but the Sublime Porte cannot at all times command obedience.

[187] Leake_1835_II_444 Attica: A summit on the south-eastern side of Oropo has the appearance of an Acropolis; no remains of walls are to be seen, but at the foot of the hill several ancient sepulchres were uncovered by the floods of last October, when among other usual contents of Greek tombs, were found many heads of spears and lances made of brass, some of which I purchase from the people of the village.

[188] Leake_1835_IV_244: It is no slight evidence of Argos having been near Vlikha, that I purchased from the peasants of that village three coins of that city in copper, of great rarity, and which I had never before met with; for coins of cities in that metal, unless where the coinage was very abundant, are seldom found at any distance from the places themselves.

[189] Leake_1835_IV_497 Mataranga: During a halt of two or three hours at the southernmost hamlet, upwards of 100 ancient coins are brought to me for purchase, together with a few other relics of antiquity, which have been found in the com or cotton fields adjacent to the height which I have before mentioned as so conspicuous an object throughout the surrounding plains.

[190] Leake_1835_IV_536: We arrive in 3 hours and 20 minutes at Kalabaka, where I dine with the bishop of Stagi, and purchase a small bronze Hercules of him, after which we proceed together to Kastraki and the Meteora.

[191] Curtis_1903_329 Corinth: The most important articles discovered at Corinth have been sent by the American school to the National Museum at Athens. / At a shop in the village a few fragments of indifferent value from the excavations are for sale, and they are no doubt genuine. Bogus antiquities are manufactured in large quantities, but most of them are more expensive than the genuine. Although the Romans carried away from Greece the choicest works of art to embellish their palaces and temples, and vandals have been following their example ever since, the earth is still full of marble, pottery and bronzes, which are being uncovered daily. But most of the work is done by foreigners. The Greek government is so poor that it can afford to do but little, and the citizens have other uses for their money.

[192] Michaud_&_Poujoulat_III_1834_489 Bodrum: Partout la terre et les chemins sont couverts de fragmens de marbre, de tronçons de colonnes et de sarcophages brisés. En traversant un champ de blé y nous avons remarqué une statue de femme couchée à terre dans l'attitude d'une personne qui est tombée en fuyant; une draperie et la main droite posée sur la poitrine, annoncent le ciseau d'un grand maître; la tète, séparée du tronc, était restée long-temps sur le bord du chemin, lorsqu'elle a été apportée au consulat français de Stanchio [Cos]. Elle se trouve parmi les objets d'antiquité que M. D'Avenat m'a chargé de remettre au Muséum de Paris. On a cru y voir une tête d'Artémise; comme le souvenir de la reine de Carie est toujours présent à l'esprit des voyageurs qui visitent les ruines d'Halicarnasse.

[193] Michaud_&_Poujoulat_III_1834_496-497: Toutefois y il est permis de croire que le premier soin de la chevalerie de Rhodes, lorsqu'elle s'empara de cette côte, ne fut pas de sauver ce qui

restait de l'antiquité. On peut en juger par la seule inspection des murailles extérieures du château. En jetant les yeux sur ces murailles construites au quinzième siècle, nous avons reconnu des fragmens de marbre qui ont appartenu à des monumens anciens; on y a remarqué aussi quelques bas-reliefs mutilés, représentant des combats héroïques, tels que celui de Thésée et des Amazones. On composerait peut-être un muséum avec les débris précieux, employés et comme ensevelis ou perdus dans la construction de cette forteresse, et si jamais le château de Boudroun est démoli, la vieille Halicarnasse, nous disent les voyageurs, pourra y retrouver ses plus vénérables ruines confondues avec la brique et les matériaux les plus grossiers.

194 Bullettino_1829_III-IV Manifesto: L'institiuto di corrispondenza archeologica, composto di un numeroso ceto di mecenati e raccoglitori, di archeologi ed artisti, e di amatori d'antichità italiani ed oltramontani, è stabilito in Roma sotto la protezione di S.A.R. il principe ereditario di Prussia, e diretto da parecchi rappresentanti di diversi paesi e studj sotto la presidenza di S.E. il duca di Blacas d'Aulps. Questo instituto assume l'obbligo di raccogliere dall'anno 1829 in poi le nuove scoperte provenienti dagli scavi operati o dallo studio dei monumenti dell' antichità classica, e relative alle arti, alla topografia ed epigrafia antica: archeologica impresa, la quale più ch'altra mai abbisogna di scambievoli rapporti ed ajuti, ed a cui si darà opera mediante la stampa periodica di una serie di annali e la incisione di disegni di monumenti inediti. / L'opera degli annali sarà divisa in tre parti. Nella prima si daranno le descrizioni particolari degli scavi, de' monumenti finora trascurati o sconosciuti, e degli accrescimenti dei musei di antichità. L'altra parte conterrà i ragguagli delle produzioni letterarie di soggetto archcologico; la terza comprenderà quelle illustrazioni, che provenute dall' esame e dal paragone de' monumenti, saranno anzi appoggiate a' documenti, che amplificate con semplici conghietture. / Si aggiungeranno ai medesimi annali, un rapporto generale intorno i progressi dell' archeologia, ed un bullettino per quelle notizie, le quali più ch'altre richiedono una sollecita pubblicazione. Il rapporto generale darà compimento ad ogni tomo degli annali alcuni mesi dopo il finire dell' anno; il bullettino di mezzo foglio o circa, si dispenserà in Roma 1' ultimo giorno di ogni mese.

195 Bullettino_1836_I-XVI for distribution list of the 410 copies, to private individuals and institutions: the Ministère de l'Instruction Publique in Paris got 10 copies, plus copies to 7 Paris libraries; Berlin 13 copies in all.

196 PEFQS_1884_48-49: The district between the Giaour Dagh (Amanus) and the Kurt Dagh contains a large number of mounds; in a small area I counted eight, which I feel sure would well repay excavation. The slabs are all small, and could be easily conveyed to the coast, but, unfortunately, the British Museum has not seen its way to excavate; and the question is now, I believe, being taken up by the Germans.

197 AMSL_II_1851 inside cover, arrêté of 14 December 1849: Vu l'arrêté du 29 octobre 1849, relatif à la publication, sous les auspices du ministere de 1'instruction publique et des cultes, d'un recueil intitule: Archives des Missions scientifiques et littéraires, Choix de rapports et instructions, / Art. 1. Le recueil, intitule Archives des Missions scientifiques, contiendra les rapports les plus interessants envoyés par les voyageurs chargés de missions scientifiques par le ministère dc l'instruction publique et des cultes, ainsi qu'un choix des Instructions redigees pour lesdites missions par l'Institut et les differents corps savants, à la demande du ministère. / 2. II sera nommé une commission chargée de choisir, parmi les rapports des personnes chargées de missions scientifiques, les communications qui seront de nature à être publiées dans les Archives. / Seront appelés à faire partie de cette commission: / Un ou plusieurs membres de 1'Académie

des inscriptions et belles-lettres, pour 1'examen des rapports relatifs aux antiquités, à l'histoire, aux Etudes philologiques; / Un ou plusieurs membres de l'Académie des sciences et du Museum d'histoire naturelle, pour les missions relatives aux sciences naturelles; / Le chef de la division des établissements scientifiques et littéraires au ministère de 1'instruction publique et des cultes; / Le chef du bureau des corps savants, travaux historiques et missions. / 3. Les Archives des Missions scientifiques seront distribuées gratuitement aux personnes et aux etablissements ci-apres designées [viz academies, libraries in each department, etc etc.]

198 AMSL_1_1864_497 Léon Heuzey on his mission to Macedonia: Plusieurs expéditions archéologiques, entreprises à différentes époques sous les auspices de la France, ont mis entre les mains des savants les antiquités de la Grèce méridionale. Les vastes régions qui s'étendent, au nord, sur les deux versants du Pinde, étaient restées jusqu'ici plus négligées, sans mériter cet oubli. Malgré les courses de quelques voyageurs et le persévérant travail de l'Ecole française d'Athènes, la Thessalie, l'Epire et la Macédoine, avec les parties adjacentes de l'Illyrie et de la Thrace, n'avaient encore été l'objet d'aucune exploration régulièrement organisée. Votre Majesté a conçu la pensée généreuse d'envoyer dans ces contrées une mission pourvue de tous les moyens d'action désirables. Vous avez voulu, Sire, que les études particulières auxquelles Votre Majesté porte un si haut intérêt fussent une raison pour faire mieux connaître au monde savant ce florissant domaine des premières tribus grecques, qui, plus tard, ne cessa d'être le siège d'un puissant État que pour devenir l'un des greniers de Rome et son principal champ de bataille.

199 Nicolaidy_1859_II_46 Olynthos, Macedonia: A chaque pas on trouve des marbres brisés et couverts d'inscriptions, mais rien d'important ni de précieux; le bord de la mer n'est que trois quarts d'heure de distance et les amateurs d'antiquités ne manquent jamais.

200 AMSL_1864_I-II Avertissement: En 1849, le Ministère de l'instruction publique entreprit de publier, sous le titre d'Archives des Missions scientifiques et littéraires, un recueil destiné à reproduire intégralement ou à faire connaître, soit par des extraits, soit par des résumés, les rapports adressés au Ministre par les personnes chargées de recherches, en France ou à l'étranger, sur des questions de science et d'érudition, et par les membres de l'Ecole française d'Athènes sur le résultat de leurs explorations et de leurs travaux en Grèce. Les actes ministériels relatifs au service des missions et voyages officiels devaient également y trouver place. / Cette publication, dont le premier volume parut en 1850, et qui forme aujourd'hui six volumes in-8° fut poursuivie régulièrement et sans interruption jusqu'en 1856. A cette époque elle fut supprimée et se fondit avec la Revue des Sociétés savantes, où furent alors insérés les documents précédemment réservés aux Archives, Plusieurs de ces documents ont été imprimés et tirés à part, et peuvent servir de complément à la première série du recueil. / Lorsque le service des Missions scientifiques et littéraires fut transféré, en vertu du décret du 5 décembre 1860, du Ministère de l'instruction publique au Ministère d'Etat, la Revue des Sociétés savantes dut naturellement cesser de publier les documents concernant les Missions. Aujourd'hui que le décret du 2 3 juin 1863 a fait rentrer ce service dans les attributions du Ministère de l'instruction publique, le Ministre, appréciant l'utilité de la publication commencée par ses prédécesseurs, a décidé qu'elle serait reprise et formerait une nouvelle série, qui se composerait chaque année, comme la première série, d'un volume in-8°.

201 RNMSADC_1864_X: Aussi, travaillons toujours avec une nouvelle ardeur au grand œuvre de l'archéologie, au grand livre de l'histoire, à la résurrection idéale des générations passées, à la restitution des vols commis par le temps, à la reconstruction scientifique des monuments détruits.

[202] Burgess_1835_1_277-278 on the antiquities of Greece: The campaign is re-opened by Sir William Gell, whose Itineraries are never found to err, except where changes have taken place since he travelled. He was followed by Dodwell and Dr Clarke, whose learning and industry are beyond all praise. We have, moreover, Monsieur Poucqueville's Voyage dans la Grèce, 1820, of whom Lord Byron says, that "he is always out." Sir John Hobhouse merits well a niche in this antiquarian library; and then Byron may be brought to sound the trumpet of fame over both Greece and her illustrators. After such a formidable array of authors, you will hardly expect me to do to Athens what I did to Rome; and yet there would have been a place, if one author, more severely accurate, and more indefatigable in research, than any of his predecessors, had not performed the task. His work on Athens is indispensable; and no traveller of observation will ever return from the east without adding his testimony to the accuracy and learning of Colonel Leake.

[203] Handcock_1912_8-9: The reason why the ruins of Mesopotamian cities have assumed the form of mounds lies in the fact that a conquering chief demolished the clay walls and buildings of his vanquished foe, but instead of clearing the débris away, he built on the top of it; for his new building operations the new-comer often utilized part of the old material, hence the uncertainty of a date assigned to an object, based on the mere assumption that such object belongs to the stratum in which it has ultimately found itself, without other corroborative evidence. On the other hand we are in these days always able to apply the purely archaeological test, which depends upon a close examination of the style of art or the mode of writing.

[204] Michaud_&_Poujoulat_1_1833_118 near Mycenae: Je terminerai cette lettre par un trait qui mérite d'être remarqué. Pendant que nous parcourions la montagne où fut Mycènes, un des Argiens, qui nous accompagnaient, a demandé à notre interprête si c'était de l'or que nous cherchions. La plupart des Grecs croient que nous courons après les vieilles ruinés parce qu'elles cachent des trésors que nous seuls savons trouver. Ce n'est que l'amour des richesses, selon eux, qui pousse les Européens vers les antiquités de la Grèce et de l'Asie; ils ne conçoivent pas que des hommes quittent leur pays pour aller chercher, à travers mille périls, les traces des peuples qui n'existent plus que dans l'histoire. On pardonnerait volontiers à des Turcs des idées aussi grossières; mais que les enfans de la Grèce, dont on nous parle tant, soient tombés à ce degré d'ignorance, voilà ce qu'on a de la peine à croire, et ce qui détruit surtout l'enthousiasme des voyageurs.

[205] AMSL_1_1864_497 Léon Heuzey to the Emperor in 1862, reporting on his mission to Macedonia: Plusieurs expéditions archéologiques, entreprises à différentes époques sous les auspices de la France, ont mis entre les mains des savants les antiquités de la Grèce méridionale. Les vastes régions qui s'étendent, au nord, sur les deux versants du Pinde, étaient restées jusqu'ici plus négligées, sans mériter cet oubli. Malgré les courses de quelques voyageurs et le persévérant travail de l'Ecole française d'Athènes, la Thessalie, l'Epire et la Macédoine, avec les parties adjacentes de l'Illyrie et de la Thrace, n'avaient encore été l'objet d'aucune exploration régulièrement organisée. Votre Majesté a conçu la pensée généreuse d'envoyer dans ces contrées une mission pourvue de tous les moyens d'action désirables. Vous avez voulu, Sire, que les études particulières auxquelles Votre Majesté porte un si haut intérêt fussent une raison pour faire mieux connaître au monde savant ce florissant domaine des premières tribus grecques, qui, plus tard, ne cessa d'être le siège d'un puissant État que pour devenir l'un des greniers de Rome et son principal champ de bataille.

[206] Cust_1914_213-214: The new societies and institutions for classical research, whether continental or English, have each their separate journal or organ of publication, in which the progress

of work and discovery is recorded in a constantly increasing number of special essays and memoirs, and illustrated at relatively small expense by one or other of the various modern means of mechanical reproduction. At the same time greater and more varied resources are forthcoming than ever before for the work of excavation and discovery. The German Government with its great undertaking at Olympia, the French with theirs at Delos and at Delphi, the Archaeological Society of Athens with its fruitful industry in the city and neighbourhood, the American school, and lastly our own school, which is the youngest of all, and whose resources have most need of reinforcement, have all been diligently at work on Greek soil, the foreign institutions disinterestedly so far as concerns the acquisition of the objects found, since export is forbidden by the new laws both of Greece and Turkey, but with none the less gain to knowledge.

207 Le_Bas_1844-45_426 Messenia [called locally Spelouza]: Cette idée nous porta à sonder les buissons épais de lentisques, dont le terrain était couvert, et nous découvrîmes deux bases de colonnes ioniques, un fragment d'ante et quelques assises ayant appartenu à un soubassement. Dès lors, toute incertitude cessa, et je résolus d'entreprendre les fouilles nécessaires pour découvrir le plan de ce temple, persuadé que la partie supérieure, dont il ne restait plus aucune trace sur le sol, avait été employée, après la chute de l'édifice, à des constructions particulières. / Une première tranchée fut ouverte immédiatement dans la direction du nord au sud, c'est-à-dire perpendiculairement à la direction supposée de l'axe du temple. Elle eut pour résultat la découverte presque immédiate, à une profondeur de om60 environ, d'un dallage d'une conservation admirable. Nous avions rencontré le péristyle! En continuant vers l'est, nous trouvâmes deux rangs de gradins que plus tard, quand nous eûmes mis au jour les quatre angles, nous reconnûmes régner autour de l'édifice.

208 Le_Bas_1844-45_427, Messenia: En résumé, Monsieur le Ministre, les fouilles exécutées à Spelouza ont eu pour résultat la découverte d'un édifice resté inconnu jusqu'à ce jour et que tout indique avoir été un temple. Les parties retrouvées suffisent effectivement pour en prouver la destination, et de plus fournissent les matériaux indispensables pour une restauration architectonique. Le plan de ce temple, d'ordre ionique et d'une époque que l'on peut regarder comme postérieure d'au moins cent cinquante ans à la fondation de Messène, est le plus simple de tous ceux que les anciens adoptaient.

209 Le_Bas_1844-45_432: Ces différents travaux, Monsieur le Ministre, qui tous ajoutent à nos connaissances relativement à la ville de Messène [in Messenia], ont nécessité un séjour de près d'un mois, tant au monastère de Vulcano qu'au village de Mavromati et sur le sommet de l'Ithôme, où nous avons bivouaqué deux jours, nous désaltérant aux eaux délicieuses de la fontaine Clepsydre et couchant à la belle étoile dans la cour d'un couvent abandonné. Si la raison ne m'eût dit qu'il fallait enfin quitter ces lieux pour visiter d'autres contrées, un second mois aurait pu y être très-utilement employé; car, si l'on excepte Olympie, je ne crois pas qu'il y ait en Grèce beaucoup de sols qui puissent être plus féconds en découvertes archéologiques. J'ai la conviction que si on creusait à la porte de Laconie, on y retrouverait un temple qui était encore debout lors du voyage de Fourmont, et dont le plan est encore presque entièrement visible aujourd'hui.

210 Irby_&_Mangles_1823_111: On the 14th of August, 1816, the Hon. Charles Leonard Irby and James Mangles, Commanders in the Royal Navy, left England, with the intention of making a tour on the continent. This journey they were led to extend far beyond the original design. Curiosity at first, and an increasing admiration of antiquities as they advanced, carried them at length through several parts of the Levant, which have been little visited by modern travellers, and gave them more than four years of continued employment.

[211] Du_Camp_1852_Prospectus: L'ouvrage que nous annonçons a le double intérêt d'une publication archéologique et daguerrienne, pittoresque et savante. Malgré leur intelligence et leur habileté manuelle, les graveurs et les lithographes ont été impuissantsjusqu'ici à reproduire les monuments avec une exacte fidélité. Le daguerréotype seul réussit à les traduire dans leurs plus minces détails, tout en conservant l'aspect général de l'ensemble. Il saisit la nature morte avec une passiveté scrupuleuse, tandis que l'artiste peut égarer son observation et déranger le vrai en y substituant sa volonté ou ses effets substitution qui a le danger grave d'altérer les textes et d'égarer les discussions. / Nous n'insisterons pas sur l'attrait qu'offrent les voyages si curieux que M. Maxime Du Camp a accomplisentièrement à ses frais, après s'être chargé d'une mission du Ministère de l'Instruction publique. Les pays qu'il a parcourus ont élé le berceau même des civilisationset des religions. Moïse, Sésostris, Alexandre, Pompée, César, Jésus-Christ, Mahomet, Lusignan, Napoléon et Chateaubriand les ont tour à tour fécondés par le glaive où par, la parole et les ont immortalisés de leurs glorieux noms. L'histoires'y élève à la hauteur de l'idéal.

[212] Duthoit_1873_322B: Pour faire connaître et apprécier comme ils le méritent les monuments que je viens de citer, je ne me suis point contenté de les dessiner et de les mesurer; je les ai fait reproduire par la photographie toutes les fois que la chose a été possible; j'ai estampé moi-même ou fait estamper les décorations susceptibles d'être reproduites par ce moyen, toutes et quantes fois que nous avons pu y atteindre.

[213] RA_xxxi_1876_327, monument near Smyrna: Sachant la manie destructive des paysans du pays, je fis immédiatement prendre à mes propres frais photographie de ce monument intéressant, promettant une récompense au propriétaire du terrain s'il conservait intacte ma découverte; mais l'homme propose et les Anglais disposent, et voici en peu de mots ce qui causa la destruction complète de ces restes intéressants.

[214] Brugsch-Bey_1891_359: In 1877 M. de Saulcy sent to M. Maspero photographs of a papyrus which had belonged to Queen Net'emet, the mother of Her-Hor, who was the founder of the line of priest-kings. This papyrus is torn in two, part of it being in the British Museum, the rest in the Louvre.

[215] Porter_1882_324B Palmyra: A skilful manipulator, with a good staff of assistants, would photograph all Palmyra in a single week, and would bring back with him to the West a series of pictures almost unrivalled for beauty, strangeness, and historic and antiquarian interest.

Endnotes Chapter 3. Ambassadors, Consuls and Firmans

[1] Bartholdy_1807_I_226-227, travelling 1803-1804, Athens: Haliadgi-Aga exerçait, il y a dix ou douze ans, dans Athènes, la tyrannie la plus sanglante. Il savait épouvanter tous ses ennemis, ou obtenir contr'eux des arrêts de mort. Il allait même, par des corruptions et à l'aide d'un parti qu'il s'était formé dans le divan, jusqu'à se faire expédier des firmans en blanc, portant arrêt de mort, et dans lesquels il intercalait à volonté les noms des victimes qu'il lui convenait d'immoler. Il extorquait en même tems de grandes sommes par la menace de semblables arrêts. Tout ce qui pouvait se sauver prenait la fuite.

[2] Williams_1820_II_212-213: The removal of the sculpture from the Temple of Minerva, in the Acropolis of Athens, seems to have had the effect of setting other people with more spirit to the work of destruction. It is true, the Turkish government have, since that event, issued a prohibition against taking down any marbles whatever, but the Sublime Porte cannot at all times command obedience.

[3] Canning_1888_II_140 Bodrum, 1844: In June 1844 Charles Alison, the Oriental secretary, was sent on a mission to Syria, and was instructed to call on his way at Budrum and report on the extent and condition of the remains of the Mausoleum which were visible in the walls of the fortress; and the Elchi [Canning] told him that he was prepared to find the necessary sum for transferring them to the protection of the British Museum. Alison's report, albeit not that of a specialist, was convincing as to the importance of the sculptures, and the ambassador redoubled his exertions to induce the Porte to grant him permission to remove them. It was not however till 1846 that he triumphed over Turkish procrastination and had the satisfaction of learning, not only that he had leave to extract the marbles from the walls in which they were embedded, but that the Sultan, in sign of his high regard, was graciously pleased to make them a personal gift to the ambassador himself. Any ordinary present would have been respectfully declined, but these monuments of Greek art were too precious to be lost for a scruple, and they would enrich, not the Elchi, but the British nation. The gift was accordingly accepted with gratitude, and Alison was again sent out to complete his task by superintending the removal of the antiquities. The work was successfully accomplished at a cost of three or four hundred pounds, and twelve out of the seventeen slabs of the frieze of the Order, representing combats of Greeks and Amazons, executed in the finest Parian marble, which now adorn the walls of the British Museum, are the fruits of these operations.

[4] Canning_1888_II_152-154 Bodrum, 1846, Newton's account: While we were making these discoveries on the site of the Mausoleum, we were anxiously waiting for the firman empowering me to take possession of the lions which I had discovered in the Castle last year [but one]. Unavoidable delays prevented the granting of this document, and in the meantime the Commandant of the Castle suddenly received orders from the Turkish Minister of War to remove the lions from the walls and send them to Constantinople. He lost no time in putting this order in execution, and before many days had elapsed two of the finest lions were extracted from the walls. It was not a pleasant sight for us to see this operation performed under our very eyes, after we had brought spars for scaffolding and all manner of means and appliances for the express purpose; however I gulped down my mortification as well as I could, and despatched two letters, one by sea, the other by a swift overland runner, to Smyrna, to apprise Lord Stratford that the Turkish Minister of War was trying to steal a march on us. My messenger sped on night and day, and the Commandant pushed on with his work no less expedtiously. Two more lions were soon dug out of the walls. The extraction of two of my eye-teeth could not have given me so great a pang. When the Commandant had removed four lions, he paid a formal visit to my diggings, accompanied by all the principal Turks in Budrum. / "You have found nothing but little fragments I see," he said, with an air of triumph. At that time we were digging up small fragments of lions' tails, with an occasional leg or hind-quarter, but no heads. I endured his civil impertinence for about a quarter of an hour, till at last my inward chafing found vent in a strong expression or two in English, addressed to Captain Towsey. The Turks did not understand what I had said; but guessed from the expression of my countenance what was passing in my mind, and withdrew with many ironical compliments. That same day, the lions, having been

duly swathed in raw sheepskins, were placed on board a caique to be sent over to Cos, where they were to be transhipped by steamer to Constantinople. I had a photograph made of two of them, and took a last fond look at these gracious remains of the school of Scopas. The caïque, as the Commandant informed me, was to sail that night, and I went to bed sick at heart. It was the end of a great hope. / At 4 AM the next morning I was suddenly roused from my sleep by the voice of a midshipman from the Gorgon. "The Swallow is come in from Constantinople, and the officer of the watch thinks that the firman is on board." I had had so many disappointments about the firman, that I received this news with sceptical indifference, and doggedly fell asleep again. At 6 AM another messenger from the Gorgon woke me up. "The captain wants to see you immediately." I hurried on board, and found Towsey pacing the quarter-deck impatiently, his gig alongside, ready manned. / "Why have you been so long?" he said; "the firman is come." "Of what use is the firman now?" I answered, very sulkily; "the lions are gone." / "The caïque is still in the harbour," he said, "waiting for a fair wind to come out, and we are yet in time." / I jumped into the boat without a word more: a few vigorous strokes brought us into the harbour. The captain of the caïque was drawing in his little mooring lines in a lazy, sleepy sort of way. On the pier-head stood the doctor of the Quarantine, an Italian, who took great interest in our diggings. / "Don't let that caïque go," I cried out; "I have a firman for the lions." / "It is all right," he replied; "I have his papers still, and he cannot leave without my signature." / We walked straight into the Castle, and asked to see the Commandant. Very much astonished he was at so early a visit from the Captain of the ship of war and the Consul. He had evidently just emerged from his yorgan, and his narguileh was hardly lit. We had boarded him with that indecent haste with which mad Englishmen occasionally invade the Kieff of an Oriental when any real emergency occurs, without waiting for the due interchange of compliments. After hastily wishing him good morning, I put the firman into his hand with that air of cool satisfaction with which a whist-player trumps an ace on the first round. Turks are seldom astonished; but my friend the Commandant was really discomposed; he read the firman through several times. The document was duly signed and sealed; the wording of this writ of habeas corpus was so precise that there was no evading it. The lions were to be delivered to me whether still in the walls or already embarked. Suddenly a bright thought struck the Commandant. / "The firman," quoth he, "makes mention of lions, aslanlar; but the animals in the walls are leopards, caplanlar." "Come, come, dostoum, my friend," I said, "aslanlar or caplanlar, you know very well what are the beasts meant by the firman, and where to find them. I claim those beasts, and no others." The lions were forthwith handed to me, and the Commandant reimbursed.

[5] Belzoni_1820_198 reading the firman at Gournou: At last it was produced, and put into the hands of the only person among the Sheiks who could read it. He first perused it to himself, that he might read it fluently to the assembly; but had not gone far, when he turned towards me a look of astonishment: however, he proceeded to the end, and then asked me whether he should read it aloud to the assembly; and upon my answering in the affirmative, read nearly as follows: / "It is the will and pleasure of Hamed, the Defterdar Bey and present ruler of Upper Egypt, that no Sheiks, Fellahs, or other persons, shall from this moment sell any article of antiquity to the English party, or work for them; on the contrary, it is hereby ordered, that every thing that may be found shall be sold to the party of Mr Drouetti; and whoever disobeys this order will incur the displeasure of the Bey." / I need not inform the reader how I felt on hearing this mandate, the very reverse of what the Bey had given me reason to expect.

[6] Belzoni_1820_286-287 meeting with the Bey: I had a firman for him to renew, and to my surprise he did it without hesitation. He seemed to be pleased when he was told, that I was going to make a collection for myself, for which reason, as he said, he had given me the firman with full power to dig wherever I pleased, right and left of the Nile. I answered, that I felt much obliged to him, but that I hoped he would consider what I did for myself would be still for the English party. He made no reply to this, but I could easily see, that he felt a kind of displeasure at my returning to search as connected with the English. I wish Mr Salt had been there incog, as he would have seen the difference of this man when behind his back, from what it had been before his face. He introduced the little story of the pipe made by Caliud, and sold as an antique to Mr Salt; laughed much, and wondered how a person so full of knowledge could suffer himself to be so easily deceived by a Frenchman. I told him, that any one might well be deceived, as we bought many things from the peasants, good and bad together in lots, without even looking to see what they were, till they were brought home; consequently this pipe might have been bought in that manner.

[7] Pococke_1745_II.2_64 Eskihissar / Stratonicea: When I was going to see the theatre, the deputy governor came to me, and told me, that the theatre was on his ground, and asked me what I would present him to see the antiquities: I gave myself no trouble about his demand, but examined it thoroughly. When I returned to the town, the aga's man came, and told me, that the aga was arrived, and desired to see me; when I came to him, he asked me, what was my business, which I told him, and that I had a firman or passport; he said, it was the padshaw's or grand signor's firman, and not the pasha's, and therefore he would not regard it; but if I would make certain presents to him and his cadi, I might view what I pleased. I gave him to understand, that by vertue of my firman I could see the antiquities, and that he must answer it, if any harm happened to me there. I left him, and pursued my observations as before. Some people came from the aga, but I shewed no fear, which I knew by experience was the best way. There was an inscription on an old ruined house, which I had a desire to copy, and the possessor of it demanded a sequin for his permission; however, I went in the afternoon, and began to copy it, though the janizary refused to go with me, so that I was accompanied only by my slave; the man that owned the house soon came to me, and, to pacify him, I told him I would pay him when I had done; but not being satisfied, I gave him what he demanded, with which he seemed well pleased; and put his hand to his mouth and forehead, as a mark of gratitude and fidelity. The deputy came soon after, made signs to me to go away, but not regarding him, he began to disturb me; on which I pulled out my firman, and ordered the slave to hold it; he went to take it out of his hand, but when I laid hold of it, and held it fast, he seemed to be very cautious not to tear it, forbore using any violence, and soon after went away.

[8] Sonnini_1801_17: But, if this firman had been useless to me in Egypt, it became of great service to me in the new travels that I purposed to undertake. Although the lands and seas of Egypt only were mentioned in it, this sign of protection was not, on that account, of less advantage to me in Turkey; it procured me regard and attention on the part of the governors and private commandants. I never unrolled it in vain: at the sight of it, the haughty pacha, the stern aga, and all those subaltern tyrants who rend, rather than govern, the Ottoman empire, became tractable and obliging; they lifted it to their forehead in token of respect, and I seldom failed to obtain from them what I wished. In the eyes of the multitude, I appeared an important personage; since their sovereign condescended to concern himself about me; and by saving me from some

unpleasant incidents and embarrassments, which I should not have avoided without this sort of talisman of despotism, they considered me as entitled to their respect and consideration.

[9] Bullettino_1830_9-10 unsigned letter to the Duc de Blacas, October 1829, about Delos: C'est vainement que j'ai fait auprès des autorités de Myconi toutes les démarches convenables pour être autorisé à fouiller à Délos. Les ordres du Président sont tellement précis que malgré l'obligeance du chef de la Demogerondie, je n'ai jamais pu en obtenir la permission. Force m'a donc été de me borner à voir ce que les excavations antérieures ont mis au jour … On voit facilement par ce qui existe, que ces ruines ont été tournées et retournées à plusieurs reprises et je ne pense pas qu'on pût y trouver un morceau bien capital.

[10] Mackenzie_&_Irby_1867_349 the Bosnian border: We asked him if he had ever seen English people in this part of the world before. / "Not here," he answered, "but once while I was mudir in Caramania, an English gentleman came to dig for antiquities. He had a huge train of servants and baggage, and like you he carried a firman. I went out to meet him as I did to meet you, on my best horse, with all my people, but the English gentleman coming thus suddenly on a great company of armed men, took us for robbers and turned to flee: with difficulty he was persuaded to return. "Ah!" added the mudir, presently, "Asia Minor is a much nicer place than this. There, if I wanted any number of horses I had only to send out a zaptic [policeman], and the people brought them at once; here, if I require horses, I may send a dozen zapties and not get them after all. The people here are headstrong to a degree, they do not even care to earn money."

[11] Fellows_1852_73: It was my intention to have started hence [Constantinople] yesterday, the 15th of March, but a new commander-in-chief and head of police having been just appointed, it was necessary to obtain the signatures of the new officers to my firman, which is just sent home, – a prodigious document, for ensuring to me every personal accommodation and assistance on my journey. There is another for obtaining horses, and a third to be used on a new road opened only a few months ago.

[12] Perrot_1864_31 Constantinople: Nous disons adieu à tous nos amis, et nous allons remercier l'ambassadeur de France, M. le marquis de Lavalette, du concours empressé qu'il a bien voulu prêter à notre entreprise. Grâce à lui, nous sommes pourvus d'un firman des plus explicites, qui nous autorise à faire toutes les recherches, à entreprendre toutes les fouilles que nous jugerons nécessaires, et qui ordonne à toutes les autorités civiles et militaires de favoriser nos démarches et d'aider nos travaux. Nous emportons en même temps des lettres vizirielles pour les gouverneurs de toutes les provinces que nous devons traverser.

[13] Malte-Brun_1824_11_613: The sudden fall of French preponderance having imparted a renovated energy to the influence of the Russian monarchy, and Austria being for the moment in mutual league with Russia, the extinction of Turkish domination now becomes a matter of the utmost facility. Great Britain may wish to interpose her power to check the extension of an empire so threatening in its aspect towards herself as Russia. But the Russian power is too close on Turkey, and has in other respects too little to dread from any other nation to allow such distant considerations to shackle her movements. Or, if she wishes to avoid a contest with the maritime prowess of that country, she may purchase her peace by a division of the spoil, allowing to the British, what she cannot prevent, the occupation of the numerous islands of the Mediterranean, now in the hands of the Turks. Such is the morality dictated by the sword, the law of emperors and domineering courts, the execution of which may be postponed by convenience or a sense of decency, while the occurrence of future pretexts and opportunities is wished for and expected.

[14] Chandler_1817_I_29, travelling 1775-1776, Athens: Early in the morning we were visited by the French consul, Monsieur de Gaspari; and by the archons or principal Greeks in a body. With the latter came an Italian named Lombardi, who had resided several years at Athens, and who was known to one of my companions. This man was well received by the Turks, who regarded him as a Mahometan, and as he affected humility, and poverty, had bestowed on him the appellation of Dervish. He offered to serve us, and we found it our interest to employ him. He attended us on our visit of ceremony to Achmet Aga, the chief Turk of Athens; to the vaiwode or governor of the city; to the disdar or officer who commands in the acropolis; to the mufti; the archbishop, and archons; interpreted for us, and adjusted the presents, necessary to be made, for the purchase of permission to examine the antiquities and of protection during our stay; with the smaller gratuities to inferior persons.

[15] Omont_1902_I_X-XI: Il faut inscrire un dernier nom à côte de ceux de J.-A. de Thou et de Peiresc; c'est celui du cardinal de Richelieu. Depuis longtemps, au milieu des luttes politiques et religieuses qui se déroulaient en France, Richelieu ne négligeait rien pour répandre et fortifier l'influence française en Orient. Il encourageait à Paris les études orientales et il avait songé à faire rechercher dans le Levant des manuscrits pour enrichir sa belle bibliothèque et servir d'aliment aux savants. On eu voit la preuve dans la lettre suivante que Du Houssay, notre ambassadeur, lui écrivait de Venise, le 18 septembre 1638: / Monseigneur, après le service du Roy je ne puis avoir de soins plus legitimes que ceux de celuy de vostre Eminence. Comme les plus beaux monumens de l'antiquité semblent n'avoir surmonté l'injure de tant de siècles que pour estres jugez dignes de loger dans ses bibliothèques et ses cabinets, aussy puis-je assurer vostre Eminence, que pour leur procurer un couvert si glorieux, j'ay desja escrit par tout le Levant et imposé les ordres nécessaires en tous les lieux où il y a des consuls de France pour y rechercher avec grand soin tout ce qui s'y pourra trouver digne d'elle. Vostre Eminence m'avoit faict mettre encore entre les mains l'inventaire des livres de la bibliothèque du feu seigneur Molini, entre lesquels elle eust bien voulu avoir ceux qui y sont croisez, mais le procureur Molini son frère et son héritier ne veut point jusqu'à présent entendre cette division et la désire vendre entière. Pendant le temps que vostre Eminence me jugera capable de demeurer en ce lieu pour le service de Sa Majesté, je verray s'il ne changera point de resolution.

[16] EB_2010_s.v. firman: FIRMAN, an adaptation of the Persian. ferman, a mandate or patent, an edict of an oriental sovereign, used specially to designate decrees, grants, passports, &c., issued by the sultan of Turkey and signed by one of his ministers.

[17] EB_1910_s.v. consul: CONSUL, a public officer authorized by the state whose commission he bears to manage the commercial affairs of its subjects in a foreign country, and formally permitted by the government of the country wherein he resides to perform the duties which are specified in his commission, or lettre de provision. / A consul, as such, is not invested with any diplomatic character, and he cannot enter on his official duties until a rescript, termed an exequatur (sometimes a mere countersign endorsed on the commission), has been delivered to him by the authorities of the state to which his nomination has been communicated by his own government. This exequatur, called in Turkey a barat, may be revoked at any time at the discretion of the government where he resides. The status of consuls commissioned by the Christian powers to reside in Mahommedan countries, China, Korea, Siam, and, until 1899, in Japan, and to exercise judicial functions in civil and criminal matters between their own countrymen and strangers, is exceptional to the common law, and is founded on special conventions or capitulations (q.v.). / The title of consul, in the sense in which it is used in international law, is derived from

that of certain magistrates, in the cities of medieval Italy, Provence and Languedoc, charged with the settlement of trade disputes whether by sea or land (consules mercatorum, consules artis maris, &c.)

[18] Wheler_1682_IV_298 Patras: We went also to visit the Venetian Consul, to have a Pass-port of him, because the English Consul was not then there; and also because our Boat-men were of Zant, under the Venetians. For none can pass in and out again the Gulph of Lepanto, without leave of one of the Castles at the Mouth; which Castles are so near to each other, that it is impossible to pass out of Gun-shot of one, or other, or both of them.

[19] Fellows_1852_425-426: Firman obtained in October 1841, Trustees confirm acceptance of his services; he gets no pay, pays his own expenses, but gets free passage in a Navy packet out and back.

[20] Fellows_1852_424: In the autumn of 1839, finding that I could gain no information from books of the interesting district which I had visited, I again left England for Lycia, more fully prepared for a re-examination of its geography and works of art. To secure an accurate representation of the latter, I took with me Mr George Scharf, a young English artist. Anticipating the possession of the firman from the Sultan, I offered to the Trustees of the British Museum my personal services while in Lycia, in pointing out the most desirable objects to remove. From Smyrna I wrote to Lord Ponsonby, our ambassador at Constantinople, to urge the importance of obtaining the firman by the spring of 1840, and requesting that it might be forwarded to the ship, ordered by the Government to be at Rhodes on the 1st of May.

[21] Fellows_1852_VII: Of the country which I was entering I knew as little as of its inhabitants, and this want of information may be manifest in parts of my Journal; but I have given my observations made on the spot, that the fidelity of the descriptions may not be impaired. The Drawings introduced have been selected from my sketch-book for the purpose of illustration only. Those which represent the sculptured remains found at Xanthus have been seen by the Trustees of the British Museum, and I hear that on their recommendation the Government has given directions for having these monuments of ancient art brought to this country; we may hope therefore to see them among the treasures of our National Institution.

[22] Fellows_1852_489-504: Paper for the BM in April 1844 detailing his work, followed by an account of what he has brought back.

[23] Canning_1888_II_137 year 1845: Everyone has heard of the discoveries of Layard and Newton, of the palace of Nimrud and the colossal tomb of Mausolus; but few are aware that but for the liberality and public spirit of Sir Stratford Canning these discoveries might never have borne fruit and the British Museum might have been deprived of some of its chief treasures. I do not mean merely that without the ambassador's influence the firmans or necessary permits, by which alone excavations, purchases of land, and exportations of antiquities, could take place, might not have been obtained: I mean that it was Canning's enterprize and money that rescued the first fruits of the Mausoleum and enabled Layard to begin his famous work at Nineveh. Without being an archaeologist, the Elchi [emissary] was an ardent classical scholar of a good old type which we miss now-a-days, and everything connected with ancient history excited his keenest interest. In the midst of pressing political duties, we shall see how his mind wandered away with enthusiasm to the labours of his agents at Mosil and Halicarnassus.

[24] Newton_I_1865_38-39, writing in 1852: Immediately after our arrival [in Constantinople] I presented my credentials to Lord Stratford de Redcliffe [erstwhile Sir Stratford Canning], who received me with a most cordial welcome, and entered into the project of my future researches

with a lively interest, promising that whenever it should be necessary to apply to the Porte for a Firman to enable me to make excavations, his influence should be exerted to the utmost in my behalf.

[25] Wood_1877_213-214: In 1872: The first few weeks in England were employed, with the assistance of Mr Newton, in providing against the difficulties which might possibly arise from the non-renewal of my firman, and the consequent want of funds for the continuance of the excavations, as it was unlikely that the Treasury would authorise a grant without the firman. We did all we could to interest the public in case we might have to appeal to them for assistance; but ultimately Sir Henry Elliot obtained the authority required on the original favourable terms, and an application was made to Mr Lowe, then Chancellor of the Exchequer, for a sum of money sufficient to clear out the whole of the Temple site. Mr Lowe, interested as a great classical scholar in the completion of the enterprise, unhesitatingly granted the 6,000 pounds asked for, with the unanimous consent of the House of Commons.

[26] Wood_1877_225 year 1873: I had now in my store room at Ayasalouk between 50 and 60 tons of sculptured stones and inscriptions. I had already applied to the Trustees for a man-of-war to take them on board, and on March 4 H.M.S. Antelope, a despatch boat, which was generally at the disposal of Her Majesty's Ambassador at Constantinople, came to Smyrna for the purpose of taking on board all the cases and loose marbles which might be ready.

[27] Cobham_1908_381 on Cyprus, Daniel Clarke in 1801: The inhabitants of Lameca rarely dig near their town without discovering either the traces of ancient buildings, subterranean chambers, or sepulchres. Not long before our arrival, the English Consul, Signor Peristiani, a Venetian, dug up, in one place, above thirty idols belonging to the most ancient mythology of the heathen world. Their origin refers to a period long anterior to the conquest of Cyprus by the Ptolemies, and may relate to the earliest establishment of the Phoenician colonies. Some of these are of terracotta; others of a coarse limestone; and some of soft crumbling marble. They were all sent to our Ambassador at Constantinople, who presented them to Mr Cripps.

[28] EB_xi_s.v._consul "a public officer authorized by the state whose commission he bears to manage the commercial affairs of its subjects in a foreign country, and formally permitted by the government of the country wherein he resides to perform the duties which are specified in his commission."

[29] Pananti_1818_366-367: A Barbary consul is respected in proportion to the naval power of his country: during my stay, that of England was of course first on the list. Since the reduction of the French marine, the consul has enjoyed very little consideration compared to former times; although M. Dubois Thinville, the present representative of France in Algiers, possesses a very resolute mind, and great firmness of character.

[30] DeHass_1887_115-116, American consul at Jerusalem: Foreigners are … about the only privileged class in the country. Turkey by her treaties with foreign nations transfers all authority over foreigners to their respective consuls. So that a citizen of another country, residing in Turkey, is under the exclusive jurisdiction of his consul, who alone has power to arrest, try, and punish him; and all charges against him must be presented in the consular court of his own country, of which the Consul is judge and jury. The result is, we have a dozen or more independent tribunals representing the leading nations of the world, clothed with almost absolute authority, and exercising, in some cases, the power of life and death. Each consulate is the head of the government it represents, and has its own subjects, courts, officers, and prison, and the execution, if not the making, of its own laws.

[31] Baedeker_1876_9-10: Consuls in the East enjoy the same privilege of exterritoriality as ambassadors in Europe. Some of these are consuls by profession, or consuls-general ('consules missi'), others merely commercial, or vice-consuls. The English and American consuls of the former class (at Jerusalem and Beirut only) exercise jurisdiction in all civil matters of dispute between their countrymen, and in complaints against their countrymen by other foreigners. The vice-consuls or consular agents have no judicial functions. Disputes between Turkish subjects and foreigners are decided by the Turkish courts, with the aid of the dragoman of the foreigner's consulate. In all emergencies the traveller should, if possible, apply to his consul, with whose aid the annoyance of a lawsuit in a native court may generally be avoided. Politeness, as well as self-interest, will generally prompt new-comers to call on their national representatives; and a special introduction to them is of course very desirable. The 'kawasses', or consular attendants, are often very useful to travellers, and though not entitled to ask payment for their services, generally expect a gratuity.

[32] Murray_1845_xxi: Letters of Introduction: These should be procured for as many of the following functionaries as possible. The Lord High Commissioner of the Ionian Islands; some of the authorities and officers quartered there; the British Minister in Greece; the Ambassador and Consul-General at Constantinople; the Admiral or some of the officers of the Mediterranean squadron; the Authorities at Malta; the Consuls and Merchants in the towns intended to be visited. / Should the traveller be unprovided with letters, he will do well, nevertheless, to call on those holding official situations. From them he will obtain correct information as to the state of the countries in which they reside, and how far travelling is practicable; any advice so given should be strictly adhered to.

[33] Murray_1845_xvi: In July 1844 the Turkish government issued a notice that no traveller will be allowed to enter the Turkish territory without a passport, vised by one of the consuls of his nation, or by the ambassador or consul of the Sultan at the court of the country to which he belongs. A passport office has been established in Constantinople, where a fresh passport must be obtained for every fresh journey in the interior of the Turkish empire.

[34] amsl_iv_1867_253 Gustave Deville reporting to the minister 9 April 1867: Je commencerai par rappeler à Votre Excellence que, conformément à nos instructions, nous nous rendîmes d'abord à Prévéza, en Épire, afin de consulter M. Champoiseau, vice-consul de France à Janina, sur les antiquités de l'île de Samothrace, qu'il avait explorée précédemment, et aussi afin de voir s'il y aurait lieu d'entreprendre des fouilles à Nicopolis et à Dodone.

[35] Journal_des_Savants_Jan_1819_40-41, reviewing Morier's *A second journey through Persia …*, London 1818, travelling 1810-1816; he was legation secretary: L'ambassade atteignit Schiraz le 7 avril; elle ne quitta cette ville que le 10 juillet. Ce long séjour, quoique très-opposé au désir de l'ambassadeur, ne fut pas perdu pour les voyageurs. Diverses personnes de l'ambassade se partagèrent les contrées qui pouvoient ofirir quelques objets de recherches aux amateurs de l'antiquité; et plusieurs excursions furent exécutées par l'ordre de l'ambassadeur. Son frère, sir W. Ouseley, alla à Fasa, l'ancienne Pasagardae, et de là à Darabgherd. M. Robert Gordon, depuis ministre plénipotentiaire de S.M. Britannique près la cour de Vienne, entreprit un voyage périlleux à Schouster, pour examiner les ruines de Suses. Le major Stone, officier d'artillerie, mort en Perse à la fleur de l'âge, alla visiter les ruines de Schapour, et y fit quelques nouvelles découvertes; entre autres, une statue renversée, la seule connue jusqu'à ce jour en Perse, et que l'on peut voir dans le Voyage de M. Johnson. Pour M. Morier, il retourna à Persépolis, ses fonctions ne lui permettant pas de s'éloigner beaucoup de l'ambassadeur: il ne désespéroit pas de découvrir

quelques restes d'antiquités encore inconnues, soit dans les ruines mêmes de ces anciens monuments, soit dans les lieux circonvoisins. Les recherches de M. Morier ne produisirent pas de grands résultats. Le plus important est la découverte de trois assez longues inscriptions en caractères sassanides, c'est-à-dire, pareils à ceux de Nakschi-Roustam, de Kirmanschah et des médailles des Sassanides. Ces inscriptions sont gravées sur le roc.

[36] Hilprecht_1903_73-74 Paul-Emile Botta at Nineveh, sent to Mosul in 1842 as consular agent: Botta was then only thirty-seven years of age. Though very limited in his pecuniary resources, he commenced his researches immediately after his arrival at Mosul with the full ardor of youth, yet in the cautious and methodical manner of the scholar. He first examined the whole region around Mosul, visited the interior of many modern houses, and tried to acquire every antiquity in the hands of dealers and other persons, with the fixed purpose of tracing the place of their origin, and selecting if possible a suitable ruin for the commencement of his own operations. He soon came, however, to the conclusion that, unlike Hilla and other Babylonian places, Mosul had not been constructed with ancient Assyrian material. Of the two conspicuous mounds on the other side of the Tigris, which alone seemed to indicate a higher antiquity, the southern one, called Nebi Yunus, and partly covered with a village of the same name, attracted his first attention; for it was there that Rich had reported the existence of subterranean walls and cuneiform inscriptions. But the religious prejudice of the inhabitants, and the large sum necessary for their expropriation, excluded from the beginning any attempt on his part at excavating here.

[37] Vaux_1851_264: In 1843, however, a new aera arose; M. Botta having, in the spring of that year, been appointed the French Consul at Mosul, and having set to work, almost immediately after his arrival there, to examine the antiquities in the neighbourhood. In his first attempts on the mound of Koyunjik, near Mosul, he was not, indeed, very successful; but, shortly afterwards, he was induced to make further excavations in another mound called Khorsabad, about sixteen miles N.E. of Mosul, and the splendid collection of Assyrian Antiquities in the Louvre, at Paris, is the result of his two years' labour. In 1845, Mr Layard commenced his works on the mounds of Nimrud, and was rewarded by the discovery of even finer remains than those which M. Botta had exhumed. The whole of Mr Layard's discoveries are, or will be, preserved in the British Museum, and will form a national collection unsurpassed even by that of Paris.

[38] Newton_1865_1_1: In February, 1852, having been recently appointed by Lord Granville to the Vice-Consulship of Mytilene, I visited the Levant for the first time. In receiving this appointment from the Foreign Office, I was, at the same time, instructed to use such opportunities as presented themselves for the acquisition of antiquities for the British Museum, and with this object I was authorized to extend my researches beyond the limits of my Vice-Consulship; a small annual allowance being granted me for travelling expenses. / In the volume now offered to the public I have recorded the researches and observations during a residence in the Levant of seven years, from 1852 to 1859.

[39] Clarke_1818_615-617 bribery required to get the Eleusian statue, fully quoted as Adolphus_1821_537-543: The next morning our Tchohadar waited upon his relation the Waiwode, and communicated to him the subject of our wishes respecting the Eleusinian marble. After some deliberation, the Governor acceded to our request; but upon the express condition, that we would obtain for him a small English telescope belonging to Signor Lusieri. This request opposed a very serious obstacle to our views; because it became necessary to divulge the secret of our undertaking to a person indeed in whom we could confide, but who was at

the moment actually employed in collecting every thing of this kind for our Ambassador; who had prohibited the removal of any article of antient sculpture on the part of his countrymen, excepting into his own warehouses, as an addition to the immense Collection he was then forming, in the name, and with the power, of the British Nation. Yet there was no time to lose: the Waiwode might soon mention the matter himself to an intriguing Consul, who paid him a daily visit; and then, (although the Statue were the Waiwode's property, and, of course, the right to dispose of it belonged exclusively to him) we had reason to believe that our project would be instantly frustrated. Accordingly, we made Lusieri acquainted with the whole affair; and our generous friend, disdaining every unworthy consideration, not only resigned the telescope upon our promise of sending him another from England, but very kindly undertook to present it himself to the Waiwode, and persuade him to observe silence with the Consul respecting the measures we were then pursuing. The desired firman was therefore obtained. To complete the whole, it was now necessary to apply to the Consul himself, for the use of the ferry-boat plying between Salamis and the main land; as the only means of conveying this enormous piece of marble to the Piraeus, if we should be go fortunate as to succeed in our endeavours of moving it from its place towards the shore. Such an application, as it might be expected, excited the Consul's curiosity to the highest degree: but after many questions, as to the object for which the boat was required, we succeeded in lulling his suspicions; or, if he had any notion of our intention, he believed that all attempts to remove the Statue would be made in vain. A messenger was accordingly despatched to put the boat under our orders. Every thing being now ready, we set out again for Eleusis. [i.e. conspiracy to keep even the British Consul ignorant of these machinations?]

[40] Budge_1920_I_130-131 in Mesopotamia 1887-90; find of papyri at Thebes: In the course of the next three days I met many of the prominent members of the British community [at Alexandria]. Among these was Mr. (later Sir) Charles Cookson, H.B.M.'s Consul at Alexandria, who acted with great bravery during the riots which followed the bombardment of the forts by the British in 1882. He told me that he had been informed officially from Cairo that an important "find" of papyri and other things had been made in Upper Egypt, and that the British Museum had despatched an official to try to acquire the same. He went on to say that if I happened to be that official he felt it to be his duty, in obedience to the instructions which he had received from the Consul-General, to warn me that he would in no way assist me to export antiquities from Egypt. Speaking, he said, as "an old official," and also as one who was ready to assist any friend of General de Montmorency, he advised me to make my trip to the places to which I had been despatched, and to enjoy the country and the climate as much as possible, and to desist wholly from attempting to buy and export antiquities, which was strictly forbidden by the laws of Egypt. He warned me that I must not expect any assistance from him, and that he would oppose, by every means in his power, the exportation of antiquities, which ought to be carefully preserved in Egypt "to proclaim to the modern Egyptians the past glory of their country." When the General [de Montmorency] heard of the fatherly advice which Mr Cookson had given me, he said to me, "Go and do the job your employers have sent you to do, and if I can help you come to me"; truly he was a "strong tower" to me.

[41] Budge_1920_I_93 in Mesopotamia 1887-90 at Aswan: It would have been impossible for us to do all the work we did at these tombs without the generous assistance of General the Hon. R.H. de Montmorency (who was affectionately known among his friends as "Black Monty")

and Colonel Leach, R.E., the Commandant, who placed a mass of railway plant at our disposal, and frequently sent over to us a Corporal of Sappers, who kept the natives at their work.

[42] Newton_1865_I_122: After leaving Salonica, we went to Gallipoli, where we were comfortably lodged in the house of M. Sitrides, the British consular agent, a very intelligent and obliging person. He showed me some interesting antiquities in his house and about the town. The most remarkable of these is a group sculptured in high relief, in white marble, which belongs to a relation of M. Sitrides.

[43] Budge_1920_I_111-112: The natives treated the Government's claim to all antiquities in Egypt with contempt, for the simple reason that it could not be enforced, and no Government in Egypt had ever tried to enforce it. And no Government could prevent the natives possessing antiquities or dealing in them. Many natives in all parts of Egypt dealt openly in antiquities, and Mariette and his successor, Maspero, bought from them antiquities for the Bulak Museum, and paid for them with Government money. Some natives had been astute enough to get themselves made Consuls or Agents for European Powers, and they excavated tombs, and bought and sold their contents without let or hindrance; and it was reported that some of these Consular Agents had expelled from their premises certain officials of the Service of Antiquities who attempted to control their business, and thus they were able to make the law as to the possession of and dealing in antiquities a dead letter.

[44] Pellissier_1853_238 Oudena, between Zaghouan & Kairouan: Oudena, dont j'ai indiqué la position dans la première partie, offre des ruines très-considérables, occupant un vaste terrain qui s'étend sur des collines et dans la plaine. On y distingue les restes d'une acropole, des arches d'aqueduc, des réservoirs découverts, et une réunion de sept grandes citernes voûtées, de 30 mètres de longueur. M. Rousseau, premier interprète du consulat de France à Tunis, y fit exécuter des fouilles qui amenèrent la découverte de fort belles mosaïques, dont il rapporta de précieux fragments, un, entre autres, représentant un Neptune dans un quadrige.

[45] Irby_&_Mangles_1852_72 travelling 1816-1820: We had thought of visiting Bagdad, for the purpose of seeing the ruins of Babylon; but as Mr Masaick, the Dutch consul here, had recently received a letter from a friend, stating that there is nothing whatever to be seen there, we gave up the idea. Mr Barker has resided nineteen years as consul-general in this place [Aleppo], and we find his advice and assistance of the greatest use. As we came into this country with only one hundred and fifty pounds, which Mr Salt supplied us on our bills, we had made up our minds to return to Cairo, to replenish our funds for Asia Minor, Greece, &c.; but Mr Barker, divining that some such motive was the cause of our intended return to Egypt, most kindly anticipated our wishes on this point, and insisted on supplying us with whatever money or letters or credit we wanted. This will prevent the necessity of our going to Egypt again, and will assist us much. We are anxious to complete our travels in the Mahommedan countries, and again to enjoy the comforts of Switzerland and Italy.

[46] Castlereagh_1847_I_160-161 Cairo: I had occasion, on my arrival, to get some money, and for this purpose visited Mr Walne, the consul, to whom I had been referred by Messrs. Briggs and Co. There is invariably some difficulty as to this matter, owing to the constant changes in the price of gold coin, and it is disagreeable to have explanations on this score with persons whose position appears at best an anomaly. A consul counting out dollars and estimating the value of gold pieces seems a little out of his place; in one capacity representing the interests of his country; in another, the commercial concerns of Briggs and Co. I could not but remark, during my stay, how

much better France, Russia, and other states, are represented by their respective agents than Great Britain would appear to be.

[47] Quarterly_Review_xvii_1817_186, reviewing Clarke, Edward Daniel, *Travels in various Countries of Europe etc*, 1817: on island of Cos: They received a visit from their old friend the French consul, who was in a state nearly approaching to beggary, not having received a single sous from his govemment since he arrived in the island, – and in whose behalf Dr Clarke made a fruitless and, it must be owned, an unpromising appeal to the patriotism and purses of a ship full of French officers who touched at this island in their passage from Egypt.

[48] Monro_1835_i_27 Damietta, a (non-British) British Consul, called Suroor: Through the assistance of the British Consul I hoped to find the means of proceeding without delay across the desert, by El Arish and Gaza to Jerusalem. On my way to his hareem, a dilapidated villa in the suburbs …

[49] Madden_1829_i_214-215: Unfortunately the foreign Consuls are so wrapped up in their own importance, that they expect to be worshipped as little demi-gods by their subjects; and are ridiculed as foolish persons, doting on their gold lace, and dressed only "in a little brief authority," which renders them conspicuous, but not respectable. Most of them are the devoted servants of Mohammed Ali; the interests of their governments are of minor importance to them; the Pacha knows their price. When he has any object in view, either to banish a Frank merchant, (for this takes place in defiance of Frank treaties, and is winked at by the Consuls), or to settle a dispute with a Christian captain, about damaged rice, or ill stowed cotton, he gives one Consul a cargo of beans; he gives credit for his produce to another; to a third he grants permission to dig for antiquities at Thebes; to a fourth at Memphis; and to Mr Drovetti he allots the pay and privileges of a privy counsellor. The latter has more influence over him than any other European.

[50] Madden_1829_ii_179-180, near the Menzal salt-lake, and Damietta: The Androsphynx, excavated by Hamilton, was taken away by Mr Salt, and from the latter gentleman I received directions to inquire for two colossal statues, found by Mr Drovetti's agent some months ago, and to examine carefully the state of their preservation. Drovetti wanted to dispose of them. The largest I found behind the temple, a splendid basalt statue of a deity in a sitting posture, one foot only damaged, it measured twenty feet in height; the other was likewise of black basalt, highly polished, and measured sixteen feet. While I was examining these beautiful statues, an Arab whispered in my ear, to return there without the Aga; I guessed he had some antique to dispose of; I no sooner got rid of my kind compannion than I returned to the ruins; the Arab was waiting for me: after a great deal of mystery, he pulled from under his dress a bronze statue of a priest in the act of presenting an offering to a God, beautifully executed, and in good preservation, the hand only was broken which supported the offering; it measured a foot and a half in height, the fellow asked a hundred dollars for it, and it was only after two days haggling that I got it for fourteen.

[51] Le_Bruyn_1725_i_79 Smyrna: A une bonne heure de chemin de la Ville, dans l'endroit qu'on appelle Planure, autrement la Plaine de Haselaer, il y a quelques ruines, qu'on dit être des restes d'un Temple de Janus. C'est une petite Place qui a deux entrées, l'une au Nord, & l'autre au Sud. On dit qu on fouilla aux environs il y a quelque tems, & qu'on y trouva la Statue de Janus à deux visages, qui fut achetée par le Consul de Venise.

[52] Omont_1902_ii_801-802, 1751 memo: Pour en terminer avec les envois d'Egypte, il faut mentionner la découverte des trois statues antiques, expédiées à Paris en 1751, par le sieur Roboly,

second drogman d'Alexandrie. M. de Sulause, vice-consul dans la même ville, en faisait part au ministre Rouillé dans une lettre datée du 2 avril 1751 … / Les trois statues sont pédestres; elles sont un peu mutilées sans être gâtées, il sera très aisé de les réparer. Les deux grandes, qui sont de hauteur naturelle, se ressemblent à croire qu'elles représentent le môme objet, mais personne n'a sçû désigner lequel. Le grand bruit que cette découverte a fait dans le pays, malgré toutes les précautions qu'on a pris pour la tenir secrette prouve, plus que tout ce qu'on pourroit dire, combien ces trois statues sentent la vray antiquité; les puissances du pays, indifférentes sur ces sortes de choses, dont elles ne font ordinairement aucun cas, ont été si fâchées de ne pas les avoir, qu'elles vouloient les enlever d'autorité au sieur Roboly, et ce n'est qu'à force de soins, de mouvemens et d'argent, qu'il est parvenu à calmer leur jalousie.

[53] Emerson_1829_285: It was in the vicinity of these ruins that the celebrated Statue, the Venus of Milo, now deposited in the Louvre, was discovered, and purchased for the French Government by their Consul, M. Brest. This gentleman had likewise a few days before our arrival opened the remains of a beautiful little building near the town, which has proved to be the ruins of a marble foot-bath of very elegant construction.

[54] Spon_&_Wheler_1678_I_312 Smyrna: Je recherchay particulièrement à Smyrne des médailles antiques, pour apprendre quelques singularitez du pays. Monsieur Falkner marchand Anglois curieux & sçavant m'en fit voir de fort belles, presque toutes des Villes d'alentour de l'Ionie, de la Carie & de la Lydie, & m'en fit present de quelques- unes.

[55] Spon_&_Wheler_1678_I_314-315 Smyrna: Continuant de m'informer par tout de ces sortes de curiositez, j'en achetay de différentes personnes assez avantageusement pour payer une partie des frais de mon voyage; car à mon retour à Venise, j'y rencontray Monsieur Patin, qui ne me quitta point que je ne luy en eusse vendu assez considerablemenr, ne luy pouvant rien refuser, comme à celuy qui a été mon maître en matière d'antiquitez, lorsque j'étois à Strasbourg avec luy. J'en accommoday les Cabinets de quelques autres curieux de celles que j'avois doubles, & il m'en resta encore une centaine des plus belles que je voulois au moins porter en France. Je ne desavoue point ce commerce, dont les honnêtes gens ne font point difficulté de se mêler, de même qu'un Gentilhomme ne fait pas de scrupule de troquer ou de vendre un cheval. C'est par le grand nombre de medailles qui passent par les mains qu'on se peut rendre habile dans cette Science, & il est presque impossible de le devenir autrement.

[56] Clarke_VI_II_1818_281, note: A couple of old Turkish saddles, which had belonged to the late Mr Tweddell, were first recommended and afterwards sold to us by Spiridion Logotheti, the English Consul, at an enormous price, as his own property: possession in Athens, as elsewhere, with regard to Mr Tweddell's effects, being considered equal to "nine points of the law." He knew very well that our future travels in Greece depended, to a great measure, upon this acquisition, and he took care to profit by the occasion.

[57] Clarke_VI_1818_281B, of Spiridion Logotheti, the English Consul at Athens: All subsequent travellers have noticed his rapacity. When Stuart was in Athens, be met with similar treatment from our Consul: and as long as these situations are held by Greeks, Englishmen who visit the country will be liable to their exactions. Hardly a day passed without a demand from this man for money, under some pretext or other. This Note is therefore inserted as a caution to the number of our countrymen now visiting Greece; that they may have as little intercourse as possible with Greeks calling themselves English Consuls, or really acting; in that capacity.

[58] Conder_Africa_1_1830_100 material found on the beach at Benghazi after storms: An excellent collection of these remains has since been sold for 6,000 dollars by a relation of the vice-consul of Bengazi.

[59] Burckhardt_1822_170-171 Tripoli fortress, 1792: All the inhabitants fled to the mountain, except the French consul, a secret enemy of Berber. The army of Youssef no sooner entered the city, than they began plundering it; and in the course of a few months they completely sacked it, leaving nothing but bare walls; every piece of iron was carried off, and even the marble pavements were torn up and sold. The son of the French consul gained considerable sums by buying up a part of the plunder.

[60] Graham_&_Ashbee_1887_90-91 Mahdiya: it possesses no antiquities owing to its bombardment by order of the Emperor Charles v. Consequently almost all traces of its former strength have disappeared. If we except a fine mosque, a restoration evidently of the original edifice, the interior of which is supported by shafts and capitals from some Roman edifice, there is no building worthy of special notice. Mahedia, we were told, is exceedingly healthy; a fact easily accounted for by its exceptional position. We inspected in the house of M. N. Novak, the Austrian Consular Agent and manager here of the Compagnie Transatlantique, an interesting Roman inscription brought from El-Djem, which has been reproduced by V. Guérin.

[61] Buckham_1890_161, at Luxor: The most of this day has been spent in calling on Mr Smith and the various Consuls, in viewing collections of curiosities, and in making some purchases amounting to about twelve pounds sterling. The most rare and valuable things are, of course, the scarabaei, and great care is necessary to distinguish between the genuine and spurious, such quantities of the latter are manufactured since the genuine has become so scarce.

[62] Buckham_1890_159 Karnak: We lunched in the Hall of Columns, where we had the pleasure of meeting the Count de Cleremont and his learned friend, M. Menard, the renowned scholar and author of several works on Greek and Roman antiquities. These gentlemen came to sketch, and afterward rambled over the ruins with us, uniting their explanations with those of Mr Smith [American resident in Egypt for 10 years], which made the occasion most interesting and most instructive. / On returning to the Hall of Columns we saw a fox and the count saw a wolf; we also saw some enormous vultures which had been shot and left where they had fallen. / On returning to our dahabeah [boat] we saw several wild-cats and large numbers of birds of prey. We again visited the sitting and standing colossi, and after a pleasant ride of an hour we reached the dahabeah, having spent a day of great pleasure, viewing the grandest and most extensive ruins in the world. / We visited Mr Smith's cabin and examined his collection of antiquities, many of which are very rare and valuable.

[63] Carne_1826_1_153 Karnac: One cannot help imagining that a vast deal yet remains to be discovered beneath this world of ruins, on both sides of the river; but the pursuit requires incessant and undivided attention. A traveller must lay his account to spend six months in excavating here, with a body of Arabs, who work very cheaply, and must put up with many privations, before he could expect to be richly compensated for his pains.

[64] Michaud_&_Poujoulat_11_1833_92: Les ruines de Gallipoli nous ont suivis jusque sur le port où nous attendait notre caïque. Parmi les pierres dont on a formé une espèce de digue contre les flots, on trouve plusieurs débris d'antiquités. Nos deux consuls voulaient nous montrer un marbre qui avait long-temps attiré l'attention des voyageurs; mais ce marbre avait disparu. En

montant dans notre bateau, j'ai mis le pied sur une inscription grecque que nos marins m'ont fait remarquer.

[65] Dilettanti_1817_4 Eleusis: This tomb had recently been opened by M. Fauvel, the French consul resident at Athens, by breaking the marble covering; a coffin was discovered within the cavity, which still retained considerable marks of the blue colour with which it had been painted; four bronze rings were attached to it. The exterior was decorated with an ornamental border, cut in ivory, and afterwards fixed to the wood. On opening the coffin the skeleton of a female was discovered: the head was bound with a golden wreath of myrtle or olive: by its side was laid a small curious stick or wand, together with a musical instrument, not unlike a guitar. The shoes were tolerably perfect, as well as a small double comb, which was pierced for the reception of some ornament. Several other tombs of similar construction, in the neighbourhood, were opened, and found to contain black earth and charcoal, together with vases of ordinary pottery, and lacrymal vases of alabaster.

[66] Mariti_1792_22, Citium, on Cyprus: 1767, a quarry being opened for the purpose of procuring stones, the workmen found there a head of Caracalla, of white marble; and several Roman medals … The head of Caracalla, in white marble, was sent to Timothy Turner, Esq. the consul of his Britannic majesty at Cyprus; the medals were given to me, and I preserved the most curious of them.

[67] Cobham_1908_383B, relaying Rev Edward Clarke in 1801, re. Citium: Sir Sidney Smith removed some inscriptions already alluded to; and the English Consul at Larneca presented me the hand of a colossal marble statue, found there, of the most exquisite sculpture.

[68] Texier_1862_729 at Tarsus: Les fouilles faites par le consul [M. Gillet] ont mis à découvert un doigt de marbre provenant d'une statue colossale trois fois grande comme nature, travail romain de bon style.

[69] Langlois_1854_305-306 Tarsus: Les conquérants qui se succédèrent dans le pays, qu'ils fussent romains, byzantins ou arméniens, ne profanèrent point les sépultures; les musulmans seuls, excités par le fanatisme religieux et par la cupidité, dévastèrent le Kusuk-Kolah, ainsi que je l'ai dit, dans l'espoir d'y trouver des trésors qu'ils supposaient y avoir été déposés avec les morts. / Cette nécropole reçut les derniers coups lorsque les musulmans, pour restaurer les fortifications de Tarsous qu'avait élevées Haroun-al-Raschid, firent creuser, à l'époque des croisades, une nouvelle ceinture de défense dans le voisinage du Kusuk-Kolah, ce qui nécessita, pour l'édification des tours et des murs, des bouleversements de terrain qui eurent pour résultat la mutilation des terres cuites qui, jusque-là, avaient échappé aux mains destructives des conquérants.

[70] Langlois_1854_27-28 necropolis near Tarsus: Lors de l'occupation musulmane, les conquérants violèrent cette nécropole et, dans l'espoir d'y trouver des trésors, ils brisèrent les sarcophages, après avoir bouleversé le terrain qui est aujourd'hui cultivé, sauf le sommet et les versants, qui ne sont pas susceptibles de culture en raison de leur inclinaison et des pluies qui chaque année en enlèvent les terres végétales, tout en mettant à découvert des fragments d'antiques et de poteries. Cette dernière circonstance donna à M. Barker, consul à Tarsous, l'idée d'explorer la partie du monticule voisine de l'amphithéâtre et d'y faire des fouilles, qui amenèrent la découverte d'une assez grande quantité de fragments de terres cuites parmi lesquels ne se trouvaient que peu de statuettes à peu près intactes. / Ces antiques furent envoyés au musée Britannique.

[71] Langlois_1854_306: Tarsus: Les événements qui se sont accomplis sur ce point de la ville expliquent suffisamment la destruction partielle des objets d'art que j'ai recueillis au Kusuk-Kolah.

/ Les statuettes entières, ou légèrement mutilées, que j'ai été assez heureux pour comprendre dans mes envois, étaient assez profondément enfouies dans le sol pour échapper aux atteintes des musulmans; mais il n'en a pas été de même de celles rapprochées de la surface, qui, toutes, portent les traces des bouleversements qu'a subis la nécropole. / Des excavations d'une profondeur de trois à quatre mètres ont donné lieu à ces remarques qui m'autorisent à penser que si l'on creusait profondément sur divers points, et à quelque distance des anciennes fortifications de Tarsous, on pourrait espérer trouver, non-seulement des statuettes intactes, mais peut-être encore des tombeaux purs de toute profanation.

[72] Langlois_1854_28-29 necropolis near Tarsus: Instruit des résultats obtenus par M. Barker, je visitai l'endroit où il avait fouillé et où se trouvaient encore quelques débris d'antiques sans valeur. Huit jours après ma visite au Kusuk-Kolah d'où je revins avec le désir d'y tenter de nouvelles découvertes, un jeune fellah que j'avais mis à la recherche des médailles me montra une petite tête d'un beau style et quelques lampes qu'il avait trouvées sur un point du Kusuk-Kolah, éloigné d'environ 60 mètres des fouilles faites par M. Barker. / Je sondai immédiatement le terrain et bientôt j'acquis la certitude que la mine n'était pas épuisée: quelques heures de travail eurent des résultats qui me payèrent largement de mes fatigues, et une première caisse de fragments de terres cuites que j'envoyai au ministère de l'instruction publique fut le produit de mes premières fouilles. Pour les continuer je dus, après l'achat simulé du terrain, obtenir, du pacha de la province, l'autorisation de le creuser. Cette formalité remplie, je parvins, aidé de M. Mazoillier, vice-consul de France à Tarsous, à surmonter les difficultés que m'opposaient les employés subalternes de l'administration de la douane.

[73] Langlois_1854_29 necropolis near Tarsus: Enfin, dégagé de toute entrave, je réunis plusieurs ouvriers, et à partir du mois de décembre jusqu'en avril, époque à laquelle je dus rentrer en France, mes travaux ne furent point interrompus, M. Mazoillier ayant bien voulu les diriger pendant la durée de mes excursions en Cilicie. / Huit caisses de terres cuites, parmi lesquelles se trouvaient des pièces entières, ont été extraites du Kusuk-Kolah et envoyées au ministère de l'instruction publique.

[74] Davis_1879_31-32 Tarsus: From the description I had of it, this beautiful sarcophagus must have been a fine specimen of ancient art. It was discovered a short distance from the eastern end of the bridge over the Cydnus, and it is believed that there are other sarcophagi near the spot; but the Government will not allow any excavation.

[75] Langlois_1854_29 near Tarsus: Enfin, dégagé de toute entrave, je réunis plusieurs ouvriers, et à partir du mois de décembre jusqu'en avril, époque à laquelle je dus rentrer en France, mes travaux ne furent point interrompus, M. Mazoillier ayant bien voulu les diriger pendant la durée de mes excursions en Cilicie. / Huit caisses de terres cuites, parmi lesquelles se trouvaient des pièces entières, ont été extraites du Kusuk-Kolah et envoyées au ministère de l'instruction publique. Mon départ annoncé et mes fouilles abandonnées, le vice-consul d'Angleterre, d'accord avec M. Grégoire Alepson, voyageur arménien et, d'après ce qui m'a été dit, agent du musée Britannique, commença des fouilles à côté des trois puits que j'avais creusés. Mon départ ne me permit pas de suivre leurs travaux; mais je suis convaincu que, disposant de fonds suffisants, ils trouveront des objets intéressants pour la science archéologique et la céramique.

[76] Langlois_1854_21 digging the Dunuk-Dasch at Tarsus: Vers le commencement de l'année 1836, alors que les Égyptiens occupaient le pachalik d'Adana, qu'ils avaient conquis, M. Gillet, consul de France à Tarsous, profitant de l'offre que lui avait faite Ibrahim-Pacha, de mettre à sa

disposition des mineurs et des ouvriers pour sonder le Dunuk-Dasch, fit attaquer le cube principal par son centre supérieur, dans lequel il fit creuser un trou qu'il remplit de poudre. L'explosion n'ayant produit aucun effet, et l'aiguille s'étant cassée plusieurs fois dans les tentatives faites pour la faire pénétrer plus profondément, M. Gillet abandonna son entreprise, mais pour faire miner ce même cube à sa base et du côté qui fait face à l'autre monument. À 1 mètre au-dessous du sol, les ouvriers trouvèrent un rang de pierres de taille d'environ 80 centimètres d'épaisseur sur 150 de largeur, et pénétrant dans le massif de 35 centimètres environ: / M. Gillet voulant s'assurer si la base du cube entaillé était semblable à celle qu'il venait de mettre à découvert, y fit creuser un puits de 5 mètres et reconnut que sa construction différait en ce sens qu'aucun rebord saillant n'y avait été trouvé. / Contrarié de l'inutilité de ses efforts, M. Gillet fit reprendre ses travaux au point où il avait découvert des pierres de taille en saillie: au moyen de coins en fer, il fit pratiquer dans le massif une galerie de 1 mètre 80 centimètres d'élévation sur 150 de largeur, et arriva ainsi jusqu'au centre; puis il fit creuser en cet endroit un puits de 3 mètres de profondeur au-dessous du sol. Ces nouvelles tentatives n'amenèrent pas de meilleurs résultats. / Enfin, M. Gillet, excité par le désir de reconnaître la destination du monument, fit fouiller le terrain entre les deux cubes et trouva, mêlé à des débris de marbre blanc et à des fragments de poterie rouge, un doigt en marbre blanc d'une assez grande dimension, découverte qui lui fit supposer que, sur ce point, une statue colossale avait dû orner le monument. / A compter de ce moment, M. Gillet, qui attendait une subvention du ministre de l'intérieur pour continuer ses travaux, cessa ses recherches et quitta Tarsous en 1839, sans avoir pu découvrir le mystère que cache le Dunuk-Dasch.

77 Vogüé_1868_3, statue base on Cyprus: Ce bloc a servi de base à une statue; on voit encore sur la face supérieure les trous des crampons qui fixaient les pieds de l'idole. Il a été découvert par mon ami M. Guillaume Rey, à Nicosie, où il avait été porté de Larnaca et servait de montoir à la porte du cadi. M. Rey le fit déposer au consulat de France, où je le trouvai, le fis enlever et transporter à Paris: il est aujourd'hui au musée du Louvre.

78 Passalacqua_1826_141: Mes recherches en furent tellement couronnées d'importantes et nouvelles à Thèbes, que les Arabes mêmes, frappés de la diversité des objets trouvés, me nommèrent ingénieusement le consul des antiquités; et l'on doit convenir que, quoiqu'ils soient bien loin d'être des antiquaires éclairés, il faut néanmoins leur accorder une connaissance pratique d'autant plus juste, que tout ce qui a été découvert de nos temps est passé entre leurs mains dans nos fouilles. Ayant toujours conservé ces objets inconnus, et, au surplus, ceux qui, parmi les antiquités connues, étaient remarquables par leur parfaite conservation ou netteté de style, et qui servident à me compléter leurs différentes branches, je parvins, dans plusieurs années, à former cet ensemble qui, sous le rapport de l'étude pratique des arts et des mœurs des anciens Egyptiens, ne craint aucune rivalité en Europe.

79 Knox_1879_583-584 at Luxor: A great many people are foolish enough to buy these antiquities at the prices demanded, and the Arabs in this business are able to make a good living. They are reputed to make many of the articles, and I was told that others are made in Cairo, and others in Birmingham – like the famous Waterloo relics. One fellow was pointed out as the owner of a fabrique d'antiquities, and we asked him to show us his shop. He denied having any factory, and then we offered him five francs, ten francs, a napoleon if he would show us through it. He finally grew indignant and said: "No, no, no; not for ten napoleons will I let you see it." The fabrications are very skillful, and even the experts are sometimes deceived by them. The safest parties to deal

with are the Consuls; they are all merchants of antiquities, but even they are not always to be relied upon, as they have families to support and human nature is weak. What wonder if a consul who has to maintain dignity and an office, should take advantage of circumstances and drive a sharp transaction whenever he finds a rich flat.

[80] Passalacqua_1826_205-206 footnote, on Thebes: Plusieurs Arabes à Thèbes, et surtout ceux de Gournab, font des fouilles ou recherches d'antiquités pour leur propre compte, sur les montagnes de la nécropolis, dans les mois que les plaines se trouvent inondées par le débordement des eaux du Nil, ou dans les intervalles entre l'époque de semer et celle de récolter. Ils se réunissent à cet effet en compagnies de deux jusqu'à douze tout au plus, pour ne point partager le gain en trop de lots, en cas de la découverte de quelques objets qu'ils vendent aux voyageurs. Mais trop peu en nombre pour entreprendre des fouilles considérables, et dédaignant de poursuivre long-temps une excavation sur le même point, ils n'arrivent à déblayer et à découvrir tout au plus que des tombeaux très-communs, et les moins cachés par les anciens. De là le peu d'importance ordinaire de tout ce qu'ils parviennent à exhumer. Quelques-unes de ces compagnies séparées, fatiguées de leurs travaux trop long-temps infructueux, s'employèrent de mon temps à mes fouilles et à celles de M. Salt, préférant un gain assuré et journalier, à celui trop hasardé de leurs propres recherches. D'autres, prévoyant dans leurs fouilles par des indices plus ou moins bien fondés, la présence d'un souterrain qui promet auelque découverte intéressante, mais dont les fouilles exigent un nombre considérable d'ouvriers et de longs travaux, vendent leur excavation aux explorateurs européens, qui ont le droit de l'acheter et de la poursuivre pour leur propre compte et risque. Il est permis aux Arabes d'entreprendre des fouilles sans demander la permission aux autorités turques; les étrangers ont besoin pour cela, ainsi que je l'ai déjà dit, d'un firman du pacha, qui en est extrêmement avare.

[81] Schroeder_1846_1_197-198: I was wondering what in the world an American consul could be doing at Arimathea, an interior village in Syria, and of little modern consideration; but the result proved how much good we at least derived from that dignitary. I began to wish, however, for consuls who could speak American, and were Christians on modern improved principles. I afterward learned there were American vice-consuls in almost every petty town in these pashaliks. Rumour said the offices were sold by the consul-generals (so called) to wealthy inhabitants, who thus obtained some sort of dignity and protection, and, moreover, escaped some taxes. We had found but one American citizen holding the office of consul in the Archipelago and Levant. viz., at Smyrna: he, to be sure, would redeem a whole chapter of foreigner consuls; but this is digression.

[82] Emerson_1829_197-198 Naxos: In the morning, we were met on the beach at landing by the person who called himself the British Consul, but who, like those of the other islands, is merely self-elected to that honourable office. Throughout the Levant the duty of these soi-disant Consuls renders them personages of importance, in proportion to the political influence of the respective nations whose colours they mount upon the flagstaff at their residences; and though virtually possessed of no local authority, their influence in their respective islands is by no means inconsiderable. The French and English of course take the lead, although the former bear a manifest superiority in the eyes of the Greeks, which may, however, be unequivocally attributed to the embroidered coat and sword of office which they assume.

[83] Brugsch-Bey_1891_360, Maspero in 1881 on the track of thieves he thought had come on royal tombs, and were selling the objects: The only clue M. Maspero possessed was the names

of those who had sold the objects; they were Mustapha Agha, the consul for Great Britain and Belgium at Luqsor, and Abd-er-Rassul Ahmad of Gurnah. The former, in consequence of his diplomatic position, escaped, but the latter was ordered by the Mudir of Keneh to be arrested at o nce.

[84] Budge_1920_I_135 in Mesopotamia 1887-90: As the steamer tied up for the night at Akhmim and Kana I had plenty of time at each place to examine the antiquities which the dealers had in their houses, and to bargain for those I wanted. At Akhmim I found a very fine collection in the hands of a Frenchman who owned a flour-mill in Cairo, and he caused the police to be entertained at supper whilst he and I conducted our deal for Coptic manuscripts. He told me that it was he who had sold to Maspero all the Coptic papyri and manuscripts which the Louvre had acquired during the last few years, and then went on to say that if he had known that Maspero intended to dispose of these things he would not have let him have them at such a low price. Thus I learned at first hand that the Director of the Service of Antiquities [Maspero] had bought and disposed of antiquities, and exported them, which the British authorities in Cairo declared to be contrary to the law of the land.

[85] Michaelis_1882_154: W.J. Bankes, of Kingston Hall, appeared as the possessor of a few heads, which had been brought by Consul Baldwin from Egypt and in AD 1828 put up to auction.

[86] Fitzclarence_1819_330 Thebes: If I should find time to visit the ruins of this city, it is possible I may meet Mr Salt, as he is actively employed in searching for antiquities in the city of One Hundred Gates.

[87] Salt_1834_I_485: Before he left England, it had been particularly recommended to him by his friend, the late Sir Joseph Banks, to collect antiquities and curiosities for the British Museum, his situation as Consul-General in Egypt, giving him advantages and opportunities which could scarcely have been afforded to a private and unsupported individual. Into this plan he entered with all the natural warmth and ardour of his character, and he hardly had set his foot on the shores of Egypt, before he proceeded to carry it into execution. / In what manner he was rewarded for his exertions, and inconvenient private expenditure, it will hereafter be my unpleasant task to unfold.

[88] Vaux_1851_311 red granite "altar": This sculpture was found among the ruins of Karnak, probably not far from the Granite Sanctuary of Thothmes III., close to the wall containing the Statistical Tablet of Karnak. The French when in Egypt wished, but were unable, to remove it; subsequently it was procured by Mr Salt, from whom it came to the Museum.

[89] Webster_1830_II_14-15 Boulaq: We proceeded to the consul's house, having a letter for Mr Maltass, who was in charge of the consulship. The house was empty, and the library gone. Mr Salt, who had recently died, was remarkable for his love of money, which he indulged so far as to become a trader in antiquities. Latterly he did not excavate, but purchased of excavators. He died worth from thirty-five to forty thousand pounds. His salary was fifteen hundred a year, and the duties of the office very light.

[90] Perdikaris_1845_I_223-224, Bassae: All these sculptures, which are very learnedly explained by Baron de Stackelberg, are at present deposited in the British Museum; and. he might have added, in company with the pilferings of Lord Elgin, which are kept in the same "stone-house;" and which are visited by all men of taste and feeling who go to "admire the plunder, and abhor the thieves;" and repeat, perhaps, as I did while in the presence of the temple, the well merited imprecation of Byron ...

[91] Beulé_RDM_1855_13 on Elgin: comme le dit avec raison M. de Laborde, il faut détourner les yeux de cet acte de vandalisme, et ne se rappeler que les services rendus à la science par le comte d'Arundel.

[92] Madox_1834_II_381 Salt to the author, December 1823: I should have had great pleasure in making a trip to Thebes, but, having promised my lady to return by the 1st of January, cannot manage it. Tell Yanni that, on arriving in Cairo, I will send him up an order for a little cash. If you should have a surplus when you leave Thebes, I will thank you to advance him as far as a thousand piastres on my account. / I envy you the enjoyment you must have among the noble ruins of Thebes. Yanni says he will confide to you a small Greek papyrus for me and the boats; pray tell him, if you are good enough to take charge of them, to have them well packed.

[93] Salt_1834_I_491-492: At the time that Mr Belzoni was employed by Mr Salt and Sheik Ibrahim (Burckhardt) to remove the gigantic head of the younger Memnon, a list of instructions, to guide him in his operations, was drawn up by those gentlemen. The copy of this, made by Mr Beechey, and signed in the hand-writing of Messrs. Burckhardt and Salt, is now in my possession, and on the face of it it seems pretty clearly to prove, contrary to his assertions, that Mr Belzoni undertook the enterprise merely in the capacity of their paid agent. As this document, however, has been already published in his work, it will be unnecessary to insert it, more especially as Mr Salt's own statement of Belzoni's conduct towards him will be given hereafter. For the present it will be enough to observe, that, besides the above commission, Mr Salt furnished him with some thousand piasters to liable him to excavate and buy antiquities, solely on his (Mr Salt's) account. / As soon as these matters were duly arranged, Mr Belzoni departed upon his mission. The brilliant success which attended his exertions on this occasion is ably narrated in two articles of the "Quarterly Review," published in 1818, which appear to have been compiled from documents sent over by Mr Salt, and in which he speaks of the achievements of this singular man in the warmest terms of admiration and enthusiasm. His private letters are equally strong in his praise, and I believe it may be with truth stated, that to his early and disinterested commendations, Belzoni owed much of the popularity and celebrity he experienced on his first arrival in England.

[94] Belzoni_1820_24-25: It has been erroneously stated, that I was regularly employed by Mr Salt, the consul-general of his Britannic majesty in Egypt, for the purpose of bringing the colossal bust from Thebes to Alexandria. I positively deny that I was ever engaged by him in any shape whatever, either by words or writing; as I have proofs of the case being on the contrary. When I ascended the Nile, the first and second time, I had no other idea in my mind, but that I was making researches for antiquities, which were to be placed in the British Museum; and it is naturally to be supposed that I would not have made these excursions, had I been previously aware, that all I found was for the benefit of a gentleman, whom I never had the pleasure to see before in my life. But what has displeased me above all is, that while occupied in my researches, an advantage has been taken, and a notion promulgated, the very reverse of the real matter of fact; and I am sorry I cannot be silent on the subject, feeling it an indispensable duty to myself, as well as the public, to bring the truth to light. I am happy, however, to state, that I succeeded in putting all the articles of my discovery on their way to the British Museum, though not in the same manner in which I thought they were to be entered in that place at first, as was the case with the young Memnon head. [26-28 for Salt's letter of instructions to Belzoni, who is here only protesting that he was not paid]

[95] Madox_1834_II_382 Salt to the author, April 1824: We received safely your letter, and return the money you desire by the courier. I wish you success in your new undertaking; but have not much hope, as I worked myself without success a long time in the point you mention, and it may be an useful notice to you, that directly in the line of the small granite propylon, where you are going to work, I discovered, under and in the rock, another of those curious vaulted chambers covered with hieroglyphics, but no passage into the interior of the mountain.

[96] Salt_1834_II_260, letter to Earl of Mountnorris (to whom he sends a box of crocodile mummies), Alexandria April 10, 1826: I have every reason to believe that my collection of antiquities at Leghorn has been disposed of much to my advantage to the King of France. I am sorry the treatment I received from the Trustees of the British Museum, prevented the possibility of my sending this fine collection to England.

[97] Forbin_1819_266-267: M. Salt, consul d'Angleterre, était établi avec une suite nombreuse, sous des tentes, dans la vallée de Bybân el-Moolouk. Il présidait aux fouilles que la société des antiquaires de Londres fait faire sur les points les plus importans de Thèbes. Beaucoup d'argent, beaucoup de présens, leur ont conquis l'affection des Arabes, et toutes les entreprises ont été jusqu'à ce jour couronnées d'un succès complet. M. Drovetti lutte cependant avec persévérance contre ces nouveaux maîtres de l'Egypte. Il avait deux agens à Thèbes: l'un, Yousef, mamlouk français, exploitait la rive occidentale du Nil; l'autre, nommé Riffaud, fouillait dans l'enceinte du tenple de Karnak. Ce dernier est un petit Marseillais, courageux, entreprenant, colère: il battait les Arabes qui s'obstinaient à ne pas comprendre le provençal. Nous lui vîmes déterrer, le jour même de notre arrivée., un bas-relief de granit rose, parfaitement conservé, de neuf pieds de haut, représentant les trois divinités Osiris, Isis et Horus: cet homme avait la main heureus. Deux cents Arabes travaillaient sous ses ordres; j'en pris la moitié à mes gages pendant quelques jours, et mes essais ne furent guère plus heureux à Louqsor qu'ils ne l'avaient été dans l'Attique.

[98] Forbin_1819_460: D'après la dernière lettre du consul général de France en Egypte, datée du 8 mars 1819, M. Belzoni se serait emparé, depuis mon départ, au nom du consul d'Angleterre, d'un bras colossal de granit rose que j'avais pris à Thèbes, et qu'il me fut impossible de faire enlever aussitôt, le Nil étant alors très-bas. Cet abus de pouvoir n'aurait certainement pas eu lieu pendant mon séjour en Egypte.

[99] Belzoni_1820_114-115: I here beg leave to make an observation which I hope will convince the world of the false statement of Count de Forbin. The French Consul, Monsieur Drouetti, who had been making researches for fifteen years in that country, and who was naturally attached to the interest of France, had been to Thebes twice previous to my arrival in Egypt. How was it, that, in the course of so long a period, he never came to know from the natives, that such statues had been found there by the French, and covered up again? and how happened it, that the person who covered them up never mentioned it to him, or to any one else, even after a general peace took place?

[100] Pacho_1827_V-VI: Je trouvai chez les consuls-généraux de France et d'Angleterre ce zèle empressé à favoriser les entreprises hasardeuses pour lesquelles ils pouvaient m'offrir à-la-fois et l'exemple et d'utiles conseils. Ils essayèrent, par tous les moyens qui étaient en leur pouvoir, dé me rendre plus praticable le rude sentier que j'allais suivre. / Eu égard aux démarches de M. Drovetti, j'obtins des lettres très-officieuses de Mohammed-el-Gharbi, personnage très-puissant dans la province de Ben-Ghazi, et consul-général des états barbaresques auprès du vice-roi d'Egypte. / M. Sait me recommanda avec chaleur à M. Waringhton [sic], chargé d'affaires

du roi d'Angleterre à Tripoli, et à M. Rossoni, vice-consul de la même puissance à Ben-Ghazi. Ce fut encore par les soins de M. Salt que j'eus connaissance d'un programme de la Société de Géographie de Paris, relatif à un voyage dans la Cyrénaïque: ce programme, fruit de la proposition de M. Alex. Barbié du Bocage, éclaira fort à propos une partie de mes recherches, et me fit même envisager l'espoir d'obtenir les suffrages de cette savante société.

[101] Pananti_1818_111 throughout Algeria: Great quantities of cameos, bronzes, and imperial coins are continually found, and if not destroyed by the superstitious zeal of the Arabs, are brought into Algiers, and sold to the different consuls.

[102] Lithgow_1906_315, 1613-15, Tunis: Here in Tunneis I met with our English Captayne, generall Waird, once a great Pyrat, and Commaunder at Sea; who in despight of his denied acceptance in England, had turned Turke, and built there a faire Palace, beautified with rich Marble and Alabaster stones: With whom I found Domesticke, some fifteene circumcised English Runagates, whose lives and Countenances were both alike, even as desperate as disdainfull. Yet old Waird their maister was placable, and joyned me safely with a passing Land conduct to Algiere; yea, and diverse times in my ten dayes staying there, I dyned and supped with him, but lay aboord in the French shippe.

[103] Conder_Africa_I_1830_224 Tunis: almost all the European consuls have handsome villas, surrounded with extensive gardens, which are scattered over the country from Tunis to a delightful spot called La Marza, close to Cape Carthage, which is much frequented in summer.

[104] Temple_1835_I_116-117 Carthage: The Abdalleah, the residence of Sir Thomas Reade, is a spacious summer palace, belonging to the Bey, and was built by that great tyrant Ali Bey, who frequently resided in it, and in which, seated under the colonnade of the patio, it was his delight whilst tranquilly smoking his pipe, to have prisoners brought up from the subterranean vaults and make them undergo, before his eyes, the process of decapitation. / This villa stands near the little village of El Marsa, and is surrounded by a number of other country seats inhabited by the first Moorish families, or by European consuls; all these houses are connected with pretty and shady gardens.

[105] Conder_Africa_I_1830_359: Tangier is the residence of the consuls-general of the various European nations who are on amicable terms with the Sultan. They are occasionally called upon to act as envoys or ministers, and their situation, is represented as far from enviable. They are often, ordered up to court, and after encountering a tedious, fatiguing, and expensive journey, are not unfrequently sent back without even being informed of the purpose for which they were summoned. The English, Swedish, and Danish consuls have erected for themselves country-houses at a short distance from Tangier, whither they occasionally retire, to enjoy the amusements of gardening, fishing, and the chase.

[106] Vogüé_1868_37, extract from the Revue Numismatique: M. de Vogüé, communique à l'Académie une inscription rapportée des ruines de Carthage par M. le baron de Théis, ancien consul général à Tunis, et signalée dans sa magnifique collection par M. Miller.

[107] Revue_Africaine_XX_1876_502, account by Devoulx: Après Sfax nous avons visité Gabès, où M. Chevarrier, notre vice-consul, qui s'occupe beaucoup d'antiquités, m'a remis les notes ci-jointes que je vous adresse telles qu'elles.

[108] Guérin_1862_I_196-197 Gabès, on the coast of Tunisia: Ses ruines, qui disparaissent et s'effacent de plus en plus, sont éparses sur plusieurs collines où l'on ne remarque plus çà et là que quelques traces à peine distinctes de constructions, et cinq ou six citernes enduites

intérieurement d'un ciment indestructible. Le sol est jonché partout d'une quantité innombrable de fragments de poterie. Ces collines, peu élevées, doivent être en partie factices et résulter d'amas considérables de décombres. Chaque jour on les fouille pour en extraire, comme d'une carrière inépuisable, des tronçons de colonnes soit en marbre, soit en granit, des débris de mosaïques, en un mot, une foule de matériaux et de fragments divers.

[109] Conder_Africa_1_1830_37 Tripoli: the ancient cemetery, where the researches of the British Consul, Mr Warrington, have brought to light some interesting objects, particularly "several large sepulchral urns of glass."

[110] Revue_Archéologique_1_1844_818 at El Djem. Letter from E. Pellissier, French consul at Sousse, to M. Hase, membre de l'Institut: M. le consul général de France à Tunis enleva de ces ruines, il y a quelques années, un torse de marbre qu'il envoya à Paris. L'agent anglais, dont je parle plus haut, y découvrit une statue de femme dont la tête était brisée, drapée de cette manière légère qui laisse suivre tous les conteurs du corps; mais il ne la fit pas transporter plus loin que l'amphithéâtre, où elle est encore.

[111] Pückler-Muskau_1839_11_306-307: We returned to the Marsa a second time, to visit some of the consuls. At the house of the English consul we saw the greatest number of objects of interest; he has made excellent use of the neighbourhood of Carthage, and the talent of a Maltese artist, for the execution of a number of beautiful works in the costly antique marbles that are found here in great plenty. Tables, vases, jewel-cases, paperweights, chess-boards, &c. were arranged in the most tasteful manner in his residence. The finest specimen of the kind, a large table with the English arms and other analogous decorations, which was greatly admired by all connoisseurs, and had taken several years to perfect, I unfortunately did not see; it had been sent the week before to the King of England: another table also, with a nobleman's shield admirably executed, was designed for the Marquis of Westminster; the memory of Carthage, without considering materials and workmanship, renders this a very valuable present.

[112] RDM_VIII_1839_614-615 in J.J. Ampère's *Voyage Dantesque*, of churches in Rome: Ces églises font peine à voir, car chaque chapelle, chaque autel, chaque balustre rappelle un acte de vandalisme et de destruction. Ce qui a pu échapper achève maintenant de disparaître, transformé en coupes, serre-papiers et autres colifichets que tous les désœuvrés de l'Europe emportent au milieu de souvenirs et d'études qui ne se vendent pas dans les magasins de curiosités de la place d'Espagne: heureux quand ils ne cassent pas le nez d'une statue ou la feuille d'un chapiteau pour voler bêtement un morceau de pierre! C'est le pillage en petit après le brigandage en grand. Du reste, les Romains eux-mêmes avaient donné l'exemple de ces voleries que la civilisation devrait proscrire. Les colonnes du temple de Jupiter Capitolin avaient été enlevées à celui de Jupiter Olympien.

[113] Dunant_1858_126 Carthage: Sir Grenville Temple qui voyagea dans la Régence pendant les années 1852 et 1855, et un Danois, le chevalier Falbe, qui séjourna pendant onze ans à Tunis comme consul général de Danemark, ont publié un plan topographique du terrain et des ruines de Carthage, avec un volume de recherches sur la position exacte de la ville punique et de ses monuments. / En 1857, il se forma à Paris une Société ayant pour but l'exploration des ruines de Carthage. Parmi ses membres se trouvaient M. Dureau de la Malle, le comte de Pourtalès, le chevalier Falbe, sir Grenville Temple, le prince de la Cisterna, les ducs de Luynes et de Caraman, MM. Jomard, Raoul Rochette, le comte d'Harcourt, etc. / Malheureusement cette société qui envoya sur place et comme délégués MM. Falbe et Temple, ne publia qu'un premier volume, et

discontinua ses recherches après peu de temps. / Le Bey accorde facilement des permissions aux personnes qui désirent explorer Carthage. / Un Anglais, M. Davis, qui est fixé avec sa famille dans un charmant cottage bâti sur les ruines mêmes de Carthage, se livre à des fouilles très-actives, et envoie de belles et nombreuses mosaïques au British Muséum à Londres. [This society published *Excursions dans l'Afrique Septentrionale, par les délégués de la société établi à Paris pour l'exploration de Carthage*, Paris 1838.]

[114] Leo_Africanus_1893_570-571 note on Shella (very near Rabat): Shella is built on the foundation of the Roman town of which it bears the name; but little Roman now remains on the surface, – a canal by which the waters of the Ain Sheila are carried away, and a few fluted columns, being about all. The medals, coins, bricks, fragments of – indeed almost entire – statues, which have been and are still found even in Rabat, show that the Roman town stretched to the river-mouth. After heavy rains the boys search for these relics near Sheila. Early last century two fine marble statues were found, but Mulai Ismail would not permit the French Consul to buy them; and after having them sent to Mekines, gave them to his Jew agent, Abraham Meimoran; and finally, to avoid the scandal of anyone about the Court having articles so condemned by the Koran, he ordered them to be "enfermées entre quatre murailles." (Relation dc ce qui s'est passe dans les trois voyages, etc., p. 31.)

[115] Saint-Martin_1852_II_117 Plain of Troy: Des fouilles dirigées avec intelligence feraient découvrir des restes de fondations qu'on croit même apercevoir encore en plusieurs endroits au niveau du terrain, et l'on pourrait retrouver le contour des murailles, peut-être relevées depuis qu'elles furent renversées par les Atrides, mais qui, même sans supposer cette restauration, peuvent s'être conservées dans le sein de la terre jusqu'à nos jours.

[116] Tozer_1869_I_42, Plain of Troy: In the spring of 1864, subsequently to my last visit to the Troad, the acropolis on the Bali-dagh was excavated by Von Hahn, the Austrian Consul at Syra in the Archipelago, an indefatigable explorer of the antiquities of Turkey, whose name will frequently recur in these volumes. The discoveries which he made, though they cannot be said completely to have set at rest the question of the site of Troy, have done a great deal towards it, as they have proved that a city of high antiquity must have occupied this position.

[117] AMSL_I_1850_102 on Cyprus, at Citium, report to minister by L. de Mas Latrie: La géographie de l'île va m'occuper essentiellement, et déjà je puis compter, grâce à l'obligeant empressement de MM. les consuls pour faciliter mes explorations, que je pourrai apporter de nombreuses additions et quelques rectifications aux cartes existantes.

[118] AMSL_I_1850_111 on Cyprus, at Citium, report to minister by L. de Mas Latrie: Obligé, par la nature de ma mission et de mes études ordinaires, à me renfermer dans les choses du moyen âge, je n'ai pu faire une recherche particulière des antiquités de l'ile. J'ai cependant recueilli sur ma route plusieurs inscriptions grecques, qui me paraissent inédites, et de concert avec M. Gerutti, consul de Sardaigne, j'ai fait faire à Dali des fouilles qui ont amené la découverte de plusieurs têtes et statuettes antiques que j'apporte en France.

[119] AMSL_I_1850_109 on Cyprus, at Citium, report to minister by L. de Mas Latrie: On y a découvert encore récemment dès monnaies grecques, des fragments de statues et de colonnes; j'en ai vu retirer moi-même plusieurs fragments de mosaïques adhérents au sol. Je dois à l'amitié de M. Niven Rerr, consul d'Angleterre, une belle tête de Vénus en marbre de Paros, qui a été trouvée dans le même lieu; tous ces vestiges sont des indices irrécusables de l'emplacement d'une ville antique.

[120] Robinson_1843_240 figured monument, now in Boston: and is now in the Museum of the Board of Missions at Boston. It was found by a native Christian in a Druze village, and sold by him to the late Mr Abbott, British Consul at Beirut.

[121] Gottis_1872_II_308-309 Sidon: C'est un véritable musée. M. le Consul en est grand amateur Archéologue des plus zélés, des plus instruits, à ses frais il a entrepris, depuis quelque temps, des fouilles à une lieue de Sidon, dans un ancien cimetière phénicien qui remonte aux temps les plus reculés et déjà abandonné méme avant l'Ère chrétienne. Ces fouilles, tous les jours il les préside avec une exactitude, une constance infatigables. Aussi son musée, sur lequel nous ne pouvons jeter, à notre grand regret, qu'un rapide regard, commence-t-il à offrir des statues, des bas reliefs, des fragments d'architecture très remarquables. C'est précisément de ces fouilles qu'il revenait en ce moment. / Les petits objets qui complètent cette précieuse collection, sont dans une salle, à l'aile gauche, vers le milieu. A l'instant même il nous précède pour nous y conduire. Oh! pourquoi avions-nous si peu de temps à notre disposition. Une rapide explication donnée sur l'ensemble de ces divers objets et en particulier sur ceux qui sont les plus précieux, M. le Consul veut absolument que nous acceptions tous un petit souvenir. Nombreux comme nous étions, nous refusâmes quelque temps, par crainte d'être trop indiscrets. Mais voyant tout le plaisir avec lequel il offrait et les vives instances qu'il faisait, pour que nous acceptions chacun du moins une de ces petites urnes lacrymatoires, qu'en grande quantité il avait retrouvées dans le fond des tombeaux tout récemment mis à découvert, nous acceptons avec une grande reconnaissance. Il lui en restait beaucoup; et il voulut que nous en prenions aussi pour nos amis.

[122] Massenot_1873_24 Sidon:. Il fut décidé que la journée du lendemain serait entièrement consacrée à une visite de la ville, et le jeudi suivant, à une expédition archéologique, dans un terrain situé à trois kilomètres de Saïda, étudié, l'année précédente, par M. Lycklama, et où il pensait, d'accord avec M. Durighello, qu'on pourrait pratiquer quelques fouilles heureuses. Le vice-consul français voulut bien se charger de nous procurer une vingtaine d'ouvriers, que nous nous proposions d'employer à remuer la terre. Ceux qui ont le goût, qui devient si facilement une passion, pour les antiquités, s'engagent volontiers dans d'interminables discussions sur leur sujet favori.

[123] AMSL_II_1865_521, Rapports à l'Empereur sur une mission scientifique en Orient, by E. Miller, membre de l'Institut: Ces détails sont de nature à faire comprendre pourquoi je tenais tant au marbre de Larisse. Grâce à l'intermédiaire du vice-consul de France à Volo, M. L. Fernandez, j'ai pu faire l'acquisition de ce monument précieux, qui se trouve aujourd'hui à Paris.

[124] Milnes_1834_111: Of ancient Chalcis there are no other remains than some few blocks and fragments built into the walls of the Venetian castle, but the neighbouring site of Eretria offers much to inquire into; it is a fine plain and port, with an acropolis behind of no great elevation. The whole of the plain is covered with foundations, mostly in square forms, as of towers, none more than a stone high; so that by clearing away the mastic coppice, which is spread over a large part, and careful search, the whole plan of the city may be followed out. As being also Athenian, successful excavations may be hoped for; the people, who in their colonies raised the temples of Girgenti, must have had something great at home, and indeed Livy positively mentions that "the Romans found here more works of art than they had ever done in a city of the same size;" but they could not take all away, there must still be gleanings of their rapine. This tract of ground has been lately purchased by M. Malamaki, the Danish consul at Syra, the companion and interprets

of Dr Clarke; he is fond of antiquities, as he said, "as far as they are useful," and will thus readily facilitate those researches which will give delight to the antiquary, and perhaps profit to himself.

[125] Burgess_1835_I_131 Patras: Mr Robinson, the Vice-Consul, lately dug up a beautiful column of Parian marble, which Captain Lyons took on board the Madagascar. I had the satisfaction of administering the sacrament of baptism to an English child at Patras, as well as at Zante.

[126] Letronne_1883_382, from Cousinéry's 1834-1835 *Voyage dans la Macédoine*: Vodina ne renferme d'autres antiquités que quelques inscriptions encastrées dans le palais du vladica, nom que les Bulgares donnent à leurs évêques. M. Cousinéry [French consul at Salonica 1788-1793, then 1814ff] les avait copiées mais ses copies sont perdues. Un renseignement assez curieux et qui mériterait vérification, c'est qu'un Italien, consul impérial, grand trafiquant de marbres antiques, qu'il faisait embarquer furtivement pour l'Italie, avait découvert en Macédoine des carrières de vert antique.

[127] Letronne_1883_378, Salonica, from Cousinéry's 1834-1835 *Voyage dans la Macédoine*: Un autre arc, d'un travail très inférieur, se voit dans cette ville. Pococke le croyait du temps des Antonins. M. Cousinéry en place la construction sous le règne de Constantin et il rattache à cette construction une médaille unique de ce prince, qu'il a découverte à Salonique, et qui est maintenant dans le musée de Vienne.

[128] Revue_Archéologique_III_1846-7_793 statue found at Denia, Valencia, Spain: Elle appartient à M. F. de Lesseps, consul de France à Barcelone [from 1842]. Elle est d'un marbre blanc assez semblable à celui de Carrare, mais qui peut provenir, me dit-on, de carrières autrefois exploitées dans la Péninsule.

[129] Conder_1889_107-108 in Syria in 1881-2: The more quietly we set to work, the more likely we should be to excite suspicion, and yet the only hope of doing anything at all lay in escaping for a time the vigilance of the Government. I soon found that spies had been set to watch our movements, and that there was no hope whatever of penetrating into the Hauran. Our best chance lay in Moab, but how to get there and stay there without its being known was the difficulty. The Damascus Government had received orders from Constantinople not to accept the old Firman, under which all the former Survey had been carried out, although it was not limited either in time or in powers; for regulations have been made since 1877 which limit the rights of explorers and place great difficulties in their way. These may be overcome in times when the British and Turkish Governments are on good terms, but not when English influence is as low as it was at Constantinople in 1882.

[130] Hahn-Hahn_1845_II_219-220 Jerusalem: The Christians here are chiefly interested about matters connected with religion, and for the most part about its externals. A firman must be procured, or rather it must be purchased, even if it should be in diplomatic form, at Constantinople for everything: whether a new altar is to be placed in such a spot, whether the church-door may be removed to such another place, or whether the key to some sanctuary shall belong to such or such a sect; all must be sought and obtained by means of money.

[131] Turner_1820_II_164 Jerusalem, Holy Sepulchre: The Levant pilgrims, every time they go in, give a para to the porters, but from this the Franks are exempt. The paras thus collected are for the porters, but the entrance money is divided among the Turkish officers of the city. My firman exempted me and my servant from paying entrance money.

[132] Knox_1879_156: The mosques of Constantinople are the finest in all Islam; they crown the summits of the hills of Stamboul, and are the most prominent objects in the picture, as one regards the city from the Bosphorus. To visit them, one must be provided with a "firman" or passport, and to obtain this document the article of "backsheesh" is required. / A request must come from the embassy or consulate of the visitor's nation, and with this request and the payment of a sum equal to two dollars for each person of the party, there is no further trouble. Our polite Consul-general, Mr Goodenow, greatly facilitated our efforts by sending his dragoman with ours to obtain the "firman;" the consular dragoman is a personage of great importance, all through the East, and often advances the transaction of business with the government bureaux. The passport thus obtained is good, not for one alone, but for all the principal mosques.

[133] Rottiers_1830_6: Cependant les Turcs n'avaient pris de leur côté aucune mesure pareille à celles du Gouvernement grec. Leur insouciance m'abandonnait toutes les îles encore en leur possession. La côte de l'Asie mineure m'offrait des champs immenses et presque vierges. J'avais surtout en vue un point important, qui n'a guère attiré jusqu'ici l'attention des archéologues, bien qu'il le méritât de préférence à tant d'autres lieux mille fois explorés. J'espère avoir tôt ou tard l'occasion de désigner plus clairement les localités qui, déjà vers cette époque, étaient l'objet de mes investigations et des préparatifs auxquels je me consacrais tout entier; ce ne sera toutefois qu'après les avoir visitées, et quand je pourrai rendre compte, sous les mêmes auspices qu'aujourd'hui, du fruit de mes nouvelles recherches. / J'ai besoin de déclarer ici, afin de repousser d'avance un reproche banal, que je n'aurais point été arrêté dans mon entreprise par la crainte du blâme inconsidéré et des invectives poétiques dont quelques autres explorateurs d'antiquités, et en particulier Lord Elgin, ont été si long-temps les objets. Lord Byron s'irrite en vain et s'écrie: "Le descendant des Pietes se fait une gloire honteuse de briser ce qu'avaient épargné les Vandales, les fils de Mahomet, et la faux même du temps!"

[134] Rottiers_1830_5 Melos: En 1825, vers le milieu de l'été, je débarquai dans l'île de Milo, et mon attention se porta sur les ruines qui se trouvent au pied du mont Castro, à 150 toises au-dessus du niveau de la mer. Au milieu de ces magnifiques débris, à quelques pas du lieu où l'on découvrit, en 1819, la célèbre Vénus de Milo, je trouvai le beau Lithostrote (pavé de mosaïque) représentant un jeune Bacchus, que l'on voit aujourd'hui au musée royal de Leyde. J'y déterrai, en outre, un superbe autel de marbre, quelques vases, des lampes antiques et plusieurs médailles très-rares portant le type de cette île. / Mes opérations furent interrompues par l'archonte de Milo. Ce magistrat m'apprit l'existence d'un décret du Gouvernement grec, par lequel il était défendu à tout individu, de quelque nation qu'il fût, d'entreprendre ou de poursuivre des fouilles et de s'approprier les débris des monumens antiques. Tous ces objets appartiennent au domaine public. Les Grecs se proposent de les rassembler, dès qu'ils auront accompli une tâche plus pénible, et d'en former un musée hellénique. Ils pourront, avec un juste orgueil, montrer à l'étranger ce qui leur reste de leurs ancêtres, de ces hommes à qui l'Europe doit ses arts et sa civilisation. C'est un héritage dont chaque jour ils se montrent plus dignes. J'obéis donc avec respect aux injonctions de l'archonte, quoique j'eusse fait préalablement l'achat du terrain où j'avais établi mes travaux, par-devant le consul de S.M. le roi de France, M. Brest, mon digne et respectable ami. / C'était renoncer à de vastes plans. Mon intention avait été d'abord de me rendre à Délos pour y mettre à exécution un projet d'explorations depuis long-temps médité. J'etais certain d'y découvrir d'immenses richesses archéologiques.

Endnotes Chapter 4. Identifying Sites and Antiquities in Ottoman Lands

[1] Ross_1841_I_IX.

[2] Beaufort_1818_8 travelling 1811-12: This serious chasm in geography determined the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, when Mr Yorke presided at the Board, to employ a frigate on a survey of the coast; and H.M.S. Frederikssteen, of 32 guns, being then stationed in the Archipelago, was selected for that service. After the return of the ship to England, some years were fully occupied in laying down the result of the survey, and in constructing a series of charts and plans; which are now engraving, by the direction of their Lordships, for the use of the Navy.

[3] Saint-Martin_1852_II_80: Si l'on se reporte à ce que M. de La Condamine disait, vingt-cinq ans auparavant, de l'inexactitude extrême de toutes les cartes de ces côtes, on en appréciera mieux le progrès que la géographie positive de cette vaste étendue du littoral asiatique a fait dans un si court espace de temps. Cette amélioration signalée était due principalement aux relèvements hydrographiques exécutés par le marquis d'Antin dans une partie considérable du pourtour de l'Archipel, de 1736 à 1738.

[4] Burgess_1835_I_227, on Leake, praising his plan of Olympia: his written descriptions are also all made with severe accuracy.

[5] Fellows_1852_10, in Lydia: I have disregarded the orthography of modern maps, which give names unknown in the country, and useless to the traveller.

[6] Fellows_1852_VIII: This desire [to explore Lycia] was increased when, on reaching England, I learned how completely unknown this country is to modern travellers, and how much importance the learned attached to many of my discoveries.

[7] Sterrett_1889_19: The identification of the sites of ancient towns by Turkish corruptions of the ancient name.

[8] Morier_1816_333: The Turks in their way have retained so many ancient names, that Neocaesarea may be easily recognised under the name of Niksar.

[9] Leake_1824_VI-VII: Among modern travellers, two only have yet traversed Asia Minor in various directions for exploratory purposes; Paul Lucas in the years 1705, 1706, and 1715, and Capt. Macdonald Kinneir in the years 1813 and 1814. The rest have merely followed a single route in passing through the country; even the travels of the two persons just named, amount only to a description of several routes instead of one; the state of the provinces and the mode of travelling having rendered it impossible to make any of those, excursions from the main road, without which the geography of an unknown country cannot possibly be ascertained. It even appears from the journal of Mr Kinneir, that the difficulties of travelling in Asia Minor have rather increased of late years than diminished. And hence he was unsuccessful in all his attempts to explore particular sites interesting to ancient history, and was unfortunate in his collection of the surest tests of ancient geography, – inscriptions.

[10] Hamilton_1842_I_VI-VII of Asia Minor: I soon found that the maps of the country were incorrect in the highest degree; in fact, absolutely useless. I therefore spared neither time nor labour in making a careful annotation of time, distances and directions, by which means, together with astronomical observations for latitude, I hoped to be able to construct a more correct map of those parts of the peninsula through which I passed. With this object in view, and independently

of a very detailed Journal, I succeeded in keeping, with a very few exceptions, a minute Itinerary of every mile of road, noting the exact time of departure, and, with my compass constantly in hand, the direction of the road, as well as every change, sometimes to the number of twenty or twenty-five in an hour, adding remarks suggested by the physical structure of the country. A specimen of this Itinerary, representing one day's work, will be found in the Appendix.

[11] Saint-Martin_1852_II_167-168: La période où nous sommes arrivés semblait destinée à remplir afin une des plus grandes lacunes de nos connaissances géographiques sur l'Asie-Mineure, en nous apportant des notions exactes sur la région méridionale. Deux voyageurs anglais, le général Kœhler et le capitaine Leake, avaient parcouru ou longé la côte inhospitalière qui borde le golfe de Pamphylie; un de nos compatriotes, dont nous venons d'analyser l'itinéraire, avait revu une étendue plus considérable encore de la même zone littorale; enfin, l'amirauté britannique, frappée de l'absence complète de cartes quelque peu satisfaisantes sur lesquelles la navigation pût se diriger dans ces parages, pourtant si rapprochés des parties les plus fréquentées de la Méditerranée, y dirigeait, au moment même où M. Corancez achevait son voyage, une expédition hydrographique destinée à relever dans toute sa longueur la côte qui s'étend depuis le voisinage de Rhodes jusqu'au fond du golfe de Skanderoun. Cette expédition fut confiée à un habile officier, sir Francis Beaufort, capitaine de la frégate Frederikssteen; elle remplit une année entière, depuis le mois de juin 1811 jusqu'en juillet 1812. La Porte Ottomane, malgré la répugnance qu'elle a eue de tout temps pour ces grandes reconnaissances, qui ne sauraient, selon sa propre expression, profiter qu'à ses ennemis, accorda une autorisation qu'on aurait pu ne pas lui demander. Outre la belle suite de cartes où sont consignés les résultats de la campagne de la Frederikssteen, le capitaine Beaufort en a publié, sous le titre de Karamania, une relation moins exclusivement hydrographique, pleine de notions instructives sur les habitants et l'état du pays, sur ses ressources, sa nature et son aspect; enfin sur les antiquités dont cette longue étendue de côtes est semée, et sur l'application au local actuel des données de l'ancienne géographie.

[12] Arundell_1834_I_111-112 Hushak, not far from Kutayah: The following extract from a letter written by Kyriacos [one of the author's companions] from Hushak, Sept. 27, 1827, will show, that even before the news of the battle of Navarin had reached Hushak, it was a matter of some risk to ask too many questions about antiquities. I would willingly have given the original Greek, which is admirably written; perhaps it may have a place in the Appendix, but at present a translation must suffice. / "How is it possible to get information respecting ancient remains from barbarians without an atom of curiosity, and who, whenever such questions are asked, never fail to suspect that the inquirer has ever in view the discovery of hidden treasures, which treasures they firmly believe to be under the safe keeping of spirits and demons, insomuch that they think the very treasure itself (the pieces of money) have the virtue to drive away spirits, and that therefore we inquire the names and situation of roads, of ruins, and towns, that we may be the better informed where to dig for treasures. This belief is firmly fixed in the minds of both Greeks and Turks: and in addition to this, they think that the search for old remains is only a pretence to get better information to betray the places to the enemy of the Turks. Now, since this is the case, you will be satisfied at present with the imperfect information I am able to give you." / The common tradition of the people in the town is, that the ancient city, whatever was its name, lay on the north side of Hushak, half an hour from the town, at a place called Chok koslar, and that in the vineyards there, quantities of columns, sculptured marbles, and foundations, are every day dug up.

[13] Monk_1851_1_67 Kutayah: two cavasses came to conduct us to the castle and over the new barracks. The former is finely situated on the top of the hill which rises above the modern town: it must have been quite impregnable. The old city walls which surround the remains of the castle, as well as the flanking towers, are in great measure standing, though partially in ruins. The manner in which fine marble columns, capitals, and entablatures, have been broken up and used in building the towers was grievous to look upon. The new barracks had nothing remarkable to recommend them.

[14] Davis_1874_26-27: Near Tourbali, the station for Baindir, groves of fine oak and ash cover the plain, and there is a beautiful view of the western portion of Mount Messogis, over which passed the old caravan road, from Smyrna to Aidin. / Here one of the Englishmen employed on the railway entered our carriage. He told us that thirteen or fourteen years before, malarious fever was very prevalent in that neighbourhood, but that it had now much diminished, owing to the great spread of cultivation. It was always most virulent when land was first ploughed up, but though weakening, it was not usually very fatal. (Upon this point, however, I have heard a different opinion.) At the Azizieh station, where he lived, a place some 1,400 feet above the sea level and very healthy, cholera had appeared in 1866 and had proved most fatal. Eighteen of the English employes had died. It is true many of them were not of sober habits, but the disease was equally fatal to the Greeks, who were a temperate race. No local reason could be assigned for the appearance of the epidemic; the village was clean, the houses well kept and not crowded, and both air and water seemed perfectly pure; but a case of contagion was established. A Turk, residing at Azizieh, had bought in Scala Nova the coat of a man who had died of cholera; on his return home he also sickened and died. The Aga of Azizieh caused the man's clothing to be burnt, but this had not prevented the spread of the disease. / On our inquiring if any antiquities had been discovered here, he said that while engaged in making a cutting near Tourbali he had found a large building, several feet underground, with a fine gateway, over which was a long Greek inscription in perfect preservation, but he could not say if the latter had been saved. This may have been an inn or a guard-house on the road between Smyrna and Ephesus. [This could be Metropolis]

[15] AJA_1_1885_90, reprint: Algeria is naturally one of the richest existing storehouses of remains of Roman antiquity. Since the French conquest, much as has been done by men of learning to catalogue and interpret these remains and to collect the smaller ones, the government has not taken efficacious measures to preserve its precious heritage from wanton destruction. Through the ignorance and rapacity of individuals and local authorities, and in some cases by military ordinance, roads have been paved with inscriptions, statues burned for lime, and countless architectural monuments destroyed. Tunisia is even richer in Roman remains than Algeria, and, now that the country is to be thrown open again to civilization, Tunisian antiquities are menaced by the same dangers. The menace has already become reality in some cases, as at Tabarca, where the new town is springing up at the cost of the ruins of the old. An unusually flagrant instance of vandalism, however, is the destruction last spring of a number of arches and piers of the magnificent Roman aqueduct which supplied Carthage with water, in order to use the materials as ballast for a new highway. This majestic aqueduct, with arches from 20 to 25m. high, extends for miles through the beautiful plain of the Oued Miliana, and is one of the most splendid surviving monuments of Roman engineering. Both the local archaeological societies and the Academic des Inscriptions have appealed to the government for a law assuring adequate protection to

historic monuments, whether officially classed as such or not, and there can be no doubt that their efforts will be successful. [Gazette Archéologique, 1884, pp. 68, 242; Bulletin des Antiq. Afr., 1884, pp. 311, 394.]

[16] Le_Bas_1888_XIII-XVI travelling 1842-1844, his reply to the commission from Villemain, ministre de l'Instruction Publique, 29 October 1842: Monsieur le Ministre, / En accordant à mon mémoire sur une inscription de l'Ile d'Égine des éloges qui, de la part d'un juge aussi compétent que vous l'êtes, ont à mes yeux le plus grand prix, vous avez émis l'opinion qu'un voyage scientifique sur le continent et dans les îles de la Grèce, ayant pour but principal de recueillir les monuments épigraphiques qui pourraient y être découverts, serait d'une grande utilité pour la science, et vous avez bien voulu croire que je serais capable de remplir cette importante mission. Vous m'avez depuis invité à vous soumettre le plan de ce voyage; je m'empresse de remplir vos intentions. / Avant tout, qu'il me soit permis de vous remercier et au nom de l'archéologie, dont un tel projet doit étendre le domaine, et au nom de celui que vous avez jugé digne de réaliser ce projet; car, à ses yeux, celle marque de haute confiance est la plus honorable récompense du passé et le plus puissant encouragement pour l'avenir. / Comme j'ai déjà eu l'honneur de vous le dire de vive voix, je prépare depuis longtemps une histoire des villes et des îles de la Grèce, et un voyage dans cette contrée classique doit être un des éléments indispensables de ce travail. Vous avez donc prévenu mon vœu le plus cher, et acquis par là un titre puissant à ma vive reconnaissance. / Depuis longtemps, Monsieur le Ministre, les savants français et étrangers ont compris les nombreux avantages que les études historiques en général, et notamment l'archéologie, pouvaient retirer de semblables explorations; et, en effet, il n'est pas une seule de celles qu'on a tentées qui n'ait produit des résultats aussi précieux qu'ils étaient inattendus. Sans parler ici des voyages entrepris en Grèce pendant la domination turque, et auxquels nous devons les inscriptions de Fourmont et celles de Villoison, les bas-reliefs de Phigalie [Bassae], les marbre d'Égine et tant d'autres riches dépouilles qu'il serait trop long d'énumérer, je me contenterai de rappeler les brillants résultats obtenus par la section d'architecture de la commission scientifique de Morée, la découverte des sculptures d'Olympie et d'une quantité considérable de monuments épigraphiques, parmi lesquels figure au premier rang l'inscription d'Égine que j'ai expliquée; la restauration d'un grand nombre de temples, de portiques, de théâtres, etc.; les plans topographiques de plusieurs grandes villes, telles que Messène, Mégalopolis, etc. Et cependant alors le Péloponnèse et les îles étaient à peine affranchis du joug ottoman; l'Attique et la Grèce centrale étaient encore esclaves et presque fermées aux voyageurs. Depuis que l'indépendance a été rendue à cette terre classique, depuis que, des golfes de Volo et de l'Arta jusqu'au cap Ténare, les Grecs vivent sous un gouvernement régulier, les pèlerinages scientifiques ont recommencé avec une nouvelle ardeur, et de nouvelles richesses sont venues récompenser le zèle des savants qui les avaient entrepris. / C'est l'Allemagne qui, dans cette croisade pacifique, a fourni le plus nombreux contingent. Sans parler des travaux dus à MM. Ross et Ulrichs, dignes représentants de l'érudition germanique à l'Université d'Athènes, il est peu d'archéologues de Berlin, de Gœttingue, de Bonn, qui n'aient, généreusement encouragés par leurs gouvernements, fait une visite plus ou moins longue aux monuments de l'Attique et du reste de la Grèce. Qu'il me suffise de citer les noms de Thiertch, de Gerhard, d'Otfried Müller, de Welcker, de Franz, de Curtius, parmi beaucoup d'autres moins connus, mais cependant dignes de l'être. La France, où les études archéologiques ont toujours été cultivées avec tant de succès; la France, qui compte dans les siècles passés des archéologues illustres, tels que Spon, Patin, Vaillant, Caylus, Barthélémy,

Choiseul-Gouffier, qui presque tous furent aussi des voyageurs non moins intrépides qu'intelligents; la France enfin, qui aujourd'hui dispute aux autres nations la palme de cette science, ne doit pas rester en arrière dans ce grand mouvement. Sans doute, des hommes d'un mérite éminent, MM. Hase, Raoul-Rochette, Ch. Lenormant, ont, dans ces derniers temps, fait, aux frais de l'État, le voyage de la Grèce; mais plusieurs d'entre eux, soit par le manque de temps, soit par des accidents imprévus, n'ont pu donner à cette excursion tout le développement convenable; d'autres enfin, comme M. Raoul-Rochette, avaient une mission spéciale, et s'en sont tenus à cette mission. Si je vais en Grèce, Monsieur le Ministre, et que vous m'accordiez le temps et les moyens d'en parcourir à loisir les différentes provinces, je m'efforcerai de réaliser ce que mes devanciers auraient pu faire dans des circonstances aussi favorables, et je ne négligerai rien pour revenir avec des matériaux historiques neufs et variés, mais surtout avec une riche moisson de monuments épigraphiques. / Toutefois, je dois le dire, Monsieur le Ministre, je resterais au-dessous de ma tâche si vous ne jugiez pas à propos de m'associer un artiste tout à la fois architecte et dessinateur, et s'il n'entrait pas dans vos vues de me fournir des ressources suffisantes pour exécuter quelques fouilles. Je devrais, dans ce cas, me borner à la recherche des inscriptions qui se trouvent au-dessus du sol, et à en prendre des copies exactes, qu'elles aient été publiées ou non. Nul doute qu'avec un cadre ainsi restreint on soit encore en droit de compter sur quelques découvertes, mais évidemment elles seraient rares, et ne justifieraient qu'imparfaitement la mission que auriez bien voulu me confier. Dans l'autre supposition, au contraire, je pourrais vérifier sur les lieux les descriptions de batailles que nous ont laissées les historiens grecs, déterminer l'emplacement des villes anciennes dont la position n'a pas encore été reconnue, faire lever le plan des monuments qui les décoraient, fouiller dans le voisinage des temples, qui, je crois l'avoir prouvé dans mon dernier travail, étaient non seulement consacrés à la célébration des cérémonies du culte, mais aussi destinés à servir d'archives publiques; rechercher dans les lieux qui, ainsi que Delphes, Argos, Calaurie, etc., furent des centres d'amphictyonies, tout ce qui, comme les nos 61 et 286 de mes Inscriptions recueillies par la commission de Morée, se rapporte à ces confédérations tout à la fois politiques et religieuses; scruter minutieusement toutes les traces des associations de tout genre qui devinrent si communes en Grèce à partir de la domination macédonienne, qui survécurent à la conquête romaine, et qui se maintinrent jusque dans les derniers temps de l'empire; sonder les décombres des temples d'Esculape, qui n'étaient autre chose que des hôpitaux, et où les malades rendus à la santé témoignaient leur reconnaissance au dieu par des ex-voto dans le genre de ceux que j'ai expliqués à l'occasion d'un bas-relief de Merbaka, près d'Argos, et souvent aussi par des inscriptions où ils retraçaient, avec des détails pleins d'intérêt pour la science, les symptômes qu'ils avaient éprouvés et les moyens curatifs auxquels ils avaient dû leur guérison; en un mot, m'attacher à tout ce qui peut jeter du jour sur la vie publique et sur la vie privée des anciens Hellènes, surtout à l'époque où l'histoire les abandonne, où ils sont encore une nation, mais où ils ont cessé d'être un grand peuple. / Il me reste à vous parler de mon itinéraire. Les différentes parties de la Grèce, Monsieur le Ministre, ne sont pas, vous le savez, accessibles au voyageur dans toutes les saisons de l'année. Les provinces montagneuses du Péloponnèse et de la Grèce centrale lui sont, aussi bien que les îles, interdites durant l'hiver. Je me proposerais donc de passer cette saison à Athènes, et de la consacrer à exploiter les trois musées qu'on y a formés au temple de Thésée, au portique d'Hadrien et sur l'Acropole. Je collationnerais scrupuleusement tous les monuments épigraphiques qui figurent soit dans le Corpus de M. Bœckh, soit dans le *Journal archéologique d'Athènes*, et je transcrirais avec non moins de

soin ceux qui sont encore inédits ou qui, imparfaitement reproduits, peuvent être considérés comme tels. Je profiterais des beaux jours pour faire des excursions dans les dèmes de l'Attique, où il reste beaucoup à découvrir; je visiterais aussi le Pirée, Salamine, la Mégaride, Égine, Calaurie, etc. / Le printemps venu, je parcourrais la Grèce centrale et le Péloponnèse, m'arrêtant surtout dans les lieux où il y a chance de parvenir à quelque découverte, notamment à Épidaure, à Argos, en Arcadie, en Messénie, en Élide, à Thèbes et à Delphes. / Vers l'été, je m'embarquerais pour les lies. Sciathos, Scopélos, Péparèthe, l'Eubée, les Cyclades et les Sporades, seraient explorées par moi avec un soin minutieux, et fourniraient, j'en suis sûr, une ample et féconde moisson. Trois mois au moins seraient nécessaires pour cette excursion, dans laquelle les variations fréquentes du vent obligent souvent le voyageur à rester plusieurs jours dans les lieux que quelques heures suffisent pour visiter en détail. Ces séjours forcés seraient employés à mettre en ordre mes papiers et à préparer mes expéditions ultérieures. Parvenu à Amorgos, je pourrais, si vous persistez dans cette intention, me rendre en Crète, à Rhodes, à Chypre, où, à la recherche des monuments de l'antiquité, j'ajouterais celle des documents qui pourraient être joints à la collection des Historiens occidentaux des croisades, que M. le comte Beugnot et moi nous pubfions sous les auspices de l'Académie des inscriptions et belles-lettres. Deux mois au moins seraient nécessaires pour explorer convenablement ces grandes îles. Un autre mois serait consacré au retour et à la quarantaine, en sorte que tout le voyage entraînerait une absence d'un an. / Si les circonstances s'opposaient à ce que je visitasse la Crète, Rhodes et Chypre, je pourrais me rendre à Constantinople, et de là, pénétrant en Asie Mineure, visiter quelques-unes des contrées du nord, restées inconnues aux voyageurs, et de là descendre jusqu'à Smyrne, où je m'embarquerais pour revenir en France. / Est-il nécessaire d'ajouter, Monsieur le Ministre, que, dans le cours de cette longue pérégrination, je suivrais pour guides, en première ligne, les écrivains anciens, et notamment Strabon et Pausanias; que je profiterais aussi des travaux de mes devanciers: pour le Péloponnèse, des mémoires de Fourmont, des voyages de Pouqueville et du colonel Leake, des itinéraires de la commission de Morée et des explorations récentes de M. Ross; pour la Mégaride, du livre de M. Reinganum, Das alte Megaris; pour les démes de l'Attique, de la dissertation du colonel Leake; pour Athènes, de Stuart et de tout ce qu'a écrit Otfried Müller; pour le nord de la Grèce, des voyages de Leake et d'Ulrichs; pour les îles, des livres de Dapper, de Tournefort, du comte Pasch de Krienen, de la monographie du comte Forbin sur Milo, et des voyages de M. Ross. / Quant à la mise en œuvre des nombreux matériaux que j'espère recueillir, vous ne doutez point, je l'espère. Monsieur le Ministre, du zèle que j'y apporterai. Quel que soit le genre de publication qui vous paraîtra convenable, chaque monument sera de ma part l'objet d'une étude sérieuse; tous ceux qui pourront s'éclairer l'un par l'autre seront soumis à la méthode comparative, toujours si féconde en résultats. En un mot, je ne négligerai rien pour que l'archéologie et l'histoire profitent de mes découvertes, et pour que les amis de ces sciences si importantes, pénétrés de reconnaissance pour le ministre éclairé qui les a encouragées, accordent aussi quelque estime à celui qu'il a honoré de sa confiance. / Je suis avec respect, / Monsieur le Ministre, votre très humble serviteur et dévoué confrère. Ph. Le Bas.

[17] Le_Bas_1888_27 travelling 1842-1844, comment by Reinach: Carte de la Grèce, des îles et de la côte de l'Asie Mineure, indiquant les itinéraires suivis par Le Bas: Cette carte ne répond plus à nos connaissances géographiques, en particulier pour la Lydie et la Phrygie; mais elle est indispensable à l'intelligence des voyages de Le Bas.

[18] Le_Bas_1888_VII: Un bon nombre de ces planches n'avaient jamais été mises dans le commerce et les autres, épuisées depuis longtemps, étaient devenues fort rares. Le Bas est mort avant d'avoir publié une ligne du commentaire et sans laisser aucune note à ce sujet.

[19] Sterrett_1889_5: Geographers have established the fact that the average horse at an average gait will pass over three English miles and one-half in one hour. Consequently the traveler must keep an accurate account of every moment of time, and so he is compelled to ride along with watch, compass, notebook, and pencil constantly in hand, ready to jot down anything of importance at the very moment when first he becomes aware of it. This is the way in which the map of unknown districts is filled out. Of course such work is only preliminary, but it is the best that can be done or be hoped for until it be possible to make a regular scientific survey of the whole country, and for Asia Minor that day is in the distant future, unless the Turkish Empire be merged into that of some Christian nation. My day would accordingly be taken up with a route survey of the country, and with copying the inscriptions which I might chance to find.

[20] Fellows_1852_IX: The new discoveries which I have made on this excursion have richly rewarded me; and I am led to believe that the materials for the historian, the philologist, and the lover of art, which I have rescued from the ruins I visited, will be found of no inconsiderable value. The geographer will see that I have mapped the interior of the country, which hitherto has been unknown, and left blank in the maps: for the coast I am indebted to the admirable Survey of Captain Beaufort. / In this small province [Lycia] I have discovered the remains of eleven cities not denoted in any map, and of which I believe it was not known that any traces existed. These eleven, with Xanthus and Tlos described in my former Journal, and the eleven other cities along the coast visited by former travellers, make together twenty-four of the thirty-six cities mentioned by Pliny as having left remains still seen in his age. I also observed, and have noticed in my Journal, many other piles of ruins not included in the above numbers.

[21] Hamilton_1842_I_XXVII: But there is a dawn, however faint, of happier days in the East. The bigotry of the Turk has yielded to a more frequent intercourse with the Christian, and many of the former difficulties are removed by the establishment, for a time at least, of the authority of the Porte throughout the Asiatic provinces from the Euxine to the shores of Caramania, and from the coast of Ionia to the eastern confines of Cappadocia. The effect of this partial improvement is already visible in the crowds of eager and enterprising travellers who direct their steps to the shores of Ionia and Caria, and penetrate into the districts of Phrygia, Lydia, and Galatia; and I trust that the time is not far distant when their combined information may secure to us a correct map and perfect knowledge of every portion of this interesting country.

[22] Davis_1879_414-415 Isaura, in Isauria, southern Asia Minor; reckons only Hamilton and Texier had visited here: Amongst the débris I noticed a large Ionic capital of debased style, with a head in high relief between the volutes, and some fragments of twenty-sided marble pillars, not monoliths, but in several pieces. There was, however, extremely little marble in the city. A street bordered with limestone columns, and with many pedestals of plain construction, extended between the arch and the great gateway. The street was curved, and at about half-way along it, was a wide, open, level space. It was evident that a pavement still existed below the surface. This was no doubt the site of the Agora, and the columns belonged to a covered porticus at its side. Around the Agora were most of the public buildings. Another street extended in a straight line from the arch towards the west. It is only half as long as the curved street, and seems to end at

the ruin of some large building, of which the substructure and a few feet of wall still remain. / The ruins of private houses lie thickly strewn on both sides of these streets, and up the slope of the eastern height; near the top of the height are very extensive quarries, but by far the largest part of the space enclosed by the fortifications must always have been void, for the enceinte is extremely spacious. The void space was full of rock tombs, sarcophagi, and many quarries. I noticed one sarcophagus covered with triangular bands in relief, at the end of each band was a lion's head. / Behind the Arch of Triumph are the foundations, and some feet of the walls, of several large public buildings. That nearest the arch must have been a magnificent room. Heaps of hewn stones and sculptured fragments cumber the whole interior, but I saw no bas-reliefs or carved figures. There were several inscriptions, only one of which I could decipher, the limestone having crumbled away. I observed no spring or cistern, but at the base of the wall, immediately behind the archway, our guide pointed out a spot where a fountain had once gushed out, of which he had himself drunk. Unfortunately, the inhabitants of the neighbouring villages had done much mischief at Isaura by pulling down the stones in order to extract the iron bolts and lead with which they had been secured. Much of their mischievous labour had been expended on the masonry of the fine wall behind the Arch of Triumph, and probably the spring had been choked by the falling stones. There must, however, be many cisterns, and probably other springs, amidst the ruins.

[23] Davis_1879_91 Armenian mountain village of Kizil Aghadj Oldousou: Our host was sitting in a summer-house, near which lay a number of pretty white marble capitals, which he told us he had brought from Anazarba, and meant to use some day in building a church.

[24] Davis_1879_124, Kars, in Armenia: In the evening we went out to see the place. Bazaar is one of several small villages known by the general name of Kars. It is on the edge of the great plain, surrounded by fine fields of barley, already nearly ripe. All these villages together may contain about 700 houses, and Bazaar is the largest. It occupies the site of some ancient town, which, to judge from its remains, must have been a place of considerable importance. Everywhere are columns, whole, or in fragments, pieces of white marble, architraves, &c.; wherever any excavation is made large hewn stones are found, even to the depth of 10 to 12 feet. / The principal ruin is that of a church or monastery, containing in its enclosure a smaller church, now used as a mosque; both are of late date, probably the monastery of about 500 AD, the church still later, and both are constructed of fragments from earlier buildings. The monastery measures about forty-four paces by twenty-three (a parallelogram); at the end is a fine apse, still in good preservation. The whole building is made of massive hewn stones of all sorts and sizes. To the apse, the Christian church, now the mosque, had been attached at a later period, but the church is much smaller than the original building. A kind of corridor, entered by a number of strong arched doorways, runs round both sides of the court thus formed. Above the corridor are square windows in the wall.

[25] Davis_1862_188-189 Numidia, ruins of Brek: Is it not very probable that the "true believers" fled from statues, and not that statues vanished at their approach? I have no doubt on my own mind that marble statues are the subjects of these legends. It is in situations similar to Brek, in the mountains, almost inaccessible to horses, owing to the rugged and steep paths over dizzy crags, that statuary, and other relics, in a perfect state, will be found. But for researches in such localities the traveller must be fully, and specially, prepared, and he must also have ample time at his disposal. An excursion, with such an object in view, will, I believe, be adequately rewarded,

for the most valuable treasures of antiquity, found in this country, are in secluded, and solitary, places. To the enterprising archaeologist, and to the daring sportsman such an expedition, if properly organised, ought to prove a very great attraction.

[26] Puillon-Boblaye_1836_3: Sous le point de vue de la géographie ancienne, nous n'avons pas prétendu faire une carte systématique du Péloponnèse à une certaine époque, nous avons voulu présenter la statistique de ses ruines, telles qu'elles nous sont connues, en y appliquant les noms anciens qui nous ont paru les plus probables et les noms modernes sous lesquels on les désigne aujourd'hui. Nous n'inscrivons que les villes, forteresses et monumens dont les ruines ont été vues, ne voulant pas que l'on puisse confondre ce qui est positif avec ce qui ne serait que conjectural: les voyageurs verront ainsi quelles sont les lacunes à remplir et quels doivent être leurs points de départ pour des découvertes nouvelles.

[27] Leake_1846_204-205, in the Morea: I have already given some reasons for believing that the ruins of the Gothic church here described, belonged to a monastery named O'siva, or I'sova: we have seen that the situation agrees with the occurrence of the name in the movements of the Franks, or their opponents, as related in the Anonymous Chronicle. The victory gained over the Greeks at Prinitza was attributed in great measure to the aid of the madonna of O'siva, indignant at the sacrilege of the Greeks in burning her monastery: it is not an improbable conjecture, that the Gothic church and monastery, of which I have described the remains, was built by William de Villehardouin, after the battle of Prinitza, or about the year 1265. I regret to observe, that no notice occurs of this ruin in the map of the French geographical commission, nor any mention of it in the works of M. Bory de St. Vincent, or of M. Boblaye, or of any other recent travellers. Has it been destroyed, like Olympia, by the masons of Lala, or in the course of the wars of the Greek revolution, or in renewing the Greek villages since the peace?

[28] Leake_1846_5-6: … the increased facilities given to the examination of the Peloponnesus by its liberation from the Turkish yoke. / The opportunity afforded by that event was eagerly embraced by the French Government, under all its forms a liberal promoter of the advancement of science. In the year 1829, a numerous and select Commission of Geography, Natural History, and Archaeology, was sent to the Peloponnesus, and there employed during two years, under the dangers and difficulties of an ungenial climate, and a country desolated by the effects of one of the most cruel wars recorded in history. The most important result of these labours has been a map, on a scale of the two hundred thousandth part of a degree of latitude, or twenty-one English inches and three-fifths. That which accompanies the present volume has been reduced from the French map on a scale of something more than a third, but not without some variations, a few of which will find their justification in the occasional strictures on the French map made by M. Bory de St. Vincent, Colonel d'Etat Major, and Head of the Commission of Physical Sciences.

[29] Buckingham_1825_xi: The map of Syria, with the route pursued by me through it, has been constructed by Mr Sydney Hall, from the manuscript journals of my track, and from the numerous sets of bearings and distances taken by me at almost every station of note on the way. It will be found to include a considerable number of places, the names of which are entirely new, and the positions of which occupy points that were hitherto blank in our best maps of the country in which they are situated.

[30] PEFQS_1881_2: The appearance of Mr Oliphant's book on the "Land of Gilead" is happily timed for those whose attention will now be turned to the land east of the Jordan. If anything

were needed to show, more clearly than the Prospectus and the Report of the Meeting have shown, the necessity for our Survey, a perusal of this volume would furnish the last argument. Everywhere we read of bad maps, unknown districts, places where no European has ever been, ruins which have never been examined, strange people, and wild traditions. The "Land of Gilead," illustrates the remark made by the Dean of Westminster at the late meeting, that East of the Jordan lies a land of mystery.

[31] St._Clair_1892_123: The Committee of the Palestine Exploration Fund were able to send out Major Conder, R.E., and Colonel Kitchener, R.E., and these officers, with their little party, spent seven years in carrying out a triangulation survey of the entire country west of the river Jordan. As a result of their labours, followed up by much patient work at home, we are now presented with a magnificent map of Western Palestine, on the scale of one inch to the mile, as beautifully and accurately executed as the ordnance map of England, with every road and ruin marked, and every conspicuous object filled in; with the hills and mountains correctly delineated and shaded, with the rivers and brooks all running in the right directions; with every vineyard, every spring of water, and almost every clump of trees set down in its place, and with thousands of names that never appeared on a Palestine map before. Moreover, while there are six hundred and twenty-two Scripture names of places west of the Jordan, and out of these three hundred and sixty were missing, the surveyors have succeeded in finding one hundred and seventy-two of these.

[32] PEFQS_1875_44: We now come to the last scene of David's persecution, the last meeting with Saul before the fatal battle of Gilboa. This is the Hill of Hachilah, where David came upon Saul's camp at night and stole the cruse of water and the spear from his head. This site was unknown before we explored the district, and perhaps the incident which we have most fully illustrated is that here occurring.

[33] PEFQS_1875_27, Beersheba area: The value of the Survey work in these districts, now including the recovery of some twenty biblical sites, as yet unknown or very doubtfully identified, cannot fail to be generally appreciated. [The term "unknown" used 40 times in this edition.]

[34] Graham_1902_70: This region lying between the Mediterranean and the Medjerda plains, occupying an area of about 480 square miles, with a seaboard of less than 16 miles, has been known for a long period as the country of the Khomair (sing. Khomiri). Prior to the French occupation, and dating back many centuries, it was practically an unknown country, avoided by travellers on account of the lawlessness of its inhabitants, and generally marked as a blank on maps of Northern Africa. A tribute in money was paid annually to the emissaries of the Bey of Tunis representing the Sultan of Turkey, but this was invariably done with the payment in one hand and the pistol in the other.

[35] Tissot_1884_II_VIII-IX preface by Salomon Reinach: M. Tissot avait exploré personnellement une partie de la Régence; il connaissait le pays des Khoumirs, le bassin oriental de la Medjerda, plus de la moitié du littoral jusqu'à Kabès, deux ou trois routes entre le nord et le sud, enfin les environs de Kafsa et le bassin du Chott el-Djerid. Pour ces régions, qu'il avait parcourues en archéologue et en géographe, il pouvait se lier à ses notes dévoya, sans recourir à la compilation vieillie de Mannert ni au livre plus que médiocre de Pellissier. Mais ce n'était encore qu'une petite partie de la Régence, celle que la carte de 1807 faisait d'ailleurs le plus exactement connaître: il ne savait rien sur les vastes étendues situées à l'ouest de Kairouân, les environs de Zama, le

bassin de l'Oued Mahrotif et de l'Oued Nehban, le bassin occidental de la Medjerda, la route côtière au sud de Kabès jusqu'à la frontière tripolitaine. Pour reconstituer les itinéraires romains dans ces terres mal connues, il devait se fier au témoignage de rares voyageurs, dont aucun, pas même Shaw ni sir Grenville Temple, n'avait observé avec cette sincérité minutieuse qui fait le mérite durable des relations de M. Guérin. La carte du Dépôt de la guerre, où les distances sont souvent fort inexactes, ne pouvait être consultée qu'avec méfiance. M. Tissot se trouvait donc aux prises avec des difficultés presque insurmontables. La tâche qu'il se proposait consistait, comme toutes les tâches analogues, à faire concorder les textes antiques avec le terrain: mais les textes antiques sont ou peuvent être altérés, et le terrain n'était qu'à moitié connu. Même après les voyages de M. Guérin, ces fâcheuses conditions ne furent pas modifiées d'une manière sensible, et c'est dans ces conditions que M. Tissot, éclairé par ses souvenirs, par des renseignements partiels, mais surtout par son instinct merveilleux de la topographie, a écrit la Géographie comparée de l'Afrique. Quand parurent enfin des cartes dignes de foi, il était mourant. Nous dirons plus loin comment son œuvre posthume en a profité.

[36] Sonnini_1807_1_350-351 Aboukir: These vestiges of an ancient city occupy a vast extent of ground. All is overthrown, all is destroyed. The soil is strewed with ruins, which still present wonderful beauties, and what remains on the surface gives you an idea of what might be discovered, if you had the liberty of digging there; but researches of this nature are positively interdicted among an ignorant and superstitious people, who not knowing any other riches than gold, imagine that travellers journeyed over their countries only with the intention of carrying off their buried treasures, and could not believe that the monuments of the arts were the motives of their excursions.

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[38] Texier_1865_11 Grynium: The ruins of this town have completely disappeared from the surface of the ground; but some years ago some Greeks from Temnos, who were about to build a church, dug on the foundations of the temple, and found some great blocks of white marble, which were used in tlic new building. / The site of Grynium is now waste land, and without name.

[39] Texier_1862_249 Hypaepa, in Lydia: Le théâtre est situé sur la colline de l'autre côté du pont. La scène n'a que 65m de diamètre; les gradins, qui étaient de marbre, ont été enlevés, et les restes d'un four à chaux attestait que les Grecs ont employé jusqu'aux derniers débris de cet édifice; il ne subsiste aujourd'hui que le mur de soutènement des gradins qui étaient en petits moellons de granit. Les ruines du proscenium ont fourni environ vingt voitures de marbre pour l'église des Grecs. La statue de la Vénus a été trouvée dans l'angle à droite de l'orchestre.

[40] Rapports_Texier_1837_2-3: Après huit mois de séjour à Constantinople, il partit pour visiter l'intérieur de l'Asie Mineure. Les limites du chapitre du budget consacré aux encouragements, aux sciences et aux lettres, ne permirent pas à M. le ministre de l'instruction publique de mettre

à la disposition de M. Texier une somme proportionnelle aux dépenses qu'exigeait un pareil voyage; mais sans s'arrêter à cette difficulté, il n'hésita pas à consacrer une partie de sa fortune particulière à ces importants travaux.

[41] Rapports_Texier_1837_1-2: Dans le courant de l'année 1833, M. Guizot, ministre de l'instruction publique, après avoir consulté les Académies des belles-lettres, des sciences et des beaux-arts, décida qu'un archéologue serait chargé de visiter ce pays et d'en rapporter les documents qui pourraient être utiles aux sciences et à l'histoire. C'est à M. Charles Texier que fut confiée cette honorable et importante mission. / M. Texier, correspondant de l'Institut, s'était déjà fait connaître par d'utiles recherches sur les antiquités de la France et de l'Italie, et quelques-uns de ses mémoires sur la géologie avaient obtenu l'approbation de l'Académie des sciences. Aussi M. le ministre de l'instruction publique eut en lui assez de confiance pour le charger seul d'une mission qui aurait pu exiger le concours de plusieurs savants. / Après avoir séjourné quatre ans en Orient, et quoique sa tâche ne soit pas achevée, M. Texier a été rappelé pour mettre sous les yeux du gouvernement le résultat de ses travaux. / Les prévisions de M. le ministre de l'instruction publique avaient été justes; le voyageur français reçut du sultan et des ministres de la Porte l'accueil le plus bienveillant. Toutes les facilités lui furent données pour que ses recherches n'éprouvassent aucune entrave.

[42] Rapports_Texier_1837_20 Chamber of Deputies 1 June 1835: A l'époque où le budget a été présenté, l'importance des travaux de M. Texier, qui explore dans ce moment l'Asie Mineure, n'avait été révélée ni au public, ni au ministre, et c'est ainsi que dans la proposition de crédits soumise à votre discussion, il n'en avait été tenu aucun compte. / M. Texier est non-seulement un voyageur très-intrépide, très-savant, réunissant une foule de connaissances qui se fécondent réciproquement; c'est encore un voyageur heureux. Si l'on désirait des détails sur ses travaux, j'engagerais quelques-uns de nos honorables collègues qui font partie de l'Académie des sciences ou de l'Académie des inscriptions et belles-lettres, à se charger de vous les l'appeler. Je me contenterai de dire en peu de mots que M. Texier a fait de véritables découvertes dans lesquelles l'histoire, la géographie et le commerce sont également intéressés: je dis le commerce, car au milieu de ses travaux archéologiques, il a su recueillir les détails les plus circonstanciés sur plusieurs cultures dont s'enrichira notre pays. / A ses travaux sur l'antiquité, il en a joint d'autres sur des objets d'art, dont l'abord avait été jusqu'à présent interdit aux chrétiens; il a dessiné des monuments d'architecture turque qui ouvrent à l'art des constructions une carrière toute nouvelle.

[43] Hamilton_1842_I_328 Vizir Keupri: On entering the town I was struck with the width and regularity of the streets, but the houses were as usual poor, and in a ruinous condition. In my search for antiquities I was followed by a numerous train of idlers, whose curiosity was excited by the unusual sight of a Frank accompanied by a tatar, wandering about in search of old stones, for what purpose they could not guess. I was followed by several hundred persons of all classes and ages, but without the slightest insult or inconvenience; on the contrary, several were anxious to point out inscriptions in the interior of houses and shops, besides those which are in the walls of the Bezestan. There are two over each of the gateways, which are sepulchral.

[44] Hamilton_1842_II_16 Teos: On the eastern side of the marshes, and bearing N.E. from the mole, at a distance of rather more than a mile, we found another interesting relic of the former wealth of Teos, and of which I have found no notice in the works of preceding travellers. It consists of a low mound covered with remains of a small but richly ornamented building, probably a temple, raised upon a square pyramidal foundation, some of the steps of which are still visible:

nothing can exceed the fine workmanship of the cornices which lay about, consisting, as well as the rest of the structure, of large blocks of yellowish marble.

[45] Hamilton_1842_I_390 Nefez Kieui: Upon the whole I was much disappointed with these ruins. From the descriptions of former travellers I had expected something more perfect, more imposing, and in a better state of preservation; and I could not refrain from reflecting on the many disappointments which a traveller is doomed to undergo in Asia Minor. On the one hand he is told that nothing is to be seen where, perhaps, objects of the greatest interest are yet undiscovered; and, on the other, he is led to expect much in buildings which on examination prove to be of modern date. The Turks look upon him with suspicion, and being convinced that his search for antiquities is connected with a knowledge of hidden treasure, they never volunteer the truth; while the Frank doctors scattered throughout the country, knowing his weak side, invariably deceive him by boasting of their knowledge of ruins which have no existence, and by describing fragments of modern walls, or natural caverns, as splendid buildings, theatres, or temples, covered with inscriptions or supported by standing columns. There is no exaggeration in this statement, for I have frequently experienced the truth of it. But as to the site of Nefez, there can be no doubt that it was once occupied by an ancient city, though many of the remains of architecture have a very Byzantine character. The columns in the burial-ground were neither Roman nor Greek, and some of the capitals and other fragments evidently Byzantine. The coins, too, which were brought me as having been picked np amidst the ruins, with the exception of one of Angora, were of the same character.

[46] Leake_1835_II_255: The only remains of ancient Chalcis I can find are some fragments of white marble in the walls of the mosques and houses, and the bust of a statue in the wall of a house in the fortress. But it is difficult to explore among these intolerant barbarians.

[47] Davis_1874_267-268 Cibyra in Phrygia: They inquired if it was really the case that sometimes money was found inside the antique statues. I assured them that, in all probability, nothing of much value would ever be found in these old cities, but the idea that money would be found in the old statues was quite absurd. / They said that a statue had been found by some of the villagers, who thought it would be filled with coin, but when they had broken it to pieces, they found nothing. I said that "the statue itself, if left whole, might have been very valuable, but broken up, it was only a bit of worthless stone!" / After all, nothing will convince these ignorant barbarians of the truth of all this; they cannot conceive any other motive for the researches of Europeans except the hope of discovering hidden treasure.

[48] Luynes_I_1871_28 Tyre: Le voisinage de Beyrouth et ses communications faciles avec Sour et Saïda semblent inviter les Européens à faire de ces deux villes une exploration attentive; des fouilles bien dirigées avec le temps et la science nécessaires feraient revivre l'histoire des deux cités si justement célèbres auxquelles l'Europe a dû l'origine et la plus grande part de sa civilisation.

[49] Leake_1824_85: This position of Pessinus, it may be observed, is in exact agreement with the account which Ammianus gives of the march of Julian from Nicaea; who, after having followed the great road of the Itineraries as far as the confines of Gallograecia (near Gordium), turned to the right to Pessinus. The traveller, therefore, who after discovering the site of Gordium should turn out of the great road to Angura about Sarildr, and follow the right bank of the Sangarius, could hardly fail in finding some indications of the site of a place which is described by Strabo as a great mart of commerce, and which flourished as a metropolitan bishopric until the Mussulman

conquest: It is not impossible that he might discover some remains of the very ancient and celebrated temple dedicated to Angistis, the Great Goddess, or Phrygian Cybele, which, had been sumptuously adorned with porticos of white marble by the Pergamenian kings, and which was the object of the visit of the apostate emperor.

[50] Hamilton_1842_II_176-177 leaving Afyon Karahisar, near Surmeneh: After a few miles we passed several large sarcophagi lying about in the fields at the foot of the hills to the left: they were all uncovered, but the lids of several were lying near. The conviction that they marked the existence of some ancient city in the neighbourhood was confirmed by finding, farther on, the foundations and houses of a considerable town, of which the lines of streets and walls, with spaces for door-ways, &c., formed of huge blocks of stone and marble, might be traced to a great distance. These ruins are situated in the plain, and, although extensive, do not appear to have been surrounded with a wall; some of the foundations rest upon the solid rock, which rises above the surface. In the centre was an open space without any buildings, apparently the agora, or forum. The corner or angle of one of these ruined edifices consisting of a strangely-shaped stone proved, on examination, to be the cover of a sarcophagus placed upright in the ground. This made me rather doubtful as to the antiquity of the site, although there could be no doubt that the materials had been derived from an ancient city at no great distance. In a neighbouring burial-ground I found several columns of Synnadic marble, on one of which was a long inscription, in a very mutilated state; a large portion of it was underground, and could I have procured men to dig it out and raise it, I have no doubt I should have been well rewarded for the trouble, for the portion which I copied contains the name of the neighbouring town of Docimia.

[51] Lucas_I_1712_181 Karahisar: L'on voit par tout aux environs quantité de ruines de Temples, de Palais; où les colomnes les chapiteaux y les pieds-d'estaux, les corniches, les pièces de Marbre avoient été prodiguées, & sans ces ruines l'on n'en auroit jamais parlé.

[52] Van_Lennep_1870_II_210-211, Balahissar: It is curious that a place where perhaps the most extensive ruins can be found in all Asia Minor, should now be one of the most important spots where the great staple of the province, the teftik [Angora goat wool] is produced. But so it is. Balahissar is old Pessinus, well known more than 1000 years ago for its beautiful marble temples and other public buildings. The ruins are comparatively in a virgin state. A little digging has taken place just outside the village on the south, where fine marble slabs have been taken up to be used for building purposes at Sivri Hissar. There cannot be any doubt, however, that a rich mine of fine remains lies hidden under the ground; but the difficulties of transportation are such that no one is likely to disturb them for centuries to come. / In our ramble about the village in search of antiquities we first went to the north-west, passed through the cemetery which lies on the slope of the hill, and ascended to the castle. It crowns the top of a hill which is on a level with the plain above; the castle hill is, therefore, somewhat difficult of access on all sides but this, where the exposed part is small, and seems to have been fortified by a strong wall. The gate appears to have been near the eastern end of this wall, and close to the road which goes down into the village. We could easily trace the whole enclosure around the citadel. There is a good general view of the ruins from this place. We now descended across the valley and found at the north-east end of the village the foundations of a temple standing considerably above the ground. We proceeded thence to a ravine which runs upward and eastward from this point, and was once a side street running to the principal thoroughfare, there we found the remains of a theatre. The portico must have been a handsome structure, judging from the delicate carvings

still remaining. A good deal of marble seemed to have lately been dug up and carried off from this place.

[53] Tchihatchef_1854_96 Lyconia: A une demi-heure à l'ouest de Sévérek, on voit d'autres puits également antiques, ainsi que des fragments de colonnes. La mosquée du village a, parmi les colonnes en bois qui la soutiennent, une belle colonne antique en marbre blanc. Les murailles de la mosquée sont chamarrées de fragments d'anciens édifices, et l'on en voit également beaucoup dans le village dont les misérables cabanes sont construites en limon et en cailloux, et sont au nombre de quatre-vingts. Parmi les innombrables pierres antiques incrustées dans les murs de la mosquée, l'une porte une inscription qui est malheureusement interrompue par des crevasses. Depuis le village de Sévérek jusqu'à la rive sud-ouest du lac Mourad (Bouloukgheui), c'est-à-dire sur un espace de plus de quatre lieues, on voit constamment des tronçons de colonnes, des débris méconnaissables, et surtout des abreuvoirs et des encadrements de puits, le tout entassé pêle-mêle ou disséminé sur la surface de la vaste plaine.

[54] Tchihatchef_1854_96-97 Lycaonia: Dans le petit village Obruklu, situé à l'ouest-sud-ouest de Sévérek, s'élève un khan ruiné, très-considérable, dont les matériaux ont évidemment été empruntés aux ruines d'une ancienne ville, située dans la proximité, peut-être Savatra. A deux heures d'Obruklu, se trouve un autre khan nommé Oklakhan, dont l'intérieur est partagé en plusieurs compartiments percés d'arcs. Il a dû avoir été jadis d'une grande magnificence. Les matériaux en sont également empruntés aux restes d'une ancienne ville dont la présence est attestée par les traces d'enceintes carrées, des blocs équarris symétriquement alignés, et par une foule de tronçons de colonnes et de chapiteaux, etc. Ce qui donne un certain caractère d'antiquité classique à ce khan ce sont les arcs de l'intérieur de l'édifice, arcs qui sont assez hardis; mais la présence de tronçons de colonnes doriques enchâssés dans les murs extérieurs, prouvent bien que c'est encore aux dépouilles antiques que ce khan doit sa naissance. L'édifice est divisé transversalement en cinq compartiments formés par des murs élevés; chacun d'eux est percé de quatre arcs; les deux murs mitoyens sont détruits. La porte est formée également en arc, mais plus élevée que les arcs intérieurs. L'édifice est complètement privé de sa toiture, qui, comme on le voit, a dû reposer sur les cinq voûtes allant d un mur transversal à l'autre.

[55] Tchihatchef_1854_97-98: A quatre heures de marche, à l'est du khan [Oklakhan], se trouve le petit village de Sultankhan, qui tire son nom d'un superbe khan qui s'y trouve, remarquable par la magnificence de sa porte d'entrée, toute ciselée et brodée dans le style mauresque. Les matériaux de construction ont également été enlevés à des ruines antiques. L'intérieur du khan est très-spacieux et destiné à loger les voyageurs. J'ai eu lieu de regretter que la crainte d'y être incommodé par la vermine, si inséparable des voyageurs turcs, m'eût empêché d'y passer la nuit, et m'eût déterminé à dresser ma tente dans la plaine, car les miasmes des marais, qui abondent, me causèrent une fièvre violente à moi et à mes gens, le 5 juin 1847. A côté du khan on voit un lion à tête brisée, d'un ouvrage assez médiocre, et probablement remontant à l'époque des Seldjukides. Le khan forme un vaste parallélogramme dont la projection longitudinale va du nord au sud. Chaque côté est flanqué de huit tours bâties en belles pierres équarries. La façade où se trouve la superbe porte est tournée au nord.

[56] Tchihatchef_1854_54: Une des localités en Asie Mineure qui mériterait le plus l'étude spéciale d'archéologue est sans doute la ville d'Uskub, dont les nombreuses ruines, encore peu connues, fourniraient peut-être des faits intéressants relatifs à l'époque des rois bithyniens. Uskub est situé sur le flanc méridional et sur le sommet 'une hauteur qui se rattache au groupe

montagneux que les anciens géographes désignaient par le nom de Mons Hyppia. La ville moderne est entièrement habitée par des musulmans et n'a que cent vingt maisons. A son entrée même se trouve une colonne semblable à celle qui porte l'inscription susmentionnée, mais qui heureusement n'est point trop enfoncée dans la terre et dont toutes les parties se voient parfaitement; elle a plus de deux mètres de hauteur, et est littéralement revêtue d'inscriptions, que je n'ai pas eu le temps de copier, car il y a plus de trente-trois lignes très-serrées. Sur le chapiteau de la colonne on déchiffre quelques lettres. Au pied sud et sud-est de la hauteur qui porte Uskub et vers laquelle conduit un pavé antique, on aperçoit les fondements d'un mur construit en pierres de dimensions vraiment cyclopéennes; elles ont le plus souvent une épaisseur de cinquante-huit centimètres, et il en est dont la surface est complètement recouverte d'inscriptions grecques. Leur position prouve qu'elles ne sont point à leur place primitive, et que par conséquent le mur aura été reconstruit des débris d'un autre monument plus ancien.

[57] Tchihatchef_1854_52, in Asia Minor: il est donc naturel que je passe sous silence tous ces monuments [well-known through earlier descriptions], n'ayant d'autre but, je le répète, que celui de donner quelques indications très-générales aux archéologues de métier qui pourront venir étudier ce que je n'ai fait qu'effleurer. J'établis entre eux et moi toute la distance qui sépare le simple collecteur d'objets d'histoire naturelle du savant professeur qui fait le triage du butin, et peut-être en condamne une partie, mais qui n'en sait pas moins gré au premier de l'avoir mis dans le cas d'apprendre ce que l'on peut ou ne peut pas espérer de trouver dans telle ou telle localité; je crois également superflu d'ajouter que je ne signale que les choses vues de mes propres yeux.

[58] Tchihatchef_1854_66 Ionia: Après Aïdin, Harpas-Kalessi et Sultan-Hissar, il est encore dans l'Ionie une autre localité qui présente des débris plus nombreux et bien mieux conservés que les trois localités susmentionnées; c'est le village Aïnébazar ou Aïnékalessi, enseveli au milieu des ruines de la célèbre Magnesia ad Meandrum. Ces belles ruines ont déjà plusieurs fois été visitées et décrites; mais la besogne de l'archéologue est loin d'y être terminée.

[59] Tchihatchef_1854_56 Uskub: Excepté ces ruines, qui attestent suffisamment la magnificence de l'antique Prusias, toute la ville d'Uskub est encombrée de pierres équarries, de fragments de colonnes, et de corniches, soit disséminés par-ci par-là, soit enchâssés dans les murs des maisons, ou employés dans les haies, les enclos, les cimetières turcs, etc., sans parler de tout ce qui se trouve enseveli sous terre. Il serait vraiment temps que toute cette masse de trésors, accumulés, pour ainsi dire, à la porte de Constantinople, fût enfin ravie à l'oubli séculaire auquel l'ont condamnée la barbarie et le despotisme.

[60] Tchihatchef_1854_70 Arabhissar/Alabanda: Une seconde ceinture paraît avoir existé plus bas vers la plaine, où l'on voit les pans d'un magnifique édifice carré, surmonté de trois tours. Toute la plaine, ainsi que le léger renflement par lequel elle se relève vers la montagne, est hérissée de dalles, tronçons de colonnes, tantôt à moitié debout, tantôt gisant disséminés de toute part. Les Turcs ont rendu plus difficile la tâche de défricher ces magnifiques ruines en les traversant de petits enclos fabriqués de matériaux qu'ils enlèvent continuellement à ces beaux monuments. Sur chacune des nombreuses tourelles dont on voit encore quelques restes, on aperçoit un nid de cigogne, et l'oiseau placé debout en sentinelle, comme s'il était le seul propriétaire et gardien de cette cité jadis si populeuse. En quittant Arabhissar pour se rendre à Karpouslu, on chemine pendant une demi-heure le long de la montagne au pied de laquelle se trouvent les ruines d'Alabanda, et on passe constamment devant une série de sarcophages, ce qui pourrait faire supposer que la nécropole d'Alabanda était entre la plaine et le flanc de la montagne.

[61] Tchihatchef_1854_73-74: Bien que les magnifiques ruines de Stratonicea, au milieu desquelles se trouve le misérable village Eskihissar, composé seulement de quarante-neuf cabanes, aient été visitées et en partie décrites, elles pourront encore donner lieu à la découverte de pièces et documents archéologiques très-intéressants, surtout si l'on ne se contente pas d'étudier seulement les nombreux et splendides monuments qui sont encore à la surface du sol, mais qu'on s'attache à le fouiller, car partout on voit percer à travers la couche diluvienne les extrémités de corniches, de chapiteaux, d'ogives, etc., plus ou moins profondément ensevelis. Il ne serait pas impossible que ces fouilles ne parvinsent à mettre au jour quelques restes du célèbre temple de Jupiter Chrysaotes mentionné par Strabon. Dans tous les cas, elles ne peuvent manquer d'être fort productives.

[62] Fosbroke_1828_262 Stratonicea: It is now the village of Eski-Hissar. The site is strewn with marble fragments, Some shafts of columns are standing single, and one has the capital upon it. By a cottage are two with a pilaster, supporting an entablature. On the side of a hill is a theatre with the seats remaining; and ruins of the proscenium are found, among which are pedestals of statues, one inscribed, and reckoned of great merit and magnificence.

[63] Fellows_1852_8-9 Smyrna: The walls of all the buildings in the upper part of the town are formed out of the ruins of ancient Smyrna; and columns, busts, comices, and entablatures are seen built in everywhere, and mixed indiscriminately with the volcanic stone of the country. The features of the busts are generally destroyed, to satisfy the scruples of their present owners, the Turks. Hundreds of tombstones are constructed of the ornamental parts of ancient temples, all of white marble. The Jews have bought one hill, formed of a pile of ruins of marble, for tombs for their burial-ground. Near the town I observed a wall loosely built of stone, and thinking that it looked of a lighter colour than the common stone of the neighbourhood, I went to examine it. It was composed of what appeared to be flat stones, about three inches thick, and all of conglomerate or grout; but to my astonishment I found that the surface of every piece (some were two feet long) was formed entirely of mosaic-work, with beautiful patterns in black, white, and red. There must have been hundreds of feet of this, which had no doubt formed the floor of some temple or bath in the immediate neighbourhood, probablj of the Temple of Ceres, which is said to have stood here. These blocks of mosaic now form the walls of a corn-field, out of which they must have been dug, for I observed that the small pebbles in the soil were all square pieces of marble of the same size as the stones of the mosaic. Here I saw the top of an arch, with the capitals of its columns only visible above-ground, and twenty or thirty feet of loose soil around it, containing the ruins of ancient art. Yet no one had been found even to remove the soil, to show the proportions of the building; and this on the side of so steep a hill, that probably the rain will soon do what man has not had taste and energy to attempt: the people now prop up the soil of the hill with the capitals of columns or cornices as they are laid bare.

[64] Berton_1854_262: Des fouilles pratiquées à Smyrne amèneraient sans doute de grandes découvertes.

[65] Griffiths_1805_45-46 Smyrna: On the hill rising from the southernmost division of this populous town many remains of antiquity, in the most mutilated state, may be still discovered. Here were formerly a stadium, a theatre, and, as is supposed, a temple of Janus; but their devastation has been accelerated by the avarice and indolence of every Turkish governor who felt himself inclined to profit by the materials they so easily and so abundantly supplied. A colossal marble head, wholly defaced, has escaped removal from its ponderous weight and inapplicable form. By

some it has been thought part of the statue of the Amazon, Smyrna, by others a head of Apollo; and from the impossibility of forming any judgment respecting this shapeless mass, it may now become subservient to any extravagance of fancy.

[66] Berton_1854_374: La côte de Syrie offre une mine féconde aux amateurs d'antiquités. Béryte était autrefois une colonie romaine, et l'on trouve souvent des médailles qui rappellent cette époque reculée. On en trouve aussi sur l'emplacement de Biblos, de Jubal et de Derkala. J'en ai vu une collection fort intéressante au collège des jésuites à Gazir. La porte qui mène de l'église des capucins à la maison des lazaristes présente une inscription ancienne. Dans l'enceinte, du côté de la même porte, sont trois colonnes qui ont dû appartenir à un vaste monument; on en a trouvé une pareille en construisant près de là, mais hors des murs, la maison des lazaristes.

[67] AMSL_1851_171-172 Renier's first report on inscriptions, at Lambaesus: C'est aussi dans 1'intérieur du camp qu'ont été trouvées les inscriptions les plus importantes et le plus grand nombre d'inscriptions militaires. Pres de là, j'ai fait deterrer cinq grandes pierres de forme rectangulaire (om,88 de hauteur, sur om,71 de largeur et om,32 d'epaisseur), sur chacune desquelles on lit, an milieu d'un encadrement simple, mais de bon goût, l'une des inscriptions suivantes, dout les lettres ont 10 centimetres de hauteur: COH.II, COH.III, COH.VII, COH.VIII, COH.X. Ces pierres étaient sans doute destinées à indiquer, dans le camp, les quartiers des cohortes dont elles portent les numéros.

[68] Graham_&_Ashbee_1887_136 Kairouan to Sbeitla: The whole district is literally strewn with Roman remains, giving the country the appearance of a vast cemetery. Scarcely a mile is passed without the presence of some ruined structure or groups of chiselled stones, requiring time and careful study to form conclusions as to their value. Here huge blocks of hewn stone half buried in the ground stand upright in pairs, surmounted by a lintel; there a cistern, of which the vaulting has fallen in, filling the space with a mass of debris. At other places the foundations of a fortress, or a basilica adapted to the performance of Christian rites, or the solid substructure of a Roman bath. What a field of study for the archaeologist! what a melancholy page for the historian! Here must have dwelt formerly a numerous and active population.

[69] Cagnat_1885_132 Sbeitla: Notre séjour à Sbéitla a été de deux semaines. Pendant que M. Saladin s'occupait d'étudier les trois temples et les édifices les plus importants, je parcourais chaque jour les ruines pour découvrir les textes épigraphiques qui avaient échappé a nos prédécesseurs, mais sans faire de fouilles sérieuses, faute de ressources.

[70] Graham_&_Ashbee_1887_157: Sufes, or Colonia Sufetanse, but now known as Sbiba, must have been a place of considerable importance. Guérin estimates the outer wall at six kilometres in extent. Like most Roman towns in North Africa, it occupied the foot of a hill, or rather the spurs of several hills, and extended some distance on to the plain. An abundant stream, which we crossed more than once as we approached the spot, ran through the town and irrigated the surrounding country. The whole district, even when El-Bekri visited it in the eleventh century, was covered with gardens, and produced saffron of the finest quality. The town itself contained a college and several baths. The Oued Sbiba is now lost in the arid soil at a short distance from its source; cultivation is entirely neglected, the site is absolutely deserted, and the buildings are so completely ruined that careful study and excavation would be needed for their identification. One huge mass of rubble walling, the remains of the ancient Thermae, still stands up boldly from among the countless stones which encumber the soil.

[71] Cagnat_1890_25: Le voyageur ou l'archéologue qui se trouvera en présence d'un monument devra, autant que possible, en prendre un plan, s'il est rasé au niveau du sol, et, s'il est debout, au moins en partie, un croquis; des élévations, une antérieure, une postérieure, une latérale droite et une latérale gauche; enfin une coupe ou section verticale (la coupe peut être transversale, ou longitudinale, ou biaise). Il procédera de la façon suivante … etc etc.

[72] Cagnat_1890_1-2: Les présentes instructions ne s'adressent pas seulement aux membres des Sociétés savantes d'Algérie ou aux archéologues qui ont mission d'explorer l'Afrique; bien d'autres personnes peuvent rendre service à l'archéologie et nous avons la prétention de faire appel à tous. Etre du métier n'est pas toujours nécessaire. Il est possible à chacun de se rendre utile dans les limites de son savoir et de sa compétence spéciale; il suffit de vouloir bien appliquer à la recherche des antiquités les loisirs dont on dispose et de ne pas laisser échapper des occasions qui se présentent à vous et qui, peut-être, ne se représenteront plus pour personne. / L'officier qui traverse un pays, soit pour y faire de relevés topographiques, soit pour s'occuper des affaires indigènes, le forestier en tournée, l'ingénieur des ponts ou des mines, l'agent du service des domaines, l'administrateur de communes mixtes et tant d'autres qu'il serait trop long d'énumérer ici, sont mis chaque jour, par l'exercice même de leur profession et par les déplacements qu'elle exige, en présence de monuments qu'il ne tient qu'à eux de signaler ou de reproduire; il n'est besoin que de bonne volonté. On peut maintenant, grâce à tous les procédés de reproduction connus, à l'aide surtout de la photographie, sans préparation spéciale, sans aucune instruction technique, et aussi presque sans frais, prendre une image absolument fidèle de tous les objets petits ou grands en face desquels le hasard vous conduit. / Nous souhaitons que ceux qui habitent l'Afrique française et qui l'aiment – car on ne peut connaître ce pays sans l'aimer – tiennent à honneur de répondre à notre appel.

[73] Cagnat_1890_224: Le nombre des musées d'Algérie et de Tunisie n'est pas encore considérable, si l'on entend par musée un local convenablement approprié où les antiquités régionales sont déposées et soigneusement tenues en état. Mais partout, ou presque partout, l'initiative des villes ou des particuliers, surtout celle du commandant de place ou du chef du bureau arabe, a créé des dépôts où sont rassemblés quelques pierres et quelques menus objets. Nous donnons ici une liste des musées grands ou petits dont nous avons pu avoir connaissance, avec les renseignements que nous avons réunis à leur sujet …

[74] Heude_1819_112 Seleucia, approaching Baghdad: The early majestic view of the Takht Kersera (Arch of Chosroes), however, having first called our wondering attention to the magnitude and perfection of the ruin, we have naturally (as we felt from its superior and more evident attractions) given it the preference. Of Seleucia, as of Babylon, very little now remains: whether this be owing to the quality of the materials employed in the principal buildings, or to some remoter cause, we shall not attempt to decide. A profusion of decayed materials, with here and there a fragment of marble or porphyry, may be occasionally observed on the western bank of the Tigris; and, if a diligent search could be pursued, it is not even improbable that statues, something similar to the marble figure we passed this morning, and have already noticed, might yet be found; ornaments of this kind, in the greater part of the more ancient eastern buildings that I have seen, being at least in pairs, and frequently in extended rows, whilst a perfect and heavy regularity is generally observed.

[75] Sterrett_1911_23 message from Maspero: I have always held that, now we begin to see our way through Egyptian and Mesopotamian antiquity, Asia Minor ought to be thoroughly searched

and all its ancient sites properly excavated, particularly those which border on the upper basin of the Euphrates, where the Hittites and their subjects lived. Most of the problems which baffle us now must find their solution there, whether they concern the story of the Oriental civilisation or whether they be related to the classical nations of Greece and even Italy, if, as I am inclined to believe, the Etruscan language came with part of the Etruscan population from Lydia.

[76] Omont_1902_II_746-747: Peyssonnel continua ses recherches les années suivantes et une lettre de l'ambassadeur à Constantinople, le comte de Castellane, adressée au comte de Caylus, le 2 janvier 1746, porte témoignage de son activité. [A la suite de cette lettre, sont imprimées dans le même recueil plusieurs lettres de Peyssonnel père et fils. Peyssonnel avait été nommé, en 1768, consul à Smyme, après la mort de Péleran. En 1749, il expédiait à Paris une cargaison de marbres antiques destinés à la Bibliothèque du roi, qui étaient arrivés à Marseille, le 29 juin de la même année.]

[77] Encyclopédie_I_1751_817 Athens, acropolis etc: Ce château est sur une colline; il renferme un temple en marbre blanc & à colonnes de porphyre & marbre noir, qu'on dit magnifique & spacieux. On voit au frontispice des figures de cavaliers armés; dans le pourtour, d'autres figures moins grandes; des bas reliefs, &c. Au bas du château, il reste dix-sept colonnes de marbre blanc, de trois cents qui formoient anciennement le palais deThésee: ces colonnes ont dix-huit pies de tour au moins, & sont hautes à proportion.

[78] Encyclopédie_XVI_1765_783 Tyre: Tyr est aujourd'hui entièrement ruinée, au point même qu'on trouve à peine dans les ruines de foibles traces de son ancienne splendeur, dans un si grand nombre de ses palais abattus, de ses pyramides renversées & de ses colonnes de jaspe & de porphyre rompues. Ses fortes murailles font détruites, ses boulevards applanis, et les débris qui en restent, ne servent plus qu'à étendre et à sécher les filets de quelques pauvres pêcheurs. Enfin on ne trouve plus dans les masures de l'ancienne capitale de Phénicie, qu'une douzaine de maisons habitées par quelques turcs ou quelques arabes.

[79] Encyclopédie_II_1751_228-240 for Bibliothèque.

[80] Encyclopédie_XIV_1765_834-843.

[81] Encyclopédie_III_1753_437.

[82] Encyclopédie_XII_1765_78.

[83] Encyclopédie_XI_1765_935.

[84] Encyclopédie_XI_1765_455.

[85] Encyclopédie_XV_1765_241 Smyrne: Le théâtre étoit sur le penchant d'une montagne, au nord de la citadelle, et bâti de marbre blanc. On l'a détruit dans le siecle passé pour faire un kan nouveau, & un bazar qui est voûté de pierres de taille, & long de quatre cens pas. On a trouvé dans les fondemens un pot de médailles qui sont toutes de l'empereur Gallien, de sa famille, & des tyrans qui régnoient en même tems que lui; ce qui feroit conjecturer que cet empereur avoit fait bâtir ce superbe édifice, ou que du-moins il avoit été bâti de son tems … / Le cirque étoit creusé profondément dans la montagne qui est au couchant de la citadelle. Il est si bien détruit, qu'il n'en reste, pour ainsi dire, que le moule; on en a emporté tous les marbres, mais le creux a retenu son ancienne figure … Il ne faut pas juger de la véritable grandeur du cirque ou du stade, par les mesures que nous avons rapportées … / On voit dans ce même endroit quantité d'anciens fondemens, mais on ne sait point ce que c'étoit. Les inscriptions qu'on y trouve, & qui concernent toutes la ville de Smyrne, sont en assez grand nombre; quoique la plupart ne soient que des fragmens.

[86] Encyclopédie_XII_1765_353.

[87] Arvieux_1735_I_xii-xiii: Quelques personnes d'ailleurs habiles avoient jugé à la seule inspection de ces Mémoires, qu'on n'y trouveroit que des répétitions de ce que les autres Voyageurs avoient dit; c'étoit une prévention, & ils se trompent comme ils l'ont reconnu eux-mêmes, quand ils ont bien voulu prendre la peine d'examiner ces Memoires plus en détail. Ils ont reconnu que ce n'étoit pas un commençant ordinaire, & seulement occupé de son négoce qui les avoit écrit, ni un Voyageur qui ne fait que courir sans examiner, & qui s'en rapporte à ce que des Antiquaires souvent ignorans lui rapportent pour son argent. Ils y ont vu des recherches curieuses & bien détaillées, des descripcions exactes, des critiques judicieuses, des remarques interessantes, non-seulement sur le commerce que l'Auteur sçavoit à fond, mais encore sur la Religion, les mœurs, les coutumes, les usages des Turcs, des Arabes, des Turcomans, des Drusses, des Juifs, de tous les Chrétiens Orientaux, & de tous les differens Peuples de ces vastes Païs, si peu fréquentez, & par conséquent si peu connus.

[88] Baedeker_1876_V: For the greater part of its contents the Editor gratefully acknowledges his obligation to several Orientalists and scholars of great eminence [including Conder, of the Palestine Exploration Fund]. / The chief writer of the Handbook for Palestine and Syria has been Dr Albert Socin, Professor of Oriental Languages at Bale, who has not only repeatedly travelled and studied in the Holy Land, but recently made a tour in that country for the express purpose of preparing the present Handbook.

[89] Murray_1840_IVB: The qualifications which the Editor [unnamed] of the following volume brings to the task, are personal knowledge derived from a residence of many years at Constantinople and in Greece, a comparison of the accounts of the most recent travellers, and diligent enquiries touching the last regulations respecting steam-navigation and quarantines of England, Austria, France, Turkey, and Greece.

[90] Murray_1840_IV: Among the various authors consulted have been Tournefort, Clarke, Hobhouse, Hope, Holland, Morrit, Leake, Gell, Pashley, Wordsworth, Hamilton, Walsh, Arundel, Giffard, Urquhart, Knight, and the recent highly interesting labours of Fellowes. To the information supplied by them and by the classic authors, have been added the details of Constantinople and the Bosphorus, now for the first time selected for the English reader from the learned and profound labours of Baron von Hammer.

[91] Murray_1871_V.

[92] Baedeker_1876_318 Mejdel, between Ascalon and Jerusalem: Here, as at Ascalon, a few palms occur, and many water-wheels are seen in operation. The (10 min.) village of Mejdel is said to contain about 1500 inhab.; a Christian goldsmith here is also a dealer in antiquities.

[93] Terhune_1896_14, landing at Jaffa: Long lines of men carried goods from the hold, and became hopelessly entangled with a horde of venders who were trying to sell "genuine Syrian antiquities," probably fresh from Birmingham, and these venders in turn were jostled by the army of boatmen and guides who had come on board to pick up victims, or customers, as they would call them.

[94] Spratt_1847_I_IX-X: Although the journey was commenced with sanguine expectations of success, the results exceeded the hopes entertained by the travellers; for no fewer than eighteen ancient cities, the sites of which had been unknown to geographers, were explored and determined, besides many minor sites. The names of not fewer than fifteen were identified by inscriptions found among their ruins. Three or four, at most, of these had been visited and described

before, but their names mistaken; so that for geographical purposes they were as good as new discoveries. Among those of which no account had been given to the world, and the positions of which were desiderata in geography, were some of the most important towns in Asia Minor. One was as Cibyra, a vast and powerful city, the chief of the Cibyratic Tetrapolis, and afterwards of a convention of twenty-five towns. To determine with certainty the position of this city was a point of no small consequence, as it had played a prominent part in history, and is frequently mentioned in the writings of ancient authors. Termessus Major, another important city examined during our tour, was one of the most ancient towns of Asia Minor, equally interesting for its connection with the early history of the country, and for its later fame as a place which held out successfully against Alexander himself. Selge, visited by Mr Daniell alone, was another of the great Asiatic towns, of the ruins of which there had been no account.

95 Omont_1902_II_711-712 Abbé Bignon to Guérin, 4 August 1729: Il a fallu d'abord examiner les inscriptions dont vous m'avés envoyé des copies, les comparer sur celles qui ont paru jusqu'icy, soit anciennement dans les écrits et livres anciens, soit depuis par les soins des Anglois; il a fallu ensuite approfondir si ces inscriptions pouvoient nous procurer quelques nouvelles connoissances sur l'histoire, la religion, les charges, les mœurs, etc., des différens tems où elles ont été composées … A présent que cet examen est fini, je vous diray que vous mérités des éloges et des remerciemens de l'application que vous avés donné à tâcher de nous enrichir de ces découvertes, mais que vous pourries doresnavant vous épargner un grande partie de cette fatigue, parceque ce qu'il y a de plus curieux se trouve déjà donné au public, ou du moins doit l'être incessament par les Anglois, et que, puisque tout le reste n'apprend que des noms peu importans, ce ne sera que multiplier des notions déjà communes. Toute l'Asie est pleine de pareils monumens, et, si on vouloit copier tout ce qui s'y en trouve, il y auroit de quoy en composer plusieurs gros volumes, dont l'utilité ne seroit pas fort considérable. Ce que je suis donc obligé de vous recommander pour l'avenir, c'est d'employer tout ce que vous avés et de science et de jours pour faire un choix judicieux de ce qui pourra mériter d'être copié; une seule pièce de copies nous fera plus de plaisir que cent autres, dont tout le mérite seroit d'être fidèlement tiré d'après l'antique. / Outre ce qui regarde ces inscriptions, il y a eu aussi l'examen des médailles que vous aviés envoyées, parmi lesquelles je ne pourois dissimuler que nous n'en avons pas trouvé un fort grand nombre digne de tenir leur place dans le Cabinet du Roy; et je vous diray donc encor pour cela que, quand il vous en tombera entre les mains, vous ne sauriés donner trop d'application à ne prendre que ce qui sera véritablement rare et curieux. / Enfin j'ay travaillé de mon mieux auprès de M. de Maurepas pour vous procurer la récompense que vous désiriés; mais il m'a répondu qu'à l'égard des 6oott attachés au brevet d'antiquaire, vous sauriés mieux que personne sous quelle condition il vous aVbit été accordé, que par conséquent il y avoît de quoy s'étonner de ce que vous faisiez à présent une pareille demande, et il doit vous l'avoir écrit luy-même. [Guérin, having obtained un brevet d'antiquaire du roi, was at Smyrna, and wrote to Bignon 1724-1739, sending him MSS, medals, and copies of inscriptions]

96 Omont_1902_I_58, instructions to Father Wansleben for his 1671-1675 travels: Le principal dessein du Roi pour les voyages qu'il ordonne au Sr Vanslebe, de faire dans le Levant, estant d'y rechercher et envoyer icy la plus grande quantité qu'il pourra de bons manuscrits et de médailles anciennes pour sa Bibliothèque, il y apportera un soing particulier, et tel qu'on se promet de sa diligence et affection au service de Sa Majesté.

[97] Spon_&_Wheler_1678_II_57 Inscription at Delphi: Comme c'étoit une pierre mouvante, & qui se pouvoit facilement employer en quelque bâtiment, nous concertames de l'emporter avec nous, de peur quelle ne se perdît. Nôtre Grec disoit que c'étoit un sacrilege de la prendre, parce qu'encore que nous Î'eussions trouvée dehors, elle appartenoit à l'Eglise. Nous nous moquâmes de son scrupule, qui luy éroit commun avec les autres Grecs, & la portâmes dans notre logis, & ensuite a Athènes, d'où mon camarade l'envoya en Angleterre avec d'autres marbres.

[98] Wheler_1682_V_404-405 Athens: We saw and copied many others [inscriptions] very Curious, lying about in Churches, in the Streets, and among the Walls of the Buildings, too numerous here to give an account of. Those few Marbles I had then, and since, collected, I have presented to the University of Oxon; where they have the honour to be placed among the famous Marmora Arundeliana & Seldeniana.

[99] Wheler_1682_IV_327-328 Livadia, where the doctor, Belisario Phoca: seeing us search, and copy Inscriptions, carried us to the Mosque Omer, on a Hill … which was formerly a Church … A Turk, that saw us copying it, told us, He would shew us two or three more such as that; and very civilly brought us to another Mosque, called Omer, at the bottom of the Hill; where we found three Inscriptions more, with the Name of the Town. [illustrates inscription] The Turks would needs know of us what was written thereon, and whether they were very antient. We told them …

[100] Prideaux_1676_Dedication: Quin & Athenarum rudera in Oxoniae fabricam accesisse mirabamur; quemadmodum post Persicam cladem Templorum saxa urbis moenia construxere ex mutata sede nihil de pristino cultu & religione deperditura. Spoliata porro Graecia ruinis gratulabatur suis, quod Academiae, melioribus auspiciis in Britanniis collocatae, instaurandae.

[101] RA_1844_464: Un examen attentif m'a prouvé que sur les 1049 inscriptions attiques contenues dans le Corpus inscriptionum graecarum y on ne pourrait aujourd'hui en retrouver à Athènes plus de 150. En effet, le plus grand nombre a été prendre place dans les différents musées de l'Europe, notamment à Oxford, à Londres et à Paris, et le reste a disparu dans les décombres ou dans les fours à chaux.

[102] Williams_1820_II_250 at Castro/Delphi: we left it [S. Elias] with disgust, and met a peasant who informed us, that, in excavating for stones on the acclivity of the hill, he had discovered an old inscription. We hastened down to see it; but, alas! it had disappeared. Some men who were building a supporting wall had used the marble, and turned the inscription inwards!

[103] RA_1845_197-198: Cette Table fut découverte par M. J.W. Bankes, en 1818, dans une fouille qu'il avait fait exécuter pour obtenir un plan exact des ruines étendues d'Abydos. Peu après son retour en Angleterre, ce voyageur en fit imprimer un dessin lithographique, qui ne fut communiqué qu'à des amis … Mais la première ligne, en grande partie ruinée, était peut-être là précédée d'une ou de plusieurs autres; ce qu'il est à présent impossible de savoir, puisque la partie supérieure du mur était détruite lors de la fouille entreprise par M. Bankes.

[104] AMSL_II_1865_519-520, E. Miller's report on his *Mission Scientifique en Orient*, principally for manuscripts: Pendant que l'embarquement s'opérait, je reçus une nouvelle qui me causa le plus vif plaisir, parce qu'elle me semblait de nature a intéresser vivement les amis éclairés des arts. Il s'agissait du célèbre monument de Salonique, sur lequel se trouvent quatre groupes de statues. On sait que ces statues étaient dans un état déplorable de dégradation; chaque jour amenait une nouvelle mutilation, et il était facile de prévoir une prompte et complète destruction. C'est

ce que j'avais été à même de constater pendant mon séjour à Salonique. Dans l'intention de sauver ces précieux restes de l'art ancien, je m'entendis avec le consul de France, M. le marquis de Poncharra, ainsi qu'avec le pacha de Salonique. Grâce à leur concours dévoué et à l'intervention de l'ambassadeur de France à Constantinople, je pus obtenir une lettre vizirienne qui me permettait d'enlever ces statues et de les transporter en France. Je me hâtai de terminer l'embarquement des marbres de Thasos, et je me rendis avec la Truite à Salonique pour recueillir ces précieux débris. Je profite de l'occasion pour remercier officiellement M. le vice-amiral d'Aboville et M. le commandant Moret, qui ont bien voulu m'aider dans cette dernière opération. / Avant de terminer, je dois mentionner la conquête d'un marbre de la plus haute importance, qui viendra enrichir notre collection épigraphique du Louvre. Lors de mon voyage en Thessalie et aux Météores, j'ai dû, en revenant, m'arrêter deux jours à Larisse. J'en ai profité pour examiner en détail cette ville et les environs, et pour recueillir toutes les inscriptions grecques que j'ai pu y rencontrer. A vingt minutes de la ville, et presque dans la direction de Volo, se trouve un cimetière juif abandonné. A force de parcourir ce cimetière dans tous les sens, je finis par découvrir un marbre contenant une inscription grecque de quarante-neuf lignes, parfaitement conservée et présentant plusieurs particularités nouvelles du plus haut intérêt. C'est un marbre agonistique, je veux dire concernant des jeux publics qui ont été donnés dans la plaine de Larisse, à l'époque de la domination romaine.

[105] Lenormant_1862_297-298: Gravée en très-grands caractères sur un énorme bloc de marbre pentélique, employé dans une réparation postérieure de la partie du mur de la tour du péribole extérieur, à gauche des Grands Propylées, qui se voit dans la cour du commandant Georges Lascas. Ce fragment a été publié déjà par Spon, par M. Bœckh et par M. Le Bas. / Il provient évidemment d'une inscription plus longue, qui devait décorer le piédestal non monolithe d'une statue colossale représentant un empereur, statue dont nous avons retrouvé quelques débris, entre autres la main et les deux épaules, débités comme moellons et employés dans les maçonneries de quelques maisons modernes, démolies par nous auprès de là pour nos fouilles. Ces débris seront gravés dans la partie de noire ouvrage consacrée aux monuments figurés. Il est difficile de dire si le piédestal de la statue en question avait une hauteur plus grande que celle du bloc qui porte notre no. 58, augmenté de moulures en haut et en bas, ou si l'inscription dédicatoire en occupait plusieurs faces. Ce qui est seulement certain, c'est que le nom impérial est aujourd'hui perdu.

[106] Lenormant_1862_192-193: Bien que nous nous soyons imposé la règle de ne comprendre dans notre travail que les textes épigraphiques qui se voient encore à Eleusis ou dans des collections étrangères, nous nous sommes décidé à faire une exception pour celui-ci, après nous être assuré que sa disparition remontait seulement à une quarantaine d'années. La pierre qui le portait n'a point été brisée; c'était un bloc de marbre pentélique, le seul marbre inscrit qu'eussent fait découvrir les sondages exécutés aux Grands Propylées par les architectes de la société des Dilettanti. Quelque temps après les fouilles des érudits britanniques, il fut employé dans les fondements de la maison sur les ruines de laquelle a été bâtie celle qu'habite aujourd'hui le commandant en retraite Georges Lascas, et où se trouve le musée provisoire des objets découverts dans nos travaux. Mais on avait commis l'imprudence de placer l'écriture en dehors, et d'après le rapport concordant des anciens du village, dans les premiers moments de désordre au début de la révolution grecque, avant qu'Eleusis ne fût tombée aux mains des insurgés, qui conservèrent

cette position pendant toute la durée de la guerre, un Turc, pensant que ces caractères grecs devaient contenir quelque sortilège des guiavours martela l'inscription.

[107] Sterrett_1889_7-8: Their theory in regard to the business of the Archaeologist is that he is a lineal descendant of the former inhabitants of the country, that his family has preserved throughout all these ages traditions in regard to vast treasure stowed away by them when they were compelled to abandon their former homes, and lastly, that the Archaeologist has come to search the country, find the family inscriptions that tell exactly were the treasure is hidden, and then return to the home of his adoption laden with wealth. Accordingly ignorant peasants are loth to tell of inscriptions in their houses, because such stones are their own individual property, and they can not bring themselves to give away a secret which may one day be converted into millions. Nothing whatever can shake their faith in this superstition. Often and often as I was busy copying or making impressions of inscriptions, a curious, suspicious mob would collect around me. As a rule I had no time to waste upon them; but presently some one would pluck up courage enough to ask me where the money was? When I intended to get it? How much it was, and whether I would not be generous enough to share my wealth with them? I always denied the existence of treasure, and explained that my business was to gather up the scattered facts of history, so that by weaving together a multitude of facts the historian might be able to give something like an accurate account of the country before it was conquered by their ancestors. This was all wasted breath; and possibly my servants pursued the wiser plan, for their aim was to get as much fun as possible out of the simple villagers, and they made it a point to tell them that there was buried treasure and that by digging they would find it. The natives have dug on their own account in innumerable places, and many ancient buildings have been brought to ruin by having their foundations undermined by these searchers after hidden treasure. In their search for buried gold they are always guided by what they call a Nishan. The word Nishan is equivalent to our word sight i. e., the sight or sights of a rifle gun. These Nishan sights are generally round natural holes in rocks, such as are often found in the limestone formation. The theory is that they point directly toward the spot where the coveted treasure lies hid. But unfortunately they only indicate accurately the direction, but not the spot itself, where lies the treasure, and it is assumed that the inscriptions, which, alas, they can not read, give the information necessary for identifying the exact spot. Accordingly they envy and hate the interloping Archaeologist, because, in their opinion, he possesses the knowledge necessary to unravel the mystery and lay hold upon the coveted treasure.

[108] Sterrett_1889_10: Once I found a number of inscriptions in a wall about fifty feet above the ground. I was determined to get a copy of them at any cost, and consequently a very long ladder had to be constructed. The lumber for this ladder had to be transported about two miles on the shoulders of men, and be carried up a steep hill at that. I hired seventeen laboring men and two carpenters. When the rough, heavy ladder was done, it was as much as all of us – some twenty-five men in all – could do to put it in place, and to move it along the face of the wall from one stone to another. The ladder was not quite long enough to reach two of the inscriptions, and I had to stand on the last round without any support except such as I could get by pressing my body closely to the wall. My left hand held my note-book; my right hand the lead pencil. If you stand for two hours with your body pressed close to a wall and look straight up, long before the time shall have elapsed you will realize the extreme painfulness of the position. In my case the

painfulness was enhanced by the knowledge that I was fifty feet above the ground. In addition a fierce wind was blowing, and several times I felt that my epigraphical career was to be cut short then and there. At any rate I have always felt that those incriptions were purchased at a price. Another time I discovered a great inscription cut in huge letters on the face of an almost perpendicular rock, the top of the inscription being about forty feet from the ground. The letters were so overgrown with moss that the inscription could not be read from below even with the help of a glass. So there was nothing left but to scramble up as best I might, and clean out the letters. With the assistance of my men I managed to get up to a projecting shelf on the rock about twenty feet from the ground. Once on the projecting shelf I had to remove my shoes and crawl up the rest of the way with fingers and toes. The top of the inscription was reached and all the letters were cleaned out in a vertical line as far as my arms could reach. But I could not move horizontally along the face of the rock, and it became necessary to crawl down and then up again at a different place. Finally the whole inscription was cleaned out, And then all the climbing had to be gone over again twice; first, in order to copy the inscription, and secondly, in order to verify my copy. When this was done I was completely exhausted and trembled in every fibre. Then I discovered to my horror that I could not get down from the projecting shelf on which I stood. Again and again I tried, but my courage failed me each time, and I scrambled back to the projecting shelf. [etc]

[109] Buchon_1843_202 Varnavas, near Marathon: C'était évidemment là une tour de vigie hellénique, et elle se rattachait à une ligne de tours semblables destinées à assurer la défense d'Athènes. A quelques pas de là gisent disséminés des restes antiques, des débris de temples et de maisons, des chapiteaux d'ordre dorique en marbre blanc, des bas-reliefs qui semblent avoir été d'une bonne exécution, mais trop mutilés pour qu'on puisse en conjecturer le sujet; témoignages d'une grandeur antique ensevelie aujourd'hui dans la poussière, les herbes et la boue, car l'eau coule encore d'une vaste fontaine de marbre au milieu de ces ruines. Si les villes de marbre sont ainsi anéanties sans avoir pu transmettre le nom qu'elles portaient, que deviendront nos villes modernes de chaux et de bois?

[110] Holland_1815_270: It is probable that the situation of the ancient Larissa nearly coincided with that of the modern city; and if this be the case, we may presume that the citadel mentioned by Livy stood upon the eminence which overhangs the bridge of the Peneus. On this spot there now stands a large mosque, the portico of which is supported by columns belonging to more ancient edifices. They are disposed with true Turkish taste; some having the capital reversed and bearing the shaft of the column, others with the base where the capital should have been. In another part of the city we observed the remains of a statue of the finest marble, fixed as a comer-stone to the pavement, and other stones having the vestiges of Greek inscriptions, but none that were not illegible from time.

[111] Pococke_1745_147 El Bara: North of this village is a place called Elbarraw, which is only separated from it by a little valley: Here there is a ruinous well-built castle, and some decayed houses, which are of no mean structure; there is likewise a well cut down through the rock. From this place we returned partly by the same way, and went about two leagues to the north east to a village called Frihay, where there are remains of some very handsome palaces, one of which is almost entire; over the door of another there is an imperfect Greek inscription, which seemed to contain the name of the master of it; one sepulchral building is like those of Kuph, except that it is covered with a cupola; the others are all in a different manner, and seem to have made a circle

on a hill, at a little distance from the houses; there are a great number of them; one is a grot cut into the rock; and before the entrance there is an arch about nine feet thick built with single stones of that length, and finely turned: In the front of these arches there are some imperfect Greek inscriptions, which I saw were of a religious nature, most of them being doxologies. Under one of the arches near a house, (in which I could see no entrance into any grot) there are two or three Greek inscriptions, which seemed to be Pagan, but in such barbarous unintelligible Greek, that they were hardly worth transcribing. In all the roads about these places, especially at the villages, we saw some ruins and decayed churches built with hewn stone, and in the same taste. We returned in the evening to our tent at Reah.

[112] Drummond_1754_234 El Bara: Here have been several churches richly ornamented, particularly one, which was very large: great numbers of columns are still to be seen, together with many pyramidical monuments, some of which are now almost intire. At N°. 14. you have the drawing of one which I made (though part of it was tumbled down) because the figure and ornaments were uncommon.

[113] Pococke_1745_148 Rouiah: Rouiah is near the plain that leads from Marrah to Aleppo; this is a more magnificent place than the others; there are in it about six or seven fine palaces, some of which are almost entire, and there are almost as many churches: The houses are built round courts with porticos all round within supporting a gallery, which communicates with the rooms above, there being a door from it to every room. The capitals of the pillars, which are no bad work, are of the Corinthian and Ionic orders: The churches seem to have been more magnificent than the houses, especially three or four, which are built with three naves, the arches of which are supported by pillars, and the largest has great pillars in it of an oblong square figure, and a portico before it; on one side there is an open building with a dome supported by columns, which seems to have been a baptistery; on the north side of the church there is a building like a small antient temple, with an angular pediment at each end, the corners are adorned with Corinthian pilasters, not of the best workmanship: The whole building is raised on a fine basement, and before it there is a portico, consisting only of two pillars, which are in the front between the side walls that support the pediment; this seemed to have been a family chapel, and under it is a vault with stone coffins, or graves cut in the rock: There is another of the same kind near one of the palaces, with an unintelligible Greek inscription on the pediment. There are ruins of great buildings all round the large church, where probably many persons might live in a sort of community; and this possibly might be the first beginning of that sort of retirement in these parts, which was afterwards introduced and settled in public communities in the monastic life: One of the churches was dedicated to St. Peter and Paul, and has on it this inscription …

[114] Bullettino_1837_165 Jerash, the comte de Bertou: Je copiai l'inscrìption suivante d'une pierre que je fis déterrer et qui paraît avoir servi de linteau à la porte principale d'une église chrétienne située à peu de distance au S. S. O. du grand temple du Nord.

[115] Revue_Africaine_1_1856_58: L'emprunt de matériaux antiques, fait sous le gouvernement turc aux ruines romaines des environs d'Alger, rend souvent très-difficile, sinon impossible, de décider à laquelle des cités romaines qui avoisinent Icosium (Alger) appartiennent les documents épigraphiques que l'on rencontre ici.

[116] Spon_&_Wheler_1678_11_245 Athens, the Tribes: Nous en trouvâmes une très-belle inscription, dans un degré de marbre du sieur Benaldi. Mon camarade l'acheta depuis, & la fit transporter en Angleterre.

[117] Spon_&_Wheler_1678_III_sub-title: Contenant les Inscriptions de chaque Ville & leur explication, avec quelques Médailles & autres Monumens antiques. The frequent entry is "cette inscription étoit la base de la statue dont elle parle."

[118] Spon_&_Wheler_1678_III_5: Ce n'est pas mon dessein de donner icy toutes les Inscriptions antiques que j'ay trouvées dans mon voyage. Celles que j'ay copiées à Rome, seroient toutes seules un assez gros volume in folio; de les Greques que j'ay recueillies en Italie, en Grèce & en Natolie n'en composeroient pas un moindre, puis qu'elles montent à plus de 500. & que l'interprétation qu'il y faudroit joindre en augmenteroit sensiblement la grosseur.

[119] Kennedy_Bailie_1839-48_32-33 Aphrodisias: These can hardly be said to amount to more than a fifth part of those actually existing, whereof the greater number are observable amidst the ruins of the wall that surrounded the town, the interior and exterior faces of which present an almost uninterrupted series of inscribed or sculptured blocks, evidently the spoils of the previously existing monuments of the city, whose name announced the object of its worship. It should appear, that no sooner had the citizens of Aphrodisias relinquished their idolatrous rites, than they repudiated also the title which recorded them, commencing at the same time the work of demolition amongst the monuments of their heathen progenitors. Thus it was that fanes were dismantled, tomb-structures violated, statues displaced, and their shattered relics committed to the hands of the workmen whom they employed to construct the ramparts which even yet encircle so considerable a portion of the area of the ancient city. / These, with other memorials of the same era, are rapidly hastening to the same destruction which awaited their predecessors. The columns and sculptures of the heathen temple are mingled in promiscuous ruin with the architectural embellishments of the Christian Church. The massive stonework of the ramparts is in gradual course of precipitation on the ground underneath, where the yet more ignoble destiny is reserved for it of administering to the exigencies of a Turkish mason, and being shaped into forms to suit his purposes.

[120] Kennedy_Bailie_1838-43_141-142: Of other remains of antiquity I could discover none whatever in Ak-Hissar, with the exception of capitals of columns, friezes with architectural sculpture, and pediments, the former of which have been employed for the most part in the construction of wells, which the traveller meets in every part of Asia Minor. Altar-pieces and capitals – the latter when of sufficiently massive proportions to admit of their being used for such purposes, are the materials one chiefly finds appropriated to these works of public utility; in one respect a fortunate application of those treasures of ancient art, and infinitely preferable to using them as street-pavement, or for the substructions of dwelling-houses. The most valuable inscriptions have thus been often preserved: but woe to the luckless monument which has had the misfortune of being decorated with reliefs of the features of the illustrious dead, or of embodying an artist's ideas of a superhuman beauty! On such as these the Musulman Iconoclast has invariably been sure to wreak his fanatical wrath, and often the very circumstance of their attracting the admiration of the dogs, the polite appellation generally bestowed on Ghiours, or Infidels, by all true disciples of Islam, has proved a powerful auxiliary of this principle. An anecdote which has been related by the accomplished Cockerell, places this in a strong light. / It is thus that the work of demolition is, I fear, in rapid progress amongst the beautiful ruins of the temple of Aphrodite, in the vicinity of which the mud huts of the villagers of Gheyerah [Geyre] have been clustered, with large contributions from the sculptured relics of the ancient Aphrodisias.

[121] Keppel_1831_II_204-205: From Chaji Kieu, we went W. S.W. for an hour, which brought us to Tjavdere Hissar, a village built entirely of the splendid ruins of the ancient Azani. The beautiful temple had been visible at six miles' distance: our nearer approach to it was marked by lanes formed by a prodigious quantity of prostrate shafts of columns plain and fluted, highly ornamented capitals, and superbly wrought entablatures; rows of erect columns are still standing in several parts of the village. The burying-grounds are full of architectural fragments, and Greek inscriptions meet the eye at every turn.

[122] Hamilton_1842_I_308 Sinope: Quitting the Bey's apartment, I proceeded to explore the town and ruined walls in search of antiquities and inscriptions; but out of regard for Giuseppe and the Tatar, both of whom were the worse for the hot weather of the last few days, I left them at home, and went alone with the Chavasse of the Governor. Near the eastern gate the whole of the wall across the isthmus on this side has been built up with fragments of ancient architecture, such as columns, architraves, &c., and I promised myself a rich harvest of inscriptions. The same profusion of ancient fragments existed in the court-yard of a mosque near the centre of the town, where they were arranged on each side of the different paths and avenues leading to a large fountain. In many of the principal streets fragments of architraves and columns are seen in the foundations of the houses; and the outer wall to the west is also formed of similar remains.

[123] Davis_1874_266-267 Cibyra in Phrygia: South of the Theatre, a little nearer Horzoom, is the best preserved building of the old city, apparently an Odeum or a small Theatre. / Its front, a lofty and solid wall of hewn limestone blocks, remains almost entire. There are seven doorways in it, the five smaller half obstructed by earth and rubbish; and within are circular rows of seats, but nearly covered by soil and vegetation. / The Mudir told us that statues and antique money had been found in some vaulted rooms below this, at a considerable depth below the ground. / We copied part of an inscription at the top of the ascent, near what seemed to have been a gateway; but the lower part of the stone was buried in the earth, and, excepting this, we found no inscription of any interest in the city itself, for it seems that the people of the village had specially chosen the inscribed stones for adorning their mosque and houses, and to place over the village fountains. One long inscription, now scarcely legible, is over one of the fountains in the south part of the village. / It would have been very difficult to obtain admittance to the houses, and perhaps impossible to enter the mosque; but we urged the Mudir to take care of the inscribed stones, as they were interesting and valuable.

[124] Perrot_1864_297-298 Ankara: Nous menons à Angora une existence tranquille et sédentaire, à laquelle j'ai d'abord de la peine à m'habituer. On n'est pas impunément en route depuis cinq mois, accoutumé à changer constamment de place, à voir tous les jours du nouveau. Quant à l'esprit, il se fait vite à celle nouvelle manière de vivre. Les fouilles que conduit à l'Augusteum M. Guillaume, la grande inscription que j'arrache aux masures qui la couvraient, et que je déchiffre à mesure que la pioche de nos ouvriers la rend au jour, tout cela m'intéresse et me passionne plus même que je ne l'avais espéré. En meme temps c'est là une excellente occasion d'étudier à loisir, dans une ville de l'intérieur, où Turcs et chrétiens sont abandonnés à eux-mêmes, loin de l'influence européenne et des yeux des consuls, ce qu'un Européen peut pénétrer des mœurs et des idées d'une population musulmane, les usages et le génie des différentes races qui vivent ici juxtaposées, et les relations qui subsistent entre elles. Chaque matin, avant sept heures, nous partons, M. Guillaume et moi, pour les ruines du temple de Rome et d'Auguste, ou

plutôt, comme le dit l'inscription, d'Auguste et de Rome, situées à environ dix minutes de notre demeure, dans l'enceinte de la mosquée d'Hadji-Beïram.

[125] Busbecq_1881_I_139, travelling 1554-1562, around Ankara: In none of the villages mentioned above did we see anything worth notice, save that, among the Turkish burial places we sometimes lighted on ancient columns, or blocks of fine marble, on which traces still remained of Greek and Roman inscriptions, but so mutilated that they could not be read. It was my amusement, on reaching our lodgings for the night, to inquire for ancient inscriptions, or coins of Greece or Rome, and, if these were not forthcoming, for rare plants.

[126] AMSL_I_1864_456. Perrot's report to the Minister, in Ankara, crypt of a Byzantine church in the Augusteum: L'entrée de cette crypte, très-petite, est fermée en arc de cercle; elle donne accès à six degrés très-hauts, par lesquels on descend. La voûte, plein-cintre, de ce caveau est en pierre et d'une belle exécution. J'ai fait fouiller le sol dans l'espoir de trouver une mosaïque ou un pavement quelconque; mais tout a disparu.

[127] Olivier_1801_II_36-37: Yenitcher-keui, built on the ruins of Sigeum, still presents a few vestiges of the ancient town. The curious go thither to admire a block of marble eight or nine feet long, placed by the side of the door of a church: it bears a Greek inscription, almost entirely effaced, the words of which, follow each other without interruption, that is, that the first line runs, as among us, from left to right, and the second runs back from right to left, and so on to the end. On the other side of the door is seen a bas relief in marble, tolerably well wrought: it represents & woman seated, to whom other women appear to offer children in swaddling-clothes: behind these is seen another woman, holding a box in one hand, and a vase in the other. M. de Choiseul, ambassador at Constantinople, wishing to have these two pieces of marble carried off, applied to the Porte, and obtained permission for that purpose; but not having been able to remove the obstacles thrown in his way by the inhabitants, he contented, himself. with causing impressions to be taken of the latter.

[128] Wittman_1803_66-67 attempt to secure the famous Sigaean Inscription: the village of Giawrkeuy, or Janizari Cape, built on the site of the ancient Sigaeum, and standing on an eminence which commands the plain of Troy. The purport of our journey thither was to procure a very curious bas-relief, and the celebrated Sigaean inscription, for Lord Elgin, who had seen them, and was desirous to transmit them to England. To accomplish this, a firman was procured from the Capitan Pacha, who also furnished a chaous to be the bearer of it. We were not long in coming at these valuable antiquities, which we found at the entrance of a small Greek chapel. The Greeks, by whom the village was exclusively inhabited, were extremely averse to their being taken away. Their reluctance, we were told, arose from a superstitious opinion they entertained, that by touching these stones agues were cured. We were, however, more fortunate on this occasion than the Count de Choiseul Gouffier was some years before, in his attempt to remove the marble containing the Sigaean inscription. He failed, notwithstanding the firmans of Harlan Pacha, who had aided him with all his influence over the Greeks: but our chaous, with the Capitan Pacha's firman, effected his purpose. The block of marble on which the Sigaean inscription, so frequently mentioned by antiquarians, is cut, constituted originally the pillar of an hermetic column. The words of the inscription itself are alternately written backwards and forwards, a peculiarity which denotes it to be of the highest antiquity. On the bas-relief we found five figures very finely sculptured, but the heads of which, with one exception only, were unfortunately broken off. As

this curious remnant, of antiquity has, as well as the Sigaean inscription, been since conveyed to England, any further details relative to it would be superfluous.

[129] Chandler_1775_39 Sigaeum: We copied these inscriptions very carefully, and not without deep regret, that a stone so singularly curious, which has preserved to us a specimen of writing antiquated above two thousand years ago, should be suffered to lie so neglected and exposed. Above half a century has elapsed, since it was first discovered, and it still remains in the open air, a feat for the Greeks, destitute of a patron to rescue it from barbarism, and obtain its removal into the safer custody of some private museum; or, which is rather to be desired, some public repository. [footnoted as follows: it is to be wished that a premium were offered, and the undertaking recommended to commanders of ships in the Levant trade. They have commonly interpreters to negotiate for them, with men, leavers, ropes, and the other requisites. besides instruments or tools, by which the stone might be broken, if necessary. By a proper application of all-prevailing gold, it is believed they might gain the permission or connivance of the papas and persons concerned. It should be done with secresy. The experiment is easily made, when they are at Tenedos, or wind-bound near the mouth of the Hellespont.]

[130] Vaux_1851_328-329: The name "Tablet of Abydos" has been applied to an inscription discovered by W.J. Bankes, Esq., in the year 1818, on the wall of a small building, partly executed in the rock, at some distance from the principal pile of Abydos. It was observed on clearing away the sand which covers the ground-plan of those extensive ruins. M. Caillaud subsequently examined it in 1822, and sent a drawing of it to M. Champollion, who published an engraving of it in his second "Letter to the Due de Blacas relative to Egyptian History." The tablet itself is incomplete, both in the upper part and in one of its extremities. It was eventually removed by M. J.F. Meinaut, the French Consul in Egypt, and purchased for the Museum, at his sale in 1837, for 500l. It was first made known in Europe by Mr Bankes, who circulated privately lithographs taken from it; then by Caillaud, Champollion, Mr Salt, Dr Young, Mr Burton, and Sir Gardner Wilkinson. Of these copies M. Caillaud's is the most complete, but Sir G. Wilkinson's the most correct as to its present state, the tablet having suffered considerable mutilation between the respective visits to it of M. Caillaud and Sir Gardner Wilkinson.

[131] Senior_1859_155 Dardanelles: In the afternoon, I walked with Mr F. Calvert, another brother of the consul's, to Abydos, now the site of a Turkish hospital; only one relic of its ancient importance remains, the fragment of a wall. The whole ground is covered with fragments of Greek pottery, the most indestructible of human works. At the beginning of the war [of Independence], the Turks raised some earthworks on this promontory. In excavating for them, they found a marble chair and an inscription, by which Xerxes grants some privileges to the town of Abydos. The Turks broke up the chair, and have lost the inscription. Mr Frank Calvert believes that the chair was that on which Xerxes sat on this promontory to view his army pass the Hellespont.

[132] AMSL_IV_1867_186 Gustave Boissière reporting on a dig in Moldavia & Wallachia, at Troemsis and her Roman remains Du moins est celà ce qui éveilla l'attention de M. Engelhardt, notre agent auprès de la Commission européenne du Danube; comprenant en homme de goût toute l'importance des fouilles qu'on pouvait faire à Troesmis, et ne voulant pas que la France, qu'il représentait, y fût devancée par personne, sûr aussi de l'intérêt que notre Académie et le monde savant accorderaient à ses recherches, il entreprit spontanément une campagne individuelle, où, à grands frais et non sans de grandes peines, il parvint à déblayer la façade en pierres de taille

du bastion principal de la forteresse et à en arracher d'intéressantes inscriptions qui avaient servi à la reconstruire.

[133] AMSL_1_1864_500 Léon Heuzey to the Emperor in 1862, reporting on his mission to Macedonia: Ce début de notre campagne a rapporté un riche butin épigraphique. J'ai découvert, en parcourant la plaine dans une étendue de quinze lieues, une centaine d'inscriptions, presque toutes latines. Les unes sont intéressantes pour l'histoire de la colonie, les autres pour l'histoire générale de l'antiquité.

[134] Cramer_1832_1_108 the Troad: It became afterwards exposed to the ravages of the Saracens, and other barbarians, who depopulated the Hellespont and Troad: it sunk beneath their repeated attacks, and became a heap of ruins. The surrounding villages are yet filled with inscriptions, and fragments of buildings and monuments, which attest its former splendour and magnificence.

[135] Walpole_1818_107-108 from the Journals of Dr Hunt: We now descended to the base of that ridge of hills which terminates at En Tepé, and soon came once more to the little meandering stream, Camara Sou, or the river of the Aqueduct. We crossed it by a small bridge, and proceeded to the village of Coum Keui, the sandy village, about two miles south of En Tepé. Very near the village are extensive ruins of ancient public buildings scattered over the plain; they are probably on the site of Ilium. The columns now fallen and broken are deeply fluted, and of the Ionic and Corinthian orders, generally about three feet and a half in diameter. / In the house of a Turk of this village I found a Greek inscription on a block of marble; the letters were very small, and without any separation between the words. I bought it for Lord Elgin, in whose possession it now is. It is not complete, having been broken and defaced towards the conclusion.

[136] RA_xv_1867_207, Rhodes, Lindos: Dans la plaine qui s'étend au pied de la hauteur, je pus reconnaître un grand nombre de sépultures, des fragments de marbre, des tronçons de colonnes, tous les vestiges d'une cité assez considérable; mais je ne pus retrouver ni l'inscription du docteur Barmann, ni celle de M. Guérin. Au reste, ces ruines servent de carrière aux paysans des environs; ces deux textes et bien d'autres ont donc probablement disparu. Fort heureusement, la copie de M. Barmann a été faite avec beaucoup de soin, et quelques corrections, introduites seulement dans le texte en caractères courants, permettent de la comprendre en entier.

[137] Newton_1865_1_192-193 Rhodes, Lindos: The town is beautifully situated on the base and side of a rock, on the summit of which the ancient Acropolis stood, and which is now crowned by a mediaeval castle, built by the Knights. This rock is part of a headland jutting out towards Egypt, and makes a very conspicuous sea-mark on the southern coast. From the centre of the castle walls rises a tall palm-tree, the feathery lightness of which forms a striking contrast to the stern and massive battlements from which it springs. In the castle are some apartments ornamented with the remains of landscapes painted in fresco, and inscribed with Gothic legends; the fleur-de-lys of France is sculpted over one of the chimney-pieces. On the walls of one of the rooms are the arms of the Order, and of the Grand Master D'Amboise. / Lindos is full of specimens of the architecture of the Knights. The streets are most picturesque, with arched passages thrown across them. The houses, though more than three centuries old, are fresh as if built yesterday; and it is curious that in this obscure corner of the Turkish empire we have as well preserved specimens of the military architecture of Europe in the 15th century as perhaps anywhere in Europe itself. The Turks have here, as at Rhodes, done little injury to the buildings left by the Knights. The principal church is Byzantine, with a cupola. At the west end is a bell-tower added

by the Knights of St. John, with the arms of one of their Order sculptured on the wall; the walls and vaulted roof inside are covered with frescoes representing Christian legends.

[138] Newton_1865_I_33 the temenos at Mavrodhilissi, near Kalamo: The picturesque character of the spot and the abundance of fresh water probably led the ancients to associate with the worship of Amphiaraos in this site that of Pan and the Nymphs. It may be presumed that this temenos was once very rich in inscriptions, for many fragments have been used in the construction of houses at Kalamo and Mavrodhilissi. / The peasants spoke of the speedy destruction of those still remaining as a probable event, and, therefore, on my return to Athens, I made a report on the subject to Sir T. Wyse, and also to M. Rhangabé, in the hope that through their representations the Greek Government might be induced to take steps for the preservation of these interesting monuments.

[139] Heyman_1759_I_79 Smyrna: In our return I visited the church belonging to the Armenians, which is by no means despicable. They have made use of old marbles for their tombs, and have in their burial places numberless inscriptions, from whence I have selected the following [classical Greek inscription].

[140] Dodwell_1819_II_101, travelling in 1801 & 1805-1806,: There are no mosques in Greece so grand as those of Larissa, and I wished to visit some of them, which no doubt contain rich marbles, fragments, and inscriptions. But the overbearing manner of the populace would not permit me to gratify my curiosity.

[141] Keppel_1831_II_344-345 Kula: I devoted the whole of the morning to the search for Greek inscriptions. I did not call upon the aga, but he heard of my arrival, and sent the principal Greek of the town to accompany me in my expedition. I went into forty or fifty houses, and found inscriptions in them all: they are principally sepulchral. There are several fragments of inscriptions also in the corn-market. The other indications of antiquity are occasional capitals, and broken shafts of columns; abundance of coins are also to be found here. I bought several Greek and Roman, but the principal portion of them were of the Lower Empire.

[142] Kennedy_Bailie_1838-43_138 fragment of a Latin inscription: The marble on which it was engraved has been built into one of the walls of the old Greek church of St. Basil in Ak-Hissar, which is now used as a mosque. The entire thereof, with the exception of the part containing my inscription, has been covered in the Turkish fashion with a coarse plaster. I attempted to dislodge as much of this as might have enabled me at least to test the accuracy of my conjecture, but the fanaticism of the Imam was aroused, and I judged it my most prudent course to forbear.

[143] Walsh_1836_II_55, travelling in 1820-21, at Sedijak: This curious inscription was said by Pococke to be at Erikui, but by Chandler at Sedijak. The latter did not, however, see it, because the plague was raging there, and he could not enter the bath where the marbles were reported to be. We proceeded therefore to this bath, and inquired after them. The place was appropriated to females, and access was not easy; however, after some time we were admitted for a moment. Round a small ante-room were stone seats, and supporting one of them were two marble slabs, each containing a Greek inscription in three perpendicular columns. On bending down to read it, we were vexed to perceive that the letters were inverted, and the commencement of each buried in the ground; so that any effort to decipher them, before we were again hurried out, was fruitless. A female bath is more sacred than a harem, and it was dangerous, as well as hopeless, to attempt to enter again; so all we could do was to make our janissary promise the

Turk, who had the care of the bath, a large reward if he would contrive to have the marbles removed, arid forwarded to me for the Elchi Bey, at the British palace. This he faithfully promised to do by the first vessel which sailed from the little port of the town. [no indication that this did indeed happen]

144 Burgess_1835_I_152: A peasant of Kastri very readily offered to accompany me to seek for inscriptions in the exposed foundations of some houses.

145 Burgess_1835_I_245: We arrived within an hour at a little church of the Panaghia, which stands within the limits of ancient Sparta: in it are shut up several fragments and inscriptions, dug out of the adjoining fields, which the Papas unlocked to view.

146 Post_1830_103-104 near Pyrgos: From the monastery we went to the village of Pampaka, half an hour up the mountain, where one of the natives insisted upon conducting us, assuring us that we should see some fine antiquities. All that we found to repay us for the labour of an ascent, which was almost like climbing a precipice the whole distance, was two ancient blocks of marble with inscriptions, in the wall of an old church. On expressing our disappointment to the man who had led us so far out of our way with the promise of "fine antiquities," he exclaimed with surprise, "there's writing on them!" – wondering no doubt within himself that we should be so deficient in taste as not to admire a genuine record cut in stone by one of his old Spartan ancestors. I mention this instance of veneration for a time worn inscription, not as a specimen of the classic enthusiasm of the Greeks, for it is a weakness with which they are very seldom chargeable, – but to show the odd criterion by which they are apt to judge of the merit of any ancient relic. If it only has writing, no matter what may be its other qualities, it is a thing to be wondered at and admired. – if the all-important writings are wanting, whatever may be the beauty of proportion or of workmanship that it posesses; it is frequently regarded with indifference, and abandoned for some shapeless fragment that happens to be graced with a few illegible characters. This ridiculous partiality for unintelligible inscriptions I observed in a number of other instances, while inspecting antiquities in company with Greeks.

147 Revue_Archéologique_I_1844_42, first report on expedition to Greece & Asia Minor by Philippe LeBas: A peine débarqué au Pirée, je dus à l'obligeance d'un compatriote, M. Léon Badin, capitaine du port, la satisfaction de transcrire un monument inédit. C'était un début de bon augure. Mais Athènes me réservait de plus importants travaux; les trois Musées improvisés aux Propylées, au temple de Thésée et au portique d'Adrien renferment eux seuls près de dix-huit cents inscriptions; si l'on y ajoute celles qui sont contenues dans l'enceinte et dans les dépôts de l'acropole, celles qu'on trouve éparses dans les églises, devant les demeures des habitants, dans quelques collections particulières telles que celles de M. le chevalier Prokesch d'Osten, ministre plénipotentiaire d'Autriche; de Mr Finlay, l'un des plus anciens philhellènes anglais; de M. Gasperi, dont j'ai déjà eu occasion de parler plus haut; de M. Kontostavlos près du Pirée, le chiffre ne s'éloignera guère de deux mille quatre cents, c'est-à-dire du chiffre auquel s'élèvent les quatre premiers cahiers du Corpus inscriptionum graecarum, publié par M. Boeckh. J'ai tout estampé avec le soin le plus religieux, et copié ensuite, quand il y avait lieu, avec la plus scrupuleuse exactitude, et deux mois ont suffi à cette tâche, grâce à la bienveillance avec laquelle le roi des Grecs s'est plu à favoriser mes travaux, et à l'empressement de ses ministres, MM. Rizo et Christides, à me donner toutes les autorisations et les facilités nécessaires. Vous comprendrez, monsieur le ministre, que j'ai copié sans pouvoir m'arrêter sur aucun de ces monuments, sans même m'attacher à rechercher quels sont ceux d'entre eux qui sont déjà publiés et ceux qui sont

inédits; mais je suis fondé à croire qu'un assez grand nombre de ces matériaux, le tiers au moins, n'a pas encore vu le jour.

[148] Nicolaidy_1859_II_46-47 Olynthos, Macedonia: L'aga propriétaire du village a fait construire une tour presque tout entière en marbre; les ruines lui ont fourni des matériaux; c'est à la fois un manque de respect pour l'antiquité et une injure faite à la civilisation moderne; mais ce qui nous semble le comble du vandalisme, c'est que le propriétaire a fait placer, dans un lieu qu'on ne peut nommer, une dalle de marbre blanc, couverte de bas-reliefs remarquables et d'une inscription mutilée. [i.e. toilet seat with circle cut out in the middle of the inscription].

[149] Madden_1829_I_211-212 Alexandria, the indolence of the Turks: It is quite disheartening to see the finest structures, even those which are most necessary to their immediate comforts, suffered to moulder away stone by stone. If the wall of a house crack, as Denon has observed, they put a mat against the fissure; if it fall, they remove to another wing; if that be threatened, they apply a prop; if the roof tumbles at last, they pitch a tent behind the ruin; and when winter advances, they are reminded by the cold that their house is down, and that they must build another; and then they choose the nearest spot to the old materials, because it is easier to carry them away than to dig in the ruins of the old city for the frieze of a palace to form a threshold; for the sarcophagus of a king to make a bath; for the mosaic of a temple to floor a seraglio; or for the broken statue of a god, to fill a space in the foundation. In the house of a Turkish soldier in Rosetta, and in that part of it which it is unnecessary to name, the flooring is formed of an ancient sepulchral slab of marble, bearing the epitaph of a Roman lady, named Metella, setting forth her exalted rank and transcendent beauty. To what base uses may the record of birth and beauty be converted!

[150] Chandler_1817_I_132-133, travelling 1775-1776, Ephesus, aqueduct: The aqueduct, on the opposite side of the castle-hill, reaches from the foot quite across the plain, eastward to mount Pactyas. The piers are square and tall, and many in number, with arches of brick. They are constructed chiefly with inscribed pedestals; on one of which is the name of Atticus Herodes, whose statue it has supported. We copied, or collated several, but found none which have not been published. The minute diligence of earlier collectors had been extended to the unimportant fragments, and even single words within reach, from the first to the forty-fifth pier. The marbles yet untouched would furnish a copious and curious harvest, if accessible. The downfall of some may be expected continually, from the tottering condition of the fabric; and time and earthquakes will supply the want of ladders, for which the traveller wishes in vain at a place, where, if a tall man, he may almost overlook the houses.

[151] Cagnat_&_Saladin_1894_112 is a confection of three years of visits done 15 years previously, at Kairouan: Derrière cette ligne, où le mirage nous fait voir le pied des montagnes baignant dans un lac immense, est la contrée mystérieuse qui nous réserve toutes les émotions archéologiques. L'épigraphiste tressaille à l'espoir de déterrer de longues inscriptions inédites, et de suivre des voies romaines inconnues; l'architecte rêve des temples encore debout; est-ce là qu'il trouvera enfin des vestiges de cet insaisissable art phénicien qu'il poursuit de ses recherches depuis son départ de Tunis? A peine songeons-nous aux vipères cornues et aux scorpions qui vont pulluler autour de nous, si nous en croyons un de nos amis qui nous en a présenté hier de nombreux échantillons, conservés dans de l'alcool.

[152] Hérisson_1881_133 Utica: Nous sommes arrivés ici avec l'autorisation d'emporter le bas-relief qui décore le tympan du temple de Nessoré, et certes, si nous l'avions trouvé à terre, nous ne

nous en serions pas fait faute; mais, après avoir visité le mausolée de Sathdin, l'exemple de M. Thomas Reade ne nous tente pas, et nous profitons de cette occasion pour maudire une fois de plus les Vandales modernes, quelle que soit leur nationalité, qui détruisent un monument pour enrichir un musée.

153 Revue_Africaine_11_1858_392: Voici également la copie d'une inscription relevée par moi, l'année dernière, à Bizerte. Elle recouvre une colonne milliaire que j'ai fait déterrer dans une maison en ruines, sur les bords du canal et tout près de celle occupée aujourd'hui par le Khalifa.

154 RNMSAPC_1863_181 Tiddis, NE Algeria: Je savais dans quelles circonstances MM. Léon Renier et Creuly avaient exhumé les inscriptions historiques du municipe qui domine le Kreneg, en amont. Un pareil succès pouvait m'être réservé à Mechta-nehar, si, quittant la nécropole inférieure où j'avais relevé entre les tombes arabes du douar, trente-sept épitaphes latines, j'attaquais avec la pioche les abords de la porte. Pendant plusieurs jours, le sol, ou pour mieux dire l'épaisse couche de décombres, de briques, de tuileaux et de poteries de toutes couleurs qui compose le sol, a été fouillée et retournée par les ouvriers; nous avons déraciné des blocs de grand appareil; nous avons lavé des pierres dont une argile rougeâtre empâtait la surface. Nous n'obtenions d'abord que des épitaphes latines d'une écriture sans élégance, que les bouleversements successifs du pays avaient amenées dans les constructions. Mais un jour, au moment d'abandonner une tâche ingrate, je sautai en bas d'un pan de mur sur lequel je m'étais assis pour contempler à loisir le splendide panorama de la vallée de Smendou; une de mes mains passée entre deux pierres sentit quelques ondulations qui ressemblaient à des sculptures. C'était la partie inférieure d'un autel encastré dans la maçonnerie. Bientôt les leviers, mûs avec une extrême précaution, eurent dégagé la pierre. Elle était écrite: mais malheureusement nous n'avions qu'un morceau de la légende. Il fallut chercher le reste, et. quand l'opération fut terminée, j'eus la satisfaction de lire sur les fragments rapprochés, une inscription …

155 RNMSADC_XVII_1875_VIII: Quelque considérables que soient les découvertes faites jusqu'ici, elles sont encore loin de nous fournir les matériaux nécessaires pour connaître d'une manière suffisante ce que la civilisation et la barbarie ont fait tour à tour de l'Afrique septentrionale; c'est de nos nouveaux collaborateurs, de ceux à qui leur exemple donnera le goût de l'exhumation du passé, que nous attendons les dernières découvertes. C'est là une question de science, de patience, de dévouement et d'argent.

156 Blakesley_1859_278 Constantine: The walls of the Kazbah have been utilized as a sort of museum. Some of the numerous inscriptions which are daily dug up have been let into them, both inside and outside of the precinct; and one sees the swarthy tirailleur indigène mounting guard under some police notice in the French language, flanked by a votive offering from a Roman freedman to the honour of his patron, or one from a military officer to the genius of a Roman emperor.

157 Hase_1863_798: Le 11 septembre 1860, M. Guérin s'embarqua à la Goulette pour rentrer en France; il avait recueilli cinq cent soixante-huit Inscriptions, dont vingt-huit puniques, une libyque, trois coufiques, cinq cent trente-six latines. Elles éclairent d'une nouvelle lumière l'histoire et la géographie de la Numidie, de la Zeugitane et de la Byzacène.

158 Guérin_1862_I_VI-VII: cà et là en parcourant la Tunisie d'une extrémité à l'autre. Je n'ai pas la prétention, bien entendu, d'avoir visité toutes les ruines qui couvrent le sol de la Régence, ni d'avoir épuisé, dans les localités que j'ai étudiées, toutes les recherches épigraphiques que l'on pourrait y entreprendre. Une pareille exploration, pour être tant soit peu complète, devrait

embrasser d'abord, comme de juste, la surface entière du pays, et exigerait ensuite, avec des fouilles habilement dirigées sur beaucoup de points différents, non-seulement la collaboration éclairée de plusieurs archéologues, mais encore le concours favorable des autorités indigènes et des habitants eux-mêmes, se prêtant volontiers à l'entrée des chrétiens dans les maisons particulières et dans les monuments publics, sans en excepter les zaouïas et les mosquées. Que pouvais-je donc faire seul pendant les quelques mois que j'avais à passer en Tunisie? Je me suis efforcé néanmoins, après le P. Ximénès, Peyssonnel, Shaw, Hebenstreit, Desfontaines, Frank, S. Grenville Temple, Falbe, Pellissier, MM. Berbrugger, Rousseau, Tissot, Espina et l'abbé Bourgade, après tous ceux, en un mot, qui ont déjà recueilli des inscriptions dans cette contrée, soit de retrouver, quand elles existaient encore, celles qui avaient été précédemment transcrites, afin de contrôler sur les lieux mêmes les copies qu'on en avait faites, soit surtout d'en découvrir de nouvelles, et d'ajouter, pour ma part, quelque chose aux précieux résultats des investigations de mes devanciers.

159 Guérin_1862_1_221 Medinet-Zian: C'était peut-être un fort, et la désignation des Arabes, qui l'appellent bordj, parait fondée. Sur les autres monticules, des amas plus ou moins confus de magnifiques blocs, restes de monuments détruits, jonchent le sol. La trace et la forme de quelques-uns de ces monuments sont encore jusqu'à un certain point reconnaissables. Je signalerai particulièrement les vestiges d'un temple ou d'un palais qui a été bouleversé de fond en comble, par suite des fouilles qu'on y a pratiquées. On remarque sur l'emplacement qu'il occupait les débris de plusieurs statues. Elles sont en beau marbre blanc et paraissent l'œuvre d'artistes assez habiles; malheureusement elles sont très-mutilées; il y en a même que les Arabes ont mises en pièces, s'imaginant qu'elles renfermaient intérieurement un trésor caché.

160 Malte-Brun_1858_21 Philippeville: les édifices les plus importants de l'ancienne Russicada étaient en cet endroit [near the shore]. M. le capitaine du génie de Marcilly pense que cette partie de la ville était ceinte de murailles et flanquée de tours. La croupe septentrionale du Bouyala était entièrement couverte de maisons, ainsi que l'attestent les belles citernes et les substructions que l'on y rencontre on reconnaît encore à l'est du fort d'Orléans le tracé de quelques rues ce quartier paraît avoir été très-riche et populeux, le théâtre romain le terminait; les arènes étaient probablement hors de la ville. Les fouilles ont mis à jour un grand nombre de statues, d'inscriptions, de sarcophages, des bains et de belles mosaïques.

161 Melena_1850_1_182-183 Philippeville: To-day we visited the remains of the Roman amphitheatre. The ruins are in a state of extreme decay, and the steps are overgown with grass and weeds. Portions of statues, pieces of stone bearing inscriptions and fragments of friezes and bas-reliefs executed in fine Parian marble, lie scattered over the ground in profusion. Among these vestiges of antiquity, one object forcibly arrested our attention. It was a bust in a tolerably good state of preservation, and presenting so strong a likeness to Louis-Philippe, that it might have passed for a genuine representation of that monarch's head and counternance. This bust was not, I believe, discovered till after the town had received the name of Philippeville, otherwise, the name might seem to have been suggested by the likeness of this bust to the King of the French. / If the Government would expend money for the excavation of antiquities, there cannot be a doubt that many valuable objects might be found here. But France has other uses for all the money she can expend on this colony. On credible authority, we have been assured, that since the French have been in possession of Algiers, no less a sum than thirty millions of francs has been laid out in the building and maintenance of hospitals in the different provinces.

[162] Kennedy_1846_1_67-68 Medeah: As at Algiers and Bleedah, the destruction of the Arab streets is going on, and French buildings are rising in their place; the only structure of consequence yet finished is the military hospital in the upper part of the town, erected in a fine airy situation, and a conspicuous object for miles around. The streets are narrow, dirty, and encumbered with the ruins of houses, pulled down on account of the contemplated improvements: stone is the building material used in place of mud, and owing to the prevalence of heavy rains, the flat terrace is superseded by sloping roofs covered with tiles. Higher up the town the remains of the Roman walls are plainly visible, and in clearing the ground for new buildings Roman foundations are constantly uncovered; a few coins and portions of inscriptions of no value are all the relics that have been found.

[163] RNMSAPC_X_1866_60-61 Sétif: Dans la maison Zermati, qui est à côté, on a exhumé des déblais une magnifique statue acéphale, en marbre du pays, posée sur un socle adhérent, qui semble être l'image d'une des nombreuses divinités féminines de l'Olympe. La partie supérieure du corps est couvert par un vêtement qui semble être le cingillum mentionné par Pétrone, et par dessous, une longue tunique plissée qui descend jusqu'aux pieds et dont le fin tissu laisse apercevoir le modelé et les gracieux contours de la jambe droite légèrement ployée. / Cette statue antique, quoique mutilée, pourrait figurer honorablement, avec quelques autres du Musée, sur le bord des allées sinueuses du nouveau square de l'esplanade Valée. Elles formeraient un contraste frappant avec la statue colossale de l'illustre héros qui s'empara de Constantine.

[164] Warburton_1848_14 Algeria: The French anchored in the bay in June, 1830, and landed their troops without resistance, some miles to the westward of the city. All the previous attacks having been made by sea, this landing was wholly unexpected. Having thrown up some batteries, commanding the town, and some entrance having been effected, the Dey capitulated, and the French entered Algiers on the 5th of July. Since then they have held it at the expense of ten thousand lives and about forty millions of francs annually, in return for which it does not pay one sou of revenue, and exhibits as much colonial appearance as a hollow square of infantry on the field of battle.

[165] Renier_1851_57-58 Renier, charge d'aller relever les inscriptions de Lambèse: Malheureusement, la conquete de l'Algérie a été plus difficile et beaucoup moins rapide que celle de l'Egypte et de la Morée. Forcée de suivre pas à pas les progrès de notre domination, la Commission n'a pu opérer que fort lentement; et quand, en 1845, les derniers de ses membres qui fussent restés sur le sol de l'Afrique durent revenir en France pour y commencer la publication des résultats de leurs recherches, ils n'avaient pu pénétrer dans la partie de la régence la plus importante au point de vue de l'archéologie, dans celle qui, se trouvant la plus rapprochée de la capitale des possessions du peuple-roi dans le nord de l'Afrique, offre naturellement le plus de monuments et de ruines romaines: je veux parler du sud et de l'est de la province de Constantine.

[166] Renier_1851_61 Renier, charge d'aller relever les inscriptions de Lambèse: Si tous ces monuments venaient à être détruits sans que l'on eut pris seulement le soin de les copier ou de les estamper, ce serait pour la science une perte immense, ce serait pour notre pays, et pour le gouvernement qui, au milieu du xixe siècle, aurait laissé commettre un tel acte de vandalisme, une honte ineffaçable. N'en doutez pas, Monsieur le Ministre, l'Europe savante recueille avec sollicitude 1'annonce de toutes les découvertes que font nos soldats sur la terre d'Afrique; elle en attend avec impatience la publication, et elle ne manquerait pas, si cette attente était trompée, de nous

adresser le reproche de nous être, sans profit pour la science, substitués, dans ces contrées, a des baraques qui, du moins, n'en détruisaient pas les monuments.

[167] Renier_1851_58: Abandonnées depuis des siècles et éloignées de tout endroit habité, les ruines de Lambèse sont, pour ainsi dire, intactes: on n'en a pas distrait une seule pierre, et s'il faut s'en rapporter au temoignage des officiers qui les ont visitées, elles sont, de toutes celles que l'on a découvertes en Algérie, les plus riches en monuments épigraphiques. Suivant M. le chef d'escadron d'artillerie Delamare, une année entière ne suffirait pas a une seule personne pour copier toutes les inscriptions qui s'y trouvent.

[168] Héron_de_Villefosse_1875_409 Bougie: J'eus le regret d'apprendre qu'une autre inscription découverte à côté de celle-ci avait disparu depuis quelques jours, et que l'idée de la copier n'était venue à personne. M. le colonel Brunon, a qui j'avais demandé de faire transporter dans les bureaux du génie celle qui existait encore, m'a dit, à Constantine, que l'officier chargé de ce soin n'avait pu en retrouver la trace à Bougie. Je me félicite de l'avoir copiée; mais, si sa perte est réelle, elle n'en est pas moins regrettable, et prouve une fois de plus combien sont inutiles les décrets et les ordonnances du gouvernement général au sujet des antiquités découvertes en Algérie. Tant que les coupables ne seront pas sévèrement poursuivis, ils continueront leur œuvre de destruction; les faits déplorables que j'ai constatés plus tard, notamment à Lambèse, sont cependant connus des municipalités qui ne font rien pour les empêcher.

[169] L'Année_Archéologique_1879_126: Mission de M. Ch. Tissot, dans la vallée de la Medjerda (Bagradas). Résultat: 30 inscriptions romaines inédites, dont quatre ou cinq fort intéressantes; une inscription bilingue, en caractères puniques et libyens; fragment d'une inscription punique. "Les belles ruines romaines, dit M. Tissot, sont devenues de véritables carrières où les entrepreneurs de chemins de fer puisent, ont déjà puisé et puiseront les quelque 100,000 mètres cubes de pierres qu'absorbent les travaux de la voie. Les ingénieurs se déclarent impuissants à arrêter cette besogne de Vandales." Nous avons vu constater ailleurs l'état de délaissement et de dépérissement où se trouvent les magnifiques restes de l'amphithéâtre d'El-Djem.

[170] Wyse_1865_1_146-147 Sparta: The accumulation of soil on the platform of the Akropolis must be slight compared to that in the interjacent valleys. The Byzantine Lakedaemonia, the Slave Slavochori, and the Frankish and Ottoman Mistra, doubtless carried off much; yet ancient Sparta, dealing more with metals than with marble, was particularly unfavourable for pillage, and thus protected from serious loss. Much must therefore still exist to justify Buchon's rather too extended phrase of a "sol vierge," and to reward the careful examination of an energetic government. No time should be lost, as other influences may arise, in the progress of the town, which no law or official, be they what they may, can efficiently control.* The lamentable result of neglect, is not limited to a mere profit and loss of statuary, or other works of art. Inscriptions are often of far greater value; and, topography, yet doubtful, is of equal interest. A stone, in such cases, is like a word in a controverted sentence: upon its proper collocation, irrespective of its discovery, not the reading only of a passage, but the rectification of many a fact, may depend. / Many inscriptions have from time to time been found, of which a copious list is given by Curtius, and also some fragments. I remember noticing, on my first visit, a sarkophagus exhibiting a Bacchanalian scene of Nymphs, Bacchantes, or Maenads dancing with dragons or serpents. I saw nothing now but the few pieces at the court-house, and the small bas-relief at Mr Pherengas', curiously enough, also representing a Bacchanalian group, conducted by young Cupids with grace,

but showing the effeminacy of a late school of art. [footnoted as follows: I noticed more than one instance, in the course of my journey, yet no depredations or abstractions, can be compared to those daily going on at Corinth and Argos. A government has a prima facie right to these treasures of its soil, and I have never omitted an opportunity of supporting it; but, to enforce such right, the means ought to be well chosen and well administered. The Greek government has not as yet done either, and is constantly suffering in consequence.]

171 Louet_1862_389: Une inscription placée par ordre du général y rappellera notre passage à ceux qui viendront après nous. Sur un des rochers de l'embouchure du Nahr-el-Kelb, à côté des sculptures phéniciennes dont M. Renan a pris l'empreinte, des soldats du génie sont allés graver un aigle impérial avec quelques mots: 1860-61 / Expédition française en Syrie, / Le général de Beaufort-d'Hautpoul, commandant en chef, / Le colonel Osmont, chef d'état-major; / Le général Ducrot, commandant l'infanterie.

172 Wheler_1682_IV_317 Delphi, Monastery of the Panaghia, where they met a monk: We wondered, that one of them knew, that this Place was antiently called Delphos; which he told us, he found by some Book he had read: For it is not usual, that they know any thing of the History of their Country. But he was much pleased, when we shewed him the Name written in his Church.

173 Brunet_de_Presle_&_Blanchet_1860_50: Jean Lascaris nous apparaît d'abord à Florence sous Laurent de Médicis. Laurent l'avait chargé de l'administration de sa fameuse bibliothèque, et il l'envoya deux fois avec le titre d'ambassadeur auprès de Bajazet II dans l'ancien empire d'Orient, afin qu'il recueillit sous la sauvegarde du sultan, en Grèce, à Constantinople, dans les îles de l'Archipel et jusqu'en Asie, tout ce qu'il pourrait trouver et acheter de manuscrits grecs.

174 Rambaud_1870_101 the work of Symeon Metaphrastes in collecting saints' lives: Il fallut d'abord, avec des peines infinies, recueillir, acheter, emprunter les milliers de manuscrits qui dormaient dans les poudreuses bibliothèques des couvents d'Orient et d'Occident, de l'Asie et de la Grèce, de Constantinople et de Venise, du mont Athos et du mont Cassin, de l'Italie et de l'Egypte. C'est alors surtout qu'il fallut ne pas être économe et qu'il fût heureux que "deux choses dans Syméon fussent grandes: la richesse et la volonté." Le crédit dont l'Empereur jouissait alors dans tout le monde chrétien lui était aussi fort nécessaire pour vaincre les résistances de tant de monastères.

175 Busbecq_1881_I_446-447, travelling 1554-1562,: I am also bringing back a great medley of ancient coins, of which I shall present the most remarkable to my master. / I have besides, whole waggonfuls, whole shiploads, of Greek manuscripts. There are, I believe, not much fewer than 240 books, which I sent by sea to Venice, to be conveyed from there to Vienna, for their destination is the Imperial Library. There are some which are not to be despised and many common ones. I ransacked every corner to collect, in a sort of final gleaning, all that remained of such wares.

176 Busbecq_1881_I_417-418, travelling 1554-1562, Dioscurides MS, which did get to Vienna: The only one I left at Constantinople was a copy of Dioscorides, evidently a very ancient manuscript, written throughout in uncial characters and containing drawings of the plants, in which, if I am not mistaken, there are also some fragments of Cratevas and a treatise on birds. It belongs to a Jew, the son of Hamon, who was Solyman's physician, and I wanted to buy it, but was deterred by the price. For he demanded 100 ducats, a sum suiting the Imperial purse, but not mine. I shall not leave off pressing the Emperor till I induce him to ransom so famous an author from such foul slavery. The manuscript is in very bad condition from the injuries of age, being so worm-eaten

on the outside that hardly anyone, if he found it on the road, would take the trouble of picking it up.

[177] Nouveau_Larousse_239: Fondée en 1602, la bibliothèque Ambrosienne fut ouverte au public en 1609. Elle doit son nom à saint Ambroise, archevêque et patron de Milan. Le cardinal Borroméo ne se contenta pas de déposer ses livres dans cette bibliothèque; il envoya son secrétaire Antonio Oggiati acheter une grande quantité de manuscrits en Thessalie, à Chio, à Corcyre (Corfou), dans la Grande-Grèce; il y ajouta le très précieux dépôt du monastère de Bobbio.

[178] Hobhouse_1817_11_43-44: The partial dispersion of the Seraglio library took place at the deposition of Mahomet the Fourth, and shortly after that period M. Girardin, ambassador from France to the Porte, by the assistance of an Italian renegado and the Jesuit Besniery purchased fifteen manuscripts in Greek and one in Latin, which he transmitted to France in the year 1688, and which are now in the Imperial library at Paris. The selection was made by Besnier out of two hundred books which composed the collection, and which, as they were all sold, should be now in the libraries either of Western Europe or of Greece. They would be easily recognisable by the Sultan's seal attached to each volume, and some might be discovered by their Turkish binding. The remaining 185 manuscripts were in bad condition, and had before appeared in print; but it is with some reason that the learned Villoison reprehends the scrupulous nicety of the Jesuit, which confined him to his very partial selection. It may then be almost unnecessary to add that Prince Italinsky, late ambassador from Russia to the Porte, having by permission visited the winter harem of the Seraglio, in one of the apartments of which was the library of the Eastern Emperors, told a gentleman who gave me the report, that he could not see a manuscript of any kind in the place. But the dispersed volumes cannot have entirely disappeared, and the monasteries have reasonably been supposed the receptacles of these hidden treaures. Yet the Abbé Fourmont, in 1730, in vain explored Nea Moni in Chios, and Mt Spelion in Arcadia; and no greater success attended the researches of Mons. Biornstapol in the libraries of Meteora. Mr Villoison in 1785 visited the Monks of Amorgos and Patmos, and his report will scarcely justify the eager expectations at present entertained respecting the literary wealth of the latter community.

[179] Walpole_1818_85 from the Journals of Dr Hunt: During our residence at Constantinople, Mr Carlyle and myself visited all the monasteries of the Greek monks, or Caloyers, on the Princes' islands, in the sea of Marmora. Their names are Prinkipo, Chalke, Frote, Antigone, Oxia, Platia. The manuscripts in their libraries did not contain a single classical fragment; but there were many copies on paper and vellum of different parts of the New Testament, written apparently about the 11th, 12th, and 13th centuries; the most beautiful of these we bought from the monks, who use printed books in the service of the church, and attach little value to their ancient manuscripts. These are now deposited in the Archbishop of Canterbury's library at Lambeth.

[180] Hilprecht_1903_35-36: After the untimely death of Rich in the fall of 1821 [of cholera], his Oriental antiquities, coins, and an extraordinary collection of eight hundred manuscripts, were purchased by the English Parliament for the use of the British Museum. The fragments of clay and stone which he had gathered so scrupulously from Babylonian and Assyrian ruins filled a comparatively small space, and for the greater part at present have little but historical value. But these small beginnings contained in them the powerful germ which in due time produced the rich treasures now filling the halls of the London Museum.

[181] Curzon_1849_77-78, travelling 1833-1834, in the Monastery of Souriani, near the Natron Lakes: We returned to the great tower, and ascended the steep flight of steps which led to its door of

entrance. We then descended a narrow staircase to the oil-cellar, a handsome vaulted room, where we found a range of immense vases which formerly contained the oil, but which now on being struck returned a mournful, hollow sound. There was nothing else to be seen: there were no books here: but taking the candle from the hands of one of the brethren (for they had all wandered in after us, having nothing else to do). I discovered a narrow low door, and, pushing it open, entered into a small closet vaulted with stone which was filled to the depth of two feet or more with the loose leaves of the Syriac manuscripts which now form one of the chief treasures of the British Museum. Here I remained for some time turning over the leaves and digging into the mass of loose vellum pages; by which exertions I raised such a cloud of fine pungent dust that the monks relieved each other in holding our only candle at the door, while the dust made us sneeze incessantly as we turned over the scattered leaves of vellum.

182 Curzon_1849_329-331, travelling 1833-1834, Monastery of Caracalla, overlooking Samothrace: The library I found to be a dark closet near the entrance of the church; it had been locked up for many years, but the agoumenos made no difficulty in breaking the old-fashioned padlock by which the door was fastened. I found upon the ground and upon some broken-down shelves about four or five hundred volumes, chiefly printed books; but amongst them, every now and then, I stumbled upon a manuscript: of these there were about thirty on vellum and fifty or sixty on paper. I picked up a single loose leaf of very ancient uncial Greek characters, part of the Gospel of St. Matthew, written in small square letters and of small quarto size. I searched in vain for the volume to which this leaf belonged. / As I had found it impossible to purchase any manuscripts at St. Laura, I feared that the same would be the case in other monasteries; however, I made bold to ask for this single leaf as a thing of small value. / "Certainly!" said the agoumenos, "what do you want it for?" / My servant suggested that, perhaps, it might be useful to cover some jam pots or vases of preserves which I had at home. / "Oh!" said the agoumenos, "take some more;" and, without more ado, he seized upon an unfortunate thick quarto manuscript of the Acts and Epistles, and drawing out a knife cut out an inch thickness of leaves at the end before I could stop him. It proved to be the Apocalypse, which concluded the volume, but which is rarely found in early Greek manuscripts of the Acts: it was of the eleventh century. I ought, perhaps, to have slain the tomecide for his dreadful act of profanation, but his generosity reconciled me to his guilt, so 1 pocketed the Apocalypse, and asked him if he would sell me any of the other books, as he did not appear to set any particular value upon them. / "Malista, certainly," he replied; "how many will you have? They are of no use to me, and as I am in want of money to complete my buildings I shall be very glad to turn them to some account."

183 Curzon_1849_358-359, travelling 1833-1834, Athos, Monastery of Russico: The agoumenos of this monasteiy was a remarkably gentlemanlike and accomplished man; he spoke several languages and ruled over a hundred and thirty monks. They had, however, amongst them all only nine MSS., and those were of no interest. The agoumenos told me that the monastery formerly possessed a MS. of Homer on vellum, which he sold to two English gentlemen some years ago, who were immediately afterwards plundered by pirates, and the MS. thrown into the sea. As I never heard of any Englishman having been at Mount Athos since the days of Dr Clarke and Dr Carlysle, I could not make out who these gentlemen were; probably they were Frenchmen, or Europeans of some other nation. However, the idea of pirates gave me a horrid qualm; and I thought how dreadful it would be if they threw my Alexius Comnenus into the sea; it made me feel quite uncomfortable.

184 Curzon_1849_342-343, travelling 1833-1834, Athos, Monastery of the Pantocrator: On my inquiring for the library, I was told it had been destroyed during the revolution. It had formerly been preserved in the great square tower or keep, which is a grand feature in all the monasteries. I went to look at the place, and leaning through a ruined arch I looked down into the lower story of the tower, and there I saw the melancholy remains of a once famous library. This was a dismal spectacle for a devout lover of old books – a sort of biblical knight errant, as I then considered myself, who had entered on the perilous adventure of Mount Athos to rescue from the thraldom of ignorant monks those fair vellum volumes, with their bright illuminations and velvet dresses and jewelled clasps, which for so many centuries had lain imprisoned in their dark monastic dungeons. It was indeed a heart-rending sight. By the dim light which streamed through the opening of an iron door in the wall of the ruined tower, I saw above a hundred ancient manuscripts lying among the rubbish which had fallen from the upper floor, which was ruinous, and had in great part given way. Some of these manuscripts seemed quite entire – fine large folios; but the monks said they were unapproachable, for that floor also on which they lay was unsafe, the beams below being rotten from the wet and rain which came in through the root. Here was a trap ready set and baited for a bibliographical antiquary. I peeped at the old manuscripts, looked particularly at one or two that were lying in the middle of the floor, and could hardly resist the temptation. I advanced cautiously along the boards, keeping close to the wall, whilst every now and then a dull cracking noise warned me of my danger, but I tried each board by stamping upon it with my foot before I ventured my weight upon it. At last, when I dared go no farther, I made them bring me a long stick, with which I fished up two or three fine manuscripts, and poked them along towards the door. When I had safely landed them, I examined them more at my ease, but I found that the rain had washed the outer leaves quite clean; the pages were stuck tight together into a solid mass, and when I attempted to open them, they broke short off in square bits like a biscuit. Neglect and damp and exposure had destroyed them completely. One fine volume, a large folio in double columns, of most venerable antiquity, particularly grieved me. I do not know how many more manuscripts there might be under the piles of rubbish. Perhaps some of them might still be legible, but without assistance, and time I could not clean out the ruins that had fallen from above; and I was unable to save even a scrap from this general tomb of a whole race of books.

185 Nicolaidy_1859_11_5 Athos, Vatopedi: On trouve dans une vaste bibliothèque un grand nombre de manuscrits précieux, d'ouvrages rares, fort intéressants pour les érudits. Certains voyageurs peu délicats ne se sont pas fait scrupule de voler les bons moines, comme le fit en 1851 un brave Anglais qui a publié sous son nom, dans les journaux, ses prétendues découvertes. Il faut dire que les Turcs, en 1822, vendirent au poids les livres de cette bibliothèque, au prix de quatre piastres l'oque; heureusement les moines purent en racheter la plus grande partie, le Turc illettré préférant les livres imprimés à des parchemins qui lui semblent inutiles.

186 Stephens_1839_30 Esneh / Oxyriynchus: we arrived at Esneh, the ancient Latopolis, so called from the worship of a fish, now containing 1500 or 2000 inhabitants. Here, too, the miserable subjects of the pacha may turn from the contemplation of their degraded state to the greatness of those who have gone before them. In the centre of the village, almost buried by the accumulation of sand from the desert and the ruins of Arab huts, is another magnificent temple. The street is upon a level with the roof, and a hole has been dug between two columns so as to give entrance to the interior. The traveller has by this time lost the wonder and indignation at the

barbarity of converting the wonderful remains of Egyptian skill and labour to the meanest uses; and, descending between the excavated columns, finds himself, without any feeling of surprise, in a large cleared space, filled with grain, earthen jars, and Arabs.

187 Taylor_&_Reybaud_1838_II_145 Oxyrinchus: ancienne, la ville moderne a pris le canal pour barrière entre elle et le désert. L'ancienne Oxyrinchus est facile à reconnaître aux ruines qui jonchent son enceinte. Une colonne corinthienne debout à quelque distance du canal, et des fragmens d'autres colonnes renversées, les unes et les autres produit du ciseau grec et romain, arrêtent d'abord l'oeil du voyageur comme des jalons pour d'autres recherches. S'il était possible de fouiller aux environs, il est hors de doute qu'on y trouverait de nombreux vestiges d'antiquités égyptiennes et de monumens postérieurs. L'histoire nous apprend qu'aux premiers siècles du christianisme, Oxyrinchus était célèbre par ses monastères. La ville, le désert, les grottes des environs étaient peuplés de moines et de religieuses, qui, suivant de pieuses chroniques, possédaient tous le don des miracles. On comptait, dans le ressort d'Oxyrinchus, douze églises, dix mille moines, et vingt mille religieuses. Rien dans l'état moderne n'indique pourtant que cette région ait pu posséder de grandes ressources territoriales.

188 Belzoni_1820_159-161: The Fellahs of Gournou who dig for antiquities are sometimes divided into parties, and have their chiefs over each; so that what is found by any of the party is sold, and the money divided among them all. They are apparently very true to each other, and particularly in cheating strangers; but when they can find a good opportunity, they do not scruple to cheat each other also. One day when I had to purchase some antiquities according to appointment, and was going to the tomb of one of these companies, my guide told me by the way, that he had some papyri to sell, which he had himself found, previous to his entering into partnership with his associates; and it was agreed, that I was to repair to his house alone to see them. However, I took Mr Beechey with me, and we had great difficulty to prevent those by whom we were observed from following us; as it is the common custom among these people to enter each other's houses as they please, and see and hear all that passes. In spite of all his caution, they suspected that the old man had a considerable hoard of papyri, and were persuaded that he wished them not to know the large sum he was to receive for them. Accordingly they did not fail to watch our coming out, so that they might see what we purchased; and when they saw we had nothing they were all surprised and disappointed. One of the chiefs, who was a favourite with the English, approached the interpreter, to know what had passed; and when he heard that nothing had passed but words, he said, the old man dared not sell any papyri without the consent of the company, and that all they had to sell, and all he had, must be brought to us conjointly. They had no idea how this veteran had deceived them; for other articles of consequence are so very seldom found, that they did not suspect his having any thing but papyri to dispose of. Age and experience, however, had naturally rendered him a greater adept in the art of deceit. When Mr Beechey, myself, and the interpreter, entered his cave, his wife walked out to watch if any one approached. The donkey-men, who brought us, were at some distance from the cave, and not a single being was near us. His dwelling was a grotto cut in the rock like the rest, and black as any chimney. He made us sit down on a straw mat, which is a luxurious thing in Gournou, and after a little ceremony, put into my hands a brazen vessel, one of the finest and most perfect pieces of Egyptian antiquity I have ever seen of the kind. It was covered with hieroglyphic engravings, very finely executed. It was about eighteen inches high and ten in diameter.The composition is extremely fine, and it sounds not unlike the Corinthian brass. I was most agreeably surprised, and could

scarcely believe that I had such a treasure in my hands. I conceive it to be a sacred vessel used by the Egyptians. It has a handle something like our common baskets. We were examining it with astonishment, when the old man took it from our hands, and presented us with another exactly similar to it. The sight of a pair of antiques like these, their admirable preservation, and the opportunity we had of purchasing them, delighted us so much, that the bargain with the old man was made in a few words. The great difficulty was to take them to our boat, which the old man promised to do in the night, after all were asleep. We returned to Luxor in high glee, from the expectation of having in our possession two of the finest articles of metallic composition, that ever were to be found in Egypt. At night the old man did not come, which made me uneasy; but he came in the morning, and said, that he could not bring the vases with him, as his companions were watching, but that he would not fail to bring them at night, meanwhile he should be glad, he added, to receive the money and the present we had promised; and we paid him without hesitation, that he might not retract his bargain. At night, however, no old man; nor the next day did he make his appearance. I thought it necessary therefore to go to his habitation. I found him at home, and he said, as before, he would not fail to come to us at night. Night, however, again arrived without him; but early the next morning he brought the vessels to our boat.

[189] Belzoni_1820_116: I scrutinized the ruins of Carnak, and perceived a great number of spots that deserve digging. I saw the famous altar, with the six deities mentioned in the great French work, and the colossal arm, both of which I formed the project of removing even at that period. Fortunately on this side of the water the difficulty of obtaining people to work was less than I had found it on the other. The Cacheff was ready to do all he could for me, and every thing went on very smoothly. The only impediment here was that the Fellahs of Carnak would insist upon coming to work in greater numbers than those of Luxor; for they said the others had no right to come to labour on these grounds, and sometimes this dispute ended in blows. These people were quite the reverse of those in Gournou, who, having become opulent by the trade in antiquities, and tricking travellers, were not so anxious to gain thirty paras a day. During the same excavation I turned up a fine standing colossus without a head, part of which projects above the ground, and which had not been seen by any body. For my part I think it one of the most finished pieces of Egyptian sculpture I ever saw.

[190] Journal_des_Savants_1825_462ff: Mémoire sur quelques Papyrus écrits en arabe et récemment découverts en Egypte. (Article de M. Silvestre de Sacy.) Plenty of refs in JdesS for the 1820s to papyri recently discovered in Egypt.

[191] Journal_des_Savants_1829_745: Nous avons été étonnés aussi que notre auteur ait donné place, parmi les monumens de la langue phénicienne, à un fragment de papyrus découvert par M. Champollion le jeune, dans le musée de Turin, parmi des papyrus égyptiens.

[192] Journal_des_Savants_1872_378: Nous n'avons rien qui ressemble aux précieux débris de la poésie d'Aleman, déchiffrés naguère sur un lambeau de papyrus découvert en Égypte par A. Mariette.

[193] Butler_1884_I_333 Al Amir Tadrus, in the desert: One more chapel remains, that of the Archangel Michael, which is in the kasr or tower: a small plain uninteresting building. Here, however, lies a pile of loose leaves of MS., which cover nearly half the floor of the chapel to a depth of about 2 ft.: and here I thought at last was a real chance of undiscovered treasure. So I spent some hours in digging among the pile, in choking and blinding dust; armful after armful was taken up, searched, sifted, and rejected. Here and there a tiny fragment of early Syriac,

Coptic, or even Greek on vellum; half a leaf of a Coptic and Ethiopic lexicon; several shreds of Coptic and Arabic lexicons; countless pages of mediaeval Coptic or Copto-Arabic liturgies: this was the only result of the most diligent search, and the quest ended in final disappointment. The monks were very good-natured, allowing me to take away my little pieces of worthless paper as memorials of my visit, but declining with courteous firmness to give or sell the whole collection of rubbish; for they required the leaves, they told me, to bind their new books, and all the paper in Cairo would not answer their purpose so well.

194 Spratt_&_Forbes_1865_II_81-82 Axus: Good nature, however, was stamped upon his [a Greek priest] countenance; and a mere hint that I was an "Inglese" in search of inscriptions, Hellenic remains, &c., at once enlisted him into my service as a willing guide. I was thus indebted to him for enabling me to examine the entire site, and to purchase several of the copper coins of the city, which, as soon as my desire was made known, through him, to the old women of the village, were brought to me by dozens, mixed in general with a greater abundance of Venetian. But in no ancient city in Crete did I ever fall in with a greater quantity of its coins than here. I was indebted also to my friend the priest for a fruitless visit to a cave upon the opposite side of the hill: I was informed by him that I should find an inscription there; and so I did, but I found that it was merely a few rude letters that had been cut or scratched upon one of the fallen fragments. I presume they were the same that had caused Pashley a similar disappointment; but as he does not mention that the "unmeaning scratches" he was taken to see were in a cave, or that they were in truth Greek characters, I notice it here, in order to prevent some zealous antiquary, who may hereafter visit Axos, from wasting his time and strength in a toil to the "speli" with "grammata." The priest saw my disappointment, and asked me if it did not speak of money (the common belief respecting inscriptions) – showing, by the question, his ignorance of the Greek characters, believing them to be symbols with some mystical meaning known only to the Frank traveller.

195 Castellan_1820_I_70, travelling 1808 in the Morea, general observation: L'on trouvera, enfin, dans un atelier de sculpteur, ou plutôt, d'un barbare fabricant de tombeaux, des marbres dont il s'efforce d'effacer les inscriptions précieuses pour l'histoire de l'antiquité, et cela pour y substituer l'épitaphe d'un obscur descendant de Mahomet.

196 Leake_1835_III_363 Thessaly: Half an hour from Hadjilar, in the direction of Fersala [Pharsalus], is the place called Palea Larissa, a name which was undoubtedly attached to it when the remains of antiquity were much more considerable than they are at present. It supplies an example of the manner in which the ancient cities of the more fertile parts of Greece have gradually been obliterated, although built by a people with whom durability was the principal object. Besides applying the ordinary materials to reconstruction, the Turks are in the habit of searching for wrought stones of white marble, for the purpose of converting them into tombstones, by which means ancient sculptures and inscriptions are often defaced to make way for the rude representation of a Turkish turban, or for some words in Arabic. Even when the ancient letters have escaped erasure, the monument having been removed to a distance from its original position may only mislead the geographical enquirer. In rocky situations, and the poorer parts of the country, the remains have a better chance of preservation than in such fertile plains as these, where large modern towns have succeeded the ancient cities, and where stone being scarce, every village finds it convenient to resort to the ancient sites for materials.

197 Sterrett_1889_6-7: Outside of the village the Archaeologist must also examine carefully the old Turkish cemeteries, which in many cases are situated far from a village. As is well known

the Turks have great respect for the graves of their fathers. A grave is inviolate, and must have a stone at its head and foot to signify its sacred character forever. It does not make a particle of difference what may be the character of the stones used, provided only they be large and heavy, for then they will stand erect and mark the spot as a grave for ages after the mound over the grave has been completely leveled. The early Turks then used the ancient stones of the Graeco-Roman period not only for building their mosques and fountains, but also for tombstones, and their cemeteries exhibit the queerest and most ridiculous jumble of all sorts of ancient marbles. Altars of the pagan gods, round, cubical, and horned altars, huge columns and epistyle blocks from temples, Roman mile-stones with Latin inscriptions, double-columned window supports from Christian churches, are all made to stand as sentinels over the graves of the faithful Moslems. Not only this, but ancient Greek tombstones in all their endless variety, from the simple slab to the sculptured stele with temple pediment, are made to do duty a second time – one of the queerest commentaries on the instability of human affairs. The inscriptions as a rule have not been erased from these stones, so that one finds on the graves of the Turks important decrees of cities, municipal laws, letters of kings to cities, legislative regulations and edicts of imperial Rome, the autobiography of wealthy or powerful citizens, the cursus honorum of Roman proconsuls and legates, and innumerable epitaphs of men dead long ages before the Turkish conquest. The inscribed tombstones of the Christian dead were also utilized as tombstones by the Turks, but they could not brook the cross. Christian tombstones almost always bore a cross in relief; sometimes this cross was as high as the stone, with the epitaph inscribed on either side of the vertical bar of the cross. It was necessary for Moslem pride to erase this cross before such a stone could stand over the grave of one of the faithful. They had to content themselves with hacking away the relief, but they were of course unable to deface the stone so utterly that no traces of the cross remained, nay, in many cases it is thus brought into greater prominence. But at any rate it has been insulted, and. that is soothing to religious pride and hate.

[198] Blakesley_1859_277-278 Constantine: Wherever any excavation is made, old Roman work of some kind or other is found, and everywhere portions appear, built into the houses of the Arabs. In one of the three mosques still standing there are fifty or sixty columns, no two of which are alike. All have been constructed of fragments of the Roman town.

[199] Rapports_Texier_1837_2: Il [Texier] profita de ces bonnes dispositions pour étudier en détail la topographie ancienne et moderne de Constantinople; les monuments publics lui furent ouverts, et il put observer et dessiner librement les mosquées impériales, dont l'accès était jadis interdit aux Européens. Les amis qu'il s'acquit dans le corps des oulémas lui facilitèrent l'entrée des bibliothèques, et il obtint du grand muphti la permission de faire copier les manuscrits qui manquaient ou qui pouvaient être utiles aux bibliothèques de Paris. / Le résultat de son séjour à Constantinople fut un recueil des dessins des mosquées impériales, et principalement de la magnifique et célèbre église de Sainte-Sophie, consacrée aujourd'hui au culte musulman. Il a joint à ces travaux des recherches sur les monuments religieux de Constantinople et sur les églises grecques, seuls vestiges qui restent de la splendeur de l'ancienne Byzance.

[200] Perrot_1864_269 at Boli, on route Constantinople-Ankara: Je vais avec Méhémed faire déterrer, pour lire la fin d'une inscription, le bas d'une de ces pierres qui, devant les mosquées, servent à l'iman et aux autres personnages de distinction pour monter à cheval et pour en descendre. Cela soulève d'abord de la part des passants quelques timides objections qui disparaissent dès que j'ai promis de laisser la pierre en place, de ne pas l'emporter. Il en avait été de même l'autre

jour au cimetière, où j'avais eu besoin de dégager le pied d'une stèle. Par précaution, j'avais pris avec moi un zaptié. Au premier coup de pioche arrivent quelques Turcs qui font remarquer que cette pierre recouvrait la tombe d'un musulman. Dès que mon acolyte leur assure que je ne songe nullement à changer la pierre de place, mais que je veux seulement lire ce qu'il y a d'écrit sur une des faces, l'inquiétude fait place à une bienveillante curiosité.

201 Ramsay_1883_56 near Apamea: It is injudicious to be far from camp after sunset in a half-populated country where no roads exist, but it was hard to desert the inscriptions. Especially tempting was one very large marble basis, on the under side of which we could see an inscription in big letters. We got out all the able-bodied men of the village, armed with the clumsy native picks and small trees to serve as levers, and proposed the magnificent reward of tenpence if they succeeded in turning round the big stone. I may say that I have dug up many Turkish cemeteries in Asia Minor, and never met with the slightest disapproval except once at Tyana in Cappadocia, where some veiled ladies came up, hot and angry, luckily just too late to hinder the men from uncovering an inscription for my benefit: in fact, so far as my experience goes, Turks are never so jovial and ready to lend a helping hand as when digging up the graves of their ancestors. After an hour's toil the stone was still unmoved, and the workmen began to relax their efforts. We raised our reward, and encouraged them by promising one shilling and fourpence; the judicious munificence produced good effect, and the stone was moved sufficiently for me to copy the inscription. The others were easily copied: we hurried off without visiting the kale, and luckily reached the camp without any misadventure except a long ride in the dark.

202 Clarke_1818_104 Naxos: We copied this inscription with difficulty, being continually interrupted by the exorbitant demands of the woman to whom the house belonged. She positively refused to sell the marble, having a superstitious notion that it prevented evil spirits from coming to her dwelling: after insisting upon a payment of thirty piastres for a sight of it, she allowed us to copy it for a hundred paras, but not without continual interruption, and the most clamorous entreaty for more money.

203 Nouveaux_Voyages_1800_65-66 Zia: De quatre villes qu'elle contenait autrefois on ne voit plus que les ruines de Certhea, sur laquelle est bâtie Zia capitale de l'île. A juger de Certhea par l'étendue de ses vestiges elle devait être considérable, car, outre les colonnes de marbre & plusieurs morceaux d'architecture qui se voient dans les maisons des particuliers & dans les rues de la ville, on en trouve encore quantité dans la campagne, & principalement sur une montagne éloignée d'une lieue du port; en avançant du côté de la mer, j'en vis un plus grand nombre près d'une enceinte de murailles demi-ruinées, qui appartiennent à quelqu'ancienne citadelle. Les habitans nous montrèrent le tronc d'une statue pour laquelle ils ont une frayeur respectueuse, parce qu'ils croient que c'est celle de Nemesis déesse de la vengeance.

204 Tournefort_1718_II_340 Ankara: The Walls of the City are low, and furnish'd with very sorry Battlements. They have indifferently made use of Pillars, Architraves, Capitals Bases, and other antient Pieces, intermingled with Masonry, to build the Wall, especially in the Towers and Gates, which nevertheless are not at all the more beautiful; for the Towers are square, and the Gates plain. Tho they have put many Pieces of Marble into this Wall with the Inscriptions inwards, there are however many whose Inscriptions may be read: They are mostly Greek, and some Latin, Arabick, or Turkish. The following Inscription is very near certain Lions of Marble, very much disfigur'd at the Port of Kesaria.

[205] Tournefort_1718_II_343 Ankara: The Castle of Angora, has a triple Enclosure, and the Walls are of large Pieces of white Marble, and a Stone much like to Porphyry. They suffer'd us to go all over it; and they carried us in the first Enclosure to an Armenian Church, built, as they pretend, under the Name of the Cross, twelve hundred Years ago. It is very small and dark, enlighten'd partly by a Window, which receives the Light only thro a great square piece of Marble like to Alabaster polish'd, and shining like Isinglass; but it is dull within, and the Light which passes thro is sensibly reddish, and inclining to a Cornaline. The Sun did not shine on it when we observ'd it; it is perhaps of that sort of Marble, which Pliny calls Sphingites. This whole first Enclosure is full of Pedestals and Inscriptions; but what part of Angora is without them? A good Antiquary would find what would employ a whole Year to transcribe.

[206] Omont_1902_I_49, Laisné from Constantinople in Sept 1670, Temple of Augustus at Ankara: C'est dommage que le temps et la barbarie des Turcs ayent ruiné de si beaux ouvrages; il y avoit assés d'écriture pour en faire un gros volume. Je lisois partout des fragmens, mais sans aucun sens, les pierres estant à demi effacées. Je voullus entrer dans la plus grande enceinte, mais des dervis, qui en ont fait un convant, ne me le voullurent pas permettre.

[207] Beaufort_1818_105-106 Bodrum, travelling 1811-12: Some years ago, a French frigate, being at Boodroom, the commander expressed a great desire to see the marbles in the fortress; but the then governor absolutely refused to admit him without direct orders from the Porte. The commander had. interest; the ambassador was set to work; and in a short time the frigate returned, bearing the necessary ferman. The governor put it to his forehead, in acknowledgement of its authority, and declared his readiness to proceed. Arrived at the, outer gate, "Effendy," said the governor, "the orders of my imperial master must be implicitly obeyed." "Let me in, then," exclaimed the impatient captain. "Undoubtedly," replied the Turk, "for so I am enjoined to do by the ferman; but as it contains no directions about your coming out again, you will perhaps forgive this momentary pause, before we pass the drawbridge." The French commandant, not chusing to put such hazardous irony to the test, departed.

[208] Turner_1820_II_275 Dome of the Rock: No Christian is allowed to visit its interior. It is said that an English traveller of distinction, many years ago, entered with his servants, by means of an express firman; but the Turks saying that the firman said nothing of his coming out again, offered him the usual alternative of death or Islamism.

[209] Cobham_1908_255 Cyprus, Famagusta, relaying Pococke: No Christian is suffered to live within the walls, unless it be in confinement, in which condition I saw a Greek patriarch of Constantinople, who being deposed, and intriguing in order to supplant his successor, was banished to this place a few months before; I saw him afterwards in one of the Princes Islands near Constantinople returned from banishment. They will not suffer a Christian to go in or out of the city, otherwise than on foot; and a European having obtained a firman from the Grand Signer to enter the city in his chaise, when he sent it to the Governor, received this answer in a very cool manner: "That in obedience to the firman he might enter in his carriage, but that he would not permit him to go out of the city in it."

[210] Leake_1824_48-49 Konya: The circumference of the walls of Konia is between two and three miles, beyond which are suburbs not much less populous than the town itself. The walls strong and lofty, and flanked with square towers, which at the gates are built close together, are of the time of the Seljukian kings, who seem to have taken considerable pains to exhibit the Greek

inscriptions, and the remains of architecture and sculpture belonging to the ancient Iconium, which they made use of in building their walls. We perceived a great number of Greek altars, inscribed stones, columns, and other fragments in serted into the fabric, which is still in tolerable preservation throughout the whole extent. None of the Greek remains that I saw seemed to be of a very remote period, even of the Roman Empire. We observed in several places Greek crosses, and figures of lions, of a rude sculpture; and on all the conspicuous parts of the walls and towers, Arabic inscriptions, apparently of a very early date.

[211] Sterrett_1907_4-5: here is need for great haste in equipping such an expedition as has been outlined above, for the reason that ancient monuments of every kind, whether structural, sculptural, or epigraphical, are perishing every day with pitiful remorselessness. The Turks, and even the Christians, are using the ancient stones of every kind for building materials, especially in the construction of mosques, fountains, barracks, and Mussafir Odas. Utilization in this way is not necessarily annihilation, for the stones thus used may turn up again two or three centuries later on. But the actual annihilation of buildings, of sculptured and inscribed stones, is brought about in two ways: firstly, by being burned to make lime, and, secondly, by being ruthlessly destroyed because of the prevailing belief that such stones contain gold in their interior. They are therefore hacked to pieces by drill and maul, or else they are blown up by gunpowder, a fate which befell the Lion of Chaeronea. The religious fanatic, too, is destroying ancient stones whether sculptured or inscribed, for sculpture is an offense in his nostrils; and so are the inscriptions carved in stone by the hated infidels, all the more because they cannot know their contents, which might tell the initiated of hidden gold. He therefore gets chisel and hammer and hacks away the inscription, or at least defaces it to the best of his ability, especially if the stone bear a cross, hated symbol. When Leake travelled, the city walls of Iconium were full of inscribed stones. After the destruction of Iconium by Ibrahim Pasha a new city was built adjoining the old city. The ancient stones of the city walls were utilized in building the new city. When I travelled, the mud interior of the old city walls was still full of the traces of the impressions which the mud had made of inscriptions and works of sculpture. All has perished beyond recovery. Again, in his Historical Geography (p. 333), a book published not a great many years ago, Ramsay mentions, near Iconium, "the remains of a fine and large church," but in 1900 Crowfoot found scarcely "one stone standing upon another." Therefore, if we would save all these disjecta membra of antiquity, we must be up and doing.

[212] Beaufort_1818_69-70 Phaselis, travelling 1811-12: Before we departed, all the marbles which bore inscriptions, were replaced in the same situations in which they had been found: or rather, they were put into such positions as appeared best calculated for their preservation; a practice which we constantly adopted, for the benefit of future travellers.

[213] Newton_1865_1_345: The ruins of the city of Olympus are situated close to the village of Deliktash. We passed along the seashore for five minutes to the south till we came to a lofty rock covered with the ruins of mediaeval buildings. This rock was probably the ancient acropolis. The rock here forms an arched entrance, which, when the sea is high, forms the only passage to the ruined city. From this rock the modern village takes the name of Deliktash, or perforated rock. We were now in a beautiful little valley, almost choked up with bushy bay-trees, among which are the ruins of Olympus. For the most part these ruins are Byzantine or mediaeval; but here and there we saw large blocks and the foundations of ancient buildings. We at length reached a fine gateway about 18 feet high, with a beautiful ornament round the architrave. Close by is a

perfectly preserved inscription, setting forth all the titles of Marcus Aurelius Antoninus. Large columns and capitals (one of the latter I measured 2.5 feet in diameter), and other blocks are lying about in confusion. The inscriptions we found were mostly Byzantine. Olympus flourished chiefly under the Romans.

214 Percy_1901_53-54 at Nigdeh, south of Kayseri: Many other inscriptions of Seljuk date cover the marble headstones in the cemetery, and it is much to be regretted that no competent scholar has yet visited the districts comprised in this the old empire of the Sultans of Rum, in order to compile a thorough and careful record of their architectural and archaeological treasures. At Konia, Kaisariyeh, Divrigi, Nigdeh, Karaman, Sivas, and even as far east as Erzerum, there are innumerable mosques, caravanserais, and tombs, which would repay the closest study, and might yield the most valuable historical information. Much of the annals of that little-known period which intervened between the collapse of the Roman power in 1071 at the battle of Melasgerd and the first victory of the Mongols in 1243 may rest undeciphered in these inscriptions, which are gradually crumbling away or suffering mutilation at the hands of those who are unable to understand their interest. The ordinary traveller cannot afford the time and labour of copying them, and even if he could, he would be wasting a great deal of energy to no purpose in transcribing many which have no significance whatever. Photography is of little use, for the inscription is often placed in an inaccessible position round the dome or door of a mosque; but the task of any competent scholar would be easier now than it has been for many years past, owing to the perceptible decrease of ignorant fanaticism among the population, and their growing familiarity with the strange tastes and oddities of Europeans.

215 Omont_1902_11_1151, Voyage of Fourmont, 1729-30: Le sr Fourmont expose très humblement à Monsieur Bignon l'utilité de faire imprimer le voyage qu'il a fait en Grèce, par les ordres du Roy, sous les auspices de Mgr le comte de Maurepas, et les vives sollicitations de Mr l'abbé Bignon, qui sentoit plus que personne l'avantage qu'on pouvoit tirer d'un voyage fait par des gens de lettres, qu'il avoit choisis et juge's capables de remplir ses vues, tant pour enrichir la Bibliothèque du Roy de rares manuscripls que pour le bien des lettres. Arrivés à Constantinople, pour rendre ce voyage utile, de concert avec l'ambassadeur de France à la Porte, il fut déterminé que Mr l'abbé Sevin resteroit dans cette grande ville d'où il a rapporté plus de quatre cent manuscripts, qui sont à la Bibliothèque du Roy; que l'abbé Fourmont et moy voyageroient dans les différentes provinces de la Grèce, pour y reconnoître les anciennes habitations, et y trouver des inscriptions, des médailles, des bas-reliefs, et y faire des remarques géographiques et historiques. Animés par le même zèle, désirant suivre les ordres du Roy et ceux du Ministre en touts points, aucune monastère, ruine de temple, d'anciennes villes et débris ne nous ont échapés. En parcourant l'Archipel, le royaume d'Athènes, celuy du Péloponnèse, nous avons rapportés plus de douze cents inscriptions, la plupart tirées des entrailles de la terre. Ces monuments fourniront aux sçavans des matériaux propres à éclaircir beaucoup de faits qui sont absolument ignorés. Deux cartes générales, l'une du royaume d'Athènes, l'autre du Péloponnèse, un grand nombre de cartes topographiques des endroits les plus célèbres et où il s'est passé de grands événements, plus de cent cinquante basreliefs nous donneront la manière dont les Grecs représentèrent leurs divinités, leurs attributs, et les sacrifices qu'on leur offroit. Afin de donner encore une plus grande étendue d'idées de ce païs, il y sera joint les vues des villes les plus connues, comme Athènes, Sparte, Argos, etc. Ces plans mettront les amateurs de la Grèce à portée de voir l'état présent de ce païs.

[216] Omont_1902_1_612, Fourmont reporting to De Boze in 1730: je le visitay, j'y [at Hermione] en trouvay, j'y mis des travailleurs. Une pierre inscripte arrachée en fit découvrir une autre qui l'étoit aussy, et successivement pendant 10 jours 15 ouvriers démolirent ce château jusqu'aux fondements. Je ne tenois point à deshonneur de piocher, de remuer les terres, de casser les pierres, de les rouler; au contraire, mon nepveu et moy étions les premiers au travail. Mais il faut avouer que, si j'ay remporté de toutes ces peines 40 des plus belles inscriptions, j'y gagnay aussi une bonne fièvre. Cette expédition achevée, j'ailay à Damala, l'ancienne Trœzène, j'y fis creuser, j'y fis abbattre, comme à Hermione; mais, soit que les Vénitiens en ayent emporté les marbres, soit qu'ils ayent servi à faire de la chaux, je n'en trouvay pas un si grand nombre qu'à Hermione.

[217] PEFQS_1887_212B: It is only a short time ago since a Turkish war vessel loaded at Iassus (the old port, hard by Mylassa) the blocks of stone taken from an old wall and carried them off to Constantinople for some building or other. His Excellency Hamdi Bey heard that these blocks bore inscriptions, and caused the shipment to be seized. They found on them 140 inscriptions containing decrees in the Greek tongue, and of a very interesting nature. He (his Excellency) took advantage of the ship's stopping there to reconnoitre the ruins whence they had been taken. / On arriving at Constantinople he will, no doubt, occupy himself in making those enlargements in the Imperial Museum which are necessary to provide a suitable home for the treasures he is bringing it.

[218] Reinach_1891_417 A Iasos, quelques mois avant le voyage de *l'Assir*, un bâtiment de guerre turc en croisière sur le littoral a chargé des blocs de marbre provenant d'un ancien mur, parmi lesquels Hamdi-Bey découvrit de nombreuses inscriptions, qui furent dirigées sur Constantinople. M. Cecil Smith a vu depuis, dans la cour de Tchinli-Kiosk, des marbres provenant de Iasos, mais il n'a pu les examiner. La publication de ces textes épigraphiques a été confiée à M. Carathéodory, conseiller d'État.

[219] Deyrolle_1875_364-365 Van inscriptions: C'est autour du rocher de Van que sont creusées les vastes chambres et les niches, dans lesquelles sont gravées les inscriptions assyriennes, qui depuis longtemps déjà ont attiré l'attention des archéologues. / Schulz, qui en a donné une description complète, dans les mémoires adressés à la Société asiatique de France, les copia pour la première fois: depuis, Hommaire de Hell, Texier, etc., et les voyageurs anglais en firent de nouvelles copies; mais à cause de la difficulté énorme que présentait l'estampage, tant par la position qu'occupent ces inscriptions que par leur nombre, une quantité d'erreurs s'étaient glissées dans les copies de ces voyageurs; aussi les versions différaient-elles notablement entre elles.

[220] Deyrolle_1875_367 Van inscriptions: Cette besogne dura plusieurs jours, j'opérai ensuite l'estampage de deux grandes inscriptions en gros caractères gravées dans des niches carrées à 10 et 12 mètres au-dessus du sol. / Je réussis bien pour la première; mais un violent coup de vent vint enlever mon estampage, au moment où j'achevais le cartonnage de la seconde. Je fus obligé de recommencer l'opération, ensuite je montai au Khorkor où je fus en présence d'une véritable difficulté.

[221] Tournefort_1718_II_85-86 religion of the Turks: They commonly dig among the Ruins of the antient Towns to search for pieces of Pillars, or some old Marbles, to make Grave-stones of. They who take pleasure in Inscriptions, should not neglect to visit the Cemeteries, because the Turks, the Greeks, and the Armenians; carry the finest Marbles thither: the Cemeteries are of a prodigious Extent, for they never bury two Persons in the same Grave; and the Ground they take up

about Constantinople, if it were tilled, would bear Corn enough to feed that great City for half the Year; and there is Stone enough in them to build a second Wall round it.

[222] Wilde_1840_II_60: I may here remark, that burial-grounds are among the first places the antiquary and ruin-hunter should visit; for whether it be that the odour of sanctity still remains about them, or that they are usually upon the site, or in the vicinity of ancient places of worship like the round towers of Ireland, I do not know; but there will generally be found the indications of ancient ruins if any such exist.

[223] Gerhard_1837_18: Aucune sorte d'anciens bas-reliefs existe dans un aussi grand nombre que les bas-reliefs funèbres. Rome en abonde et les magasins d'Egine et d'Athènes en sont aussi remplis. Malgré les dévastations de cette ville il y en a encore assez qui sont encastrés dans les maisons modernes; d'autres sont dispersés par l'Attique, et les dernières fouilles au Pirée en ont fourni tant, qu'on pout bien garantir un grand nombre de monumens semblables, qui doivent exister encore sous terre. Cette multitude de monumens d'une même classe ne manque pas d'exemples qui dans leurs formes et leurs sujets accusent l'usage et l'esprit de l'art romain; la plupart cependant réunit à ses formes grecques cette noble simplicité qui caractérise à un si haut degré l'art proprement hellénique. La richesse des dépôts d'anciennes sculptures à Athènes et Egine consiste surtout en monumens de ce genre.

[224] Hommaire_de_Hell_1854_I_157-158 Ankialou, near Varna, on the shores of the Black Sea: Le chef-lieu de tous ces parages est Ankialou, où résident un agha turc, nommé par le pacha de Varna, et un cadi de Constantinople. Cette ville possède cinq cents maisons grecques et une trentaine de maisons turques. Dans la cour de l'évêché, nous trouvâmes, parmi de nombreux débris de sculpture, un sarcophage de marbre blanc, entouré d'une guirlande dont toutes les parties sont réunies par des têtes de bélier. Ce morceau, très précieux, a été découvert dans le voisinage de tumulus situés à quelque distance de la ville … Cette localité est la première où nous ayons rencontré des tumulus. On en aperçoit une demi-douzaine au delà d'une langue de terre qui réunit la ville au continent. / Ces tumulus, joints aux débris considérable de colonnes, de chapiteaux et de vases de marbre découverts sur plusieurs points, donnent une haute idée de l'importance que devait avoir l'ancienne colonie grecque. Selon la tradition, il y avait, bien avant l'arrivée des Turcs, un quartier juif qui fut submergé par la mer à une époque fort éloignée. On voit effectivement des vestiges de constructions lorsque les eaux sont basses.

[225] Van_Lennep_1870_II_235-236 Karahissar: Visited the Armenian burying-ground, which lies on the northern edge of the town, enclosed by walls, with a porter's lodge at the gate. Saw there several monuments of antiquity, slabs and sculptures said to have been brought from Eski Karahissar, the ancient Docimaeum, the present town being of comparatively modern origin. There were several pieces of marble finely carved in panels, as the ancients ornamented their ceilings. One sculpture represented men in togas standing side by side; another, masks placed at regular intervals, with festoons of flowers gracefully hanging between them; it probably once ornamented a theatre. The statues of females had lost their heads, hands, and feet; but the drapery is well executed. The best piece of work, however, is a Head of Medusa, supported by two angels.

[226] Ferrières-Sauveboeuf_1790_I_19 cemeteries at Scutari: L'étranger qui n'y va pas pour sécher les larmes des veuves, voit avec, regret s'élever parmi d'énormes cyprès un nombre infini de colonnes tronquées, couvertes d'inscriptions dorées sur un fond d'azur; elles rappelleront à tous les âges l'ignorance des Ottomans, qui, après avoir affervi & dévasté la Grèce, jaloux de voir des chefs-d'œuvre déposer contre leur mauvais goût & leur tyrannie, ont renversé sur leurs

tombeaux les plus précieux marbres de l'antiquité, bien moins pour couvrir leurs cadavres de monumens respectables, que pour insulter à la mémoire des peuples qui avoient su immortaliser leur existence par des témoins immuables de leur grandeur.

227 Morier_1816_316-317 approaching Boli, Asia Minor: At very frequent intervals, on each side of the road, were large collections of blocks of stone, of different shapes, squares, oblongs, and pillars of five or six feet high: several with Greek inscriptions upon them. That these spots were ancient places of burial is more certain, because there are now mixed among them many modern tombstones. There are two inscriptions near the durand or guard-house: one, on a column on the left of the road; and one, inserted in a wall on the right. I did not care for the chance of decyphering them to stop the rapid progress of our journey, (for we now went generally on a full gallop;) but oncoming up to a very conspicuous pillar on the side of the road near a fountain, I could not neglect the opportunity of copying it, while our horses were drinking. It was terminated by a cross, which was an evidence that the monument had some connection with the primitive Christians. I wished much to have taken the other inscriptions, as, in general, they seemed legible; but I found that any notice of Greek was incompatible with the character of a Persian, and might have excited a suspicion of my disguise.

228 Bartholdy_1807_II_232-233, travelling 1803-1804: Dans différens cimetières près de Larisse, on trouve une grande quantité d'anciennes pierres et de cippes souvent ornés de bas-reliefs représentant soit des cavaliers, soit des guerriers armés de toutes pièces, dont plusieurs tiennent leurs chevaux par la bride. Mais je n'ai pas rencontré une seule inscription qui me parût digne de remarque. Un jour que, seul avec M. Gropius, nous nous préparions à en copier quelques-unes, nous fûmes tout-à-coup assaillis par un essaim de petits polissons turcs et nègres, qui nous lancèrent une grêle de pierres. Nous nous armâmes de la même manière, et nous défendîmes de notre mieux, mais il eût bien fallu céder au nombre, s'il n'était survenu quelques Turcs, auxquels je déclarai que si ces enfans ne nous laissaient tranquilles, je ferais feu de mes pistolets sur le premier qui me tomberait sons la main; sur quoi ils dissipèrent cette canaille. / Nous sommes très-disposés à nous plaindre amèrement des scènes de ce genre, et à nous récrier sur la barbarie des Turcs, qui ne savent pas respecter nos savantes opérations. Mais voudrions-nous répondre que la même chose n'arrivât pas chez nous, si une couple de Turcs survenant à l'improviste dans un village ou dans une petite ville, se rendaient aussitôt dans le cimetière pour y fouiller parmi les tombeaux.

229 Clarke_VI_I_1818_108 Naxos, Temple of Bacchus: Considering the pains that have been lately bestowed by many of our English travellers in making excavations in different parts of Greece, it is rather extraordinary that no person has been induced to lay open the site of this remarkable building, where there are no Turks to interfere with the workmen, and where there is almost a certainty of reward for their trouble. For our part, we had not the means of carrying on such works; but we uncovered a part of the soil, and discovered a beautiful capital of a Doric pillar.

230 Mariti_I_1769_76-77 Larnaca: L'anno 1766 il Sig. Zambelli negoziante Veneziano, nei fare scavare i fondamenti della Casa, che faceva fabbricare sulla parte Settentrionale poco fuori di Larnica in un luogo elevato, e della quale ho qui sopra parlato, in tal occasione furono trovati molti depositi di marmo tenero da ricevere un Cadavere disteso, ma senza veruna inscrizione. In alcuni vi erano dentro più teste, avendo attorno alcuni piccoli vasetti di terra cotta, pieni di ossa tanto minute, che sembravano di uccelli. I Turchi avevano delle pretensioni sopra il Sig.

Zambelli, credendo che avessè levato dal loro riposo de i corpi di defunti Musulmanni, e qui sepolti, ma fu fatto loro vedere, che erano sepolcri molto più antichi del loro tempo, e che i corpi umani non vi erano disposti secondo il lor rito, onde si quietarono, non potendo fare qualche avania, che avevano forse meditata, quando avessero potuto verificare la lor pretensione.

231 Sonnini_1801_55: Very near Larnica was Citium, now Chiti, a celebrated town of antiquity. It was a colony of Phoenicians. Here was born the philosopher Zeno, and here died Cymon, general of the Athenians. It is impossible to dig the ground in the environs of Larnaca, without meeting with the remains of the ancient town; but the suspicious Turk, imagining that all the researches of science or of curiosity have no other object than the discovery of some heap of buried gold, watches them with continual attention, and makes of them a subject of extortions; so that the antiquary very seldom dares to dig for the objects of his pursuit, and the riches which the earth conceals remain buried there with the knowledge which history and the arts would thence obtain, till the time when the heavy yoke of the Turks shall cease to pollute and deface countries formerly so brilliant.

232 Howe_1854_109-110 Cyprus: This island seems even more miserable than Rhodes. We landed to make some explorations, and here, for the first time, we saw buildings erected with sun-dried brick, composed of clay, and cut straw, reminding us of the "hard bondage" of Israel of old in Egypt. We walked over extensive fields, filled with, broken pieces of ancient brick, lime, marble, and other relics, the ruins of a large city. Many excavations to obtain cut stone, columns, and specimens, for building purposes, have been made.

233 Clarke_1818_VI_199: The business of making excavations among the excavations at Grecian tombs was then beginning in the neighbourhood of Athens, and it has since abundantly rewarded the taste of those travellers under whose patronage such labours have been carried on.

234 Hobhouse_1817_I_276 perhaps near Athens: Amongst other small antiquities discovered (as almost all of them are) by excavating tumuli, I recollect being shown a Flora of so singular a sort, as to establish, perhaps, the opinion, that the ancients were acquainted with the sexual system of plants.

235 Wilde_1840_II_449-450: Varna, which is believed by Colonel Leake and other eminent topographers to be the site of the ancient Marathon, is situated in a lonely, wild, and picturesque glen, or hollow in the range of hills that rises immediately from the plain. Our domicile was any thing but comfortable or agreeable; a low empty room, without a fire-place, and having no less than four unglazed windows, and a tiled roof, through which the wind gained a very ready ingress. The night was piercingly cold, and the fleas terrific; but the early part of the evening was one of considerable interest, for our companion, Mr Finlay, read for us that talented and valuable Memoir on the Battle of Marathon, which has since been published in this country, and in the morning we visited the tumulus, from the top of which he pointed out to us the position of the two armies, and the different places of interest that surrounded us. The sides of this enormous barrow have now become so much broken down by the excavations of antiquity hunters, and the channels worn by the rains of above two thousand three hundred years, that we rode with ease to the top. Although but thirty feet high, it commands a perfect view of the surrounding plain, which is a rich loamy soil, and was then green with the young corn crop.

236 Walpole_1818_101 from the Journals of Dr Hunt: About four miles and a half from Yenicher or Sigeum, we arrived at a lofty barrow, called En Tepé, the supposed tumulus of Ajax; Before we

reached it, we had crossed Camara Sou, and a salt marsh. Our guides told us that some years ago the Turks had dug into the tomb, and taken out a great quantity of stones, with which they had made the present causeway through some oozy ground and salt marshes near it.

237 Walpole_1818_100, "from the journals of Dr Hunt": In 1787, M. Choiseul Gouffier, ambassador from France, hired persons to open that which is called Achilles' tomb; but the work was not carried so deep, as even to the surface of the ground on which the tumulus is raised. The remains of antiquity discovered there, proved to be, as M. Fauval himself assured me, one of those Egyptian idols of bronze so common in the times of the Ptolemies, and found frequently in the vicinity of Alexandria, having the modium or symbol of abundance on its head, and the feet placed on two horses, and a sphinx on each shoulder. / The excavation appears to have been carried on not more than one third of the perpendicular depth of the tumulus; the opening is about five or six feet in diameter; on one side of the excavation and near the top, I observed a squared block of marble in a kind of wall; this with some difficulty I raised; and on the side which had been concealed in the earth I observed an inscription in Greek letters; but on examining it, I was disappointed in finding it contained only a short epitaph, the letters, according to their form being of no high antiquity.

238 Tozer_1869_1_46-47, plain of Troy: Another object of far greater interest in the neighbourhood of Atchi-keui, and close to the stream of the Kimar, is the Hanai Tepe. This is the largest of the many tumuli in the surrounding district, and its size is so great that Dr Forchhammer, who accompanied the English Admiralty survey of the plains, questioned the possibility of its being an artificial mound. Shortly before my first visit, in 1853, it was excavated by Mr Frank Calvert, the Consul's brother, who first sunk a perpendicular shaft through the centre, and then carried a horizontal shaft to meet it from the side. The investigation proved not only that the tumulus was artificial, but also that it had risen to its present height by strata superimposed on one another at very different times. Just below the surface were Turkish tombs, belonging to a village which formerly existed on the hill-side hard by. Underneath these were found large Greek jar-tombs, resembling those which are found elsewhere in the Troad, composed of a coarse red clay, mixed with gravel, and laid in a horizontal position. Within these were human skeletons, placed on their backs, with raised knees. From the style of the art shown in the vases and glass phials which were arranged round the bones, their date must have been about the fourth century BC. Below this again was a layer of a light whitish substance, which proved to be calcined bones, about six feet thick; and intermixed with the lower part of the stratum were rounded river pebbles, bearing marks of violent heat. The ashes were perfectly dry, and so light that the labourers employed in digging through them were frequently unable to proceed from coughing. Then came a layer of wood ashes, intermixed with small pieces of charcoal and fragments of coarse pottery; and between this and the solid rock, on which the whole rested, was a stratum of earth, two feet thick, containing the skeleton of a man extended at full length, with a large unhewn stone at its head. The entire height of the mound was fifteen feet.

239 Vogüé_1868_179: Dans le courant de l'année 1860, un paysan turc, en labourant son champ sur l'emplacement de l'antique ville d'Abydos, découvrit le lion de bronze dont nous donnons ici le dessin. Il le vendit à M. Franck Calvert, frère du consul d'Angleterre aux Dardanelles, grand amateur d'antiquités, déjà connu par un bon mémoire sur les tumulus de la Troade, et qui mérite la reconnaissance des archéologues à cause de son empressement à recueillir les débris du passé et à sauver de la destruction les monuments antiques des intéressantes régions qu'il habite.

M. Calvert envoya la photographie de la statuette et un estampage de l'inscription qui l'accompagne à mon ami W.H. Waddington, qui me les communiqua immédiatement.

240 Guérin_1877_55: Quant aux habitants actuels d'Oumm Keis (tel est le nom moderne de Gadara), ils ont presque tous élu domicile dans l'antique nécropole de cette ville. La cité des morts égalait par sa magnificence et par son étendue celle des vivants; elle se composait de très-nombreux caveaux mortuaires pratiqués dans le roc. Comme les mieux conservés et les plus considérables servent aujourd'hui de demeures à autant de familles d'Arabes qui y vivent en véritables troglodytes, je demandai au cheikh d'Oumm Keis de vouloir bien m'accorapagner dans cette visite. Il se prêta de bonne grâce à mon désir et je pénétrai avec lui dans une vingtaine de ces anciennes grottes sépulcrales.

241 Steuart_1842_7 Gombet-Li: We found we had made a great prize, there being a beautiful sepulchre under the Aga's house: see Plate VI. Opposite our oda there are many sepulchral chambers in the rocks, at the distance of about a mile and a half. Many of these tombs were ornamented with frontispieces in the shape of small temples, and had short inscriptions without dates.

242 Steuart_1842_11-12 Phrygia, Yapul-Dak, the "Tomb of Solon": On the 31st we went again to Yapul-dak, and had a better opportunity of examining the antiquities than at our previous visit. The exterior of one of the tombs is ornamented with the façade of a neat little temple, similar in some respects (though vastly inferior) to that under the Aga's house at Gombet-li … Thursday, 1st June. I had at various intervals turned my attention to the tomb under the Aga's house, and had even contrived to enter it by a small arched opening which led to it from a dark lumber-room in the dwelling. This I luckily discovered by removing unobserved a quantity of wood and other rubbish which obstructed it: all this could not have been achieved had the village been occupied, and as it was, I was obliged to proceed with great secrecy, as the slightest suspicion would have put an end to all further investigation; indeed, we were already looked upon as somewhat mysterious personages, and such a clandestine proceeding, if discovered, would have decided our character at once; nor was there wanting some sort of motive for such imputation in our paying any marked attention to this crypt, since it was generally credited that the late Aga had enriched himself by the discovery of a large treasure in it, and, from various details we heard, the fact is by no means improbable.

243 Spencer_1851_II_354-355 Thrace: It appears some years since a Greek of Constantinople dreamed several successive nights, that if he were to journey to Philippi, he would find a certain tumulus, which he was to open when his labours would be rewarded by the discovery of enormous wealth – gold, diamonds and precious stones. The Greek, obedient to his vision, set out in search of the tumulus, and having met with one corresponding with his dream, no doubt remained on his mind that it contained the treasure. The difficulty of opening it, without exciting the curiosity of the inhabitants and the attention of the authorities now occurred to him, and he finally decided to return to Constantinople and communicate his wonderful vision to the Nasir Agha, the principal engineer of the Sultan, who happened to be a renegade Greek of his acquaintance. / The compatriots having come to an arrangement in what proportions to divide the treasure, with all the cunning and rapacity of their race, lost no time in setting out for the plain of Philippi, where the Nasir Agha, in his character as chief of the imperial Engineers, summoned every able-bodied man among the inhabitants of the neighbouring villages to the work of excavation. After many days' severe labour, they came to an edifice built of stone, with a door of entrance composed of the same material, and covered with hieroglyphics. This was

forced open; when they found a spacious chamber, containing a sarcophagus, implements of husbandry, household utensils, weapons, and jars filled with gold and precious stones. But, alas! according to the tradition, the moment that an attempt was made to carry off the treasure, the heavens thundered – the earth heaved – and the tumulus closed above, burying in its womb the engineer and the dreamer, together with nearly a hundred workmen. Since this tragic incident, no attempt has been made to disturb the repose of the dead.

[244] Neale_1818_76 Dresden: fine miniature copies of the best antique statues in white biscuit china, are sold for less than twenty shillings British.

[245] Reinach_1891_xi-xii: Je n'ai pas non plus supprimé la polémique, bien qu'en ayant parfois adouci ou précisé l'expression. Non seulement, en effet, mes aversions pour certaines choses sont restées les mêmes, mais je me suis convaincu que ma polémique n'avait pas accompli son œuvre, puisque les abus ou les fraudes que j'ai dénoncés subsistent encore. Il y a d'abord les lois malencontreuses "qui régissent et prétendent prohiber" l'exportation des antiquités de Grèce et de Turquie; il y a ensuite la manie des publications in-folio, aussi incommodes et coûteuses qu'elles sont souvent inutiles; il y a encore et surtout la superchérie très habile à laquelle nous devons les groupes en terre cuite *dits* d'Asie Mineure. Si cette fraude n'avait eu pour effet que de tromper des collectionneurs en introduisant dans leurs vitrines des surmoulages peinturlurés de figurines authentiques, je me serais volontiers abstenu de la combattre avec tant d'obstination. Mais, dans l'espèce, il s'agit de bien autre chose. Les fabricants, marchands et praecones des groupes "d'Asie Mineure" ont prétendu enrichir l'histoire de l'art de compositions toutes nouvelles, de motifs absolument inédits; la science a commencé par se laisser tromper par eux, et j'ose dire que si elle a réagi à temps, c'est grâce à la polémique que les Chroniques d'Orient ont instituée. Cependant, à l'heure actuelle, la lumière est encore loin d'être faite.

[246] Morritt_1914_159 travelling 1794-1796, at Pella: The greatest curiosity here is a number of small heads found all over the ancient situation in ploughing or digging, which I have not heard of anywhere else. They are small and made of hardened clay, most of them women's heads, with a great variety of ancient head-dresses. We only found amongst them one whole figure of a man in armour, ill-made enough, and found above sixty heads, so it put me very much in mind of your island of sheep's heads. One or two of them were well preserved and finished, and seemed to be taken from very pretty originals. What these can have been I am not antiquarian enough to say, or why they are only found at Pella.

[247] Boué_1854_1_285 Pella: Sous Pella sont encore les restes d'un petit temple employé maintenant comme réservoir pour une fontaine d'eau excellente, près de laquelle il y a 6 à 7 platanes d'Orient servant souvent de bivouac aux voyageurs.

[248] Beechey_&_Beechey_1828_373-374 Teuchira: Not a trace of the mode in which the bodies had been embalmed, nor indeed of any bodies at all, could we perceive either at Teuchira or Ptolemeta. Not a single fragment, either of any cinerary urn or of vases of any description. The dampness of the climate, in the winter season, would no doubt contribute very materially to the destruction of the bodies when the covers were once removed from the excavated places which contained them; but it is at the same time somewhat remarkable that not a single fragment of linen or bone could be met with (though we searched for them with great attention) by which the mode of burial could be ascertained. The cause of this is most probably the occupation of the tombs by the Arabs who, as we have stated above, make use of them occasionally as places of residence for themselves and their cattle; and would naturally throw out any similar remains

when they chanced to be seized with a fit of cleanliness or industry. / The pottery would also very speedily disappear before the repeated attacks of the children; and such urns or vases as were found at all perfect would be employed by the women for culinary purposes, and depôts of various kinds, and would naturally be broken in the course of time however carefully they may have been preserved. The fragments thrown out would soon be buried in sand blown up into the quarries, in heaps, from the sea; and thus all traces might easily be lost as well of the bodies themselves, as of the vases and urns which contained the ashes.

[249] Excursions_1838_xv-xviii for statutes of the society, formed in 1838, concluding with N.B. Quinze caisses de mosaïques, peintures et vases antiques ont été expédiés de Toulon sur le Havre. Seize autres caisses viennent dériver à Marseille.

[250] Hughes_1820_i_30: During our residence at Girgenti we instituted an excavation in an ancient cemetery, of vast extent, below mount Camicus, where, although we penetrated into several sepulchres, unopened before, we were much disappointed in our search after antiquities; we discovered only a few common lamps and funereal vessels, most of them broken, and lying buried in a fine greasy mould, with which the tombs were partly filled: these receptacles were generally constructed of large square stones, in the form of parallelograms about seven feet long, four broad, and three deep. At a much less expence than our excavation cost, we purchased a large box full of antique pottery, from the peasants, who brought them to the convent, from whom we also procured several ancient coins with the impress of an eagle, a hare, a crab, or an ear of corn, denoting the various produce of the Agrigentine territory.

[251] Clarke_1816_iii Athens: Since his departure from Athens, some excavations made by the two rival artists, Lusieri and Fauvel, whose merits he has before noticed, began to realize the prospect so long, and so generally, formed. Their discoveries were followed by a still more extensive examination of the soil near Athens, conducted under the patronage of several persons from this country; but by none more successfully than by Mr Dodwell, by Mr Graham, and by Mr Burgon. The representation of a fine vase belonging to Mr Dodwell has been already published; but the more important discoveries of Mr Graham, and of Mr Burgon of Smyrna, as connected with the arts and the literature of Greece, and with a subject so often alluded to in these Travels, demand all the attention which it is now in the author's power to bestow upon a topic he has already discussed. / Mr Graham, being at Athens, caused an excavation to be made near the supposed site of the Academy, on the left-hand side of the antient paved way, leading from Athens to Thebes. Such was his success, that he discovered and brought to this country nearly a thousand vases, of a nature and quality so extraordinary, that in some instances, as will presently appear, nothing like them had ever been seen before.

[252] Adolphus_1821_497, in 1816, Athens: After entering the city, we resolved to try our success by making an excavation, not only in one of the tombs, but also in the exhausted wells, of which there are many in the neighbourhood of Athens. / Having hired some Albanian peasants for the work, and obtained permission from the Waiwode, we began the examination of some of the wells, intending afterwards to excavate a tumulus; but the difficulty of carrying on any undertaking of this kind, owing to the jealousy, not only of the Turks, but also of the Greeks, who always suppose that some secret horde of gold is the object of research, renders it liable to continual interruption. The wells of Greece were always the resort of its inhabitants; they were places of conversation, of music, dancing, revelling, and almost every kind of public festivity: secondly, that their remote antiquity is evident from the following extraordinary circumstance: over the

mouth of each well has been placed a massive marble cylinder, nearly corresponding as to its form, ornaments, height, and diameter, with the marble altars which are so commonly converted by the Turks into mortars for bruising their corn.

253 Clarke_1818_VI_340 Athens, note: By collecting upon the spot these fragments of Grecian pottery, and comparing afterwards the fragments found upon the site of one antient city with those discovered upon the site of another, a very marked difference of manufacture may be observed. The Corinthians seemed to have used a particularly heavy and coarse black ware; that of Athens was the lightest and most elegant; that of Sicyon the rudest and most antient. The most perfect pottery of Modern Greece is the earthenware of Larissa, where it may be found almost equal in beauty to the antient terra cotta. Mr Cripps discovered at Athens, upon the outside of the city, fragments of the finest antient vases, lying as in a quarry, and sufficient in quantity to prove that a very large establishment for the manufacture of earthenware once existed upon the spot.

254 Clarke_VI_1818_18 Kuban Tartary: The antiquity of the Tumuli covering all this country may in some degree be proved even by the appearance of the oaks growing upon them. We saw some trees, perhaps as old as any in the world, so situate. The inhabitants had excavated some of the Tumuli, to form cellars for their ice and wine: and, in so doing, they had found several terra-cotta vases, deposited with the skeletons which those sepulchres contained: unfortunately, they had destroyed every thing thus discovered.

255 Clarke_1818_VI_407 at Hieron, the Peloponnesus: We found a subterraneous building, resembling a small chapel, without being able even to conjecture for what purpose it was constructed, unless it were for a bath. Near to it we saw also a little stone coffin, containing fragments of terra-cotta vases: it had, perhaps, been rifled by the peasants, and the vases destroyed, in the hope of discovering hidden treasure.

256 Conder_Greece_II_1830_162 Corinth, relaying Polybius: The precious spoil was among the prime ornaments of Rome and of the places in which it was dispersed. The town lay desolate until Julius Caesar settled there a Roman colony, when, in moving the rubbish and digging, many vases were found, of brass or earth finely embossed. The price given for these curiosities excited industry in the new inhabitants: they left no burying-place unexamined; and Rome, it is said, was filled with the furniture of the sepulchres of Corinth.

257 Dodwell_1819_II_193-194, travelling in 1801 & 1805-1806, Corinth: On the 2nd of December we visited the port Kenchreiai, which at present retains the name of Kekreh. I was particularly anxious to discover the situation of some ancient sepulchres, which were known only to a few of the present inhabitants of Corinth, and from which they had extracted vases of the highest antiquity, some of which I purchased, but could not prevail upon them to inform me where they had been found.

258 British_Museum_1850_100-101: As the earliest specimens of such vases were found in Etruria, they were denominated Etruscan Vases – a name which they still retain. The propriety of the name has, however, been questioned; and it is still a controversy among antiquaries whether those painted vases, invariably found as they are in ancient Etruscan tombs, were of native Etruscan, or of Greek manufacture … such painted vases are not confined to Etruria; they are found in equal abundance in Campania; in that part of Southern Italy (now included in the kingdom of Naples) which constituted Magna Graecia; also in the island of Sicily; and even, though more rarely, in Greece Proper, and the islands of the Greek archipelago, and everywhere, only in

tombs … Setting aside Etruria, the countries in which they have been found most largely are the parts of Italy that were colonised by the Greek race. Either, then, they were of Etruscan origin, and introduced by the Etruscans into the Greek parts of Italy, or they were of Greek origin, and introduced into Etruria by the Greeks.

259 British_Museum_1850_96 Etruria: As the excavations still continue, the supply is continually increasing; and in a short time Etruria will rival Egypt in the abundance of its antiquities. Unfortunately, as the excavations have been conducted on no systematic plan, and chiefly by dealers who at once sell what they find, they have not added so much to our knowledge as they might, had care been taken from the first, as is now attempted by the Archaeological Society of Rome, to keep together such articles as were found together, or at least to preserve an exact account of the circumstances in which each article was found. There have been numerous cases in which a tomb, when opened, has been found already rifled of its contents, and this not always by a modern hand, for Suetonius informs us that in the days of Julius Caesar it was customary to explore Etruscan tombs in search of objects of vertú; and chance must have led to the opening of many during the middle ages.

260 Elgin_1820_57-58: On a aussi ouvert les tumuli qu'on croit être ceux d'Antelope, d'Euripide et plusieurs autres, dans les environs de la ville d'Athènes; ces fouilles ont fourni une collection curieuse d'un grand nombre de vases … Les vases que lord Elgin a trouvés à Athènes, à Egine, à Corinthe, et à Argos, prouvent que c'est aux Grecs qu'on doit l'invention et la perfection de ces vases.

261 British_Museum_1850_101: Setting aside Etruria, the countries in which they have been found most largely are the parts of Italy that were colonised by the Greek race. Either, then, they were of Etruscan origin, and introduced by the Etruscans into the Greek parts of Italy, or they were of Greek origin, and introduced into Etruria by the Greeks.

262 Michaelis_1908_63 relaying Gerhard's report from Vulci in 1829 to the Prussian Gazette: In the course of a search for the hidden finds which I have mentioned, there was revealed on a desolate stretch of land six miles long between the small towns of Canino and Montalto an extensive Etruscan burial place, perhaps that of ancient Vulci. Insignificant-looking grottos lying more or less near the surface were filled with the most beautiful Greek vases, many of them painted. At many different points of this extensive site excavations have been carried on constantly and successfully. Two other owners besides the Prince de Canino share in the interest, Sig. Candellor and Sig. Feoli, but the prince being the largest landowner has the greatest share. Besides the shepherds in this neighbourhood one hundred workmen have been employed daily in excavating under his personal supervision since last November. As a result of these excavations there have been daily found a great number of painted vessels and bowls, many in perfect condition, others were repaired on the spot.

263 Bullettino_1829_115 Letter from the Prince de Canino [Lucien Bonaparte, 1775-1840]: Je crois devoir vous communiquer que des personnes qui ont acheté des vases fouillés dans nos terres se sont embarquées à Ancone, pour la Grèce immédiatement après leurs acquisitions. Ces messieurs auraient-ils fait faire avec eux le voyage de Grèce à quelques uns de nos vases etrusques? Et la bonne foi de Monsieur Wolff ne ponrrait-elle pas avoir été surprise par quelque spéculateur qui aurait calculé le profit qu'il retirerait en couvrant d'un marque grec les vases etrusques trouvés dans nos maremmes? C'est une question que je soumets à votre sagacité. J'en appelle sur-tout à la bonne foi de Monsieur Wolff que l'on me dit aussi distìngue par ses talents

que par sa probité; nous devrons des lumières à Monsieur Wolff, mais c'est sur-tout à vous que nous devrons de dissiper tous nos doutes sur les fouilles de vases peints d'Egine, dont on parle depuis quelque tems sans avoir établi le fait par des dètails publics et demontrès, comme il convient de le faire dans une question qui interesse la verité de l'histoire. / C'est bien assez que l'on ait enlevé en silence tant de vases peints à nos maremmes de Canino et de Corneto sans que nous souffrions en paix qu'on enrichisse nominalement la Grece de nos dépouilles: l'amour des sciences et des beaux arts rend la querelle commune aux Italiens et aux illustres étrangers qui s'y distinguent avec tant d'éclat.

264 Bullettino_1830_196-197 on the doubts of the Principe di Canino [Lucian Bonaparte] on whether Eutrscan vases were Greek.

265 Bullettino_1838_76, at Kertch: Il sig. cav. de Krivzow, non ha guari reduce da un suo viaggio, si piacque comunicarci graziosamente la notizia di un vaso stupendo a bassi rilievi coloriti, il quale proveniente dalle scavazioni di Kertsch mostra assai d'affinita colle stoviglie d'analoga natura che negli ultimi anni di tratto in tratto tornarono alla luce nella Etruria.

266 Journal_des_Savants_1872_579, paper on "Les Vases de la Grèce," reviewing Heydemann's *Griechische Vasenbilder* of 1870: Quelles que soient les difficultés que présentent les fouilles, elles n'expliquent pas seules le petit nombre de vases trouvés en Grèce. A la différence de l'Italie la Grèce n'a eu longtemps que des archéologues étrangers, qui faisaient dans le pays des séjours de courte durée. Fauvel, Gropius, Lusieri, Cousinery, Burgon, M. le baron de Prokesh-Osten, M. Forth-Rouen, d'autres encore, ont rendu des services à la science; mais leurs recherches, si l'on excepte celles de Fauvel, n'ont jamais été longuement suivies. A l'époque où fut constitué le royaume hellénique, une loi défendit d'exporter les antiquités. C'était réserver à l'Etat le privilège des fouilles, décourager les étrangers, forcer les Grecs à ne faire des excavations qu'à la dérobée l'État lui-même ne profita pas du monopole qu'il se réservait. Aujourd'hui tel est l'effet de la loi, que le possesseur d'un vase, en Grèce, s'empresse de le tenir secret. S'il vous permet de le décrire, il est entendu que le propriétaire ne sera pas nommé. C'est pour cette raison que la plupart des monuments sont publiés avec cette indication si peu conforme aux habitudes de la science Privat-Sammlung, collection privée. Toute vente est dangereuse quand le juge peut savoir par un livre européen que tel chef-d'œuvre, depuis transporté en Europe, appartenait autrefois à un sujet hellénique. Dans ces conditions presque personne ne recherche les tombeaux, ou plutôt les fouilles, conduites au hasard, sans contrôle scientifique, sont livrées à quelques paysans qui en font métier.

267 Clarke_VI_I_1818_199 Athens: The business of making excavations at Grecian tombs was then [time of Chandler: 1770s] beginning in the neighbourhood of Athens, and it has since abundantly rewarded the taste of those travellers under whose patronage such labours have been carried on.

268 Michaelis_1882_154ff for an overview of vases in British collections.

269 Omont_1902_II_699 Delabat, seeking stones for the marquis, writes from Constantinople to marquis de Caumont, 26 Feb 1739: Quelqu'heure avant le départ de ce vaisseau, M. Peyssonnel m'a fait présent d'un fort beau vase de terre antique, où sont peintes quatorze à quinze figures, qu'on a trouvé à la coste de Troye, que je vous prie d'avance d'agréer, souhaitant sincèrement qu'il soit trouvé digne de vous être présenté. Le sieur Sainlavile, secrétaire de son Excellence, qui partira pour Paris, sur la tartane du Roy qui est icy, dans quelques jours, aura l'honneur de vous le rendre en passant à Avignon, où il doit avoir l'honneur de vous faire la révérence.

[270] Omont_1902_II_700 plus note, Delabat, seeking stones for the marquis de Caumont, writes from Constantinople to marquis de Caumont, 25 Nov 1739: Le vase antique, que je vous ay envoyé, n'a jamais été aussy beau que je l'eus souhaité pour être digne d'entrer dans vostre cabinet. Depuis j'ai trouvé différents autres vases antiques, que je vous feray l'honneur de vous envoyer par la première occasion sûre. / Il ne faut plus compter de trouver ici des belles pierres du premier beau; elles tombent entre les mains des semi-connaisseurs, qui en demandent des prix extravagants. [footnoted: Extrait d'une lettre écrite de la rade de Milo, le 19 juin 1735 … De là nous allâmes en montant toujours par des sentiers très scabreux jusqu'à un caloyer ou chapelle grecque, située comme nos hermitages à la pointe d'une montagne escarpée. Là je trouvai entre autres restes de la belle antiquité deux colonnes d'un beau grenite de quinze pieds de hauteur, chacune d'une seule pièce; mais ce qui me frappa d'avantage, ce fut un reste de fronton triangulaire d'un seul bloc de marbre blanc, de six pieds de longueur, sur trois et demi de hauteur, et un peu plus d'épaisseur; l'architecture en est dorique et du meilleur goût. On y voit en beaux caractères ce commencement d'inscription … / Ce fronton posoit sur des colonnes de marbre blanc cannelées, dont je trouvai quelques fragmens. C'étoit là apparemment le frontispice de quelque temple érigé par Sabinus; je crois même qu'il étoit consacré à Cybèle. Du moins a-t-on trouvé tout auprès une statue de cette déesse, sans tête et sans mains, qu'on transporta il y a quelques années dans le bourg d'en bas. M. de Caylus a obtenu cette statue du P. Capucin qui sert de curé latin au Mile et à l'Argentière. Elle est de hauteur naturelle, avec des mamelles sans nombre; sur le haut des bras sont deux petits lionceaux, sur la gorge sont trois femmes qui dansent en se donnant la main.

[271] Omont_1902_II_774 De Maillet to marquis de Caumont, 27 Nov 1733: J'ay un petit buste de l'empereur Pescenius Niger, de marbre ou de jaspe vert, dont l'antiquité est incontestable et qui est peut être unique au monde. Le Père Albert, augustin réformé des Petits Pères de Paris, grand connoisseur, l'estimoit 1,000 pistolles; et, n'en ayant peu trouver 50 guinées en Angleterre, où je l'avois envoyée, je l'en fis revenir. C'est tout ce que je possède de plus précieux en antiquité, avec ma belle représentation d'une reyne ou princesse d'Egypte, dont j'espère avoir bientôt une copie.

[272] Ross_1841_I_XIIB: Wenn dann auch die Gensdarmerie im Piräeus einmal einige Grabstelen oder einen bocksbeinigen Pan erwischt, der im Begriffstand sich nach England überzuschiffen, oder wenn auf Thera ein Basrelief aus der Flagge des Holländischen Consuls herausgezogen wird, die sein Knecht, zur Verwunderung der Zollbeamten, zusammengewickelt unter dem Arm keuchend ihm nachtrug, so kommen doch solche vereinzelte Erfolge gegen den angerichteten Nachtheil kaum in Beträcht. Die Ausfuhr von Gegenständen geringeren Gewichts und Umfangs, wie von Vasen, geschnittenen Steinen, kleinen Bronzen, Münzen und goldenen Schmucksachen, kann einmal durch die strengste Zollordnung und die wachsamste Gensdarmerie nicht verhindert werden. Beweis dafür, dass von den auf Melos und Aegina gefundenen Vasen und goldenen Schmuckgegenständen gewiss zwanzigmal mehr in Französischen und Englischen Sammlungen, als in Griechischen ist.

[273] Vaux_1877_162-163 Rhodes: But, perhaps, the most interesting matter in connection with the island of Rhodes is the history of the researches recently conducted there by Messrs. Biliotti and Salzmann on the site of Camirus, one of the three chief original cities of that island, the combining of which together, about BC 408, resulted in the creation of the capital city, Rhodes. It was natural, therefore, to expect that any antiquities discovered at these places would be earlier than this date. The ground all round is now covered by a pine forest, in the clearing of which the old

necropolis was discovered by a bullock falling into a tomb. In 1853, Mr Newton obtained many terra-cotta vases of a very archaic type, and other fictile vases from the peasants' houses of the adjacent village of Kalaverda. Some of the pinakes or platters, with geometrical patterns painted in brown on a pale ground, resembled the oldest objects of this class from the tombs of Athens and Melos; the sites, too, of Mycenae and Tiryns are also strewn with similar fragments. Other amphorae and oinochoae, with black figures on a red ground, or red figures on a black, were also met with.

[274] Newton_1865_I_237 on Rhodes: On my enquiring where these objects were found, I was taken by a peasant to a place a short distance from Fanes, where I saw a large extent of ground recently cleared from the forest, strewn with fragments of painted vases and terra-cotta figures over an extent of several acres. These remains had evidently been thrown up by the plough. The vases I had purchased at Fanes were found, according to my guide, in a built tomb on this site. I succeeded in purchasing this second collection of antiquities for a small sum, and packing them on a mule in two large panniers, started very early in the morning for Rhodes, very well pleased with the acquisition which I had made, and looking forward to further and more important discoveries on the sites which I had thus accidentally stumbled on.

[275] Allen_1855_I_194 Camirus: I bought a small bronze statuette, unfortunately minus a head, which, from the (sitting) attitude of command, may have been of the Thunderer. It was found among the ruins of one of these shrines.

[276] Adolphus_1821_426 Athens: By Her Majesty's directions we dug near the gate of the Piraeus in search of antiquities, but were not very successful. We found, however, in a tomb, a vase of the description of those which are commonly called Etruscan vases, of a fine form, and of the best workmanship. When, at length, after several ineffectual attempts, the sound of the tools and pick-axes gave notice of a construction, of an arch-roof more especially, the workmen and spectators were gladdened with joy. This occupation has indeed all the interest of the chase: we waited impatiently until the first bricks were removed.

[277] Athens_1855_149 Athens: The opening of various tumuli supplied an immense collection of Greek vases. The spoils of one were peculiarly rich. Lord Elgin obtained the very ancient sun-dial which was at the theatre of Bacchus, during the time of Aeschylus, Sophocles, and Euripides. Many ancient bass-reliefs and inscriptions were procured in the churches and convents of Athens, which Lord Elgin obtained permission of the archbishop to examine. The peasants of Athens were generally accustomed to put into a niche over the door of their cottages any fragment they discovered in plowing their fields; and out of these were selected and purchased various antique votive tablets, with sculpture and inscriptions. The collection of mere inscriptions comprehends specimens of every remarkable peculiarity in the variations of the Greek alphabet, throughout the most interesting period of Greek history.

[278] Adolphus_1821_498, in 1816, searching tombs and wells for antiquities in Athens: The number of terra-cotta vessels, lamps, pitchers, bottles, some entire, others broken, was very great. We removed several in an entire state, of various sizes and forms. They were chiefly of a coarse manufacture, without glazing or ornament of any kind; but the workmen brought up also the feet, handles, necks, and other parts of earthen vases of a very superior quality and workmanship: some of these were fluted, and of a jet black colour; others of a bright red, similar to those innumerable fragments of terra-cotta found upon the site of all Grecian cities.

[279] Rangabé_1842_10: Les recherches archéologiques ont été moins activement poussées hors de la ville d'Athènes. Le hasard cependant découvrit souvent des inscriptions et d'autres antiquités qui furent remises aux autorités municipales de chaque lieu, dans le but de former des musées archéologiques dans toute la Grèce, et de conserver à chaque monument son importance locale, ou envoyées au Musée central d'Athènes, lorsque leur conservation ne pouvait être autrement garantie. C'est ainsi qu'une belle statue de la Victoire ailée, appartenant au temple de Mégares, et dont Pausanias a fait mention, orne maintenant la place du temple de Thésée à Athènes. Le gouvernement fît aussi des fouilles dans les provinces, et y découvrit souvent des pierres sculptées des inscriptions et des vases. Les tombeaux des bourgs de l'Attique ont surtout fourni un grand nombre de vases peints et entre autres beaucoup de vases blancs d'une beauté remarquable. Le Musée en acquit plusieurs; mais des collections plus précieuses encore tant par le nombre que par la beauté des vases ont été assemblées par des particuliers, amateurs d'antiquités, qui ont exploité dans ce but et avec le discernement de connaisseurs, non seulement toute l'Attique, mais aussi les principales îles de l'Archipel.

[280] Garston_1842_1_130-131, in 1840, clearing up the Acropolis, in the vaults of the casemates: In these museums, are also preserved various other objects which have been brought to light by the excavations around the Parthenon: vases of terra-cotta and of glass; armour, arms, and ornaments of bronze; sculls, reputed to be Hellenic, &c. Among the vases are several of peculiar form and of singular beauty, and the collection altogether is highly interesting, as connected with the history of the surrounding localities, although as yet in a very confused state, and but insignificant in point of extent, when compared with others which exist in European capitals. Among the relics which have been collected from the ruins of the temple are numerous small blocks or wedges of cedar-wood, which have been used instead of metal to bind together the masses of which the columns are composed; they are still perfectly solid, though somewhat shrunken from their original shape and dimensions, probably since the prostration of the columns has exposed them more or less to the action of the atmosphere. In one of the casemates, an Italian artist is busied in preparing a caryatid of marble, to replace that which was carried away by Lord Elgin.

[281] Diehl_1893_361-362 excavations at Tanagra, 1870ff: For a long time the peasants of the neighbouring villages, when tilling their ground, had come across ancient tombs full of vases or statuettes; the name Skimatari, village of figurines, no doubt arose from this, but the objects themselves, found in small numbers, passed through so many hands before they reached a final resting-place that all precise indications of their origin were lost. It was not until 1870 that the explorations were pushed on more actively. A Greek from Corfu, Giorgios Anyphantis, better known under his nickname of Barba-Jorghi (old George), was just at this time engaged in secretly exploring the burial-ground of Thespiae; he heard a report of the discoveries which had been accidentally made at Tanagra, and established himself in the village, where, thanks to the experience he had had in work of this kind, he soon made the most splendid discoveries. Until his arrival the tombs explored had belonged almost exclusively to a very early period, and their contents were not very valuable; he was fortunate enough to find tombs of a later date, more richly provided, and containing objects which fetched a much higher price, so that in a short time he made a very handsome profit. Encouraged by his example, the peasants of the village left their farms and also began to excavate, so that the windows of the Athenian dealers in antiquities soon contained a large number of exceedingly lovely terra-cotta figurines. The prodigious

success which these figures met with in Europe, and the rapid increase in price which followed in consequence, brought sudden riches to the people of Skimatari and redoubled their zeal. All the land of the village was dug up and turned over in every direction, and as the Greek government made no effort to organise regular excavations, and the Archaeological Society of Athens did not condescend to take any interest in these delightful discoveries, the burial-ground of Tanagra was literally plundered by ignorant men whose chief anxiety was to make some lucrative finds. When at last the authorities bethought themselves that the excavations were unauthorised, and the Archaeological Society realised that the finest statuettes had been taken out of the country, it was too late. It was useless to send a representative of the Society in 1873, supported by a detachment of soldiers, to put an end to clandestine researches with a strong hand; all that was of value had long since crossed the frontier, and nothing remained but to collect the refuse.

282 Mahaffy_1892_51-52: So, then, the Greeks will not even agree to tell us where we may find a complete list of newly-discovered antiquities. Nor, indeed, does the Athenian public care very much, beyond a certain vague pride, for such things, if we except one peculiar kind, which has taken among them somewhat the place of old china among us. There have been found in many Greek cemeteries – in Megara, in Cyrene, and of late in great abundance and excellence at Tanagra, in Boeotia – little figures of terra cotta, often delicately modelled and richly coloured both in dress and limbs. These figures are ordinarily from eight to twelve inches high, and represent ladies both sitting and standing in graceful attitudes, young men in pastoral life, and other such subjects. I was informed that some had been found in various places through Greece, but the main source of them – and a very rich source – is the Necropolis at Tanagra. There are several collections of these figures on cupboards, and in cabinets in private houses at Athens, all remarkable for the marvellous modernness of their appearance.

283 AZ_XI_1853_299-306 Terracottas from Tarsus.

284 Langlois_1861_VIII: Tarsous, où je passai l'hiver de 1852-1853, est dominé au sud par un tumulus, à la base et sur le sommet duquel j'entrepris des fouilles qui amenèrent la découverte de débris de tombeaux en briques, mêlés de nombreuses statuettes en terre cuite, de poteries unies et vernissées et d'autres objets remontant aux époques grecque et romaine, et qui sont aujourd'hui exposés dans l'une des salles des antiques du Musée du Louvre.

285 Childs_1917_336 Tarsus: Tarsus, indeed, has risen above its evidence of that era, and so has hidden its antiquities. The Cydnus carries much matter in suspension, and is in flood often, and in two thousand years has covered Greek and Roman Tarsus, and in a thousand years the level of the Arab city too. So when men build in Tarsus now they expect to dig deep before finding a foundation; nor do they complain, for so digging they know they will obtain from structures of the ancient city all the stone required for their new buildings. They go down ten, twenty, thirty, forty feet, and are among great blocks of stone and marble filled in with soft silt, and now and again light upon fragments richly carved – marble friezes, capitals of columns, enrichments – and these, if not too large, are sometimes brought to the surface in evidence of the past. I saw various fragments so obtained, – marble basins and pedestals and a bronze tripod or two. There are mounds also at Tarsus which are said to cover remains of vast buildings. One such elevation is now a Turkish cemetery, and grown over with aloes – a ragged, unpromising place; but there, when digging for graves, they sometimes unearth statuettes – so you are told, and have to take the statement on faith, for exploration is forbidden.

[286] Mahaffy_1892_230-231 Orchomenos, Boeotia: In a large and hospitable monastery we found the well which Pausanias describes as close beside the shrine of the Graces, and here we partook of breakfast, attended by our muleteers, who always accompany their employer into the reception-room of his host, and look on at meat, ready to attend, and always joining if possible in the conversation at table. Some excellent specimens of old Greek pottery were shown us in the monastery, apparently, though not ostensibly, for sale, there being a law prohibiting the sale of antiquities to foreigners, or for exportation.

[287] AMSL_VIII_1859_128-129, Delacoulouche, digging in Boeotia: Ces proportions indiquent déjà un pont monumental. Il s'agirait d'en déterminer la longueur et, s'il est possible, le nombre des arches. L'état des lieux n'a pas permis à M. Cousinéry de le faire. Depuis, les habitants des villages voisins ont fouillé le sol pour enlever les pierres qui avaient servi à la construction du pont.

[288] Cagnat_&_Saladin_1894_65, western gardens of Sousse, visits done 15 years previously: On y a trouvé et l'on y trouve encore de temps à autre des traces de l'occupation romaine; là en effet était l'ancienne nécropole d'Hadrumète. Elle a fait depuis dix ans l'objet de nombreuses fouilles auxquelles ont présidé les officiers du 4e régiment de tirailleurs. Ils ont mis au jour des tombes de toute sorte, surtout des caveaux funéraires, aux parois revêtues de peintures et de sculptures sur stuc; ils y ont recueilli des antiquités diverses, des statuettes de terre cuite, analogues, toutes proportions gardées, à celles de Tanagra, des objets de plomb ou d'argent, des lampes, des poteries. Ailleurs ils ont découvert une villa romaine dont les splendides mosaïques ont été transportées au musée de Tunis.

[289] Holland_1815_38-39 Cephalonia: Major Du Bosset has farther been industrious in exploring the antiquities of Cephalonia, and has succeeded in bringing to light many curious facts on this subject. In ancient times the island contained four principal cities, Samos, Pali (which the last Philip of Macedon unsuccessfully besieged), Krani, and Pronos. The site of Samos, a place often mentioned by Homer, and pertaining to the kingdom of Ulysses, exhibits still very extensive walls; and excavations among its ruins have afforded various specimens of ancient ornaments, medals, vases, and fragments of statues … Major Du Bosset has a considerable collection of sepulchral urns, inscriptions, &c.

[290] Clarke_1818_VI_485 Argos to Mycenae: On Tuesday morning, November the tenth, we took leave of the hospitable Baratary [pseudo-consul], fraught with a rich cargo of Grecian pottery; and set out for Mycenae, the city of Agamemnon, anticipating a treat among those Ruins, for which Lusieri had already prepared us. [Baratary, cf. 457: He presented us, upon our arrival, a silver medal of Ptolemy, and some beautiful terra-cotta vases found sepulchres at a village called Pesopodte, near the Inachus, situate to the north of Argos. The Albanian peasants by whom they were discovered had broken many more; not choosing to use vessels that had been taken from graves, and conceiving them to be of no value. They were all evidently Grecian, and made in an age when the Arts were much advanced, if not in their most splendid aera.]

[291] Quarterly_Review_XVII_1817_200, reviewing Clarke, Edward Daniel, Travels in various Countries of Europe etc, 1817, At Argos Dr Clarke obtained from the English Consul some beautiful terra cotta vases, which were taken from the neighbouring tombs.

[292] Forbin_1819_24-25: Nous essayâmes de faire des fouilles du côté du port Pirée; maïs elles ne furent pas très-heureuses: je trouvai pourtant dans un tombeau un vase, de ceux qu'on a coutume d'appeler vases étrusques; il était d'une belle forme et du meilleur temps. Lorsqu'après

plusieurs essais infructueux, le retentissement des outils et des pioches annonçait enfin une construction, surtout une voûte, les ouvriers, les assistans, se livraient à la joie. Ce genre de travail a tout l'intérét d'une chasse et d'une loterie. Nous attendions avec impatience, que les premièies briques fussent enlevées. J'étais néanmoins surpris de voir les gens qui professent le plus de respect pour les sépultures modernes, troubler sans scrupule la paix de ceux qui dorment sous les cyprès de Phalère.

293 Quarterly_Review_XLV_1820_83, reviewing Forbin, comte Auguste de, *Voyage dans le Levant en 1817 et 1818*, Paris 1818: The precise object of the Count de Forbin's 'Voyage dans le Levant' is not quite apparent from its fruits. – It may have been undertaken with the view of enabling the 'Director General of Museums' to exhibit his talent as an artist in seventy or eighty indifferent specimens of lithography, of which half-a-dozen of the worst bear his name; – or to gratify his royal patron Louis XVIII., by presenting to him a volume equal at least in dimensions to the 'Grand Livre' on Egypt, which the Savans of the Institute laid at the feet of Napoleon Buonaparte; – for the purpose of collecting information, it could hardly have been undertaken; for it literally contains none.

294 Clarke_VI_I_1818_200 quoting Walpole: Travellers, who will be at the pains to excavate the soil in the vicinity of Athens, will be amply rewarded for their trouble. The vases which Signor Lusieri has found in digging near the city are, in their form and general execution, not to be surpassed by any that have been discovered in Italy and Sicily.

295 Walpole_1818_325 Lusieri writing from Athens in 1813: Dans les excavations faites hors les murs anciens de la ville, et partout alentour, j'ai trouvé des tombeaux sans vases, et avec. On y trouve des urnes aussi, et bien souvent sans vases; elles sont de marbre Pentelique, et bien travaillées. On a bonne fortune, mais pas toutes les fois, lorsqu'on trouve des petites urnes de terre cuite, appartenant à des enfans; en general il y a des vases dans l'intérieur de l'une, et en dehors tout alentour; il semble que c'étoit un usage de placer à côté du mort tout ce qui lui servit d'entretenement pendant sa vie, y ayant de toutes espèces d'animaux en terre cuite, des petites figures, et de bien petits vases, en tout genre. Ce qu'il y a de singulier, c'est que j'y ai trouvé des vases au fond blanc avec des figures peintes en couleurs, qui représentent la mère d'un côté apportant au tombeau avec ses mains la petite urne ornée alentour avec des festons, ayant des feuillages peints en noir, et les petits vases et d'autres feuillages aussi en noir posés à leur place. De l'autre côté du tombeau peint sur le vase, le père de l'enfant, une main sur ses cheveux, comme s'il vouloit les arracher par l'excès de sa douleur. Ce vase a un pied et trois pouces de hauteur; sa forme est tres-élégante. Dans ces mêmes excavations j'ai trouve de grands vases, avec des ornemens peints au dehors, fermés par une tasse de cuivre, qui contenoient des ossemens et armes brûlés, qu'on avoit pliés expressement pour les placer dans les vases. En d'autres endroits, des sarcophages places un sur l'autre, presque tous ayant six pieds et trois pouces de longueur. en général, ces tombeaux sont situés d'orient, à l'occident; mais ce n'est pas toujours de même. On en trouve & différentes profondeurs; j'en ai vu qui alloient à 40 pieds sous terre dans lesquels j'ai trouvé de très beaux vases.

296 Bramsen_1818_I_VII: In my account of Athens I am particularly indebted to the kindness of our learned Cicerone Signior Lusieri, whose refined taste/ added to a long residence there, enabled me in his company, to view and describe those treasures of antiquity which it presents.

297 Journal_des_Savants_1872_579: Quelles que soient les difficultés que présentent les fouilles, elles n'expliquent pas seules le petit nombre de vases trouvés en Grèce. A la différence de l'Italie

la Grèce n'a eu longtemps que des archéologues étrangers, qui faisaient dans le pays des séjours de courte durée. Fauvel, Gropius, Lusieri, Cousinery, Burgon, M. le baron de Prokesh-Osten, M. Forth-Rouen, d'autres encore, ont rendu des services à la science; mais leurs recherches, si l'on excepte celles de Fauvel, n'ont jamais été longuement suivies. A l'époque où fut constitué le royaume hellénique, une loi défendit d'exporter les antiquités. C'était réserver à l'Etat le privilège des fouilles, décourager les étrangers, forcer les Grecs à ne faire des excavations qu'à la dérobée l'État lui-même ne profita pas du monopole qu'il se réservait. Aujourd'hui tel est l'effet de la loi, que le possesseur d'un vase, en Grèce, s'empresse de le tenir secret. S'il vous permet de le décrire, il est entendu que le propriétaire ne sera pas nommé. C'est pour cette raison que la plupart des monuments sont publiés avec cette indication si peu conforme aux habitudes de la science Privat-Sammlung, collection privée. Toute vente est dangereuse quand le juge peut savoir par un livre européen que tel chef-d'œuvre, depuis transporté en Europe, appartenait autrefois à un sujet hellénique. Dans ces conditions presque personne ne recherche les tombeaux, ou plutôt les fouilles, conduites au hasard, sans contrôle scientifique, sont livrées à quelques paysans qui en font métier.

298 Müller_1852_262: Now every step leads from Greece and Italy to the rest of civilized Europe, but in the latter country, however, and it is to be hoped this will soon be the case also in the former, the exportation is constantly exceeded by new accessions from within; and the universal striving of the present time is to form collections in royal and national museums.

299 Müller_1852_14 his division of the periods of art: I. The artistic, from about 1450 to 1600. Ancient works of art were taken up with joy and love, and collected with zeal. A noble emulation was kindled therein. There was little interest felt in them as historical monuments; enjoyment was the object. Hence the restorations of works of art.

300 Müller_1852_14B his division of the periods of art: II. The antiquarian, from about 1600 to 1750. The antiquary, who was at first principally employed as nomenclator of the statues to be erected, gradually attained more importance; however, those who were most distinguished for their knowledge of antiquity did not give themselves much concern about art. The endeavours to explain ancient works of art, although not without merit, were generally too much applied to what was external and trifling, and as they did not proceed from an accurate knowledge of Grecian life, were busied in false directions. That period also attended to the making collections known, at first negligently, but gradually with more care and skill.

301 Müller_1852_16 his division of the periods of art: III. The scientific, 1750. This age enjoyed the advantage of the greatest external aids, to which belonged the excavation of the buried cities skirting Vesuvius, a more accurate knowledge of the architectural monuments and localities of Greece, and the discovery and acquisition of most important sculptures from Grecian temples; moreover, a more widely-extended knowledge of Egypt and the East, and latest of all the unexpectedly great discovery of Etruscan tombs. On the other hand, we are indebted to this period for the design of a history of ancient art which emanated from the great mind of Winckelmann; as well as numerous attempts to investigate more deeply the art of the Greeks both philosophically and historically; and also a more circumspect explanation of art, and built on more accurate bases.

302 Müller_1852_17-18: The main object of this Manual is to reduce to scientific order the materials contained in archaeological literature, and which have been sufficiently illustrated by special undertakings, strictly confining itself to the arts of design among the ancients.

303 RA_1885_81: M. Dœrpfeld combat l'assertion de M. Bœtticher "que la colline d'Hissarlik ne serait qu'une masse uniforme de décombres." Bien au contraire, on y distingue quatre couches tout à fait différentes: dans le bas, un établissement primitif; au-dessus, les constructions plus riches des habitants de la seconde époque; plus haut de misérables huttes, et au-dessus encore des restes d'édifices en marbre gréco-macédoniens.

Endnotes Chapter 5. Antiquities and the Locals

1 Hammer-Purgstall_1844_1_10 Murad at Cyzicus: Le fils d'Orchan fut saisi d'admiration et d'un saint respect à la vue de cette grandeur à demi tombée, des ruines pompeuses des temples de Cybèle, de Proserpine et de Jupiter. Le soir qu'il était assis pensif à la clarté de la lune, les yeux tournés vers la mer où se miraient les portiques de marbre et les avenues des colonnes, où se jouaient les nuages du ciel, il lui sembla que des palais et des temples sortaient de l'abîme, et que des flottes voguaient sous les eaux. Au milieu du murmure des flots, il crut saisir des voix mystérieuses, et la lune, placée derrière lui à l'orient, par un ruban d'argent qui flottait par-dessus la mer, unissait l'Europe et l'Asie; c'était le même astre qui, sortant du sein d'Edebali, était venu s'enfoncer dans la poitrine d'Osman. Alors, avec le souvenir du songe qui avait présagé l'empire du monde, il sentit enflammer son courage, et prit la résolution d'unir l'Europe avec l'Asie par les conquêtes et l'établissement de la domination des Ottomans.

2 Taylor_1868_310 roads attributed to Sultan Murad, footnote: In conjunction with Iskender Dhul Kurneyn (Alexander the Great), Sultan Murad IV [1731-1740] enjoys posthumous praise for having originally constructed the buildings whose crumbled remains are so frequent in Asia Minor. The people and legends say this road was finished by the latter previous to his Baghdad campaign, and traversed by him on his march to that city. A manifest error, as he crossed the Euphrates at Birijik, and went from there to Orfa and Diarbekr, then by the desert to Nisibin and Mosul. I say desert, but at that time the country was well peopled, with populous villages at the end of every day's march.

3 Texier_&_Popplewell_Pullan_1865_31-32, at a site he identifies as Colophon: Pending the decision of the Society [of Dilettanti] as to which site was to be excavated, I remained quietly at Boujah – at least during the inclement month of January; but as the weather in February was mud, I determined upon visiting the ruins called those of Glares on the Chart, which are situated on the seashore, between Teos and the plain of the Cayster. Accordingly, I engaged horses at Smyrna, which met us at Trianda, a station on the Aidin Railway. On the morning of February 15th, we rode from the station for four hours, in a westerly direction, through a well-cultivated level country, and then turned into a valley about half a mile in breadth, bounded on the south by Mount Aleman, and on the north by the lower range of Mount Galesius. The valley is about six miles in length, and terminates in a sandy beach on the seashore. We passed the Turkish village of Zilli, and half an hour afterwards reached the Greek village of Ghaiour-keui, where we took up our quarters in the house of the head man of the place, who gave up his best room for our use. He was the owner of the land upon which the ruins stood; and when he heard of the object of our visit, he expressed himself very desirous that excavations should be carried on, probably in order that he might make a little money by them. / The room allotted to us was but small. Its windows were destitute of glass, and it had the additional disadvantage of being

situated over a stable, in which there was confined an unhappy pig, whose grunting tended to disturb our night's rest. However, this was the best room in the village; and as the weather was too cold and damp to permit of our living in a tent, we were obliged to make the best of circumstances. / The next morning we walked to the ruins, which arc situated on a hill near the sea, south of the valley, and about three miles from Ghaiour-keui. The circuit of the town walls can be traced throughout. They enclosed a plot of ground about half a mile in length and a quarter of a mile in breadth. The theatre stood on the side of a hill, on the south side. Most of the seats had been removed, and also all the stones of the proscenium. North of the theatre a flight of steps led up to a plateau, iu the centre of which there had been a line temple, the only traces of which were some pieces of marble, with mouldings, from which it appeared that it was of the Ionic order. On the side of the hill, near the plateau, I found the figure of a draped female Caryatide, rather smaller than life-size. It was sculptured in high relief, with a flat back-ground. The right arm was raised to support a basket carried on the head. The figure was broken from the knee downwards; but fragments of it were lying near it. The head had been carved separately, and attached to the back-ground by means of cramps, – a common practice in the best periods of Greek art. / Another statue, still more damaged, was found a little lower down the hill. Both these had evidently belonged to the temple, which was probably that of the Clarian Apollo. There were a few drums of columns remaining within the peribolus, but no capitals nor architrave-stones. / Beyond the temple there were several detached groups of ruins, which appeared to be those of public monuments. Near one of these we dug up a headless male figure, clad in a Roman toga. The head and right arm were wanting, and the drapery of the right knee broken off; otherwise the figure was in good condition. The feet were entire, and had sandals. The statue was larger than life-size, and probably was that of a Roman emperor.

[4] Clark_1858_38 Eleusis, a portico: Unfortunately it is covered with cottages, and the owners' rights must be bought as a preliminary step to a systematic excavation.

[5] Clarke_1816_90 Leuctra: mistaken the ruins of Cocla for the remains of another city. They are situated at the distance of three hours from Cocla. The ground for a considerable space is covered with immense fragments of marble and stone; among which the inhabitants have long laboured in vain to introduce the plough for the cultivation of the soil. We saw them employed in breaking a huge bas-relief, and labouring hard to remove the foundations of antient edifices: but the remains of the trophies, temples, and walls of Leuctra will resist their utmost unremitted efforts for a long time to come.

[6] Hammer-Purgstall_1844_III_300: L'écroulement du palais construit par Suleiman le Législateur à Kulle-Baghdschessi, sur les rives asiatiques du Bosphore, fournit un prétexte et des matériaux pour l'élévation d'un nouveau palais à Kiagndehane; tous les marbres de l'édifice en ruines furent transportés en ce lieu et servirent à daller le canal qui, sur une ligne droite de huit cents aunes, conduit les eaux douces devant la délicieuse retraite du sultan. Mais ce canal ne ressemble pas aux ouvrages de Versailles que l'on prétendait imiter.

[7] Hamilton_1842_II_143 near the Aineh Chai: After proceeding three miles up the valley, on reaching the undulating summit of the ridge, I suddenly found myself amongst the tombs and sarcophagi of a ruined city, which had stood in a small plain to the N.W., surrounded by low hills covered with tombs and sepulchres. Descending to the plain I reached a ruined stadium extending from N. by E. to S. by W. The northern half, however, had been destroyed; while the southern portion, running into a recess in the hills, was nearly perfect. Many of the marble seats

were still in situ, as well as the wall round the arena, about four feet in height. The foundations of numerous buildings exist upon the plain; and well-worked fragments of marble architraves, cornices, and columns were lying on the ground. In one spot an extensive marble pavement, nearly perfect, has been converted by the peasants into a threshing-floor; a most appropriate use, after driving their plough over the spots where temples and public buildings once stood!

[8] Castellan_1820_I_70B, travelling 1808 in the Morea: On ne peut faire un pas sans gémir de voir dénaturer ces restes vénérables, et disparoître en un instant le témoignage de tant de siècles de gloire. / Cependant nous n'avons remarqué nulle part, et il faut rendre cette justice aux Turcs, qu'ils aient détruit pour le seul plaisir de la destruction; ils ne font pas le mal avec connoissance de cause, mais plutôt par ignorance que de propos délibéré enfin, ils sont moins fanatiques et intolérans qu'on ne le pense communément.

[9] Leake_1821_cvi-cvii, in his book on the topography of Athens: It would be highly unjust, however, to accuse the Turks alone as the cause of the dilapidation of the ancient works of Greece. The same motives of destruction had been in operation many centuries before they set foot in Greece; and although the Greeks have always entertained some degree of respect for the works of their illustrious ancestors, it cannot be doubted that this respect has often given way to the claims of temporary convenience. There is scarcely a village in Greece that does not bear marks of having been built or repaired with the materials of ancient edifices.

[10] Hammer-Purgstall_1844_I_241 Mehmet enters Constantinople: il fit son entrée dans la capitale de l'empire détruit, et marcha droit vers la grande église; sautant de son cheval pour en prendre possession à pied, il ne put contempler sans admiration les cent sept colonnes si magnifiques, les marbres aux couleurs si variées, roses de Synada. verts de Laconie, bleus de Lybie, noirs du pays des Celtes, blancs du Bosphore; les granits étoiles de Thessalie, d'Epire, et d'Egypte; les porphyres de Sais; là s'élevaient les huit colonnes de porphyre du temple du Soleil, bâti par Aurélien à Baalbeck, les huit colonnes vertes du temple de Diane d'Éphèse; les autres avaient été tirées du plus grand et du plus beau temple de Jupiter, à Cyzique, de ceux d'Alexandrie, d'Athènes et des Cyclades.

[11] Meyer_1907_99 Gaza, Musa Pasha in the 1660s: Pater Morone relates that the pasha also conducted some excavations on the site of the temple of Dagon, and that a head of porphyry with eyes of crystal was found. Besides, the fragments of many statues were uncovered. The abundance of pillars and columns in all stages of preservation and destruction is noted; also that the whole city was decorated with beautiful and precious marbles. Already, however, the townspeople were allowed to carry off these precious antiques on payment of small sums to the kadi. It is therefore not surprising that the antiquities uncovered by this enterprising pasha have disappeared.

[12] Galt_1812_337-338 at Tripolitza: Since the arrival of the flock of British travellers who are now pervading every part of the Ottoman dominions, Vilhi Pashaw has begun to be an antiquary, and has regular bands of scafiers [diggers] employed in different parts of the Morea. He told me that he had found the armour of Epaminondas, which he valued at five thousand pounds sterling! Vilhi's taste for antiquities does not arise from any respect for venerable relics, or curiosity for specimens of ancient skill, but from a pure mercantile inclination to make as much money as he can by those who entertain this respect and curiosity.

[13] Browne_1799_356 Damietta: There is nothing farther worthy of remark in this town, except two mosques. One of them is a rich foundation of the same nature as the Jama-el-Azber, which

it is said maintains five or six hundred poor shechs, many of whom are blind or paralytic. The other is an old and famous mosque, which has been raised, as is said, on the ruins of a Christian church, part of which is reported to exist under the building. Even the mosque itself is now deserted, and in a great measure fallen to ruin; the door which leads to the passage below is bricked up, so that I could make no observations on that part. The mosque is spacious, and contains a great number of marble columns. I observed, however, only one of porphyry, and one of red granite. The rest are of common blue and white, and yellow and white marble; one of the latter is reported to have the virtue of curing the jaundice; and for this purpose the poor people affected with this disorder scrape it and drink the powder, which is in such repute that a considerable cavity may be observed in the column. Another fine porphyry column I was told was lately carried away by a Mokaddem of the Bey, employed in collecting his rents here, for the purpose of forming a tomb for himself. The population of Damiatt may be partly conceived from the number of its mosques, which are supposed to be fourteen. There is also a Greek convent, in which strangers are lodged, there being no caravanserai in the place.

[14] Leake_1821_cvii-cviii, in his book on the topography of Athens: In those cities which have never ceased to be inhabited, the remains of antiquity have been continually disturbed for purposes of modern construction. Those towns also where the chief population of the district has established itself at no great distance from the ancient site, have been scarcely less liable to have their materials removed for the same uses. The ancient cities therefore which, having been abandoned or reduced to a very small population at an early period, have at the same time been at too great a distance from any modern town to be largely resorted to for materials, are those which are most likely still to preserve valuable remains of antiquity below the surface of the soil. [footnoted, and with long listing: Perhaps the reader will not be displeased if I take this opportunity of naming the places which appeared to me to be most remarkably in the latter predicament …]

[15] Colton_1856_203 Alexandria Troas: Indeed, I seemed to exult, not only in the ravages of time upon these sacred remains, but in the Vandal stoicism that had been converting them into clumsy instruments of destruction. / I stopped complacently beside a cannon ball, of astounding dimensions, shaped from a portion of the marble column that lay near, and now only waiting the gaping gun to go on its errand of ruin. Go, I exclaimed, as if impatient of its delay; go, split the globe asunder, make of it one half thy grave, and I will heave up the other for thy monument!

[16] Brèves_1628_9-11 the cannon of the Dardanelles.

[17] Choiseul-Gouffier_11.2_1822_435 Alexandria Troas: Les restes de cette ville ont long-temps servi d'une sorte de carrière, d'où non-seulement les Turcs, mais même leurs prédécesseurs, pendant plusieurs siècles, ont tiré des matériaux pour leurs bâtisses, et encore à présent ils en retirent quantité de fragmens en marbre, dont ils se servent pour faire des boulets. Long-temps avant la destruction de l'Empire grec, les magnifiques édifices d'Alexandria-Troas furent mis à contribution pour les constructions publiques de Constantinople; et il n'y a peut-être pas de mosquée dans le pays qui ne porte témoignage de ces dilapidations dans quelque fragment de jaspe, de marbre, de porphyre ou de granit, provenu de ce riche magasin; et, après tout ce qui en a été enlevé, il est encore étonnant qu'il en reste une si grande quantité; car les ruines de cette ville, quoique confuses, sont très-considérables.

[18] Covel_1893_217 travelling 1670-1679, performers with weights at Constantinople (evidently some were cannon balls): There are many of these stone balls (or shot) with Iron steales or handles in many places here hang'd up, at which I have many times wonder'd, the Turkes telling

ridiculous fables concerning them. There are two by the great Bagno in Scutary, and severall hang'd up over severall gates in Stambol with Turkish writing ingraved upon them, yet none of them exceeded (if they any wayes can equall) these which this fellow plaid withall.

[19] Wheler_1682_1_72-73 Hellespont, Canakkale: We gave them seven Guns, and they answered with one loaded, as the Turks still do.

[20] Neale_1818_243-244 the Dardanelles guns: Eighteen brass guns, (with cylindrical chambers,) ten feet long and 22 inches calibre, for discharging stone balls of twenty-two inches diameter, with a range of 1200 yards. One similar gun, twenty feet long, twenty inches calibre; another, called the Buynk, or Giant, twenty-eight inches calibre. These guns are laid upon stone beds, under stone archways; but in 1784 the French engineers found six of them totally unfit for use. Besides these, there are eleven brass guns, twenty-four pounders, and eight guns, eight and four pounders, mounted on ship carriages. These guns are distributed on the whole three faces of the battery; but the twenty-four pounders, placed in front of the Cyclopean guns, are not under archways, and are generally used in saluting. The opposite castle contains (or did contain) fifty three pieces of cannon, thirty-four of gigantic dimensions, the others twenty-four and eighteen pounders; and seven twelve-inch mortars. So that the British fleet had to run the gauntlet of not fewer than 100 pieces of cannon, in a narrow channel, against a rapid current, then to oppose the Turkish fleet, strongly moored, backed by a battery of thirty guns, on the point called "The Barbers." How the fleet escaped total destruction would seem almost miraculous, were it not for the unmanageable nature of the stone guns, which being placed on beds, cannot be fired above once during the transit of a fleet. The discharging of such guns must be a duty both of great difficulty and danger. De Tott informs us that one of the bullets, weighing 1100 pounds, required 330 pounds of powder to send it across the Hellespont, and, but for strong flanking buttresses to the walls, and a ramp of fascines behind the breech of the guns, each discharge would shake down the loose masonry of the walls. Even as it is, the concussion is so great as nearly to kill the Turkish artillery-men, forcing the blood from their nose and ears, and almost suffocating them with the smoke of their own powder. In aid of the like tremendous batteries on the Bosphorus, the French engineers proposed batteries en barbette along the heights at certain distances, and floating batteries moored on the water.

[21] Tietz_1836_1_160 Alexandria Troas: Upon a hill to the east, are extensive ruins which some antiquarians consider as those of a gymnasium, and others of a bath. These remains consist chiefly of granite, for all the marbles found in the vicinity were conveyed to the castles of the Dardanelles, and there manufactured by the Turks into mortar balls, some of which were two feet in diameter. A few well preserved columns were carried to Constantinople, where they decorate the mosques of Soleyman and Selim – the best means to preserve these monuments from destruction.

[22] Müller_1897_105 Constantinople: Not far from Top Kapusi is the most striking and picturesque of all the towers, the Riven Tower, which was literally split from top to bottom by one of the huge marble balls shot by the Turks. Though completely riven asunder, the two portions are still standing, or were when we saw them. I heard that this tower was overthrown in the earthquake of 1894, but our son has never found time to ride out to ascertain the truth of the report. It seems a miracle that it should have remained upright for 400 years.

[23] Macgill_1811_58: At the Goletta, there are two forts of considerable strength, built by the Spaniards during the reign of Charles v. They are in a tolerable state of repair. Several fine guns

are to be seen in them, particularly a large one for throwing stone-shot, and a gun of exquisite workmanship, which was plundered from the arsenal of Leghorn by the French, and sold by one of Bonaparte's commissaries, to an agent of the Bey of Tunis, about seven years ago.

[24] Alexander_1827_244 Constantinople: Some new mortars were to be tried, which it was supposed were not sufficiently strong. None of the men would venture to fire them. At last, Ahmed Aga fearlessly stepped forward and applied the match: the mortar burst into a thousand pieces, knocked him down, dreadfully wounding him in four places. The Sultan was a looker-on at some distance. Seeing the accident, he ordered the sufferer to be brought before him, and, pleased with his gallantry, gave him a pension of one thousand piastres per annum; and the prime minister taking a fancy to him, made him a Tartar (courier).

[25] Madden_1829_I_143: There is a gun in the Asiatic castle almost on a level with the water, which discharges marble balls of an immense size, each ball weighing two hundred and ninety pounds, and requiring one hundred and seventy-two pounds of powder to propel it. Such is the calibre of this piece, that a man of moderate size may crawl up the muzzle; but I certainly did not see any one come out by the touch-hole.

[26] Galland_1881_II_155, Constantinople 1672-1673, Dardanelles: l'on leva l'ancre et le vaisseau marchand ayant encore fait un salut auquel il fut respondu comme auparavant, M. l'Ambassadeur fit saluer les chasteaux de six coups de perriers, et l'un et l'autre y fit response aussi de six coups à boulets de leur grosse artillerie, et, outre cela, donnerent chascun un coup de grace, le chasteau d'Asie d'un canon charge d'un boulet de marbre de quatre cents livres qui, après avoir bondi par huict ou dix fois sur la surface de la mer en faisant rejaillir l'eau prodigieusement haut, passa bien avant sur la montagne dont il laboura la terre un fort longtemps en faisant une poussiere fort grosse, et celuy d'Europe d'un autre canon chargé d'un boulet de six cents qui fit le mesme effet et traversa tout outre le destroit jusqu'en terre. Le plaisir estoit aussi très agréable de voir les autres boulets bondir au dessus de l'eau quoiqu'ils ne passassent pas de terre a terre, parce que les canons n'y estoient point braqués.

[27] Tollot_1742_109 Alexandria: les Vaisseaux du Port saluerent, & le Château à boulets.

[28] Sandwich_1807_118-119, Dardanelles fortresses, travelling 1738-1739: What renders them most formidable is a tier of brass cannon of an immense size; which sweep the surface of the water, and would very much annoy a fleet, that was to pass within their reach. The length of these cannon is nothing in proportion to the wideness of the bore, in which a man may seat himself without the least difficulty. They are always kept loaded with stone shot, and pointed in a proper elevation to take the ship exactly between wind and water. They would, however, be of little or no service after the first discharge; since as they have no carriages, but are fixed in the ground, they would take so much time in recharging that the enemy would be out of their reach before they could give him a second volley.

[29] Heyman_1759_I_165 Dardanelles: These four castles resemble large villages, or small towns, and in that on the Asiatick side are guns of amazing dimensions, the balls being twenty-eight inches in diameter, and equally remarkable for being made of a grey granite, though not so beautiful as that of Egypt, and dug from a quarry near the supposed ruins of Troy. The castle on the European side, besides its want of strength, is commanded by a mountain, on the declivity of which it is built.

[30] Tollot_1742_271-272 Dardanelles guns, firing marble balls of 500 livres: 25 gun ports on European side, and 14 on the Asian side, plus eight "sur le flanc du côté du détroit."

[31] De_Kay_1833_465-466 Dardanelles guns: The celebrated guns, which are said to be the largest in the world, chiefly attracted my attention. They were lying on the ground, under stone arches, with several pieces of timber behind them, to break the force of the recoil. They are of brass, or rather composition, and most elaborately sculptured throughout. The largest, which I measured, was fifteen feet long and twenty-six inches caliber; which, although very large, is much smaller than the marvellous accounts published of their size would lead one to imagine. One of these stories very gravely purports that a man rode into the largest, on horseback, to avoid a shower of rain; a carriage and four followed him, but it alarmed the horse so much, that at one desperate leap he effected his escape through the touch-hole. None of these guns are as large as some of those which I saw at Constantinople. At Tophauna, for example, is one eighteen feet long, and at the arsenal I measured one of thirty inches caliber, from Negropont, and which had been divided into several pieces, for convenience of transportation. Several of the large guns at the Dardanelles had been injured in discharging them; and, indeed, if the quantity of powder which is used (180 pounds) be correctly stated, it is a wonder they do not burst at every discharge. The stone balls employed weigh 412 pounds. The effect from such a gun must be tremendous; but, unfortunately, they are entirely unmanageable, and cannot be fired unless the vessel should come within its range; they have, however, been sometimes known to hit, as in the case of Admiral Duckworth, when a shot stove in the whole bow of one of his vessels, and rendered her unfit for service. Many of these guns, and several parts of the batteries, still bear evidence of Admiral Duckworth's successful, but useless daring, when he passed all these apparently formidable defences. / On some parts of the works many peasants were employed in placing guns in their carriages and repairing the batteries, while the soldiers were idly gazing upon their operations. I could not learn whether this labour was compulsory, or paid for, but presume the former, or else the soldiers might have been profitably employed. There are said to be 482 guns mounted on the Asiatic, and 332 on the European shore of the Dardanelles; all are of brass, but I hazard little in saying that many of them are useless.

[32] Durbin_1845_II_183-184 Dardanelles: It was a resplendent morning when we stepped on the deck of the Austrian steamer, anchored between the castles of Anatolia and Roumelia. The first is on the Asiatic side, and called by the Turks Channakalasy, or Pot Castle, from the extensive potteries carried on in the town; the other, on the European side, is called Kalid-bakar, or Lock of the Sea. Through the portholes of their massive gray walls were visible the enormous brass guns, some of which are said to be capable of throwing marble balls weighing 400 pounds, or even 800. Each castle is flanked on both sides by a low battery, whose guns range with the hull of a ship sitting on the water, and a full broadside from both forts would sweep the surface of the sea from shore to shore with five hundred cannon-shot from those huge bores, into one of which several men may crawl at once. With such terrible batteries raking a strait not more than three quarters of a mile wide, the Dardanelles would be indeed the Lock of the Sea, if it were in the hands of any European power except Turkey. But the English fleet, under Admiral Duckworth, passed almost unharmed [wrong!!] between these terrible batteries, manned by imbecile Moslems.

[33] Laurent_1821_55 Canakkale: Near the fortress are seen many marble balls, of an astonishing size and weight; they are still used by the Turks. At the passage of Sir Sydney Smith, one of these balls struck the main-mast of his ship and killed seven of his crew: it broke on the deck, and its pieces were found to weigh seventeen arrobas of Malta, equivalent to about four hundred and twenty-five pounds English.

[34] Wittman_1803_70 Dardanelles: The Dardanelles are principally defended by four castles, on which are mounted a considerable number of guns, many of them of an uncommonly large caliber, having, in some instances, a diameter of not less than thirty inches. In one of these guns a Turk was seen by our party, seated, and in the act of eating his meal. One of the castles is situated at Chennecally, and another on the opposite side of the straits at Kelletbahar. The other two are at the entrance of the Dardanelles, one at Settelbahar, on the European side, and the other at Koum Kali, on the Asiatic side. / At the time when Lieutenant-colonel Holloway and Major Hope were engaged in the survey of the castles and coast, a practice was made by the Turks from the great guns at Chennecally for the purpose of convincing the English officers that their large marble and granite balls, discharged a ricochet, would reach quite across the Dardanelles. They indeed furnished a melancholy proof of this; a family of three individuals, sitting in a field on the opposite fide, having been killed by one of the shots.

[35] Colbeck_1887_131 1807, the Royal Navy after forcing the Straits, and now descending: The Sublime Porte was in no wise intimidated by the presence of the British ships. They treated this display of naval power with their characteristic sublime indifference. The squadron was not sufficiently strong to attempt the bombardment of the city. There were then 200,000 troops in Constantinople. And the Turkish navy was not to be despised. Therefore, after a short indecisive engagement on Proti, one of the beautiful Princes' Islands, the squadron again crossed the Sea of Marmora and entered the Dardanelles. The Turks had been very actively preparing for their return. The fortifications of Sestos and Abydos were speedily manned; the guns were increased; a large brass cannon, wliich may yet be seen, was ready for action; huge granite balls, and rounded blocks of marble, the remnants of Roman and Grecian architecture, and some of them remnants of an architecture still more ancient, having once adorned the temples of the famous plains of Troy, were fired from this cannon – stones weighing eight and nine hundred-weight apiece, and requiring a charge of 330 pounds of powder. The guns were not mounted on wheels, but fixed in the masonry, and the gunners waited the approach of the vessels, and, when the guns covered them, fired as they passed. One after another the ships received these ponderous stones. The Royal George was nearly sunk; the Windsor Castle had her mainmast cut in two; the wheel of the Repulse was swept into the sea, and, by the same shot, twenty-four of her men were killed and wounded. Almost every ship was injured, and yet no ship was taken, and no ship drifted ashore, but, through the brave and skilful exertions of their crews, one by one they sailed gallantly forward until they had all passed beyond the range of the terrible Turkish guns.

[36] Chishull_1747_36 travelling 1699: the brass guns at Abydos, "and have a bore at least three quarters of a yard diameter; and are charged with stone bullets of the same dimensions, which lie at hand spherically cut."

[37] Keppel_1831_1_50-51: Strong as the Dardanelles are, where in every direction the eye rests upon guns bearing on a short and very narrow passage, the most dangerous part is the approach to these inner castles, which are situated on, or near, the supposed site of Sestos and Abydos. The strength consists in the position of the castle of Sestos, or European side, which mounts fifty guns; and to which, from the nature of the current, and from the banks running far out, a ship must come stem on, and inevitably be raked, without the power of returning more than her bow guns, until just abreast, by which time she would be dreadfully cut up, if the fire were at all well directed. The batteries are, for the most part, well built, and placed in spots judiciously chosen; but, from their being of stone, the splinters must be very destructive. The greater number of the

guns, and all the very large ones, are à fleur d'eau. These last have no carriages, and cannot be pointed; but when a ship covers them, they fire. After the first discharge, the difficulty of reloading them must be very great; and there is no parapet or breastwork to cover the gunners.

[38] Salle_1840_215 Dardanelles: Les forts sont innombrables comme les vaisseaux le premier qu'on rencontre à droite est à la ville de Jenichery, près de l'embouchure du Minder. Said-Elbahr à l'opposite a du fort gros calibre avec des pyramides de boulets de marbre; de ce même côté le second a les batteries du baron de Tott, maintenant désarmées et en ruines.

[39] Juchereau_de_Saint_Denis_1844_1_72 Dardanelles guns: Les deux châteaux des Dardanelles, séparés entre eux par une distance de 1800 mètres, commandent la passe la plus étroite du canal et croisent très bien les feux de leurs batteries. C'est dans les batteries basses de ces deux châteaux qu'on voit encore les énormes canons qui y ont été placés en 1450 par Mahomet II lançant des projectiles de granit ou de marbre du poids de 600 à 800 livres, ces canons ont la forme de cônes tronqués sans bourrelet de volée, sans tourillons et sans boutons de culasse. Immobiles et retenus dans leur recul par une forte muraille en maçonnerie, ils ne peuvent tirer que dans une seule direction. Malgré leur poids immense, il serait assez facile de les faire mouvoir dans toute la largeur de leurs grandes embrasures, en les fixant sur des plates-formes très solides et mobiles qui seraient posées sur des corps sphériques roulant dans des rainures circulaires et concentriques.

[40] Beaujour_1829_II_507 Bosphorus fortresses: L'artillerie dont ils sont armés n'est pas mauvaise; mais elle est si mal disposée, qu'elle ne pourrait être servie sous le feu d'un vaisseau. La plupart des canons ne sont pas montés sur des affûts, mais seulement relevés sous la volée par des pièces de bois. On charge les plus grands avec des boulets de marbre, et les autres avec des boulets de fer de tout calibre. Leur tir est déterminé par les embrasures sous lesquelles ils sont placés, et ne peut guère être changé: ce qui les rendrait peu dangereux pour les bâtiments qui passeraient par leur travers avec un vent frais.

[41] Walsh_1838_80 at Pergamum: This church fell like the others, and less perhaps to be regretted, under the dominion of the Osmanli, when, with the sword in one hand, and the Koran in the other, they left the inhabitants of Asia no alternative but death or Mahomed. As they advanced among the Greek cities, they made their perfection in the arts the means of subduing them. They not only cut their beautiful marble columns into portions, and rounded them into cannonballs, but they perforated the larger pillars into artillery for throwing the pieces of the smaller. At Pergamus many of the shafts of the columns of their temples were thus converted into cannon.

[42] Colton_1856_279-280: Passing Clazomenae, which now in its desolate beauty, bears the name of him who once dwelt in Patmos; passing near by the small town of Vourla, standing on its two hills, from which the Turks and Franks look at each other, with feelings and habits that will amalgamate when their hills rush, together; passing the excellent and convenient fountain where our ships replenish their exhausted tanks, breathing a blessing as they depart to that article in the Mussulman's faith which inculcates these hospiable provisions for the wayfaring and weary; passing the neglected fortress which was posted here to command the pass, with its guns of ostentatious calibre, and huge marble balls piled around the low embrasure, but which with all its threatening malignity, like our unfortunate Ticonderoga, may be over awed and silenced from a neighboring height; passing the invading shoals, which the Hermus, in strange forgetfulness of its classic purity, is depositing, and which, if the sad prophecies of many shrewd observers prove true, will one day stagnate the gulf; passing many woody steeps, where the huntsmen are still

wont to chase the wild boar and goat, and a succession of valleys, with their groves of the olive, the fig, the almond, the pomegranate, with the trailing grape, we came at last in front of Smyrna, crowning the head-water, and giving that sort of plump satisfaction, which one feels in knowing that he has arrived indisputably at the end of his journey.

[43] Burgess_1835_II_308, on the Danube, village of Neudorf: I saw more Turkish cannon-balls of granite; and I recollected having seen similar ones at Otranto!

[44] Dallam_1893_39 Rhodes: Within the town, in most streetes, a man cannot trott a horse, the streetes ly so full of bulletes, made of marble, and of all sizis, from 16 Incchis to 3 Inchis.

[45] Estourmel_1844_I_162 Rhodes, travelling 1832: Ces globes de marbre et de granit que j'aperçois à chaque pas dans les rues, à demi enterrés, sont d'énormes boulets restes des munitions de guerre des Chevaliers, et nécessairement faits aux dépens des monuments de la ville grecque. J'ai remarqué quelques bornes de forme cylindrique, ornées de guirlandes et de têtes de bœufs, et dont le haut est Clause en forme de coupe. Je voulus prendre des renseignements, mais, je l'ai déjà dit, rien de plus inutile à Rhodes que les questions. Les Turcs ne vous entendent pas, et le peu de Grecs qui savent l'italien vous répondent: Chi sa? en levant les épaules. Notre consul, c'est une justice à lui rendre, n'en sait pas plus que les autres; il se contente de me dire que je trouverai à Smyme toutes les ressources que je puis désirer.

[46] Hammer-Purgstall_1844_I_471, Suleiman at Rhodes: il débarqua au bruit de toute l'artillerie de siège, formée de plus de cent bouches à feu, parmi lesquelles étaient douze canons monstrueux, dont les deux plus forts lançaient des boulets de pierre de onze à douze brasses de circonférence; aujourd'hui même on voit encore ci et là devant la place quelques-uns de ces projectiles qui attestent les rapports presque incroyables des historiens.

[47] Turner_1820_III_7 travelling 1815, Rhodes: About all the streets of the city are lying an immense number of stone balls of which I found the largest to measure in diameter twenty-six inches [66cm]: there are no cannons in Rhodes, capable of carrying a ball like this, and I am told here that these were thrown against the city from Balistas by the ancient Greeks, to confirm which they shew many of them built in the walls [unspecified]; yet I cannot believe that the ancient Greeks had machines of war for such balls as these, however much the machined used by Demetrius in his wars with the Rhodians were admired by the ancients, nor do we hear of any siege of Rhodes by (he Romans so considerable as to warrant the idea that they were fired from their engines. [He gets there in the end, comparing the balls to those and their guns at the Dardanelles.]

[48] Allard_1864_151 Rhodes: Nous étions dans l'enceinte de la ville des Chevaliers; une rue étroite, et pourtant plus large que toutes les rues des villes turques, s'engageait entre le fort Saint-Nicolas à droite et les batteries à gauche, encore garnies de leurs canons de bronze. Les culasses de ces glorieuses pièces portaient l'image de la sainte Vierge, genre de certificat dont il serait difficile de contester l'authenticité. Des pyramides de boulets de marbre s'élevaient encore, prêtes à être lancées sur les infidèles, et les infidèles vainqueurs ne les ont pas touchées depuis leur fatal succès.

[49] Robinson_1838_I_223, Acre, in the East 1830-32: Les ravages de la guerre s'y montrent de tous côtés: quelques colonnes de granit gris et rouge renversées, et quelques boules de pierre éparses ci et là dans les rues, sont les seules ruines des temps anciens qu'on y voit.

[50] Arvieux_1735_I_278 (1635-1702) Acre, in 1658: On trouve dans la Ville & aux environs de gros boulets de pierre & de marbre, dont quelques-uns ont jusqu'à quatre pieds de diametre, que les

assiegeans jettoient dans la Ville & contre les murailles, avec des machines qui ne sont plus en usage à present, dont l'effet étoit prodigieux.

[51] Allen_1855_I_211 Rhodes: The Palace of the Grand Master is a mere ruin, rendered more so by that earthquake. In the Jews' quarter are many handsome houses formerly belonging to noble knights. Several of these are in a good state of preservation, and are inhabited by Jews. In one the ceiling and pavement of a large apartment are perfect. The "Street of the Knights" in the Turkish quarter is more dilapidated; but in it are to be seen the remains of well-built houses still decorated by armorial bearings of the knights, handsomely carved in white marble, mocking the ruin of the walls they adorn.

[52] Trant_1830_395 Constantinople: Near the Seraglio are many of those enormous guns carrying stone-balls, like those fired at our fleet when passing the Dardanelles in 1808; but these guns can only be discharged when the object passes their line of fire, for they are not mounted on carriages, but fixed in a wall. Some of the guns at the Dardanelles carry balls twenty-six inches and a half in diameter.

[53] Trant_1830_419: The Mahmoud was still unfinished, but they expected to have her ready for sea in spring; she is the largest ship in the world, and I understand that her proportions are perfect. She has a flush-deck, and is nine feet wider in her beam than the largest of our line-of-battle ships! Her length is two hundred and thirty-four feet, and her width sixty-three feet. The height of her lower deck is seven feet; and her sides are four feet six inches thick. On her main-deck she is to mount long brass 32-pounders; on her middle deck, 42-pounders; and on her lower deck, 68-pounders, besides four or more guns carrying enormous stone-balls.

[54] Trant_1830_419 Ottoman Navy, Mahmoud, 120 guns: The Mahmoud was still unfinished, but they expected to have her ready for sea in spring; she is the largest ship in the world, and I understand that her proportions are perfect. She has a flush-deck, and is nine feet wider in her beam than the largest of our line-of-battle ships! Her length is two hundred and thirty-four feet, and her width sixty-three feet. The height of her lower deck is seven feet; and her sides are four feet six inches thick. On her main-deck she is to mount long brass 32-pounders; on her middle deck, 42-pounders; and on her lower deck, 68-pounders, besides four or more guns carrying enormous stone-balls.

[55] Schroeder_1846_I_171-172, Mahmoud, floating like an emperor among the surrounding fleet. She is the largest ship in the world, although the Pennsylvania, I understand, can carry as many guns.

[56] Schroeder_1846_I_174: She is pierced for, and can mount one hundred and forty guns. When we were on board she carried but one hundred and twenty-six; on the two middle decks, thirty-two pounders; on the lower deck, forty-twos; and on the spar deck, forty-twos and sixty-eights.

[57] De_Kay_1833_312-313: she is in fact the largest ship in the world, not even excepting our *Pennsylvania* ship of the line. Immense sums have been idly expended on each of these marine monsters, which can serve no other purpose than to make a national raree-show.

[58] Castellan_1820_I_216, travelling 1808, Gallipoli: La plupart des galeries qu'on a établies devant les maisons sont supportées par des colonnes de marbre, dont les chapiteaux servent souvent de base. Au-dessus d'une porte nous avons remarqué une tête colossale de cheval, qui sailloit du mur, et d'autres morceaux de sculpture aussi bizarrement placés. Une haute tour carrée, qui se lie par des murailles à l'ancienne forteresse, nous a paru construite en entier avec des débris divers entassés sans ordre, et qui semblent montrer la précipitation avec laquelle cette bâtisse a

été faite l'on y voit jusqu'à des colonnes couchées parallèlement en forme d'assises. Laissons un moment ces amas de ruines, qui ne nous intéressent que quand elles peuvent servir à expliquer ou à remplacer quelques feuillets de l'histoire ancienne et écrivons quelques pages de l'histoire moderne.

[59] Michaud_&_Poujoulat_II_1833_92-93 Gallipoli: Les ruines de Gallipoli nous ont suivis jusque sur le port où nous attendait notre caïque. Parmi les pierres dont on a formé une espèce de digue contre les flots, on trouve plusieurs débris d'antiquités. Nos deux consuls voulaient nous montrer un marbre qui avait long-temps attiré l'attention des voyageurs; mais ce marbre avait disparu. En montant dans notre bateau, j'ai mis le pied sur une inscription grecque que nos marins m'ont fait remarquer. C'était une pierre tumulaire des derniers temps du Bas-Empire. Pour des gens qui vont à la recherche des ruines, cette rencontre pouvait être regardée comme un heureux augure.

[60] Spon_&_Wheler_1678_I_211 Gallipoli: Nous ne trouvâmes pas là des Antiquitez qui nous satisfissent, n'y ayant vu qu'une frise de marbre bien travaillée vers le Port, & qu'une inscription de peu de consequence.

[61] Walpole_1818_93 Gallipoli, "from the journals of Dr Hunt": We did not here discover any traces of the ancient town of Dardanus, nor any antiquities, but what had been brought from the Troad by Jews in the hope of selling them to English travellers. Among these was a female statue from Chiblak, a few hours distant up the country. This I procured for Lord Elgin, in whose collection it now is.

[62] Prime_1855_II_253 Constantinople: Returning from Haskeuy the next morning, we landed above Pera, and came up through the largest of the many Turkish cemeteries that lie around the city. Tall cypresses in groves were standing in the midst of the graves. A head-stone with a turban on it marked the graves of men, and a stone without the turban the graves of the females. These stones are lying scattered about the ground, which had much the appearance of being neglected. Here and there a group of women sat about a grave, as if, like Mary, they had come to weep there; and it is grateful any where to see signs of love, even if it is love in tears. I wanted to bring away one or two of these broken turbans in stone; which, indeed, were nothing more than round heads, like marble cannon balls; but I was told that the Turks are very jealous of any such liberties, and would be greatly offended at the attempt. Some years ago a clergyman from America helped himself to two of them, and had them secretly put on board the ship in which he sailed. After he was at sea a storm came on, and the sailors, who had discovered these bits of stolen tombstone, attributed the storm to the sacrilege which had been committed. In the night they quietly dropped them overboard, to the great disappointment of their possessor; and as the storm soon blew itself out, the sailors were confirmed in their theory of its cause and cure.

[63] Laurent_1821_153-154 Corinth, AcroCorinth: The Princess of Wales and the female part of her suite were allowed to enter the fort when they visited Corinth: the bey, at whose house she lodged (whether in the harem, or elsewhere, I was not informed,) accompanied her very gallantly up the rock, and had the honour of shewing to her Royal Highness a few rusty guns and heaps of marble balls: of antiquities, one of her attendants, whom I since met in Italy, told me they found none in the citadel: so that it is probable that few vestiges remain of the celebrated Temple of Venus.

[64] Temple_I_1835_139 Mahdiya: On the south side of the point we perceive the darsena or inner harbour, forming a large oblong square, which is at present quite dry. At the entrance, and

constituting part of the construction, are several marble columns, brought perhaps from the ruins of Thapsus [200km SE of Carthage]; and in several places on the edge of the sea are found many granite balls, eighteen inches in diameter, some of the missiles employed by Dorgooth against the Spaniards.

[65] Mac_Carthy_1819_II_232: Le sol, entre Tripoli et Tunis, est enrichi d'immenses trésors, enfouis par des Arabes, des Mores, des Turcs. Ils en usent ainsi pour mettre leurs richesses en sûreté contre la volonté de leurs maîtres despotes, pour les soustraire à la rapacité de leurs ennemis, ou les cacher dans les momens de peste, lorsqu'affaiblis par la maladie ils se sentent hors d'état de se défendre contre ceux qui pourraient être tentés de profiter de leur position. Comme il n'y a alors que le chef de la famille, ou le chef de la tribu, qui sache où ces richesses sont déposées, il arrive souvent qu'il meurt sans avoir désigné l'endroit. Cette coutume extraordinaire existe dans presque toute l'Afrique, dont le sein renferme ainsi une foule de choses précieuses, et d'immenses sommes d'argent, qui sont enterrées depuis des siècles, et qui peut-être ne se retrouveront jamais.

[66] Temple_I_1835_154-155 Thysdrus: This town, the foundations of whose walls can distinctly be traced, was built round the spot now occupied by the marabet of Sidi Ahmed Bejenani, near which are the substructions of a very fine temple, and in different directions are seen the trifling remains of other edifices. Numerous columns of cipollino, granite, white and Numidian marble, and brescia corallata, are often discovered by the Arabs, who, cutting them into three or four blocks, send them for the purpose of being converted into mill-stones to different parts of the country. I heard that an Arab had, not long ago, discovered a vase containing gold and silver coins, and engraved stones; but from the fear of their being all seized from him, reburied it, though he has probably taken opportunities gradually, and in small portions, to dispose of its contents. Small fragments of porphyry, giallo antico, serpentino, &c. are found plentifully scattered on the surface of the ground. There is also seen a well-executed statue in white marble, of a young Roman emperor, but the head and feet are wanting; and under one of the arches of the amphitheatre is also found a female draperied statue, also deprived of the head; for the Arabs, immediately on discovering any of these beautiful specimens of ancient sculpture, actuated by a religious and superstitious feeling, break off and destroy this part of the human figure.

[67] Blaquière_1813_II_188-190, in Tunisia: The almost innumerable and splendid remains of antiquity scattered throughout the kingdom [or Regency of Tunis], sufficiently attest the immense population of this state while colonized by Rome. It is universally allowed, that not more than one-fifth remains at the present day, and such are the laws and institution of the government, that it is daily diminishing, without the smallest probability of a favourable change. / The prejudices hitherto entertained by these people [Arabs] against the discovery or preservation of antique gems and statues have subsided very much on the part of government; indeed, the Bedouins having discovered that Europeans buy such things with avidity, never lose any opportunity of conveying whatever they find, secretly to Tunis, for the purpose of making a bargain with some of the consuls; in this way several very respectable collections of medals, gems, bronzes, and marbles, have already been formed here, besides many fine specimens sent to France, where things of that description are infinitely more appreciated than in any other part of the world.

[68] Blaquière_1813_II_190, in Tunisia, statues from Utica: These reliques, strange as it may appear, have been in possession of the minister of the marine, Mohammed Coggia, for nearly three

years, without any effort being made to rescue them from such a place, until very lately, when Mr Fagan, our consul general at Palermo, and a steady friend of the arts, has attempted to purchase them. Should another proposition of that gentleman be acceded to, antiquarians will, at some future period, be gratified with many of the hidden treasures of Africa. This relates to the permission to excavate, which the Bey will grant if the request is made by his Majesty's government; and such an object is certainly not unworthy their attention: indeed many people, well acquainted with this country, have often told me, that if due encouragement, was given to the researches for antiquities in Africa, a collection equal to any in Europe might soon be accumulated, and the prejudice of the Moors, of whatever description, be then almost vanquished by a seasonable bribe.

[69] Noah_1819_324 Utica: It is contrary to the religious customs of Mussulmen to dig for the purpose of discovering any antiques, or, as they term them, any coins or images belonging to the Christians. The first minister was building a splendid Mosque at Tunis, and had given orders to dig among the ruins of Carthage and Utica for columns of marble, many of which, and of various colours, were found, and were newly polished for the Mosque, While the Moors were digging in Utica, and close to the pile of ruins which we concluded had been the senate house, they discovered several marble statues, which they brought to the Minister of Marine, at the fortress of the Goletta, who permitted me to view them. They were all imperfect, but had been rendered more so by the barbarous custom of the Moors, who mutilate every statue they discover, by striking off the nose or limbs. I examined these statues with great attention.

[70] Sonnini_1_1807_364 Rosetta: Ten or twelve years before my arrival at Rossetta, a Turk, who lived there, had dug the ground in the environs of this tower. He found here some beautiful pillars of granite, which he caused to be conveyed to Rossetta, in the view of employing them in the construction of a building. Ali Bey, advertised of this discovery, imagined, or pretended to believe, that the Turk had found gold there. He condemned him to pay a considerable sum, which totally deprived him of the means of building, and gave him ever afterwards a disgust for making researches. A part of these pillars were still on the shores of the Nile, opposite to the house of the French, and the others had been broken for different purposes; they belonged, according to appearance, to the ancient city of Metelis, of which the tower of Canopus marks the site.

[71] Niebuhr_1792_11_41 Rosetta: Near this city are shewn what are thought to be the ruins of the ancient Campus. Last year, twenty beautiful marble columns were dug up there, which have been conveyed to Cairo.

[72] Butler_1884_1_79: Dair Abu-'s-Sifain: Abu-'s-Sifain is distinguished from other churches by the absence of pillars. The aisles and narthex are marked off from the nave by enormous piers instead of by columns, and the inner walls of the triforium are not broken by bays or relieved by pillars. The reason for this peculiarity is simple: the church was built in the tenth century a period when the wrecks of Greek and Roman temples and palaces had vanished.

[73] Irwin_1780_376 Rosetta: It is laughable enough, to observe the materials and fashion of the generality of the buildings of this city. Marble ready wrought to the hand, is in such profusion here, that in every street you meet with the noble fragments of palaces and temples, applied to the meanest purposes. I have seen a stable supported by pillars of the finest granite, and a cow-house paved with the most beautiful tablets of marble. This view, indeed, is more likely to provoke a sigh than a smile. It too nearly resembles the prophecy denounced against that splendid city, whole regal edifices were to become the habitations of the beasts of the field. But

our ridicule is directed against another object. The court-yards of the foreign factories are encompassed with the choicest pilars that could be procured; but the confusion of orders, in which the Doric, Ionic, and Corinthian jar together, joined to the unequal height and diameter of the shafts, rather render the whole a ludicrous than an agreeable assemblage. But as the builders have had convenience more than elegance in view, the want of taste in the disposition is the more excusable.

74 Michaud_&_Poujoulat_VII_1835_267-268 Rosetta: J'ai vu dans l'enceinte arabe des terres labourées, on y moisonnait de l'orge; ce qui donne quelque mouvement à ces lieux déserts, c'est la foule de pauvres gens qui cherchent des matériaux de constructions; des troupes de femmes et d'enfans presque nus fouillent l'emplacement des palais et des temples, pour en arracher jusqu'aux dernières fondations, triste image de cette multitude d'êtres vivans qui s'attachent à un cadavre et que la nature emploie pour achever l'œuvre du trépas; les pierres mêmes sont ainsi condamnées à subir la loi des révolutions qui veulent que tout soit changé; il est écrit qu'aucun fragment de colonne, qu'aucun morceau de marbre ou de granit ne pourra rester en place, et c'est ici qu'on peut faire l'application d'un proverbe dont je n'avais jamais trop compris le sens, malheureux comme les pierres.

75 Corancez_1816_59-60: A Bisnada, village peu éloigné de Latakié, sont les restes d'une vaste habitation qu'un riche négociant anglais y fit construire, il y a un siècle, voulant finir ses jours sous le beau ciel de la Syrie. C'est près de là qu'une fontaine remarquable par la pureté de ses eaux, jaillit au fond d'une grotte pratiquée dans le rocher. Cet endroit est délicieux par la fraîcheur qu'on y respire et par la beauté des aspects qu'il présente. On remarque à quelque distance un grand sarcophage de marbre blanc, chargé au dehors d'ornemens encore bien conservés. Il y a quelques années qu'on déterra aussi dans les environs un beau groupe de la même matière, représentant un homme de haute stature qui tient un lion enchaîné. Ce groupe avoit appartenu à un édifice ancien, que la terre recouvre aujourd'hui. Quelques instances qu'on ait faites auprès de l'aga de Latakié, il n'y voulut permettre aucune fouille: il fit même recouvrir de terre la statue que le hasard avoit fait découvrir.

76 Lucas_I_1714_162 Lattakia / Laodicea: Nous fûmes dans des jardins pleins d'oliviers, sous les racines de qui l'on trouve des Palais & des maisons toutes entières. Un homme en fouillant son jardin un peu avant, donna plusieurs coups de pioche sur une terre, dans la pensée que ce fût un rocher. Il enfonça une voûte, & tomba au fond avec les pierres, & se rompit un bras. Ce pauvre homme demeura quelque temps sans secours quelque fort qu'il criat pour en avoir. A la fin il fut entendu, & on descendir pour le retirer. Ce lieu étoit tout plein de statues, que les gens du païs mirent en pièces, comme il paroît par les morceaux que nous en vîmes çà & là.

77 Drummond_1754_189 near Lattakia: Near the bridge which is built across the river, about three or four miles from town, there is still a good deal of mosaic work remaining upon the common road, which must be part of the pavement of the houses that stood thereabouts.

78 Salle_1840_I_233 Lattakia: Les débris antiques encore conservés dans Latakié sont une colonnade et un portique corinthiens dans le bazar dans un autre quartier un arc-de-triomphe, qu'on croit en l'honneur de Septime-Sévère l'arceau principal est surbaissé, ce qui ajoute à la lourdeur de l'ensemble; il est entouré de maisons modernes, qui ne laissent voir que son faite. Du côté de Ibn Emahany il y a des catacombes; on en trouve aussi prés des murs, à l'orient de la ville actuelle. Au commencement du siècle, les fouilles faites par un Anglais à Bisnada, village voisin de

Ladkié, avaient mis à nu un sarcophage et un beau groupe représentant un homme combattant un lion. Un caprice de l'aga turc ne permit pas d'exhumer ces marbres.

[79] Steuart_1842_6 Phrygia, at Gherris: We were hospitably entertained by the Aga, and, as is usual on such occasions, were visited by all the notables of the village. Amongst these was the Imam, who, on learning the motive of our expedition, informed us that he was a native of the village of Gombet-li, only a couple of hours distant from the Yazeli-kuya, or sculptured rock; and he recommentled us by all means to make that village our head-quarters. / Of this unexpected and truly welcome intelligence we immediately prepared to avail ourselves, but in this good purpose we were thwarted by the obstinacy and perverseness of our surajee, who would neither listen to remonstrance nor yield to menace; he even began to abuse the Yuruk for shewing us, as he asserted, all the secrets of the country, threatening to report him to the government at Kiutaieh. [usually Kutaieh]

[80] Bartholdy_1807_227-228, travelling 1803-1804, Haliadgi-Aga, tyrant of Athens: Il faisait construire aux dépens des malheureux Athéniens, des aqueducs, des jardins et autres ouvrages de tout genre. Sa maison de campagne, du côté de l'Académie, est la plus distinguée qu'il y ait dans les environs de la ville, mais d'une structure bizarre et toute combinée pour résister à un coup de main. Elle a la forme d'une tour carrée; les fenêtres et les chambres sont toutes dans la partie la plus élevée de l'édifice, qui est massif, et muni d'espace en espace d'embrasures pour des fusils el des espîngolles. Un escalier de plus de trente pieds de haut, situé extérieurement, composé de blocs antiques de marbre enlevés aux ruines, conduit par-dessus un pont-levis à une porte de fer; lorsqu'on lève le pont, la communication est coupée entre l'escalier et le bâtiments. / Une autre entreprise du tyran, qui du moins ne fut pas inutile pour la ville d'Athènes, ce sont les nouveaux murs dont il la fit entourer. Ils furent achevés en peu de mois avec une activité et une promptitude inconcevables, et composés de mortier, de briques, d'anciennes pierres taillées, en un mot de tous les matériaux qui se trouvèrent les premiers sous la main.

[81] Kendrick_1822_82 Cephalonia: On examining the situation, and the plan on which these subterraneous burial places were constructed, I judged that others were still to be discovered. I clearly saw they were divided into four compartments, of which two remained unopened. In company with another gentleman, I went one day to see, if possible, we could realize anything of the kind. After a considerable time and great trouble, we found one. The governor heard of our attempts and success, which we foolishly communicated to a friend fond of chitchat, who went and informed him. The governor then began digging on his own account; but if we were baulked in our plan, he was equally so; for after spending a considerable sum of money, he gave it up as an useless attempt. I could probably have had leave then, but I could not spare time. / They still remain unopened, and are well worth the speculation of any one desirous of bringing antiquities to light. Their situation is four roods from the N.E. of those opened by the Venetians, in an enclosed part of the rock, on which a trifling herbage grows, and where sheep are generally kept.

[82] Davis_1879_32: Even those who make accidental discoveries, have generally cause to rue it; for instance, some three years ago, a man, whilst working in a garden, not far from the American Vice-Consulate, came upon three bronze statues, and four of life size in marble, upon a basement of beautiful mosaic pavement. The man immediately gave notice of his discovery to the Governor, and awaited his reward. The statues were forwarded to Constantinople, aud for his reward the finder was imprisoned, in order to compel him to confess if he had discovered other,

and more portable, treasures in his garden. / Since that time, whenever similar treasures are found, they are either broken up or covered over again by the finder.

[83] Williams_1820_II_249 church of S. Elias at Castri/Delphi: In the court of the monastery were several fragments of ancient marbles, and some tasteful ornaments in the wall. Four ancient columns support the shed in front of the church; one of them with its capital inverted; – shewing the sad perversion of taste and judgment, and the complete triumph of barbarism over an enlightened age!

[84] Corancez_1816_412-413 Tefené, near Oenoanda, governed from Satalia: Il y a au centre de la ville une place régulière et une assez belle mosquée. Plus loin est le sérail de l'aga de Tefené. II est composé de plusieurs corps de bâtimens disposés autour d'une vaste enceinte où les gens de l'aga s'exercent à lancer le djerid. Le haut de ces bâtimens, construit en planches de pin présente à l'extérieur de beaux kiosques, des galeries vastes et bien aérées; à l'intérieur, des salons également remarquables par leur propreté et par leur élégance. Tout cet échafaudage de planches est élevé sur des massifs de maçonnerie, dont les pierres, bien taillées et formant de gros blocs, ont appartenu à d'anciens édifices.

[85] Corancez_1816_413 Tefené, near Oenoanda, governed from Satalia: Parmi plusieurs débris de colonnes on remarque les restes d'un bas-relief dont les figures sont grossièrement sculptées, et qui, par une inscription placée au-dessous, paraît avoir fait partie d'un monument élevé en l'honneur d'une famille particulière, et destiné à en conserver la mémoire. Les gens de l'aga de Tefené me dirent que ces colonnes avoient été tirées du village situé vers l'orient du fleuve dont j'ai fait mention et où on trouve beaucoup de ruines; mais il n'en peut être ainsi du massif de pierres de taille sur lequel le sérail est construit. Ce massif appartient évidemment à un ancien édifice qui se trouvoit sur le même lieu que le sérail occupe de nos jours.

[86] Phil_Trans_1676_581: Delphos itself is very strangely scituated on a rugged hill, to which you have an ascent of some two or three leagues … The Wines are excellent, and the Plants and Simples, which are found there, very fragrant and of great efficacy.

[87] Wheler_1682_IV_313-316 for the sparse clues to ancient Delphi.

[88] Wheler_1682_IV_314-315 Delphi, can't find Temple of Apollo: although now no Remains of it are to found: only Pausanias' faith, That it was in the upper Part of the City.

[89] Holland_1815_392-393 Delphi: The vestiges of art, with the exceptiom of the stadium, the tombs, and niches cut in the rock, are equally obscure, and even the site of the temple of Apollo is by no means distinctly ascertained, though some have fancied its periboles in an ancient wall of massive stones, which now supports the Greek church of St. Elias, while the site of the temple of Minerva has been assigned to another similar wall at the church of Pan-Agia, on the opposite side the Castalian stream. The traces of antiquity, however, are every-where visible at Kastri in the fragments of marble and Greek inscriptions scattered through the village; and notwithstanding all that Nero obtained from Delphi, it may be presumed that future excavation here will still produce much that is valuable of ancient sculpture. We saw lying on the ground, within the village, the fine remains of a colossal statue, which but two days before had been discovered in digging the foundations of a cottage.

[90] Galt_1812_206: The ruins of Delphi consist of mutilated inscriptions, extensive terraces, and a few fragments of pillars. It seems no longer possible, without scafiers [diggers], to discover the site of the great Temple of Apollo. It was, probably, where there is now a small monastery, in the midst of an olive-grove.

[91] Scrofani_1801_I_85 Delphi/Castri: On distingue à peine les vestiges du temple d'Apollon.

[92] Williams_1820_II_246 the house they stayed in at Castri/Delphi: The court-yard is hideous. Among the rubbish are some remains of marble, and a piece of the statue of Bacchus, which lies upon the shore. Now, this is the most superb building in modern Delphi! How natural then is it to ask. Could it be here that stood the sacred Temple of Apollo, alike distinguished by its external splendour, its internal decorations, and by the immense riches which it had acquired from the piety of its votaries?

[93] Murray_1845_39-40 Castri: Castri which now occupies the site of Delphi, has lately much increased in size, and contains many good houses. The house usually occupied by travellers contains (for Greece) very tolerable accommodation, and commands from the windows a fine view of the valley.

[94] Joanne_&_Isambert_1861_148 Delphi: On y trouve des logements assez convenables.

[95] Depping_1823_110 Delphi: On est enfin sur l'emplacement de Delphes. Les rochers du Parnasse, à la double ou plutôt à la triple cime, et ceux du mont Cirphis, ceignent une petite vallée circulaire et profonde, et la séparent presque entièrement du reste de la Phocide. Si l'on s'attend à voir au moins des restes imposans de cette magnificence qui faisait de Delphes une des plus belles villes de la Grèce, on est trompé: l'emplacement est si petit que l'on a peine à concevoir comment une ville considérable a pu y trouver place. Très-peu de fragmens de marbre ont été découverts jusqu'à présent; on ne peut supposer que tout le marbre soit enfoui, puisqu'il n'y a qu'une couche de terre peu profonde qui couvre le roc dans cette étroite vallée. M. Dodwell demande ce que peuvent être devenus tant de sculptures, et les restes de tous les monumens d'architecture qui ornaient et qui remplissaient ce lieu solitaire. On ne voit que quelques pièces peu imposantes, et des fragmens de poterie couverts d'un beau vernis noir et rouge.

[96] Burgess_1835_I_152-153 after Delphi: At about a mile and a half from Kastri, and a few hundred yards below the road leading to Arrakhova, are many sepulchres which have been placed originally by the side of an ancient road, probably the one leading from Daulis to Delphi. The principal object which here attracts attention is a fine sarcophagus dug up about six years ago; and it has lain in its place ever since, except those parts of it which have been broken off and taken away. On the front is represented a wild boar chase; either intending the slaughter of the boar of Erymanthus, or, which is more probable, the one of Parnassus, in hunting which Ulysses received a wound: on the back part are two Chimaeras, with a candelabrum between them: the sides represent Mars with his steed, and a Bacchanalian subject: the corners are supported by Hermes or Caryatides: half the cover remains, on which is left the upper part of a female form reclining, but without the head. I could hear of no inscription.

[97] Ulrichs_1840_44: Unter den Sarcophagen, die auf Befehl des Capodistrias in Charüles ausgegraben wurden, zeichnet sich einer von weissem Marmor aus, der mit schonen Basreliefs verziert ist; doch ist die Arbeit aus Romischer Zeit. Auf der Vorderseite ist Meleager vorgestellt, wie er der Atalante den Kopf des Calydonischen Ebers überreicht.

[98] Leake_1835_II_576-577 Delphi: It was not until the imperial decrees were issued against idolatry, at the end of the fourth century, that the Christians could indulge their barbarous zeal in the indiscriminate destruction of the ancient statues. The greater part having been of brass, were then probably melted for the sake of converting them to purposes of vulgar utility. The works in marble, although many of them may have been broken, are more likely to have escaped entire destruction; and it is difficult to believe that many valuable remains of sculpture as well

as architecture are not still concealed beneath the surface of the ground at Delphi. The steepness of the site, and the fragility of the lofty cliffs above it, acted upon by the waters flowing from the higher summits, are constantly operating a change in the soil; fragments of stone and an alluvion of earth descending from above, have a continual tendency to accumulate matter upon the ancient platforms of the city, and to place them lower beneath the surface, of which the stadium is a proof, the upper row of seats only being now above ground. Thus the ancient remains become deeply buried, except where a torrent, taking a new course, suddenly removes a part of the accumulation, and thus occasionally brings some of them to light. It seldom happens that a heavy fall of rain does not produce the discovery of some coins, or other remains of art, particularly among the terraces to the west and to the south of Kastri.

[99] Buchon_1843_250-251 near Delphi: Les tombeaux vont toujours se continuant sans interruption jusqu'au monastère de Saint-Élie, mais tous ont été ouverts; de tous on a arraché les ossements qui devaient y reposer en paix. La soif de l'or chez les uns et pour les autres le désir de posséder quelques objets antiques, une bague, des boucles d'oreilles, un bracelet, ont amené la violation de tous les tombeaux antiques et continueront à amener la violation des tombeaux qui restent à fouiller. En vain a-t-on construit des monuments aussi nobles que le tombeau des Atrides à Mycènes, aussi imposants que les pyramides d'Egypte, pour recueillir les cendres de sa famille; en vain a-t-on creusé les rochers les plus âpres et les flancs les plus inabordables des torrents, détourné même les fleuves pour s'y creuser un asile inviolable: tout a été fouillé, la poussière des générations antiques a été jetée aux vents par les générations qui les ont suivies, et celles-ci éprouveront à leur tour le même sort de la part de leurs descendants.

[100] Giffard_1837_94-95: After lingering some time about this most interesting scene [Castalian Spring], we followed our cicerone to some tombs about a mile to the eastward of the spring; among others was a beautiful sarcophagus of white marble, with sculptured figures of men and women, horses and griffins, round the sides – the story meant to be told we could not make out; on the cover reclined the figure of a woman in an easy, graceful posture, something in the way of the figures, which we see recumbent on tombs in our own churches, but from the life of the attitude (though the head was gone), as well as the beauty of the design, infinitely surpassing anything of the kind we had ever seen. / We are not sure that our guide might not have been induced by some view of his own to take us this walk (which, however, was very interesting), for we found that he was the proprietor of the ground, and offered us this sarcophagus for sale, at the rate of, I think, about £400. From this we returned, passing a labyrinth of massy walls and fragments of pillars sufficient, we thought, for a dozen temples.

[101] Nugent_1846_1_201-202 Delphi: Along the Attick and Boeotian road, which we have left behind us, there is much to engage a diligent scrutiny, and much to justify minute description; – from the eastern gate, (which is a little more than half a mile from the village,) one jamb of which is yet standing, and the lintel of which is lying a few yards out of the road on the side of the valley, to the great place of tombs beyond, where is the famous sarcophagus, a beautiful relick, lately excavated. This, from the carelessness of the owner, who will not protect it, and of the government, who as yet have neither protected it nor permitted those to purchase it who would, is now daily suffering cruel mutilation. It was formed of one entire block of stainless white marble, more than nine feet long, the material of which is as bright as ever. But, either by the negligence of those who discovered and tried to raise it, or by a much less pardonable spirit of mischief since, it has been broken through in the midst, and two large fragments from the

ends have been taken away. The relief on the front of the sarcophagus represents a boar chase, and the subject appears to have been continued along the two ends. The back is adorned with a scroll-work supported by chimaeras. At a few feet from it lies, half buried in the earth, the slab that formed its covering, on which reposes a female figure of colossal size, wrapped in ample folds of finely sculptured drapery. This was the state in which, at the close of last summer, this fine monument was to be seen. But so rapidly was the spirit of wanton mutilation at work, that it may even by this time be much more defaced, and in all probability the barbarous visitations of a few more idle strangers may soon reduce it to a mere scalped and shapeless mass of sparkling ruin.

[102] Hettner_1854_215 sketches the few visible remains, then: The case is almost worse with the monuments of statuary. The same Delphi, which, despite all the Roman plunderings, could still, in the time of Pliny, boast of a treasure of more than three thousand statues, has now nothing but a few fragments of sculpture in the wall of the convent-court, and a number of good but sorely mutilated sarcophagi of the Roman period, in some half-opened tombs at the entrance of the Sacred Way. The Athenian archaeologist Pittakis had told us that some newly-found reliefs had been deposited in the house of a Mr Phrangos, owner of the ground which forms the ancient precinct of the temple. Mr Phrangos, however, makes a mystery of these discoveries, probably for the sake of effecting secret sales; all our entreaties were insufficient to procure us a sight of them.

[103] Nugent_1846_I_201-202 Delphi: Along the Attick and Boeotian road, which we have left behind us, there is much to engage a diligent scrutiny, and much to justify minute description; – from the eastern gate, (which is a little more than half a mile from the village,) one jamb of which is yet standing, and the lintel of which is lying a few yards out of the road on the side of the valley, to the great place of tombs beyond, where is the famous sarcophagus, a beautiful relick, lately excavated. This, from the carelessness of the owner, who will not protect it, and of the government, who as yet have neither protected it nor permitted those to purchase it who would, is now daily suffering cruel mutilation. It was formed of one entire block of stainless white marble, more than nine feet long, the material of which is as bright as ever. But, either by the negligence of those who discovered and tried to raise it, or by a much less pardonable spirit of mischief since, it has been broken through in the midst, and two large fragments from the ends have been taken away. The relief on the front of the sarcophagus represents a boar chase, and the subject appears to have been continued along the two ends. The back is adorned with a scroll-work supported by chimaeras. At a few feet from it lies, half buried in the earth, the slab that formed its covering, on which reposes a female figure of colossal size, wrapped in ample folds of finely sculptured drapery. This was the state in which, at the close of last summer, this fine monument was to be seen. But so rapidly was the spirit of wanton mutilation at work, that it may even by this time be much more defaced, and in all probability the barbarous visitations of a few more idle strangers may soon reduce it to a mere scalped and shapeless mass of sparkling ruin.

[104] Ulrichs_1840_37 Delphi: Weiter fortgehend sieht man links über abhängigen Kornfeldern etwas hoher als das Dorf die Reste des Stadiums. Die Area desselben ist ihrer ganzen Länge nach erhalten und wird Lakkoma, der Graben, genannt. Die südostliche der beiden langen Seiten ruht auf einem starken gut erhaltenen Unterbau, die entgegengesetzte lehnt sich an den Abhang.

[105] Brönsted_1_1826_15 Zea, site of tes Polès: Nous résolûmes donc d'entreprendre des fouilles dans ces endroits. Après avoir employé une couple de jours à nous procurer à la ville les instruments et les outils nécessaires, nous retournâmes à tes Polès accompagnés de vingt-quatre paysans armés de pelles, de pioches, etc.

[106] Brönsted_1_1826_17 Zea, site of Tes Poles: Quelques difficultés s'élevèrent pourtant de la part du possesseur du terrain et des soi-disant primats de la ville. Mais elles furent bientôt levés au moyen d'un peu d'argent. De cette manière nous poursuivimes nos fouilles pendant deux à trois semaines avec trente à trente-cinq travailleurs.

[107] Foreign_Quarterly_Review_111_1829_200 Chevalier Brondsted in Zea: As soon as the inhabitants of the country knew of the fantastical employment of the Franks in the midst of these ruins, we wanted neither provisions nor visits from the curious. A great number of workmen came to offer us their services voluntarily. Some difficulties arose, however, on the part of the possessor of the land, and the soi-disant primates of the town; but these were soon overcome by means of a little money. In this manner we went on with our trenches for two or three weeks, with the aid of some thirty or thirty-five labourers.

[108] Foucart_1865_11-12 Delphi: Des fouilles ont été faites en 1838 par Laurent, architecte du gouvernement grec … Il trouva les restes de quatre temples … / Depuis vingt ans les habitants ont repris possession du terrain où les fouilles avaient été faites; les débris mis au jour ont été enfouis de nouveau, détruits ou dispersés. Il est heureux qu'un homme compétent nous ait transmis des détails sur ce qu'on avait trouvé, car il est maintenant impossible d'y rien reconnaître. Il faut donc se contenter de son témoignage, qui est heureusement fort précis.

[109] Fiedler_1_1840_142 Delphi: Alles ist geraubt, zerstört, verschwunden, und auf dem heiligen Bezirk des Apollon steht ein kleines armes Dorf aus leichten Häusern. Der Grund des ApolIon-Tempels Hesse sich noch mit vieler Sicherheit auffinden, wenn man im mittlem Theil des Dorfes Kastri, noch unterhalb dem Hause des ehemaligen Aga, bei welchem sich grosse canelirte Marmorstücke dorischer Ordnung fanden, längs dem Abhang mit hinreichender Breite und Tiefe eine Ausgrabung begönne und damit gegen das Gebirg zu fortführe. Die darauf erbauten Häuser müsste man auskaufen, und sie entweder sudöstlich von dem Abfluss der Kastalischen Quelle, oder südwestlich von Kastri übersiedeln, wo sonst die Stadt Delphi lag; dabei müsste man ihnen bei der Grundgrabung beistehen, damit sie sich nicht wieder über alterthümlichen Resten festsetzten.

[110] Ulrichs_1840_37B: Kehren wir von dort auf den geraden Weg zurück, der uns von den Tennen in das untere Dorf führt, so bemerken wir linker Hand ungefähr in der Mitte des Dorfes eine grosse aus sechs Fuss langen schmalen Steinplatten gebildete Substruction, die sich unter mehren Hänsern fortsetzt und vollkommen dem Sockel eines grossen Tempels gleicht. Unterhalb derselben rechts vom Wege und einige Fuss tiefer grub man in den Tagen, als ich daselbst anwesend war, bei einem Hausbaue Stücke von Dorischen Säulen aus einheimischem Steine und von Jonischen ans weii^sem Marmor und ein dazu gehöriges schönes Capital und andere Architecturstücke aus.

[111] Buchon_1843_253-254 Delphi: On ne creuse pas une fois la terre pour jeter les fondations d'une nouvelle cabane à Castri qu'on ne rencontre quelque pan de muraille hellénique, quelques débris de colonnes ou même quelques fragments de bas-reliefs de marbre. Dans le jardin d'une cabane je vis gisant la métope d'un temple et de beaux restes de bas-reliefs; à quelques pas de là, des excavations récentes ont fait retrouver les murailles d'un temple, et un peu plus haut

on vient tout récemment de mettre à nu un long pan de muraille composé de grandes pierres polygonales taillées avec soin et sur lequel sont transcrites de longues séries d'inscriptions de différents âges, en assez grande abondance pour remplir un volume, sans même les réflexions et explications des commentateursallemands ou hollandais. Le gouvernement grec avait eu une bonne pensée, c'était de réserver pour les fouilles les terrains sur lesquels sont placées les cabanes du village de Castri, et de donner en dédommagement aux habitants, des terrains dans la vallée inférieure pour y construire leurs maisons; mais malheureusement les projets restent là trop souvent à l'état de pensée. On avait bien interdit les constructions nouvelles avec promesse d'indemnité; mais comme l'indemnité n'arrivait pas et qu'en attendant on ne s'en mariait pas moins, on n'en avait pas moins des enfants, et que les enfants n'en grandissaient pas moins et qu'ils réclamaient de nouvelles maisons pour s'établir, on prit le parti de sauter à pieds joints par-dessus les prohibitions gouvernementales; mais, pour n'avoir pas à recommencer, on bâtit cette fois de bonnes maisons de pierre à l'aide des ruines qu'on avait sous la main. De sorte que si plus tard le gouvernement veut revenir sur son projet d'indemnité, il lui faudra payer dix fois plus pour les maisons de pierre qu'il n'eût payé pour des calyvia de chaume ou de bois.

[112] Buchon_1843_253-254 Delphi: Le gouvernement grec avait eu une bonne pensée, c'était de réserver pour les fouilles les terrains sur lesquels sont placées les cabanes du village de Castri, et de donner en dédommagement aux habitants, des terrains dans la vallée inférieure pour y construire leurs maisons; mais malheureusement les projets restent là trop souvent à l'état de pensée. On avait bien interdit les constructions nouvelles avec promesse d'indemnité; mais comme l'indemnité n'arrivait pas et qu'en attendant on ne s'en mariait pas moins, on n'en avait pas moins des enfants, et que les enfants n'en grandissaient pas moins et qu'ils réclamaient de nouvelles maisons pour s'établir, on prit le parti de sauter à pieds joints par-dessus les prohibitions gouvernementales; mais, pour n'avoir pas à recommencer, on bâtit cette fois de bonnes maisons de pierre à l'aide des ruines qu'on avait sous la main. De sorte que si plus tard le gouvernement veut revenir sur son projet d'indemnité, il lui faudra payer dix fois plus pour les maisons de pierre qu'il n'eût payé pour des calyvia de chaume ou de bois. C'est ainsi qu'en ajournant à perpétuité les meilleures résolutions et en ne se décidant pas à prendre un parti rapide et tranché, on perd de nombreuses occasions de bien faire. Les nouvelles constructions faites à Delphes prouvent le fâcheux résultat que cela peut avoir sur les choses; les conséquences en ce qui concerne les hommes ne sont pas moins fâcheuses quel`quefois.

[113] Mure_1842_1_196-197 Delphi: At Castri, as at other Greek towns founded upon sites of ancient celebrity, the ravages of the late war have been the means of bringing to hght many valuable fragments of antiquity. Some of these, previously incased in modern structures, are now, with the inferior class of rubbish of which their masonry was composed, spread over the face of the soil. Others have been excavated in digging foundations for new houses, the sites of which, as might be expected, are chosen by preference on ground previously clear. This was more especially the case in the neighbourhood of the house of the Demarchus, where we lodged. On the slope immediately below, towards the Pleistus, were strewed numerous architectural fragments, not a few of which were of statuary marble very elegantly sculptured. There were also several blocks and slabs of marble covered with inscriptions in tolerable preservation, and which might doubtless be copied in their integrity, with leisure and opportunity for the purpose. Little or no value seemed to attach to these relics in the eyes of the natives, unless in so far as they might be

made available in the reconstruction of their ruined houses, to which purpose they were from time to time applied.

[114] Joanne_&_Isambert_1861_149 Delphi: "Les maisons modernes de Kastri, dit M. Guigniant (arch. des Missions, t. IV. p. 409); ne s'étendent, en se multipliant, qu'aux dépens des restes de l'antiquité, qui en fournissent trop souvent les matériaux, et qu'on retrouve à chaque pas encastrés dans les murs de ces maisons. Les accidents du sol, si multipliés, si fortement caractérisés, et qui ont persisté, par la puissance de la nature, quand tout changeait autour d'eux de ce qu'avaient fait les hommes, sont encore ici nos meilleurs guides." On constate aujourd'hui la disparition d'un certain nombre des plus précieux débris qu'avaient relevés les antiquaires.

[115] Fellows_1838_139 Aezani, travelling 1838: My inquiries were for coins and relics, which were hunted for in every child's toy-place or old wall where they had been noticed. Each person produced his fancied treasure, which he had preserved because some Frank had before given money for such things. They know nothing of the value or uses of our purchases. I heard of a beautiful Greek statue being sold by them for five shillings, and two bronze vases for eight shillings; and yet they were boasting of the large sums such things produced. My servant bought thirty or forty Greek coins, some of silver, at an average of three farthings each; and I obtained at an equally cheap rate the foot of a statue and some bronze handles.

[116] Foucart_1865_82, Castri in 1860: Pour le touriste qui ne fait que traverser le village de Castri, à vrai dire le temple de Delphes n'existe plus; quelques tambours de colonnes épars çà et là, un degré du soubassement, des hypogées cachés sous le sol, le tout au milieu de misérables cabanes: il n'y a rien là qui saisisse comme les ruines grandioses de l'Acropole. Mais il n'en est plus de même après un long séjour; on finit par s'attacher à ces vieilles pierres, à les relever par l'imagination; on sent, à l'aspect de ces rochers d'une majesté sauvage, que de grandes choses ont dû s'y passer.

[117] Ulrichs_1840_109 Delphi: Weihgeschenke oder Gebäude standen sicher nicht unmittelbar unter den letzteren, von denen noch jetzt einzelne Steinblocke sich von Zeit zu Zeit losreissen und herabstürzen, weswegen die jetzigen Bewohner des Dorfs mit ihren äussersten Häusern sich jenen Felswänden kaum auf hundert Schritt weit zu nähern wagen.

[118] Reinach_1891_543 Delphi, a rumour of 1889: Le gouvernement grec, au dire de M. Norton, aurait offert ces fouilles aux États-Unis lorsque le rejet du traité de commerce franco-grec eut interrompu les négociations avec la France, mais il demandait, pour l'expropriation du village de Castri, la modique somme de 400,000 francs – de quoi permettre à tous les bakals castriotes de faire leur tour de stade en Victoria. Quatre-vingt mille dollars ne se trouvent pas si aisément, même dans le pays des Jay Gould et des Vanderbilt, mais le projet de M. Norton suscite encore des difficultés plus sérieuses qu'il était réservé à un Américain de lui faire sentir.

[119] Reinach_1896_39-40, Delphi in 1891: La Chambre des députés et le Sénat ont voté le crédit demandé pour les fouilles de Delphes, à savoir 500,000 francs, dont 300,000 pour les expropriations et 200,000 pour les fouilles (16 février et 3 mars 1891) … Les travaux nécessités par l'expropriation du village de Castri n'avancent que lentement, mais on espère pourtant que les recherches pourront commencer au printemps prochain.

[120] Baedeker_1905_137 Delphi: Leake, Ross, and especially Ulrichs devoted much attention to the site of Delphi, but its systematic exploration dates from the modest excavations begun here by Otfried Müller assisted by E. Curtius, in 1840. Twenty years later, in 1860, more extensive excavations were begun by Wescher and Foucart under the auspices of the French Archeological

School; while in 1880 Haussoullier began the explorations that resulted in the discovery of the Stoa of the Athenians. The credit of having carried on (since 1892) the final exhumation of the sacred site is due to Th. Homolle, who has been assisted by Colin, Couve, Bourguet, Perdrizet, Fournier, and Laurent. The necessary funds were provided by the French government, and the difficulties of the task may be gauged from the fact that the entire village of Kastri, which stood on the site of the sacred precinct, had to be removed and rebuilt on another spot.

[121] Davis_1879_282 the sarcophagus found near Lake of Eregli, at the hamlet of Serpek, site of the ancient Derbe: Then, too, time passed quickly, and the curiosity of the villagers was a great impediment; they crowded round the edge of the trench, bringing down on me a quantity of loose earth, and every now and then one would approach a spot where the excavators had piled up a quantity of the large loose stones from the wall. One of these set in motion, and falling into the trench, would have been sufficient to break the bones, or fracture the skull of the unlucky archaeologist labouring below; and accordingly I charged my interpreter, as he valued my life, to keep them off from that spot at least; he had great difficulty in doing this; but an opportune shower of rain coming on, off they all went to my great delight, and left the field clear.

[122] Davis_1879_281-282 the sarcophagus found near Lake of Eregli, at the hamlet of Serpek, site of the ancient Derbe: I would gladly have caused the whole to be uncovered, but it would have required much time, and a great deal of negotiation. I should have been obliged to arrange for the cost of labour (which would have taken up several hours), and I must have purchased the growing crops of corn, for several square yards about (and this would also have occupied as much time as would suffice to purchase 100,000 quarters of grain in an English market!). Then, too, there was a heavy wall of large loose stones across the west end of the sarcophagus, and the villagers were reluctant to move this, nor did I press them, for fear of some accident. The cost of all this would not have been ruinous, but I could not well spare the time; and even if uncovered, the position of the monument in a deep narrow excavation, would have prevented me from making a satisfactory drawing of it. I decided therefore to remain content with the part already laid bare, to make a drawing of it, so far at least as to give some idea of this very remarkable monument, and to obtain from the villagers who had seen the whole exposed, as full a description of it as I could. The difficulty of drawing even the side now laid bare was very great. The trench was as deep or deeper than the chin, but so narrow that there was scarcely room to stoop, and I was obliged to guess at many details, by feeling for them; as for proportion or perspective, it was impossible to preserve them.

[123] Davis_1879_280-281, north-west of the Cilician Taurus, the sarcophagus found near Lake of Eregli, at the hamlet of Serpek, site of the ancient Derbe: The villagers said, that on the arrival of the European inspector and a Turkish officer, three sides of the sarcophagus were laid bare to the foundation, the remaining side was only opened a litle way down, as it seemed to be quite plain. They were unable to remove the lid, but they found that an opening had been already broken through the south side, large enough for a little boy to enter without his clothes. / He found many bones inside, and brought out the skull of one of the persons who had been buried there. The European took one of the teeth, and then replaced the skull. The boy brought out also two glass bottles or jars, each about 1.5 foot high. These they broke, but found only something “like ashes” inside them, the remains, no doubt, of some one whose body had been burnt. Drawings were made of the figures, after which, the earth was filled in, and the villagers heard no more of the matter.

[124] Davis_1879_279-280, north-west of the Cilician Taurus, near Lake of Eregli, at the hamlet of Serpek, site of the ancient Derbe: After a long ramble I returned to the village, and proceeded to the site of the sarcophagus; one end of it was uncovered. The villagers had dug a trench alongside of it, about 5 feet deep and 2.5 feet broad, and into this I descended. / The sarcophagus was discovered about six years ago, by one of the villagers who was sinking a pit for a corn-store. He came upon it about two feet under the surface of the soil, and when the report of its discovery had been sent to Koniah, and thence to Constantinople, the Government commissioned an European (from the description the villagers gave of him, an Austrian) to examine it. It is truly a fine monument, though not of the purest style; but for size, and richness of ornament it is very remarkable. It is over-loaded with elaborate ornamentation, but there is some very good work in it, and many of the figures of men and animals are of admirable design and execution. The lid and body are each cut out of a single block of white marble, so pure and of such good quality, that the grain of it is like the finest loaf sugar, and where the villagers had accidentally chipped off a little piece with their spades, it sparkled like the finest Carrara marble. Doubtless the neighbouring hills contain quarries of marble of fine quality.

[125] Guasco_&_Boubers_1768_xxi-xxii Rome: Il faut que vous sachiez à ce sujet que c'est une chose ordinaire à Rome de voir des sociétés de différents particuliers, qui achètent ou louent des terreins uniquement dans le dessein de les fouiller, & d'y chercher, des antiquités. C'est à une pareille entreprise faite à la ville Hadrienne par Monsignor Furietti que nous devons le beau tableau de Mosaïque des colombes, que ce Prélat a fait graver à la tête de son excellent ouvrage sur les peintures de cette espece. On lui doit aussi les deux magnifiques centaures, qui à la vérité l'ont payé de ses peines & de ses avances, mais qui, si l'on en croit une historiette qui court dans Rome, ont contribué à lui retarder le chapeau de Cardinal, que les vœux universels lui décernoient; car on prétend que le Pape a été piqué contre lui de ce qu'il n'a pas voulu céder ces deux belles pièces à la collection du Capitole qu'il a fort à cœur d'enrichir. Quoi qu'il en soit, lorsque le succès des fouilles ne répond point aux espérances, on en tire assez ses frais par la quantité de matériaux qu'on ne manque presque jamais de déterrer. Quoique les recherches & fouilles innombrables, faites tant par les anciens que par les modernes, puissent faire craindre qu'il ne reste plus rien à découvrir, néanmoins les découvertes que l'on fait de temps en temps, paroissent rassurer; prouvant que tout n'est pas encore épuisé.

[126] Delaplanche_1876_142 on the Mount of Olives: Ici nous ne trouvons plus de ruines, mais un monument véritable élevé tout récemment par la piété de la princesse de la Tour-d'Auvergne qui est venue se fixer sur le sommet des Oliviers. Elle donne aux catholiques un grand et bel exemple. A côté des empiétements russes qui menacent de s'étendre du mont Gihon au mont des Oliviers, elle a pris possession d'un terrain très-considérable. Elle s'est bâti un petit châlet, où elle a établi sa demeure. Chaque jour, elle fait pratiquer des fouilles dans ce terrain qui a été remué par tant de générations diverses, et ses recherches n'ont pas été infructueuses. Déjà elle a pu recueillir beaucoup d'objet précieux, et dernièrement elle a découvert des soubassements et des grottes dont on reconnaîtra sans doute l'usage, lorsque les déblaiements seront terminés. Nous avons fait une visite à celle pieuse princesse; elle nous a accueillis avecune bonne grâce toute française et nous a communiqué le plan du terrain acquis par elle et qu'elle fait enclore. Il comprend la meilleure partie du mont des Oliviers qui peut-être un jour reprendra son ancienne splendeur. La princesse a déjà obtenu de beaux résultats; autour de son châlet, s'étalent les plantes et les fleurs de nos jardins français, à côté de celles du pays; et sous ce beau climat d'Orient, quel coloris! quelle végétation!

[127] Newton_I_1865_281 near Bournabat, Smyrna, writing 1854: The making this road has led to the discovery of considerable ancient remains. Beyond Caravan Bridge, on the road to Bournabat, is a large Turkish cemetery. Immediately beyond this cemetery great quantities of squared blocks of marbles and mouldings of buildings – all rough-hewn – have been recently dug up; also several sarcophagi, one with ornaments in bas-relief, of a late Roman period; a colossal head of Apollo or Bacchus, which I did not see, but which, judging from a drawing, appeared very hard and mannered; and a fragment of an inscription which seemed to be sepulchral. This spot is probably the site of an ancient cemetery situated outside the old town. At Caravan Bridge a marble lion was found in 1852, which probably marks the situation of a tomb. Part of the ground where these antiquities were discovered belongs to Mr Whittall, who would probably make an excavation on a large scale if he could get a firman. He is very rich and very generous; he gives away immense sums to the poor, and keeps up a very princely style of hospitality at Bournabat.

[128] Grosvenor_1895_I_376-377 Column of Constantine, the "Burnt Column": Early in the eighteenth century the Ottoman Government, fearing its fall, encased the stereobate and stylobate in a sheathing of thick masonry. Fifty years ago the shaft rose from a baker's shop, which had been built entirely around. In 1888 the column was repaired by the Ottoman Government. Such is its eventful history of fifteen hundred and fifty years … The deposits in the stereobate have tempted antiquarians more than once. Not many years since two archeologists hired a house in the immediate vicinity, and sought by mining to reach the chamber included in the four arches of the stereobate where those relics were preserved.

[129] Hill_1866_354-355 Tiberias: A sufficiently fair idea may be at this time given of Tiberias, by saying that it is a perfect ruin; yet it is not an entire waste of rubbish heaped upon rubbish, and of columns lying beside columns, like many of its sister towns of equal antiquity and celebrity, where the few miserable dwellings of the present day are made up of the wrecks of a past age. It is in that stage of ruin, from the effects of time, and from convulsions of the earth, which has left some portion of many of its edifices still standing, though forsaken. The base of the entire walls may be still seen, though there is not a hundred yards at any part of them that does not afford evidence of the terrible effects of the earthquakes by which they have been shaken and broken, but not utterly destroyed.

[130] Monro_1835_I_312 Tiberias: The Pacha is building a private bath close to that now existing for public use, and a small hareem or villa at three hundred yards' distance; behind which is another bath for the "House," supported upon small columns of various marbles, the spoils of Abdullah's bath at Acre. The water is supplied to the hareem by a subterranean aqueduct from the spring; the digging of which was in progress when I was there, and several remnants of statues and other marble remains were thrown out, while in places portions of pavement were visible at the bottom of the trench.

[131] Saulcy_1854_II_409: All the ruins of the ancient Tiberias are to the southward of the Tabarieh of the middle ages. To the north of this place there is no trace of them. As I have already stated, shafts of columns show themselves in vast numbers, especially at tbe point called by the Jews the Talmudic school. There can be no doubt, that if diggings were undertaken along the extent of ground comprised between the present town and El-Hammam, the result would be most productive; but who will undertake them?

[132] Spon_&_Wheler_1678_I_358 Miletus: ce n'est plus qu'un amas confus de belles masures, parmi lesquelles il y a quelques cabanes de Bergers.

[133] Turner_1820_III_94: the Maeander, winding with a frequency of curves that fully justified its ancient reputation, through a flat rich extensive plain, on the southem end of which were two Turkish villages; to one of which, called by the Greeks Palatia, from the ruins round it, we rode. These ruins were the remains of the once magnificent Miletus.

[134] Joanne_&_Isambert_1861_178B: Palatia, village malsain, composé de quatre ou cinq cabanes, mais qui, d'après quelques voyageurs, occupe l'emplacement de Milet.

[135] Joanne_&_Isambert_1861_178.

[136] Leake_1830_I_153-154, travelling in 1805, Sparta: The only villages on the site of Sparta are Magula and Psykhiko. Magula is a tjiftlik belonging to a Turk of Mistra, and contains a small pyrgo, with three or four huts situated amidst gardens. Magula is a Greek name often applied to a height with ruins, especially when they are in a plain: it is hence given generally to the site of Sparta, though specifically to the tjiftlik. Psykhiko has fourteen or fifteen cottages, including a kalyvia or dependent hamlet, which is situated about 300 yards to the north-eastward of Psykhiko, on the edge of the cliff just mentioned, immediately above a source of water.

[137] Texier_1865_41 Didyma/ Apollo Brachidae: A Greek village has been erected on one side of the temple, as the facility of obtaining stones from the ruins was an inducement to build there. / But the walls of the temple have not been encroached upon yet, except at the east end, where a windmill has been erected on the heap of ruins … / When Chandler visited the temple, there were no habitations nearer than Ura, about two miles distant, on the road towards Miletus, now called Palatia; the modern village surrounding the temple having been deserted. It appears to be reviving; and the diminution of the ancient materials is unfortunately the consequence of its increasing prosperity. In the interval of a few months, which occured between the two visits made by the gentlemen of the mission, a manifest dilapidation had taken place. Part of the wall of the pronaos had been destroyed, and a beautiful terebinth-tree, the boast of the village, cut down. A windmill usurped the place of this sacred object, in the construction of which many of the leas massive blocks, particularly those enriched with sculpture, were employed, and some converted into cement used in building it. The two Corinthian capitals were totally destroyed, and some of the statues had been grievously defaced. The evil was unfortunately progressive; and nothing appeared likely to check the gradual, yet certain destruction of the temple, but one of those visitations which, in Asia Minor, sometimes depopulate a whole country and convert the busy haunt of man to a solitary waste.

[138] Fosbroke_1828_181 Orchomenos: The village of Kalpaka is situated upon the ruins of the lower town, and a cottage stands upon the remains of a Dorick temple of white marble, of which some large masses are scattered about in the vicinity. Dorick capitals of an elegant form and in perfect preservation have been excavated.

[139] Conder_Greece_II_1830_44 Orchomenos, in Boeotia: The walls were fortified with square towers. In some places they are well preserved, and the most ancient parts are in "the rough Tirynthian style." The modern village is situated upon the ruins of the lower town. The cottage occupied by Mr Dodwell stood upon the remains of a Doric temple of white marble, small, but apparently very ancient. Large masses were scattered about, and some countrymen whom the Author employed to excavate, dug out some elegant Doric capitals in perfect preservation. He earnestly recommends future travellers to prosecute the researches which he had not time to pursue.

[140] Fosbroke_1828_205 Phanari, on the coast of the Saronic Gulf: In the village are the remains of an ancient city, situated on a bare precipitous rock, the edge of which is encircled by the ruins of the walls.

[141] Fosbroke_1828_310: Trachea, in theArgolid: At a village of this name are vestiges of an ancient town, such as the foundations of walls, an architrave, and the indications of a small temple.

[142] Guérin_1862_34, Tunisia: Mater a succédé a une ville antique dont les matériaux ont servi a sa construction. De tous côtés, en effet, dans des bâtisses modernes assez grossières, on remarque de belles pierres de taille, et même çà et là quelques tronçons de colonnes mutités enlevés à d'anciens édifices.

[143] Guérin_1862_35, Tunisia: A huit heures dix minutes, nous faisons halte une demi-heure au Bordj-bou-Taleb. C'est une grande construction carrée, de fabrique musulmane, mais bâtie en partie avec d'anciens matériaux. En pénétrant dans l'intérieur de cette enceinte, j'y remarque également un certain nombre de beaux blocs antiques; ont-ils été trouvés sur place, ou, au contraire, proviennent-ils de la ville de Mater, c'est ce que j'ignore et sur quoi je consulte inutilement le scheik qui habite ce bordj.

[144] Fiedler_1_1840_484 Oreos, in Euboea: Die Stadt war bedeutend gross, sie deinte sich von dem Hügel, auf welchem die ältere Stadt, die Akropolis, stand, bis an das Meer. Die Bauern finden auf den Feldern oft noch Münzen. Auch soll ein Bauer Statuen in seinem Grund gefunden, aber sie gut mit Erde bedeckt haben, weil er besorgte, man werde dort Nachgrabungen anstellen und ohne Entschädigung sein Feld verderben.

[145] Revue_Archéologique_xxi_1870_29, Cyprus: Le Dali actuel occupe-t-il l'emplacement de l'ancienne cité d'Idalium? C'est ce que je ne saurais préciser. J'ai vu dans la ville de nombreuses traces de l'antiquité, telles que chapiteaux corinthiens, tronçons de colonnes, et dans deux maisons de paysans, des statues mutilées; mais point de ruines d'édifices.

[146] Cobham_1908_71 relaying J. Locke (otherwise unknown except from Hakluyt), who visited Cyprus in 1553: The second of October we returned to Amacho, where we rested untill the sixth day. This towne is a pretie village, there are thereby toward the sea side divers monuments, that there hath bene great overthrow of buildings, for to this day there is no yere when they finde not, digging under ground, either coines, caves, and sepulchres of antiquities, as we walking, did see many, so that in effect, all alongst the seacoast, throughout the whole Island, there is much ruine and overthrow of buildings: for as they say, it was disinhabited sixe and thirtie yeres before Saint Helens time for lacke of water.

[147] Annual_British_School_Athens_v_1898-9_46, Naukratis: In another quarter a rich return might be expected for a liberal expenditure of money. The Arab village which lies, not on the Mound, but very close to it on the north, certainly covers the site of a cemetery, other than the small Hellenistic one explored in 1884 and now destroyed. Mr Gardner sank pits on this mound and satisfied himself that it contained burials; and there was brought to us a limestone grave-relief of not bad period and style, found by an Arab of the superjacent village below his house. Any one who will find the money to expropriate this village will in all likelihood discover beneath it tombs from the sixth century onwards and a rich treasure of broken vases and terracottas.

[148] Tour du Monde 1861, 73, Khorsabad: Ces premiers résultats étaient encourageants; ils devaient en faire espérer d'autres, et, d'après la forme, comme d'après l'étendue du monticule de Khorsabad, il y avait toute raison de penser que ce qui restait à découvrir était de beaucoup plus

important que ce qu'on avait trouvé jusqu'alors. Mais comment fouiller tout ce sol occupé par les maisons du village? On avait un firman qui permettait l'expropriation des habitants; avec de l'argent on pouvait les dédommager. On était donc en mesure de procéder aux travaux nécessaires pour suivre les indications fournies par les premières excavations. Cependant déplacer des Arabes de chez eux, gêner leurs habitudes domestiques, exproprier des musulmans au profit des chrétiens pour ouvrir, sous leurs pieds, une terre du sein de laquelle on allait exhumer des oeuvres du démon, eût été affronter de graves difficultés, et s'exposer peut-être à des conflits fâcheux, si une circonstance toute favorable ne fût venue en aide pour diminuer les obstacles. Depuis assez longtemps déjà les habitants de Khorsabad désiraient quitter l'éminence au sommet de laquelle ils s'étaient établis, et descendre dans la plaine pour se rapprocher d'une petite rivière … / Ce fut là l'occasion dont nous profitâmes, et grâce à cette circonstance, grâce aux quelques piastres qu'on donnait pour chaque maison renversée, le terrain fut facilement déblayé. Le prix d'une expropriation n'était pas élevé, mais il était tout bénéfice pour les villageois, attendu que leur manière de construire est aussi économique qu'expéditive.

[149] Diehl_1893_307 Eleusis: In 1815 the Society of Dilettanti which was formed in London for the study of the existing remains of ancient Greece, and which has rendered valuable services to archaeology, undertook the exploration of the ruins of Eleusis, and made a first statement, necessarily imperfect and to some extent inaccurate, of the buildings which still existed under the houses of the village of Lefsina. In 1860-61 M. Lenormant sank some shafts near the portico of Philo, laid bare a part of the temenos and explored both Propylaea. It was not, however, until 1882 that the Athenian Archaeological Society undertook methodical explorations at Eleusis. The Greek government expropriated the occupants of the modern houses built above the ruins, and when these were pulled down it was for the first time possible to clear out the temenos completely, and thoroughly to explore the sacred precincts of Demeter. The excavations were actively carried on from 1882 to 1889 under the direction of M. Philios; and if the cost was considerable the Greek government paid 100,000 francs as compensation and the Society 90,000 francs for the expenses of the work itself important results have been obtained.

[150] Hilprecht_1903_78-79 Botta at Khorsabad: The malarious condition of the whole region caused illness and death among his workmen, proving nearly fatal to his own life. The peasants of Khorsabad, suspicious beyond measure, and unwilling to aid his researches, refused to work and sell him their houses, which occupied the most important part of the ruins. In addition to all these constant worriments, necessarily affecting his mind and body, the governor of Mosul, with ever-increasing jealousy and cunning, tried in many ways to dishearten the explorer. He shared the general belief of his people that the foreigner was searching for treasures. Anxious to appropriate them himself, he frequently threw Botta's workmen into prison in order to extract a confession, or he appointed watchmen at the trenches to seize every piece of gold that might be discovered. When all this failed to have the desired effect, he closed the work altogether, on the pretext that Botta was evidently establishing a military station to take the country by force of arms from the sultan. / At Paris and Constantinople everything was done by the French government and its representative to counteract these miserable machinations, and to prove the utter baselessness of the malicious accusations. Finally, well-directed energy, tact, and perseverance triumphed over all the obstacles and animosity of the native population. Botta gradually induced the chief of the village to abandon his house on the summit of the mound temporarily for a reasonable price, and to move dow n into the plain, where later the rest of the inhabitants

followed, after the explorer's promise to restore the original contour of the mound as soon as the latter had been fully examined. Even before this agreement was entered into with the villagers, Botta had found it necessary to fill his trenches again after he had copied the inscriptions, drawn the sculptures, and removed those antiquities which could be transported, as the only way in which the large mass of crumbling reliefs could be saved for future research from their rapid destruction by the air. But it was not until the beginning of May, 1844, after the excavations had rested almost completely, during the winter, that Flandin finally brought the necessary firman from Constantinople allowing the resumption of the excavations. Notwithstanding the approaching heat, no more time was lost. Three hundred Christian refugees were gradually engaged to excavate the unexplored part of the mound, Botta copying the inscriptions and Flandin preparing the drawings of the sculptures as soon as they had been exposed. Both men worked with the greatest harmony, energy, and devotion during the whole oppressive summer, until, in October, 1844, after most remarkable success, the excavations were suspended temporarily.

[151] Davis_1874_120-121: Towards sunset we returned to our lodging [at Khonas]. Visitors again dropped in, and Mustafa Effendi, who was a native of Almalu, understanding that we intended visiting Lycia, gave us some information as to the best routes, &c. He said there was no fear of brigands in Lycia – this, as will be seen, was not quite correct – but he strongly advised us to take an escort through the Kazik Pass, the route we were to follow on the morrow. In reply to my inquiries for antique coins, I was told that about eighteen months back the Ottoman Government had sent men round and collected all the antiquities, coins, &c., which the villagers possessed. A few were brought, but none worth buying, and the prices asked were ridiculously high. On inquiring of the village moollah, who was one of our visitors, as to the state of education in the village, he frankly confessed "it would be best to say that of education there was none."

[152] Fontanier_1829_I_10-11 site of Surméné, on the Black Sea: J'avais aperçu des ruines auprès de la ville; c'était une espèce de château placé sur un rocher; on ne me permit pas de le visiter. Les habitans prétendaient que des trésors y étaient enfouis; pendant une nuit ils avaient ordonné aux Grecs de se tenir prêts, et les y avaient conduits pour les faire travailler à des fouilles. Ils n'avaient rien trouvé, mais ils craignaient beaucoup que cette expédition ne servît au pacha de prétexte pour leur imposer quelque contribution nouvelle. Aussi celui qui m'en instruisit me recommanda-t-il le plus inviolable secret.

[153] Viquesnel_1868_II_302 ruins NNW of Sarai, near the Black Sea, noted in 1847: Il parait que les Russes ont empli sept arabas avec les antiquités les plus précieuses et les ont emmenés en Russie. A notre passage, Férat bey possédait dans son jardin des statues, des bases, fûts et chapiteaux de colonnes. Quelques habitants de la petite ville avaient, les uns, des têtes; les autres, des bustes ou parties de statues trouvées à Viza.

[154] Deval_1828_113 Crete: On voit en Candie les ruines de Gortynes: près de là coule le Léthé; c'est un ruisseau fangeux. Gortynes fut, d'après les vestiges qui en restent, une ville superbe. On y a déjà fait des fouilles qui ont eu d'heureux résultats; mais elles sont entravées par le pacha de Candie, qui s'oppose à toutes recherches de la part des chrétiens. Sans doute on y découvrirait des antiquités curieuses, si on voulait acheter sa condescendance; et je suis persuadé qu'un peu d'or dissiperait tous ses scrupules.

[155] Nouveaux_Voyages_1800_173-174 Gortyna: Ces débris ne paraissent pas proportionnés à la grandeur & à la magnificence de Gortyne. Mais il faut songer que les plus beaux marbres en ont été enlevés; que l'on voit dans les villages des environs des colonnes antiques servir à former la

porte des jardins turcs, & que la meilleure partie de ses ornemens est enfoncée sous le terrein qui est considérablement exhaussé. Si l'on y faisait des fouilles, on y trouverait quantité de statues & des monument précieux. Aujourd'hui le laboureur y fait passer la charrue & couvre de moissons les ruines des palais & des temples de Gortyne. Tel est le sort des anciennes villes; elles sont l'ouvrage de l'homme & perissent comme lui.

156 Mac_Farlane_1850_I_145: the Agha of Yeni Shehr, in all respects a superior man, understood perfectly the interest offered by such a tour, and regretted that he could not accompany us. He had himself travelled a good deal about the country for the gratification of curiosity; he had a relish for fine scenery, and a decided taste for ancient ruins; he was in fact a Turkish antiquary, and if his science was but small, his enthusiasm was great. He indicated to us several spots up the country whereon ancient remains were to be found; and he earnestly recommended us to visit some hot springs in the Ak-Daghlar or "White Mountains."

157 Richardson_1822_I_127: We had resolved to visit Oschmounein, the Grecian Hermopolis, and the Catchief had politely offered to entertain us with a review of his cavalry, and to turn out the village to assist us in opening tombs, and searching for antiquities; but after having attempted it, we found that the state of the inundation was such, that we could neither sail to it nor ride to it.

158 Taylor_&_Reybaud_1838_II_156 Hermopolis: Il serait trop long de donner ici la liste des localités importantes que renferme le nome Hermopolite. A chaque pas on y heurte l'antiquité; c'est un sol jonché de ruines monumentales. De vieilles fondations en briques, des canaux ensablés, des couvens en ruines, des églises devenues des mosquées, des catacombes, des carrières, des grottes, des hypogées, des digues, des chaussées, des colonnes, des blocs de granit, des statues monolithes, des vases antiques en albâtre ou en marbre, des tombeaux chrétiens et des santons musulmans, voilà ce que le voyageur rencontre dans un territoire jadis si populeux, aujourd'hui livré en partie aux incursions des Arabes et aux envahissemens du désert.

159 Dodwell_1819_II_434, travelling in 1801 & 1805-1806, Stymphalos, in Arcadia: We proceeded for a short space along the foot of the mountain, by the ancient way, which is paved with large square blocks of stone, unlike the roads of the Romans, which are composed of irregular polygons. We soon came to the remains of a temple, consisting of a considerable quantity of Doric frusta, and some pilasters, or antae, both fluted, and some large blocks of marble and stone. The columns are of moderate proportions; the larger measure three feet in diameter, and the smaller only eighteen inches. The place is called Kionea, or "the columns." The dilapidated Catholicon or episcopal church, which has evidently been a handsome edifice, is close to this temple, and is composed of ancient remains. A few hundred yards from the Catholicon, we came to the ancient walls of Stymphalos, which were fortified with square towers, and constructed in the second style of masonry, with large polygon stones. Nearer the lake the brow of an impending eminence is characterized by the ruins of another temple, the lower part of the cella of which is still visible.

160 Trant_1830_24-25, Tripotamia, the ancient Psophis, in Arcadia, the church: A high wall encircled the building, which comprised a small church and a range of buildings for the Caloyers; several marble columns were lying on the ground in the yard; some fluted, and others plain, but none were of a large size; and a Doric capital which was near them appeared to have been a work of the lower ages; the pillars that supported the entrance to the church were likewise antique, and above them, two heads in basso-relievo were fixed in the wall; but both the columns and the sculpture had been scraped and quite disfigured by the ignorant architects of the church. The

attendant priest informed me that the columns had been found in digging near the monastery, which, as is almost universally the case, must have arisen upon the ruins of a Pagan temple.

[161] Holland_1815_56-57 Ithaca: Of the date of these tombs, no authentic conjecture can be formed; but, though it may be presumed that the city existed here at the time, it is not certain, or even probable, that they can be given to a period so early as what may be called the classical age of Ithaca. Since my return to England, I have learnt that the research among the sepulchres has been continued, and with the same successful results. The sole excavator is the Captain-commandant of the isle, who appears in this instance to have exercised a monopoly, to which it is doubtful how far he was entitled.

[162] Clarke_1816_318 soros at Katarina, not far from Mt Athos: Upon our inquiring where it had been found, we were told that it had been brought from the Palaeo-castro of Malathria, before mentioned, situate in Mount Olympus, at three hours distance from Katarina, where there were others of the same nature, and a great quantity of antient marbles; but that some Franks visiting the spot about three years before, and after being employed in copying inscriptions, removing something, the real nature of which was not known, the Agha, suspecting them of having discovered a concealed treasure, had ordered as many of those marbles as could be broken to be destroyed, and the rest to be conveved from the place; in consequence of which order this Soros had been brought to Katarina. Such was the substance of the story.

[163] Fellows_1839_80 Abydos: Of this place so little trace remains that I passed over it, and for a mile and a half beyond, and gave up the search as vain. On my return I noticed broken pottery and small stones of worked marble in the ploughed fields, at about the place where the town probably stood. Thus directed to the spot, and by seeing higher up on the opposite side of the straits the promontory of Sestos, I traced the foundation of the wall of a considerable building down to the coast. Were it not for the interest of a twofold poetic association, this spot would not have found its way into a journal or sketch-book; but, notwithstanding the strong wind, I hastily made a memorial of it. / Passing up a ravine, and ascending the hill over-hanging this formerly castellated promontory, I found many remains, valueless except as leaving a trace of former inhabitants. I afterwards heard from the Consul, that a tomb was discovered a week before upon the height; but as the discoverer was a rich man, he dared not make it publicly known, as he would be taxed to any amount which the Aga chose to demand, on the excuse of his having obtained a hidden treasure. The man gave information of it to our Consul, who will be the discoverer when a prudent time has elapsed: the account he gave was that his plough struck a stone, and on raising it he found a tomb, containing a skeleton, which, when he went an hour after to examine it more minutely and privately, had crumbled to dust. His alarm at beholding this was doubled by superstitious fear.

[164] Miller_1921_148: The travels of the antiquary of Ancona in Greece demonstrate an interesting fact, which has too often been ignored, that the Latin rulers of the Levant were sometimes men of culture and taste. Crusino Sommaripa, the baron of Paros, took a pride in showing his visitor some marble statues which he had had excavated, and allowed him to send a marble head and leg to his friend Giustiniani-Banca, of Chios, a connoisseur of art who composed Italian verses in his "Homeric" villa. So deeply was Cyriacus moved by Crusino's culture and kindness that he too burst out into an Italian poem, of which happily only one line has been published. Dorino Gattilusio, the Genoese lord of Lesbos, aided him in his investigation of that island; the Venetian governor of Tenos escorted him in his state-galley to inspect the antiquities of Delos; and Carlo

Tocco II, whom he quaintly describes as "King of the Epeirotes," gave him every facility for visiting the ruins of Dodona, and was graciously pleased to cast his royal eye over the manuscript account of the antiquary's journey.

165 Scalamonti_1996_127: For Canuza Bey was a Greek by birth and education and thus able knowledgeably to discuss with Ciriaco the antiquities of the province, especially the great temple at Cyzicus. Ciriaco had observed at Mundanya, the port of Bursa, that many dressed marble stones from the Cyzican temple had been utilized in the erection of modern buildings; and on the score both of the respect due to antiquity and of the good reputation of the Sultan himself, lest all trace of the building be lost to posterity, he persuaded Canuza Bey to forbid any further destruction of the still-standing walls, columns, and architraves of this spectacular monument. Canuza Bey had the learning to appreciate this argument and readily promised to do what Ciriaco advised.

166 Benjamin_1867_123 Anatolia: Ruins, rains, ruins! – the traveller meets them everywhere in these old countries. Scarce a garden-wall did we pass that did not contain marble fragments, often with sculptures or inscriptions; scarce a village cemetery of which the grave-stones were not pieces of ancient pillars; scarce a wayside fountain of which the trough was not an antique sarcophagus; scarce a field where the plow did not turn up marbles wrought by nations and generations that perished long ago.

167 Melena_1850_II_78: Except some pillars, capitals, and a few inscriptions, Tunis contains no relics of antiquity. As the Mussulmans firmly believe, that in the next world a statue will demand a soul of him who has made it in this, they have destroyed all the antique statues they found, both in Greece and Africa.

168 Keppel_1831_II_196-197, near Aezani: I arrived in the afternoon at a Turkish village called Tatar Bazarjik: it contains a few wretched hovels built of stone. I had intended to have gone to a village further on in the plain, but was arrested by a Greek-inscribed column, which I stopped to copy; and darkness coming on, I was obliged to halt here for the night. This stone, which was the upper part of the shaft, had only recently been discovered by the old men while digging for stones to build their houses. This relic of the ancient Giaours had been applied to a curious purpose by the true believers. At the feast of the Ramazan, the old inhabitants hire a priest, whom they perch upon it, and thence make him call the hour of prayer. It now stands about three feet out of the ground; sculptured on it is a wreath of ivy, and above it the words as here given …

169 Wilde_1840_II_402 armed with a firman, at Nablus: The week before our arrival the prince [Pückler] went to visit this tomb of David, having previously outraged the feelings of the Mooslim population, and roused them to a state of frenzy. Not content with looking in at the soros, as other visitors had been in the habit of doing, he desired the attendant priest to open the door of the lattice and permit him to go in. The priest remonstrated, the prince was inexorable – he produced the firman, still the priest refused to open it, and besought him not to require it – all his entreaties were in vain – the hero of the firman drew his sword, caught the old Moullah by the beard – the very greatest indignity that could possibly be offered to a descendant of the prophet – kicked in the door and entered, boasting that he had done what no other person would have dared to attempt. This requires no note or comment, but it fully accounted for the conduct of the Moullah towards our party.

170 Damer_1841_II_11-12 at the Tomb of David: Prince Pückler Muskau, we were told, has been the cause of this exclusion, (as also in the instance of visiting the Mosque of Omar,) by making

a forcible entrance without permission beyond where the general firman entitled him to go. The custode's opposition continuing. Prince Piickler drew his sword, and threatened to cut down any one who obstructed his passage. The great object of enforcing the privileges of the firman was to avoid paying the smallest fee; at Jaffa, when he had taken a bath, he presented the said firman as an excuse for not liquidating his debt of three piastres (1s. 3d. of our money). This seems to have incurred the wrath of the Jews, Christians, and Infidels. Consuls, governors, and guides have all some cause of complaint. I am curious to see his own version of his journeying and succes en Orient.

[171] Layard_1903_I_279, at Jerusalem: The Mosque of Omar, into which, after the rule of Mehemet Ali had been established in Syria, Europeans had been allowed to enter, had been again closed to them in consequence, it was stated, of the conduct of Prince Pückler Muskau, who had forced his way indecently into a place held sacred by the Mussulmans, and had even written his name on the tomb of David. I was consequently unable to visit either the mosque or the tomb. The Europeans in Syria were much exercised by the behaviour of this Prince, who, I believe, afterwards wrote an inflated account of his travels in the Levant.

[172] Cagnat_&_Saladin_1894_66, in Sousse, Tunisia: Espérant que les mosquées de la ville renfermaient des restes antiques inédits, puisque aucun Européen avant nous n'avait pénétré dans ces enceintes sacrées, nous demandons aux autorités françaises et tunisiennes l'autorisation de les visiter. Le gouverneur du Sahel pousse l'amabilité jusqu'à nous faire accompagner dans cette tournée par Sidi-Mohammed-Lazousa, notaire des biens habous (biens du clergé), grand vieillard instruit et qui semble très obligeant, trop peut-être; car il commence par nous promener dans un moulin, dans une école et dans divers établissements appartenant au clergé; mais il évite de nous faire entrer dans les mosquées et dans les chapelles. Nous nous apercevons bien vite de la ruse et lui rappelons quelle est la mission dont il est chargé. Il s'exécute enfin de bonne grâce et, pour commencer, nous introduit dans la grande mosquée.

[173] Davis_1879_124-125, Kars: I had examined the south side, and was proceeding to examine the north, when I was interrupted by the Imam of the mosque, who came up in a state of towering indignation. For some time I allowed him to proceed, till having quietly written down my description of the place I turned to him, and addressing him in the most polite Turkish I could command, told him that I had a firman from the Sadr-el-Azum (Grand Vizier) to examine any building in the country, and if I pleased could even enter the mosque. I have always found it produces the best effect, when one is able to converse a little with a Turk in his own language. So it was now; the man was quite mollified, permitted me to draw the apse and the doorway of the mosque, and we parted good friends. My guide said there were inscriptions inside the mosque, but defaced. Not far from the church was another large building, constructed of old materials put together pêle-mêle, large blocks with small portions of ornamented work inserted in the wall, &c, &c.

[174] Alcock_1831_136 S. Sophia, travelling 1828-9: The exterior of the celebrated church of St. Sophia offers little remarkable; the interior may be splendid, but Franks are strictly forbidden to enter; and the Sultan's firman, or pass, has of late been discontinued in consequence of some spoliation committed by the last party admitted.

[175] Sykes_1904_274 Raqqa: Close behind the town are the extensive ruins of an old Abassid palace of Haroun al Rashid. These consist of a high mud wall enclosing a square of many acres, in which stand the ruins of a mosque in fair preservation, a fragment of the old palace, and in one

corner a gateway in almost perfect condition. In every direction fragments of porcelain tiles and pieces of broken alabaster are strewn upon the ground. Today the ruins, which consist of dingy clay bricks, give little idea of magnificence, but doubtless these were originally decorated with tiles that now lie scattered and broken. The Government have forbidden the natives to dig for antiquities in the ruins – a wise provision, since these will be preserved for properly equipped scientific expeditions. They would probably secure some fine specimens of Arab tiling and porcelain and a few inscriptions in Kufic, such as one which I tried in vain to copy.

[176] Le_Bon_1884_79-80: Lorsque le christianisme devint la religion officielle de Constantinople, l'empereur Théodose fit abattre, en 389, tous les temples et statues des anciens dieux de l'Égypte, et tout ce qui pouvait rappeler ces derniers. Les monuments trop solidement construits pour pouvoir être détruits facilement eurent leurs inscriptions et leurs personnages martelés. / L'Égypte est encore couverte des débris de cette fanatique dévastation. Ce fut un des plus tristes actes d'intolérance et de vandalisme qu'ait connus l'histoire. Il est regrettable d'avoir à constater qu'un des premiers actes des propagateurs de la religion nouvelle, qui venait de remplacer les anciens dieux de la Grèce et de Rome, fut la destruction de monuments que la plupart des conquérants avaient respectés depuis cinq mille ans.

[177] Shaw_1738_xi: In examining these Ruins [of "several cities of Barbary"], I have often wondered, that there should remain so many altars and other Tokens of the Pagan Idolatry and Superstition and so very few Crosses or other Monuments of Christianity. As to the latter, how zealous soever the African Church might have been in putting them up, the Saracens have been industrious enough in pulling them down. The Arabs certainly, whenever they attend their Flocks, near any of these Ruins, make it a Piece of Devotion as well as Amusement, to destroy and obliterate as much of them as they can. Wherein they are not a little encouraged by the lead and iron, which the Antients sometimes made use of in cramping of the Stones; and especially by a great Variety of Coins which they more frequently meet with.

[178] Maurand_1901_243-244 Constantinople, S. Sophia travelling 1544: Dès qu'il [Moslem official] nous vit, il commença à se courroucer contre nous et à nous dire des injures à la turque, en cette manière: "Bre, caor danecsi, iurdec," et il voulait nous faire saisir, parce qu'un Chrétien qui entrerait à Sainte-Sophie sans autorisation et y serait trouvé, serait puni corporellement. Voyant le courroux et la colère de cet homme, je cherchai du mieux qu'il me fut possible à le calmer, et je le priai, puisque nous eravamo già tanto dentro di Santa Sophia, (che) ne lassiase vedere il resto et li daria aspre; quel che lui fece et li donai trenta aspri, et lui estete sempre con noi dentro Santa Sophia.

[179] La_Mottraye_1723_I_185, travelling 1699, in Constantinople: One may see in the Porticos that surround the vast and spacious Courts before the Entrance into these Mosques, an infinite Number of fine Columns of curious and rare Marble, as Verde Antico, Jasper, Porphyry, Granite, &c. (the Remains of the ancient Magnificence of Ephesus, Troy, Athens, Samos, Calcedon, &c.) which have only cost the Turks the Expence of transporting them, and placing them as beautifully as they are. In the Middle of the Courts, are fine Fountains for the Ablutions.

[180] Graham_1836_110-111 Hebron: we could not enter into this [Helena's] handsome church, now changed into a mosque: admission being, therefore, forbidden to all but Mussulmans.

[181] Cockerell_1903_14-15 travelling 1810-17, Constantinople: In arriving here just in time to take advantage of Mr Adair's firman to see the mosques I was most fortunate. It is a favour granted to ambassadors only once, and Mr Adair thinks himself lucky to get it before going away; but I will

tell you in confidence that I regret very little the impossibility of drawing in them. They seem to me to be ill-built and barbarous.

[182] Durbin_1845_II_201 Constantinople: We were so fortunate as to make the acquaintance of Mr Brown, dragoman of the American legation, who, since the demise of Commodore Porter, has had the charge of our affairs. It gives me pleasure to acknowledge our obligations for his kind and continued attentions, and particularly for his good office in obtaining a firman for us, by which we were enabled to visit the imperial mosques. To this kindness he added the farther favour of accompanying us, with his cavass, whom he charged with paying all the fees, thus relieving us of a troublesome matter, and protecting us from the usual extortion of valets in this case. The expense is the same for one or for twenty, and the difficulty which generally attends the procuring a firman impels strangers, who hear one is out, almost to force themselves into the party. Mr Brown requested that the company should not exceed ten, as the Turks dislike crowds of visiters in their mosques. To restrict the number of the party, the issue of the firman was kept a secret until the morning of the day of our visit.

[183] Chevenard_1849_106 Constantinople: On sait que, pour pénétrer dans les monuments publics, un firman du Grand-Seigneur est indispensable, et qu'il se fait quelquefois attendre longtemps, malgré le prix élevé auquel il faut l'acheter.

[184] Olin_1854_313-314 Constantinople: By the politeness and persevering efforts of Mr Brown, Secretary to the American Embassy, we obtained permission this morning to visit St Sophia and the other principal mosques. This privilege is granted to foreigners only upon application made by some ambassador to the Turkish Secretary of State for foreign affairs. The government, it is said, manifests no unwillingness to gratify the curiosity of strangers with a site of their religious edifices, but they contrive to make the favor too expensive as well as too difficult of attainment, to be frequently sought. Our firman cost about forty dollars, paid in fees to the different parties and guardians of the edifices which are visited, and to three or four attendants from one of the public offices, by whom we were accompanied. Mr Brown, who speaks Turkish, and several other Americans, gentlemen and ladies, resident in Constantinople, were so obliging as to be of our party, which was swelled into a crowd by strangers of different nations, who usually take advantage of the issuing of a firman, St. Sophia to obtain a view of objects to which access is obtained with so much difficulty.

[185] Newton_I_1865_42, writing in 1852: Of St. Sophia I had but a confused impression, for we could only see the interior by joining a large miscellaneous party gathered together from several hotels by the laquais de place, who undertook to obtain the necessary firman at a charge of a napoleon for each person, probably double what it really cost him. / Taking our places in this drove of nose-led tourists, we gave ourselves up with a feeling of abject dependence, to be dragged through the muddy streets of Stamboul from mosque to mosque, compelled to listen to the unmeaning jabbering of a Levantine cicerone, instead of being allowed to halt for a while and contemplate at leisure the mighty structure which, even in its present desecration, the Eastern Christian still venerates as the noblest monument of his faith, which in his eyes is a visible symbol, not less of the fixture destiny, than of the past history of the Oriental Church.

[186] Le_Mascrier_1735_196 Cairo: Cependant ce que cette Ville & ses environs offrent de plus estimable, & de plus digne d'attention, ce sont les Mosquées qu'on y trouve en grand nombre, & dont il n'y a presqu'aucune qui ne méritât une description particulière.

[187] Scholz_1822_97: At Gaza, the only duty is upon merchandize. We paid nothing for our trunks, as they contained only our travelling equipage and no goods. At Jaffa six piasters must be paid, at Rama seven, at Kariataneb seven, at Jerusalem three; and for the entrance into the Holy Sepulchre, twenty-three. Franks, without firmans, pay thirty-three piasters every time they go into this church; one para for the entrance mto the Holy Sepulchre; after the sacred fire, for the first few days, from one hundred and fifty purses to ten piasters, afterwards fifteen para; for the journey to the Jordan after Easter eighteen piasters; for the departure from Jerusalem, seven piasters; etc etc

[188] Texier_1862_520 Adana: Cependant il est à croire que ce ne fut pas sans une lutte des plus vives, car il est certain qu'un grand nombre de Croisés périrent dans cette dernière ville, et furent enterrés avec leurs armes. Pendant mon séjour à Adana, en 1836, les Arméniens avaient fait fouiller une grande étendue de terrain pour construire une nouvelle église, à la place de l'ancienne qui existait en ce lieu de temps immémorial. Chaque jour les ouvriers mettaient à découvert des ossements humains avec des débris de casques et de cottes de mailles; on exhuma en même temps un nombre très-considérable de croix en bronze de différent module, mais ayant toutes à peu près la même forme, celle d'une croix de Malte; elles étaient généralement faites d'un seul morceau de bronze avec une bélière et quelques ornements grossièrement gravés sur le champ.

[189] Cockerell_1903_53-54 travelling 1810-17, digging at Aegina: It was not to be expected that we should be allowed to carry away what we had found without opposition. However much people may neglect their own possessions, as soon as they see them coveted by others they begin to value them. The primates of the island came to us in a body and read a statement made by the council of the island in which they begged us to desist from our operations, for that heaven only knew what misfortunes might not fall on the island in general, and the immediately surrounding land in particular, if we continued them. Such a rubbishy pretence of superstitious fear was obviously a mere excuse to extort money, and as we felt that it was only fair that we should pay, we sent our dragoman with them to the village to treat about the sum; and meanwhile a boat which we had ordered from Athens having arrived, we embarked the marbles without delay and sent them off under the care of Foster and Linckh, with the janissary, to the Piraeus, and from thence they were carried up to Athens by night to avoid exciting attention.

[190] Davis_1862_273-274 Kairouan: The spire of the great mosque deserves also to be noticed; but what attracted my attention most was the little Jama Bosasbebaan. I much regretted that I was not permitted to examine that little edifice more minutely. From hasty observations I am inclined to believe that it is built of ancient Roman materials, and its name (which may be translated "the mosque of the owner of the ruined gates") justifies my conjecture that it may have been built of the ruins of a triumphal arch.

[191] Davis_1862_275-276 Kairouan: Cairwaan is supposed to occupy the site of the Vicus Augusti of the Itinerary, and this supposition, I think, is strongly confirmed by the existence of quantities of ancient materials, of which some of the large edifices are constructed. The great mosque, which stands on a vast space, contains numerous columns, and other architectural portions, which once graced Roman temples or other public structures. On a former visit to this town, a Roman renegado procured for me two inscriptions, which he copied from two separate columns within the large mosque.

[192] Melena_1850_11_66, Tunisia: Kairwan lies in a dry sandy plain, eight leagues west of Susa. Its mosque, supported by five hundred granite columns, is the handsomest in all Barbary, and the holiest in the estimation of the Arabs.

193 Davis_1862_276-277 Kairouan: Shaw says that this mosque "is supported by an incredible number of granite pillars," and that the inhabitants of Cairwaan told him "that there were no fewer than five hundred. Yet," he adds, "among the great variety of columns, and other ancient materials, that were employed in this large and beautiful structure, I could not be informed of one single inscription." [he was mis-led: cf. the minaret] I doubt very much whether the learned doctor ever saw this city, unless he did so in a Moslem garb and as one of the faithful, for in his time a Christian venturing into Cairwaan would have been torn to pieces. Colonel Sir Grenville Temple adopted the Moorish costume, and visited this city just a century after Shaw left Algiers, where he was British chaplain. Though the colonel was provided with an express letter from the Bey to the governor, he had to wait a quarter of a mile from the town, whence he sent the letter, and, as he says, he was uncertain "whether we should be admitted or be obliged to continue our route." His messenger returned and brought him the permission. He then informs us: "Our promenades through the town were managed with the greatest mystery, and the kaeed [caid, or governor] at first refused positively to allow us to walk out, except after the Moghrab, or sunset, when all persons would be busily employed with their dinners. As, however, I did not perceive that much pleasure could accrue from a walk in the dark, I told him I should not go out at all; when, after making some further difficulties, he appointed one of his officers to attend us, making us promise that we should not stare about too much, take notes or drawings, or speak any European language."

194 Richardson_1860_II_233: Rode to Kairwan. Few Christians arrive in this city. Prince Puckler Muskau was the fourth when he visited it in 1835. The town is clean, but many houses are in ruins. The greater part of a regiment of the Nitham are quartered here. The famous mosque, of course, we were not allowed to enter, but many of its marble pillars and other ornaments, we heard from Giovanni, were the spoils of Christian churches and Pagan temples.

195 Tully_1816_209: The handsomest mosque in Africa is the one at Fez: a Moor of distinction, who came lately from thence, described it to us. This extraordinary edifice is covered with seventeen principal arches, or roofs, besides a vast number of inferior ones. All these are sustained by no less than fifteen hundred large columns of white marble, and upwards of a thousand lamps, some of a very considerable size, are kept continually burning within it; and the cisterns, which are prepared for Mahomedans to wash in before they go to prayers, are to the number of five hundred.

196 Mac_Carthy_1819_II_65 Fez, Great Mosque: Un More distingué, qui en arrive dernièrement, nous en a donné la description. Cet édifice extraordinaire est couvert de dix-sept différentes voûtes ou combles, sans compter un nombre considérable d'autres plus petites. Toutes ces voûtes sont soutenues par le nombre prodigieux de quinze cents colonnes en marbre blanc. Plus de mille lampes, dont quelques-unes, d'une grandeur extraordinaire, y brûlent constamment; et on y trouve cinq cents citernes destinées aux bains que les mahométans prennent toujours avant la prière. [copied without acknowledgment from Tully_1816_209]

197 Richardson_1860_II_142 Fez, Morocco: Fez contains no less than seven hundred mosques, fifty of which are superb, and ornamented with fine columns of marble; there is, besides, a hundred or more of very small and ill-built mosques, or rather, houses of prayer.

198 Newton_1865_I_124 Gallipoli: In the town I found an inscription, partly in Epic, and partly in Iambic verse, on the drum of a column set upright in the ground at the door of a mosque. The Turks had carefully placed the colmnn upside down. Piloted by the dragoman of the consular agent, I attempted to alter its position; but the first stroke of the pickaxe into the ground brought

forth a fanatic in a green turban, who stamped and raged at us with all manner of maledictions; so I was forced to copy the inscription with my head between my knees, reading every letter upside down. I remained in this uncomfortable position for three days, during the greater part of which time I was surrounded by a dirty rabble, who were only kept in check by the presence of a cavass from the Pasha. It is said that, some years ago, a statue was found here representing the ancient city, Kallipolis, with an inscription to that effect, and that the Turks have walled it up in one of their fountains as the people in the Middle Ages used to wall up naughty nuns.

[199] Sterrett_1888_182: Kara Agliatch. Large stone partly buried in the foundation of a Minare. Owing to the opposition of the natives I could not unearth it.

[200] Sterrett_1889_9 copying inscriptions: Notwithstanding the sacredness of the cemetery I found that the Turks were ever ready to lend me a helping hand in digging about stones that marked the graves of their ancestors. Sometimes the stone had fallen and lay half buried and would have to be raised or turned over, because I either suspected that it contained an inscription, or else a part of the inscription would be visible, the rest being under ground. The stones used by the ancients for inscriptions and milestones are massive and heavy. It was always necessary for me to call upon the villagers for assistance. In return for a few cents they would come with mattocks and levers and soon the inscription would be exposed to view. Sometimes after I had finished with a stone in a cemetery, they would reverently put it back in its old place, but by no means always.

[201] Graham_&_Ashbee_1887_191: El-Kef has six mosques, of poor appearance externally, neither remarkable for grace of outline nor for any of that delicacy of ornamentation so frequently found in Arab work. Of the interiors it is impossible to speak, as entry is forbidden to the infidel.

[202] Layard_1882_xx travelling 1849-51: In the mound of Nebbi Yunus, a pair of winged, human-headed bulls were accidentally discovered by an inhabitant of the village, who was digging the foundations of his house. The Turkish authorities took possession of them, and carried on excavations for a short time, uncovering sculptured slabs and inscriptions. But these excavations were soon abandoned, as the mound is covered with the buildings surrounding the so-called tomb of Jonah and the burial-ground depending upon it, which could not, without giving offence to the people of Mosul, be disturbed. Sufficient, however, was discovered to lead to the belief that the mound covers the ruins of palaces of great interest and importance, richly adorned with sculpture, and built by three different kings – the grandson of the builder of the centre palace at Nimroud, Sennacherib, and Esar-haddon.

[203] Redding_1873_238-240: The ground on which the city of Mosul stands is also a part of the site of Nineveh; and here too are several mounds of ruins – the sculptures and inscribed slabs from which have been used as building material by the natives; but the authorities have not yet permitted an examination to be made here. / Beker Effendi, while digging in the mound Konyunjik for stone to build the bridge at Mosul, found a sepulchral chamber in which was an inscription, and among the rubbish the following articles: A woman's (khal khal) ankle bracelet, of silver cord with turquoise, colored with rust; a bracelet of gold beads, quite perfect; nnd some pieces of engraved agate.

[204] Keppel_ii_1831_196-197: I arrived in the afternoon at a Turkish village called Tatar Bazarjik: it contains a few wretched hovels built of stone. I had intended to have gone to a village further on in the plain, but was arrested by a Greek-inscribed column, which I stopped to copy; and darkness coming on, I was obliged to halt here for the night. This stone, which was the upper part

of the shaft, had only recently been discovered by the old men while digging for stones to build their houses. This relic of the ancient Giaours had been applied to a curious purpose by the true believers. At the feast of the Ramazan, the old inhabitants hire a priest, whom they perch upon it, and thence make him call the hour of prayer. It now stands about three feet out of the ground; sculptured on it is a wreath of ivy, and above it the words as here given …

[205] Viquesnel_1868_II_149 Erékli/Heraclea: On y voit des vestiges de ruines anciennes, entre autres les beaux restes d'un théâtre. A l'époque de notre passage, on faisait des fouilles pour en prendre les matériaux en marbre blanc. Cet acte de vandalisme s'exécutait sans aucune opposition de la part des autorités.

[206] Cockerell_1903_74-75 travelling 1810-17, Andritzena, near Bassae: On the next day after our arrival, the 25th, one of the primates of Andritzena came begging us to desist from digging or moving stones, for that it might bring harm on the town. This was very much what happened at Aegina. He did not specify what harm, but asked who we were. We in reply said that we had firmans, that it was not civil, therefore, to ask who we were, and that we were not going to carry away the columns. When he heard of the firmans he said he would do anything he could to help us. All the same, he seemed to have given some orders to our guide against digging; for the shepherds we engaged kept talking of the fear they were in, and at last went away, one of them saying the work was distasteful to him. They were no great loss, for they were so stupid that I was obliged to be always with them and work too, in doing which I tore my hand and got exceedingly fatigued. I was repaid by getting some important measurements. / In looking about I found two very beautiful bas-reliefs under some stones, which I took care to conceal again immediately.

[207] Hamilton_1811_34-35 Daphne & Sigaeum: At a convent called Daphne, about half way between Athens and Eleusis, were the remains of an Ionic temple of Venus, equally remarkable for the brilliancy of the marble, the bold style of the ornaments, the delicacy with which they are finished, and their high preservation. Lord Elgin procured from thence two of the capitals, a whole fluted column, and a base. / Lord Elgin was indebted chiefly to the friendship of the Captain Pacha, for the good fortune of procuring, while at the Dardanelles, in his way to Constantinople, the celebrated Boustrophedon inscription, from the promontory of Sigaeum, a monument which several ambassadors from Christian Powers to the Porte, and even Louis XIV in the height of his power, had ineffectually endeavoured to obtain. Lord Elgin found it forming a seat or couch at the door of a Greek chapel, and habitually resorted to by persons afflicted with ague; who, deriving great relief from remaining reclined upon it, attributed their recovery to the marble, and not to the elevated situation and sea air, of which it procured them the advantage. This ill-fated superstition had already obliterated more than one half of the inscription, and in a few years more it would have become perfectly illegible.

[208] Fontanier_1829_I_293: Peu de mahométans sont assez éclairés pour ne pas craindre que l'on recueille les inscriptions ou qu'on dessine les monumens de leur pays. Ils pensent toujours que l'on cherche l'indication de trésors cachés, et font là-dessus les contes les plus ridicules. L'ancien résident de Bagdad, M. Rich, avait voyagé dans le Curdistan avec tout le soin et la science qu'on lui connaissait; il avait profité de sa position avantageuse pour faire des recherches d'archéologie; les Curdes le prirent pour un magicien. Un jour, un essaim d'abeilles passa près d'un lieu où des fouilles avaient été pratiquées pour copier une inscription, et l'on prétendit qu'elles emportaient les trésors qui y étaient enfouis, et devaient les transporter en Europe. Dans toute cette partie de la Turquie, c'est aujourd'hui un fait avéré, et on aurait de la peine à détruire cette croyance.

[209] Mac_Farlane_1850_I_215 Nicaea: That loathsome people, the Greeks of the Lower Empire (who in the end had their revenge on the conquering Turks, by inoculating them with their own worst vices), had evidently worked up in these extensive fortifications nearly all the beautiful materials of the smaller but classical city. They never quarried such stones or cut such marbles as are found in some of the towers, in the vaults on the mound, and by the south gate. Wild scammony was almost as frequent as the gigantic wild fennel. In some places near the walls and towers, and within them, the grass was rich and luxuriant. Our Greek told us that the pasture within the town walls was excellent. Strange praise! In one angle of the wall we saw two Turks lazily ploughing; in another void space a boy was digging in search of wild madder roots, and as he dug he was constantly coming upon the basements of ancient edifices. Taking out my pocket-compass to ascertain some bearings, the Greek asked whether the quivering needle did not point, when it settled, to the spots where the treasures lay hidden. Our laughter did not dispel his belief that we were in search of concealed gold, and were in possession of the magical art.
[210] Spratt_1847_I_96-97 the kadi of Kassabar: On our return to Kassabar in the evening, we received a visit from the kadi, bearing a complimentary message from the Agha; but his real object was to learn the true motive of our travelling through the country, and the inducement for our stay in this neighbourhood. It was often difficult to make the natives understand that we travelled for pleasure only, without having some motive of gain; and, as ruins and inscriptions were the chief objects of our inquiry, it was generally supposed, that the latter pointed out places of hidden treasure, which we secretly carried off. Such a circumstance as the employment of a number of foreigners at one of the ancient cities, during the winter, had, of course, spread far and wide through the country; and the number there employed rumour increased tenfold. On one occasion, Pagniotti had to dispute the veracity of a story, which an old Turk was relating to a group seated around his fire, who stoutly asserted that we broke up the marbles at Xanthus, merely to obtain the money we knew they contained; and that the men worked underneath their tents during the night, so as not to be observed by the natives – an opinion which was very generally believed, and which no assertions to the contrary could remove. With the kadi, who was a venerable and intelligent old man, our object was better understood.
[211] Davis_1862_148 Hydra: To this morbid desire for gold, and to the foolish belief that wherever ruins are, there gold is likewise to be found, I ascribe much of the devastation, and havoc, which we meet with amidst these ancient cities. This unfortunate belief is not confined to the poor Arabs of the interior. It extends to those in high life, but who are equally low in point of education. At the very time I was rambling amidst these ruined cities, the prime minister, in whom all power, civil, political, and even ecclesiastical is concentrated, employed a number of men, in a different part of the country, in digging for treasure; but with what success remains yet to be seen, for the excavation is, I believe, still continued. Lead, copper, silver, and even gold mines are found in these territories, some of which I pointed out to that all-powerful individual, who has in his hands the destinies of two millions of people, whose autocrat, in the full sense of the word, he is; but instead of turning the natural resources of the country to account, he is influenced by Morockeen charmers, European charlatans, and a host of saints, or pious idiots. But what else can be expected from a Greek renegade, a Mamlook premier, and a Mamlook government?
[212] Davis_1879_346 Balabolu/Palaeopolis: Examined, and tried to sketch, some of the numerous groups of sarcophagi, but was greatly impeded by the villagers, who never left me for a minute. One man was especially troublesome; he was constantly nudging me, and rubbing his forefinger

and thumb together. He kept on begging me to tell him where and how the old treasures could be found: "We are very poor; pray, tell us."

213 Stephens_1839_74: That evening Paul and the sheik had a long and curious conversation. After supper, and over their pipes and coffee, the sheik asked him, as a brother, why we had come to that old city, Wady Moussa, so long a journey through the desert, spending so much money; and when Paul told him it was to see the ruins, he took the pipe from his mouth and said, "That will do very well before the world; but, between ourselves, there is something else;" and when Paul persisted in it, the sheik said to him, "Swear by your God that you do not come here to search for treasure;" and when Paul had sworn by his God, the sheik rose, and, pointing to his brother as the very acme of honesty and truth, said, after a moment's hesitation, "Osman, I would not believe it if that brother had sworn it." "No," he continued; "the Europeans are too cunning to spend their money in looking at old stones. I know there is treasure in Wady Moussa; I have dug for it, and I mean to dig for it again;" and then again he asked Paul whether he had discovered any, and where; telling him that he would aid in removing it, without letting any of the rest of the tribe know any thing of the matter.

214 Tozer_1869_I_203-204, Elbassen, Armenia: We were amused to find that the Governor (or rather his deputy, for he himself was absent, and had left a locum tenens to discharge his office) had given strict orders to the guard who accompanied us to the tower in the walls, that we were not on any account to be permitted to find hidden treasures. It is a fixed idea in the minds of all Orientals, that the object of antiquarian research in their country is to discover hoards of money, and this suspicion has frequently proved a fatal bar in the way of excavations. On a subsequent occasion, when we were performing quarantine on a small island off the shores of the Gulf of Volo, near the Greek and Turkish frontier, an old woman, who was the only permanent inhabitant of the place, firmly believed that we were searching for treasure, and, what is more, that we should probably discover it. She had heard that some time before, a band of robbers (this is a common form for the story to take) had been hunted down by the soldiery on the mainland, and after taking refuge in the island, had concealed their valuables in some secret spot; and when she saw us reading and writing in the hut we occupied, and in the intervals walking about the rocks, she took it into her head that we were practising magic arts, in order to discover the locality of the deposit. Captain Spratt has suggested with considerable probability that the frequent occurrence of the name "Jews' Castle" in the islands and on the continent of Greece (there is an Ebraio-Castro on Mount Pelion), may be accounted for by this same idea: that is to say, that ruins are regarded as likely places for finding treasures, and hoarded money is, or was in former times, associated with the Jews. It must have been from some notion of this kind that the name arose, for the fortresses themselves cannot be supposed to have belonged to members of that despised race. In Albania such deposits are supposed to be guarded by snakes or negroes, both of which are mythological representations of the powers below.

215 Maihows_1763_IV_294: Si je vous écris plus rarement que de coutume, ce n'est pas que les sujets soient moins abondans; mais ils sont trop uniformes. Apres que je vous ai décrit un rocher brulé, vous en avez toute l'idée que je pourrois vous en donner, quand j'en décrirois mille. Une piéce de terre jonchée de ruines, ressemble beaucoup à une autre; & il faut nécessairement se servir des mêmes termes pour décrire des chapiteaux rompus, & des bas-reliefs effacés. Telles étoient les ruines que nous rencontrions dans ces Isles: les morceaux entiers ont été emportés depuis long-tems.

[216] Morritt_1914_215 travelling 1794-1796: The Greek islands, which are generally the beaten track in a tour through the Levant, are just the part of it that offer the fewest objects of antiquity or curiosity. The reason is very obvious: they are much more inhabited and much frequented by merchants; the inhabitants pull to pieces old buildings and build new ones, and the merchants carry off statues and marbles when worth the trouble; but in return the modern state of the Isles is much more agreeable, and a man finds much more amusement and better fare than in the rest of Turkey.

[217] PEFQS_1883_87: M. Pognon has taken squeezes of the two inscriptions [at Wadi Brissa], and will publish them shortly. It is very desirable that at least photographs of them should be executed, and mouldings taken, before the originals, already so seriously injured and exposed to the vandalism of the natives, have suffered new and irretrievable harm. The treasure-seekers are, in fact, one of the scourges of antiquities in Syria. I know it from personal experience, and I have often, alas! found too visible traces of their manner of investigating the ancient monuments. Some day I will give a few curious details on this subject. I will now only incidentally remark that the archaeologist can occasionally turn to account this kind of Arab lunatics, devoured by their thirst after gold.

[218] Mac_Farlane_1850_1_129 treasure seekers: In these matters, the Mussulmen are still more superstitious than the Greeks. Among them there are wild, wandering dervishes, that are professional treasure-seekers. The use of the divining-rod and hazel twig is not unknown to these Eastern Dousthersswivels; but they have various other processes. One modus operandi is this: among ruins, or in any space reported to have treasures concealed beneath, they perform certain prayers and incantations over a sheet of paper; they tear the sheet into small pieces, and throw the bits up in the air when the wind is blowing briskly; and some one of these many bits will, in all probability, if every circumstance be favorable, alight upon a spot where there is a treasure beneath. The worst of it is, so many of these bits of paper are blown away to places where they can never be found, becoming as invisible as the treasure itself! But failure does not shake faith; and the vagabond dervish keeps up his reputation for infallibility by vowing that, if all the missing pieces could be recovered, one of them would be found to have alighted upon a very mine of Golconda.

[219] Wood_1877_38: There used to be a very prevalent notion amongst the Turks in Asia Minor, that there was not only much hidden treasure below the surface of the earth, in wells and elsewhere, but that even marble statues might contain gold. This belief has perhaps caused more destruction of beautiful sculpture than any other motive, and it is only within the last few years that the Turks have found it to be a much better speculation to sell statues than to break them to pieces in the hope of finding gold. The religion of the Turk causes him to abhor images, and the consequent destruction of statues may have given rise to the common belief that they broke them in search of gold.

[220] Herbert_1872_259 near Carthage: Huge fragments of stone lie all along the plain, with broken arches, extending upwards of fifty miles. Here and there, these arches are perfect. A beautiful and very large Mosaic lion tearing a horse, was discovered not long ago, close to Mr Wood's [the consul] garden. In fact, it is impossible to dig anywhere without coming upon fragments of marble and Mosaic; but the government are very jealous of any such excavations, and a poor man who had brought a fine piece of Mosaic to light the other day was severely bastinadoed.

[221] Texier_1862_479 Pessinunte: Au fond d'une fouille assez profonde, j'aperçus quelques Turcs occupés patiemment à débiter, avec de mauvais outils, un bloc de marbre qui cubait environ trois mètres. La destination la plus ordinaire que l'on donne aux beaux échantillons, est de les transformer en pierres tumulaires; les blocs sont refendus dans leur largeur par le moyen de coins; opération dont les modernes Pessinuntiens s'acquittaient avec beaucoup d'adresse. Les blocs sont ensuite dégrossis sur place, et chargés sur des chameaux, pour être envoyés à Sevri hissar. Voilà l'opération qui depuis, trois siècles s'exécute incessamment dans les ruines de Pessinunte, et, chose singulière, il n'est jamais venu dans l'idée d'aucun de ces ouvriers, de rechercher la carrière qui servit à la construction de la ville; cette question leur parut aussi étrange que si le marbre eut dû se trouver naturellement dans ces ruines. Néanmoins, vu la grande quantité de marbre employée dans les monuments, il n'est pas à présumer que les carrières soient très-éloignées. Ce marbre est d'un beau blanc, mais d'une qualité assez médiocre pour la sculpture, parce qu'il est pailleté, et que sa cassure n'est pas très-homogène. Les affleurements de calcaire cristallin que l'on remarque au nord de la montagne de Sevri hissar conduiraient infailliblement à la découverte des carrières tout voyageur qui voudrait consacrer quelques jours à l'étude de la géologie de ce district. / Il ne reste aucune trace des murs de la ville; on ne saurait donc en déterminer l'étendue d'une manière tant soit peu probable.

[222] Hamilton_1842_1_90 Hadriani: Returning to the konak, we saw several remains of buildings on the hill-side, the tombs perhaps of Hadriani. Some Greek peasants were digging out large flat Roman tiles close to the road; and three or four fragments of columns lying about in the courtyard of the konak were said to have been brought from the ruins in the neighbourhood.

[223] Revue_Africaine_1x_1865_65, on a brochure by Léon Renier: Ainsi que la plupart de ses émules, il avait senti sa vocation se révéler à l'aspect des ruines romaines dont ce pays est semé. Ces ruines instruisent ici plus qu'ailleurs, parce qu'elles se sont conservées mieux qu'ailleurs au milieu de tribus qui, ne connaissant que la tente et le gourbi, n'ont pas eu besoin, comme nos européens, de se loger aux dépens des matériaux antiques et, par conséquent, n'ont pas joint, comme ceux-ci, leurs mains à celle du temps pour en accélérer la destruction.

[224] Hommaire_de_Hell_1854_1_140-141 fortifications near Tergos Kalesi, on the Black Sea: Il est également probable qu'une ancienne ville grecque a existé dans le voisinage. C'est ce que démontre une assise faite de tronçons de colonnes de marbre, servant de fondation à une partie des murs d'enceinte. J'ai compté jusqu'à sept colonnes mutilées, et sans doute il y en a d'autres que l'accumulation des débris m'a empêché de découvrir. Ces colonnes ont 0,36 de diamètre et sont entourées d'un cordon saillant de 3,04 à leur partie extérieure. Dans divers endroits de l'enceinte, nous avons remarqué des assises de briques qui rappellent les constructions génoises. Mais il est douteux que les Génois aient songé à fonder, dans l'intérieur des terres, un établissement aussi éloigné de leurs autres possessions. Pline parle d'une ville appelée Devilton, sur un étang, dont la position s'accorde avec celle des mines. Arrien n'en dit mot, et avec raison, car il ne fait mention que des villes du littoral. / A l'extrémité supérieure du lac, existe un village entièrement bâti avec des matériaux provenant de ces ruines. Il porte le nom de Tergos-Kalessy; les habitants désignent sous le nom de Potam le plateau et le lac qui l'entourent.

[225] Renan_1864_155-156: Par une vraie fatalité, la naissance du goût pour les antiquités phéniciennes lui a porté le dernier coup. Ce goût s'est dirigé d'abord vers les petits objets, pierres gravées, anneaux, bijoux d'or ou d'argent, que l'on croyait phéniciens. Le prix mis à ces objets a excité la cupidité des habitants, et des nuées de déplorables antiquaires ont exploité depuis

vingt ans les tombeaux de Byblos. Pour trouver une bague de la valeur de quelques francs, on a détruit des caveaux remarquables de style et de grandeur; pour une pierre gravée de l'époque romaine, on a brisé dix inscriptions. Ces objets avaient leur prix, bien que, séparés de toute donnée sur le lieu où ils ont été trouvés et sur la forme du tombeau qui les renfermait, ils ne se prêtent à presque aucune chronologie et aient peu de valeur scientifique; mais certes ils ne valaient pas les monuments dont ils ont amené la destruction, et jamais peut-être on ne vit mieux que dans cette circonstance combien la petite curiosité de l'amateur est ennemie de la grande curiosité du savant. L'esprit faux et étroit des Syriens a aggravé ces conditions fâcheuses. L'idée absurde de trésors cachés, le manque total de goût pour les arts plastiques, et même une véritable antipathie pour les représentations figurées, une complète inintelligence de l'antiquité ont amené des destructions toutes récentes, qui m'ont été avouées avec une stupidité naïve. L'exploration de Byblos s'est faite cinquante ans trop tard; mais telle était la richesse de cette mine d'antiquités que, même dans son état d'appauvrissement, elle m'a donné des résultats qu'on ne trouvera peut-être pas sans intérêt.

226 Fitzclarence_1819_385 near Dendera: I had some difficulty in guiding my patient little animal through the number of pits which had been dug by the neighbouring Arabs, in search of treasure or antiquities to sell to Europeans. In short, these pits render the ground almost impassable, and some which I with care avoided must have been twenty-five feet deep, being laid bare for four or five series of bricks, which I believe to have been foundations of houses at different periods; and the whole gave me an idea of a village in ruins, which had been the theatre of hostile demolition, as the walls of houses, formed of mud, and, in some places, high walls with battlements, appeared to shut me in. My kind guide informed me that the Arabs had, from a wish to avoid the inundation of the Nile, and from the security of the spot, raised a village on and about the temple; but I saw no person in the ruins.

227 AJA_1885_86-87 Tabarca: Remains survive of the Roman port, which was protected by two jetties extending from the mainland to the island. This was the port whence the famous Numidian marble was shipped to Rome. The quarries have been reopened, and the marble is now shipped hence anew by a French company. There are ruins of towers and city walls, and a Roman cemetery. The so-called Quesques is an imposing ruin, resembling the Thermae of Julian at Paris. / There are fountains, one with a great marble piscine, and mosaics. Unhappily, in the absence as yet of an effective law to protect antiquities in the province, the ruins are being drawn upon largely for the construction of the modern town.

228 Cagnat_&_Saladin_1894_255 Tabarca, visits done 15 years previously: Il est trop tard pour aller visiter l'île et le fort; nous remettons la visite à demain matin et remontons au camp, où l'on nous attend: l'heure de l'apéritif est venue. Nous le prîmes – c'est en Afrique un devoir auquel il n'y a pas à se soustraire – dans une salle ingénieusement construite par les soldats, à l'aide de matériaux antiques recueillis sur le flanc même de la colline. On aperçoit de là la mer, où se balancent maintenant cinq ou six grands vaisseaux, les cuirassés de l'escadre d'évolution qui relâchera cette nuit devant Tabarca.

229 Newton_II_1865_83 Bodrum again, another field, in 1856: Hadji Captan, the proprietor of this field, was a jovial old Turk, who took the greatest interest in our diggings. He greatly marvelled at the sight of the strange pictures which had lain concealed under the soil of his field for so many centuries; but when the photographer went to work, and we showed Hadji Captan his own portrait on the glass, and seated beside him another greybeard, his most familiar friend,

he began to think that we were magicians. So constant was his interest in the diggings, that he remained watching us in all weathers, till at last the poor old man caught a cold from standing too long on the wet soil, and died. The doctor of the Gorgon attended him, and his life perhaps might have been saved, but for the utter incapacity of his wife to prepare nourishing food.

[230] AZ_XII_1854_512-516: Denkmäler der griechischen Inseln. Aus brieflicher Mittheilung des Hrn. Charles Newton.

[231] AMSL_III_1852_551, About digging on Aegina: J'ai fait faire une fouille par un paysan que j'avais amené avec moi; nous avons dégagé le petit mur … [NB he changed the "I" to "we"!]

[232] Ramsay_1897_165-166 Turks: When the stimulus of compulsion from above is removed, he sits down, and lets things slide. Even among a set of workmen you must employ overseers of a different race; the same Turk who is excellent as a workman is useless as an overseer, while you will get lots of Greeks who make useful overseers but bad manual labourers. The hewers of wood, the carriers of stones, and that class of workmen in general on the railways are Turks (so far as my experience goes), but the employees of higher class are to a large extent Greeks. It is difficult, perhaps impossible, to educate the Turk; but there are so many sterling qualities in him, that I have a profound conviction that he can be amalgamated with other elements to form a good mixed race.

[233] Leake_1835_I_452-453 Pharsalus, in Thessaly: On the western side, the walls, towards the upper part, made a wide sweep, for the purpose of following the crest of two detached heights, and that of a ridge which unites them. Between the citadel and the nearest of these two summits, which is rocky, and rises almost to a level with the citadel, the ground is hollow, with a gradual declivity, and is consequently weaker than in other parts; hence the hollow was fortified with a second wall, distant fifty yards from the outer, and having an obtuse re-entering angle in the middle. The ridge which unites the two heights just mentioned being almost at right angles with the double wall, formed an additional security to this weak point. The northern, or lower wall of the city, on the edge of the plain, was a mile in length; it is traceable only in a few places, chiefly where excavations have been made by modern masons, to take away the foundations, and which thus sufficiently show to what we are to attribute the disappearance of this wall.

[234] Leake_1830_II_231, travelling in 1806 in Eleia: pass to the right of the village of Simópulo. Here, on the right of the road in a corn-field, I find a single column of coarse marble standing in its original position, but wanting the capital; around it are some excavations, which have been made for the purpose of carrying away the squared foundation stones of the ancient building, and of which no more than two or three are now left. It was probably one of the temples so numerous in the Eleia.

[235] Fosbroke_1828_156 Messene: The village is situated upon the ruins, about three quarters of a mile from the great gates, the most magnificent ruin of the kind in Greece … The magnificent walls near the great gate are almost entirely preserved, and composed of square stones of a prodigious size, rustick and chipped. The pavement consists of large square stones, m which are discovered the traces of ancient wheels. The towers are square, and composed of much smaller stones than the walls.

[236] Laurent_1821_195-196 Messene: Seven of the towers which defended the wall still remain; they are built of stones, hewn in a manner exquisitely regular, but of which the size can be credited by those only who have seen them. The foundations of many buildings, constructed in an elegant style of masonry, are seen on the site of this city; all are of the age of Epaminondas. /

Many coins may be purchased of the inhabitants in this place, and they are, perhaps, genuine. An inscription is likewise shewn upon a pedestal, half buried; it is carefully copied by those who visit this spot, most of whom would be ashamed to return without a portfolio filled with unintelligible inscriptions: for that purpose the ground is, for a few piasters, dug out by the natives, who, at the departure of the virtuoso, cunningly replace the soil.

[237] Michaud_&_Poujoulat_v_1834_314 catacombs in Egypt: même aujourd'hui, il n'y a rien de régulier dans les fouilles, pourquoi la science est obligée d'aller sans cesse à la découverte, et que toutes les recherches se font pour ainsi dire au hasard. / Ce sont les Arabes qui ont découvert et fouillé la plupart de ces catacombes; ce qui les anime et les encourage, c'est l'espoir d'un trésor caché dans les tombeaux; lorsqu'une catacombe est ouverte pour la première fois, ils n'y admettent pas volontiers les étrangers, avant de l'avoir dépouillée de tout ce qu'elle avait de plus précieux. Souvent ils la referment et la rouvrent ensuite pour la montrer aux voyageurs comme une découverte nouvelle; car après avoir enlevé tout ce qui pouvait tenter leur cupidité, ils espèrent encore tirer quelque parti de la curiosité des amateurs; ils en font par là comme un spectacle qu'ils renouvellent dans l'occasion, et qui leur procure chaque jour de nouveaux bakchis; rien n'égale l'habileté avec laquelle tous ces barbares exploitent la curiosité ignorante des Européens, et même celle des gens les plus habiles.

[238] Woods_1828_II_268 Athens: The supposed situation of the Lyceum is in a smaller olive-grove on the Ilissus, a little above Athens, and hereabouts fragments have been found, but there is nothing to identify the precise spot. The whole ground abounds in these vestiges, and many of the travellers here amuse themselves in searching for antiquities. The usual expense in digging is to pay each man sixty paras per diem, with an additional present on any considerable discovery, and twelve paras per diem for every man employed is paid to the owner of the land.

[239] Gell_1823_400 Napflion: I found the knowledge of the inhabitants of the different parts of the Turkish empire, which this gentleman possessed, of infinite service in our researches; curing, or pretending to cure, the diseases of those who were ill; and persuading the people, where it was necessary, that he was a professor of magic, and could amply and easily revenge any insult, they might be disposed to offer us. In some of the places we visited, the country, which had been deserted, became peopled by persons who consulted him on all subjects: and thus we got provisions, brought as presents to him, but which we bought. At one place only, Cnidus, he rather overshot his mark, by preaching the necessity of prayer five times a day to our Turkish workmen, and the wickedness of neglecting it; for it being infinitely less trouble to pray than to dig out a portico, the pious Mussulmen never failed to quit our temples for long prayers; so that we calculated the loss of two hours a-day from this fatal knowledge of the Mahometan laws.

[240] Newton_1865_II_181 at Cnidus, finding marble pigs: In the worship of Persephone and Demeter the pig was a symbol of special import. / When my Turkish workmen had dug out these marble representations of the unclean animal, they exchanged knowing glances one with another. It was tacitly agreed that these objects must on no account be recognized as pigs, especially in the presence of the Giaour; so they insisted on calling them marble bears, a pious and convenient euphemism in which I was quite ready to acquiesce.

[241] Buchon_1843_306-307 ruins of what he believes to be Thronium: Je renouvelai plusieurs fois mes visites dans cette ville intéressante et j'y essayai même un jour quelques fouilles. C'était un jour de fête du pays, et les travaux vaquaient à la raffinerie. Je pris avec moi le maître maçon de la fabrique de sucre de betteraves de Kainourio-Khorio, laborieux, économe et patient Albanais …

/ J'avais eu beaucoup de peine à décider mes Albanais à me suivre avec leurs pioches un jour de fête. Voyant cependant que je ne voulais qu'un essai, et non un travail suivi, et que le péché était moindre, ils se décidèrent, et nous nous dirigeâmes ensemble à travers les champs et les prés vers les bords du Boagrius. / J'essayai d'abord, sur les ruines de l'ancien temple, si, en soulevant quelques-uns de ces marbres et en les mettant à découvert, je pourrais retrouver soit des fragments de bas-reliefs ou de statues, soit une inscription antique. Je dis donc à mes Albanais de me déchausser un peu quelques-uns de ces marbres avec leurs pioches. Ils se montrèrent épouvantés de l'énormité de ma demande: c'était le jour de l'Ascension, jour de fête solennelle, et je voulais que ce jour-là ils travaillassent, à quoi? à profaner le terrain religieux sur lequel avait existé une église! Tout temple, de quelque date qu'il soit et à quelque culte qu'il ait appartenu, est pour eux une église; et toute église en ruines, tout terrain où a été bâtie une église, est un terrain sacré qu'on ne viole pas sans crime. [Workmen eventually persuaded the ruins were of a temple, and OK to excavate]

[242] Massenot_1873_29 Sidon: On reconnaissait déjà quelques traces de tombeaux, lorsqu'un éboulement eut malheureusement lieu, et nous força de renvoyer après le déjeuner la suite de nos travaux de déblaiement. Ils ne purent être repris qu'assez tard pour laisser à nos hommes le temps de faire une sieste de deux heures, qui est chose réglementaire pour ces travailleurs (je souligne le mot) de l'Orient. A mesure que la fouille se poursuivait, notre curiosité de connaître ce que recelait ce sol antique recevait une plus ample satisfaction.

[243] Gell_1823_57: It has happened to me more than once that by the employment of a person of considerable fluency of speech, and talent of invention, I have been enabled to excavate in spite of the Greeks, while he has detained the natives at a distance, by pretended skill in magic or medicine. I have, however, on more than one occasion, very inconveniently found myself compelled to undertake the cure of a patient, in consequence of the extravagant accounts which the interpreter had found it convenient to give of my medical skill. On other occasions, I have found myself directly accused of having made an immense fortune, on finding by magic an enormous treasure concealed in a sculptured block; and I shall not easily forget how I was scouted in a literary society at Paris, for having broken not only marbles but statues at Rhamnus, where by chance I never went.

[244] Gell_1823_57-58: The fact was that my friend Mr Gandy found at Rhamnus a mutilated draped statue and a colossal head, which he has since presented to the British Museum. The head is without doubt the scarcely distinguishable remnant of that historical statue of Nemesis, which Phidias sculptured for Rhamnus after the battle of Marathon, and is pierced for the reception of bronze ornaments. It is also of the finest grained Parian marble. Mr Gandy had employed himself in making a drawing of the statue, and having no intention of removing so mutilated a fragment, yet anxious for its preservation, reburied it together with two ancient marble inscribed chairs: having finished his excavations and dismissed his labourers, he found the whole the next day dug up again, and broken in pieces; he immediately resolved to convey away the fragments of the statue, which he has since adjusted and presented to the British Museum; and while these interesting remains are preserved in that institution, we may be allowed to wish the French critics every amusement in their imaginary triumph over English barbarism, and the real mutilators equal joy in the treasure they found concealed in their substance.

[245] Elliott_II_1838_109 Thyatira: On an elevated table-land just outside the present walls, once stood, according to tradition, a royal palace of the Cesars, commanding a view of the rich plain

of Thyatira embosomed in hills. The ground has every appearance of having been formed by the debris of ancient buildings mixed with animal and vegetable matter: in one quarter, a sarcophagus lies by the side of the excavation whence it seems to have been lately dug, and what appears to be the corner of another has been laid bare by the spade; but the natives have so little taste for antiquities and are so unenterprising, that they regard the labor of disinterring it as more than the probable benefit. The inscription on that which is above ground is well preserved; and it is to be hoped that some future traveller will investigate at leisure the subterranean treasures of this spot.

246 Wheler_1682_III_230 Thyatira: A great many Turks came staring at us, to see what we did; when we told them, That that Stone had on it the antient Name of the City, in the time of the Pagans, and was called Thyatira, wondered at the News; while two or three of them told us, They knew where there were more of them, and presently conducted us to one (illustrated).

247 Wheler_1682_III_231 Thyatira, house of a principal inhabitant: whose Posts of his Gate are supported by two Marbles [inscriptions, both illustrated].

248 Wheler_1682_III_232 Thyatira, principal inhabitant: In the Court of this Aga also, is a Marble Sepulchre of one entire Stone, of eight foot long, four foot broad, and five foot deep; made hollow within: And on one side is the Inscription or Epitaph of a Man, and his Wife, in six lines [and reproduces inscription].

249 Wheler_1682_III_236-237

250 Budge_1920_I_269 in Mesopotamia 1887-90, Babylonia: The workmen who were employed to do the actual digging preferred to dig in the trenches and tunnels that had been made by Europeans in the course of their excavations, because the work was easier, and because they found tablets, stone cylinders, gems, etc., which had been washed into them by the rain. From time immemorial, he went on to say, the people had dug out bricks for building purposes from the ruins of Babil and Birs, and his grandfather and great-grandfather had always bought and sold the antiquities which the diggers brought to them. Moreover, a considerable number of owners of boats made their livings by carrying bricks to villages up and down the river. When a large mass of brickwork or a wall was located in the ruins, the natives formed a company, dug up the place, broke up the brickwork, and divided the bricks according to arrangement; and there had never been any difficulty about the matter, provided a suitable bakhshish was given to the authorities.

251 Curtis_1903_189 Sidon: People are constantly finding rare things. Some years ago a party of workmen, while digging for the foundation of a house in a grove of mulberry trees, unearthed several copper pots containing about $12,000 worth of gold coin issued by Alexander the Great and Philip of Macedon. They appeared to be fresh from the mint, and some of them were as bright as the day on which they were coined. It is evident that they were buried by somebody who had access to the royal treasure chest and was unable to recover them. The workmen went wild with excitement and astonishment. The news of their discovery soon spread through the city, and hundreds of people brought shovels and spades to dig up the rest of the grove. More energy was displayed in Sidon than at any time since the Crusaders, but nothing of value was unearthed.

252 Kinneir_1818_91 Ooscat: About thirty miles hence, on the road to Sivas, are the remains of a most magnificent Roman bath, whence medals and gems are frequently dug up by the peasants.

The ruins of the ancient town of Nyssa were also, I understand, worthy of the traveller's attention, and may be seen at a village called Nous, eighteen miles south of Ooscat.

253 Hogg_1835_II_130-131 Sidon: At one extremity of the town, overlooking the sea, is a square tower, and near it a barrack, occupied by Egyptian troops. At the other is a species of fortress, including a dome-covered building, surrounded with trees, situated on a small island. A causeway, sheltered by a wall, connecting this with the shore, consists of nine or ten arches, separated by square piers, each surmounted by four ancient columns, but without any appearance of pediment or roof. In attempting to pass the causeway, to my great disappointment, I was stopped by an Egyptian sentry. The building beyond, now used as an arsenal, was constructed by the celebrated Fa-keer-e'-Deen, who in the seventeenth century, in attempting to throw off the Turkish yoke, so successfully enlarged the territory of the Druses. A residence of some years at Florence is a memorable event in his extraordinary career. There, caressed by the Medici, he acquired a taste for civilisation and art, which he strenuously endeavoured on his return to spread among his subjects.

254 Fellows_1853_37: One of the prettiest sights I witnessed while at Xanthus was caused by the novelty and use of our carpenter's grindstone; the peasantry came down from miles around to sharpen their tools. This became troublesome to our workmen, and the handle was taken off. The use of the stone then became a favour, which I often granted in order to oblige them, and to see the groups assembled around; each had his sword, pruning-hook, axe, knife or ploughshare in his hand, and patiently awaited his turn at the stone. On leaving the country I promised the people that I would send them one, to be placed under the care of young Mahomet, for the use of all the peasantry of the valley; and I hear from Malta that my present was sent and highly appreciated. I have never seen gritstone in that district of Asia Minor, and the native limestone rocks are a poor substitute for the revolving stone which they now possess.

255 Fellows_1853_36: We kept on admirable terms with the peasantry, and I believe our departure was a subject of regret to all. Our English spades, pickaxes and tools were much admired and often borrowed by the people, but always punctually returned. [Footnote: At my request the tools, when the expedition was concluded, were given to the Aga to distribute among the peasantry.]

256 Webster_1830_II_135-136 Abydos: The Arabs were half a day in clearing the sand from a tablet not fifteen feet long, and no more than six feet deep. They work with their hands only, having no spades. After one has scraped his basket fiill of sand, he tosses it to another, who carries it off.

257 Temple_I_1835_171-172 Tunis: The principal mosques of Tunis, are the Jamaa ez Zeitoon, near the bazaar, which is richly endowed, and was, during the occupation of the Spaniards, converted into a Catholic cathedral; the one of Hammooda Pasha; the Jamaa Sidi Ben-ar-roos, founded by the famous Tuniseen saint and poet of that name; the mosque close to the Dey's town palace; the Jamaa el Jedeed, near the Bab ez-zirah; the Jamaa el-Zahebtaba, in the suburbs of Bab es-Soueekah, founded by the famous Zaheb-el-taba Yusuf, who brought columns and marbles at an enormous expense from Sfeitlah, Kazereen, and other ruins of ancient towns, to decorate its interior, after having sent them to Italy to be polished. [this suggests they were on the surface, long scoured by wind and sand??]

258 Sterrett_1888_267: In a cemetery one hour and five minutes east of Göksün there are two more milliaria; one nearly buried, the other erect but illegible. It was impossible for us to get at

half-buried stones that were distant from a village: to raise one out of a hole is generally the work of half a day for four men in a country where levers are not to be had.

[259] Wood_1877_281: I had received instructions from the Principal Librarian of the British Museum to sell my plant I taking advantage of any favourable opportunities which might occur for my doing so without making great sacrifices. I was fortunate enough to find a purchaser for my carts and horses, as well as for some of my other plant, in Mr. de Cuyper, a Belgian engineer employed at some coal mines near Turbali. Most of the remainder was taken by the manager of the Smyrna and Aidin railway.

[260] Wyse_1865_II_111 footnote: To Pentelicus itself marble is now imported. The Church of the Monastery there, was repaired and beautified in 1859 or 1860; and the Hegoumenos was very proud of the marble pavement, which he procured for his church from Lucca. He proved satisfactorily to Sir Thomas Wyse, that it cost him less to convey marble from Lucca than to take it from the fine old quarries directly above the convent. The difficulty of obtaining skilful workmen, their high wages, and the rude implements still used for these purposes in Greece, were the primary causes of what at first view seemed incredible. – Ed.

[261] Niebuhr_1792_II_151: In Upper Egypt, again, where the surface is unequal and elevated, are granites of all colours, the hardest known. The ranges of mountains are composed of granite; and it was therefore easy for the Egyptians to employ in their buildings large masses of stone, of a nature the most proper to resist the influence of all unfriendly agency, whether physical or moral. The modern inhabitants of Egypt cannot break a column of granite, to employ it in building a cottage, as those of other countries break pillars of marble, for similar purposes.

[262] Tully_1816_31, consul 1783-1793,Tripoli: We attended Lilia Halluma and her daughters to the Bey's house to visit Lilia Aisha, his wife. We saw in our way a new grand golpha building for the Bey, of variegated marble, brought from Genoa, and Chinese tiles from Malta. Maltese are come over to lay the terraces, which they do with an art peculiar to themselves. [he must have misidentified Chinese tiles, which he also finds in the Great Mosque at Tripoli: presumably from Asia Minor]

[263] Monk_1851_I_69-70 Aezani: Some exvotos on the altars, which now form part of the partition farm walls in the village, were perfectly legible. We observed remains of a second temple about 200 yards from the former. The foundations are on a gigantic scale, and are clearly traceable. The theatre, though equally mutilated, was in a more perfect state, and must have been of extraordinary magnificence. The chisel of the destroyer was actively employed during our visit; but so durable are the materials of which it is constructed, that there are still hopes that it may successfully resist, for ages yet to come, the miserable efforts and the inefficient tools of the peasants of Tchaldarr.

[264] Cockerell_1903_54-55 travelling 1810-17, Aegina: Haller and I remained to carry on the digging, which we did with all possible vigour. The marbles being gone, the primates came to be easier to deal with. We completed our bargain with them to pay them 800 piastres, about 40l., for the antiquities we had found, with leave to continue the digging till we had explored the whole site. Altogether it took us sixteen days of very hard work, for besides watching and directing and generally managing the workmen, we had done a good deal of digging and handling of the marbles ourselves; all heads and specially delicate parts we were obliged to take out of the ground ourselves for fear of the workmen ruining them. On the whole we have been fortunate. Very few have been broken by carelessness.

[265] Butler_1922_13-14: The natives' reports of their own digging are varied. They say that they sometimes find the gold which they are looking for, and that they send this to Smyrna, in other cases they find no gold; but, gold or no gold, they always find pots; these are often broken, and, if not found in a broken state, they are broken intentionally or unintentionally, sooner or later, for they are of no use anyhow. Little dependence is to be placed upon these statements; but when the stories of many natives agree in certain particulars we have a basis for belief. In any event Asia Minor pours a continuous stream of antiquities into Smyrna, where they are promptly picked up by the dealers and sold to tourists, or are shipped to the museums and big collectors of Europe. As director of the excavations in Sardis, it has become a part of my duty, in addition to the elaborate precautions taken to prevent theft on the spot, to keep close and secret watch upon this outlet, for the purpose of protecting our own excavations. In the first place I have been pleased to learn, on the testimony of a collector who has spent his life in Smyrna and whose word is unimpeachable, that the stream of antiquities coming into Smyrna has not been noticeably swollen during the five years of our excavations at Sardis; and in the second, I have been astonished to find how insignificant a number of the small objects which come to Smyrna from the interior have any resemblance to those which we are finding in our excavations. Yet we have taught hundreds of natives more than they had ever known before about excavating, and one would not be astonished to find that they had put their new learning into practice during our absence, and at places outside of our immediate supervision. It may very well be that the scarcity of Lydian objects in the market of Smyrna and in the European collections is to be explained by the very great depth at which these objects are buried, to the enormous difficulties of digging them out, and to the many disappointments which follow days and days of labour, difficulties and disappointments which the authorized excavator knows only too well.

[266] Knox_1879_234 visits Schliemann in Athens: I should add that the excavations at Troy were made by Dr Schliemann, at his own expense and under his personal supervision. He had many difficulties to contend with, including the opposition of the Turkish government and the thievish propensities of his workmen. They robbed him at all opportunities, and it was recently ascertained that by far the larger part of the gold vases and other valuables from the ruins of the palace were concealed by the workmen, and their discovery was quite unknown to him. The Doctor was accompanied by his wife, who assisted him in every way in her power; but it was impossible for them to be everywhere at once, and to supervise excavations going on in half a dozen places simultaneously.

[267] Budge_1920_25 of Gardner Wilkinson (1797-1875): He had neither the gifts nor the enthusiasm which make a great collector, and the small collection of Egyptian antiquities which he bequeathed to Harrow School might have been made by his own dragoman. He loved digging out tombs, but their topography and architecture interested him far more than the antiquities his workmen found. The natives stole from his excavations, and sold their thefts to French and Italian amateurs in Egypt, many of whom made large and valuable collections. In 1842 the natives opened a tomb at Kurnah, which contained several thousands of scarabs inscribed with the names of kings of the XVIIIth dynasty; the floor of the mummy chamber was covered with a layer of them about 3 inches deep. A well known dragoman brought a zibbil (work-man's basket) full of them over to Luxor, and offered the whole lot to him for half a bint (i.e., half a Napoleon), and he refused to buy them, saying that they were "useless things, like beads."

[268] Davis_1879_403-404, Asia Minor: We passed the yaila of Khadem and the little village of Hodjilar, and in two hours and a half from Khadem, arrived at the site of the ancient ruined town of which the mufti had spoken, and which he called Tomashatlu, situated on a hill overgrown with wood. Our host, however, had not told us that he and some other of the Khadem people had formed a sort of joint-stock company for making excavations there, and had spent a considerable sum of money with no result, except the discovery of about a basketful of half-destroyed copper coins. He had been smart enough to arrange with the diggers to give them very small pay indeed, on the understanding that they should have a share of the expected "find!" It is truly laughable; and I remember we talked several times of ancient buried treasure, which he admitted only existed in people's imagination. / While the horses grazed, we explored the ruins. There were many sarcophagi, but none with any legible inscription; the lids of some were carved into the figure of a lion, or panther, as at Balabolu. The town, which was a very small place, is nothing but a great heap of stones. A small theatre, or odeum, still remains, damaged, it is true, by the mufti's unfortunate excavations.

[269] Clarke_1818_VI_385 Aegina: We had good reason afterwards to repent of our folly in making this resolution [i.e. of leaving the island immediately]; for although Chandler spent some time upon the island, it has, in fact, been little visited by travellers. Lusieri found here both medals and vases in such great number, that he was under the necessity of dismissing the peasants who had amassed them, without purchasing more than half that were brought to him; although they were offered for a very trifling consideration. The medals and the vases which he collected were of very high antiquity.

[270] Jeffery_1918_418 Cyprus: The colony of Solia seems to have been the latest in point of foundation of any of the Greek settlements in the island, and the shrines of Isis and Aphrodite would in all probability be of the comparatively humble colonial Cypriot-Greek type, until their rebuilding by the Romans at the commencement of our era in the eastern variety of the Imperial style. During the past few years the villagers of the neighbourhood have been systematically excavating the site of one of the great temples for building-stone. This temple was situated about the centre of the lower city site and the architectural fragments which have come to light are in the elaborately decorated style of Baalbek (IInd century). The greater part of the town site, although still covered with traces of foundation walls seems to have been completely denuded of architectural remains of any importance. The neighbouring landing stage of Karavostasi has been used for ages as a port of call for the coasting boats in search of second-hand building materials, but the supply is now becoming exhausted.

[271] De_Forest_1856_273: But, of all Syrian ruins, unknown to the horde of tourists, I count most interesting the fallen cities of Apamea and Bara. We visited them during our wanderings over the northern steppes of Syria, between Baalbec and Antioch.

[272] Ramsay_1897_84-85: Seven hours to Apameia-Kelainai, now one of the termini of the Ottoman Railway, but in 1888 an insignificant village. At four hours from Olu-Borlu, we came to a stone, of which I was in search. I saw it in 1882, and read the name of the Emperor Hadrian at the beginning; but as it was lying in a bad position I could not see the rest. I hoped now to find some means of moving the stone. Originally, the inscribed stone formed part of a monument, a great, tall, square pillar standing on a circular basis; but the parts were now scattered, though apparently none were lost. / A man was sent on to the nearest village to hire workmen and bring a beam to use as a lever, and I sat down to wait. A few minutes after a train of men driving donkeys

came along. They stopped in the usual way to talk. It is always easy to interest men in a practical matter like this, and the offer of a quarter dollar apiece made them eager to help. The stone was soon turned, revealing a dedication to the Boundary Gods of Apollonia, under Hadrian, AD 137. Then the messenger came up with half a dozen helpers; and though there was no work for them, I paid them their hire, to their intense astonishment. To us that seems mere justice, to them it seemed mere folly. There was no limit to the madness of these Ingleez.

273 Woods_1828_II_296 Aegina: I returned to take another look at the remains of the temple, when a woman called me to her, and showed me an ivory pin, which she assured me had been taken out of the middle of the column when it was overturned; if so it must have been used as a centre in describing the column. I offered her a rubia for it. This is a small gold coin worth one hundred and ten paras, or about two shillings, or two and a penny. I should have offered more, but was pretty certain that if genuine, I should not obtain it; for, entirely ignorant of what might be demanded for objects of antiquity, the Greek peasantry endeavour to obtain as many offers as they can, in order to form their judgment, and never part with it to the first bidder.

274 Leake_1830_III_264, travelling in 1806, Corinth, an important local family: In the garden of Notara's house, in which I am lodged, there is a well, the mouth of which is formed of a single cylindrical piece of white marble, pierced in the centre, a foot and a half in height, and sculptured with ten human figures in very low relief. The marble probably served the same purpose anciently as it now does, that is to say, that it was the peristomium of a well, belonging perhaps to one of the temples of Corinth. It is said to have been formerly the mouth of a well in the house of a Turk in the eastern part of the town, who sold or made a present of it to Notara, and who, now that it has excited much attention from travellers, is so angry with himself for having parted with it, that he refuses to sell another piece belonging to the same monument, which still lies buried in his garden. The latter fragment, however, if it really exists, cannot contain much more than some ornamental moulding at the top of the peristomium.

275 Leake_1835_II_541 Phocis: Having returned to the village of Aspra Spítia, I there find an inscribed marble, serving to prove that the remains near the sea are those of Anticyra, which Livy and Pausanias sufficiently show to have stood in some part of this gulf. The marble is said to have been originally found among the fields near the sea, where it lay for many years by the side of a well, and served the women to beat their clothes upon in washing them, by which means the greater part of the letters had been obliterated, when it was brought up to the village two years since. There still remains enough to show that it was a record of the rights of proxenia granted to strangers by the people of Anticyra.

276 Richardson_1822_I_240 Edfou: We paced on our way through the dusty lanes of the village, calling on the inhabitants for sweet milk, butter and eggs, precious stones, statues, and such other antiquities as they could furnish. At first, they were extremely shy in presenting either the one or the other, imagining that we were the forerunners of a party of Turks, come to survey the ground, and that we would make no scruple in appropriating to ourselves whatever we found, without making them any suitable compensation in return. On the interpreter, however, explaining to them who we were, and what was our object in visiting Edfou, and hearing besides our repeated calls for antiquities, a demand that is never known to issue from the mouth of a Turk, they became satisfied of the purity of our intentions, and gave us as much of the eatable commodities as we had occasion for, eggs at about three farthings a dozen, and milk

proportionably cheap: but as for antiquities, the town had been so completely rifled by innumerable forerunners, that hardly any thing valuable in that respect was left behind.

277 Castlereagh_1847_I_118-120: The earliest dawn found us at the temple of Apollinopolis or Edfou, which is imposing from its height and extent, though not of the best age. On each side of the propylon are staircases and chambers, which might be turned to good account as stores or granaries. Yet these huge piles of stones are untenanted save by the owl and the bat, and surrounded by filthy huts built up against the base of the walls, half filled with sand, so as to be utterly useless. The Vandalism of the government has in many instances destroyed similar remains of antiquity in order to provide materials for building warehouses. Here these are ready prepared, and with very little care and labour might be rendered convenient and useful. By removing the accumulated masses of dirt heaped round the walls, and clearing out the interiors, the authorities would benefit themselves and render an essential service to the Fine Arts. At Esne, this has been done partially, but I believe it to be a solitary instance. We declined creeping into the smaller temple, as it is nearly choked up. The only entrance is through the floor of a wretched hut, and the process of crawling on your chest behind a lighted torch is not to be endured unless there is something worth the enterprise to repay the trouble.

278 Castlereagh_1847_I_130-131 near Thebes: Our guide, Abou Harb, conducted us to a dwelling among the tombs where a Greek antiquary has taken up his abode. He buys from the natives everything they collect, and retails these spoils at enormous prices to any stranger who may be anxious to possess them. I believe many of his treasures are manufactured elsewhere for the purpose of sale to the unwary; for it is almost impossible to find anything really valuable, so completely have previous explorers and antiquarians extracted all that was worth carrying away. We arrived at a hut surrounded by a low wall forming a court filled with mummy cases, the dried-up tenants of which were standing in a row along the walls a hideous troop! The doors and windows were evidently made out of coffin-wood, which also was heaped up in each corner, and as it is painted over with figures and hieroglyphics, there is no mistaking from whence it comes. The interior of the dwelling was filled with funeral furniture of every description. There were images, beads, idols, bronzes, papyri, rolls of linen from mummies, bags of corn which had been collected from the same source, and various descriptions of animals, snakes, and birds preserved with as much care as the remains of man.

279 Azaïs_1855_291 Capernaum: Ces blocs de trachyte, qui s'étendent au loin, ces colonnes de marbre couchées, ces chapiteaux corinthiens à moitié enfouis au milieu de vastes amas de pierres volcaniques, annoncent une ville considérable. Je vois une superbe frise sculptée sur un entablement de marbre récemment déblayé; c'est le travail d'un habile ciseau. Des fouilles habilement dirigées pourraient exhumer des trésors de sculpture ensevelis sous ces monceaux de pierres. L'ancienne Capharnaum, avec ses monuments, doit être là, sous nos pieds, recouverte d'une couche épaisse de décombres.

280 Bourassé_1867_464 Capernaum: Ici, suivant toute apparence, s'élevait l'église dédiée à saint Pierre, sur l'emplacement de la maison de sa belle-mère: on y découvre la trace d'un travail des croisades. Si le monticule qui domine les décombres était fouillé, comme on a fait pour ceux de Ninive, l'archéologie y ferait probablement les découvertes les plus précieuses. Des antiquaires ont déjà emporté des chapiteaux de marbre finement travaillés et des fragments de sculpture.

281 Wilson_II_1881_84 supposed site of Capernaum: This wall was built of limestone, the blocks finely squared and faced, and the work belongs to the best class of Eastern ruins. The peasants

had dug at other points near by, and had come upon walls, pottery, and remains of various kinds. When the spades struck the yellow earth full of smoothed stones, almost any person would have declared it to be utter folly to expect to find debris and ruins below it; but the peasants knew that even underneath this there was material, marble and limestone, which they could convert into lime. Excavations here might reveal the extent of this buried town, and possibly its name.

282 Curtis_1911_432: Mohammed II selected this commanding point for the Rumili Hisar, a mighty castle which he built in the middle of the fifteenth century while he was besieging the city of Constantinople. Immediately opposite, upon the Asiatic shore of the Bosphorus, a similar castle was erected, and the two commanded the passage so that every ship passing up and down was compelled to pay toll. Mohammed called this castle Boghag Kessen (Throat Cutter), for he had a very pleasant way with him. The ruins are as picturesque and extensive as any in Europe, and the towers are almost perfect after nearly 600 years, although the floors and ceilings have long since fallen through. The walls have crumbled and much stone has been taken away for building material. They were originally thirty feet thick and thirty feet high and were built with the greatest haste and energy. Mohammed employed 1,000 masons, 1,000 lime burners, and 10,000 labourers in the construction, and to each mason was assigned the task of building two yards of wall in three months.

283 Chandler_1825_I_245, travelling 1775-1776, perhaps Labranda or Euromus: passing a village called Lakli, unexpectedly discovered the solemn ruin of a temple; but, as it was dusk, we continued our journey to Mendelet, which was an hour farther on. The merchants, our late companions, had given us a letter to some Armenians, who kindly admitted us to partake in their apartment in the khan, which was full. / We returned in the morning to the temple, which was of the Corinthian order; sixteen columns, with part of their entablature standing; the ceil and roof demolished. It is in a nook or recess; the front, which is toward the east, close by the mountain-side; the back and one side overlooking the plain. The style of the architecture is noble, and made us regret, that some members, and in particular the angle of the cornice, were wanting. Its marbles have been melted away, as it were piecemeal, in the furnaces for making lime, which are still in use, by the ruin. A town has ranged with the temple on the north.

284 Clarke_v_1817_297 Sais, between Cairo and Rosetta: Having by this time gained the confidence and good-will of the Arabs, we might have extended our researches by making an excavation within the antient inclosure, if our time had not been limited. They told us, that it was their frequent practice, when they dug up stones with hieroglyphic figures, to bury them again. And were this not true, it is very improbable that all the colossal works which once adorned the city of Sais have been removed or destroyed. From the account given of them by Herodotus, we may conclude that subsequent generations were unable to carry off such stupendous masses of stone, for nothing less than gunpowder would have been equal to their demolition.

285 Gregory_1869_II_22 Thebes: When the gardien did at length arrive, we found the far-famed tomb hardly worth visiting; the drawings on it were in no way remarkable; but we heard that M. Maugnier had excavated to the bottom of a deep pit, which yawned before us, and found some very splendid mummy cases, many vases, scarabsei, and other valuable curiosities. On going down into the plain we found some of the Goornah people reducing a beautiful black granite statue of some god or king into saleable proportions. It was a sitting figure, about three feet high, and they said it was headless when they dug it up, but the fresh marks of breakage showed that the mischief had been done that day. They were quite surprised and grieved that

I would neither buy a hand they had succeeded in amputating, nor yet give them a present to inspire them with courage, as they said, to dig again.

Endnotes Chapter 6. Digging Opportunities

[1] Langlois_1856_46: La voie romaine qui, ainsi que je l'ai dit, allait de Séleucie à Tarsous, traversait Elaeusa, où elle est encore en assez bon état. Si elle n'a pas été détruite, comme toutes celles que les Turcs ont parcourues sans les entretenir, c'est que ceux-ci ont abandonné cette direction pour suivre un chemin longeant les bords de la mer. / La plupart des sarcophages que j'ai vus dans cette ville sont revêtus de bas-reliefs, mais sans inscriptions.

[2] Cockerell_1903_264 Aegina: counted on nothing less than finding a collection as interesting and extensive as the other. I procured, with some difficulty, authority from the archons of the island, and struck a bargain by which they were to have one half of the produce of the excavation, which was to be made at my expense, and I the other, with a first refusal of purchasing their portion. I dug for three days without finding the smallest fragment, and, what was worse, satisfied myself that it had been dug over and re-dug a hundred times, the foundations of the temple having served time out of mind as a quarry for the Aeginetans. The money spent was not very great, the time wasted was all to the good of my health, and I was able to make a curious observation on the foundations of the building.

[3] Ross_1841_1_53-54 Titane, Sikyonia, Sanctuary of Asklepios: Leider lässt sich das Fundament des Tempels nicht mehr erkennen; da aber die Ausdehnung der Platform nicht sehr gross ist und das Erdreich sich hier nicht bedeutend erhöht haben kann, so würde diese Stelle vor vielen andern eine Ausgrabung verdienen, um so mehr als die Abgelegenheit des Ortes hoffen lässt, dass die Statuen sich noch finden.

[4] Rozet_&_Carette_1850_44 Gafsa: Dans les murailles de plusieurs maisons de la ville et de la citadelle on trouve un grand nombre de débris antiques brisés et employés pêle-mêle comme matériaux de construction; ces fragments de divers marbres, ces entablements brises ces colonnes, maintenant tronçons informes ces autels démolis, devaient faire l'ornement de la ville avant que la barbarie n'eût réduit à l'état de simples moellons leurs richesses architecturales. Les inscriptions qu'on découvre ça et là sont ou entièrement effacées ou tellement endommagées qu'elles sont devenues tout à fait illisibles.

[5] Milnes_1834_112-113 Aulis: It is worth remarking, that the shepherds are by far the best local guides to the remains of antiquity in all parts of Greece; for not only does their serious and solitary employment render them more reflective, and lead them to remark and search for the scattered memorials of other times, but they invariably have chosen the sites and foundations of old edifices for their stations of repose. The seats are ready for them there, and the position is generally a lofty one, from whence they can survey at their ease the movements of their flock; thus, in the areas of ruined temples, one or more trees of considerable size invariably grow, planted by the pastoral prudence, which would hide its place of rest from the fierceness of the noon-day sun.

[6] Tully_1816_288: As the suburbs of Tripoli still remain clear from Sidy Useph's people, we rode out yesterday afternoon to the westward. Though we have often taken the same ride, I have not mentioned to you the antiquity of this part before. Here is one of the famous Roman highways,

leading from this place to Tunis; it is called by the Moors the great western road. During the length of some miles from Tripoli it has undergone no change whatever, but remains in the same state as the Romans left it. It is extremely broad and smooth, and there are still existing remains of houses the work of former ages, many of them built of stone by the Romans; this country being inhabited at different periods by the Carthaginians, the Vandals, and Phoenicians, and forming one of the provinces of the vast empire of Rome. The ruins of edifices built by each of these nations are found at no very great distance all around us, and what once formed the region of Tripolis is yet easy to be traced.

[7] Cuinet_III_1894_682: On voit encore près de Makri l'acropole de Telmissus, entourée de fortes murailles reconstruites successivement au moyen âge avec les matériaux antiques, par les Génois et par les chevaliers de Rhodes. Des inscriptions y sont encastrées. Le théâtre, situé près de la mer, a de très importantes parties en parfait état de conservation. De magnifiques sarcophages de pur style lycien, ornés de belles sculptures, forment, avec ce théâtre et des chambres taillées dans le roc et qu'on suppose avoir été habitées par la corporation des devins, les principaux attraits de ces intéressantes ruines.

[8] RA_1845_3 Cette inscription qui provient de la collection Salt, vendue en 1826 à Livourne, fut achetée pour le Musée du Louvre, par Champollion. Cette intéressante page de l'histoire de Thoutmès n'est malheureusement pas complète, une partie est restée près du sanctuaire de granité à Karnac. On s'étonne en étudiant les musées d'Europe, surtout après avoir visité l'Egypte, du peu de soins et d'entente apportés par les spéculateurs d'antiquités à compléter leurs collections, à recueillir quelques petits monuments dans leur intégrité, plutôt que d'arracher çà et là quelques débris incomplets. Du reste, si nos meilleurs ouvrages sur l'Egypte ne présentent pas une monographie entière d'un temple ou même d'un tombeau, nous aurions tort d'exiger plus de méthode des collecteurs d'antiquités. Mais on s'indigne en pensant à tout ce que ces fouilleurs avides ont laissé perdre de documents importants en ne cherchant jamais à utiliser pour la science les résultats de leurs travaux journaliers. Aucun d'eux n'a tracé un plan des pans de murs, des colonnes, etc, que leurs excavations, mettaient momentanément à découvert pour les ensevelir le lendemain sous les déblais de nouvelles fouilles; aucun d'eux n'a même voulu se donner la peine de marquer sur un plan connu les endroits d'où provenaient les statues, les sphinx, les stèles qu'ils envoyaient vendre en Europe. Un tel travail nous aurait rendu Thèbes dans toute sa splendeur, et l'on était en droit de l'attendre de gens éclairés, élevés en dignités et dont plusieurs se piquaient de science; mais tous ces barbares (il faut bien les appeler par leur nom) n'ont songé qu'au lucre, jamais à la science.

[9] Taylor_1868_353-354, Viransehir, near Diyarbekir: I could only stop two days at Veyran Shehr; but two weeks might easily be spent here in examining the ruins in detail. Rain and wintry cold, however – it was late in December – rendered any longer stay there lost time. The ruins have already been visited by Tavernier, Olivier, and, more latterly, Ainsworth. He calls it Kohrissar, and is the only person who has, as yet, given a description of it. His stay, however, was too short to enable him to do sufficient justice to the subject. The walls are still in comparatively good preservation, with the same characteristics as those of Diarbekr, repaired, or rather constructed, also by Constantius, considering the lapse of time and ruin they have been subject to. They form nearly a perfect square, each side being about half a mile long, constructed of even cut large blocks of basalt, with round towers at regular distances, close to each other. It has four gates, on each side of which are ornamental niches for statues; one of them, sadly disfigured, was lying among the

ruins. The interior is a mass of ruined tombs, streets, fallen houses, and deserted churches. The remains of baths, or perhaps of a covered market, consisting of a series of fine arcades, occupy a considerable space near one of the sacred buildings. Crosses are carved liberally everywhere, on arches, houses, and shops … A high grass-covered mound at the south-east end towers over the walls and ruins, commanding an extensive view all round. It covers the debris of the ancient citadel. I succeeded in penetrating this ruin, by an old shaft leading into a high-vaulted passage of cut stone; my progress was stopped by an impassable barrier of ruin.

[10] PEF_1873_198: Now, Endor lies at the back of the hill called Little Hermon, a little village where there are caves still inhabited by the people. It is six miles and a half from Jezreel; and the way by which the unhappy King crept round in the darkness, in his long and miserable expedition, may be traced step by step. And near here was Naboth's vineyard. But this old city, where so much might be looked for, is nothing but an immense heap of rubbish, covered with modern hovels. The search for Ahab's palace was quite hopeless, for not a vestige of any old building remains to be seen. Perhaps we may yet find traces by excavation. From Jezreel to El Lejjun, on the western side of the plain, camp was pitched by the waters of the ancient Megiddo, where Sisera lay encamped the night before his defeat by Barak.

[11] PEFQS_1881_34-35: The expectations thus expressed have been abundantly justified by the results of the survey, while errors of former travellers have been corrected by the survey officers. The most important discoveries have been made principally in those districts which were previously almost unknown, and the close nature of the survey has been such as to justify the hope that but little of permanent interest has been left unexamined above the surface. / The amount of new discovery in the single branch of identification may be judged by the attached index of names which Lieutenant Conder, R.E., has at various times proposed for identification, and which are now incorporated in the Memoirs. Roughly speaking, a proportion of two-thirds of the Biblical topography of Western Palestine has now been recovered with some approach to certitude, and of this proportion no less than a third is the direct result of the survey work.

[12] Bourassé_1867_360 Judaea: Sur l'emplacement de l'antique Engaddi, de nombreuses ruines jonchent le sol. Dans une vallée que les Arabes appellent la vallée des Ruines, on rencontre des débris considérables de constructions antiques. Au sommet d'une roche qui n'a pas moins de trois à quatre cents mètres de hauteur, sont les restes de l'ancienne Masada, une des villes les plus fortifiées du pays et le dernier boulevard de l'indépendance nationale.

[13] Bourassé_1867_389 Samaria: Les ruines de l'antique ville de Samarie sont à trois heures environ de distance de Naplouse. On aperçoit de loin des restes de l'immense colonnade qui se détache sur le fond de la colline. L'abside ronde de l'église Saint-Jean brille comme une tour dorée sous les rayons du soleil. An fond de la vallée court un charmant ruisseau. Les ondulations du coteau sont couvertes de décombres. Des pans de muraille se dressent au milieu d'arbustes épineux. Les maisons du village sont toutes bâties avec des débris antiques, et ce qui n'est pas moins curieux, c'est que les murs de l'église sont eux-mêmes formés de matériaux arrachés à des constructions antérieures. Ainsi, du temps des croisades comme aujourd'hui, on exploitait comme une carrière les monuments à moitié démolis de l'ancienne Samarie. Çà et là des fûts de colonne, des chapiteaux, des fragments de frise, des sculptures gisent sur le sol. Le travail indique évidemment une main grecque des premiers temps de l'empire romain.

[14] Guérin_1862_II_342: l'henchir Kasr-el-Ahmar (le château rouge). La ruine principale consiste en un bâtiment rectangulaire long de quinze pas sur quatorze de large et qui paraît avoir été un

ancien poste militaire. Les murs en sont épais d'un mètre; ils sont bâtis avec des blocs a peine dégrossis et de couleur rougeâtre, de la le nom donné a cet henchir. Autour de ce fortin sont épars les débris d'un petit bourg antique.

[15] Cagnat_1885_173 W & NW of Kafsa: Je n'essayerai pas d'identifier les henchirs que nous avons rencontrés avec telle ou telle station de la table, et cela pour deux raisons: la première est que nous n'avons pas trouvé de monuments écrits qui permettent d'appuyer les conjectures que je pourrais faire; la seconde est que le texte de la table est certainement altéré en cette partie. Sauf Kafsa ou Medinet-el-Khedima, il n'y a vraiment aucun point de départ certain pour le raisonnement. Je me contenterai, comme je l'ai fait jusqu'ici, d'indiquer la nature et l'étendue des ruines que nous avons visitées.

[16] Cagnat_1885_118: Outre les nombreux fragments d'architecture gisant à terre au milieu des ruines, dont je n'ai point à m'occuper, on a trouvé à Lamta une statue mutilée en marbre blanc dont M. Guérin avait déjà signalé l'existence. Elle fait partie aujourd'hui de la collection de M. Irisson.

[17] Cagnat_&_Saladin_1894_36-37 Leptis Parva, visits done 15 years previously: Dès le lendemain nous commençâmes des fouilles. Si nous avions trouvé dans une garnison voisine l'aide que nous rencontrâmes plus tard à Djilma, nous aurions mené rapidement à bien beaucoup de besogne; mais les choses ne purent s'arranger ainsi que nous l'espérions, et ce furent les Arabes mêmes de Lamta qui nous aidèrent à faire nos recherches.

[18] Guérin_1862_II_114 Teboursouk: Aucun monument public, extérieurement du moins, ne mérite l'attention du voyageur. Seulement de beaux débris antiques se montrent ça et la, la plupart mutilés et défigurés par d'épaisses couches de chaux, dans des constructions musulmanes qui elles-mêmes tombent presque toutes en ruines.

[19] Graham_&_Ashbee_1887_188: The site of Bulla Regia, now called Beni-Mazeu, covering an area of about a mile in length, was unknown a few years ago. At the present day it is so choked with weeds and coarse grass, and its ruined monuments are so buried under the surface, that identification of the public buildings is no easy task.

[20] Cockerell_1903_201 Palermo: My first day I strolled over the town and delivered my letters to Mr Gibbs and Mr Pagan. The latter is an antiquarian and a great digger. He told me, I think, that he had dug up over two hundred statues in his time.

[21] Dodwell_1819_II_386-387, travelling 1801, 1805 & 1806. His account of Bassae postdates their acquisition for the British Museum: There are at present thirty-six columns standing, besides some of the frusta of the pilasters. The lower part of the epistylia is almost entire; but many of the columns are out of the perpendicular. The architrave has consequently been disjointed in several places, and menaces an approaching fall. Some pieces of the northern front have been thrown down since I quitted Greece, as the insecurity of their position made the discoverers of the marbles apprehensive that they might fall on the excavators. The roof and the walls of the cella have fallen, and the sculptured frize was covered with the ruins. Part of it was however visible when I visited Greece, but so much covered with large masses of stone, that it was impossible to distinguish the subject it represented. The interior of the temple has since been cleared out, and the frize which surrounded the interior of the cella sent to the British Museum. Indifferent proportions, and moderate execution, are observable in these marbles. They are so far inferior to the general composition, that they were probably sculptured at the quarries by artists of little note. They are not however altogether without interest, and a certain pretension to merit. Their

quantity, rather than their quality, renders them conspicuous in the British Museum, and they would be seen to much less disadvantage, if they were not so immediately confronted with the matchless sculpture of the Parthenon.

[22] Le_Bas_&_Reinach_1888_IX: Un des maîtres de l'archéologie moderne, Edouard Gerhard, a dit avec une haute raison: "Celui qui a vu un monument de l'art, n'a rien vu; celui qui en a vu mille, en a vu un." Nous voulons faciliter à tous la connaissance des mille monuments qui rend seule possible et féconde l'intelligence des monuments isolés. Nous voulons que la méthode comparative en archéologie cesse d'être, pour le plus grand nombre, un idéal impossible à réaliser.

[23] DeHass_1887_417: What Layard, Rassam, and Smith have done for Nineveh and Babylon, General Cesnola has done for Cyprus, the Chittim of Scripture. He has identified eight ancient cities, explored fifteen temples and over sixty thousand tombs; and has found in these tombs and temples twenty thousand vases, busts, and statues in marble and terra-cotta; three thousand seven hundred and nineteen glass vases and bottles; sixteen hundred articles in gold, silver, and bronze, some of beautiful workmanship.

[24] Guérin_1877_75: Au nombre des 280 localités que j'ai visitées soit dans la basse, soit dans la haute Galilée, il en est 44 qui ne sont marquées sur aucune carte et qui avaient échappé, je crois, aux recherches de mes devanciers. Elles sont toutes ruinées; quelques-unes n'ont dû être que de simples villages, mais d'autres ont été de véritables villes.

[25] Musée_Dodwell_1837_V the Greek, Etruscan & Roman items (602 in all) consist of: / 115 bronzes étrusques et romains. / 124 pièces en terre cuite. / 143 vases. / 117 pièces en verre. / 33 en os. / 70 en marbré et en pierres gravées. / There were also 259 Egyptian antiquities.

[26] Hilprecht_1903_247-248, De Sarzec in Babylonia: Among the portable antiquities which rewarded De Sarzec's labors during the three campaigns conducted from 1893 to 1895, about 30,000 baked cuneiform tablets and fragments constitute his most characteristic discovery. In 1894 and 1895 they were found in a small elevation a little over 650 feet distant from the large hill which contained the buildings of the ancient princes of Lagash just described. The successful explorer informs us that he came upon two distinct groups of rectangular galleries constructed of crude bricks, upon which these first large collections of clay tablets from Tello were arranged in five or six layers, one above another.

[27] Williams_1820_I_118 Pompeii: The whole extent of the city, not one half of which is excavated, may be about four miles. It is said that Murat employed no less than 2000 men in clearing Pompeii, and that Madame Murat attended the excavations in person every week. The present government have not retained above 100.

[28] Budge_I_1920_289-290: Ker Porter and Buckingham visited Babylon and discussed Rich's conclusions, and formulated theories of their own about the extent of the city and the position of the great walls, and tried to harmonize the measurements given by classical writers with the ruins that they saw there. There is no need to summarize the results they arrived at. These results were not supported by the facts, which could only be obtained by making excavations, and they are without value. It is curious that such able men did not realize that the only way to obtain an accurate plan of Babylon and its walls and buildings was to clear away the rubbish heaps from the site, and dig out the parts of the buildings which remained. Mr Rich, or any of the Consuls-General of Baghdad, had influence enough to obtain workmen, and the cost of excavation in those days would have been small. It is true that he made small parties of men dig in several

places, but how anyone could imagine that the plan of ancient Babylon could be revealed by means of a party of twelve men working for a few days baffles comprehension. More than a century has passed since Rich examined Babylon, and we may be sure that during this period the seekers for bricks for building purposes have been digging incessantly, and carrying away the walls and buildings of the ancient city piecemeal. There is much less of Babylon left now to be examined than there was in 1811, and what has been carried away from it meanwhile is gone, alas! for ever.

[29] Volney_1787_I_28-29 Abousir: il n' est plus vrai que Busiris (Abousir) soit, comme le dit Hérodote, au milieu du delta. On ne doit pas le dissimuler; ce que les anciens rapportent, et ce que nous connaissons du local, n' est point assez précis pour déterminer rigoureusement les empiètemens successifs. Pour raisonner sûrement, il faudrait des recherches semblables à celles de M. le comte de Choiseul sur le Méandre; il faudrait des fouilles sur le terrein; et de pareils travaux exigent une réunion de moyens qui n'est donnée qu'à peu de voyageurs. Il y a sur-tout ici cette difficulté, que le terrein sablonneux qui forme le bas delta, subit d'un jour à l'autre de grands changemens.

[30] Volney_1787_I_258 Egypt: Ces cantons, qui jadis avaient des villes et des temples, n'ayant point subi les dévastations des barbares, ont dû garder leurs monumens, par cela même que leur population a dépéri ou s'est anéantie; et ces monumens enfouis dans les sables, s'y conservent comme en dépôt pour la génération future. C'est à ce temps, moins éloigné peut-être qu'on ne pense, qu'il faut remettre nos souhaits et notre espoir. C'est alors qu'on pourra fouiller de toutes parts la terre du Nil et les sables de la Lybie; qu'on pourra ouvrir la petite pyramide de Djizé, qui, pour être démolie de fond en comble, ne coûterait pas cinquante mille livres: C'est peut-être encore à cette époque qu'il faut remettre la solution des hiéroglyphes, quoique les secours actuels me paraissent suffisans pour y arriver.

[31] Ruins_1852_175: In the year 1836, Colonel Howard Vyse, an intelligent and wealthy British officer, undertook at his own expense to investigate the secrets of the Pyramids. With the most persevering enthusiasm he obtained a firman from the Pasha empowering him to make the necessary excavations, and was speedily at work with some hundreds of Arab labourers, men, women, and children, digging, carrying sand and rubbish, or hewing passages through the solid masonry of the vast structures. The fruits of his undertaking are published in two large and costly volumes, furnishing most minute details of many interesting disclosures effected by his zealous labours.

[32] Blaquière_1825_74 Argos: We entered the plain within five miles of Argos, and continued our route towards Napoli, eighteen miles farther to the south. This plain, like nearly all those of the Morea, presents a perfect level. It produces corn, maize, olives, wine, and fruit in great abundance; and also feeds numerous flocks and herds. The plain of Argos and its vicinity presents one of the most interesting sources of research to the antiquary, in any part of Greece; and whenever excavations can be made, I feel assured that the harvest will be most productive.

[33] Tietz_1836_I_272-273 plain of Argos: We continued our hot and unpleasant ride as far as a village containing a few huts, on the left of the road, where the bases of some pillars of a temple still stand. The fragment of a marble column, about three feet high, stood before a cottage, and served, as far as we could observe, for a woman to grind corn on by a very simple process, for she merely crushed it with a stone. Another portion had been converted into a washing-trough by being deeply grooved upon one side.

[34] Beechey_&_Beechey_1828_549-550 Cyrene: In fact, the whole of the existing remains of this ancient and once beautiful city are at present little more than a mass of ruin; and the tombs afford the most perfect examples of Grecian art now remaining in Cyrene. To give plans of half these would be impossible, unless whole years of labour were devoted to the task; but we really believe, that any zealous antiquary, any person with tolerable feeling for the arts, would with pleasure devote every day to such employment should he find himself stationed for years in their neighbourhood.

[35] Miller_1891_50, Cairo: Our train conducted us along the foot of the Mokattam Hills, which are of limestone formation, full of curious fossils. We passed the quarries of Tura, where remain the subterranean chambers from which the old Egyptians hewed the stones for the great Pyramids; these we could see just looming opposite in the distance. The modern Arab workmen still excavate stone from this quarry, but in a very inferior fashion to those great primitive workers; for now they cut the stone above ground just as it comes, regardless of selecting the best in quality; their superstitious feelings make them afraid to work underground.

[36] Wood_1877_26 at Ephesus: As I could not afford to increase the number of my workmen beyond eighteen or twenty, the work of exploration proceeded very slowly, and more than five months passed before I felt quite satisfied that the site of the Temple was not to be found between the city and the sea. I had approached nearer to the city, and had even tried a large mound on the north side of the City Port, as well as a considerable tract of land to the north of the city. [Number increased in 1864. But 49: found the ganger and the men quietly seated, doing nothing, I at once discharged them all, and again suspended the works till I should have more funds at my disposal, and had succeeded in finding another ganger and better workmen. In 1867-1868, had 70 workmen.]

[37] Castlereagh_1847_I_216: An English engineer was employed in mining for coal in Syria. The mine was profitable, but some one or other of the officials suggested that the Englishman did not get coal as fast, or in such large quantities, as the natives could if they were allowed to try. Permission was granted, and the engineer sent off to Alexandria upon some excuse. Meantime, the Turks set to work, and in two or three days, with very little labour, produced five times as much coal as the Englishman had; this was reckoned an immense triumph; but one fine morning the whole excavation fell in and buried the workmen. What was the fact? The engineer, as he undermined, had left large pillars of coal to support the earth above, which the Turks immediately knocked down, and the prize served to fill their baskets on the first days of their supposed triumph.

[38] Newton_II_1865_27 Constantinople in 1855: Lord Stratford having obtained for me a firman enabling me to dig in the Hippodrome, I proceeded to the spot under the protection of a guard of cavasses, and accompanied by twelve lusty Croats, with picks and wooden shovels. On our way we were met by Admiral Slade, who, seeing an Englishman surrounded by cavasses, imagined that he beheld a fellow-countryman about to be carried off to a Turkish prison, and called out, "Hallo! what are you going to do with that Frank?" The chiaoux, or sergeant, in charge of the party informed him that I was no prisoner, but only "a wise man who digs holes in the ground;" an explanation which at once re-assured the Admiral.

[39] Forbin_1819_147 Gaza: Gaza contient à peine maintenant huit mille habitans turcs, arabes et chrétiens. Les palais appuyés contre le rempart sont tout-à-fait déserts. Tout prouve la richesse et l'élégancee anciennes, le mauvais goût et la misère du temps présent. La mosquée principale

est ornée de quatre rangs de colonnes de marbre africain, couronnées de chapiteaux corinthiens du meilleur goût: tout cela fut évidemment apporté d'Ascalon.

[40] Forbin_1819_78-79 Caesarea: Césarée, que les Arabes nomment Qeysâryeh, renferme encore des colonnes superbes et en grand nombre, dont quelques unes sont parfaitement entières; plusieurs, dans le moyen âge, furent employées à la construction du môle: et édifice s'avancait très loin dans la mer; les matériaux les plus riches servirent à former sa base. On voit, parmi ces débris, des blocs de granit rose de huit pieds de proportion, qui portent des inscriptions latines; mais elles sont trop frustes pour pouvoir être déchiffrées. La mer devenait toujours plus orageuse, l'écume réduite en pluie nous atteignait par-tout et, malgré ma curiosité, je fus contraint de quitter le port de la noble et triste Césarée.

[41] Leake_1824_108-109 Mout/Mut: Mout stands on the site of an ancient city of considerable extent and magnificence. No place we have yet passed preserves so many remains of its former importance, and none exhibits so melancholy a contrast of wretchedness in its actual condition. Among the ruined mosques and baths, which attest its former prosperity as a Turkish town under the Karamanian kings, a few hovels made of reeds and mud are sufficient to shelter its present scanty population. Some of the people we saw living under sheds, and in the caverns of the rocks. Among these Turkish ruins and abodes of misery may be traced the plan of the ancient Greek city. Its chief streets and temples, and other public buildings, may be clearly distinguished, and long colonnades and porticoes, with the lower parts of the columns in their original places. Pillars of verd-antique, breccia, and other marbles, lie half-buried in different parts, or support the remains of ruined mosques and houses. Most of the inhabitants whom we saw appeared half-naked, and half-starved; and this in a valley which promises the greatest abundance and fertility, and which is certainly capable of supporting a large population.

[42] Davis_1879_299-300 Laranda: Of Laranda, the ancient city on the site of which Karaman stands, I saw but few relics; a few pieces of broken columns, one or two sarcophagi, the base of a column of white marble; such were all the antiquities that fell under my observation. I neither saw nor heard of any inscriptions; even the cemeteries do not show any antique remains. The old city has been used up to supply materials for the many mosques, the citadel, and the walls of the town, which still in great part remain. A great number of antique coins and engraved gems were offered to me for sale, but few were of the least value, and the price demanded was so high as to be even amusing.

[43] Desfontaines_1838_213 travelling 1783-6, heading to Constantine from the Portes de Fer: Nous partîmes comme à l'ordinaire, à cinq heures du matin: dans l'espace de cinq heures de marche, je rencontrai les ruines de trois anciennes villes entièrement détruites, sur le chemin qui conduit à Constantine.

[44] Desfontaines_1838_211 travelling 1783-6, heading to Constantine from the Portes de Fer: A droite et à gauche du chemin, je vis plusieurs ruines anciennes peu intéressantes, absolument détruites; quelques-unes occupaient une étendue de terrain considérable. Nous laissâmes à gauche celles de Sitif, que je n'avais pas le loisir de visiter. Les Arabes me dirent qu'on y voyait encore des maisons dans leur entier.

[45] Pellissier_1853_302-303 Zian: Zian, que je crois, avec M. Hase, la Zita de l'Itinéraire, est un point archéologique qui mérite une mention particulière. A en juger par l'étendue du terrain que couvrent les ruines amoncelées à cet endroit, il a du exister là une ville fort importante; mais il n'y a pas cependant le moindre reste appréciable de monument quelconque; tout est

confus et épars sur le sol. Après avoir parcouru ces décombres pendant plus d'une heure, j'allais les quitter, désespérant d'y rien trouver, lorsque j'aperçus quelques corps blancs faisant saillie sur la plate-forme d'un petit tertre: c'étaient des statues de marbre blanc, jetées pèle-mêle dans une fosse commune, comme des cadavres après une bataille, et recouvertes d'un peu de sable. Je descendis aussitôt de cheval, et je fis enlever une partie de ce sable. Je pus alors compter jusqu'à dix statues entassées les unes sur les autres, et peut-être la terre en recouvrait-elle un plus grand nombre, ce dont je ne pus m'assurer, n'ayant pas à ma disposition les moyens de déplacer ces lourdes masses. Je n'ai pu distinguer bien nettement, dans cet entassement de sculptures, qu'une Diane sans tête et mutilée d'une partie de ses membres, mais dont le torse, qui est intact, m'a paru fort beau. Je m'empressai, après avoir fait cette découverte, d'écrire à Tunis, pour demander au bey la concession de ces statues et, en général, de tout ce que les fouilles pourraient produire sur ce point. Son altesse me l'a très-gracieusement accordée; de sorte que toutes les antiquités de Zian sont désormais propriétés françaises, et pourront être enlevées quand on le voudra. L'opération serait peu coûteuse, car Zian est peu éloigné de la mer.

[46] BCA_1882_141 Cap Djinet: Le plateau du Settara, où les ruines sont surtout massées, a été longtemps inculte et désert; les arbres pendant des siècles ont grandi parmi les pierres, et dans la longue suite des temps une sorte de nouveau sol s'est forme qui a recouvert l'ancien. Sur quelques points aussi des dunes de sable ont tant englouti sons une couche profonde. Presque partout la luxuriante végétation des broussailles empêche de faire quelque reconnaissance. / Les trois colons qui se sont mis vaillamment à défricher, ce sol plein d'arbustes, ont rencontré presque toujours; sous la charrue et la pioche, des débris de l'époque romaine; avec les belles pierres de taille ils ont bâti leurs maisons, ils les ont couvertes avec de grandes tuiles à rebords, ils ont fait leurs clôtures avec des blocs de maçonnerie et de béton. Partout on trouve des pièces de toutes formes et de toute grandeurs, des alignements et des enceintes de maisons dans la plaine; aussi des tombeaux, on creusés dans le roc, dans le genre de ceux qu'on appelle tombeaux phéniciens, ou en forme d'auges mais aucun cippe, aucune inscription.

[47] RNMSAPC_XII_1868_491 Notice sur les ruines de Tiklat (Tubusuptus, not far from Bougie), by Bonvalet, Colonel d'Artillerie: Sur le bord de la rivière, M. le colonel Bonvalet a signalé des traces de fortes casemates, de plates-formes arrondies, et, sur une longueur de 50 à 100 mètres, des amorces de fortification avec ouverture sur le fleuve. Tout cela est très confus, et on ne voit pas comment ces constructions se rattachaient à l'édifice principal, ce qui devait être cependant. Il faudrait ici des fouilles énormes, prenant du côté de la rivière au niveau de l'ancien sol, et marchant ensuite en large tranchée jusqu'à la grande pièce aux colonnes. Je pense que l'on serait ainsi fixé sur la destination de ce bel édifice, et, selon l'importance des trouvailles, on pourrait le déblayer entièrement. / Il y aura évidemment un travail énorme: le colonel Bonvalet a fait pousser, dans la grande salle, jusqu'à trois mètres sans trouver le sol: du reste, les amorces de portes qui s'y voient, découvrent à peine le sommet de leur voûte de briques en plein cintre.

[48] RNMSADC_1864_289-290: Biar-et-Taïa, Algeria: Sur ce point, où existaient des traces de puits romains et quelques trous creusés par les Arabes, l'autorité française a fait construire cinq nouveaux puits dont l'eau est bonne et abondante. Autour des puits s'étend une vaste prairie réservée, qui, de temps immémorial, sert de lieu de campement aux nomades sahariens et aux caravanes. L'humidité du sol, à une faible profondeur (le niveau de l'eau est à 3 mètres), permettrait d'y faire une magnifique plantation d'arbres forestiers. On pourrait, en peu de temps, y créer une oasis dont l'utilité ne manquerait pas d'être très-appréciée par les voyageurs. A Biar-el-Taïa

aboutissent plusieurs chemins venant des Sebakh et du Tell par les différents cols de Tamer'za et du Tafrent. Du temps des Romains, il y existait de vastes enclos en maçonnerie qui se sont écroulés et dont les fondations disparaissent de jour en jour sous les efforts de la charrue arabe.

[49] Dodwell_1819_II_177-178, travelling in 1801 & 1805-1806, Megara: Only one of these hills is occupied by the modern town; on the other, which is towards the east, are some remains of the ancient walls, which are of the third style, with some mixture of the second. The great strength of this construction, the perfect unity and harmony of the whole mass, are worthy of the divine architect; and it is surprising that there are so few remains of its ancient circuit. Scarcely any vestiges can be found of the edifices that Pausanias has described. The magnificent aqueduct, built by Theogenes, has disappeared. Some imperfect foundations, and a large fountain on the northern side of the town, are the only remains of the celebrated source of the Sithnide nymphs. Of the nineteen temples, the traces of not even one can at present be identified with any degree of certainty. One of them is marked by some fluted frusta of Ionic columns, of good style. The numerous and stately monuments and sepulchres are also level with the ground; and there are few places in Greece where the ancient remains are so totally obliterated. This may well excite the more surprise; as, in their mode of construction, the Megarians were proverbial for solidity and permanence.

[50] Guérin_1862_231 Tunisia, Kelibia, ancient Clipea, 2km from the sea: Nous parcourons ensuite l'emplacement de la ville, aujourd'hui presque entièrement rasée et détruite, qui s'étendait au pied de cette colline, le long du rivage. Un mur d'enceinte, dont on ne retrouve plus ça et la que de faibles vestiges, l'enfermait de toutes parts. Il était percé de plusieurs portes, dont l'une était encore debout il y a sept ans. Construite en belles pierres de taille, elle a été démolie alors, et ses débris ont été transportés à Kelibia pour servir de matériaux de construction.

[51] RNMSADC_XVII_1875_20-21: Le digne successeur de M. le capitaine Lewal, auteur de publications intéressantes sur l'archéologie locale et en particulier sur le champ de bataille de Zama, M. de Salles enrichit cette précieuse collection de toutes les stèles libyques, recueillies par ses soins dans les environs de Souk-Ahras. Deux d'entre elles provenaient de la maison du kaïd, située sur les bords de la Medjerda; six autres lui furent vendues par un colon qui les découvrit en creusant un puits, et qui se disposait à les briser comme il en avait détruit plusieurs autres. / Toutes ces pierres libyques, dont l'examen était le but de notre visite à Souk-Ahras, toutes ces inscriptions que nous voulions relever, afin de vérifier l'exactitude des copies publiées antérieurement, avaient disparu, et nos efforts pour les retrouver sont demeurés sans résultat.

[52] Le_Strange_1905_34 trying to demolish Chosroes' palace: The great Sassanian palace, of which the ruins still exist, on the eastern bank of the Tigris, was known to the Arabs under the name of the Aywan-Kisra, "the Hall of the Chosroes," and this, according to Ya'kubi, stood in Asbanbur; while another great building known as Al-Kasr-al-Abyad, "the White Palace," was to be seen in the Old Town a mile distant to the north. This last, however, must have disappeared by the beginning of the 4th (10th) century, for all later authorities give the names of "the White Palace," and "the Hall of the Chosroes" indifferently to the great arched building which to the present day exists here as the sole relic of the Sassanian kings. This building had a narrow escape from complete destruction in the middle of the 2nd (8th) century, when Mansur was founding Baghdad; for the Caliph expressed his intention of demolishing the Sassanian palace, and using the materials for his new city. His Persian Wazir, Khalid the Barmecide, in vain attempted to dissuade him from this act of barbarity, but the Caliph was obstinate; the Wazir, however, gained

his point for, when the order came to be carried into effect, the demolition was found to be more costly than the materials were worth for the new buildings, and the Arch of the Chosroes, as Yakut calls it, was left to stand. At a later period much of its stone work was carried off for the battlements of the new palace of the Taj in East Baghdad, which the Caliph 'Ali Muktafi finished building in the year 290 (903).

[53] Buchon_1843_186-187 Royal Palace, Athens: Les anciennes exploitations étaient admirablement conduites; le marbre était coupé avec le plus grand soin, de manière que rien ne fût perdu; on avait le morceau aussi petit ou aussigrand qu'on le voulait. Les travailleurs modernes, qui vont y chercher le marbre nécessaires la construction du palais du roi, n'y mettent pas tant de soin. A l'aide de la poudre ils font sauter d'énormes quartiersde la carrière. Quand ils veulent de gros blocs, ils en obtiennent souvent un grand nombre de petits qui encombrent la carrière, de telle façon que dans peu d'années il faudra plus de dépenses pour la dégager qu'on n'en aurait fait pour la bien exploiter sans rien perdre. Ou m'a assuré que cette belle invention de la mine pour servir à l'exploitation des carrières du Pentélique était le fruit des conseils du maréchal de la cour de Grèce, dont les plans d'économie ont ainsi décidé à sacrifier un long avenir à un très-court présent.

[54] Héron_de_Villefosse_1875_94-95 building the royal palace at Athens: Un royaume avait été décrété, et les cours étrangères les plus pompeuses voulaient y trouver une pompe en proportion avec sa suprématie hiérarchique. L'édifice s'éleva donc: le Pentélique fournit ses marbres, la Bavière, et l'Italie leurs chefs d'ouvriers, Trieste ses planches et ses clous, ses portes et ses fenêtres, le roi Othon son propre argent. Sept millions de drachmes sont aujourd'hui dépensées, et il n'y a pas encore d'escaliers. Avec trois autres millions de drachmes on pourra sans doute terminer complètement le palais, et avec deux millions le meubler; mais pour l'habiter il faudra, au budget d'un million de drachmes qui suffit aujourd'hui à l'économie bien entendue du roi, ajouter quelques suppléments tirés de sa fortune personnelle, et environner le souverain d'une cour plus nombreuse que la cour modeste; mais tout à fait convenable, dont le roi s'est entouré dans son modeste palais.

[55] Buchon_1843_69-70 Athens: M. Pittakis, conservateur des antiquités à Athènes, possède une histoire manuscrite de la ville d'Athènes en langue grecque jusqu'à l'année 1800, dans laquelle on trouve quelques curieux renseignements sur l'époque de ces diverses dévastations. Cette histoire d'Athènes depuis les temps fabuleux est suivie d'éphémérides depuis l'année 1754. Le dernier des événements mentionnés est relatif aux recherches de lord Elgin avec l'autorisation de la Porte. / "Sur la fin de juillet de cette même année 1799, est-il dit dans ce manuscrit, lord Elgin, ambassadeur de la Grande-Bretagne près la Porte Ottomane, envoya à Athènes des ouvriers romains et napolitains pour faire des fouilles et retirer du sein de la terre des marbres et antiquités, et faire descendre de la frise du célèbre temple de Minerve ces magnifiques bas-reliefs et statues qui faisaient l'étonnement et l'admiration de tous les étrangers." / Le même chroniqueur mentionne dans ses éphémérides des dilapidations partielles des monuments antiques employés à la reconstruction des bâtiments nouveaux. / "Dans l'année 1759, dit-il, le vaïvode d'Athènes bâtit la mosquée du Bazar d'en bas, fit sauter avec la poudre une des colonnes du portique d'Adrien, et prit beaucoup de marbres dans l'ancienne métropole." Le 18 février de l'année 1777, Hadji-Ali commença à bâtir le mur d'enceinte de la ville d'Athènes. Il commença ensuite à grande hâte le mur appelé Bourzi, qui fut terminé en soixante-dix jours; car toutes les corporations y travaillèrent; et souvent lui-même aidait à passer les pierres aux ouvriers." / Beaucoup d'autres

marbres furent employés à la construction de ce mur d'enceinte, dont l'invasion russe de 1770 avait démontré la nécessité.

[56] Leake_1830_II_7-8, travelling in 1806, earthquakes: In fact, though earthquakes are very frequent in this country, they seldom occur with such violence that a single shock would cause irreparable damage in buildings so well constructed as those of the Greeks; as far therefore as their destruction has been the effect of these concussions, it has rather been caused by a repetition of shocks upon former injuries left unrepaired in consequence of that neglect of the public monuments, which increased as the power, and wealth, and spirit of the nation declined. At Athens two or three explosions of gunpowder destroyed in an instant what the successive earthquakes of twenty-two centuries had left uninjured.

[57] Azaïs_1855_316: Cependant le Carmel était demeuré une solitude et ne retentissait plus des accents de la prière; son monastère délabré languissait dans un triste état d'abandon, offrant, dans son enceinte dévastée, les traces du vandalisme des Turcs, lorsqu'un religieux fut envoyé de la maison des carmes de Rome, pour reprendre possession de ces ruines et les restaurer, afin d'y recevoir de nouveaux hôtes: c'était le frère Jean-Baptiste. Il touchait déjà à cette terre désirée lorsqu'un douloureux spectacle affligea ses regards. Le farouche pacha de Saint-Jean-d'Acre, Abdallah, venait de faire sauter, à l'aide de la mine, l'église et le couvent du Carmel, et avec les débris, cet odieux et rapace vandale bâtissait pour lui un palais.

[58] Clarke_VI_II_1818_82 materials from the Crimea: Arriving at [the island of] Taman, we were lodged in the house of an officer who had been lately dismissed the service; through whose attention, and that of General Vanderweyde, the commander of engineers, we were enabled to rescue from destruction some of the antiquities condemned to serve as materials in constructing the fortress. The General conducted us to the ruins, whence they derive masses of marble for this purpose; and called them, as they really appeared to be, "The Ruins of the City of Phaxagoria." They extend over all the suburbs of Taman; the ground being covered with foundations of antient buildings; frequently containing blocks of marble, fragments of sculpture, and antient medals.

[59] Clarke_VI_1818_87 the Cimmerian Bosphorus: Crossing this area towards the main south, the remains of a temple appear, of coniderable size, built after the Grecian model. Here the workmen employed in the fortress discovered a considerable quantity of antient materials; such as marble columns, entablatures (many with inscriptions), marble bas-reliefs, and other pieces of sculpture; these they have buried in the foundation of that edifice, or destroyed in making lime. Near the ruins of this temple are also those of some other public edifice, which must have been of prodigious size, for its remains cover a great extent of ground. The marble, and other stone, in the antient buildings of Phanagoria are substances foreign to the country: the Isle of Taman produces nothing similar. The materials found here were brought either from the Crimea, from Greece, or, in later ages, by the Genoese from Italy. Among fragments of those extraneous substances, we observed upon the shore even the productions of the mountain Vesuvius; and could readily account for their appearance, having often seen the Genoese provide ballast for their vessels in the Bay of Naples, where the beach is covered by volcanic remains.

[60] Clarke_VI_II_1818_80-81: We passed the new fortress of Taman, in our way to the town, distant about two versts. Workmen were then employed upon the building. It is an absurd and useless undertaking, calculated to become the sepulchre of the few remaining inscribed marbles

and Grecian bas-reliefs, daily buried in its foundation. As a military work, the most able engineers view it with ridicule.

[61] Clarke_VI_1818_103 Taman: Persons, residing there, assured us, that when they began the excavations at Taman, for materials to build the fortress, the number of terra-cotta vases, and other antiquities, discovered by the workmen, was truly astonishing; that soldiers were seen with antique vessels suspended by a string, twenty or thirty at a time: all these have since been broken or dispersed. Our host presented to us one small earthen vase: this a slave had brought home, who was employed with others in digging near the church at Yenikale.

[62] Besse_1838_207: les environs de Kertche où se trouvent les débris de l'antique Panticapée et de Nymphéum, villes célèbres sous plusieurs rapports; l'île de Taman où existaient jadis Cimmérium et Phanagoria, cités fameuses par leur commerce et leur puissance, et généralement, enfin, tout le territoire que baigne le Bospbore, et dont Strabon nous a laissé une description si exacte, contiennent d'immenses richesses en antiquités. Sous les ruines des villes célèbres de ces contrées se trouvent ensevelis des monumens qui serviront de flambeau pour pénétrer dans les ténèbres de l'histoire de ce pays, que les révolutions dont il a été si souvent agité ont couverte d'un voile si épais. Ces constructions gigantesques, et que l'on a si bien nommées cyclopéennes, qui se rencontrent à chaque pas aux environs de Kertche, renferment probablement des trésors d'antiquité.

[63] Saint-Paul_1880_124: Fouilles dans la presqu'ile de Taman, entre la mer Noire et la mer d'Azov, sur l'emplacement de l'antique colonie grecque de Phanagoria … En Crimée, près de l'ancienne ville de Cherson, découverte d'un piédestal qui supportait jadìs une statue d'airaìn, et sur lequel on lit une très ancienne inscription grecque à deux colonnes dont chacune contient 56 lignes.

[64] Renan_1864_433 Sidon excavations: Ces objets sont en partie exposés dans la salle asiatique du Louvre, en partie gardés dans une vitrine non encore exposée au public. J'espère qu'on les réunira un jour aux objets provenantde la seconde exploration, qui seront énumérés ci-après. Classés selon l'ordre des caveaux, ils présenteront par leur ensemble le tableau instructif de ce que fournit la nécropole de Sidon en ses diverses parties. La classification topographique, qui a fondé l'épigraphie, sera aussi le principe qui fera sortir l'archéologie de l'état de chaos où elle est. Un objet antique n'a toute sa valeur, au yeux d'une archéologie vraiment scientifique, que quand un savant l'a vu sortir de terre, et il n'y a pas d'exagération à dire que les fouilles faites par des personnes dénuées de savoir spécial sont souvent plus funestes qu'utiles; ces personnes, en effet, n'envisageant que l'objet en lui-même et sa valeur pour les amateurs, tiennent peu de compte des circonstances locales de la trouvaille, et souvent les dissimulent à dessein.

[65] Juchereau_de_Saint_Denis_1844_I_XXII: De nombreux ouvrages ont été publiés sur l'empire ottoman. Mais plusieurs des écrivains qui se sont occupés de ce pays ont cherché plutôt à voir des restes de monuments, et à établir des conjectures sur les événements des siècles reculés par l'examen des débris échappés à l'action du temps et aux ravages des guerres de la barbarie, qu'à faire de l'histoire proprement dite.

[66] Gardner_1892_176 Cyprus: A great opportunity has been missed, and harm of a quite irreparable character done to the cause of history. Louis di Cesnola's depredations [from 1866] were followed by those of his brother Alexander di Cesnola; and then succeeded a time in which licence to dig for ancient remains was granted by the English Government to the private persons who applied for it. The result was an unfortunate scramble. Such sites as seemed to possess antiquities of monetary value were dug into, without much method and without record. The

spoils were kept in private museums, or sold to the great national collections. And meantime little light was being brought to bear on such questions as the dates of various classes of remains; the topography of ancient cities, the plans of ancient temples. The materials of knowledge were being shipped out of the island in abundance, but knowledge was not distilled from them; and it seemed as if ignorance were likely to retain for ever the field of Cyprian antiquity.

[67] Flinders_Petrie_1918_81-82 headed "The Future": In the midst of enormous political uncertainties it may seem quite premature to discuss what our future course should be in peace. But we are already pledged to a definite course politically, if we can succeed in controlling it. The British Government is committed to the principle of a Jewish State in Palestine, and therefore the questions that must arise in such a course are by no means barred. It is also committed to the principle of an independent rule in Mesopotamia, and therefore the present Turkish law would be also superseded there. / We may be asked why we should be in a hurry to consider administrative questions; let them arise in future, and be dealt with when they arise. We have already followed this course in Cyprus and in Egypt, with disastrous results. It is to prevent the recurrence of such disasters in the other centres of ancient civilization, for which we may be responsible, that we must consider the necessary conditions in good time. If we wait until the scandals of destruction are known to all, we shall wait until it is too late to do our duty.

[68] Flinders_Petrie_1918_107-108: The reckless destruction of Babylonian antiquities by incompetent excavation must be brought to an end. We read: "The excavations … have been for the most part destructive rather than scientific; such objects as were wanted by the Museum were alone sought after; little or no record has been kept of their discovery … The so-called excavations conducted by the Museum in 1880 were simply a scandal." We read of ancient magazines in Assyria full of coloured tiles, of iron tools and weapons, of pottery, of which hardly a specimen has reached Europe. Sixty-eight cases of the finest Assyrian sculpture were sunk in the Tigris without any attempt to recover them. A whole boatload of sculptures and antiquities were likewise lost in the Nile. The search for literary remains, tablets, papyri, and inscriptions, has been conducted, both in Egypt and Mesopotamia, with utter disregard for all other antiquities or for any knowledge of the civilization or history; / Full publication must be insisted on for all excavations. At present a great deal has been done by America, Italy, and France, of which there is scarcely any record yet issued. Work goes on for ten or twenty years with scarcely an effort to render it of scientific service. Sometimes – as at Delphi – all those concerned die before anything is issued, and an account far from accurate has to be put together by strangers.

[69] Flinders_Petrie_1918_95-96 "Requisites for Excavating": The first requisite to be demanded is that anyone managing excavations shall have already produced sound published work under the direction of a skilled manager. Secondly, that he record fully, and publish in full and detailed manner within two years. Thirdly, that everything found shall go to public museums, except great numbers of duplicates. The independent help of societies or wealthy men is to be welcomed if these conditions are observed. A uniform system of giving the full local value of antiquities to the workmen is essential. Without that no care will prevent things being stolen. During some excavations it has been a scandal to see the dealers' shops full of sculpture and antiquities, obviously robbed from the site worked; and, by their removal, crippling the understanding and planning of the buildings. Almost every year gold is found in properly paid excavations, from tens to hundreds of pounds' worth; scarcely ever is gold known from excavations without full rewards. The best and finest things never reach the director's hands without giving full rewards.

[70] Gregory_1869_11_164 mosaics at Carthage: Unfortunately, some of them have already experienced the ravages of spoliation; but not at the hands of ignorant Arab, or covetous Bey, or even of Prussian Lepsius, but of English officers – officers of Lord Lyon's fleet, who, armed with pickaxes, and with the view of having some reminiscences of old Carthage, commenced breaking up these beautiful works of art, in spite of the remonstrances of the overseer. The arrival of Mr Davis alone spared them from complete destruction; as it is, they are in parts hopelessly and irretrievably injured. This act of Vandalism is perfectly inexcusable, as the value of the mosaic depends entirely on the completeness of the pattern. The colors are so insensibly and tastefully blended, that unless a large portion could be taken up complete, it would be useless, and not convey any idea whatsoever. Yet such was the notion on the part of these gallant officers, of carrying away some pleasant recollections of Carthage.

[71] Spon_1683_37: Voicy une inscription que le Cardinal de Medicis a fait apporter à Florence de la côte d'Afrique proche Tunis, & qui parle d'une Mosaïque dont une voûte étoit embellie.

[72] Browne_1799_373 Sidon: A large tessellated pavement of variegated marbles, representing a horse, festoons, &c. and in some places tolerably perfect: for ten feet in length, remains, close to the sea, on the northern extremity of the city; a proof of marine encroachment. Many antient granite columns are worked into the walls, and some stand as posts on the bridge leading to the fort.

[73] Pellissier_1853_267-268 Selecta: Selecta, qui vient après Mahedia, est une de ces rares localités qui ont conservé, presque sans altération, leur nom antique. C'est le Syllectum de Procope, premier gîte d'étape de Bélisaire dans sa marche de Caputvada à Carthage. On y voit de grands pans de murs romains, des restes de citernes et des vestiges d'une digue unissant quelques rochers pour en former un port. Ces ruines communes ne sont rien, au surplus, à côté d'une magnifique mosaïque que découvrit dans le sable, il y a quelques années, un habitant du pays. C'est le fond d'un bassin de 6 mètres carrés environ, représentant, avec une grande correction de dessin et une admirable vivacité de couleurs, les plus belles espèces de poissons et de crustacés. Cette belle pièce est actuellement à Saint-Louis de Carthage.

[74] RA_1844_812, relaying Pellissier at Sousse: Mes recherches de mosaïques m'ont fait reconnaître et découvrir les fondations d'une petite maison dont j'ai pu suivre le plan sur ce sol. Elle se composait d'une cour intérieure sur laquelle ouvraient quatre petites chambres. Les crapaudines en marbre des portes étaient encore en place, et indiquaient par leur position que ces portes étaient construites et fermaient comme celles qui sont encore en usage en Orient. / La petite maison dont je viens de parler s'élevait sur un plateau au nord-ouest de la ville. Dans la direction opposée existait une maison beaucoup plus considérable, ou peut-être un palais. Je n'ai pu en découvrir que deux appartements, le reste nécessitant des travaux trop considérables pour qu'il me fût possible de les entreprendre. Ce qui m'a frappé dans cette fouille, c'est que le sol des appartements dont je parle, et où j'ai trouvé les plus belles mosaïques, était entièrement couvert de tuiles et autres débris de toiture, sous lesquels gisaient deux squelettes; ce qui semble indiquer que la destruction de l'édifice n'a pas été l'effet du temps, mais bien le résultat de quelque événement.

[75] Fellows_1839_10-11 Smyrna: The walls of all the buildings in the upper part of the town are formed out of the ruins of ancient Smyrna; and columns, busts, cornices, and entablatures are seen built in everywhere, and mixed indiscriminately with the volcanic stone of the country. The features of the busts are generally destroyed, to satisfy the scruples of their present owners, the

Turks. Hundreds of tombstones are constructed of the ornamental parts of ancient temples, all of white marble. The Jews have bought one hill, formed of a pile of ruins of marble, for tombs for their burial-ground. Near the town I observed a wall loosely built of stone, and thinking that it looked of a lighter colour than the common stone of the neighbourhood, I went to examine it. It was composed of what appeared to be flat stones, about three inches thick, and all of conglomerate or grout; but to my astonishment I found that the surface of every piece (some were two feet long) was formed entirely of mosaic work, with beautiful patterns in black, white, and red. There must have been hundreds of feet of this, which had no doubt formed the floor of some temple or bath in the immediate neighbourhood, probably of the Temple of Ceres, which is said to have stood here. These blocks of mosaic now form the walls of a corn-field, out of which they must have been dug, for I observed that the small pebbles in the soil were all square pieces of marble of the same size as the stones of the mosaic. Here I saw the top of an arch, with the capitals of its columns only visible above ground, and twenty or thirty feet of loose soil around it, containing the ruins of ancient art. Yet no one had been found even to remove the soil to show the proportions of the building, and this on the side of so steep a hill, that probably the rain will soon do what man has not had taste and energy to attempt: the people now prop up the soil of the hill with the capitals of columns or cornices as they are laid bare.

[76] Drummond_1754_113 Delos: All the houses, at least all that I saw, have been paved with black and white mosaic work.

[77] Langlois_1861_293-294: Tarse, comme toutes les villes de l'Asie où l'on étalait une grande magnificence, possédait dans l'antiquité de nombreux palais et des bains élégants où ses riches habitants passaient une partie de leur vie. Ces palais et ces bains, qui étaient ornés de pavés de mosaïques, n'ont laissé sur divers points de la cité d'autres vestiges que des restes de fondations et des fragments de mosaïques, mais qui peuvent encore donner une idée de la grandeur, du luxe et des arts de la Tarse des temps anciens. / J'ai vu quelques parties de ces mosaïques assez bien conservées; elles se trouvent près de la voie romaine de Tarse à Adana, à peu de distance de cette première ville et à vingt mètres environ du pont des Kalaïdji ou Étameurs. Cette voie est encore pratiquée. Ces fragments représentent, l'un, des torsades assez régulières et dont les couleurs semblent bien assorties; l'autre, des losanges en marbre noir sur fond blanc et ayant au centre un petit ornement rouge et noir. / Une autre mosaïque se voit dans un jardin de la ville, à peu de distance, au sud, de la porte dite Kandji-kapou, sur la route qui conduit de Tarse au port de Mersine. Celle-ci est enfouie dans les terres, à une assez grande profondeur; toutefois, j'ai pu la faire dégager entièrement. Le fragment qui en restait m'a paru fort bien exécuté, et les bordures, surtout, faites avec art. L'artiste n'y a employé que trois sortes de marbres; ce sont des cubes de couleur noire, jaune et blanche. Les couches de ciment sur lesquelles reposent les mosaïques que j'ai vues ne présentent aucune trace de conduits pour les eaux; il est donc vraisemblable qu'elles pavaient des édifices ou des palais. Ce qui paraît confirmer cette assertion, c'est que dans beaucoup de maisons de la ville se trouvent des chapiteaux servant aujourd'hui à différents usages et qui, sans doute, proviennent des palais ou des somptueuses habitations de la ville à l'époque romaine. / Au village de Karadowar, où j'ai aussi découvert une fort belle mosaïque, le pavage reposait sur des conduits en briques cimentées, ce qui prouve que le monument qu'elle était destinée à orner était un ancien bain.

[78] Pellissier_1853_258-259 Sousse: A l'exception de ce château, on ne trouve dans la ville même de Soussa, en fait d'antiquités, que quelques fragments de colonnes et le sarcophage dont parle

Peyssonnel, lequel est encore placé dans le lieu que ce voyageur indique, c'est-à-dire sous la voûte d'ime des portes de la ville. A l'extérieur de Soussa, le sol, jusqu'à une assez grande distance des remparts, n'est presque partout qu'un amas de débris de marbre, de granit et de poterie. Comme à chaque pas on trouve des indices de mosaïque, je fis exécuter quelques fouilles dans les endroits qui me semblaient promettre les résultats les plus certains, et je mis à jour, en effet, plus de cent mètres carrés de mosaïques, dont quelques-unes fort belles. J'en fis enlever plusieurs fragments dont je fis paver un des appartements du consulat de France. Une pièce de milieu, représentant un intérieur d'appartement, avec des personnages très-bien conservés, que je destinais à M. le maréchal Soult, à qui m'attachent des liens de reconnaissance et de respect, fut malheureusement brisée par les grossiers ouvriers que j'étais obligé d'employer, faute d'autres. / Mes recherches de mosaïques me firent reconnaître et découvrir les fondations d'ime petite maison, dont je pus suivre le plan sur le sol. Elle se composait d'une cour intérieure sur laquelle ouvraient quatre petites chambres. Les crapaudines en marbre des portes sont encore en place, et indiquent, par leur position, que ces portes étaient construites et qu'elles fermaient comme celles qui sont encore en usage en Orient.

[79] Fontanier_1829_I_241 Amasia: Comme je l'ai dit, je ne pus voir la citadelle, mais je pris des informations sur ce qu'elle renfermait. On m'assura qu'il y avait des statues représentant des guerriers; il y avait encore des armes antiques, et j'ai vu un casque en fer et à visière qui eu provenait, ainsi qu'une cuirasse formée de lames de fer superposées et retenues entre elles par une étoffe de coton bleue, tout-à-fait pareille à celle que l'on fabrique encore en Perse et en Turquie. Il est fâcheux, de ne pouvoir faire à Amassia des recherches et des fouilles de quelque importance; peu de villes contiennent d'anciennes ruines dans un meilleur état de conservation.

[80] Alexander_1827_237 Amasia: In passing through the town, where we were told there was no plague, I saw several very antique-looking buildings, with buttresses and gothic windows. Over several door-ways were Greek inscriptions, surrounded with beautiful friezes. I regretted exceedingly that I could not spare time to examine the remains of antiquity which are so numerous here.

[81] Van_Lennep_1870_I_103-104 Amasia: We left Amasia at 6.30 a.m., and rode through the main street, running nearly north and south, passing by several of the principal mosques of the town. One of these contains several embalmed bodies, which require a handsome "bakshish" to be seen; for one of them is the remains of a woman, and it is claimed that according to Moslem law no man should be allowed to look upon them; this is of course only a pretext for a present. This mosque is adorned with portions of fine pillars of very ancient date. Such remains ought to be common in the ancient capital of Pontus, but the place has long been in the hands of Muslems, and those of Amasia are noted over all this part of the country for their extreme fanaticism and bigotry. They have destroyed all they could lay their hands upon. I have seen a fine piece of Mosaic that was discovered in digging a garden; but such things are now rarely found. There is a mutilated old marble sarcophagus in the street through which we were now passing. We also saw three slabs of marble with inscriptions forming the two side-posts and top of the door of a private house.

[82] Shaw_1738_29-30 Arzew: building the whole City upon Cisterns. These still subsist, but are converted to a different Use; serving the Inhabitants for so many Hovels to dwell in. There are several Capitals, Bases, Shafts of Pillars, and other antient Materials, that lye scattered among

the Ruins. A well finished Corinthian Capital of Parian Marble, supports the Smith's Anvil; and, in the Kaide's House, I accidentally discovered a beautiful Mosaic Pavement, through the Rents of a ragged Carpet spread over It. The following Inscriptions were in a Hypogaeum …

[83] Fellows_1852_311 Lycia, Araxa, Valley of the Xanthus: Of the ancient city but little remains; the higher part has been surrounded by a fine Cyclopean wall, although the large irregular stones composing it were chiselled round their edges, forming the cushion-shaped fronts used in many of the early Greek buildings, and since adopted by the Italians; this mode is termed, I believe, rusticated. The basement and walls of several other buildings are also still standing, and a number of broken columns and pedestals show the remains of an ornamented city. / In the yard of one house we were taken to see some beautiful pavements, formed in elegant patterns, with small different-coloured slabs of marble. These pavements had formed the floors of three different apartments, each probably not more than eight feet square, and all very near together; one was of small stones, of the size, and quite similar in arrangement to, the Roman mosaic: these buildings, from their dimensions, can have been only baths.

[84] Tristram_1873_97 at Kerak: We soon found out why the school-master had brought us into this house. The floor of the hovel was a beautiful, tesselated pavement of marble, quite perfect, with the marble bases of some old columns still in their places at the edge of the pavement. Only the centre of the pattern had been broken up, to make way for the hearth. It was probably part of some Roman baths, for in the next house were the remains of the marble bath-room, which now formed the yard, with the water-pipes still protruding from the walls.

[85] Taylor_1868_288, Armenia, near Erzerum, south of Erzingan, at Suddak: On none, most unfortunately, was there any clue to the old name of the city. In passing through the village, which is built on one of the mounds covering the debris of ancient edifices, I saw a small piece of mosaic, and being assured that several more existed, made a rigid search in all the wretched hovels of the place. In the Kenya's house I found the hearthstone was composed of one large fragment, representing the centre part of a human figure, as large as life, in minute mosaic of brilliant coloured stones. The fragment was 3 feet long by 2 broad, and evidently a magnificent specimen of that beautiful art. The colours had not suffered from the action of the fire, but it was minus the head and feet, and altogether far too damaged to remove. In another house was part of a mosaic pavement, 6 feet long by 3 broad, forming part only of one side. The border consisted of fine cone figures, succeeded by a series of lozenges in black, white, slate-colour, green, yellow, and red stones, in alternate rotation, and then a prolonged geometrical figure in small black stones, in a white field, the whole surrounding a centre of crossed lines forming squares, each containing a smaller one, with the corners at right angles to the sides of the former. Another and larger piece was kicking about the public thoroughfare. These remains had been dug out of the top of a hill at the back of the ruins overlooking the village.

[86] AJA_I_1885_86-87, attributed only to the "scientists of the French Academy," Tunisia: On the northern coast of Tunis, opposite an island 1.5 kilometre east of the cape of the same name, stands Tabarca. Remains survive of the Roman port, which was protected by two jetties extending from the mainland to the island. This was the port whence the famous Numidian marble was shipped to Rome. The quarries have been reopened, and the marble is now shipped hence anew by a French company. There are ruins of towers and city walls, and a Roman cemetery. The so-called Quesques is an imposing ruin, resembling the Thermae of Julian at Paris. / There are

fountains, one with a great marble piscine, and mosaics. Unhappily, in the absence as yet of an effective law to protect antiquities in the province, the ruins are being drawn upon largely for the construction of the modern town.

[87] Boissier_1899_127 Lambaesus, Temple of Aesculapius: Unfortunately this beautiful monument is in a deplorable condition; time began its destruction, man is completing it – and man is much more terrible than time; it took centuries to injure the structure, yet in a few years man has left scarcely anything of it. I sought in one of the side chapels for the mosaic that Léon Renier saw there, and on which were written those words, so beautiful and so sacred that a Christian might place them on the threshold of a church: Bonus intra, melior exi. It has disappeared; it is probable that some contractor of public works destroyed it in order to pave a street of the neighbourhood.

[88] Boissier_1899_226-227 Timgad etc: The generals of Justinian, after the defeat of the Vandals, made a great effort to assure for themselves the control of the conquered territory; they surrounded the cities with walls and fortified the heights. But as speed was necessary, they made use of the materials at hand. The ancient monuments had fallen in ruins; they hastened the destruction of them and used the material for their new buildings. At Timegad, the walls of the fortress are composed of stones from tombs, shafts of columns, friezes of temples, and slabs of pavements. The wonder is that this chance accumulation is solid and that it has lasted. The ramparts, constructed in haste from stones picked up almost anywhere, with both good and bad united, have sustained furious assaults. In the insurrection of 1871, the inhabitants of Tebessa and of the neighbouring cities successfully coped with the Arabs of Mokrani behind the walls built by Solomon, fifteen hundred years before.

[89] Erskine_1926_111 Tebessa: The Byzantines were regular iconoclasts; they were worse than the Vandals who threw down buildings and left them there, because they utilised the old material in such a way that it could not be set up again. The priest who bought a Roman house for building material for his hospital is a typical case in point. The actual town is still enclosed within Solomon's enceinte, round which one can still walk on the raised footway; the Roman basilica, vestiges here and there of Roman masonry, the vestiges also of eight Roman roads that met here, can all be traced, and there are some inscriptions dealing with the doings of the Legion.

[90] RNMSAPC_1870_610-611, opening a bishop's tomb at Tebessa: nous nous sommes décidé de l'ouvrir, en prenant les plus grandes précautions pour ne pas détruire la mosaïque. Malheureusement, les moyens dont nous pouvions disposer ne nous ont pas permis d'atteindre ce résultat. La mosaïque a été brisée … Il était impossible de fouiller la quatrième tombe sans détruire une portion de la mosaïque.

[91] Davis_1862_326 Sousse: On the following morning our friends called, and conducted us to view a recent discovery made here. In a garden, about half a mile west of the town, some labourers, whilst engaged in digging, came upon masoniy, which the owner was induced to have cleared, by some European gentlemen, interested in antiquities. A few days' work completed the task. An ancient family tomb was disencumbered of the earth which had been washed into it during a lapse of centuries. / This tomb is about fourteen feet square, and contains several niches for urns, none of which were, however, found. Its real interest consists in its Mosaic pavement, which represents the celebrated labyrinth of Crete.

[92] Marie-Joseph_1863_96 near Bethlehem: Nous cheminâmes en sortant du village de Beït-Sahour, pendant environ dix minutes, au milieu d'une plaine fertile et bien cultivée,

appelée Sâhel-Beït-Sahour, plaine de la Maison des Gardiens, pour arriver à la grotte où église des Pasteurs. Cette grotte est entourée d'un magnifique verger d'oliviers; elle servait autrefois de crypte à l'église bâtie par sainte Hélène sous le vocable des Saints-Anges, ainsi que le rapportent Nicéphore, saint Jérôme, Adamnanus, et, d'après son témoignage, le vénérable Bède, mort en 735. Les débris existant de nos jours, des fondements de murs et des restes de voûtes qui ont appartenu à de grandes constructions, ainsi que les nombreuses mosaïques qu'on trouve en pratiquant des fouilles sur le sol environnant, permettent de juger de la grandeur et. de la richesse du monument édifié par la pieuse impératrice. Cette église existait encore au XII[e] siècle.

93 Schroeder_1846_I_289-290 Carthage, from Chapel of Saint Louis: But here also was ancient Carthage; the immense city covering the wide country to the cape; ruins every where distinguishable, and trophies and relics constantly discovered. In making the necessary excavations for the chapel, columns and capitals were found, coins, mosaic pavement, and walls, as completely buried as Herculaneum. / From the tomb we drove on to the recent discoveries of Mr Honega, whose zeal has brought to light an immense gymnasium and temple, among simpler ruins of houses and walls. The fact is, the sirocs of many centuries have buried the ruins of Carthage in the dusts of Sahara as effectually as Pompeii was hidden in ashes. At one place Mr Honega has dug his way throughout the rooms of an entire house; the walls perfect, and the Mosaic pavements as neatly made as any in Pompeii. We visited this excavation, and brought off pieces of the Mosaic of the principal rooms. The gymnasium, however, is the pride of the antiquary. Vast arches of the solid masonry, columns of granite, marble, and Egyptian materiel, with richly carved capitals, lie strewn about in the most eloquent groups. The excavation is a great quarry of architectural treasures. We visited, also, one of the enormous cisterns, surpassing the piscina mirabilis of Misenum.

94 Saint-Aignan_1864_221-222 Jerusalem: Je me suis hasardé deux fois à parcourir, seul et sans armes, la vallée de Josaphat; je n'ai pas été attaqué, mais voici ce qui m'est arrivé. J'étais alors précisément comme M. de Saulcy, en face du tombeau de saint Jacques, mais au fond de la vallée, dans le lit resserré du torrent de Cédron et au pied du mont Moriah. Je recherchais des petits cubes de marbre noirs et blancs que ce savant archéologue a signalés comme des fragments de mosaïque ayant appartenu incontestablement au temple de Jérusalem. J'en trouvai en effet plusieurs suivant son indication. Lorsquej'étais ainsi occupé, je fus accosté par deux femmes arabes, couvertes de haillons, l'une d'elles tenait un petit enfant dans ses bras. Elles me tendent les mains en disant: "Hadji, meschino, bakchis." Je comprends que ce langage mi-arabe et mi-italien signifie: Pèlerin, je suis pauvre, donne-moi de l'argent. Je tire alors ma bourse pour leur donner une pièce de monnaie. Aussitôt trois ou quatre petits arabes de dix à douze ans accourent vers moi, en me demandant bakchis; je leur refuse et je continue mes investigations. Ces jeunes bédouins ne m'abandonnent pas, mais ils ont vu bientôt quelles pierres je recherche, et avec une sagacité qui m'étonne, ils se hâtent de fouiller, et en découvrent plusieurs qu'ils me remettent. Quelques arabes de Siloam, en traversant la vallée pour se rendre à leur triste village, s'approchent en admirant que je prenne tant de soin à recueillir des pierres, et lorsque je tire de nouveau mon porte-monnaie pour récompenser mes petits travailleurs, ils s'empressent aussi de me demander l'inévitable bakchis.

95 Saulcy_1854_I_221 Masada: Our Bedouins inform me that this is the Qasr, or Palace. I hasten to examine it. The principal chamber is terminated hy this oven-like apsis, with one small round window. The whole is constructed of fine freestone, elaborately worked; the supporting walls

are covered with a very hard plaster, inlaid with mosaic-work of a novel description. It consists of thousands of small red fragments of broken pottery fixed in the mortar, and forming regular designs. These are the only ornaments of this hall. Some small detached cubes of red, white, and black stone induce me to suppose tliat the hall is paved with real mosaic; I therefore tempt my Bedouins with the promise of a bakhshish, and whilst I am drawing the plans of the different apartments, and Belly is engaged in taking a sketch of this extraordinary ruin, the rubbish is cleared from the floor, and a handsome mosaic pavement, disposed in circular knots, is brought once more to light. Unfortunately all is broken in pieces; I feel, therefore, no scruple in carrying away some specimens. We also take designs of several fragments of moulding in white marble, and pick up samples of the pieces of red pottery and glass with which the ground is covered.

[96] Saulcy_1854_I_559 Jerusalem: visiting the monument called the "Tomb of the Kings," Q'bour-el-Molouk, or Q'bour-el-Selathin. Up to the present time this is the object we have most admired of all we have seen, having discovered in it three stone lids of sarcophagi, which would be invaluable in such a museum as that of the Louvre. Henceforward we are continually revolving in our minds the means by which we my obtain possession of and carry off these precious remains of Judaic art.

[97] Gottis_1872_II_147 Mount Tabor, near Helena's church: Tout près de ce chêne, un peu au-dessous vers l'Ouest, une magnifique église couronnait autrefois la sainte montagne. Elle fut construite par Ste-Hèlène; elle n'offre plusque des ruines et quelques pans de vieux murs. Sa vaste nef devait se prolonger vers le Nord et renfermer le lieu même de la Transfiguration. Alors le soleil était excessivement ardent, intolérable; l'atmosphère elle-même était toute brûlante, surtout au-dessous de ce mur où nous étions descendus pour chercher, parmi les ruines, quelques-uns de ces tout petits cubes qui appartenaient jadis à ces belles mosaïques dont la voûte du sanctuaire était décorée. Déjà nous étions tout inondés de sueur. Au risque de nous exposer à une insolation, nous persistons dans nos recherches. Dès le début elles ne furent par très heureuses; enfin plus favorisés que moi mes confrères me montrent quelques-uns de ces cubes désirés qu'ils viennent dé trouver; je fouille alors avec une nouvelle ardeur en divera sens, et à mon tour j'en trouve plusieurs. Ils sont la plupart en pierre dure; d'autres en verres de diverses couleurs; ceux-là en général ont une dorure très riche et des mieux conservées. / Nos précieux souvenirs recueillis et pliés avec soin, je vais me placer sous les deux chênes jumeaux qui de loin ne semblaient en former qu'un. De ce point, le plus élevé de tout le Thabor, quelques instante je reste en extase devant le beau, le ravissant panorama qui se déploie tout autour dans un horizon immense.

[98] Lycklama_a_Nijeholt_IV_1875_407 Mount Tabor: C'est auprès de cette chapelle que nous fîmes notre déjeuner, et, sans nous arrêter davantage, nous nous remîmes en route, ayant à parcourir encore une très-forte étape, cinq heures de cheval, pour nous rendre à Tibériade. J'emportais un précieux souvenir de cette visite, qui figure dans ma collection; c'est un petit fragment de mosaïque, composé de cubes de diverses couleurs, quelques-uns même dorés, trouvé par moi dans les ruines de la chapelle primitive dont le plafond ou les murs étaient probablement ainsi décorés.

Endnotes Chapter 7. Vandalism

[1] Chenavard_et_al_1849_24-25 Choragic Monument: Une statue surmontait cet édifice, elle figure au musée de Londres, à côté des bas-reliefs du Parthénon; vanité de posséder, plus funeste à l'art que la barbarie des Turcs. / Espérons que les villes qui jouissent de semblables richesses s'opposeront enfin à ce vandalisme, et déjà le gouvernement grec fait exercer la plus active surveillance sur les curieux étrangers, et notamment sur ceux de la nation britannique. Il est secondé, d'ailleurs, par les Grecs, ce peuple éminemment intelligent qui connaît le prix des trésors qui se rattachent à l'histoire de son pays.

[2] Jacquesson_1857_82 Thebes: Nous dimes adieu à Thèbes et à ses merveilles, après y être restés dix jours. La beauté de ses ruines est audessus de toutes les descriptions qui en ont été faites. Le bel ouvrage de M. Hector Horeau, dans lequel l'éminent architecte a reproduit une série de dessins et de vues des principaux monuments de l'Egypte, peut seul en donner une idée satisfaisante. Il est à espérer que le gouvernement égyptien ne laissera pas ces magnificences exposées plus longtemps aux mutilations des Européens, qui, pour orner leurs musées, ne craignent pas de briser et de défigurer les plus beaux monuments qu'il ait été donné à l'imagination de l'homme de créer.

[3] Hilprecht_1903_514 temple library of Nippur: If the destruction of the library had been due to an unfortunate accident, by far more tablets would have been discovered on the clay ledges, where they occurred only sporadically, and the corridors and courts would have been comparatively free from them. Moreover, the priests doubtless would have searched the rooms and extracted the most valuable and complete texts from the debris as soon as the heat would allow, preparatory to rebuilding the entire complex. The mere fact that the library unmistakably was allowed to lie in ruins for a considerable length of time points to a great national calamity from which the entire city and the country as a whole likewise suffered for years. We are thus led to a conclusion similar to that at which we arrived when we examined the results of our excavations at the temple mound. The breaking and scattering of so many thousands of priceless documents of the past was an act of gross vandalism on the part of the Elamitic warriors, who invaded and devastated the Babylonian plain about the middle of the third millennium and played such terrible havoc with the archives and works of art in the court of the ziggurrat.

[4] Drummond_1754_106-107 spent one day on Delos: I had flattered myself with the hope of finding an infinite number of valuable curiosities; of consequence, I entreated my companions to give me notice, should they find inscriptions, or any fragments of statuary and sculpture, while I assisted in the search with the utmost eagerness and industry. But, alas! I was miserably disappointed in my expectations: for such havoc hath been made by the lapse of time, the ambition of the learned, the folly of the Venetians, Genoese, and Pisans, and the ignorant barbarity of the other monsters who have pillaged and destroyed this treasure of antiquity, that scarce any thing now remains but such vestiges as may give rise to conjecture, without being able to ascertain the truth.

[5] Salle_1840_11_179-180 the Rosetta Stone: Le nom de Rosette est désormais lié dans le monde savant au monument qui a ouvert une ère nouvelle pour l'histoire de l'Egypte antique. La pierre de Rosette fut trouvée ici en août 1799 par un officier du génie militaire Bouchard, en faisant pour l'établissement du petit fort les fouilles ordonnées par d'Hautpout. Cette pierre porte une inscription trilingue qui a déjà fait écrire des volumes par centaines et qui a servi de fondement

à une science nouvelle, l'interprétation des hiéroglyphes. Par une violation du droit des gens et de la science, les Anglais s'en emparèrent et la transportèrent à Londres dans le musée britannique où je l'ai vue avec une curiosité tempérée par l'amertume.

[6] Hasselquist_1766_91 near Cairo, in the "famous Sepulchre of the Mummies": I have been informed, that the French Jesuit Sicara, who for the sake of antiquities travelled with much attention some years ago in Upper Egypt, had there found an ox embalmed in the same manner, which he sent over to Paris.

[7] Salle_1840_11_141 tombs at Thebes: La commission Champollion a logé quelque temps dans la tombe de Rhamsès V, fils de Meiamoun. Des cendres, des charbons, des pierres arrangées en fourneau, des restes de plumes de volaille, annoncent que maints visiteurs ont depuis suivi cet exemple. Les Grecs du moyen-âge ou des premiers temps chrétiens ont barbouillé l'entrée d'inscriptions rouges, de croix et de figures grossières de prêtres en habits religieux. Le grand cercueil est brisé, mais un peu moins que tous les autres. Son poids énorme l'a sauvé du vandalisme barbare et du vandalisme savant. On entend faire des dissertations peu agréables sur cette dernière espèce de vandalisme dans la tombe de Mnephta-Ousirei, découverte par Belzoni, et qui a depuis fourni au musée Charles X un superbe bas-relief coloré. Cette pièce a été détachée du gros pilier carré qui soutient la plus grande chambre. Pour avoir un des quatre côtés, il a fallu en briser trois autres. Le calcaire dénudé est devenu un album sur lequel les visiteurs inscrivent des malédictions presque toutes en langue anglaise.

[8] Reid_1840_251-252 Constantinople, column of Constantinus Porphyrogenitus: I consider one of the most ponderous articles ever stolen, one which may make robbers of the present day blush at the insignificance of their deeds, when they carry away marbles of bas-relief or mutilated statues. Most assuredly if I had possessed the mania for robbing these sacred places of their treasures, which some of my countrymen have evinced, I would have petitioned the sultan for leave to carry away this obelisk, and having obtained it, returned to England, and got up a joint-stock company of drivellers in art, and robbers of temples, who hang men for stealing bread when they are hungry, but who laud and reward the wholesale pilferers of ruined grandeur: to subscribe a few thousand pounds for its transit, giving them, in exchange, tickets to the raffle which might be made of it at the first meeting of the Society of Antiquaries.

[9] Budge_1920_1_27-28, writing of the 1870s, Samuel Birch, Keeper of Oriental Antiquities, the British Museum: Dealers in antiquities were frequent visitors to Birch's room, and the objects which they offered for purchase were sometimes of very considerable interest. By listening to Birch's remarks on the objects brought to him I learned a good deal about them, and also about their market value. I noted also that antiquities possessed commercial as well as archaeological value, and that the acquisition of the knowledge of the current prices of antiquities among dealers and collectors formed a very important part of the education of a British Museum official. In those days a brisk trade in the smaller antiquities from Egypt, Greece, and Assyria, was carried on by the dealers who lived near the Museum, and they and their clients were constantly coming in to show Birch their recent importations. Nowadays very few good things reach the dealers in England, for they are snapped up in Paris. Often the dealers had no desire to sell, but only to gain gratis an opinion as to the genuineness of their possessions, and to find out the meaning of any inscriptions which might be cut upon them, in order to be able to sell their goods to better advantage. As forgeries were already in the market, it behoved dealers to be careful, and their clients also.

[10] Budge_1920_1_28 Samuel Birch, Keeper of Oriental Antiquities, the British Museum: On one occasion a native of Diarbakr produced, among other things, certain coins, which Birch, after examining them, declared to be forgeries, and a further scrutiny revealed on their edges the letters RR, which were the initials of Robert Ready, the electrotypist of the Museum, who made them. On another occasion a Syrian brought some earthenware pots with inscriptions cut upon them in Phoenician letters, and he declared the vessels to be "Moabite Pottery." He also brought with him the copy of an inscription that he had made from a large stone coffin, with which the pots had been found, and he claimed that the coffin was that of Samson. Birch went to see the coffin, and though the name of Samson was easily legible upon the cover, its form was not that of the Samson of the Bible according to the Hebrew Scriptures, and he decided that the inscription was a forgery, and condemned both it and the pots. What became of the coffin I know not, but the pots were bought by a renowned Museum on the Continent, in the cellars of which they have been stored out of sight for the last thirty-five years.

[11] Archaeological_Review_111_1889_299-300: In the fifteenth century, Ciriaco, the mediaeval Pausanias of Ancona, had studied the relics of Greek art, when Greece was under Italian princes; and in 1675 Spon and Wheler made their journey to Greece and the Levant, an exploration in a country at that time almost unknown. Under Turkish rule, however, the task had become more and more difficult. Such collections as were made were, like that of Lord Arundel, practically inaccessible to the German scholar [Winckelmann]; probably, as "President of Antiquities" in Rome, he had not much sympathy with the "charcoal souls", as he called them, of many of the British travellers in search of antiquities. The first of them who brought home rich booty from Greece itself was Sir Richard Worsley (1751-1805), but his *Museum Worsleyanum* was not published till 1798. The travels of Dodwell (1767-1832), Gell (1777-1836), and Leake (1777-1860) were not yet; it was only in the beginning of this century that the French tenure of Italy having made that country difficult for English travellers, their attention was turned to Greece; while simultaneously the brilliant genius of Porson had given a strong Greek bent to the study of ancient literature in our own country. As an evidence of the condition of taste in ancient art in England, we have Payne Knight's introduction to the *Specimens of Ancient Sculpture* (1809), purporting to be "a glance over the development of ancient art." It was written by a man who led the opposition to Lord Elgin, which nearly lost us the Parthenon marbles: "You have lost your labour, my Lord Elgin; your marbles are over-rated; they are not Greek, they are Roman of the time of Hadrian."

[12] Rottiers_1830_7: Lorsqu'il n'y avait que peu ou point de chances en faveur de l'affranchissement de la Grèce, transporter les débris de l'antiquité dans nos musées d'Europe, c'était les ravir à la faux du temps, qui ne les épargne guères, et surtout à la barbarie mahométane, qui les dégrade et les emploie aux plus vils usages. La question est changée aujourd'hui, pour ce qui concerne le Péloponèse, quelques îles et peut-être même l'Attique; et le décret dont j'ai parlé prouve que les Grecs connaissent eux-mêmes leurs droits. Mais le même état de choses subsiste quant à la côte et aux îles d'Asie, qui resteront peut-être des siècles encore sous la domination musulmane. Sans séparer ma cause de celle des Choiseul, des Fauvel, etc., j'ai cru devoir ajouter cette dernière considération pour rendre ma justification plus complète.

[13] Gerhard_1837_46-47: Dans l'époque turque l'avidité des spéculateurs et la passion des amateurs ont fait tous leurs efforts pour enlever les plus précieux objets découverts en Grèce. Non seulement les sculptures du Parthénon, du temple de Minerve à Égine et de celui d'Apollon à Bassae ont disparu de la Grèce, mais aussi de tous les monumens de moindre grandeur deux ou

trois cabinets de particuliers sont la seule possession, qui soit restée à la Grèce actuelle. Dans cet état de choses les mesures prises par la Régence grecque en 1834 étaient assez justifiées. Le désir principal, qui avait alors lieu à cet égard, était celui d'éviter l'exportation des plus précieux monumens antiques et de supprimer les abus glissés dans le commerce d'antiquités; les conditions compliquées qu'on imposait aux entrepreneurs des fouilles, la réduction des profits, qu'ils tiraient de leurs découvertes, à la moitié de la valeur, enfin la surveillance pénible qui rendait aux amateurs ou impossible ou dégoûtant, et l'achat et l'exportation d'objets antiques, ont parfaitement rempli ce désir principal. Le respect de la loi a coopéré avec la crainte de sa sévérité au point qu'en peu d'années toutes les recherches et toutes les offres, qui faisaient auparavant l'affront et le tort à la Grèce de voir enlevés les plus beaux débris de ses propres terres, ont généralement disparu. La Grèce en conséquence ne perd plus rien de ses monumens antiques, mais, il est aussi vrai, elle ne trouve pas non plus son profit, faute de nouvelles découvertes et faute d'amateurs concourants. Les dépôts archéologiques de ce pays rendent un triste témoignage de cette vérité; remplis de monumens médiocres, et peu fournis d'objets d'un art supérieur, ils réveillent le désir, que les mesures officielles de 1834, justes et utiles d'un côté, mais qui de l'autre côté ont fait presque cesser les découvertes archéologiques de la Grèce, ne fussent plus nécessaires pour l'avenir.

[14] Baedeker_1876_122: Lastly we must notice some of the ancient relics which are still to be found in Syria, and at the same time caution the inexperienced traveller against purchasing any of the imitations which are now largely manufactured in that country and in Egypt. First must be mentioned the coins of many different periods. Old Hebrew coins are particularly valuable; there are also Phoenician coins and gems, Graeco-Roman coins of various towns, and Arabian coins of very various periods. The tombs often contain tear-vases, small statues and reliefs, and (on the Phoenician coast) scarabaei, etc. In the case of such antiquities being offered for sale, enquiry should always be made as to the place where they were found, and unless this can be ascertained with certainty, they possess no scientific value. All stones bearing inscriptions are valuable, especially when freshly discovered, and such relics are still frequently turned up by the plough.

[15] Newton_1865_1_191-192 on Rhodes: I have just returned from an excursion, in which I was accompanied by a Koskiniote muleteer, named Panga, a sort of Rhodian Gil Blas, witty, clever, ready to turn his hand to anything, good or bad. The shrewd, roguish twinkle in his eye told me at once that he would be an admirable mezzano in purchasing antiquities from the peasants. He is an excellent cook, and a very agreeable companion to any one who knows Greek.

[16] Baedeker_1876_469-470 Damascus: Opposite the military serai, a little back from the street, is the entrance to the so-called Greek Bazaar (Suk el-Arwam), one of the largest at Damascus. Weapons, shawls, carpets, clothing, and antiquities are sold here, and the dealers usually importune strangers to buy their "Damascus" blades and other wares. One of the most persistent of these is an elderly dealer in antiquities, known by the sobriquet of 'Abu Antika' (father of antiquities), who also offers his daggers, armour, various weapons, pipes, tobacco-pouches, and other treasures for sale at the hotels. A small fraction only of the prices he demands should be offered, and he will often gladly sell an article for a fourth of what he has first asked. The daggers are mostly modern, the blades being probably of the inferior steel largely imported from Solingen in Germany.

[17] Cook_1876_4, eleventh day of tour: At Luxor. The day will be entirely devoted to Karnak. Lunch may be taken out, or passengers may return on board to that meal, the Temple being only about a mile and a half distant. All around Thebes visitors are constantly pursued by dealers in antiquities, mostly poor imitations; and the Consuls themselves, who all deal in these articles, are not much better than the rest. Be careful not to offer more than a shilling for an object for which £1 is asked, for you may be sure to get it!

[18] Damer_1841_11_196 Memphis: We were followed by children, offering us medals and real antiquities, of which there is a regular manufactory further up the country, and so well counterfeited, that many antiquarians are believed to have been taken in.

[19] Baedeker_1905_11 Athens: Antiquities may be purchased from [list of shops]. The antiquities are generally genuine but expensive, though lately the manufacture of spurious vases, terracottas, and other antiquities, partly with ancient fragments, has not been altogether unknown. The traveller, moreover, must be on his guard against forged coins and gems. / Most of the antiquities offered for sale at the Acropolis are genuine but of little or no value; not more than one-half of the price at first demanded should be given.

[20] Oliphant_1881_362-363: It is needless to suggest that it would be very easy to get a piece of stone anywhere and label it "Baalbec"; and I venture to recommend that fragments from a neighboring quarry should be carved and kept for this purpose, and sold to the tourist. It would be an additional source of revenue to the Turkish Government at a moment when its finances are sorely in need of assistance. On my return to Damascus I called the attention of the Vali to the destruction of Baalbec by the appliances of modern civilization, at the hands of the race which has taken the reform of the Turkish empire so much to heart, and suggested that these "Baalbec atrocities" might be put an end to if a fee was charged, and a guard put over the ruins. If the Christian tourist was first made to pay, and then watched, the "unspeakable Turk" might possibly keep him in some sort of order.

[21] Russegger_1_1841_178 catacombs in Egypt: Seit alten Zeiten betrieben die umwohnenden Beduinen und Fellali die Ausgrabungen der Mumien ordentlich handwerksmässig, wozu sie von den Europäern, ihren einzigen Abnehmern, für jene, welche sie nicht selbst zerrissen und plünderten, gehörig angeeifert wurden. Gegenwärtig geschieht diess zwar auch noch, aber heimlicher, weil der Vizekönig alle diese Ausgrabungen verboten hat. Die Araber verstehen unter andern Künsten dieser Art auch das Nachmachen von Mumien.

[22] Geramb_1840_266 travelling 1831, Sakkara / Saqqara: The traveller who enters these subterranean depositories cannot stir a step without perceiving traces of the most odious profanation – parts, sometimes considerable, of broken mummies, bones, fragments of the winding sheets which in numerous folds enwrapped the bodies, fillets, bits of wood from tile coffins, matters used for embalming, &c. It is now rare to find a place of sepulture that has not been violated. The stranger most shocked by this unworthy violation, teased by the Arab, who sees in it nothing but a source of gain, at length becomes the purchaser of these relics, and in his turn merely regards them as an object of antiquity. As for myself, I must confess, my dear friend, that I yielded, not without some scruples, to the temptation. I bought of a Bedouin several small idols of baked clay, and of rude workmanship, which he had abstracted from these sepulchres.

[23] Belzoni_1820_158-159: The people of Gournou [banks of the Nile] live in the entrance of such caves as have already been opened, and, by making partitions with earthen walls, they form

habitations for themselves, as well as for their cows, camels, buffaloes, sheep, goats, dogs, &c. I do not know whether it is because they are so few in number, that the government takes so little notice of what they do; but it is certain, that they are the most unruly people in Egypt. At various times many of them have been destroyed, so that they are reduced from three thousand, the number they formerly reckoned, to three hundred, which form the population of the present day. They have no mosque, nor do they care for one; for though they have at their disposal a great quantity of all sorts of bricks, which abound in every part of Gournou, from the surrounding tombs, they have never built a single house. They are forced to cultivate a small tract of land, extending from the rocks to the Nile, about a mile in breadth, and two and a half in length; and even this is in part neglected; for if left to their own will, they would never take a spade in their hands, except when they go to dig for mummies; which they find to be a more profitable employment than agriculture. This is the fault of travellers, who are so pleased the moment they are presented with any piece of antiquity, that, without thinking of the injury resulting from the example to their successors, they give a great deal more than the people really expect. Hence it has arisen, that they now set such an enormous price on antiquities, and in particular on papyri. Some of them have accumulated a considerable sum of money, and are become so indifferent, that they remain idle, unless whatever price they demand be given them; and it is to be observed, that it is a fixed point in their minds, that the Franks would not be so liberal, unless the articles were worth ten times as much as they pay for them.

[24] Irby_&_Mangles_1823_138-140 Egypt, Gourna: The natives have not been unmindful of the eagerness with which travellers inquire after papyri, and other objects of antiquity; these papyri are generally found under the arms or between the legs of the mummies, and the demand for them of late has been so great, in consequence of an opposition between the French party; employed by Mr Drovetti [the French consul], and the English, employed by Mr Salt, that they now sell for thirty, forty, and fifty piastres each; whereas, formerly, you could get them for about eight or ten. About a dozen of the leadings characters of Gourna, or rather the greatest rogues, have constantly headed their comrades, and formed themselves into two distinct digging parties, or resurrection men, designating themselves the French and the English party; these people are constantly occupied in searching for new tombs, stripping the mummies, and discovering antiquities. The directors have about three-fourths of the money, and the rest is given to the inferior labourers. They dread lest strangers should see these tombs, which to them are so many mines of wealth, and should commence digging speculations of their own – hence the care of the Gourna people in concealing them. It would be endless to describe to you all the intrigues which are carried on by the opposite parties to augment their collection; or the presents given to the Defterdar Bey, the Agas, and the Cashiefs [governors], to attach them to either party. Lately Mr Drovetti obtained an order from the Defterdar Bey, that the natives should neither sell nor work for the English party, and a cashiefi was most severely bastinadoed by the bey's orders, and in his presence at Gourna, for assisting the English. At present, things are on a better footing. Mr Drovetti is not an amateur, but collects to sell; he offered his museum to Mr Salt, on his arrival, for seven thousand pounds, which he states as his price, but which most persons seem to think he will never get. He is now in Upper Egypt, and is gone in search of a temple and Egyptian road which has been reported to have been seen by the jelabs, at one day's journey, in the desert from Madfiuni, the ancient Abydus, described in a former letter.

[25] Salle_1840_II_137 Deir el Bahry: C'est ici que se trouvent de petites absides creusées en fausses-voûtes comme celles d'Abydos. En revenant vers le sud-est on rencontre la grande syringe creusée par le grand-prêtre Pétamnap de Wilkinson, Pétaménoph de Champollion. Ce vaste dédale souterrain est maintenant vide de momies; les fellah en ont tant brulé pour chauffer leurs fours, les marchands de Qené en ont tant brisé pour en extraire la gomme de momie, tant exporté pour les cabinets d'Europe, qu'à la fin le visiteur est privé de ces terreurs qu'on éprouvait encore au commencement do siècle à la vue de ces milliers de cercueils où il semblait toujours que le moindre mouvement dut vous ensevelir vivant sous une avalanche de poussière, la moindre imprudence vous consumer dans l'incendie allumé sur ces matières éminemment combustibles par une étincelle de vos torches. La chance de tomber dans des puits sans margelles et de s'égarer dans les détours de la syringe subsistent pour ajouter l'émotion à la curiosité. Les momies bien conservées avec un ou deux étuis sont devenues d'une rareté extrême. Un Anglais fort instruit et fort poli, qui nous accompagna en Nubie, M. Atfield, a payé cent livres sterlings la dernière qui fut dans la collection de Jani, Grec employé ici à faire des fouilles pour le consul de Suède. Il devra la faire sortir par Suèz, à cause de la prohibition d'exporter les antiquités par Alexandrie.

[26] Cooley_1842_587-588, an American perspective, Tomb of Osiris I, dug by Belzoni: Here was once an alabaster sarcophagus of curious workmanship, which contained the mummy of the king. This was abstracted by Belzoni, who sold it to an English lord. Here, too, the "scientific" violator of the dead gave a dinner to his English friends; and the grave of Pharaoh loudly resounded with the bacchanalian shouts of its plunderers! / On the right of the saloon of the sarcophagus is a small room in an unfinished state; and still deeper in the rock, there is a plain apartment, forty feet by eighteen, supported by four square pillars. On the left, there is another chamber, about twenty-three feet square, which is highly ornamented with hieroglyphical sculpture, and brilliantly painted. / The horizontal extent of this tomb is three hundred and twenty feet, and it is nearly a hundred feet in depth! When Belzoni opened it, there was an inclined plane starting from the centre of the hall of the sarcophagus, with a staircase on either side, penetrating the rock to the distance of a hundred and fifty feet further, making the entire length of this catacomb four hundred and seventy feet! The inclined passage is now entirely closed, and the tomb throughout exhibits the wanton Vandalism of man in its most reprehensible light.

[27] Cooley_1842_513-514 Memphis, an American perspective: We saw amid the smouldering mass at the base of the mounds, fragments of columns, capitals, and other architectural remains. There was also a half-buried, mutilated colossal statue, which is called by Wilkinson the statue of Rameses II. The "scientific antiquarians" have robbed this noble specimen of Egyptian art of both its feet, one arm, and a part of its cap. If entire, it would be upward of forty feet in height. It is supposed to be one of the colossal statues mentioned by Herodotus and Diodorus, which were erected by Sesostris in front of the Temple of Vulcan. / A British author boasts of his country's possession of the fragment, which, with a spirit of Vandalism worthy the immortal renown of Lord Elgin, was taken by the spoilers of this statue. "One of the trophies," says he, "brought by our victorious army from Egypt, is the fist of a colossian statue, found among the ruins of Memphis, and very possibly it belonged to a statue of Vulcan." I think I have seen this boasted "trophy" in the British Museum; and there are some other fragments of "a colossian statue" in the same collection, which "very possibly belonged to" the same relic, and were "very possibly" abstracted by the same "victorious army" that spoiled this noble statue, and purloined its "fist."

[28] Cooley_1842_162-163, an American perspective: They [Venice] were never to revive again as a nation: the black league of Europe had otherwise decreed. They were to become an insignificant appendage to the Austrian empire; and the spoils which the French had collected in the course of their invasions of Egypt, were deemed honourable and worthy plunder with which to enrich the British Museum. The acquisition of these only kindled a national taste for the more extensive pillage of the defenceless states of the Levant. / While the resident English ambassador at Constantinople was engaged in the work of demolition and robbery of the Grecian temples, the English consul-general at Alexandria was no less assiduous in the destruction of those of Egypt, and in emptying the graves of the dead. Tombs that had rested in silence, and which had been respected as sacred through the long centuries of Persian, Grecian, Roman, and Turkish oppression, were now wantonly broken into. Coffins were emptied of their dust, and sent into a distant land, to gratify the vanity of an Enghsh lord. The old monuments of Egypt were torn up and broken into fragments, to swell the lumber in the British Museum. A double robbery was committed by the British nation: first, in pillaging Egypt, and again in the extortions inflicted upon their own oppressed people, to pay dearly the unworthy hire of the robbers themselves! / Who is benefited by all this? Are not the beauty and interest of many gems of art greatly diminished – many of the noble achievements of the genius and munificence of ancient nations nearly or wholly destroyed? Is science advanced by it? Has it been the means of establishing free schools in England? Has it opened her cathedrals to public inspection without a fee? Is there more political or religious freedom enjoyed by the people on that account? Has the window-tax been diminished – the monopoly of printing the Bible – the duty on bread, received any modification on account of this pillage among the antiquities of the East? If not, what then has been the advantage derived from this reckless plunder and spoil among the venerable remains of ancient nations?

[29] Castlereagh_1847_I_182-184 at Gizeh: Before leaving our sepulchral abode, we walked once more over the ruins surrounding the pyramids. The one opened by Belzoni is said to be the tomb of Cephren, or Cephrenes. The top is still covered with an external casing, broken off some distance from the apex, which renders the ascent perilous and difficult. The footing on the highest part is uncertain and precarious, and there is great danger in getting from the part where the casing is damaged to that where it exists and projects considerably from the surface. Advancing towards the sphinx, we saw several deep pits, among which is one opened by Colonel Campbell, and called by his name. This is a very large square, cut into the rock, and extremely deep and spacious. A wide trench surrounds it, that must be crossed before the explorer can stand upon the wall of the excavation. Here are to be seen a huge sarcophagus, with the traces of an arch that had once covered it, but which had been removed by the government. This reckless act is much to be regretted, because plenty of materials for building might have been found on the spot, without breaking up the arch, and raising the stones from the pit at a considerable expense. There is no limit to the wanton destruction carried on everywhere, and in this case, where great expense was incurred in the discovery, to have spoiled the work was a most useless and gratuitous piece of ill-nature.

[30] Castlereagh_1847_I_144-145, Valley of the Kings: We rode to the western valley, and descended into two excavations, that were not in such good preservation as those we had already seen, and were apparently of older construction. One of these is said to be the tomb of Amunoph III. The descent into these was perpendicular and difficult. The plaster and colouring is falling from the

walls, and a few years will efface every trace of decoration. We determined to revisit Belzoni's tomb, which, after all, is perhaps the most perfect and beautiful of these remains. I could readily understand his feelings, when, at last, he burst through the wall that impeded his progress, and discovered these gorgeous chambers. Alas! here, too, destruction is busy at her work, for each succeeding descent into the vault impairs the freshness of the paintings. The torches of the guides leave their dark traces on the roof and walls, and many visitors, both stranger and native, hack and destroy for the sake of carrying away some relics of antiquity, on which the sun's rays have never rested. Soon there will be nothing left. One "savant" removes a group; another a sarcophagus; and a third takes casts, leaving a whitewashed ruin to mark the devastation he has caused! The great figures on the temple at Abousimbel are not the only sufferers in this way, for the same eager artist has left his traces here, and we again recognised the unhallowed hand that defaced the finest monument of Upper Egypt. The naked walls of the catacombs will soon be the only evidences of their former splendour.

[31] Baikie_1924_8-9: There are few more melancholy chapters in the story of human frailty than those in which the early explorers of Egypt (if you can dignify them by such a name) describe how they wrangled and intrigued, lied and cheated, over relics whose mutilated antiquity might have taught them enough of the vanity of human wishes to make them ashamed of their pettiness.

[32] Durbin_1845_1_64 Sakkara: The largest of the pyramids is built in successive terraces, diminishing to a point. We did not care to enter it, as there was nothing of special interest to be seen, but rambled over the fields of the dead that surround it. They have been dug over and over again by the Arabs in search of mummies, for the sake of the scarabei of silver, gold, or porcelain which are often found within the folds of the wrapping, and are sold as antiques. In consequence of this rifling of the tombs, the whole plain is thickly strown with human bones and mummy linen.

[33] Durbin_1845_1_65 Sakkara: Creeping, or, rather, sliding in feet foremost, over the loose sand which neariy blocked up the entrance, we found ourselves in the midst of millions of these singular remains of antiquity. The mummified birds, neatly wrapped in linen, were enclosed each in a rough, earthen crock, nearly in the shape of a sugar-loaf, and sealed up tightly with a gray cement. We broke open several, and found some of the birds well preserved, while others crumbled into a black powder the moment they were exposed to the air. I had a half dozen of the jars carried to Cairo and sent home for the museum of Dickinson College. An Arab promised also to deliver a mummy for me in the city, but he broke it to pieces in bringing it down.

[34] Schroeder_1846_1_62 Cairo: On arriving again at the hotel, we found an amusing scene in store for us. Another party from the frigate were collected in the court-yard; and one of them, in the course of his morning explorations, had encountered a mummy smuggler (for Mehemet Ali has made the trade contraband). The consequence was a bargain, and the purchaser was the possessor of the mummy of some princess 3000 years old, who was intended to grace his collection of foreign nouveautés. The casing was handsome, well coloured, and well preserved; but the cheapness of the price (five dollars) suggested the idea that all was not well with her royal highness within. We had the servant, therefore, to open the coffin, where, indeed, the remnants of all that was fair had lamentably faded. The rage of our friend, and the vociferations and uproar of the Arabs, was the most laughable scene of helpless quarrel imaginable. The bastinado was the least punishment threatened to the cheat; but this one of the contracting parties, I believe, had

disappeared. In the confusion, the mummy and coffin were scattered about, and the nouveauté was a decided case of Arabesque hoax.

[35] Knox_1879_598 near Thebes: All the way back to the river the Arabs kept near us trying to sell antiquities, but we were not inclined to purchase. One fellow had a mummy head that had a remarkably fresh look, and I was told by the dragoman that when the supply of mummies runs short, the natives dig up the skulls and arms from their own cemeteries and offer them for sale. I accused this merchant of endeavoring to dispose of the head of his grandfather, but he denied the imputation, and said it was a real mummy.

[36] Webster_1830_II_217: An English traveller in Egypt, who had rendered himself conspicuous for his cupidity and meanness in his search for antiquities, of which, by the way, he understood nothing – had repeatedly preyed an Italian gentleman, then employed in excavating for the Swedish Consul, to give him sundry of the specimens which he happened to discover. But this gentleman, Signor Piccinini, imderstood matters too well to give what might be sold: still, to pacify the persevering applicant, he occasionally presented him with trifling subjects, till, at length, wearied with importunities, he resolved on the following method of sending the Englishman home in triumph … [viz. by palming off a recent burial as a priest of Jupiter Ammon]

[37] Castlereagh_1847_I_63-64 Egypt: The natives believe that Europeans come to seek for treasure, and our donkey-boys, while we broke some stones, looked on in silent astonishment, saying they knew when we got home we should turn them into gold. Even the Pacha, when Colonel Vyse went to so much expense in excavations, could not believe that a man would throw money away if he did not expect to recover its value in hard metal. However, his highness is now about to establish a museum, in consequence of which he will not allow antiquities of any sort to be exported, without special leave.

[38] Budge_1920_147-148 Cairo, in 1887: As we walked from Bulak ad-Dakrur the elder policeman amused us by describing his adventures up the Nile with Grebaut. He knew all about the "fold" of tablets made at Hajji Kandil, and told us how Grebaut had gone there breathing threats against every dealer in the place, and how they had hoodwinked him. At Akhmim a native servant of a Greek went to Grebaut's steamer, and on his master's behalf offered him some antiquities for purchase. Without asking a question Grebaut told his secretary to seize the things, and ordered the policeman to arrest the man and put him into prison, and he did so. When the Greek heard of what had happened to his servant, he went to Grebaut, and demanded the release of his servant and the restoration of his antiquities. Thereupon Grebaut told the Greek that he was a thief, and had him arrested and cast into prison forth-with. The Greek applied to his Minister in Cairo, and as soon as he was released from prison brought an action against Grebaut for sending him to prison wrongfully. When the Greek applied to Grebaut for the restoration of the goods which had been taken from his servant, it was found that they had been stolen from Grebaut's steamer.

[39] Grey_1869_100 Mummies: To break through all the precautions so carefully and skilfully adopted for concealing their tombs, and to take out everything considered most precious and sacred, and carry them off, I think simply horrible. Still, it is done every day, and by the Viceroy's order a great many have been taken lately to the new museum at Cairo. The cases were quite well preserved, and the paint seemed as fresh as possible. The lids were taken off two, and inside was another case, still more decorated with gilding and painting, the figure and head of the dead person being supposed to be carved upon the lid. This inner case was also opened, and there was the corpse, wrapped up in linen, and strapped up with wide tape. The shape of the body was still

perfectly seen, and perfectly preserved. When you think of all the thousands of years they may have been buried, this is very curious. Still, I am glad we do not now try to preserve the dead in this manner. On the contrary, I wish more than ever that the old custom of burning the dead still existed. The Prince [of Wales] will bring a few of these cases with him to England.

[40] Grey_1869_99 probably Thebes: I forgot to say that, when we first arrived, we were shown several very handsome mummy-cases, which had been found in making the excavations for the Prince [of Wales]. As many as thirty-two have been dug out.

[41] Savigny_de_Moncorps_1873_70-71 Sakkara: Le déjeuner est servi dans la maison que Mariette-Bey s'est fait construire sur le terrain de ses fouilles, et puis on fait salon sous des tentes splendides, faites exprès en l'honneur de l'Impératrice et de l'empereur d'Autriche. Elles sont en soie écrue, et doublées, les unes de satin jaune, les autres de satin cerise; les meubles s'appareillent aux couleurs des tentes. Nous allons ensuite visiter les chambres souterraines où l'on plaçait les morts. Je m'y fais descendre par un puits de 40 mètres de profondeur, au moyen de cordes passées sous les bras, et là, armé d'une bougie, je cherche dans les momies pour y découvrir un souvenir quelconque à emporter; mais je ne remonte qu'une tête que je m'empresse d'abandonner; je n'apprécie que médiocrement ce genre d'antiquités. Le vice-roi fait tirer une loterie entre les douze femmes présentes à la fête, et trois d'entre elles gagnent chacune une momie intacte dans son sarcophage. On ouvre et on fouille les momies qui tombent en poussière, et les objets qu'on y trouve sont remis aux heureuses propriétaires. Rien de bien remarquable du reste; pas de bijoux précieux: quelques scarabées, des clefs du Nil, des divinités découpées dans des feuilles d'or.

[42] Hale_1882_174 up the Nile: There was one awful place leading into the very bowels of the earth, and smelling very considerably of mummy. No mummies there now. When we came out we had a funny time with a crowd of "rag-bags" who came round with "antiquities" as they called them. We all sat down on the yellow sand, exhausted with the climb up the steep steps of Number 17; these creatures assembled with their bags, or baskets, and squatted before us, gradually hitching up closer, till finally their glowering eyes and grinning teeth were right in our faces; then silently they produced their treasures, a mummy-hand with a ring on it, a piece of mummy-case (worthless!), scarabei, and so on.

[43] Buckham_1890_145 Medinet Haboo / Abou: Throughout the whole day we were dogged by a number of Arabs with no clothing, except a yard or so of dirty cloth around the waist; some of them had been wallowing in piles of dust searching for antiquities, and they looked like living mummies. These creatures followed us closely, eager to sell their wares, such as coins, scarabaei, fragments of sarcophagi, bits of the linen wrappings of the dead, and bits, also, of the dead themselves! Some offered a grim head with its almost entire covering of hair, through the locks of which they ran their fingers to show its perfect state. One of these heads was offered for four shillings, but finding no eager purchasers the merchant fell at once to a shilling. Others offered a hand, an arm, a leg and a foot, many of them in perfect condition. Joseph acted as my broker and purchased some trifles, but failed to secure the scarabaei which I coveted most. He said the prices were exorbitant.

[44] Buckham_1890_153 Luxor, visit to the Tombs of the Kings: As we wended our way in single file through this narrow and dreary valley, with gaping mummy pits on either side exposing their ghastly contents, I fell to the rear of the procession to indulge in reflections undisturbed. The gloomy shadows of evening were closing fast around us, and when the party turned and were out of my sight for a short time, I felt that I was almost in the portals and in the very presence

of the King of Terrors. / The mountains are of a deep purple color, almost perpendicular, and, in several distinct columns, rising to immense heights. The tramp of my horse was repeated in distinct echoes in this narrow, rugged path, and I spurred up and did not stop until I reached my companions, just as they were emerging from the valley and passing other long lines of mummy pits with open mouths, on our right and left. To add to the dismal horrors of the scene I have vainly tried to describe, I found on my path a number of fragments of mummies, such as skulls, arms, legs, hands, scattered on the path where they had been thrown by the Arabs, on finding that our party had refused to purchase them. Here lay a head with long hair, the face upturned and ghastly beyond description; then a foot, and near by a pair of legs and feet broken off from the knees and bound together by the cerements and wrappings of perhaps three thousand or four thousand years, embalming and climate combining to prevent decay and annihilation.

[45] Poujoulat_II_1841_148 Palmyra: Un bédouin qui m'accompagnait dans ma visite aux ruines, me dit qu'il y avait autrefois un grand nombre de momies dans les sépulcres de Palmyre, mais que les Arabes les avaient enlevées, dans l'espérance d'y trouver des trésors.

[46] Baedeker_1876_532 Palmyra, sepulchral towers: Among the dust and rubbish accumulated in the interior of these tombs lie remains of mummies, shreds of winding sheets soaked in tar, bones, remains of busts, and reliefs mutilated by Muslim vandalism, or injured by their fall from the ceiling which they once adorned.

[47] Arnold_1868_I_81-82: Athens has borne much; she has been plundered by every people in Europe; her expatriated treasures form the riches of most celebrated museums. They have not left her a single statue; they would have transplanted the Parthenon itself if their strength had been equal to their rapacity. Fancy if, when she herelf has arisen in new and comely form and strength, Athens could call home and endow with requisite powers of motion the life-like marbles of her famous sculptors! What lamentation there would be, not in England only, but in the treasure houses of all the great powers of Europe! The pedestals of the slender and graceful Venuses of Naples, Rome, and Florence; the hills of the Quirinal and the Capitol; the greatest ornament of the arsenal of Venice; the most authentic art of the Louvre; the spacious art galleries in Bloomsbury Street; the German Walhalla; – all these and many others would be empty and gone, and Athens would only have regained her own.

[48] Clarke_VI_II_1818_207: When they [the Russians] settled in the country, the remains of the city of Chersonesus were so considerable, that all its gates were standing. These they soon demolished; and, proceeding in their favourite employment of laying waste, they pulled down, broke, buried, and destroyed every monument calculated to illustrate its former history; blowing up its antient foundations; tearing open tombs; overthrowing temples; and then, after removing the masses of stone and marble to Aktiar, exposing them for sale by cubic measure, to serve as materials in building. If the Archipelago should ever fall under the dominion of Russia, the fine remains of Antient Greece will be destroyed; Athens will be rased, and not a stone be left to mark where the city stood. Turks are men of taste and profound science in comparison with the Russians.

[49] Webster_1830_I_76 Chersonesus: The work of excavation was proceeding very slowly, and the monuments and remains discoverable but ill repaid the trouble and expense of the search. All remains of the ancient Chersonesus have been utterly destroyed, – those now discovered being mostly of the middle ages. Workmen were digging out the ruins which had covered an old chapel, but their labours discovered nothing but a few inferior Ionic columns, with crosses carved

upon their shafts and capitals. In the middle is a long and high green mound, from which the whole scene of grey heaps may be viewed. The walls are traceable from sea to sea, some parts being from twenty to twenty-five feet in height.

[50] Nugent_1846_1_9: We reached the Peireeus by moonlight. It is a fine bright harbour; to be entered, as of old, only through the narrow opening between the pillars of the Lions. The ancient pedestals are still there. The statues with which they had been adorned by Cimon were carried away by Morosini and his Venetians, who, in a spirit well befitting a Vandal origin, memorized his own shameful plunder by changing the glorious name of Peireeus into the bastard compound of Porto Leone.

[51] Cockerell_1903_159-160, travelling 1810-17, Samos: I made acquaintance of a pleasant Russian, Monsieur Marschall, and with him crossed the island to see the antiquities first of the ancient city and then of the Temple of Juno, lying three-quarters of an hour to the eastward of it. There is only one column of it remaining, but that one very finely cut and of beautiful marble. A few years ago, I understand, there were still many standing; but some were blown up for the sake of the metal rivets, and others knocked over by the Turkish men of war, who, as they were very white, used them as a target for gunnery practice.

[52] Terrier_1866_57 Sunium: Neuf colonnes de l'aile méridionale, celle qui domine la mer, sont encore debout: il reste une colonne du pronaos, une ante et deux colonnes de l'aile du nord. Quand l'expédition de Morée vint à Sunium, elle n'en trouva pas davantage, si ce n'est que la seconde colonne du pronaos avait encore deux tambours, qui ne sont plus en place. Leake avait vu quatorze colonnes et une ante; Fourmont et Le Roy, dix-sept colonnes; du temps de Spon il y en avait dix-neuf. Ainsi, en lisant les récits des voyageurs qui se sont succédé, on assiste aux progrès de la destruction; on voit l'édifice tomber pièce à pièce, et l'on prévoit le temps où les ruines mêmes auront disparu.

[53] Dilettanti_1817_54 Sunium: No remains of the entablature above the epistylia were found, but in digging around and within the area of the building some fragments of moldings were discovered, which had been purposely broken off and afterwards buried, with the intention of concealing from less inquisitive travellers the details which would assist in restoring the design of the edifice: the freshness of the fractures shewed that this wanton injury had been perpetrated at no distant period. The cornice of the building had probably shared the same fate, and might be discovered by a more extensive excavation.

[54] Trant_1830_74-75 Cape Colonna: I was unable, from personal examination, to ascertain what mutilations had been inflicted on the Temple of late years by various antiquarian amateurs; but I understand that the damage is irreparable, and leading to no useful result; for public museums have not benefited by its spoliation, and the fragments taken from the ruin are now lost to the world in the insignificant museums of some private persons. One of our own countrymen first set the example, by carrying off a few of the marbles, and he was successfully imitated by the captain of an Austrian frigate, who also caused the name of his ship to be painted in large red letters on the frieze of the Temple.

[55] Trant_1830_75 Cape Colonna: [footnoted as follows: A friend of mine who passed through Venice two years since, when visiting the Austrian buildings, observed some columns lying on the ground, which he recognised immediately as being of Grecian architecture. In answer to his remarks, the officer to whom he addressed himself, assented, and said that he had brought them from Cape Colonna; an English officer having first set the example. Thus it is, that the civilized

moderns are inflicting greater injury upon the antiquities of Greece, than they received during many centuries exposure to the ravages of barbarians.]

[56] Playfair_1892_II_318 Spalato, Salona: It is chiefly to the learned Abate Francesco Carrara (ob. 1854) that praise is due for having stayed the wanton neglect, not to say mutilation, to which these magnificent remains were subjected, and thus led the way to their preservation and restoration. It was under his superintendence that the excavations at Salona were commenced, and Spalato may well be proud of its citizen, whose memory will always be connected with the treasures which still remain to excite the wonder and the admiration of the traveller.

[57] Playfair_1892_II_307 Zara, San Donato: From 1798 to 1877 it was used as a military magazine, and in the latter year it was decided by the Central Commission for the preservation of public monuments (at Vienna) to clear out the interior from all the debris of ages which had collected within it. The floor of the church even was removed, and at a depth of 1.5 metres below it was found the ancient Roman pavement, of flat square stones. The foundations of the walls and pillars were freed from earth, and it was discovered that the church had been built on this pavement, without any further foundation, but to give it sufficient stability an immense amount of Roman remains, generally stones of great size, had been used, fragments of fluted columns, architraves, cornices and bases for statuary, all of good style, but perhaps not all from one building. The construction of the church on these has preserved them to us quite unimpaired. Several of these stones bear dedicatory inscriptions; two of them are of great interest. One is perfectly entire, and the other very nearly so, each is surrounded by a richly sculptured border, and they are evidently intended to form parts of identical pedestals, perhaps for statuary.

[58] Taylor_1868_333-334 Erzingan, approaching Trebizond: In the evening wandered over the old fortress, now in course of demolition to furnish cut stone for the new barracks. This building, as it now exists, is a species of patchwork, constructed from the remains of far older edifices. The figures and inscriptions, formerly reported as existing here, have unfortunately disappeared; the only remains of antiquity we could find in situ being fragments of Arabic and Armenian writing of no interest. The walls, however, have from time to time been repaired with ancient debris; thus we saw portions of columns with elegant capitals, finely-chiselled ornamented blocks, fragments of old Cufic inscriptions, and elaborate Armenian crosses, mixed up with the massive stone blocks – having a rough boss in the centre – forming the walls.

[59] Barkley_1891_330: In the town and its environs there are large ugly white-washed barracks, and the whole place swarmed with ragged soldiers, and every cafe was crowded with officers – generals, colonels, captains, etc. – all huddled up on raised wooden benches, spending their entire day in drinking coffee and smoking. These men were busily engaged putting down the Kurds, whose mountains were only a mile or two distant on the other side of the river that separated them from the plain.

[60] Taylor_1868_287-288, Armenia, near Erzerum, south of Erzingan: Tchiftlik, as its name implies, was formerly a stud-farm for the use of the Ottoman cavalry. So many coins of different dynasties and nations were offered to me for sale, that I resolved to return and visit Suddak, where I was assured the majority had been found. Leaving then our baggage at Tchiftlik, we went to Suddak by another and a shorter route over the mountains, and reached it in four hours. I was much pleased with the curious massive remains still in situ. / The first object of antiquity that arrested my attention was a Roman votive altar, turned on one side in a field occupying a part of the ground of the old town. It was considerably damaged, as also a Latin inscription of

Domitian, consisting of twelve lines it originally bore on its face … Several other stones were shown us bearing inscriptions in Byzantine Greek; but they were of no interest, and had been simply epitaphs on deceased citizens.

[61] Taylor_1868_289, Armenia, Suddak: It is in this mound that the majority of coins offered for sale at Tchiftlik are procured, and on its summit are also dug up skeletons and coffins containing relics of the Byzantine period – proving the total ruin of the earlier construction at the period of the latter occupation. About a mile south-east of the village are the remains of seven arches, forming one side of a semicircular building – probably a bath – with opposite corresponding buttresses, at a distance of 11 paces from the former. The Turkish Government make use of the old cut-stones found here to construct the government buildings at Erzingan.

[62] Texier_&_Popplewell_Pullan_1865_8-9: As there was no accommodation to be obtained on shore, we slept on board, and early the next day proceeded on horseback in search of the statue. We found it lying in a vineyard about two miles from the scala. It was that of a colossal male figure with largely-developed muscles, probably of Hercules. The head, arms, and legs had disappeared, nor could we find any trace of them. They had been joined to the body by cramps, as was frequently the case in Greek colossal statues of the best period. The smooth joints and cramp-holes remained. The chest was injured by the marks of balls, which showed that it had at one time formed a target for the Turks. After some delay, the owner of the vineyard made his appearance, and, after considerable negotiation, the price was agreed upon, and he gave me a written agreement to allow it to be removed when sent for. Captain Spratt eventually carried off the figure, and it now stands under the colonnade of the British Museum. There are no ruins of any temple from which this statue could have been brought. A few fragments of architrave and other stones are to be seen in the walls and at the mouths of wells in the neighbourhood.

[63] Dodwell_1819_1_326-327, travelling in 1801 & 1805-1806: Chandler tells us that some of the columns of the temple at Sunium were destroyed by the Turks; and we know, from the same author, that the temple of Augustus, at Mylassa in Caria was ruined by them a few years ago, and the materials employed for the construction of a mosque; and that great part of a magnificent temple at Mendelet, and another at Teos in Asia Minor had been converted into lime, the Turks having built kilns within the temples themselves! Many other examples might be adduced of the destructive influence of these tasteless barbarians over the splendid and interesting remains of Grecian architecture. / The facts are here stated as they really are, and some may consider them as extenuations of the late dilapidations. / The Turks however are not singular in the destruction of ancient monuments, for the same system has been pursued, but without the like extenuating circumstances, by a people who have made no small parade of their taste for the fine arts, which as they imagine flourish more luxuriantly in their soil than in other countries. I here allude to Italy in general, and to Rome in particular. This boasted cradle of the fine arts has produced so many glaring instances of stupid barbarism, which cannot be exceeded by those of Turkish insensibility, that their enumeration would occupy too great a space in the present volume; nor can I interrupt my narrative by so long a record of Vandalic profanation. / There is great similarity in the devastations committed in the two countries; the Turks have nothing in common with ancient Greece, nor have the inhabitants of modern Rome any kindred affinities with the ancient glory of that city.

[64] Butler_1925_3 Sardis: In 1824, the temple was visited by Anton von Prokesch. His description of the ruins is full and interesting; but at this late date in the history of their dilapidation

only two of his observations are important. First, his statement that two columns only were standing, and second, that his host held a concession for making lime from the marble of the temple. The first tells us that the ruin was in the condition in which it has been ever since, that is for almost a century; the second suggests the probable reason for the gradual destruction of the temple during the sixteen hundred years or more since it ceased to be a shrine of Artemis. Time and earthquake have had their share in this work, but the cupidity of man has certainly played a much larger part. The search for bronze and lead in the clamps which held the marble blocks together, and the demand for the lime so easily made by heating the broken marble, has since early Byzantine days made this ruin, like many others, a prey to the commercial instincts of the inhabitants. The eagerness of the natives of the present day to seize upon lead found in the excavations shows the continuance of a very old practice, and the finding by us of lime-kilns upon level after level is sad evidence as to the manner in which the temple slowly disappeared.

[65] Hamilton_1842_I_xxvii: Dangers and difficulties, which could neither be anticipated nor prevented, rendered a great part of the interior of Asia Minor a sealed book to the enquirer; and her many interesting records of antiquity, towns, temples, citadels, and sepulchral monuments, in various stages of decay, were long unknown. During this dark period the avarice and bigotry of the Turks systematically destroyed them, or consigned them to the chisel or the limekiln.

[66] Urquhart_1850_II_222-223 Shemish, not far from Rabat: I had been astonished at finding no fragment whatever of marble. I cannot say but that this raised some doubt in my mind; but on getting down to the bank of the river, to the southward, I came upon nine lime-kilns. There was a little commerce established, a landing-place for the boats, and large sugar-casks for the lime. They have now exhausted the quarry. The quantity extracted must have been immense, for they have been at work for two years. The contents of one kiln had been drawn out, and they were about to slake them. I pulled out entire one morsel, which resembled the front part of the Egyptian Pshent. The lime is used for a new palace of Caid, for government stores, and the repairs of the batteries, suggested by the French bombardment. / Thus have been disposed of relics that might have thrown light on the early history of this portion of the world, and supplied in some degree the loss of the libraries of Carthage and Alexandria. To add to the provocation, close by they had an inexhaustible store of material, more easily calcinable, had they but known. I have been informed, however, that it was with the purpose of destroying an object of interest to Europeans that the order was sent. If so, this is one of the effects of the journée or déjeuner of Isly.

[67] Richardson_1860_II_137 Mequinez, Morocco: The palace of the Emperor is extremely simple and elegant, all the walls of which are embroidered with the beautiful stucco-work of Arabesque patterns, as pure and chaste as the finest lace. The marble for the pillars was furnished from the ruins adjacent, called Kesar Faraoun, Castle of Pharoah, (a name given to most of the old ruins of Morocco, of whose origin there is any doubt).

[68] Fellows_1839_203 Side: There being no village near, nor any cultivation of the ground in the neighbourhood, the hidden relics and coins will remain for future times to discover. The rambling dwellers in tents could of course give me no information, except that lime was obtained there. I found several kilns, which are supplied from the cornices and capitals of columns, these parts being the whitest and the most easily broken up.

[69] Burton_&_Tyrwhitt_Drake_1872_I_38 Balbec: The first work was to demolish the ignoble eastern masking wall. At an interview with the local authorities it was agreed that they should

supply labour, on condition of being allowed to carry off the building material. During our stay of five days the upper part of the barbarous screen had been removed, much to the benefit of the temple, and it was a great excitement to the small population of the village of Ba'albak to see the huge masses of stone coming down with a thud.

[70] Revue_de_l'Orient_xii_1860_154: Le correspondant du Levant Herald écrit de Van, en Assyrie, qu'on vient de découvrir une véritable mine d'objets d'art en ouvrant une tranchée aux abords de la ville. L'existence de précieux restes de cette nature en cet endroit était depuis longtemps soupçonnée mais ni Layard, ni aucun des deux ou trois Européens qui ont visité ces lieux, n'ont trouvé l'occasion de s'assurer de la légitimité de leurs soupçons. D'ailleurs, la jalousie des habitants et des autorités était un obstacle insurmontable, et c'est au hasard que nous devons les trésors d'art qui nous ont initiés à l'histoire et aux mœurs de Sémiramis et de Nemrod. C'est ainsi que les ruines de Ninive ont été découvertes par suite du besoin qu'eurent des paysans d'extraire, pour se les approprier, des briques enfouies dans le sol. Voici comment les trésors antiques dont parle le correspondant du Levant Herald ont été remis en lumière. Des paysans, occupés à tirer des pierres d'une sorte de vieille fortification, retirèrent successivement deux plaques de bronze couvertes d'inscriptions cunéiformes interrompues par de grossières figures d'hommes et d'animaux. Ne sachant ce que ces objets pouvaient être, les paysans s'empressèrent de les porter à la ville, où la nouvelle de la découverte parvint bientôt à l'oreille du pacha. Dans l'espoir de découvrir non pas des objets d'art, mais du métal précieux, le pacha envoya une bande d'explorateurs à la tranchée commencée. En quelques jours, les résultats obtenus étaient magnifiques: on découvrait un superbe taureau à face humaine en bronze, aux trois quarts de grandeur naturelle un grand aigle aux ailes éployées et deux serpents très-habilement modelés, le tout en bronze très-pur. Le pacha, pensant que ces objets ne pouvaient valoir mieux que du cuivre ou de l'airain, ordonna qu'on cessât ces travaux inutiles. Depuis on n'a plus repris la pioche, quoiqu'il y ait lieu de penser que beaucoup de merveilles sont ensevelies là où les plaques et les autres objets ont été trouvés, et que l'on puisse espérer avec quelque raison découvrir des monuments qui ajouteraient des chapitres nouveaux à l'histoire encore bien connue de Ninive et de Nemrod. Le Levant Herald ajoute que le pacha aurait ordonné l'envoi de tous les bronzes découverts au Karabasch des Arméniens, pour être fondus et en tirer ainsi la valeur intrinsèque. Le journal proteste contre un pareil acte de vandalisme.

[71] Post_1830_232 Delos: A number of lime kilns show the profane use to which many of these ancient relics have been applied in modern times. They have also been extensively plundered, and carried off to be used in the construction of other buildings. "All the masons of the adjacent islands," says Tournefort, "resort hither as to a quarry, to make choice of such pieces as they like best; they will break to pieces a fine column to make steps for a staircase, jambs for windows or doors; they will carry away a pedestal to turn into a mortar or other utensil of the kind. Turks, Greeks, and Latins, all come and make what havoc they please; and what is very odd, the people of Mykone pay but ten crowns land-tax to the Grand Signior, for the possession of an island which was the repository of the public treasure of Greece, then the richest country of Europe."

[72] Woods_1828_ii_253 Parthenon: On the north side, the heaps are perhaps still greater than on the south, and Fauvel told us that the earth had not been opened, and consequently, as none of the friezes on this side remained on the building, it was probable that a great quantity of sculpture would be found. On speaking subsequently to Lusieri about this circumstance, he assured me that he had begun to dig in that part, but the Turks informed him that limekilns had been

erected there, in which all the sculpture that could be found had been burnt by preference. He continued however his excavations, till finding the limekilns, without the occurrence of any bas-reliefs, he at length gave up the search. It is amusing to hear how uniformly Fauvel and Lusieri disagree in their statements: the latter strenuously denies that he has done any thing to injure any building, except in the one instance of removing the Cariatic columns; while the former accuses him of having occasioned a great deal of ruin in his operations to remove the sculpture, and even of wantonly destroying objects where no advantage was to be derived. The last charge is improbable, and in some degree invalidates the former. Indeed it is said on the other hand, that Fauvel endeavoured to obtain these spoils for his own government, and that he now exaggerates the evil from disappointment; but I am afraid considerable mischief has been done. With regard to the sculptures taken away, it must be observed that they were most of them very much exposed, that the young Turks are eager enough to break off whatever they can reach, in hopes of disposing of them to the Franks, and that the petty officers and sailors, who either in merchant ships, or vessels of war, visit these shores, have a great propensity to break off fragments as memorials. Thousands of broken pieces, evidently from the building, and which they might almost fit on to it, lie about, but nothing will satisfy them, unless they perform their share of mutilation; and repeatedly, on my visits to the Acropolis, I have beheld with sorrow new fractures on the drapery of the Caryatides, the only objects now within their reach.

[73] Rangabé_1842_6-7: Si la plus part des temples étaient tombés en ruines, mais leurs fondations ont été presque partout conservées par les chrétiens qui y construisaient des églises. Les autres monumens étaient à la merci du peuple qui en ignorait le prix, et les Turcs surtout ne pouraient s'expliquer autrement l'empressement des étrangers à acquérir ces objets, que par la supposition ridicule qu'ils recelaient des trésors. C'est ce qui porta Ali-Pacha de Tebelen à briser le grand lion de Chéronée, élevé à l'héroïque bataillon sacré des Thébains par leurs concitoyens. D'autres spéculateurs moins éxigeans se contentaient de calciner les chefs-d'œuvre faits de marbre du Pentélique pour en retirer une chaux plus pure; et c'est ainsi que Chatzi Ali, gouverneur d'Athènes, détruisit en 1790 quelques colonnes du temple de Jupiter Olympien. Plusieurs autres enfin employaient les pierres antiques comme des matériaux de construction, ou à divers usages domestiques. Les plus instruits parmi les Grecs voyaient avec amertume les injures faites à ces restes qu'ils considéraient comme leurs trésors les plus précieux, et essayèrent souvent de les prévenir.

[74] Mariette_1877_227, necropolis of El-Assassif, on the Nile: A little farther on, a sort of large gateway in crude bricks attracts attention by the singular disposition of the bricks in the archway. It is difficult to master thoroughly the part of the necropolis to which this gateway belongs, because, plundered in turn by the dealers in antiquities and the owners of the adjacent limekilns, it has suffered more during the first half of the present century than during the two or three thousand previous years of its existence.

[75] Thevet_1575_I_44 opening tombs to find mummies: Je me suis trouué plus de vingt fois en compaignie de Turcs, Iuifs & Arabes, à l'ouuerture de ces tombeaux où vous voyez autour des lettres qu'homme du pais ne sçait lire, toutes semblables à celles des Obelisques d'Alexandrie, & d'autres villes ruinées d'Egypte. Volontiers ce sont les Esclaues Mores, ou quelques poures Arabes domestiques, auxquels l'on fait fouiller & demolir ces vieux monuments & tombeaux puis font porter ces corps à leurs maisons sur leurs chameaux à la façon & manière que pouuez voir par le precedent pourtraict. I'ay veu tels corps d'hommes & de femmes, qui excedoient neuf

pieds en longueur. Et ce que i'ay trouué le plus admirable, c'est qu'au lieu des entrailles plusieurs d'entre ces corps auoient dedans des medalles & petites statues: qui me fait penser, qu'ils y mettoient cela en mémoire de ceux qui estoient decedez hors du pais, à qui ils n'auoient peu faire le iuste deuoir des funérailles veu que, ainsi que i'ay-dit, il n'y eut jamais nation plus soigneuse de l'honneur de sepulture, qu'ont esté les Egyptiens.

[76] Maundrell_1823_73-74, travelling 1697: About two furlongs beyond this well, are to be seen some remains of an old aqueduct, which anciently conveyed the waters from Solomon's pools to Jerusalem. This is said to be the genuine work of Solomon; and may well be allowed to be in reality, what it is pretended for. It is carried all along upon the surface of the ground, and is composed of perforated stones, to make the channel. These stones are let into each other, with a fillet framed round about the cavity, to prevent leakage; and united to each other with so firm a cement, that they wilt sometimes sooner break, though a kind of coarse marble, than endure a separation. This train of stones was covered, for its greater security, with a case of smaller stones, laid over it in a very strong mortar. The whole work seems to be endued with such absolute firmness, as if it had been designed for eternity. But the Turks have demonstrated in this instance, that nothing can be so well wrought, but they are able to destroy it. For of this strong aqueduct, which was carried formerly five or six leagues, with so vast expence and labour, you see now only here and there a fragment remaining.

[77] Volney_1787_II_224 Baalbek: La nature n'a pas été ici le seul agent de destruction; les turks y ont beaucoup contribué pour les colonnes. Leur motif est de s'emparer des axes de fer, qui servent à joindre les deux ou trois pièces dont chaque fût est composé. Ces axes remplissent si bien leur objet, que plusieurs colonnes ne sont pas déjointes dans leur chûte: une, entr'autres, comme l'observe M. Wood, a enfoncé une pierre du mur du temple plutôt que de se disloquer; rien de si parfait que la coupe de ces pierres; elles ne sont jointes par aucun ciment, et cependant la lame d'un couteau n'entre pas dans leurs interstices. Après tant de siècles de construction elles ont, pour la plupart, conservé la couleur blanche qu'elles avaient d'abord.

[78] Castlereagh_1847_II_277 Baalbek: But it is painful to behold the destruction that time and man have worked. Many are the changes which the temples have undergone since they were sacred to the idols of Baal; for Baalbec has been turned into a fortress, and bastions and batteries have been erected among her colonnades and porticoes. These again are gone, and with them a mosque which had been built in the midst of the walls; but many a fragment on which the richest sculpture is portrayed, is recognised amidst the rough execution of modern Vandals, who broke down pillar and capital, frieze and bas-relief, to construct a wretched mosque, and make a fortification that was useless.

[79] Oliphant_1881_362 Baalbek: The modern tourist, probably animated by a sentiment of spite at the consciousness of being such a pygmy as compared with the giants of art in those days, has taken to practicing with a revolver at that more delicate tracery which is so far above his reach that he can not destroy it with a hammer. Why he should of late have become consumed with a passion for putting fragments of Baalbec upon his mantelpiece when he gets home it is difficult to conceive, for the mind of the Cook's tourist in these matters is unfathomable; but certain it is, that within the last three years there has been such wholesale destruction with pistols going on, that most of those exquisite medallions, which a few years ago formed the chief glory of Baalbec, are completely effaced. The capitals of the Corinthian columns seem to make good targets for practice of this sort. You can aim at a particular fluted leaf, and have the pleasure of

chipping the others all round until you bring down with a crash the particular piece of molding you want. Then carved architraves are nice things to blaze away at, and the nose of an empress on a medallion forty feet above your head requires good shooting. I made inquiries on the spot as to the kind of people who were the best shots, and was informed that the American tourist carried all before him. This, however, I can not speak of from personal knowledge; but I think the old practice of decorating the magnificent remains of a civilization so superior to ours with one's name was a more touching way of paying homage to them than battering them to pieces with firearms, and carrying off fragments as the evidence of one's sesthetic tastes.

[80] Laurent_1821_93 Athens: From the Pnyx we proceeded to the monument of Philopappos … the marble is covered with the names of travellers, many of whom seem to have gratified their vanity to the imminent danger of their necks.

[81] Trant_1830_263-264 Athens: We went next to the Theatre of Bacchus, and examined the cave behind it running under the Acropolis, but the Chorasgic monument of Thrasyllus of Decelia, which adorned the entrance, was destroyed during the war. Below the Theatre is the monument of Lysicrates, better known as the "Lantern of Demosthenes." The convent within which it was built is now level with the ground, and the monument rises above the rubbish that formerly concealed the greater part of it. Mr Gropius caused it to be strengthened in some places where it threatened to fall, but his care has been rendered almost nugatory by the depredations of the Turks, or of soi-disant amateurs, who, since last May, have not only mutilated several figures of the beautiful bas-relief, but also wantonly thrown down one of the Corinthian capitals, and deprived that side of the building of its necessary support. The mania for destruction which actuates all those who visit Athens is incredible. Every youngster who obtains leave to have a cruise on shore, thinks it necessary to carry off a piece of marble as a relic: if the head or leg of a statue, so much the better. A stone is seized and applied as a hammer to one of the finest bas-reliefs; off flies a fragment, and on board starts the midshipman with his prize. Some years since, a letter was picked up at Athens, written by one of the midshipmen of a man-of-war stationed at the Piraeus, to his mess-mate who was at Athens, requesting him to knock off another piece from the Caryatides, as he had lost the marble he took with him!

[82] Hervé_1837_1_131-133 Athens: A short time before my arrival, a most interesting discovery had taken place. Some frieze had been dug up of immense antiquity, having been found under the foundation of some part of the Acropolis. The subjects were in mezzo relievo, and remarkably fine; all more or less damaged, but not enough so to please the taste of some people, as a party of young midshipmen who had landed from an English frigate, having obtained permission to see these specimens of antique sculpture, one of them for a lark, no doubt as they would style it, broke off the nose from one of the figures. Signor Pittacki, the conservator, appointed by the Greek government, of these works of art, absolutely wept with vexation.

[83] Dallam_1893_49-50 travelling 1599-1600, Cape Janissary, Asian coast of the Dardanelles: Also thare we saw more at large the rewins of the wales and housis in Troye, and from thence I broughte a peece of a whyte marble piller, the which I broke with my owne handes, havinge a good hamer, which my mate Harvie did carrie a shore for the same purpose; and I broughte this peece of marble to London.

[84] Allen_1855_1_50-51 Cape Sunium: The English are reproached as the people who most aspire to that kind of immortality which cutting or writing their names on wood or stone can give. It is an unjust accusation; the ancient Greeks set an example which has been scrupulously followed

by their representatives, as in other ignoble things, and names in large and small characters, long and straggling, or short and fat, according to the taste or skill of the engraver, are found in abundance on the marble blocks and columns: some, more adventurous, have even perilled their lives so far as to have climbed up to the very cornice, that at this height their names might have some chance of surviving a few years, to be read by a more enlightened and inquiring generation than the present.

[85] Trant_1830_75B Cape Colonna: Whilst people were lamenting that time should have made such rapid ravages in this work of art, the beautiful columns were quietly borne away to other lands, and no one knew how they had disappeared; but the rage for antiquarian destruction has now ceased, and we may hope that the few remnants of Minerva's fame, which still act as a landmark to the sailor, and as a national memento to the Greeks, may for the future be left unmolested to war solely with the elements, whose influence they have withstood during so many centuries.

[86] Madden_1829_II_55, letter to Dr Richardson, 1826: On the base of one of the colossal statues which bears the name of Memnon, and which is covered with the inscriptions of ancient Greeks, in attestation of the statue's salutation of the sun, – among the names of the many enlightened travellers of ancient and modern times, who have recorded on that monument their visit to the most celebrated city of all antiquity, I had the pleasure of reading your name, and that of Mr Salt. In other places I found the names of Bruce, Burckhardt, Belzoni, and many other far-famed individuals; some of them written with a pencil, others scratched with the point of a knife; many, after half a century, are as legible as ever.

[87] Fitzclarence_1819_458, the Second Pyramid: I am happy to have it in my power to vindicate the character of a British officer in the campaign of 1801, who has been accused of being the first defacer of the sarcophagus in this pyramid; for it is stated by Tavernier, who visited Egypt 100 years before any English soldier set his foot here, that it was customary for travellers to break off pieces and carry them away. He adds, "the stone, &c. of which it is formed is very hard, and very neat when polished, which induces many to break off pieces to make seals of; but it requires a strong arm and good hammer to knock off a bit." The individual above alluded to was a gallant officer of highlanders, who has been loaded with the epithets Goth, Vandal, sacrilegious destroyer, for having broke off a piece of this monument, and when I viewed the injury I felt equally ready to disapprove of his violation; but having met this passage in Tavernier, I think it right to do away a false impression.

[88] Belon_1588_254 Great Pyramid: vn coffre de marbre noir, fait d' vne seule pièce.

[89] Clarke_v_1817_198-199 sarcophagus in the Great Pyramid: Near the western side, stands the Soros, of the same kind of granite as that which is used for the walls of the chamber, and as exquisitely polished. It is distinguished by no difference of form or dimensions from the common appearance of the Soros, as it is often seen in Turkish towns, when employed by the mhabitants to supply the place of a cistern. It resembles, as Greaves has remarked, "two cubes, finely set together, and hollowed within; being cut smooth and plain," without sculpture or engravmg of any kind. Its length on the outside is seven feet three inches and a half; its depth, three feet three inches and three quarters; and it is the same in breadth. Its position is north and south. / This beautiful relic was entire when our troops were landed in Egypt. Even the French had refused to violate a monument considered by travellers of every age and nation consecrated by its antiquity; having withstood the ravages of time above three thousand years, and all the chances

of sacrilege to which it was exposed during that period from wanton indiscriminating barbarity. It is therefore painful to relate, that it is now no longer entire. The soldiers and sailors of our army and navy having had frequent access to the interior of the pyramid, carried with them sledge-hammers, to break off pieces, as curiosities to be conveyed to England; and began, alas! the havoc of its demolition. Had it not been for the classical taste, and the laudable interference, of Colonel now General Steward then commanding-officer in that district, who threatened to make an example of any individual, whether officer or private, who should disgrace his country by thus waging hostility against History and the Arts, not a particle of the Soros would have remained. Yet, as a proof of the difficulty which attended this worse than Scythian ravage, the persons who thus left behind them a sad memorial of the British name, had only succeeded in accomplishing a fracture near one of the angles. It was thus disfigured when we arrived; and every traveller of taste will join in reprobating any future attempt to increase the injury it has so lamentably sustained.

[90] Knox_1879_202 Athens, Jupiter Olympus: The effect of these ruins is grand, partly on account of the vastness of the columns, and partly by reason of their isolated position, in a large open space, where there are no surroundings of other structures to detract from the general effect. A few soldiers are stationed there to prevent vandalism on the part of strangers, and an enterprising Greek has established a miserable cafey among the columns. To what base uses may we come at last!

[91] Stephens_1839_54 Sinai, S. Catherine: There are twenty-four chapels erected to different saints, in which prayers are said regularly in rotation. I went through them, but saw nothing to interest me until I came to the church of the convent. Here I was surprised to find the handsomest Greek church I had seen, except in Russia; the floor and steps were of marble; and distributed around in various places were pillars and columns, the works of ancient artists, plundered from heathen temples, and sent to this lonely spot in the desert by the active piety of the early Christian emperors.

[92] Geramb_1840_339 travelling 1831, Sinai: The ruins of the churches have somewhat raised the borders of the "clift," but they are easily distinguished from the rock, which is a very hard granite. I entered it, and remained there some time; and with a stout hammer it took me nearly half an hour to break off a few small fragments.

[93] Geramb_1840_342 travelling 1831, Sinai, the rock which Moses smote: The block, on the contrary, is so hard all over, that, after redoubled blows for a whole hour, we could scarcely break off a few small fragments: the hammer that we used was of iron, and very strong; it was, nevertheless, bent, from the resistance it met with.

[94] Newton_1865_1_18-19 Athens, Acropolis, writing in 1852: The smaller fragments of sculpture and architecture found in the course of the excavations on the Acropolis have been carefully collected by M. Pittakys, and temporarily built up with mortar into low walls, of which they form the facing. This primitive way of arrangement has the great advantage of preventing the abstraction of portable objects, which is unfortunately an inveterate habit among travellers. / In the cisterns on the Acropolis are a number of fragments of the statues of the Parthenon, for a knowledge of the existence of which I was indebted to Comte De Laborde's beautiful work on the Parthenon. / Among these remains are portions of the horses from the chariot of Athene in the western pediment, which was still intact when Morosini took Athens in 1687. After the siege he attempted to lower this matchless group, but unfortunately the tackle he employed gave way,

and the sculptures were broken to pieces. / There are also a number of arms and legs from the pedimental figures, and many fragments of the frieze. / It is much to be regretted that the Greek Government does not provide a suitable place of shelter for the many precious sculptures which are lying about the Acropolis, exposed, not only to the weather, but to what is worse, the brutal violence of travellers, who would mutilate a fine work of art, merely for the sake of possessing an unmeaning relic. I saw with much concern the injury which had been inflicted on one of the finest slabs of the Meze, one representing seated figures of deities, which has been discovered since Lord Elgin's visit, and of which a cast exists in the British Museum. The hand of one of the seated figures in this relief overhung the chair in a most easy and natural position; it was the more precious, because we have very few examples of hands from the finest period of Greek art. One day a foreign visitor, watching an opportunity when the custode's back was turned, broke off this hand. I regret that I cannot record the name of this miscreant; but I heard that he was a midshipman in the Austrian service, and that his Government punished this exploit with a heavy fine.

[95] Chesneau_1887_125-126 Bethlehem, (Aramon Ambassador 1547-1553): Il y a une église qui a esté fort belle et grande, laquelle s'en va en ruine, à cause que les Turqs en ont osté et ostent journellement le marbre et aultres pierres qui leur peuvent servir pour enrichir leurs mousquées; et croy que s'ilz eussent peu emmener quarante colonnes grosses de marbre qu'ilz s'en fussent servis aussy bien que du reste.

[96] Wittman_1803_163: On approaching Bethlem, the general made a sketch of the town; and we found, on our arrival, a sumptuous dinner prepared for us at the convent. After this repast, we visited the birth-place of our Saviour, a deep cavern hewn out of the solid rock, and lighted up by a considerable number of lamps, in which the manger was, as well as every other interesting particular, pointed out to us. The manger was, for the same reason as the sepulchre, cased over with marble, to prevent the pilgrims from mutilating it, and carrying off with them fragments of such precious relics. We were afterwards conducted to a variety of memorable spots, and, among them, to the deep and immensely large cistern into which the bodies of the infants, murdered by the command of Herod, were thrown. Near to this cistern the tomb of St. Jerome was situated.

[97] Gottis_1872_II_22 Jerusalem: Grâces à ces marbres et à ces tentures, la sainte Grotte est complètement protégée contre la pieuse avidité du Pèlerin. Pour ma part je l'eusse préférée toute à nu et n'ayant que son rocher; mais peut-être y avait-il un peu de convoitise de ma part, désireux comme je l'étais de pouvoir en emporter un précieux souvenir.

[98] Grosvenor_1895_I_202-203 Column of Pompey up the Bosphorus: In 1701, long after the Emperor's effigy had fallen, Tournefort saw on the pedestal a white column, about twelve feet in length, and crowned by a Corinthian capital, which the Ottomans had placed there as a signal to ships at sea. He laments, in his enchanting pages, that it was impossible for his boat to touch, and enable him to examine it near at hand. Bishop Pococke, in 1743, found the shaft prostrate and broken into several fragments, and the capital lying beside them. When, following in the steps of these distinguished travellers. Professor Clarke visited the Cyanean Island in 1800, not a scrap of column or capital could he discover. Thus, from generation to generation, the fall, the mutilation, and the disappearance of many another monument on the Bosphorus may be traced. / The soft marble of the pedestal has been somewhat worn away on the northern side by the tempest and time. Its hacked and battered lower portion shows the marks of intentional violence. It is a fact to be regretted that they were inflicted by an American hand. In 1801, the commander of a frigate of the United States climbed to the top of the island, accompanied by some

under officers, and by a number of the crew. One of the officers, eager for souvenirs, ordered a sailor to hack off some fragments from the sculpture round the base. The sailor did his best with a blacksmith's hammer, and with lamentable success. An English author with proper indignation condemns the barbarity of the act. By a strange coincidence, that very year Lord Elgin, with longer-continued and more shameful vandalism, was despoiling the Parthenon of the priceless treasures which time and the Ottomans had spared.

[99] Chateaubriand_1811_1_208: Je pris, en descendant de la citadelle, un morceau de marbre du Parthénon; j'avois aussi recueilli un fragment de la pierre du tombeau d'Agamemnon [at Mycenae]; et depuis, j'ai toujours dérobé quelque chose aux monumens sur lesquels j'ai passé. Ce ne sont pas d'aussi beaux souvenirs de mes voyages que ceux qu'ont emportés M. de Choiseul et lord Elgin; mais ils me suffisent.

[100] Chateaubriand_1811_1_202-203: J'ai souvent eu l'occasion de parler de lord Elgin dans cet Itinéraire: on lui doit, comme je l'ai dit, la connoissance plus parfaite du Pnyx et du tombeau d'Agamemnon; il entretient encore en Grèce un Italien chargé de diriger des fouilles, et qui découvrit, comme j'étois à Athènes, des antiques que je n'ai point vues. Mais lord Elgin a perdu le mérite de ses louables entreprises, en ravageant le Parthenon. Il a voulu faire enlever les bas-reliefs de la frise: pour y parvenir, des ouvriers turcs ont d'abord brisé l'architrave, et jeté en bas des chapiteaux; ensuite, au lieu de faire sortir les métopes par leurs coulisses, les Barbares ont trouvé plus court de rompre la corniche. Au temple d'Erechthée on a pris la colonne angulaire: de sorte qu'il faut soutenir aujourd'hui, avec une pile de pierres, l'entablement entier qui menace ruine. Les Anglais qui ont visité Athènes depuis le passage de lord Elgin, ont eux-mêmes déploré ces funestes effets d'un amour des arts peu réfléchi. On prétend que lord Elgin a dit pour excuse, qu'il n'avoit fait que nous imiter. Il est vrai que les Français ont enlevé à l'Italie ses statues et ses tableaux; mais ils n'ont point mutilé les temples pour en arracher les bas-reliefs: ils ont seulement suivi l'exemple des Romains qui dépouillèrent la Grèce des chefs-d'oeuvre de la peinture et de la statuaire. Les monumens d'Athènes arrachés aux lieux pour lesquels ils étoient faits, perdront non-seulement une partie de leur beauté relative, mais ils diminueront matériellement de beauté.

[101] Fitzclarence_1819_457, on the summit of the Great Pyramid: As it has been customary for travellers to inscribe their names on the summit, I chose a place for mine on the same stone on which Lord Belmore had inscribed his, that of his lady, and that of his lordship's brother, Captain Corry. There was also the name of Rosa on the stone, which I concluded was that of some enterprising damsel, and gave her all due credit for her successful attempt; but have since learnt that it was the cognomen of her ladyship's lap-dog. The calcareous stone is very soft, and 1 found great facility in carving mine, though a very long one. I looked for the names of the various persons who had previously visited it, – I found that of Lord Hutchinson, with the date, 1801. Several French names with the date, An. 9, of the republic. I also saw that of Chateaubriand, and somebody has taken the pains to engrave under "il n'étoit pas ici" which I was assured is really the fact. It was my wish to have dated some letters I intended for India, from the top of the great pyramid; but I found the Arabs had only brought up my memorandum book and pencil.

[102] Jacquesson_1857_117 convent near Bethlehem: chapelle consacrée au culte grec. C'est la chapelle des Bergers: elle occupe l'endroit où l'ange leur apparut et leur annonça la naissance du Christ. Elle est fort simple; peu ou point d'ornements; le pavé, en mosaïques, s'en va de plus en plus sous les pas des visiteurs et par l'envie que chacun a d'en emporter un morceau. Cette grotte

est, du reste, ouverte à tout venant; elle n'est point gardée, c'est un prêtre grec de Bethléem qui la dessert.

[103] Burgess_1835_I_149, Delphi, Chapel of S. John: This chapel is chiefly cut out of the rock, about ten feet by eight: but on one side there is something like a buttress, which preserves some stucco and traces of painting. Upon this the name of many a pilgrim, who has repaired hither to indulge his fancy, is written. The most distinguished I saw were, Byron, 1806, and Sir Frederick Adam [in the Ionian Islands as lord high commissioner (1824-1831)].

[104] Emerson_1829_222 Delos: Closely adjoining to these are the most satisfactory ruins on the island, – those of the Portico of Philip of Macedon. Fifteen beautifully proportioned columns of white marble, now discoloured by long exposure, lie prostrate on the western side, but those on the east have disappeared, or are hidden by collected soil, weeds, and vegetation. These interesting relics are all carefully inscribed by the officers of the Martin, who seem to be the most greedy candidates for immortality of all who have visited the shores of Greece. His Majesty's black paint has been profusely expended in registering their names upon the Temple of Sunium; and the column of Pompey at Alexandria bears a similar commemoration of the visit of this second Argo, in letters whose dimensions are suited to the gigantic record on which it is enrolled.

[105] Stephens_1838_I_76 Athens: Farther to the south is the hill of Philopappus, so called after a Roman governor of that name. On the very summit, near the extreme angle of the old wall, and one of the most conspicuous objects around Athens, is a monument erected by the Roman governor in honour of the Emperor Trajan. The marble is covered with the names of travellers, most of whom, like Philopappus himself, would never have been heard of but for that monument.

[106] Cochran_1887_56-57 Magnesia: Arriving at a spur of the mountain we scrambled up with some little difficulty, and I got a sketch of this unique monument. It is simply the colossal, roughly-hewn figure of a veiled woman, carved in the face of a limestone crag. / When near the statue it is difficult to connect it at all with a human figure, but a little way back brings out the likeness, and its artistic merit is very apparent. As might be expected of a work whose antiquity was unknown in the days of Homer, it is much decayed in several places, and some contemptible Goth, perhaps by way of preserving the stone, had recently been daubing it with coal-tar. In my sketch I omitted this evidence of vandalism, as also the mural scratchings of tourists, who all the world over seem to fancy that in cutting their vulgar initials or names upon trees, benches, tombs, or upon a splendid work of ancient art like this colossus, they are doing something meritorious for contemporaries and posterity to admire.

[107] Mariette_Bey_1877_55, Upper Egypt: As to the two Dutch officials, the one an admiral, the other a consul-general, who have thought it right to apprise unborn generations of their visit to the temples in 1868, by writing their names and full titles in huge letters over the entrance gate of Denderah and in other conspicuous places, the translator must beg leave to say that men parading such titles ought to seek a more honourable way of transmitting their names to posterity.

[108] Formby_1843_287 Petra: We were doomed to experience several disappointments: the sun, that for a moment seemed on the point of gaining a victory over the rain, was again clouded, and drove us into the shelter of a large excavation almost in face of the El Derr, from whence the annexed sketch was taken. It is uncertain to what century these monuments may belong; but Greek taste and workmanship are evident in them both. / It was interesting to find a remembrance of our own country in the names of several countrymen written in a corner of the excavation, amongst them that of the celebrated artist D. Roberts. There was also an inscription

in large black letters, which at first sight, from its occupying the entire breadth of the wall, we thought could be nothing less than the title and genealogy of the tutelary spirit of the edifice; but on nearer inspection, it proved to be the name of a worthy citizen of Boston, United States, America. Now the propensity to leave some memorial behind is most general; and unquestionably the motive for raising a mighty mausoleum is of the same order and kin with that which dictates a lead-pencil inscription on the corner of a statue. Something must be done whereby others may think of us. The Christian faith alone is rich in unseen motives, and the Church alone can tell of lives devoted to an object, which does not admit any visible memorial to bear witness of it. This is the rare and precious hidden life of religion. The common run of mankind must leave something behind them; and the desire to do so, appears to be universal.

[109] Burgess_1835_I_181 Mycenae, Lion Gate: Underneath the lintel, there is space enough between it and the accumulated earth to admit of a person creeping up behind the gate, and then the back part of the marble is discovered scratched all over with the names of travellers.

[110] Mure_1842_I_17-18 Corfu: The only remaining vestiges of antiquity are the ruins of a small Doric temple, on the verge of a precipitous bank at the eastern point of the peninsula, facing the coast of Epirus. The extent and plan of this building are sufficiently apparent from the foundations which have been excavated. One column is now standing, although not apparently transmitted from antiquity in that position, but replaced by the excavators; and the remains of several others, with portions of the frontispiece and entablature, are scattered in the neighbourhood. There is a tradition that a much larger number of columns were originally in their place, but that a party of midshipmen, from an English man-of-war lying to under the cliffs, amused themselves in upsetting them. If they were the original destroyers, they must have been midshipmen of very ancient date, as the ruins, previous to the year 1823, when they were first discovered and excavated by Sir Frederick Adam, were completely embedded in the soil, with every appearance of having been so for centuries; and this opinion is confirmed by the circumstance, that they are unnoticed by any of the old travellers who visited the island. Assuming, indeed, the prostrate columns to have been replaced in their original position by the excavators, as seems partially to have been the case, the midshipmen might still be entitled to the credit of having once more subverted them. But the whole story is probably a fable, like so many others of the same kind. A popular French writer [Chateaubriand] attributes to the English the destruction of the massive Doric columns, still standing in all their previous integrity, at Corinth. Not happening to light upon them in the course of his own superficial researches, he adopts the excuse for his oversight, which a very natural jealousy of the superiority of the British travellers to those of his own nation would most readily suggest to a lively French imagination. I have also heard the English accused of the decapitation of the lions over the gate of Mycenae, whose heads, there can be little doubt, were knocked off upwards of two thousand years ago, by the stones falling from the wall above, when the city was destroyed by the Argives. The iconoclastic propensities of our nation are unfortunately too well established by facts to require the evidence of fiction.

[111] Wood_1877_63 Ephesus, digging 1863ff: One day after the Odeum had been cleared out, a party of about thirty people came while I was there, and began throwing the marbles about. I could not look on and forbear speaking; and what I said was uttered in so fierce and threatening a manner that it stopped further destruction by that party. The desire to possess fragments of ancient sculpture, such as a nose, an ear, a finger, or a morsel of architectural moulding from an old building, may be natural, but is most deplorable when it causes, as it often does, the

utter destruction of works of art, which, placed in some museum, would be objects of very great interest. I have even heard of captains of merchant ships who, bringing passengers to Smyrna, advised them on their visit to Ephesus, to take with them hammers and chisels to aid them in obtaining interesting specimens for their cabinets and curiosity shelves at home. I have, however, met with some few scrupulous persons, who would scarcely accept a small fragment, and have asked repeatedly, "Quite sure you don't want it?" before they would be persuaded to take it away.

[112] Willis_1853_212-213 (an American) Athens, Acropolis: I was again in the Acropolis the following morning. Mr Hill bad kindly givtn me a note to Petarches the king's antiquary, a young Athenian, who married the sister of the Maid of Athena. We went together through the ruins. They have lately made new excavations, and some superb bassi-rilievi are among the discoveries. One of them represented a procession leading victims to the sacrifice, and was quite the finest thing I ever saw. The leading figure was a superb female, from the head of which the nose had lately been barbarously broken. The face of the enthusiastic antiquary flushed while I was lamenting it. It was done, he told me, but a week before, by an officer of the English squadron then lying at the Piraeus. Petarches detected it immediately, and sent word to the admiral, who discovered the heartless Goth in a nephew of an English duke, a midshipman of his own ship. I should not have taken the trouble to mention bo revolting a circumstance if I had not seen, in a splendid copy of the "Illustrations of Byron's Travels in Greece," a most virulent attack on the officers of the Constellation, and Americans generally, for the same thing. Who but Englishmen have robbed Athens, and Aegina, and all Greece. Who but Englishmen are watched like thieves in their visits to every place of curiosity in the world? Where is the superb caryatid of the Erechtheion? stolen, with such barbarous carelessness, too, that the remaining statues and the superb portico they sustained are tumbling to the ground! The insolence of England's laying such sins at the door of another nation is insufferable. / For my own part I cannot conceive the motive for carrying away a fragment of a statue or a column. I should as soon think of drawing a tooth as a specimen of some beautiful woman I had seen in my travels. And how one dare show such a theft to any person of taste, is quite as singular. Even when a whole column or statue is carried away, its main charm is gone with the association of the place. I venture to presume, that no person of classic feeling ever saw Lord Elgin's marbles without execrating the folly than could bring them from their bright, native sky, to the vulgar atmosphere of London. For the love of taste, let us discountenance such barbarisms in America.

[113] Flinders_Petrie_1918_84-85 destruction in Egypt: The most obvious of all duty is the conservation of known monuments. There are many causes of destruction; the most evident is the demand for materials. The temple on Elephantine – one of the most perfect in Egypt – was cut to pieces to build a powder magazine. The triumphal arch and colonnades of Antinoe were carried off to build sugar works. The complete Roman camp at Alexandria was pulled to pieces to build a palace, abandoned as a useless toy soon after. The Roman houses in Mareotis are being used as quarries to build new farms. The brick buildings throughout Egypt are sold as materials by the Department of Antiquities, for a trifling fee from the destroyers; so perishes early Christian Egypt. Roman marble columns were in request by the late Khedive for garden rollers. Every piece of stone that is unearthed is used for building or burnt into lime. / Another cause is the vicious demand for fragments of monuments, mainly by the tourist, but also fostered even by national museums. The sculptured rock halls of the tombs at Beni Hasan and Tell Amarna,

that have stood unharmed for thousands of years, were attacked, and the finest pieces cut out of them, with the collateral destruction of much more. The most beautifully sculptured tomb at Thebes had the best parts prized away – now in Berlin. Another, a painted tomb, was wrecked, and its fragments are in Florence. The most beautiful of the early sculptured tombs was ruined, and the broken fragment of the best part is in the British Museum. These pieces have all been obtained with open eyes, knowing quite well how they were stolen, and what damage was done for this filthy lucre.

[114] Omont_1902_1_607 Fourmont in Greece, 1729-1730: C'est à Hermione, aujourd'huy Castries, que j'ay fait la plus grande acquisition de médailles et où j'ay trouvé plus d'inscriptions; mais il en a coûté le château. Je l'ay totalement abbatu; 15 hommes pendant 10 jours m'ayant aidé à le détruire, j'en remportay 40 inscriptions fort belles. Trœzène, encore un titre d'évesché sous le nom de Damala, ne m'en a guère moins fourni, parce que j'ai cherché, que j'ai fouillé, que j'ay abattu tous les vieux restes de forteresses et de temples. Je ne me souviens pas d'avoir lu dans les relations des voyageurs qui m'ont précédé qu'ils ayent jamais osé abattu; des châteaux ou d'autres grands bâtiments; s'ils l'ont pu, ils sont blâmables, car c'est dans ces sortes de débris que l'on peut trouver quelque chose d'absolument neuf. Ceux d'entre eux qui n'avaient aucune teinture des lettres sont excusables: plus marchands que savants, ils ont été d'une grande ville habitée dans une autre qui l'estoit aussy, parce que leurs affaires les demandoient plus là qu'où il n'y a personne, mais ce ne seront jamais ces derniers qui enrichiront la littérature. Les fatigues, que j'avois essuyées à Castries et à Damala m'avoient mis, comme l'on dit, sur les dents; une fièvre violente me consumoit, et, comme je ne pouvois pas espérer de grands secours dans ce païs là, je retournay à Napoli de Romanie.

[115] Omont_1902_1_620 Fourmont in Greece, 1729-1730: A vous parler franchement je m'étonne moy-même de cette expédition; je n'ay point lu que, depuis le renouvellement des lettres, il soit venu dans l'esprit de quelqu'un de bouleverser ainsy des villes entières pour y trouver ces marbres, seuls et irréprochables témoins de l'antiquité et seuls capables de répandre la lumière sur les endroits obscurs de l'histoire, de la police et de la relligion des anciens peuples; ce n'est pourtant qu'en agissant de cette manière que l'on peut être utile aux lettres. J'en suis si persuadé que Sparte est la cinquième ville de Morée que j'aye renversée. Hermione et Trœzène ont eu le même sort. Je n'ay pas pardonné à Argos, à Phliasia et à quelques autres. Je suis actuellement occuppé à détruire jusqu'à la pierre fondamentale du temple d'Apollon Amyclaeen; l'on y trouve tous les jours des choses qui vous feront bien plaisir à voir. Je n'ay pas sujet de me repentir; il est vray que ce sont là des travaux moins d'un homme ordinaire, qui ne jouit pas d'une trop bonne santé dans ce païs-cy, que d'un gehant; mais j'ay suffi jusques à présent. J'en détruirois même d'autres avec autant de facilité, si l'on me laissoit faire; j'en ay au moins toute l'authorité, l'on m'y convie, l'on m'en prie à mains jointes. Je ne sçay ce que j'en pourray faire; la saison devient impraticable pour cela; les ouvriers ne peuvent bien tost plus bêcher la terre; le soleil les consume, et, si je voulois les faire travailler davantage, il faudroit faire une dépense plus grande, chose que j'éviteray toujours autant qu'il me sera possible.

[116] Buchon_1843_426 Fourmont at Sparta, boasting of his destruction: Cette exclamation est assurément digne d'un autre Érostrate. Mais le mépris et le dégoût succèdent à la haine contre un tel homme quand on voit que ce vandalisme n'était qu'une fanfaronnade de barbarie. Fourmont n'avait pas soixante ouvriers pendant trente jours, et ses soixante ouvriers, qui ne connaissaient ni le pic ni la pioche, avaient fait peu contre des murs helléniques dont un attelage de chevaux

ne pourrait remuer une assise. Aussi retrouve-t-on encore sur place plusieurs de ces monuments que le temps seul ne suffit pas pour détruire.

[117] Post_1830_126: Its celebrated temple of Apollo, which was the most magnificent in all Laconia, together with all its other ancient monuments, is lost in the confused mass of undistinguishable ruins with which the soil is covered.

[118] Lattil_1802_184: Les savans ramassèrent, dans le Memnonium, des morceaux infiniment curieux, qu'ils ont portés à Paris. Ils firent, dans la Haute-Egypte, une magnifique collection. Les uns se sont attachés aux médailles, aux Dieux Pénates, aux anciennes monnaies; les autres aux antiques, aux papiers Russes et aux statues. M. Geoffroy, fameux naturaliste, fit des fouilles si heureuses, qu'il fût satisfait au-delà de ses espérances. On a réligieusement respecté les murs sur lesquels sont gravés les hiéroglyphes et l'écriture Egyptienne. Personne n'a rien dégradé, et chacun fut jaloux de laisser, à la postérité beaucoup de monumens qui auraient pu aisément été enlevés.

[119] Michaud_&_Poujoulat_VI_1835_36: Je regrette quelquefois que le pacha n'ait pas fait de la vieille Egypte ce qu'il fait de la nouvelle, et qu'il n'ait pas établi de monopole sur les statues, les colonnes et les momies, comme sur le riz, les fèves et le coton; au moins le pillage des sépulcres, le brigandage exercé sur les dépouilles des générations y aurait eu quelque régularité, on aurait vu régner dans la vieille Thèbes, dans les catacombes de Sakara, le même ordre et la même police que dans les bazars du Caire. / Au reste, les procès tels que celui dont je viens de parler, sont fort rares, et j'espère qu'ils le deviendront encore davantage dans l'avenir, car on a défendu les fouilles, et les pierres des monumens sont maintenant protégés par les menaces du pacha.

[120] Clarke_1809_I first words of the Preface: The Public are not any way concerned in the difficulties encountered to remove the Marbles described in this small Volume, from remote and barbarous countries to the place where they now are. The Collection, such as it is, must be considered, after all, merely a gleaning. The Sickle and the Sheaf were in other hands. But, if future travellers from the University, hereafter visiting the territories in which these monuments were found, contribute also their portion, Alma Mater will have no reason to blush for her poverty in documents so materially affecting the utility and dignity of her establishment.

[121] Clarke_1809_III preface, against restoration: the good taste of the University, preferring a mutilated fragment of Grecian sculpture, to any modern reparation. Had Ceres gone, to Paris, she would soon have issued from a French toilet, not only with a new face, but with all her appropriate insignia, her car, dragons, and decorations, until scarce any of the original Marble remained visible. Some of the Statues in the French Collection have not a cubic foot of antique marble in their composition.

[122] Brönsted_I_1826_10: Quant à ce qui nous intéressait principalement, je veux dire les recherches sur les monuments des beaux et nobles siècles de la Grèce, l'inquiète activité des mylordi est, hélas! presque partout un scandale pour d'autres gens encore que pour les Turcs.

[123] Williams_1820_I_320 Athens: In the walls of the fortification, and in some of the buildings of the town, many pieces of sculpture were carefully preserved, and seemingly fixed in them as ornaments, not with taste, I grant, but still they were preserved. The Earl of Elgin procured the best of these; and, if I am not mistaken, it required all his influence and great intreaty with the Porte to obtain them. Lately such fragments fixed in the walls of private houses, as could be had for money, have been picked up by various strangers. The Princess of Wales obtained a number, and the other day an English gentleman gleaned a few.

[124] Laurent_1821_130 near Marathon: Early on the following morning we quitted Vrana, and, riding towards the north-east, came to the marsh so celebrated by the slaughter of the Persians: in the middle rises an island, covered with the huts of a few miserable Albanians. We found here several columns of a greenish-coloured marble, some remains of statues, and other marks of the former existence of temples, or other buildings, in this spot. At some distance from this place are seen the tumuli mentioned by Pausanias; one of them was opened by order of the Princess of Wales; a few bones were the only result of the excavation.

[125] Williams_1820_1_322-323 Parthenon: On the subject of removing the sculpture from the Temple of Minerva, I shall say little, although I cannot help expressing my regret at the unworkmanlike manner in which the deed was done. Vast masses of the noble cornice were thrown down and destroyed to obtain the metopes, when they might have easily been procured by cutting out the pannels. Good heavens! to make a quarry of a work of Phidias! The men of taste in Athens are unanimous in believing, that if this proceeding had been represented to the Earl of Elgin, he would not have allowed matters to have gone so far, but kept to his original plan of merely having casts and drawings. / That the Elgin marbles will contribute to the improvement of art in England, cannot be doubted. They must certainly open the eyes of the British artists, and prove that the true and only road to simplicity and beauty, is the study of nature. But had we a right to diminish the interest of Athens for selfish motives, and prevent successive generations of other nations from seeing those admirable sculptures? The Temple of Minerva was spared as a beacon to the world, to direct it to the knowledge of purity of taste. What can we say to the disappointed traveller, who is now deprived of the rich gratification which would have compensated his travel and his toil? It will be little consolation to him to say, he may find the sculpture of the Parthenon in England.

[126] Cortambert_1864_138-139: Je promenais mes silencieuses rêveries au milieu des admirables ruines de Baalbek, lorsque, au détour d'un superbe temple, j'aperçus un individu à cheval sur les épaules d'une statue colossale et qui en frappait le nez avec un petit marteau. – Quelle mutilation! quel sacrilège! m'écriai-je, cet homme ne peut-être qu'un fou. Et je m'élançais pour l'arrêter dans son oeuvre de destruction, lorsque je fus arrêté moi-même au passage par un grand Métuali. – Ne vois-tu pas, me dit-il, que monsieur est- un Anglais? Cette explication aurait dû me satisfaire, mais elle ne me parut pas alors suffisante et j'abordai résolument le gentleman dans l'intention de le dissuader de son projet. – Monsieur, lui dis-je, au nom de l'art, respectez la tête de cette magnifique statue! – Oh! oh! sir, admirable, superbe tête! belle pièce, très-précieuse pièce! – Sans cloute, mais vous allez la mutiler! – Oh! oh! je ne pouvais pas emporter toute la tête, – très-fâcheux, n'est-ce pas, sir, très-fâcheux? – Mais, au nom de l'antiquité, d'Apollon et de Phidias, descendez! – Oh! sir, non être statue Apollon! oh! nô, mais, peut-être, oeuvre de Phidias! oh! oh! belle pièce en vérité, très-belle pièce. Et, en ce moment, cet implacable petit marteau qui frappait toujours, finit par abattre le nez de la victime.' – En bien! monsieur, lui dis-je avec ironie, vous êtes satisfait? – Oh! oh! sir, pas tout-à-fait! pas tout-à-fait! Ami à moa avoir superbe collection, et moa n'avoir qu'un tout petit sac. Et il fit signe au Métuali d'apporter l'objet en question. – Sir, ayez l'honneur de faire connaissance avec mon petit British-Museum, continua le gentleman en prenant le sac, et ce Druse de la sculpture me montra avec orgueil une soixantaine de nez conquis à coups de marteau, plus de deux cents oreilles acquises par la même méthode, etc.

[127] Joliffe_1820_337-338 Athens: Lord Elgin, par permission expresse de la Porte, a fait ici, et a Chéronée diverses excavations, avec un succès dont l'auteur [not identified] n'a pas été informé.

Mais le compagnon de lord Elgin parle de ces recherches avec déplaisir, et rapporte, comme un événement très-important, que la fontaine qui jaillissait près de l'entrée du temple, a soudainement disparu, quand on fut parvenu à découvrir plusieurs précieuses reliques; comme si elle se fût indignée des ravages commis près de sa source. L'auteur saisit cette occasion de justifier la conduite de lord Elgin, dans le transport des trésors du Parthénon et des autres temples d'Acripolis [sic]: il répète ce que lui a dit le seigneur Lusieri, qui a visité Athènes dans le printemps de 1817. La première intention de lord Elgin, était de prendre des moules en plâtre des originaux, et il s'était même adressé à M. Hamilton, qui devait lui envoyer d'Italie un artiste qu'on pût charger de ce travail. Mais lord Elgin changea de détermination sur ce qu'il apprit que quelques agens français étaient en négociation pour dépouiller l'Acripolis de tous ses ornemens, et qu'ils avaient même conçu l'extravagante idée de transporter à Paris le temple de Thésée. L'auteur ayant, d'après ce qu'en rapporte M. Clarke, parlé à M. Lusieri de l'émotion de Disdar et de sa suppliante exclamation, lors de l'enlèvement des dernières métopes du Parthénon, M. Lusieri l'assura que ce grand patriote se défiant de tous les firmans, et des ordres officiels de la Porte, avait absolument refusé la permission d'enlever aucun morceau de sculpture, jusqu'à ce qu il en eût reçu le prix auquel il les avait évalués. Quand donc il eut été payé de sa dernière exaction, on dit que le ton mélancolique de sa requête et les pleurs qui l'accompagnaient, furent moins l'effet de sa commisération aux ravages exercés sur les arts, que de la cessation de la source de son péculat.

[128] Dodwell_1819_I_324-326, travelling in 1801 & 1805-1806: The insulated example of the single sculptured marble which was taken from the temple by the Count de Choiseul Gouffier, and of one of the metopae which was broken in attempting its removal, is adduced as a palliation of the subsequent dilapidations; but it can never excuse the wanton destruction that ensued; and which I have reason to believe, would not have been carried to such an extraordinary excess, had the person for whom they were removed been present at the time. But the management of the whole affair was in fact committed to the hands of mercenary and interested persons, and executed with all the unprincipled licentiousness of subordinate and hireling agents. The temples were entirely at their mercy! and while we grant them the negative merit of not having levelled every thing with the ground, we cannot but execrate that spirit of insensate barbarism which prompted them to shatter and mutilate, to pillage and overturn, the noble works which the lofty mind of Pericles had ordered, and the unrivalled genius of Phidias and of Iktinos had executed. It is an incontestable fact, that the magnificent monuments of the Athenian Acropolis suffered more in that single dilapidating year, than during the whole preceding century. / The Venetians inflicted the first fatal blow upon the Parthenon, when they besieged Athens in 1687. Their artillery laid part of the inimitable structure in ruins. The labours of Iktinos, of Phidias, and of Kallikrates, were disregarded in the rage of war; and for many years they were exposed in scattered heaps to the slow but certain destruction of Turkish ignorance. Large masses of Pentelic marble were broken into smaller pieces for the construction of the miserable cottages of the garrison; while others, and particularly the bas-reliefs, were burnt into lime; for the Turks are said to have preferred for that purpose a sculptured block to a plain one, though the material was the same. Such is the pleasure with which uncivilized ignorance or frantic superstition, destroyed in a moment the works of years, and the admiration of ages! / The Venetians who besieged the Acropolis and ruined the Parthenon, caused some statues to be detached from the western pediment; but as the machinery was imperfect, those valuable remains fell to the ground, and were irreparably injured. I was present when some of these fragments were dug up, particularly the

Torso, called Victory without wings, which is now in the British Museum. / The world is certainly indebted to those who saved these fallen fragments from destruction; but the Turks did not ruin the buildings which were still standing, unless on some urgent occasion – such as the reparation of the fort; and for this purpose they threw down part of the Propylaean columns, as I have already mentioned. Without however wishing to palliate either Turkish or British dilapidation, it must be recollected, that the former merely followed one of the parts of the trinoda necessitas of the Roman law code. "Pontium constructio, arcium reparatio, et expeditio contra hostem." For which purposes it was lawful to destroy edifices of any kind. But the metopae of the Parthenon were out of their reach; and I never heard an instance of their firing at them, which it is said they did as an amusement. On the contrary, the Parthenon is regarded with respect not only by the Greeks but by the Turks; for it was dedicated to Saint George, when it became a Christian church; and was converted into a mosque when Athens fell under the Turkish dominion. The head of the male figure in the western tympanon, which is said to have been knocked off by a Turk, is in my possession. I received it four years afterwards from a soldier of the garrison, who assured me that it was detached by a sailor, who was however neither a Greek nor a Turk; and the same thing was told me by the British agent, who was present at the time it was broken off. If indeed the Turks were inured to habits of capricious ravage and wanton spoliation, the Caryatides which are exposed to the attacks even of the children in the Acropolis, would not so long have escaped without destruction. But though they have not been secured like the Parthenon by any thing like religious feeling, they were not only never assailed by violence, but attracted universal admiration by the beauty of their forms. When the Turks have destroyed any ancient remains, in Athens or in other parts of Greece, they have always been impelled by some purpose of utility or necessity, and not incited by the mere ardor spoliandi, the instinctive desire of mischief and devastation, which has falsely been laid to their charge. A list of the principal objects thus barbarously levelled to the ground, may perhaps be neither uninteresting nor foreign to the present purpose. / At Athens, four ancient buildings have been entirely destroyed within these few years: a small Ionic temple in the Acropolis; another temple, supposed to be of Ceres, near the Ilissos; a bridge over that stream, and the aqueduct of Antoninus Pius. Part of the Propylaean columns have been thrown down, with a mass of the architrave on the western front of the Erechtheion, and one of the columns of the Olympeion.

[129] Knox_1879_204-205 Athens, custodians on the Acropolis: They never speak to you unless you attempt to play the vandal; we didn't learn by experience what they would do in that case, but were told that an offender is likely to be severely treated. / A young Englishman, a few years ago, in sheer mischief, broke the nose from one of the finest statues in the collection at the Acropolis. He was arrested on the spot, and had three months in a Greek prison, in which he made up his mind not to do so any more. He hasn't gone around smashing marble noses since his release. And, in addition to his imprisonment, he had to pay a heavy fine, which was applied to the fund for keeping the ruins in proper repair.

[130] Hase_1863_794: Dans notre premier article nous avons parlé de la célèbre inscription bilingue, punique et libyque, découverte dans les vastes ruines de la colome romaine de Thugga, inscription dont une copie a eu le privilège d'exercer la sagacité des plus savants orientalistes de l'Europe. Mais cette copie, due aux soins de Sir Grenville Temple reproduisait elle avec toute l'exactitude désirable un monument épigraphique unique dans son genre? Un archéologue illustre, qui ne cesse d'enrichir la science et d'encourager les lettres par la généreuse protection

qu'il leur accorde, par le goût éclairé avec lequel il les cultive et par ses propres travaux, M. le duc de Luynes, résolut de faire cesser les doutes qui s'étaient manifestés. Il chargea M. Guérin de se rendre en Tunisie, d'examiner attentivement l'inscription, d'en rapporter une copie exécutée avec la fidélité la plus scrupuleuse; et il fournit aux frais du voyage avec sa munificence ordinaire. Malheureusement, lorsque notre jeune épigraphiste arriva à Dougga, l'inscription avait disparu. Elle était gravée sur un magnifique mausolée aux trois quarts intact, il y a une vingtaine d'années, mais détruit en partie depuis cette époque. Sir Thomas Reade, alors consul général d'Angleterre à Tunis, désirait emporter ce mémorable document épigraphique, et, comme celui-ci se trouvait sur un énorme bloc engagé dans la façade orientale de l'édifice, il fallut d'abord détacher ce bloc et ensuite le faire scier en tablettes pour rendre l'inscription transportable. Par malheur, les Arabes chargés de cette opération barbare s'y prirent si mal, qu'aujourd'hui le mausolée n'est presque plus qu'un monceau de débris gigantesques; toutefois l'Inscription elle-même a pu être sauvée et se trouve actuellement au Musée britannique, à Londres. M. Samuel Birch, l'un des conservateurs de cet établissement, s'est empressé d'en envoyer l'estampage à M. le duc de Luynes, et celui-ci en a fait graver la copie réduite à 16/100 de l'original. L'inscription punique forme sept lignes assez bien conservées; l'inscription libyque en avait autant, mais elle offre de grandes lacunes. La planche jointe au volume qui nous occupe a été exécutée avec le soin le plus minutieux; c'est maintenant aux orientalistes, comparant les deux textes, dont l'un semble être la traduction de l'autre, d'en tirer toutes les conclusions que l'on peut en déduire.

[131] Hérisson_1881_133 Dugga: Nous sommes arrivés ici avec l'autorisation d'emporter le bas-relief qui décore le tympan du temple de Nessoré, et certes, si nous l'avions trouvé à terre, nous ne nous en serions pas fait faute; mais, après avoir visité le mausolée de Sathdin, l'exemple de M. Thomas Reade ne nous tente pas, et nous profitons de cette occasion pour maudire une fois de plus les Vandales modernes, quelle que soit leur nationalité, qui détruisent un monument pour enrichir un musée.

[132] Tissot_II_1888_346: Le monument le plus intéressant de Thugga est le mausolée libyco-punique sur lequel a été relevée la célèbre inscription bilingue, aujourd'hui conservée au Britisli Muséum, qui a donné la clef de l'alphabet libyque. Bien que déplorablement mutilé lors de l'enlèvement de la pierre énorme qui portait l'épitaphe, le mausolée de Thugga est encore assez bien conservé pour que l'ensemble de ses dispositions architecturales soit facilement reconnaissable, et un croquis de Bruce permet de reconstituer en partie les détails qu'a fait disparaître le vandalisme de sir Thomas Reade.

[133] Hérisson_1881_127, Dugga: Les habitants nous font un gracieux accueil et nous admirons le curieux panorama de cette vieille cité lybi-phénicienne. Dougga, anciennement Thucca, semble porter le même nom qu'Utique et devait être comme elle dédiée aux Dioscures ou adjuncti. Son plus bel ornement était, il y a quelques années, un tombeau décoré d'une épigraphe bilingue en caractères lybiens et phéniciens. Malheureusement il a été en partie détruit par les ordres de M. Thomas Reade, consul d'Angleterre à Tunis, qui en a fait démolir toute la façade pour emporter l'épigraphe à Londres. C'est un acte de vandalisme que l'exemple de lord Elgin ne saurait excuser, et qui a encore été aggravé par la barbarie avec laquelle cet ordre a été exécuté par des brutes arabes. Ils ont démoli toute la façade orientale et obstrué les chambres sépulcrales inférieures pour enrichir le muséum d'un mince sciage, lequel aurait été parfaitement remplacé par un moulage. On ne saurait trop signaler à l'indignation du monde savant de pareils actes de béotisme. Un certain palicare [supposedly a young warrior] du nom d'Ulysse fit sauter le lion

de Chéronée il y a une cinquantaine d'années, pour voir s'il n'avait pas de trésors dans le ventre. Mais au moins était-il béotien de naissance.

[134] Buchon_1843_66-67 Athens: Au-dessous du théâtre de Bacchus, sur le haut d'un des flancs abrupts du rocher, était un temple consacré à Bacchus, qui depuis le moyen âge avait été transformé en une chapelle dédiée à la Pànagia Spiliotissa, Notre-Dame-de-la-Grotte; parce qu'il était creusé dans une grotte. Il y a peu d'annéès encore, ce temple subsistait en son entier et debout, avec une belle statue de Bacchus assis, sur toute la hauteur de l'architrave. La beauté de la statue a causé l'infortune du temple. Un ambassadeur anglais obtint en 1799 du gouvernement turc, que le débarquement des Français en Egypte avait jeté dans les bras de la Grande-Bretagne; l'autorisation d'enlever la statue pour la transporter en Angleterre. Elle fut en effet arrachée saine et sauve de sa niche; mais les précautions suffisantes n'avaient pas été prises, et toute la façade du petit temple; l'architrave àvec les deux piliers de marbre qui soutenaient la corniche s'écroulèrent et gisent amoncelés devant la grotte. Tout à côté est une vaste assise de marbre couverte d'une longue inscription. Aucun des morceaux de cette simple et élégante façade; si ce n'est la statue du dieu, n'a été enlevée, et ce ne serait pas un grand travail de la relever en remettant les morceaux à leur ancienne place; cela se fera sans-doute un jour.

[135] Buchon_1843_74-75, Choragic Monument of Lysicrates at Athens: Nous n'aurons pas; je l'espère, la grossière ignorance de l'arracher du lieu pour lequel il a été construit, bien que notre destruction de l'arc de triomphe de Djémilâh, qui s'était conservé en entier sur le sol d'Afrique, et que nous avons démoli pour le poser ensuite dans quelque carrefour de Paris, ait signalé notre propre vandalisme aux yeux de toute l'Europe et nous force à garder le silence quand on fait des reproches du même genre à un autre ou à d'autres peuples; car là le monument était debout et entier, et il n'y avait pas à faire valoir pour excuse la crainte d'une dégradation future, puisque le pays nous appartient et qu'il s'était maintenu tant de siècles, sans violation d'aucun des peuples barbares qui y ont passé. [In 1840 Marshal Soult ordered the Djemilah arch taken to Paris.]

[136] Gregory_1869_1_243-244: I am quite aware of the justification resorted to by Lepsius and other scientific Attilas: if they did not take away these things, others would; if they did not mutilate whole figures, the Americans would carve their names on them, or break their noses; and, besides, that these objects are of value for scientific inquiry, and on being removed to Europe will be honored and preserved for the benefit of the curious and the learned. This is the exact argument, or words to that effect, employed by Lepsius, when observations were made upon his barbarous spoliations by one of his own countrymen. But such reasoning is perfectly illusory. The Egyptian government would immediately, if representations were made to it by the consuls of the chief powers, protect these monuments from desecration. Since the accession of Abbas Pacha, there has been every wish to do so; therefore it does not in the least follow, that if you do not mutilate, others will. I do not at all pretend to object to the removal of whole and distinct works, such as a sphinx, or obelisk, or statue, and any valuable inscription is perhaps equally fair game. But as for decorations and drawings which can be in no way available for historical or philosophical purposes, of which modern science enables any one to take the most exact copy by means of photography and casts, and of which the colors in general become effaced by the dampness of our northern climates, it is perfectly monstrous to attempt to justify the removal of them, and the wholesale macadamizing that follows. It is the example of men in so high a position as Dr Lepsius which induces others to follow in their footsteps; and one can characterise such proceedings by no other name, than wanton, barbarous Vandalism.

[137] Alexander_1827_97 at Tehran: The Resident [unnamed] shewed me several casts which he had taken from the sculptures at Persepolis.

[138] Alcock_1831_80-81 Persia, near Kermanshah, travelling 1828-9: Soon after quitting Hamudan we were agreeably relieved from the dearth of ancient ruins in these parts, by the remains of a temple of Diana at Kangovar. It appears to have been about three hundred yards long, and of dimensions equal to those of the celebrated temple of Jupiter Olympius at Athens; but its position is far superior, for it stands on a slightly elevated spot of ground, in the centre of a fine plain of thirty miles, stretching out immediately in front of it, and bounded by a splendid range of mountains, of which Elwend is the chief.The foundations of this once splendid temple can still be traced, and there yet remain some very imperfect Doric columns in succession: little else has survived the destruction of time. The Persians consider it a rich quarry of marble, and unscrupulously apply beautiful columns to the most ignoble purposes, to the horror of every admirer of art that chances to witness such atrocities.

[139] Leake_1830_II_487-488, travelling in 1806, village of Luku, in Lycia, supposed site of Thyrea: These were evidently the city walls on the eastern side, where the ravine furnished a natural protection. The chief part of the town was below the monastery, from whence, as the monks inform me, many sculptured marbles have been removed, some for embarkation, others for the construction or repair of houses in the neighbouring villages or for the use of the convent itself. By the guidance of the monks, I find among the bushes which cover all the site, and among foundations and other remains of masonry, the following fragments of Hellenic sculpture: A statue in white marble of a woman, the head wanting; some masons at work in the monastery have within these few days beaten off a part of the knee and the feet, which before were perfect. I perceive also the fragments of one arm on the ground near the statue. It was naked; the other arm, which is the left, has a piece of loose drapery wound about it and rests upon the hip, the body being much bent towards the right side. The statue is naked to the hips, the rest of the body is covered with a loose garment in many folds. The garment covers all the back in broad even plaits coarsely executed, as if intended to be set up against a wall, as indeed the form of the pedestal shews. The pedestal and statue are of one stone. The fragment from the sole of the foot to the top of the hip three feet five inches. When the Kaloyeri [Greek monk] invited me to go and see this statue, they called it a marble woman. The next thing I observe is two fragments of a colossal group, which seems to have represented a man carrying the dead corpse of another, with the face upwards, upon his shoulders. The latter figure is much smaller than the other, and is perfect from the neck to the thighs.

[140] Leake_1830_II_490-491, travelling in 1806, village of Luku, supposed site of Thyrea: In the church of the monastery there are four shafts of streaked white marble thirteen feet high and five feet three inches and a half in circumference. I observed among the ruins a single column nearly of the same size, and of a dark brown marble; as well as many fragments and broken slabs of white, of veined, and of green marble, and some of porphyry. The other remains of antiquity consist only of masses of mortar and fragments of stones, dispersed among the bushes which cover the slope towards the river. The Kaloyeri inform me they have found and removed to the convent at various times fragments of small marble statues, two of which I find in the convent; others, they say, have been carried by sea to Anápli, or embarked in vessels casually anchoring at Astró. They have excavated also several sepulchres in the loose soil just behind the monastery, and others at the foot of some cliffs, which seem to have formed the lower termination of the ancient site, but they found only coarse broken vases and bones.

[141] Blakesley_1859_230-231 with page headed "Carelessness of French Antiquaries": I was exceedingly vexed at not being able to learn the exact locality in which this interesting relic [an inscription] had been discovered. General Hugo believed it was brought from the lower bridge of the Cheliff, at the time that excavations were making for its construction, but it was not possible to obtain any certain information on the subject. It is exceedingly to be regretted that the remains of antiquity which the French are continually discovering should not be carefully preserved, and if they are removed from their site, that a well authenticated record of this should not be kept. At present no thought is taken for anything of the kind. Collections are made here and there, but no note is taken of the places from whence the objects collected have been brought, – as fruitless a proceeding as that of forming a museum of fossils without observing the geological strata from which they were derived. Even with reference to the development of the resources of Algeria, a correct knowledge of the Roman routes would be extremely valuable; for those conquerors of the world had an eye for sites and communications which is rarely found in our days. If the matter were brought under the notice of the reigning Emperor of the French, whose position is not altogether unlike that of Hadrian, he would scarcely fail to recognise an opportunity of furthering the accomplishment of a wise policy in his African dominions, while contributing to the extension of that knowledge of antiquity for which France (as the Memoirs of the Academy of Inscriptions witness) was once distinguished above all other nations.

[142] Arvieux_1735_I_191 (1635-1702) Alexandria, 1658, Pompey's Column, with story of a voltigeur sending up an arrow, then a cord, then a rope, and then: il monta sur la colonne avec un âne qu'il avoit sur ses épaules, qu'il laissa sur le chapiteau, où ce pauvre animal passa toute la nuit. Le lendemain matin ce Voltigeur retourna par la même voye chercher son âne, & le descendit.

[143] Irwin_1780_371-372: British sailors fly a kite over Pompey's Pillar, then attach a rope, and then "the whole company went up, and drank their punch amid the shouts of the astonished multitude." They then painted their initials in black, just below the capital.

[144] Irwin_1780_372 at Pompey's Pillar: After providing ourselves with a relic of this shrine, we returned towards the port, which is about a mile and a quarter distant. In our way we mounted an eminence, which has been thrown up by the Turks in digging for antiques, which are frequently found here. From hence we had a fine view of the new and old city and port of Alexandria.

[145] Breton_1814_II_162 Pompey's Pillar while the French were in Egypt: La visite des matelots anglais avoit été plus préjudiciable au monument. Ils y étoient montés au nombre de huit, et s'étoient enivrés de punch. Pendant celle bruyante orgie, ils bridèrent une des volutes qui tomba avec fracas, et fut emportée en Angleterre.

[146] Salle_1840_I_4, Alexandria: La colonne de Pompée est avec l'obélisque le monument le mieux conservé, tous deux sont les premiers et les plus fréquemment visités. II est impossible même entre onze heures et midi d'apercevoir le nom de Dioclétien sur la plinthe de la base de la colonne. Les compatriotes de Pococke ont couvert de leurs noms le fût et jusqu'au chapiteau. De temps en temps un équipage anglais débarque une échelle de corde qu'on fixe sur la colonne au moyen d'une ficelle élevée par un cerf-volant, l'échelle reste en permanence pendant trois ou quatre jours, et moyennant un pour-boire donné aux matelots qui font sentinelle avec des pots de peinture, chacun peut monter et s'inscrire sur l'album colossal.

[147] Prime_1855_II_403-404 Pompey's Pillar: The column, without the pedestal and capital, is an unbroken block of granite, nine feet in diameter, and seventy-three feet high. How such a shaft as this could have been raised to its present position, our knowledge of ancient art does not

enable us to say. If it should fall, who could restore it to its pedestal? Such a calamity was feared a few years ago, the curiosity of travellers and the cupidity of the natives having led them to break off pieces of the foundation, and to dig out the cement, until there was actual danger that the column would fall. The Pasha put an end to this Vandalism, and repaired the injury. But the face of the monument has been injured by the itching for notoriety, which has induced European travellers to inscribe their names on it with paint, in a strife to see who could write their names the highest. Smart travellers have ascended the pillar by means of a rope ladder, carried to the top by a kite, and there, on the capital, which is slightly depressed to receive a statue, these unromantic people have had a picnic, or written letters to their friends. The folly and danger of such an experiment were so evident that the semi-civilized Pasha forbade the refined and prudent Europeans to expose themselves in this exploit again.

148 Mariette_1877_54-55: M. Ampère, who visited Egypt in 1844, has, perhaps, overstepped the mark in the following lines extracted from his journal; yet we will transcribe them to show to what opprobrium those travellers expose themselves who thoughtlessly engrave their names on the monuments: "The first thing that strikes one on approaching the monument (Pompey's Pillar) is the number of names traced in gigantic characters by travellers, who have thus impertinently engraved a record of their obscurity on the time-honoured column. Nothing can be more silly than this mania, borrowed from the Greeks, which disfigures the monuments when it does not altogether destroy them. In many places, hours of patient toil have been expended in carving on the granite the large letters which dishonour it. How can any one give himself so much trouble to let the world know that an individual, perfectly unknown, has visited a monument, and that this unknown individual has mutilated it?" We recommend the perusal of the above lines to the young American traveller who, in 1870, visited all the ruins in Upper Egypt with a pot of tar in one hand and a brush in the other, leaving on all the temples the indelible and truly disgraceful record of his passage.

149 Schroeder_1846_1_66 Pompey's Pillar: The English have defaced its sides with immense sprawling letters two and three feet long, of common-place names, reaching half way to the capital. It is entirely unguarded, the viceroy being too much occupied with novelties to take any notice of antiquities, and it stands conspicuous in the sands, important to none but pilots.

Endnotes Chapter 8. Mediterranean Islands

1 Piacenza_1688_VIII: Che se, nel descriuere i Tempij della Gentilità, trasccorse curioso à indagarne i Riti superstitiosi, e le Fauole, gl'Idoli,e le Statue, ciò non fù per profanare lo studio di quelle note Geografiche con la memoria di Soggetti in ogni tempo, in ogni età incapaci d' Incensi, e d'Adorationi, mà solo per far ammirare le spoglie erudite dell'Antichità, i Trofei riportati dalla Christiana Religione sopra della debellata Idolatriate, le Piramidi e le Colonne historiate, gli Edificij vagamente adorni, le Iscrittioni, e gl' Emblemi.

2 Piacenza_1688_235 Calamo / Kalimnos: Dalli diuersi, e multplici marmorei, e viui vestigi, che quali da per tutto, trà Colonne, Simulacri, Tempij, e simili disfatti, e diruti Edificij, quinci, e quindi per quel suolo vilmente gittati, vi si veggon fin'hora chiaramente, non può [com'è pur grido vniuersale trà Greci], che sottrarsene infallibili conseguenze, d'esser' ella stata vna delle piu celebri, e popolate di tutto l' Egeo.

[3] Piacenza_1688_230 Leria: non visi scerne poi orma o vestigio alcuno, non mancandoui però vederuisi in molti di que' luoghi, segnalatemente per l'estremità più meridionale, diuersissime ruine di lunghe Colonne, Piedistalli, sorsì de' loro Idoli, ò Dei, antichissimi sostegni; c simili sorte di merauigliosi marmore i lauori.

[4] Piacenza_1688_403 Metellin: Rendendone tuttauia più che indubitata fede li moltissimi vestigi di rouinati Edificij, e simili più artificiosi strutture, che per l'Austro più inferiore d' essa Città di Metelino; E niente meno altre varie Colonne di Marmi per anche in piedi esistenti.

[5] Piacenza_1688_204 Psara / Ipsara: Osseruandosì similmente in diuersì luoghi del suo medesimo corpo, molti, e varij edifici à terra gettati, e sparsi; E nel più rimarcabile, Colonne, Statue, Pilastri, e somiglianti fragmenti di marmi, & altri nobili, Se eccellentissimi sassi in molta parte gentilmente lauorati, che per esserne quali tutte le Rupi di quell' Isole sempre state à merauiglia grauide, e abbondanti, on deuesi in conseguenza di simili, ò più celebri antiche strutture punto dubbitare.

[6] Piacenza_1688_299-300 Serphino: Ciò che di piu segnalato, che vi si scorge, si è il Tempio, oue fù per più secoli Apollo magnificamente venerato, in mezzo al più destro braccio Australe, frà il Porto Corneto, e l'altro più Occidentale, situato; Di cui, più che altroue, viue memorie di Muraglie, Colonne, Statue, Inscrittioni, e simili, per anche distintemente vi si scorgono.

[7] Piacenza_1688_361 Sirna: Come dalle varie, e molte ruine, e vestigi, che v'appaion' in più luoghi per altro sparti, e gettati, e tra tanti della propria Città di Syrar sù d'vna eleuatissimo Monte nel mezzo situata, ne vié à ch'à seguire, non esser già stata sorsi all' altre più celebri di quel tratto in nulla inferiore. Restandoli per anche in buon' ordine ìl suo nobilissimo, e sicuro Porto per l'Occaso riuolto, alla cui citerior punta siede per anche intiera vn' altissima, e sottìi Colonna di mattoni, e minuti sassi tramezzata, oue soglion fin' hoggi di quei di Cynthus, Fermenia, e Delos istessa, che si per l'utilità delle legna, che per percarui, vi si conducon quasi d' ordinario, à ligar le loro Barche, & altri simili Legni. Béche di maggior riguardo sìa poscia l'osseruarsi per l' estremo di quel superior Occidente, in gran Parte anche in essere il sontuoso Tempio di Venere colla Statua d'una marmorea Donna tuttauia nella sua cima visibile.

[8] Piacenza_1688_243 Zinara / Zenara: Argomentandosi altresì dagl' indicanti vestigi di nobilissimi Edifici, non per anche del tutto disfatti, esser già state decorosemente habitate: Vedendouisi in oltre sù la punta più Boreale di Zinara, il bellissimo Tempio di Diana, di molte Colonne di finissimi marmi, & altre simili strutturc a mosaico ben gentilmente fregiato.

[9] Le_Bas_1844-45_104: Poros ne contient rien d'antique qu'une stèle funèbre servant de banc devant la porte de l'église de Saint-Constantin, et un fragment connu d'inscription impériale du III^e^ ou du IV^e^ siècle encastré dans la façade de Saint-Spiridion.

[10] Maihows_1763_IV_265 Skyros: J'ai été moins satisfait de la Ville actuelle, que des ruines de l'ancienne. La Scyros, dont les anciens Géographes ont fait mention, existe encore dans ses restes. Elle étoit située près du port; & quoique ces ruines n'ayent rien de bien magnifique, elles paroissent couvrir une étendue considérable de terrein. Nous vîmes des fragmens de quelques murs fort épais & bien bâtis, & les têtes de plusieurs colonnes, d'un assez bon travail. En général les matériaux de la Ville semblent avoir été de la pierre & du marbre du pays; on trouve, avant que d'arriver à quelques-unes des plus grandes ruines, des fragmens de marbre blanc de Paros ou de Naxos. Il y avoit anciennement des inscriptions & des bas-reliefs; on les a tous emportés, les meilleurs hors du pays, & le reste hors des lieux où ils étoient. Nous en trouvâmes quelques-uns dans la nouvelle Ville.

[11] Goodisson_1822_86 ruins of Leucate, island of Leucadia (Santa Maura): No trace of ornamental architecture is to be found amongst the ruins; the immense quadrangular blocks of stone, and pieces of massy cyclopean walls indicate the rudeness and insecurity of the remote ages in which they were constructed. Several of the tombs have been opened by Colonel Sir P. Ross, and were found to contain pieces of ancient pottery and bronze, with bas reliefs exhibiting an elegance of taste in design and execution, very different indeed from that of the present day. In a subterraneous passage, which the Colonel had excavated in the spring of 1818, was found an earthen vessel containing above fifty pieces of copper coins of the town of Aneadae, an old city of Acarnania at the mouth of the Acheloiis, together with a silver coin of one of the Philips of Macedon.

[12] Goodisson_1822_124 Aito, on Ithaca: Nearly the whole of the tombs have been excavated and pillaged. It is said that many valuable articles were found and melted down, or otherwise sacrificed to the avarice or the ignorance of the discoverer; a fate that is likely to await many other valuable pieces of antiquity that may lie buried in these islands.

[13] Goodisson_1822_187 island of Zante: For the antiquarian, Zante affords little or no attractions. At present there is but one ancient inscription to be found there, which is, however, very interesting; it is upon the face of a marble which serves for an altar in a little chapel at Melinado, a village about six or seven miles from the town: the chapel is built upon the site of an ancient temple. Four Ionic columns without capitals, but standing upon their proper bases, support a roof of wood, which serves as a sort of portico to the modern chapel: the marble is set upon the fragment of another column, with the inscription, as St. Sauveur remarks, stupidly reversed, the letters being turned upside down.

[14] Clarke_1818_76 Patmos: The author went early on shore, to see if any antiquities might be found between the two ports; and was fortunate enough to discover two Greek Marbles; the first of which, a bas-relief with an inscription, he purchased and brought away. It was found by a peasant upon a small rocky isle near to the mouth of the harbour of La Scala. The sculpture had not much merit; but any relic is worthy of notice which exhibits an example of Grecian sculpture at Patmos, where no antiquity of this kind has hitherto been discovered.

[15] Sonnini_1801_422-423 Argentiera, in the Cyclades: The shoal even of Sant Andrea, all the sides of which are steep and excavated by the sea, with the exception of the side on an inclined plane, which faces Argentiera, still supports some fragments of ancient buildings; there are also seen passages of subterraneous galleries, in which it would be gratifying to curiosity to descend and dig, if that were practicable, without giving umbrage to a government, which has no idea of the importance of historic monuments, hidden in a soil that it profanes. Jealous, not of discoveries useful to the sciences, but of imaginary treasures which it supposes buried, it does not even endeavour, by digging, to gratify its stupid and gross cupidity, because it fancies that the European alone possesses the magic power of discovering and getting possession of gold, which cannot be drawn from the bowels of the earth but by some talisman.

[16] Lucas_1_1712_292 Andros: J'y trouvai en plusieurs endroits de belles pièces de Marbre, & des morceaux de statues; d'où je conjecturai, qu'il y avoit eu autrefois des édifices considérables.

[17] Newton_1_1865_280 island of Calymnos in 1854: I mentioned in a previous letter that after my visit to Calymnos last year, I applied to Lord Stratford for a firman to enable me to make excavations there. His Excellency having obtained this firman, and very kindly provided me with

funds sufficient for carrying on a small excavation, I am now about to take advantage of his assistance, which I should have done sooner had it not been for the necessity of going to England last winter.

[18] Newton_1865_1_315: I am assured that in the small island of Telendos, lying off Calymnos, is a place called Potha. The list which I have here given of inscriptions, and which does not include all the fragments found, will serve to give some idea of the rich collection of historical and municipal records which must have once existed in the Temple of Apollo. It is curious that, till the time of Ross's visit, hardly any inscriptions of Calymnos were known to exist. The excavations on this site show very clearly what has been the fate of the greater part of the Greek temples in the Archipelago. The sculptures in marble must have been at a very early period broken up by the Iconoclasts, and the fragments built into the walls of monasteries, or made into lime; while the works in bronze or more precious materials were melted down and probably converted into Byzantine money at Constantinople. The inscriptions being generally on thin slabs very serviceable in masonry, have not been so ruthlessly destroyed as the statues, and many probably will be found in the walls and pavement of ruined monasteries.

[19] Drew_Stent_1843_1_48-49 Aegina: We soon coasted by a hill rising gradually in the interior of the island, crowned by twenty-three imposing done columns of the temple of Jupiter Panhellenius; it is one of the oldest in Greece, or its ancient dependencies; and though the ground is strewed around with marble fragments, much of the architrave still remains; the sculpture being in a wonderful state of preservation. / Hence came the Aegina marbles, those valued relics of the stiff formal younger days of Grecian art. Is it not a shame to Britain that she allowed these memorials to pass from her own land to adorn that Athens of Germany, the Bavarian capital?

[20] Piacenza_1688_554 Engia: Et oue non mancaron' in occasione di sterilità, d'hauer per consiglio dell' Oracolo, anche gli Epidauri, & altri Popoli iui aiacenti, il più diuoto, e supplicheuole ricorso. Mantenendo 21. Doriche Colonne di pietre di taglio, e co' gli Architraui d'altri 13. e mezzo pur lunghi per anche in piedi, e ben manierosemente scannellate, E ciascheduna, non men d'altri 22., e mezza d'altezza: Esseudosene per 1'inanzi fin' al numero delle 50. come si scorge numerate; E tutte in bellissimo, e regolato modo à 4. per ciascun'ordine, Benché di 5. Per li secondi, distributiuemente composte, e stabilite: Misurandosi à pena dall' vna all' altra, vn sol passo, e mezzo d'interspatio, & il siml anche della larghezza, e longhezza. D'altri Tempii, come di Diana, Aphea, Apolline, Pan, e Bacco fà pur' in oltre quiui Nicostrato mentione, De' quali, per esserne, vniti à proprij siti, anch' i vestigi del tutto smarriti, & ignoti, ne tralascio per ciò anch'il di più col sìlentio all' oblio.

[21] Babin_1674_5-6 Athens: Pour moy je vous avoüe que d'aussi loin que je la découvris de dessus la mer avec des lunettes de longue vue, et que je vis quantité de grandes colomnes de marbre, qui paroissent de loin, et rendent témoignage de son ancienne magnificence, je me sentis touché de quelque respect pour elle.

[22] Anderson_1830_138 Aegina: At length we arrived among the Doric columns of the temple, reared five or six centuries before the Christian era. Twenty-three are standing, most of them crowned with their architraves. Hills rise above the one on which is the temple, and conceal the greater part of the island. But the plain of Attica and the hills around it, with Hymettus, Pentelicus, Parnes, and Cythaeron, and the hills of Salamis, a part of the plain of Megara, mount Geranium, and the Isthmus of Corinth, are all in full view; and, by the help of a small telescope,

the several parts of Athens, even to the columns on the plain and the Parthenon in the Acropolis, are distinctly seen. Debarred as we were from Athens by its being in possession of the Turks, there was a satisfaction in this view which we have no disposition to conceal.

[23] Wheler_1682_VI_423 the two temples on Aegina: [the one near the town] "hath but two Pillars now standing, and a piece of an Architrave on them, with some Rubbish below … [the other] hath yet twenty one Pillars standing, with their Architraves on them, and many others lying on the Ground."

[24] Clarke_1818_385 simply landed two passengers on Aegina, footnoted: We had good reason afterwards to repent of our folly in making this resolution; for although Chandler spent some time upon the island, it has, in fact, been little visited by travellers. Lusieri found here both medals and vases in such great number, that he was under the necessity of dismissing the peasants who had amassed them, without purchasing more than half that were brought to him; although they were offered for a very trifling consideration. The medals and the vases which he collected were of very high antiquity.

[25] Depping_1823_I_77 Aegina: On a trouvé dans les mêmes fouilles un énorme œil en ivoire; il a probablement appartenu à une statue colossale de Jupiter, à qui le temple était consacré.

[26] Hughes_1820_I_236 Aegina, citing Cockerell: With some difficulty I procured authority from the archons of the island and struck a bargain which would give them half the produce of the excavation, which was to be made at my expence, leaving me the option of purchasing their share in preference to any other person. Under these conditions I dug for three successive days, but without finding a single fragment of sculpture, and, what was worse, satisfied myself that the soil had been turned over a hundred times; for the foundations of this temple had long served as stone quarries for the Aeginetans: so much did this Parian foot deceive me! However the expence was not very heavy, and I have no right to complain from want of success in excavation.

[27] Cockerell_1903_102, travelling 1810-17, the Aegina Marbles: Waiting for me in Athens I found letters from my father detailing the measures he had taken in our favour concerning the marbles. He had moved the Prince Regent, who had given orders that 6,000l. and a free entry should be offered for the collection, and that a ship of war should be sent to fetch it. The offer might be considered equal to 8,000l. The ship might be expected at once. / Here was a bitter disappointment to be unable to accept so splendid an offer, and a painful embarrassment as well; for I had led the Government, quite unintentionally, to suppose that they had only to send for the marbles to secure them. In consequence of which they were sending two great vessels at great expense, whereas I should now have to tell the captain not only that the marbles were no longer in Athens but that they could not be handed over at all.

[28] Cockerell_1903_103-104, the Aegina Marbles: I was a month in Athens, for the most part unprofitably, as all time spent in expectation must be. Every day we packed up, to unpack again when the wind went contrary. Finally, on November 29th, the wished-for wind came, and at the same time an express from Captain Percival of the brig-of-war *Pauline*, come for the marbles, called us down to the Piraeus to see the ship sent by the Prince Regent. / It was raining in torrents. Nevertheless we set out, with Haller and Linckh as well, to explain matters. I own my consternation was great when I saw the two big ships come on a bootless quest, for which I was in a way answerable. We had to tell Captain Percival not only that the marbles were now in Zante, but that even if they had been still here he could not have taken them, as they were now to be sold by auction; and, finally, as there was danger of Zante being at any time attacked by

the French, to request him to remove them to Malta for greater security. At first Captain Percival was very indignant, not unnaturally; but when he had done his duty in this respect he was very civil and asked us to dine.

[29] Hughes_1820_I_235 Aegina, relaying Cockerell: "We conduct all our operations with great secrecy, for we are in great fear lest the Turks should reclaim them or at least throw sad difficulties in our way: the envy and jealousy excited against us on all sides for our good fortune is extreme. Fauvel has been very obliging on the occasion and has given us most excellent advice: knowing that the circumstances of our discovery would try every one's disposition, and fearing lest any thing might operate to the prejudice of our beautiful collection, he proposed our signing a contract of honour, each binding himself not to take any steps for the disposal or division of it without the consent of the other three: and this we put into immediate execution; indeed it never ought to be divided: it would in itself form great part of a museum and is worthy of a monarch. We have all written to our respective ministers upon the subject."

[30] Giffard_1837_223-224 Aegina marbles: The sculptured marbles which were on the pediment have been long since removed to Munich, the King of Bavaria having purchased them soon after their discovery, for nearly 6000l[ivres]. The trustees of the British Museum had offered a much larger sum, but by the mismanagement of their agent were too late.

[31] Anderson_1830_226 Aegina: The government has begun a collection of antiquities, and as the law forbids any farther removal of antiques from the country, the national museum must ultimately possess great value and interest. The library is in the same apartment with the museum.

[32] Hervé_1837_I_115 Aegina: There are several objects of high interest to be seen in this island; amongst them is one supposed to be of extreme antiquity, the column of Venus; also a most extraordinary piece of mosaic work, at a short distance from it; and the temple of Jupiter, at a remote part of the island. In the town is a museum of specimens of ancient sculpture, which, by the order of Capo d'Istrias, were collected and here arranged in a building assigned for that purpose.

[33] Burgess_1835_I_271-272 Aegina: An immense modern building first attracts the attention in approaching Eghina; and after wondering what this can mean in an island, you discover it was intended for a college, and was built under the patronage of the President of Greece: at present it is a barrack and a museum. It serves as a depository for all objects of antiquity that are now discovered, or may have been preserved, in different parts of Greece and her islands. Two courts are set round with small dedicatory altars, inscribed stones, fragments of sculpture, mutilated statues, &c. The altars are chiefly from Delos; several found at Salamis and Megara; others from Sparta.

[34] Burgess_1835_I_271-272 Aegina town: An immense modern building first attracts the attention in approaching Aegina; and after wondering what this can mean in an island, you discover it was intended for a college, and was built under the patronage of the President of Greece: at present it is a barrack and a museum. It serves as a depository for all objects of antiquity that are now discovered, or may have been preserved, in different parts of Greece and her islands. Two courts are set round with small dedicatory altars, inscribed stones, fragments of sculpture, mutilated statues, &c. The altars are chiefly from Delos; several found at Salamis and Megara; others from Sparta … These things (I mean the antiquities) are all destined to form part of a national museum, which, at some time, may be established at Athens.

[35] Revue_Archéologique_1_1844_103, second report on expedition to Greece & Asia Minor by Philippe LeBas, in Aegina town: Les deux dépôts m'ont fourni cent six inscriptions dont plusieurs ont déjà été publiées par moi dans le grand ouvrage sur l'expédition scientifique de Morée, et dont certaines autres sont assurément inédites. Le reste de l'île a moins donné; j'en rapporte cependant quatorze monuments écrits.

[36] Claridge_1837_208 Aegina: There is a military college in this island with about eighty cadets, and in which is a small museum with a better collection of antiquities than those of Athens, though scarcely a figure is perfect.

[37] Spon_&_Wheler_1678_1_104-105 at Spalatro: Le Gentilhomme Vénitien qui commandoit alors à Spalatro, appellé François Lauredano a été Provediteur à Cerigo. Il nous fit voir des colonnes qu'il en avoir apportées. Il semble qu'elles soient de marbre blanc transparent, mais ce n'est qu'une eau congelée qui se pétrifie dans les grotes de cette Isle.

[38] Wheler_1682_1_48

[39] Spon_&_Wheler_1678_1_164-165 Cerigo: Nous reconnûmes le long de ce port les masures de la Ville ancienne du Roy Menelaus prêque toutes rez terre. Ce que nous y vîmes de plus entier est une voûte creusée dans le roc, que les gens du pays disent avoir été les bains d'Helene. Comme nous avions ouy parler des ruines d'un Palais d'Helene qui étoit de ce côté-là, nous fîmes trois ou quatre milles pour y aller; mais nous n'y trouvâmes autre chose que deux colonnes debout sans base et sans chapiteau, que nous jugeâmes avoir été de l'ordre Dorique. Tout cela ne nous satisfaisoit pas, & nous retournâmes au port.

[40] Nicolay_1567_34, island of Cerigo: Antichità, osservate dall'Autore nell'Isola Citerea, he finds some ancient baths: Onde la principale entrata era coperta, & turata da una gran sieppe, & d'arbuscelli siluestri, che per lunghezza di tempo, & mancamento di frequentatione ui erano cresciuti & moltiplicati talmente, per il che desideroso di ueder il tutto, deliberai di entrar per quella buca con una corda. Il che io prontamente messi ad effetto, aiutato da quelli, ch'erano meco. Poi secondandomi il mio nipote attendemo con gran colpi di seure & di spade à tagliar quella sieppe, che impediua l'entrata; & facemmo si fatta apertura, che ogni uno à suo piacere potea entrami, & uedere. Similmente fino dal primo giorno, che capitammo nell Isola, l'Ambasciatore [Aramon] hauendo fatto salir le sue guardie sul monte di S.Niccolò, che è molto erto, sassoso & difficile, io ui sui à uedere due capelle nella cima. La piu grande hà il suo pauimento, si di dentro, come di fuora fatto con grandissima arte alla Mosaica à figure di cacciatori à cauallo, di cerui, di leoni, di orsi, di cani, & di diuersi uccelli. Quelle fono la maggior parte delle cose, che ui ho potuto uedere degne di memoria.

[41] Nicolay_1567_33, island of Cerigo: Antichità, osservate dall'Autore nell'Isola Citerea, two Ionic columns, making a gateway, which once had a statue nearby: Ma per quello che mi dirte la mia guida molti anni auanti, la testa le fu leuata da uno Proueditore dell'Isola, che la fece portare à Venetia, & dicono gli Isolani ch'era l'effigie di Helena.

[42] Castellan_1820_1_34-35, travelling 1808, Cerigo, Temple of Venus: Dans cet endroit on a fait des fouilles: notre conducteur nous a dit qu'on en avoit retiré des objets curieux, et qu'on avoit même découvert des chambres construites en marbre. L'excavation étoit en ce moment remplie d'eau à travers cette eau nous avons cru apercevoir les fragmens d'une statue. En effet, nous sommes parvenus à retirer une figure d'un beau marbre blanc, et d'une proportion plus forte que nature, mais malheureusement très-mutilée: on n'en distinguoit que les épaules couvertes d'une draperie la tête, les bras et le reste du corps manquoient. Comme elle étoit d'ailleurs trop pesante

pour que nous fussions tentés de l'enlever, nous l'avons laissée sur la place. Peut-être fera-t-elle naître à d'autres voyageurs, plus curieux, le désir de continuer des fouilles qui peuvent devenir intéressantes, ces tronçons de colonnes, cette statue indiquant l'existence d'un monument de quelque importance.

[43] Coulanges_1856_497-498: J'ai vu en Grèce beaucoup de ruines; j'ai traversé des champs où avaient été des villes; j'ai visité des murs d'enceinte qui n'enferment plus que la solitude. Ces spectacles n'affligent pas l'âme; la mort date de trop loin et est trop complète pour nous attrister. Le temps, en rongeant ces ruines, leur a ôté leur laideur; et, chose étrange, en présence de ces vieux débris, l'idée qui nous vient à l'esprit est celle de la durée plutôt que celle de la mort. Mais à l'aspect de Chio le cœur se serre. La mort n'est pas encore froide; on compte les plaies du cadavre, on distingue le lien de chaque massacre, le théâtre de chaque douleur; on croit le cri des mourants. L'immense et vague disparition de tout un peuple nous frappe moins que l'accumuiation de tant d'infortunes particulières que nous pouvons discerner, toucher, analyser. Le détail de cette ruine fait horreur.

[44] Thevenot_1664_181 Chios, Cardamila: A cinq milles de ce village est vn vallon long d'un demy mille, dans lequel est une source d'eau qui descend par un escalier de trente beaux degrés de marbre: à l'extremité de ce vallon estoit basty um temple tout de pierres de marbre de couleur cendrée, longues de huit palmes & larges de six, qui estoient bien jointes ave du plomb, mais les Paysans ont rompu ces belles pierres pour avoir ces mettaux.

[45] Thevet_1575_1_238 Chios: Aussi les ouurages & statues qui sont à Chios, monstrent assez l'abondance qu'ils auoient de marbre bon, & àisé à mettre en oeuure. Et c'est là que i'ay veu le lieu, où lon dit qu'estoit la statue liée du Dieu Bacchus, à fin quelle ne s'en allast point.

[46] Chandler_1775_50 Chios: A naked hill rises above it, with a house or two on the summit, where was the acropolis of the Greeks, and afterwards the citadel of the Genoese. We found men at work there, digging up the old foundations for the materials.

[47] Chandler_1775_93-94: Erythrae has been long deserted, and, like Clazomene, stripped even of its ruins, except some masses of hard cement, a few vaults of sepulchres, a fragment of inscribed architrave, a broken column or two, and a large stone, on which is carved a round shield. The rock afforded a natural foundation for the houses and public edifices, and the materials, when they were ruined, lay ready to be transported to Scio and other places, which continued to flourish. Some words were visible on one of the pedestals. We would have cleared them all from weeds and rubbish, which concealed their inscriptions, but our guide had affirmed, that we could not pass the night here without danger; our horses were standing ready, and we had no time to spare.

[48] MacFarlane_1829_1_146 Erythrae: Dans une partie de la plaine, au pied de l'acropolis, le sol est couvert de fragments de marbre et de pierre, mais de si petite dimension qu'il est impossible d'en rien tirer. Je vis sur l'acropolis les vestiges d'un théâtre et de trois temples. Les bases de la plupart des colonnes d'un de ces temples, au sommet de la montagne, sont encore à leur place. La cime de l'acropolis est encombrée de débris: c'est un vaste champ de marbre. Mais je ne vis rien de plus important que quelques fûts de colonnes à demi tronquées, et des chapiteaux sur lesquels le temps avait passé. Une volée de perdrix se leva à notre approche de ce lieu mélancolique. Toute ma suite, guides et Turcs, se mirent à les poursuivre et me laissèrent goûter seul des jouissances qu'ils ne pouvaient pas comprendre. La plus grande de toutes était peut-être la vue de la perspective qui s'étendait devant moi.

[49] Chandler_1825_I_61, travelling 1775-1776, Scio: A naked hill rises above it, with a house or two on the summit, where was the acropolis or citadel of the Greeks, and afterwards of the Genoese. We found men at work there, digging up the old foundations for the materials.

[50] Wittman_1803_446 Scios: We visited on the 2d the houses of several of the principal Greek inhabitants of Scio. They are capacious, lofty, well built, and handsomely finished withinside, after the Chinese fashion. The materials employed for their construction consist of marble, and of two different kinds of stone, one of which is collected on the island, and the other brought from Esca Stamboul, near the site of Troy. The latter is sold at an extravagant price; and as labour is rated very high at Scio, these edifices must have been built at a very considerable expence.

[51] MacFarlane_1829_I_148 Erythrae: Pendant que les Turcs s'occupaient à brider nos montures, je me remis en route pour visiter le pays. Je trouvai une espèce de pavillon turc, avec un four qu'on avait bâti à côté, tombant en ruines. Il n'y avait pas de traces de ce temple d'Hercule, construit en style égyptien, qui remontait à la plus haute antiquité, et qui avait rendu ce lieu célèbre; et je ne pus pas trouver les vestiges de ce grand théâtre construit au nord sur un plateau conique, à moins que Chandler n'ait voulu désigner ainsi le théâtre de l'acropolis. C'est un désastre pour les ruines que le voisinage des villes nouvelles. Il est plus aisé d'aller prendre des marbres et des pierres toutes taillées que de les tirer brutes et informes des carrières. Aussi dit-on que, depuis des siècles, les Turcs et les Grecs ne bâtissent qu'avec les débris de l'antiquité. La proximité de Scio, de Chesmé et d'autres villes, la facilité du transport par eau, ont été fatales aux ruines d'Erythrès. Cependant il reste encore assez de matériaux pour construire une petite ville.

[52] Turner_1820_III_27 island of Symi: (I had been once before deceived in Symi with respect to antiquities, for seeing a great quantity of large broken marble columns lying about the town, I was in hopes to trace the remains of some temple, but found on inquiry that the Greeks had brought them over from Caramania to build themselves a church).

[53] Chandler_1817_I_60-61, travelling 1775-1776: Prosperity is less friendly to antiquity than desertion and depopulation. We saw no stadium, theatre, or odeum; but so illustrious a city, with a marble quarry near it, could not be destitute of those necessary structures, and perhaps some traces might be discovered about the hill, on which the citadel stood. A few bass-reliefs and marbles are fixed in the walls, and over the gate-ways of the houses. We found by the sea-side, near the town, three stones with inscriptions, which had been brought for ballast from the continent of Asia. The Chiote, our attendant, was vociferous in his enquiries, but to little purpose. We were more than once desired to look at a Genoese coat of arms for a piece of ancient sculpture; and a date in modern Greek for an old inscription.

[54] Coulanges_1856_491: Les Chiotes aiment le luxe des églises et des maisons particulières; aussi ont-ils gardé beaucoup de marbres anciens; mais comme ils aiment encore mieux le commerce, ils en ont vendu plus qu'ils n'en ont gardé. Les colonnes du temple d'Apollon Phanéen ont été vendues, il y a peu de temps, partie aux Psariotes, partie à des Anglais. On a souvent fait des fouilles dans la ville sans autre but que d'exporter des marbres. / Tout ce qui n'a été ni détruit, ni partagé, ni vendu, a été enterré.

[55] Coulanges_1856_490-491: A Chio, chaque génération a pris les pierres qu'avait élevées la génération précédente. Vous trouvez un morceau de colonne, un bas-relief, un marbre ancien, dans chaque maison, dans chaque muraille. Les monuments sont encore sous nos yeux, mais méconnaissables et comme en poussière. L'ile a près d'un millier d'églises; elles se sont partagé les dépouilles des temples antiques: à l'une un fut de colonne, à l'autre le chapiteau, à une

troisième une corniche. et tout cela est tellement dispersé, mêlé, confondu, qu'il est impossible à l'imagination de reconstruire un seul monument.

[56] AMSL_V_1856_495, Fustel de Coulanges, on Chios: Tous les marbres se trouvaient à vingt-deux pieds au-dessous du sol. La terre elle-même qui les recouvrait donne lieu à quelques observations. On peut y compter trois couches superposées et pour ainsi dire trois âges distincts. Jusqu'à la profondeur de 2m50 le sol est un composé de débris modernes, de tuiles, de briques, en un mot de matériaux des maisons génoises et grecques des derniers siècles; car on a bâti en cet endroit jusqu'à 1822. On a trouvé une monnaie d'or des Justiniani et deux monnaies vénitiennes. Plus bas, le sol a plus de consistance, ce qui indique qu'il est plus ancien; il contient pourtant encore beaucoup de débris d'habitations et quelques monnaies byzantines. Descendez plus bas encore, et vous trouvez les marbres antiques et les monnaies autonomes de Chio; j'ai recueilli en un petit espace jusqu'à neuf de ces dernières.

[57] Spon_&_Wheler_1678_I_128 Corfu: Ce nom de Palaeopoli qui est resté à ce quartier-là, ne signifie autre chose que la Ville ancienne; & en effet, c'est là qu'elle fut anciennement bâtie. La grande quantité de marbre qui s'entire fait voir que c'étoit une Ville grande & magnifique.

[58] Bramsen_1818_I_146 Corfu, met two noblemen: They informed us that many curious medals and marbles have been discovered in the neighbourhood, and particularly, some fine urns, which were almost all monopolized by the French and sent off to Paris.

[59] Kendrick_1822_116 Corfu: Near the site of ancient Corcyre, the French dug an immense moat for the purpose of insulating the whole of the various batteries and defences. The workmen found a number of coins in their progress, several of which now form part of a collection which doctor Gangadi has formed of medals solely belonging to the island. This gentleman deserves the respect and thanks of every islander, for the pains he has taken to form so valuable a cabinet, which is likewise so calculated to stamp the former consequence and grandeur of the Corcyrean republic: he is likewise in possession of several Greek inscriptions, relating to the decrees of former archons or magistrates of the island. These sufficiently establish the reputation which Corcyre was only known before from history to have enjoyed. The Venetians in their rage for pillage, left not a single monumental inscription escape their notice; if any antiquity was discovered, it was directly transported to Venice, in defiance of every just regard for honor or law. By these means the Ionian Islands were much impoverished in articles of this nature. The formation of a public museum of antiquities at Corfu, however desirable in its nature, could not have been carried into execution, for several reasons oppose it. Supposing that such an undertaking was completed, would it not stand the chance of being pillaged by any new masters? The island cannot defend itself: it must, according to the order of things, seek foreign aid, or else become the prey of any considerable power, who would in a similar plan to Napoleon, transport every article contained in the museum to its own country. / It is therefore, highly pleasing to find that so scientific a gentleman as the doctor Gangadi lives in the island, whose genius and talents are devoted to this instructive and pleasing science. Of his politic opinions I know nothing, nor do I think they are, in the least, dangerous. His politeness manifests itself to every stranger or traveller, who should be desirous of inspecting his collection.

[60] Walsh_1836_I_81-82, travelling in 1820-21, Corfu: On a rising ground near the present city, which is covered over in several places with fragments of pottery mixed with the soil, is a spring, which had supplied the shipping with water; but it became dry, and an engineer was employed to ascertain the cause by digging to its source. In the progress of the work they discovered a

Doric column, in its proper site, and this led to further investigation, till by degrees the whole plan of a Doric temple was uncovered. The columns ou the land side were still in their regular order; five were standing on the south side and two on the north, but in an imperfect state. On the side next the sea they were all destroyed, for as the cliff that had supported them had been removed, they fell into the water. No inscription to ascertain its date had been discovered, but from some peculiarity of the intercolumniation which corresponded with that of the temples at Delos and Cnidos, it was supposed to be about the era of Philip of Macedon, just subsequent to the Peloponnesian war, when Corcyra was in its highest political importance.

[61] Piacenza_1688_114 Candia / Crete: Nel suo recinto poi, & in in moltissimi Luoghi più dentro terra, scorgonsi, oltre I mentouati, diuersi altri vestigi, e segni d'anticaglie (deplorabili i auanzi de'secoli trascorsi) come sminuzzati edificij di Città, o Castelli, Tempi, Torri, Mura, Statue, Colonne, Marmi, Acquedotti, Terme, e simili fragmenti. [plus the Labyrinth]

[62] Savary_1788_232-233 Gortyna, travelling 1779: These ruins do not appear suitable to what might be expected from the grandeur and magnificence of Gortyna. But we must consider that the finest marbles have been carried off, that we see, in adjacent villages, ancient columns employed in making gates for the Turkish gardens, and that the greatest part of its ornaments are buried under the earth, which is considerably raised. If the ground were dug into, and proper researches made, we should certainly find statues and antiquities. At present, the husbandman passes his plough over them, and covers with his harvest the ruins of the palaces and temples of Gortyna. Such, Madam, is the destiny of ancient cities.

[63] Dodwell_1819_II_382, travelling in 1801 & 1805-1806, Gortys / Gortyna: In forty-three minutes from the bridge we reached the ruins called indifferently Marmora, or Kachikolo-Kastro. It stands upon a high rock, rising nobly from the north bank of the Gortynios. The first remains that we reached were the foundations of a temple of the usual form, with some fragments of white marble scattered about. We were assured that the pavement, which was of the same material, had been taken up a few years before, and burnt into lime at Karitena. Pausanias mentions a temple of Aesculapius at Gortys, composed of Pentelic marble; the foundations abovementioned probably indicate its situation. It appears to have been about the size of the Theseion at Athens, and was probably of the Doric order. But no fragment of a column, or of any architectural ornament, remains to corroborate this supposition. As the ruins were probably of marble, they may have been converted into lime. The traces of another building, also apparently a temple, are seen in this vicinity. Several masses of the walls which surrounded the town still remain, consisting of the second and third styles, and composed of very large blocks. There are the ruins of two small gates near each other, and also another of a larger size facing Karitena. The lintels have all fallen. In the time of Pausanias, Gortys, which had once been a considerable city, was reduced to a village.

[64] Wilkinson_1806_274 Gortyna / Gortynia: We soon discovered the remains of Gortynia, and passed some time in examining them. / The ruins of this city, which cover a large space of ground, gave us high ideas of its ancient splendour. We took notice of one of the city gates, built of large bricks, that had been formerly faced with stones. Beyond this, we observed a double row of pedestals, forming a long square. Columns of marble and granite, with their capitals, lay scattered about. On the banks of the river formerly called Lethe, we entered a half.ruined church, probably the ancient cathedral founded by Titus, the disciple of St. Paul. But we are naturally led to think, that its finest marbles have been carried away; and that most of its ornaments are sunk

below the surface, which is considerably elevated. At present, the husband-man covers with crops of corn the ruins of the palaces and temples of Gortynia. Such is the fate of ancient cities: they are the work of man, and they perish like himself.

[65] Spratt_&_Forbes_1865_I_289-290, village of Anatoli: It was thought, from the information of some natives, that here were some Hellenic ruins, and so, probably, the site of an ancient city; but when examined by Lieut. Mansell, they proved to be simply those of a Genoese or Venetian tower, or pyrgo, made strong as a secure residence for the proprietor of the village or governor of the district. Nor did the coins found there by the villagers indicate anything earlier than these times; but a small bronze figure of an athlete was purchased from the priest of the village, and probably came originally from Hierapytna. It is no doubt a representation of some good work in marble, and is not unlike a torso that I presented to the British Museum, that came from that city.

[66] Spratt_&_Forbes_1865_I_274 Ierapetra: It having come to my knowledge that two sculptured sarcophagi had been recently found near the Theatre at Ierapetra, the trustees of the British Museum, on being informed of it by me, were induced to become the purchasers of them from the Greek family in whose property they were found. The purchase having been effected, their removal was effected also by the officers and crew of H.M.S. "Medina," during the latter part of December 1860 and the beginning of January 1861, but with considerable labour and difficulty, in consequence of the exposed position of the anchorage of Ierapetra at that season, and the great weight and the situation of the tombs.

[67] Spratt_&_Forbes_1865_I_274-275 Ierapetra sarcophagi: As the largest of these tombs weighed nearly seven tons, a very substantial pier had to be made upon this open sandy coast before it could be embarked; and as it had to be removed some distance, over heavy ground or sand, to the most sheltered part of the bay, the operation was both slow and tedious. This duty, however, was performed with great zeal by the shore party under the direction of Messrs. Wilkinson and Drew, and its shipment by Mr Stokes, master, aided by our chief boatswain's mate and perfect seaman John Douglas: and as the larger tomb was an interesting as well as a fine specimen of art, although much mutilated and cracked, great care was taken to preserve it, as far as possible, from further injury during its removal; and to prevent it being injured wantonly or by local enemies (there being a party there who were opposed to our removal of the relic), Mr Wilkinson thought it advisable to sleep inside the tomb until it had arrived within the walls of the town: yet it did not wholly escape mischief; for some wanton hand destroyed what remained of the face of Hector. / The sarcophagus having thus been brought to within a few yards of the land gate of lerapetra, upon the top of which a Turkish sentry nightly walked his solitary watches, when from time to time he called the hours, with his face towards his post and therefore turned away from the town, his eyes looked directly down upon these tombs of the dead, which, after many centuries of repose, were now being transported from their hallowed resting-place by the rude hand of strangers.

[68] Spratt_&_Forbes_1865_II_276-277 island of Gavdo: Upon a flat but steep eminence terminating close over the north shore, near its north-west extreme, there is a small site with Hellenic remains, from which I procured a finely draped but headless colossal female statue in Parian marble, a very fine specimen of Greek art, and which I soon afterwards had the gratification of presenting to the British Museum. / It had been discovered, a few years previously, by the peasants when tilling the soil; and when I saw it lying neglected upon the surface, surrounded by

the daily chippings wantonly and thoughtlessly made by the shepherdboys for pastime, I was induced to remove it to save so valuable a specimen of Cretan sculpture, and, by the consent of the party in possession of the spot, was fortunately enabled to do so; otherwise it would ere long have been a disfigured block of marble, and not worth the time, trouble, and expense incurred. There must have been a temple near where the statue was found, together with the acropolis of the only ancient city in the island. From what remains, it must have been at that time a very small city, and not of sufficient importance to have its own coinage, as no coins of this island are known, and I could not learn that any had ever been found by the natives.

[69] Playfair_1881_I_140-141 Crete, Makro Teikho: Becent excavations have brought to light some interesting antiquities, such as terra-cotta statuettes, vases, &c, and in one place the digger came upon large subterranean chambers filled with jars, 4 ft. high, covered with Phoemcian ornamentation; they were probably intended to hold oil or wine.

[70] Playfair_1881_I_141 Crete, Makro Teikho: Several marble statues have been found; and a particularly noble one, representing Pallas was recently sold by the Mutmsarif Pasha to the Museum at Vienna for several thousand pounds. The authorities are very jealous of foreigners making excavations, and unless provided with a firman, no one is allowed to dig.

[71] Spratt_&_Forbes_1865_I_352 Lebena, Temple of Aesculapius: among the fragments near are several other columns, with blocks of Parian marble, and a fragment of a well-finished and peculiarly ornamented capital, and a base of a column, of the same marble. Upon this platform also lay the inscribed pedestal before referred to; but it was more than half buried in the soil, and, until dug out by us, the inscription was not discovered: it was also inverted. / Lower down there was found, lying in a water-course, another pedestal, that had two almost illegible inscriptions, one being with the inscription reversed, and thus showing that the pedestal had been subsequently used for some other purpose, and overturned for the second inscription. Both these pedestals appear to have supported statues; and a fragment of a foot of a colossal statue in white marble was found near the shore. The natives informed me also that some years ago an entire statue was found here, by persons who were digging for stone to make lime, and was broken into pieces more convenient to remove to the kiln, the marble, from its whiteness, being considered more desirable as making a better lime. Consequently the foot was the only fragment that had remained; and, from the quality of the marble, it was very probably that of Aesculapius.

[72] Spratt_&_Forbes_1865_I_97-98 Lyttus: The two statues here noticed are headless – one being a recently discovered statue of a draped female, the other the lower half of a colossal statue of Jupiter, known by an eagle sculptured behind the feet of figure. Both are in white marble, but the latter appears the finest as a work of art. / There was also found, near the northern extremity of the city, a small square marble altar, upon two faces of which was sculptured a naked youth, or Cupid, having a torch in one hand, and a hare suspended by its hind legs in the other; rams' heads and festoons of grapes and leaves ornamented the other two sides and corner-pieces. The top of the altar-piece had a shallow hollow, like a baptismal font. The relief of the sculpture is low, but of fair art.

[73] Spratt_&_Forbes_1865_I_210-211 Palaio Kastron: There is a fragment of a sitting figure, of colossal size and very white Parian marble, on the beach under the Palaio Kastron. The figure was draped; but the sea having probably washed it for ages, since it fell down to the shore from the top of a gravel cliff undermined by the waves, the surface of the statue is so worn as to render it valueless, and its character and probable age indeterminable.

[74] Spratt_&_Forbes_1865_II_8 Lasea: Whilst here, after finishing my sketch, I bought from a shepherd-boy, who had recently found it near an ancient tomb upon the site, a plain gold ring, with the following inscription …

[75] Spratt_&_Forbes_1865_I_242 Island of Ophiusa: On the peak forming the summit of the island, and situated over the steep white cliffs of the southern shore, there is a raised platform or pedestal of squared blocks of limestone, upon which was formerly placed a colossal figure in white marble, in a sitting position, like the one at Palaio Kastron, It now, however, lies on the side of the platform that supported it, and is split into two pieces, but was originally sculptured out of a fine block of Parian marble.

[76] Spratt_&_Forbes_1865_II_197-198 Dictynna, Temple of Britomartis: The temple of Britomartis at Dictynna, for which it was celebrated, stood, however, upon the level plateau over the south point of the bay (on the left side of the view), where there are still several square blocks of marble lying upon the platform that supported it. A large pedestal, three feet square, and ornamented with festoons and figures, is also adjacent to it, but too much mutilated and weatherworn now to judge of its merit as a work of art. Pococke speaks of it, however, as being finely executed, and as having the hind parts of the figure of Pan upon it; but, from a careful examination of what remains, I should judge them to be only the limbs of some wild animals, since there are more than one pair, as such were the appropriate emblems to place upon the pedestal of a statue to the huntress Dictynna, who was worshipped here. Pococke also mentions that a statue of the goddess in Parian marble had been discovered previously to his visit, and destroyed, but that he obtained the sandalled foot, which was exquisitely wrought. / The platform is about 110 yards long and 70 broad, and might yield some interesting relic of the temple, if cleared of the rubbish and soil that appear to cover parts of it; but the temple having been resorted to as the quarry to supply a lime-kiln that was some time since erected near it, much of its remains, then lying upon the surface, has been destroyed in this barbarous use of them.

[77] Spratt_&_Forbes_1865_II_211 Rhokka: The inhabitants have numerous stories of the gold and other treasures which have been at various times found among these vestiges south of Rhokka; and I was shown a spot, on a little projection below the field with the platform at the Tria-Halonia site, where there had been recent excavations, and where, I was told, a small marble statue had been found by the proprietor of the field, a native of the village of Armeni. It was also said that a small gold figure had not long since been found in an adjoining field by its proprietor, a relative, who entrusted the figure to him to dispose of at Khania; but as he never would render an account of the proceeds, denying the fact, the finder and rightful owner accused him of the theft before the authorities at Khania, and he was imprisoned for two months. All these discoveries and traditions show that it was undoubtedly a spot of more than common interest; and as, apparently, it was not the site of a town, it could only be that of a place of sanctity, such as a temple or the shrine of some deity.

[78] Cobham_1908_380-381Cyprus, relaying Clarke: This island, that had so highly excited, amply gratified our curiosity by its most interesting antiquities; although there is nothing in its present state pleasing to the eye, instead of a beautiful and fertile land, covered with groves of fruit and fine woods, once rendering it the paradise of the Levant, there is hardly upon earth a more wretched spot than it now exhibits. Few words may forcibly describe it; Agriculture neglected – inhabitants oppressed – population destroyed – pestiferous air – contagion – poverty – indolence – desolation. Its antiquities alone render it worthy of resort; and these, if any person

had leisure and opportunity to search for them, would amply repay the trouble. In this pursuit, Cyprus may be considered as yet untrodden. A few inscribed marbles were removed from Baffa by Sir Sidney Smith. Of two that the Author examined, one was an epitaph, in Greek hexameter and pentameter lines; and the other commemorated public benefits conferred by one of the Ptolemies. But the Phoenician reliques upon the island are most likely to obtain notice, and these have been hitherto unregarded.

[79] Cobham_1908_339 Larnaka, relaying Sibthorpe (d.1796): The town of Larnaka stands at the distance of a mile from the shore, and has a quarter on the seaside … and Marina by the Italians. In the intermediate space are many foundations of ancient walls, and other remains, among the gardens and inclosures. The stones are removed for building materials almost as quickly as they are discovered: but the great extent of these vestiges, and the numerous antiquities which at different times have been found here, seem to leave little doubt that Citium stood on this spot, the most ancient and important city upon the coast.

[80] Bustron_1884_16 Curion, writing 1560: Et santo Barnaba maledisse quel loco, et rovinosi la parte de ponente di quel theatro, et amazzô una parte delli festeggianti, e gli altri fuggirono al tempio d'Apollo ivi vicino; nel quai loco se trovano al presente molte statue di idoli grandi, e picoli de marmoro, et altre di pietra, e tutte rotte in più pezzi. Si vedono ancho moite sepolture sotto terra, fatte a scalpello; nelle quali si trovano vasi di pietra cotta, qualche anello d'oro, medaglie di ramo et argento, qualche una di Tolomeo, et d' altri re antiqui. Et il vescovo greco di Limisso ha, al présente, il titolo di Cureon Amathunda, et delli greci de Limisso.

[81] Possot_1890_17, text completed 1532, Cition, citing Estienne de Lusignan, writing in 1580: Cition era dov' è hora il casal Larnaca delle Saline; et Larnaca in lingua greca vol dir sepoltura. Et in fatto, si vedeno in ditto casal molte sepolture bellissime sotto terra in foggia di camere quadre in volto, et fodrate di marmori con statue intorno; et le porte et scalini di lavoro bellissimo.

[82] Saint-Martin_1852_II_594 Cyprus, Citium: Le véritable site de la ville ancienne renferme au contraire, enfouis sous le sol, une multitude de vestiges que les moindres fouilles mettent à découvert.

[83] Cobham_1908_383 Cyprus, Citium: It is quite uncertain when this city was destroyed. Mariti believes that event did not take place later than the beginning of the third century. In 1767, an excavation being made to procure from its ruins materials for building, the workmen discovered a marble bust of Caracalla, some medals of Septimius Severus, Antoninus Caracalla, and Julia Domna, with Greek inscriptions.

[84] Jeffery_1918_164 Cyprus, Larnaca: Numerous references are made in the old travellers' books to the continual finding of tombs and antiquities during the past few centuries, but all monumental remains have, of course, long since been destroyed and used up as building materials in the modern villages of Larnaca and Scala.

[85] Jeffery_1918_233 Cyprus, Constantia/Salamis: The Byzantine Agora of Constantia was situated in the square enclosure on the north side of Salamis marked B. on the plan of 1890. It has been twice established on this spot, the first building was a regular parallelogram of about 75m. by 50m. of which one side was formed by part of the then existing Roman loggia or "Stoa" on its east side. Subsequently the whole place, including the magnificent Roman colonnade has been wrecked, and on its site has again been raised a market place in a very poor style of building, a mere rechauffe of old materials and marble columns. Heaps of debris were evidently left as they were found by the last builders, and the great marble columns of the east side were probably

buried under the later buildings. In this later building the small marble columns were probably used as the supports of squalid habitations in a VIIth century Levantine town.

[86] Galt_1813_151-152 Ambelaki near Salamis: An Antiquary may find amusement, in the environs of the village, for an hour or two. I saw a piece of a marble in the churchyard; and in the floor of the church itself a tombstone belonging to one of the antients, with a figure carved on it, almost as well as a presbyterian cherubim. Some time ago a band of the villagers discovered, by chance, a solid marble urn, of uncommon beauty. Finding it very heavy, seeing no aperture, and understanding that the English Milords gave a great price for such things, they concluded that it contained gold, which only the Milords knew how to get out. With this notion, they proceeded immediately as the heathen did, according to King David of the kirk of Scotland; / And all at once with axes now / And hammers they do go / And down the carved work thereof / They break and quite undo. / The island is inhabited altogether by Albanians, and to that people the destruction of many admirable remains of Grecian art must be ascribed. Being constantly in the fields where probably the villas of the antients were situated, they frequently discover pieces of sculpture, which they seldom fail religiously to destroy; believing them to be works of the devil, framed in order to tempt mankind to return again to idolatry. With all her absurdities, the Greek church has a very laudable antipathy to idols; and her abominations are therefore less gross than those of the Roman harlot, in so much as pictures are less palpably idolatrous than statues. The second commandment, you know, only forbids the making of graven images, and says nothing of paintings; for "the likeness of any thing," there spoken of, has a matrimonial relationship to the adjective, which may be regarded as the husband of the images; at least the Greek priests are of this opinion; and I have no inclination to dispute so innocent an interpretation of any passage of the Scriptures.

[87] Drummond_1760_39 travelling 1740s: Il y a eu quelques nobles édifices aux environs du Port ou de l'ancienne Paphos; on y voit des colonnes brisées, dispersées de toutes parts, & qui ont appartenu probablement au Temple de Vénus.

[88] Clarke_1809_55 Item XXXVIII: Fragment of a Colossal Statue, found in the Ruins of Paphos, now Baffa, and brought by the Author from Larnica, in the Isle of Cyprus. The Turks had used it with other building materials, and fixed it with mortar in a wall. It exhibits part only of a Hand of the Statue to which it belonged; the thumb of which, near the lower joint, measures six inches in circumference. The anatomy in this Figure was so exquisitely perfect, that even the veins on the back of the hand are distinctly represented; and, in excellence of sculpture, it certainly yields to no relic of antient art; not even excepting the Belvidere Apollo.

[89] Bramsen_1818_1_303 Cyprus: There is but little on the island of Cyprus to make the traveller regret his not touching at it, although there are great many antiquities around Larneca, yet the jealous Turks will not permit any person to make researches.

[90] Seiff_1875_86-87 Cyprus, near Larnaca: Auf dem Wege von der Marina nach diesem Salzsee kommt man an einem eigenthümlichen, halb unterirdischen Baue vorüber, der unter dem Namen der Phaneromene bekannt ist und früher als Kapelle gedient haben soll. Derselbe, nach Ross ein altes phönicisches Grab, besteht aus einem gänzlich zerstörten Vorbau und zwei Gemächern, aus cyclopischen Sandsteinblöcken gebildet, auf denen eine gleich riesenhafte, gewölbartig ausgearbeitete Platte desselben Materials als Decke ruht. – Auch zahlreiche andere Gräber, einer jüngeren Periode angehörend und Steinsarkophage, so wie Gefässe aus Glas und gebranntem Ton enthaltend, sind ia der Umgebung der Stadt ausgegraben worden. Dergleichen

Ausgrabungen haben namentlich der englische Consul Mr Lang und der amerikanische Mr Cesnola an verschiedenen Stellen der Insel in grösserem Massstabe und mit dem günstigsten Erfolge ausgeführt und besitzen beide Herren sehr werthvolle Sammlungen von Statuetten, Schmuckgegenständen, sowie Gefassen aus Glas und Thon gebildet, obgleich sie die bedeutenderen Funde bereits an verschiedene europäische Museen abgegeben haben. – Auch der deutsche Consul Signore Colucci hat in der Nähe von Larnaca manche erfolgreiche Ausgrabung unternommen.

[91] Seiff_1875_89 Cyprus: 25 bis 30 Min. südwestlich des Dorfes dehnt sich am Hange felsiger Hügel die Trümmerstätte des alten Idalion aus, das dereinst gleichfalls ein Heiligthum der Aphrodite imischloss. – Durch die umfassenden Ausgrabungen der Herren Lang und Cesnola sind hier zahlreiche Gräber, die Basis eines Tempels, sowie Statuen und Statuetten aufgefunden worden.

[92] Bustron_1884_16 Curion: Apresso la città era il tempio di Apollo, in loco eminente e spacioso molto, superba fabrica, per quello che le vestigie mostrano, di colone di marmoro fino grosissime, et altre colone 2 di mestura. Et pocco più oltra, verso Garbin, era un theatro longo da circa cento passa, et largo dieci 3; del quale anchor si vedono le mura più di tre brazza alte. Et nella vitta di santo Barnabo, apostolo, dice, ch' essendo venuto con santo Marco, evangelista, in quel loco, trovò che si faceva la festa di Dromo perfido, huomini et donne nudi. Et santo Barnaba maledisse quel loco, et rovinosi la parte de ponente di quel theatro, et amazzò una parte delli festeggianti, e gli altri fuggirono al tempio d'Apollo ivi vicino; nel quai loco se trovano al presente molte statue di idoli grandi, e picoli de marmoro, et altre di pietra, e tutte rotte in più pezzi. Si vedono ancho molte sepolture sotto terra, fatte a scalpello; nelle quali si trovano vasi di pietra cotta, qualche anello d'oro, medaglie di ramo et argento, qualche una di Tolomeo, et d'altri re antiqui.

[93] Beaufort_1818_196-197 Anamurium, not the fortress, travelling 1811-12: Within the space inclosed by the fortified wall, are several reservoirs for water, with much rubbish of former houses which have been entirely destroyed. In the interval between the two walls, there are some large buildings, and two theatres: the most perfect of these is 100 feet long by 70 wide, inclosed by plain walls, and containing six semi-circular rows of seats; it appears to have been roofed, and was probably an Odeum, or music theatre: the other is about 200 feet in diameter, and of the usual construction, being partly cut out of the slope of the hill; and both theatres face the sea towards the south-east. It has been mentioned, that the columns of the mausoleum at Trajanopolis and the seats of the theatre had been carried away; so have those also of these theatres; and it is remarkable, that in the whole extent of this place, there is scarcely to be found a vestige of a column, or a loose block of marble of more than ordinary size. Yet there are no buildings in the neighbourhood for which they could have been purloined; and the only alternative is, that every thing worth the removal has been transported to the island of Cyprus, which is at no great distance, and where arts and commerce flourished long after this coast had become the prey of a succession of ruffian conquerors.

[94] Jeffery_1918_102 Cyprus, Famagusta: Since the year 1400 the city has passed through the vicissitudes of being a strong fortress of the Venetians, a penal settlement of the Turks, and lastly a quarry of old building materials whence much of the stone used in constructing the Suez Canal has been drawn. Once the busy "Emporium of the East," its former greatness is only evinced by a ruined cathedral and stupendous fortifications.

[95] Bustron_1884_18 Salamine, writing 1560: Era città principale di ricchezza abbondantissima, e di fabriche e riche et belle ornatissima. di colonne di marmoro finissimo piena; et ogni giorno trovano moite gioie, medaglie d' oro, d' argento, et di ramo, anelli d'oro, colari, pendenti et manili d'oro, et monumenti fora di marmoro, et altri di pietra cotta; et non è gran tempo, che fu trovata la sepoltura di santo Epifanio con lettere grece, che cio facevano noto; hora è del tutto destrutta, et chiamasi Famagosta vecchia.

[96] Jeffery_1918_125 Famagusta, cathedral: Attached to the outside of this loggia, forming a marble seat along one side, is a remarkable fragment of classic sculpture, the frieze from the cornice of some ancient temple. It consists of about six metres in length of an elaborate carving in alto relievo representing a spiral of foliage through which various animals are chasing each other, a motif common in different styles of art.

[97] Michaud_&_Poujoulat_111_1834_438 Delos: Cette île, qui attirait les peuples à ses solennités, personne ne l'habite plus; on ne voit plus sur ses rivages que des pirates qui viennent y partager leur butin, ou des maçons qui enlèvent les marbres d'un temple ou d'un palais.

[98] Wheler_1682_1_60-62.

[99] Bremer_1863_1_322: Some pillars from Delos are said to ornament the Church of the Evangelistria on Tinos; Diehl_1893_140 Delos: The catastrophe in which the prosperity of Delos perished justified all fears. In the year 87 B.C, Menophanes, a general of Mithridates, had plundered the temples, thrown the statues into the sea, and massacred or enslaved the inhabitants; everything had been overthrown, broken, scattered, and Delos does not appear to have recovered from this catastrophe. Later on the island was used as a quarry. The Hospitallers of St. John built several churches and a strong fortress from the ruins of its buildings; the inhabitants of the neighbouring islands came to seek among them for excellent building materials, cheap and ready to hand; the church of Tinos is entirely built of the stones from ancient buildings and the Turkish tombstones of the neighbouring islands are often carved from marbles taken from Delos. Less still was to be hoped in the case of the statues. Many had been carried off or destroyed in the course of centuries, and the explorers remembered with terror the exploits of that provveditore of Tinos who plundered the ruins of Delos to enrich Venice, and broke in the removal the Colossus of Apollo.

[100] Linton_1856_44 Delos: The marble ruins have served for a quarry to theTurks and the neighbouring islanders; and have doubtless been robbed of their artistic sculptures by more distant depredators: among others, the Russians and Venetians have the credit of carrying off whole shiploads of antiquities.

[101] Maurand_1901_157-158 Delos, travelling 1544: on voit un temple en ruines, qui était fait en forme sphérique ou ronde, soutenu par de nombreuses colonnes de marbre de moree lavore (sic) corinto, de le qualle se ne vede al lito dil mare apreso del dito tempio moite riverse. Se vede anchora ne le roine del ditto tempio la base ove era piantata la estatua di Apoline, supra di la qualle basse setiene unpiede de la ditta estatua longo doi palmi de cana. Cercando per l'insula insieme il Rmo Monsignor prothonotario de La Gardia et Monsignor d'Entrecaste[a]us et io, si altre antichità vi erano, vi trovassemo parechie estatue reverse per terra, la più parte di longuesse de diese en dodese palmi, tute sensa testa, mani et piedi. Il vestir suo belissimo mostrava che erano estate fatte de man de bonissimo esculptore.

[102] Digby_1868_56 travelling 1628: I gaue order for the speedy dispatch of the polacra, and with halfe of my shippes went to Delphos, which is a verie good port, and there I spent my time

taking in some marble stones and statues till the Viceadmirall and polacra and sattia came to me, which was the 3. of September.

[103] Digby_1868_57 travelling 1628: But being at Micono I found that my men likewise haunted that shore, which yet was not comparably so bad as Milo, and were vneasie to be kept abord; so that I went with most of my shippes to Delphos, a desert iland, where staying till the rest were readie, because idlenesse should not fixe their mindes vpon any vntoward fansies (as is vsuall among seamen), and together to auayle myselfe of the conueniencie of carrying away some antiquities there, I busied them in rolling of stones downe to the sea side, which they did with such eagernesse as though it had bin the earnestest businesse that they came out for, and they mastered prodigious massie weightes; but one stone, the greatest and fairest of all, containing 4 statues, they gaue ouer after they had bin, 300 men, a whole day about it, whiles the dispatching some businesse with some Venetians come from Tino detained me abord. But the next day I contriued a way with mastes of shippes and another shippe to ride ouer against it, that brought it downe with much ease and speede.

[104] Digby_1868_57b travelling 1628: In the litle Delphos there are braue marble stones heaped vp in the great ruines of Apollos temple, and within the circuit of it is a huge statue, but broken in two peeces about the wast, which the Greekes told mc was Apollos. It weigheth att least 30 tonnes, and time hath worn out much the softnesees and gentilenesses of the worke, yet all the proportions remaine perfect and in grogse; the yieldinges of the flesh and the muscutous partes are visible, so that it is still a braue noble piece, and hath by diuers bin attempted to be carried away, but they haue all failed in it.

[105] Wheler_1682_1_56 Delos, colossal statue of Apollo: about three years ago an Englishman who was there, call'd, as he said, Signior Stone, Captain of the Saint Barbara, endeavoured to carry it away, but finding it impossible, he brake off its head, arms, and feet, and carried them with him.

[106] Spon_&_Wheler_1678_1_177 Delos: Nous commençâmes de marcher du côté où nous voyions de plus grands monceaux de marbre; car l'Isle en est si fort couverte, que si on y vouloir presentement bâtir une Ville, il ne feroit pas besoin d'y employer d'autres pierres.

[107] Spon_&_Wheler_1678_1_182 Delos: Pour ce qui est de la statue de Diane, qu'on sçait par l'Histoire avoir aussi été à Delos, nous l'y cherchâmes inutilement, & nous trouvâmes seulement prés de là une pièce de statue que nous jugeâmes être d'un Centaure, dont la sculpture étoit merveilleuse, les veines & les muscles marquant l'effort qu'il faisoit. A quelques pas de là nous vîmes un demy-corps de femme, dont la draperie étoit l'ouvrage d'une main aussi délicate que celle qui avoit travaillé à la pièce précédente. Pour moy, je jugeay que les deux pièces n'en avoient autrefois fait qu'une, & qu'elle representoit le Centaure Nessus qui enlevoit Dejanire.

[108] Spon_&_Wheler_1678_1_186: Tout le marbre qui étoit employa à Delos étoit de celuy de Paros, que les Grecs estimoient beaucoup pour sa beauté & pour sa blancheur.

[109] Le_Bruyn_1725_1_59-60 Delos: On y voit encore une partie de la Statue d'Apollon; sçavoir, le tronc du corps, & une partie des cuisses; le reste en a été emporté par les curieux qui y sont venus de tems en tems, du nombre desquels je me mettray si l'on veut, puisque j'en rompis aussi en morceau que je garde pour en conserver la mémoire. On voit aussi à terre, près de cette Statue, celle de Diane, & dans le même état. Ces Statues ont été extrêmement grandes, comme on le voit assez par ce qui en reste.

[110] Spon_&_Wheler_1678_1_180 Delos, colossus of Apollo: presque réduite à un tronc sans forme. Ce sont des suites inévitables de sa vieillesse, ou des mauvais traitemens qu'elle a receus

par diverses personnes qui ont abordé à Delos. Les unes luy ont emporté un pied, les antres une main, sans respect ni consideration de l'estime qu'on en faisoit anciennement. Il n'y a pas même longtemps qu'un Provediteur de Tiné luy fit scier le visage, voyant que la tête étoit une trop lourde masse pour la pouvoir enlever dans son Vaisseau. En effet c'étoit un vray Colosse, car cette statuë etoit quatre ou cinq fois plus grande que nature, comme vous le pouvez juger par les mesures que î'eus la curiosité d'en prendre.

[111] Piacenza_1688_317 return visit to Delos, citing Loir, Thévenot & Bordoni.

[112] Piacenza_1688_325 Sdile (Delos): Quindi poscia ver' Austro trouasi il Piano del famoso Tempio d'Apollo, che regesi per anche in qualche parte in piede, oue la di cni Statua vedesi fin quì per terra giacente, e ridotta quasi come vn tronco senza forma, Portaudose en via da chi vn pezzo, da chi vn'altro, & vn Proueditor di Tine in particolare, vedendo esser per altro l'intiera testa vn troppo duro Macigno per poterlo sù la sua Naue condurre, li sece segar il volto per mezzo, apparendo in fatti tuttauia la Statua d'vn vero smisurato Colosso, ò com altri, all'Aule notti vniti dissero, d'vn Gigante, che quiui nell' età superstitiosa superbemente dominasse, di cui la Testa sola eccede in grandezza 4. ò 5. volte le altre naturali. E le due Spalle insieme parimente oltre li 16. piedi; Si come il torno vers'il mezzo della Coscia quali altri 9. Quantunque tenessero pur'alcuni de nostri tempi, esser questi più tosto il Simulacro di Diana, per osseruaruisi per anche, lunghe treccie di Capelli sù le spalle pendenti.

[113] Veryard_1701_354 Delos: Among the rest we observed the Colossuses of Apollo and Diana … lying on the ground in pieces, that of Diana being entire from the breast upwards.

[114] Tournefort_1718_I_222-244 description of Delos, visited in 1701.

[115] Sandwich_1807_102, Rhenea, travelling 1738-1739: Here are very noble remains consisting chiefly of Parian marble, great numbers of broken pillars with pieces of walls standing; but what is most particular, is that there are above an hundred altars, some standing, others fallen to the ground; they are all adorned with festoons of flowers, or grapes and vine leaves, and sheeps heads, some of them having a cavity on the top, others a plain surface. Besides these are to be seen a great number of marble sepulchres, this being the burial-place of the inhabitants of Delos; who, as I have already said, were not permitted to die in their own country.

[116] Adolphus_1821_497, in 1816, Athens: The wells of Greece were always the resort of its inhabitants; they were places of conversation, of music, dancing, revelling, and almost every kind of public festivity: secondly, that their remote antiquity is evident from the following extraordinary circumstance: over the mouth of each well has been placed a massive marble cylinder, nearly corresponding as to its form, ornaments, height, and diameter, with the marble altars which are so commonly converted by the Turks into mortars for bruising their corn.

[117] Post_1830_235 Reneia: On the side of Reneia facing Delos are extensive ruins of a large town; but they have been robbed of nearly every thing valuable, excepting a number of beautiful altars. These are all of the purest white marble, of a cylindrical form, and ornamented with bulls' or rams' heads, placed at regular intervals, and hung with festoons of leaves and clusters of grapes. Tournefort has given an engraving of one of the same kind, which he saw in Delos, and which he calls an altar of Bacchus. In his time there were upwards of a hundred and twenty altars remaining in Reneia, but the number is now reduced to less than a dozen. Extensive excavations have been made in the ancient cemetery, and many of the sepulchres have been laid open. The monuments that have been disenterred have all been carried away, and many of them are exposed for sale at Mykone. They are generally slabs of marble, ornamented with human figures

in relief, which are probably intended to represent the individuals to whose memory they were erected.

[118] Bremer_1863_I_324 Rhenea: But here had fanaticism or vandalism, and lust of plunder, ravaged still more thoroughly than at Delos. For not only were the marble monuments overturned and broken to pieces, but the graves themselves were dug up, and the tombs plundered. The treasure-seekers had left only a few walls remaining. Such of the sculptured work of the monuments as could be carried away, had been so removed. Nevertheless, I saw some remarkably beautiful, low marble altars, resembling capitals of columns, ornamented with chaplets of fruits and flowers in high relief.

[119] Drummond_1754_108 Delos: A prodigious quantity of fragments still remain, such as pedestals, broken architraves, cornices, shafts of columns of different sizes, from fifteen to twenty-eight inches in diameter; some smooth, others channeled, and a good many both fluted and plain. Every valuable piece that could be transported, has been carried off by the Venetians, Genoese, or Pisans, who have put them to very injudicious and gothic uses; and the Myconites saw the columns into thin pieces, which serve for millstones.

[120] Drummond_1754_107 Delos: When we landed on Delos, mine eye was struck with the immense quantities of broken marble, and my heart pierced with real concern, to see the devaluations which have been made among such glorious edifices, and which I considered as the ruins of some friend's habitation. / The first thing of consequence I found, was part of a female statue, which I would certainly have carried off, had I foreseen that I should travel thus far by sea. The fragment was from the navel, downwards, to above one inch of one thigh, and three of the other. It hath been larger than the life: the hips are most beautifully turned; the lower part of the belly admirably formed; and, what I never observed in any statue before, "pudenda perforata fuerunt."

[121] Ferrières-Sauveboeuf_1790_II_238-239 Delos / Mykonos: Cette isle n'est plus habitée, ainsi que la petite Délos. Les bergers de Miconi y mènent leurs chèvres, & les maçons,des iles voisines viennent y chercher des matéreaux [sic] qu'ils choisissent parmi les plus beaux marbres de l'antiquité.

[122] Sandwich_1807_98, Delos, travelling 1738-1739: From the ruins, that remain, one may easily perceive the temple to have been a fabric of the utmost magnificence, and of a very great extent. It was built of Parian marble, of the Doric order, but there is no forming any idea of the figure of the building, the present remains being nothing but a confused mass of broken columns, cornices, and architraves. Among the ruins is to be seen part of the colossal statue of the deity, to whom the temple was dedicated, which wants the legs and head; and at a small distance a large plinth, that in all probability served as the basis to the statue, which, we learn from the inscription, was erected by the people of Naxos.

[123] Maihows_1763_IV_253 Delos, Mount Cynthus: Nous y rencontrâmes outre cela des fragmens de colonnes & d'architraves, & un monceau d'ornemens d'architecture entassés dans un seul endroit où il doit y avoir eu quelque ouvrage bien noble, & probablement un Temple. A quelque distance de là, nous vîmes plusieurs lambeaux d'un pavé en mosaïque, & quelques morceaux de statues fort belles; mais ce n'étoient que des portions du tronc ou des cuisses. Ceux qui n'ont pas pu emporter les statues entieres, paroissent en avoir du moins emporté la tête & les mains.

[124] Lacroix_1853_451-452 Delos: Cette dévastation de Délos dépasse tout ce qu'on peut imaginer, et le coeur se serre en promenant ses yeux sur ce morne rocher, où pas une ruine même n'est restée debout, mais où toute pierre a été renversée, brisée, réduite en menus éclats. Tout s'est

conjuré, depuis quelques siècles, pour en faire disparaître les vestiges de quelque valeur, que Spon et Wheler y trouvaient encore en si grande quantité quand ils visitèrent cette île en 1675, et Tournefort au commencement du dix-huitième siècle. La curiosité impie des savants et des amateurs d'antiquités n'a pas été moins fatale aux ruines de Délos que la barbarie des habitants des îles voisines exploitantées grands débris comme des carrières car il y a plus de mille ans que les gens de Mykonos, de Syros, de Ténos viennent chercher des matériaux pour bâtir. Les pierres étaient toutes taillées; à quelques vestiges de sculpture on les reconnaît parfois aux environs, maçonnées dans les murailles des plus sales masures et non loin de l'emplacement du temple s'élève encore un vieux tour à chaux dans lequel ont été calcinés bien des statues et des marbres précieux, destinés à faire du mortier. Les derniers débris conservant quelque figure et qui n'avaient pas été depuis longtemps déjà transportés à Venise ou à Constantinople, ou pillés par des bâtiments russes ou anglais, ont servi, il y a vingt-cinq ans, à la construction d'une grande église que j'avais vue, quelques jours auparavant, dans l'île voisine de Ténos. Les magnifiques linteaux des portes en marbre blanc qu'on y admire ont été enlevés ici du temple d'Apollon. Le gouvernement s'est empressé, il est vrai, d'interdire dans toute la Grèce cette dévastation sacrilège; mais ici il était trop tard: il n'y avait plus rien à sauver.

125 Diehl_1893_185-186: Nevertheless, these notices scattered throughout the inventories would give us but a faint idea of the artistic riches of Delos, if the excavations had not restored to us a certain number of statues. Certainly this archaeological booty is very meagre in comparison with the rich series of inscriptions discovered in the exploration of the island, in comparison also with the multitude of works of art which once covered the shores of Delos. In ancient days the traveller landed in the midst of a crowd of statues, and even in the fifteenth century. / Bondelmonte counted thousands of marble fragments scattered along the strand. To-day but very few monuments have escaped destruction, but notwithstanding their scanty numbers, they are interesting, and of the greatest importance for the history of archaic art.

126 Piacenza_1688_179 Lango / Kos: Che poisia ella nell'età vetusta, stata d'altre più magnifiche, e sontuose Città, come non mendi nobilissime, e vaghe fabriche, abbellita, & illustrata, dalle varie Reliquie, come Colonne, Statue di finissimi Marmi, e simili, quindi, e quinci per que' Luoghi sparse, e gettate potrà ben'ogni huom saggio ricauarne indubitabili le conseguenze.

127 Della_Valle_1745_1_281 Cos: Nous fumes ensuite visiter toute la ville, où en plusieurs endroits nous trouvâmes des marbres, des pièces de colonnes, des statuës, & autres ruines de bâtimens, qui marquoient assez ce qu'ils avoient été.

128 Beaufort_1818_89-90 Kos: The town of Kos is small, and surrounded by walls; it is populous, tolerably clean, and has a large suburb, intermixed with luxuriant gardens. There are no ruins of any moment in or near the town; but there are several inscriptions and a few pieces of sculpture, on detached fragments of marble, in the streets, or built into the walls of the town and fort. From the accounts, however, of the inhabitants, it would appear that in other parts of the island there are sufficient remains of antiquity to repay the labour of a traveller.

129 Newton_1865_1_228 Kos, visiting in 1853: I purchased at Cos a round buckler of marble 14 inches in diameter, with a hole behind, by which it has been fastened by an iron pin, probably to the wall of a temple. It is inscribed "Hegesikrates, the son of Hegesikiates, (dedicates this) to the gods who led the army." I also purchased the torso of a statuette of an hermaphrodite, of Parian marble, and in a good style. But my great prize was a silver coin of Termera, in Caria, the only one known of this town.

[130] Newton_1865_I_248, visiting in 1853: The Turks have lately been endeavouring to clean out the ancient harbour of Cos by dredging, and have found a colossal hand, probably from the statue of some Roman emperor, whose body may still lie embedded in the mud. I obtained during this visit an unedited inscription, containing a mention of Halasarna, which is placed by Ross on the S.E. shore of the island. An embassy to some king, probably one of the Ptolemies, is also mentioned. This inscription was presented to me by the Ionian for whom we had obtained redress from the Turkish captain.

[131] Newton_1865_I_240, visiting in 1853, maltreatment of an Ionian on Cos by some Turkish sailors: Great was the surprise and dismay of the Turkish officials at Cos at my sudden apparition in an English war steamer, for the Caimacam had purposely delayed answering my complaint till the Turkish brig whose sailors were accused had sailed for Samos; and she was actually getting under Aveigh at the very moment when we came in.

[132] AZ_IV_1846_281-283 Friesplatten vom Asklepiostempel zu Kos: In der südöstlichen Außenseite des zu Anfang des vierzehnten Jahrhunderts erbauten Schlosses der Johanniter auf Kos, welches diesen Frühling durch eine Pulverexplosion grösstentheils in die Luft gesprengt worden ist, fanden sich vier Friesplatten aus Parischem Marmor paarweise eingemauert, jedes 1,30 Meter lang und 0,63 Meter hoch, wovon 12 Centimeter auf das Eierornament kommen. Das obere Paar war minder beschädigt, aber in bedeutender Höhe über dem Boden angebracht; das untere Paar, nur in Mannshöhe über dem Boden eingemauert, war eben deshalb durch muthwillige Hände arg verstümmelt worden, und alle vier waren vermöge der Sitte der Türken, ihre Festungsmauern von Zeit zu Zeit weifs zu übertünchen, mit einer so dicken Kalkkruste überdeckt, dafs die feineren Züge gar nicht mehr dadurch kenntlich waren … Die Friesplatten, von Herrn E. Laurent aus Dresden in Umrissen gezeichnet, sind folgende …

[133] Paton_&_Hicks_1891_V: I spent much time, and some money, in trying to gain access to the fortress, which contains a good many inscribed stones, but in vain; the story of my endeavours is instructive, but is too old to tell. There are probably a good many inscriptions, still unpublished, in Turkish houses in the town, and others built into ruined cisterns and old wells; but I think that I nearly exhausted the accessible material.

[134] Paton_&_Hicks_1891_285: Large numbers of inscribed marbles have been and still continue to be found at Kephalos, but they usually go to the lime-kiln. Almost all the inscriptions seen and copied by earlier visitors have disappeared. Probably some of them are built into the walls of the new church: the architect of this building made, as I hear, copies of thirty or forty inscriptions, before utilising the marbles. I do not know where he or his copies are now to be found. The inhabitants of this isolated village are distinguished from the other Coans by their strength, industry, independence and virtue, but they are all exceedingly illiterate, and there is no one who respects or protects the memorials of their past.

[135] Miller_1921_323: In October of this eventful year [1403] of Boucicault's cruise, there arrived at Lesbos a mission, sent by Enrique III of Castile to Timour, the victor of Angora, whose court was then at Samarkand. The narrative of the Castilian ambassador, Ruy Gonzalez de Clavijo, gives us an interesting account of the island under the second Gattilusio. He found the town "built on a high hill near the sea," and "surrounded by a wall with many towers," outside of which was "a large suburb." Besides the capital, Lesbos contained "several villages and castles," while the neighbourhood of the city was well-cultivated and abounded in gardens and vineyards. At one time – probably before the earthquake – "very large houses and churches" had stood near the

town, and at one end of the city were "the ruins of great palaces, and in the middle of the ruins about 40 blocks of white marble." The local tradition was, that "on the top of these blocks there was once a platform, where those of the city met in council."

136 Scalamonti_1996_128: So he took passage in a Taragonian galley to the fine and once powerful city of Mytilene on Lesbos, where, through the kind offices of Giorgio Gattilusio, the lord of the island, he inspected the city's many important sights: its theaters, columns, statues, bases, Greek and Latin inscriptions, and its remarkable marble arch known as the Tetrastyl.

137 La_Mottraye_1723_1_163, travelling 1707-1710, Lesbos: Its Oyl and Figs are esteem'd the best in the Archipelago. One meets there, up and down, with several fine Pieces of different Marble, as Jassper and Porphyry, but mutilated as at Samos, which testify that there have formerly been sumptuous Edifices, but I could not find any Inscriptions. I bought here several Medals.

138 Journal_des_Savants_1854_517-518: Questions proposées à l'École Française d'Athènes pour 1854-1855. Les sujets d'explorations et de recherches proposés, en 1854, aux membres de l'École française d'Athènes, pour la seconde année d'études, conformément au décret du 7 août 1850, sont les suivants: Questions déjà proposées en 1852 et 1853, et qui restent à l'étude, indépendamment de la question de Delphes, qui pourra être reprise: / 1° Décrire l'île de Lesbos; rectifier la carte qui se trouve dans Plehn (Lesbiacorum liber, Berolini, 1826, in-8°); compléter les notions données sur cette île par Tournefort. Dapper, Pococke. Richter et M. de Prokesch; explorer enfin les restes des villes anciennes, surtout de celles dont la position est encore incertaine, telles que l'Epirus, Agamède, Hiéra, Métaon, Napé et Tiaras.

139 AMSL_V_1856_304, Boutan. from the École Française d'Athènes, on Lesbos: Par mer on arrive en deux heures, avec un bon vent, à ce que les gens du pays nomment, fort mal à propos, la scala de Vrissia. Cette scala est tout simplement une plage aride et déserte, où les caïques peuvent aborder, mais on n'y aperçoit nulle trace d'habitations. / Près de cette scala, on m'a montré un champ, dans lequel se trouvent, dit-on, une foule d'antiquités. Sur les indications d'un paysan, qui me servait de guide, j'ai fait fouiller le terrain par un khavas qui m'accompagnait et qui était parvenu à réunir quelques pâtres. J'ai en effet découvert deux blocs de marbre, ayant tous deux la forme d'un petit carré long, mais rien n'indique l'époque à laquelle ils appartiennent. Je ne serais pourtant pas éloigné de croire qu'ils remontent à une haute antiquité, car rien ne peut faire soupçonner que, dans les temps modernes, il y ait eu en cet endroit une ville, où de pareils blocs de marbre aient pu être employés.

140 AMSL_V_1856_291-292 Boutan, from the École Française d'Athènes, reporting on the history and topography of Lesbos, at Thermies: Mais si cette scala ne présente au point de vue moderne qu'un fort médiocre intérêt, il n'en est pas de même au point de vue des études sur l'antiquité. En effet, entre ces deux khanis et l'établissement d'eaux thermales encore fréquenté de nos jours, se trouve un champ entouré de murs, quoique assez mal cultivé. Ce champ forme un carré d'environ 150 mètres de long sur 100 de large. Tout cet espace est littéralement encombré de débris de marbres antiques. Il semble qu'ils aient gêné le propriétaire, car il les a rangés, pour la plus grande partie, le long du mur de clôture; quelques-uns même, et ils paraissent des plus beaux, ont été employés à sa construction. Les richesses qui sont exposées aux regards ne sont pas, au dire des habitants, les seules que renferme ce champ, et, pour ma part, je suis tout disposé à les croire. Ils prétendent qu'on n'a qu'à remuer la terre en cet endroit pour y trouver des fragments de colonnes et de sarcophages. Mais personne jusqu'ici n'a voulu faire de fouilles considérables; le hasard seul a fait découvrir ce que l'on voit maintenant, et il n'est pas probable que l'on y

fasse de longtemps des fouilles sérieuses. Les habitants du pays, tout en ayant l'air, quand ils se trouvent en contact avec des étrangers, d'attacher le plus grand prix aux monuments de la gloire de leurs pères, sont au fond extrêmement indifférents pour les richesses de ce genre, et ne veulent faire aucune dépense qu'ils considèrent comme inutile. Quant aux étrangers, il ne serait ni sans difficulté, ni peut-être même sans danger pour eux, d'entreprendre des travaux considérables. La direction de fouilles pareilles demanderait beaucoup d'argent, de soins et de peines, parce qu'il faudrait, d'après l'opinion des Européens qui habitent Mételin, tenir la nuit, près des travaux, un nombre assez grand de gardiens pour empêcher les indigènes de venir commettre des dégâts qui rendissent les fouilles inutiles. La race grecque est une race pratique et marchande avant tout. Jamais on ne fera comprendre à un Grec qu'un homme puisse quitter son pays pour aller dans une île lointaine voir de vieux marbres sans autre mobile que la curiosité et l'amour de la science. Pour le paysan mitylénien, une idée de richesses mystérieuses s'attache à toutes les ruines depuis que les étrangers viennent visiter son pays avec tant d'intérêt. Partout où il y a des fragments antiques, le paysan affirme d'un air convaincu qu'on sait, à n'en pas douter, qu'il y a un trésor caché. Or il est incontestable que, s'ils voyaient un étranger commencer des fouilles considérables, ils le regarderaient comme un voleur qui vient déterrer ce trésor. / Du reste, si les fragments déjà déterrés doivent nous faire regretter ceux qui sont enfouis, ils suffisent pour nous donner une idée de l'importance de Thermes dans l'antiquité. Dans l'intérieur même du champ se trouvent vingt blocs de marbre de quatre-vingt-six centimètres de hauteur, sur quatre-vingts centimètres de largeur. Ces blocs servaient autrefois de soubassement à des colonnes dont on voit encore la trace parfaitement marquée sur le marbre. Le milieu sur lequel posait la colonne est encore très-blanc, tandis que les angles, qui étaient exposés aux feux du soleil, ont la teinte dorée des marbres du Parthénon.

[141] Newton_1865_I_55-56 Lesbos: The most congenial companion whom I have met with here is a Dr Perotti, an old Piedmontese refugee, who, though a man of considerable acquirements, has been content to dwell in obscurity for many years at Mytilene, amusing himself witli collecting the coins and antiquities of the island. The fine series of silver coins of Lesbos now in the Bibliotheque at Paris was acquired through Dr Perotti.

[142] Sonnini_1801_439 on Melos: And what proves that the position of Sifour was alike inhabited by the ancients, is, that we see there considerable ruins, pieces of wall thrown down, fragments of columns of Parian marble, and subterraneous galleries; antique catacombs, where slight, but secret digging, daily brings to light funeral inscriptions, vases, idols, medals, &c. Every thing announces the remains of a considerable city.

[143] Olivier_1801_II_131 Cimolis, on Melos: Our attempt was successful: the first strokes of the spade procured us some rude figures of baked earth, in rather bad preservation, such as a toad, a sphynx and a cock, as well as a small vase with, a handle, in the Etruscan style.

[144] Olivier_1801_II_131B, Cimolis, on Melos, discovery of a "grotto": As it was late, and we had with us only one man whom the primates had had the civility to order to come from a neighbouring field, we resolved to confine ourselves for that day to our first trials, and to return the next day with twenty workmen, in order to turn up all the hillock, and endeavour to discover some catacomb into which no one had penetrated before us.

[145] Olivier_1801_II_132-133 Melos: As it was already late, we quickened our pace, in order to dispose, as soon as possible, of our labourers, according to the plan of digging that we wished to execute. We caused some to clear away the earth from a catacomb which we suspected to find

at a little distance from that which we had seen the day before. The others dug on the hillock itself where we had already found some figures … On the following days, we learnt that all this ground had been dug. repeatedly, at one while by the inhabitants of the island, who thought to find there treasures buried by their ancestors; at another, by some traveller, whom curiosity had, like ourselves, brought into the island. Citizen Fauvel, whom we saw a few years after at Athens, told us that he had also had people to dig in various places at Cimolis, by order of M. de Choiseul, then ambassador at Constantinople; which had procured him some pieces of coin, and some ornaments for the use of women.

146 Forbin_1819_13 Melos: J'acquis, le lendemain, deux fragmens assez beaux de deux statues de femmes. Depuis mon départ, on a fait des fouilles très-fructueuses à Milo. M. Montagniès, lieutenant de vaisseau, commandant l'Active, trouva, dans un tombeau, un casque de bronze doré de la plus belle conservation, une urne contenant des céndres, deux petites chaînes d'or et plusieurs autres objets, qu'il voulut bien céder pour le Musée royal.

147 Marcellus_1839_1_250-251: Je transportai successivement ma conquête à Rhodes, à Chypre, à Seide, à Alexandrie; elle recueillit dans ce dernier port les éloges des consuls et de plusieurs voyageurs européens qui parcouraient l'Égypte en même temps que moi: je l'amenai également au Pirée. M. Fauvel se montrait impatient de la voir de près, et j'espérais placer mon enthousiasme sous la protection de ses suffrages. Ce Nestor des antiquaires était alors, pour me servir du style de son art, le seul débris encore debout de la célèbre ambassade à laquelle avait présidé M. le comte de Choiseul. Explorateur infatigable, le consul grec à demi avait conservé sous son grand âge un amour ardent pour l'antiquité, et tout l'atticisme de son goût. Il classa la Vénus de Milo parmi les statues du premier ordre.

148 Marcellus_1839_1_234 Melos: En effet, je suis sans illusions sur ces pages qui s'échappent de ma plume-inhabile je sais d'avance que ces réminiscences minutieuses n'ont d'attrait que pour moi; je sais encore que, si ma mission officielle me valut les suffrages du roi et des ministres qui l'avaient ordonnée, ces intérêts politiques, effacés par les ans, ont passé dans le courant du fleuve comme des flots pressés par tant d'autres flots mon voyage eût donc été stérile et sans aucun résultat apparent, si je n'avais eu la fortune d'en rapporter l'ornement du Louvre, la plus belle statue antique qui soit en France, la Vénus de Milo. A ce titre, je crois avoir quelques droits à la reconnaissance de mes compatriotes; ils me pardonneront si je m'appesantis sur les circonstances qui ont accompagné ma conquête; son origine expliquera mes sentiments et ma faiblesse paternelle pour mon idole.

149 Emerson_1829_236 Melos: Above them are some massy cyclopean walls which are quickly hastening to decay, and at a short distance farther own the hill, a temple has been just discovered, but is not as yet satisfactorily explored, owing to a prohibition from the Provisional Government, who have announced their intention of appropriating all the antiquities discovered ia Greece and the islands to the formation of a national museum at Athens. The amphitheatre was purchased from its proprietor by the late Baron Haller, but owing to his premature death, its excavations were never thoroughly prosecuted. / It was in the vicinity of these ruins that the celebrated Statue, the Venus of Milo, now deposited in the Louvre, was discovered, and purchased for the French Government by their Consul, M. Brest. This gentleman had likewise a few days before our arrival opened the remains of a beautiful little building near the town, which haa proved to be the ruins of a marble foot-bath of very elegant construction. In every direction the island is excavated into cisterns and reservoirs for the reception of rain-water, the greater

portion of which are now destroyed, or partially filled up by the falling in of the surrounding rocks, but all attest the former dense population of the island, so sadly contrasted with its present desertion and decay.

[150] Michaelis_1908_49-50: In one of the early months of 1820 the peasant Georgios of Melos found the statue of the Aphrodite in several pieces. Some French officers inspected the statue, among them the afterwards famous navigator, Dumont d'Urville; the French agent at Brest informed David, the French consul at Smyrna, of the find. He again informed the ambassador at Constantinople, the Marquis de la Rivière, who offered to buy the statue of which he had heard so much. / In the meantime a Greek priest had bought the statue of the Commune of Melos to present it to an influential personage at Constantinople. He had bought it, but it had not yet been paid for, when in May, the Secretary of the French Legation, de Marcellus, appeared at Melos, and acquired the statue from the commune for the trifling sum of 550 to 750 francs, and carried it off at once. The priest protested at Constantinople, and the commune was thereupon fined 7000 piastres, but, on the representations of the ambassador, this sum was reduced. Some more fragments were collected in Melos in November, and the entire collection was presented to the King, Louis XVIII, who handed it over to the Museum of the Louvre. The statue was put in place there in May, 1821. Probably with a view to economize the precious Parian marble, the statue is made in several pieces and joined in the manner customary in works of later times.

[151] Marcellus_1839_I_245-246 the primats on Melos: ils vinrent me déclarer que la statue n'appartenait plus à un acquér isolé; que la communauté entière de l'île s'était mise elle-même à la place du caloyer, et qu'elle prétendait envoyer directement les marbres au drogman de l'arsenal. Je regardai cette résolution nouvelle des chefs comme une première concession. Je leur répondis d'abord que je me félicitais d'avoir à traiter avec une société équitable et honorant les Français, plutôt qu'avec un simple individu dont la conduite ne pouvait inspirer aucune confiance. Je leur rappelai ensuite l'inutilité d'un pareil présent, son peu de valeur à Constantinople l'aversion des Turcs pour les représentations humaines, et surtout pour ces idoles mutilées j'ajoutai qu'il serait à jamais impossible au drogman de l'arsenal de réparer les dommages causés, à la statue, par le temps, les fouilles et le transport et je terminai l'exposé de toutes ces considérations en engageant les chefs à remettre les marbres entre mes mains. Les expressions modérées dont j'accompagnais ma demande, ma patience à détruire leurs objections une à une, enfin, une seconde lecture de mes lettres de recommandation, où se trouvait le titre de secrétaire de l'ambassade française, parurent faire quelque impression sur les primats. Ils se retirèrent de nouveau, et consultèrent en secret; je leur déclarai alors que je ne pouvais accorder plus d'une heure à leurs délibérations, puisque je devais quitter Milo le soir même.

[152] Marcellus_1839_I_247-249: Je ne quittai pas les primats sans leur représenter tout ce qu'ils devaient de prévenances et d'égards aux Français amis de la Sublime Porte; et je leur fis remarquer que, venu dans leur île, avec un bâtiment de guerre, et de bons droits à soutenir, loin de proférer une menace, je n'avais fait usage que des armes de la raison. Je payai sur-le-champ à Yorgos le prix dont il était convenu avec le caloyer; et j'y ajoutai bénévolement une seconde somme, le tiers de la première. Je fus mis le soir même en possession de la statue que je fis transporter aussitôt du bord du bâtiment grec sur celui de l'Estafette. Le capitaine albanais, devenu tout à fait poli, se chargea lui-même de l'accompagner. Tout était conclu, et je ne connaissais pas encore la Vénus que je venais d'acquérir. Je la vis enfin; sa vue me dédommagea de tous

mes ennuis, et mon enthousiasme surpassa celui de mes compagnons de voyage. Je la nommais Vénus Anadyomène.

153 Marcellus_1839_I_254 on Melos: La gabarre la Lionne étant arrivée à Constantinople le 24 octobre 1820; cinq mois après leur acquisition, je remise l'ambassadeur la statue et tous les marbres qui l'accompagnaient. M. de Rivière les amena avec lui en France, les fit parvenir à Paris vers le milieu du mois de février suivant, et les offrit au roi Louis XVIII le 1er mars 1821.

154 Marcellus_1839_I_272 on Melos: Nous passâmes plusieurs fois en louvoyant à portée de voix de la corvette *l'Espérance*. Le commandant de la division du Levant qui montait ce vaisseau venait relâcher à Milo pour essayer d'acquérir la statue que lui avait vantée M. Fauvel. Dès qu'il sut qu'elle était entre mes mains il envoya un de ses officiers pour m'en féliciter; puis il vira de bord; et, négligeant Milo, il se dirigea vers les autres îles de l'Archipel.

155 Lacroix_1853_474: Melos, near the amphitheatre: Ayant déblayé cette ruine, il [a peasant] y trouva pêle-mêle, et confusément couchés, trois Hermès, des morceaux de marbre, une plinthe portant des inscriptions à demi conservées, et la statue de Vénus séparée en plusieurs morceaux. C'était à la fin de février 1820. Le paysan grec, qui se doutait bien qu'il avait trouvé autre chose que des pierres ordinaires, proposa à M. Brest, agent consulaire de France à Milo, l'acquisition de la statue à un prix très-modique. Malheureusement M. Brest, avant de conclure le marché, crut devoir demander des ordres au marquis de Rivière, ambassadeur du roi à Constantinople. De là des retards, qui faillirent compromettre le succès de la négociation et priver la France de la possession de cette statue. En effet, tandis que le marquis de Rivière envoyait M. de Marcellus pour faire en son nom l'acquisition de la statue et des marbres déterrés à Milo, les primats de l'île résolurent de donner la statue à un prince grec en grand crédit a Constantinople, et amateur d'antiquités. Au moment où M. de Marcellus arrivait à Milo, le 23 mai, il eut la douleur de voir passer la statue sur un canot qui la transportait à bord d'un bâtiment grec portant pavillon turc. Mais il ne se tint pas pour battu; et à force de persévérance et de courage en employant tour à tour la menace, les promesses et les libéralités, il parvint a renouer le marché commencé autrefois avec le paysan grec, à désintéresser les primats, a intimider le papas qui s'était porté acquéreur pour le prince grec, et à reconquérir le chef-d'œuvre qu'il s'était vu sur le point de perdre. Transporté à bord de la goélette l'Estafette, la statue arriva en France après quatre mois de navigation. Elle fut offerte au roi Louis XVIII par le marquis de Rivière.

156 Walsh_1836_I_110-111, travelling in 1821, Melos: A short time before our visit a circumstance had occurred, which rendered this hitherto despised place of considerable interest to the antiquarian. A peasant was digging in his field, and discovered under the mould some masses of marble, which seemed to extend a considerable way. This circumstance was made known to Baron Haller, I think, then at Athens. He came to the island, and at a venture purchased the fee-simple of the ground from the proprietor, and began to excavate. In a short time he laid open a beautiful amphitheatre of the purest Parian marble, in the highest state of preservation; and among other monuments he unearthed two statues, standing in a niche, so beautiful and natural, that the Greeks he employed ran away in terror, supposing them to be living objects, and something supernatural. The Baron unfortunately died while prosecuting his researches, but the more perfect of his statues came into the possession of the Marquis de la Rivière, then the French Ambassador at Constantinople, who presented it to the King of France, by whom it was placed in the Louvre at Paris. It was at first supposed that it represented one of the Muses, but the French chose to designate it otherwise, and named it Venus Victrix, implying thereby, I

suppose, that their statue excelled in beauty her famous Italian namesake. It was in much the same state of mutilation when discovered, wanting the right arm and a part of the left. It was, however, more modest, being clothed in drapery from the waist downwards. / As no savans had visited the island since the death of Haller, and much yet remained to be explored, we were in great hopes we should make some further important discoveries. To this end His Excellency had ordered on board the frigate spades and other implements for making a search. The general impression was, that the two statues discovered were really two of the Muses, and we had good reason to expect that we should find the other seven. The theatre is situated on one of the promontories that form the mouth of the harbour, and we proceeded thither in boats, a part of the crew, armed with picks and shovels, having accompanied us as pioneers. I was really astonished at the beauty of those remains, which, from having been covered up for so many centuries and now first exposed to the air, are as pure and fresh as they were left by the chisel of the artist. They consist of eight rows of circular seats, rising one behind the other, with a large area in the centre. The seats are ornamented with semi-circular mouldings in front, and hollowed behind, that the feet of the spectators who sat in the rear might have room. Among the scattered fragments were the circular pediment of a doorcase, and sculptured ornaments of vine and ivy leaves, executed with great taste and beauty. The theatre stands on the side of a hill, overlooking a valley, which, though the site of the ancient town, is now wild and solitary. This beautiful work, therefore, the highest proof of a numerous people and polished life, is the more striking in such a place, where there is no other indication of human existence near it. It has all the appearance of an edifice that never was completely finished. The benches are of pure white marble, not having the smallest marks of erosion or attrition, and look as if they had never been sat on.

[157] Garston_1842_I_173-174, in 1840, Melos: Altogether it is in a better state of preservation than any other Hellenic theatre which has been discovered. The Venus of Milo was found at a very short distance from it, and probably other treasures of the same description are still lying buried in the neighbourhood. The inhabitants hold in a sort of superstitious awe the statues which they discover when excavating. They look upon them as personifications of the genius of the spot, and consider it unlucky to meddle with them. The superstitions of the Hellenes may be traced to this belief in an intermediate race between men and angels, which prevails both in the islands and among the mountains of Attica and of the Peloponnesus. / The presumed site of the ancient city is strewn with fragments of marble and of terra cotta in great profusion; and in various directions on the slope of the hill are massive piles of ancient masonry, which, by their solidity and style of architecture, remind one of the defences of the Piraeus. There are also two masses of wall which resemble the Cyclopean walls of the citadel of Mycenae. They are formed of blocks irregular in shape, but fitted to each other so as to present a perfectly compact and regular face. These are, no doubt, the remains of some buildings of a higher antiquity than those which have stood in their vicinity, to which the piles first mentioned have belonged, the latter being composed of regular quadrangular blocks, the faces of which are rough-hewn. The profusion with which marble has been used in fitting up the theatre, and the abundance of that material which is scattered in fragments over the site of the city, are no slight evidences of its ancient importance, marble not being found in its native state in any part of the island.

[158] Renouard_de_Bussierre_1829_I_239 Melos: En effet, les ruines que l'on rencontre fréquemment aux environs du village semblent donner quelque poids à cette assertion; on y voit des débris de murailles, de colonnes et de catacombes: les fouilles peu nombreuses que l'on a faites

dans son voisinage, et en général dans l'île de Milo, ont été fructueuses; la belle statue qu'on y a déterrée, il y a peu d'années, et qui porte aujourd'hui au Louvre le nom de Vénus de Milo, engagera sans doute à y faire de nouvelles recherches, lorsque le calme sera rétabli dans l'Orient.

159 Fontanier_1829_II_218 Melos: J'y achetai une médaille de Pile en or, qui est restée inédite; et, avec M. de Laborde, nous vîmes des pierres gravées et des ornements en or qu'on nous présenta. Si des fouilles étaient pratiquées avec quelque soin, il est difficile d'apprécier quelle quantité de richesses archéologiques on pourrait découvrir.

160 Wines_1833_II_332-333 Melos: We proceeded to Kastro, the capital of the island, distant an hour from this village. Our route was circuitous, leading us over barren hills of tufo and breccia, whose summits were covered with large quantities of obsidian. We called upon the French Consul General, the Chevalier M. Louis Brest, by whom we were received with a politeness characteristic of the country of which he was a native. M. Brest has superintended the excavation of a great many catacombs, and has obtained from them numerous antiquities, most of which are now in the Louvre at Paris. He has long resided in the Levant, and it is from him that I obtained most of the statistical information, already detailed in this work, in relation to some of the Grecian Islands.

161 Colton_1835_256-257 Melos: On our ascent we turned aside to the remains of a theatre, which has been discovered within a few years past. The rubbish and earth with which it was covered have been partially removed; and the relic presents an entireness of preservation rarely to be met with even where, as in the present case, the material has the durability which belongs to marble. The theatre, soon after its discovery, was purchased by Baron Haller, under whose direction the excavations were vigorously prosecuted, until a treacherous wave, as he was crossing the harbor, terminated his career, and deprived the world of the fruits of his enterprise. The object of his munificent curiosity remains; and the rent cornice and column will long be surveyed by the stranger, as the touch ing emblems of his broken hopes and purposes. / On returning to our path, we passed the spot where the celebrated statue the Venus of Milo was discovered. It has since been purchased by the French government, and is now exhibited in the Louvre, where doubtless many a Parisian belle is studying its air and attitude, and endeavoring to mould her yielding form after its perfect symmetry. But corsets and studied positions will never make a Venus.

162 Colton_1835_253-254 Melos: We spent some time among the catacombs, the most perfect of which [how does he know?] are just being opened, and may be found near the site of the ancient capital. These chambers of the dead are cut in the soft rock, being eight or ten feet square and as many in height, with narrow cells opening around them, in. which the bodies were deposited. In the cells are discovered the jewels and ornaments of the deceased, and in the chambers lachrymatory vases, in which the bereaved preserved their tears, as sacred to the memory of the departed. Among the ornaments a massive ring was recently discovered, which was purchased here for fifty pounds, and subsequently sold for five hundred. The vases are some of them of glass, brilliantly colored in the material; others of an argillaceous substance, penciled with a delicate and unfading force. They are now searched for and sold by the natives to the antiquary, or any one who may feel or affect an interest in the arts and habits of the ancients.

163 Thevenot_1664_194 Naxos, "Palais du Dieu Bacchus": il est long de cent pieds, & large de cinquante, & est basty de pierres de marbre fort blanc longues de seize palmes, et grosses de sept, elles estoient toutes liées auec du fer & du plomb. La porte est haute de trente deux palmes

& large de seize, son linteau est de quatre pièces. On n'y voit aucune inscription, parce que le vent & la mer ont mangé celles qui y estoient; tout auprès il y a deux belles cisternes. Les Turcs et autres personnes emportent tous les jours le marbre de ce Palais, pour en faire des portes, des fenestres, des mortiers, des coffres, de autres choses semblables, &: mesme des turbans pour mettre au bout des sepulchres, selon la coustume des Turcs.

164 Choiseul-Gouffier_I_1782_43 Naxos: Le Temple de Bacchus est entièrement détruit. La porte seule est restée: le poids énorme des trois pièces qui la composent, l'a défendue contre les habitans de Naxia, qui ont arraché tous ces marbres précieux pour en construire leurs maisons.

165 Olivier_1801_II_110 Naxos: In digging lately the foundations of a house and of a storehouse towards the sea-shore, to the northward of the castle, there was found a statue of a woman, of a tolerably handsome form. The head and the feet were wanting; the body had suffered in some places, but the neck and a part of the drapery were in pretty good preservation. We saw it in the court-yard among filth. The master of the house set on it no great value: he had been several times tempted to break it, in order to employ the pieces in the construction of his house.

166 Clarke_1818_108 Naxos, Temple of Bacchus: The portal of this temple has been long famous, and an account of it is given in every book of travels where Naxos is mentioned. It is asserted, that the isle was once connected with Naxos by means of a bridge and an aqueduct: the author of the "Voyage Pittoresque de la Grèce" says that its vestiges are yet visible: we did not observe them, when we were upon the spot. It is an error to suppose, as many have affirmed, that nothing remains of the temple but this portal, although it be true that little else can be seen. Considering the pains that have been lately bestowed by many of our English travellers in making excavations in different parts of Greece, it is rather extraordinary that no person has been induced to lay open the site of this remarkable building, where there are no Turks to interfere with the workmen, and where there is almost a certainty of reward for their trouble. For our part, we had not the means of carrying on such works; but we uncovered a part of the soil, and discovered a beautiful capital of a Doric pillar.

167 Clarke_1818_104 Naxos: "We had sufficient employment afterwards, among many valuable antiquities. Every fragment of the antient sculpture of Naxos denoted the most splendid aera of the art; but Bacchus was all in all. The fragment of a marble bust of the God, crowned with vine leaves, was shewn to us, of the most perfect sculpture; but the price set upon every thing proved our approximation to western countries, and that the intercourse between this island and Italy had taught them how to appretiate the works of Grecian artists."

168 Clarke_VI_I_1818_101-102 Naxos: Below the window of a house belonging to the Chancellor of Naxos, we found an Inscription, upon the capital of a column, of an order in architecture unknown to us. It was discovered by a monk, who was digging for building materials among the remains of the antient city: he found the shaft of the column near to it, and a small antique lamp of terra cotta. The pillar itself was, in all probability, a sepulchral stele. The inscription is hardly worth preserving, as it contains only a few names; but one is unwilling to neglect the preservation of any Grecian relic, and especially where few are found.

169 Clarke_1818_107 Naxos: The Chancellor told us, that in the interior of the island, at the distance of three hours from the town, near to some antient marble quarries, there yet remains an unfinished colossal statue, as he said, of Apollo, but evidently of Bacchus, with a bearded countenance, sixteen feet in length. [footnoted as follows: Mr Hamilton, author of Aegyptiaca, with his companions, afterwards visited Naxos, and saw this statue of Bacchus. It is of such enormous

size, that Mr Hamilton's party spread a cloth upon the head, and made it serve as their table for breakfast.]

[170] Garston_1842_I_107-108: If the remains of the ancient monuments were used for private purposes and in the construction of Christian temples with so little ceremony, it is fair to infer that they were also applied with a lavish hand to the construction of the walls and fortifications, which, owing to the ever-changing fates of the country, must have required constant repairs, if not occasional renewal. It is also notorious that it was customary to break up the marble for the fabrication of lime. So recently as in the year 1825, in one of the islands of the Archipelago, (I think Naxos,) I saw columns of Parian marble broken up for calcination. They were the remains of a temple, from which, twenty or thirty years previously, many perfect columns had been carried off to be used in adorning an adjoining monastery. Used as a quarry by successive governments, and by private individuals during a series of ages, it is not surprising that these remains should at length have disappeared. Many others have no doubt undergone the same fate, and, under such circumstances, it becomes almost a matter of surprise, that in the vicinity of populous towns any should have been preserved.

[171] Miller_1921_148 Ciriaco: The travels of the antiquary of Ancona in Greece demonstrate an interesting fact, which has too often been ignored, that the Latin rulers of the Levant were sometimes men of culture and taste. Crusino Sommaripa, the baron of Paros, took a pride in showing his visitor some marble statues which he had had excavated, and allowed him to send a marble head and leg to his friend Giustiniani-Banca, of Chios, a connoisseur of art who composed Italian verses in his "Homeric" villa. So deeply was Cyriacus moved by Crusino's culture and kindness that he too burst out into an Italian poem, of which happily only one line has been published.

[172] Choiseul-Gouffier_1842_I_109-110 the Paros Chronicle: On la conserve aujourd'hui à Oxford. M. le comte d'Arundel l'avait tirée de Smyrne avec plusieurs autres inscriptions récemment trouvées dans le Levant; mais s'il eut le bonheur d'en faire l'acquisition, M. de Peiresc, conseiller au parlement d'Aix, mérita la gloire d'en avoir procuré la découverte. Cet homme extraordinaire, qui fut en relation avec les savants et les artistes les plus distingués, qui les aida presque tous ou par ses bienfaits ou par ses lumières, faisait voyager des gens instruits, pour enrichir sa patrie des monuments échappés aux outrages du temps; il avait ordonné des fouilles d'où l'on tira la chronique de Paros et plusieurs inscriptions précieuses. Le commissionnaire de Peiresc était sur le point de faire embarquer cette collection dans le port de Smyrne, lorsque ses ennemis ou ses créanciers le firent mettre en prison. Les marbres passèrent en Angleterre à l'insu de Peiresc. Quelque temps après il reçut de Selden, son ami, le commentaire dont ce savant avait accompagné l'édition des marbres d'Arundel: c'était le nom qu'on donnait aux marbres que Peiresc avait attendus avec tant d'impatience. Il les reconnut; mais il ne fut plus sensible à leur perte dès qu'il vit l'usage qu'on en faisait en Angleterre. C'est que Peiresc s'intéressait réellement aux prêtés des arts; il les aimait pour eux-mêmes, les cultivait pour lui et non pas dans le dessein d'en imposer aux autres; enfin, il ne ressemblait en rien à ces protecteurs fastueux et ridicules qui veulent gouverner la république des lettres, dont ils n'ont jamais mérité d'être citoyens.

[173] Lacroix_1853_469 Paros: On regrette de ne pas savoir le nom de l'auteur de la plus curieuse antiquité qui ait été découverte à Paros: je veux parler de ce celébre monument de chronologie appelé indistinctement marbres d'Oxford ou d'Arundel ou chronique de Paros. C'était un Français, le savant Peiresc, conseiller au parlement d'Aix qui avait ordonné à Paros les fouilles d'où on tira ces marbres avec plusieurs autres inscriptions. Le commissionnaire de Peiresc,

Sampso, était sur le point de faire embarquer cette collection dans le port de Smyrne lorsque ses ennemis, ou ses créanciers le mirent en prison. Un agent de Thomas Howard comte d'Arundel et de Surrey, acheta pour le compte de son maître la précieuse cargaison de Sampso, et les marbres de Paros furent envoyés en Angleterre en 1627. L'année suivante, le savant Selden envoya à Peiresc l'édition et le commentaire qu'il avait fait des marbres d'Arundel. C'était le nom qu'on donnait au monument que Peiresc avait attendu avec tant d'impatience. Il reconnut aussitôt le trésor qui avait été détourné de ses mains mais cet excellent homme, chez qui l'amour de la science était plus fort que l'amour-propre se consola facilement de la perte de ses marbres quand il vit l'usage qu'on en faisait en Angleterre. La chronique de Paros contient les principales époques de l'histoire grecque.

174 Sonnini_1801_453 Paros: The very quarries of this beautiful marble are abandoned and partly filled up. One can no longer descend but with the greatest difficulty into some of their galleries. If they were disencumbered of the stones heaped up and the earth fallen in, which obstruct them, one might reach the cavities whence issued blocks which took admirable forms under the chisel of the ancients, and whence, in. all probability, will again issue those with which modern artists will represent heroes very much above the gods of antiquity.

175 Tournefort_1718_1_158 Paros: At present they [villages] make use of the Marble dug from the Quarries of that part of the Island, and especially from those of Marmara, whence they carry it in Boats to Parechia; whereas that of the antient Quarries can go thither only by Land-Carriage, which is very scarce in the Islands.

176 Bartholdy_1807_11_105-106, travelling 1803-1804: On ne fait aucun usage des superbes carrières de marbre du mont Penthélique et de Paros. Si par hasard, soit pour des églises ou des mosquées, soit pour des fortifications, on a besoin de marbre, de colonnes, ou de matériaux quelconques, on trouve plus commode de piller les restes de l'antiquité. C'est ainsi qu'à Olympie en Elide, l'aga de Lala a fait du temple de Jupiter une carrière qui fournit a ses nouvelles constructions, et qu'à Athènes, pour s'épargner la peine d'aller un peu plus loin chercher des masses brutes, on se sert, lorsqu'on a besoin de chaux, des tronçons, de colonnes du Parthénon et des Propylées. / Dans le port de Nausa, situé dans la partie occidentale de Paros, il entre souvent des vaisseaux sans fret, destinés à aller prendre leur cargaison dans l'Asie Mineure ou dans la mer Noire. Je m'informai du primat pourquoi ces bàtimens n'y déchargeaient par leur lest pour y substituer du marbre des carrières, qu'ils transporteraient à Constantinople et à Smyrne, d'où souvent on en envoie chercher en vain à Alexandrie, Troas et Thymbrek. Il me répondit qu'on ne se livrait pas volontiers à des spéculations de ce genre, on l'on ne pouvait pas compter avec certitude sur le remboursement très-prompt de ses avances; qu'en outre du moment que les Turcs apprendraient qu'il se serait ouvert dans les îles une nouvelle branche d'industrie, ils ne manqueraient pas de hausser le caratsck ou la capitation. Mais je suis persuadé que ce n'est là qu'un prétexte, et le manque d'industrie la véritable raison. Il y a bien encore quelques marbriers à Paros, mais ils ne fabriquent que des mortiers et des vases pour y conserver le sel. Dans l'Ile de Tine qui en est voisine, et on plusieurs tailleurs de pierres ce sont établis, on a essayé avec quelques succès d'exécuter de plus grandes entreprises.

177 Clarke_1818_136-137 Paros, quarries: We descended into the quarry, whence not a single block of marble has been removed since the island fell into the hands of the Turks: and perhaps it was abandoned long before; as might be conjectured from the ochreous colour by which all the exterior surface of the marble is now invested. We seemed, therefore, to view the grotto exactly

in the state in which it had been left by the Antients: all the cavities, cut with the greatest nicety, shewed to us, by the sharpness of their edges, the number and the size of all the masses of Parian marble which had been removed for the sculptors of Antient Greece. If the stone had possessed the softness of potter's clay, and had been cut by wires, it could not have been separated with greater nicety, evenness, and economy. The most evident care was everywhere displayed that there should be no waste of this precious marble: the larger squares and parallelograms corresponded, as a mathematician would express it, by a series of equimultiples with the smaller, in such a manner that the remains of the entire vein of marble, by its dipping inclination, resembled the degrees or seats of a theatre.

178 Clarke_1818_129-130 Paros, quarries: We quitted the larger quarry, and visited another somewhat less elevated. Here, as if the Antients had resolved to mark for posterity the scene of their labours, we observed an antient bas-relief upon the rock. It is the same which Tournefort describes; although he erred in stating the subject of it. It is a more curious relic than is commonly supposed. The French have twice endeavoured to remove it, by sawing the marble behind; but perceiving that it would separate into two parts if they persisted, owing to a fissure in the stone, they had the good taste to abandon the undertaking. It represents, in three departments, a festival of Silenus, mistaken by Tournefort for Bacchus.

179 Wheler_1682_1_50 Paros: visits the old quarries, and describes them: the Embassador brought thence several ancient Inscriptions, and placed them in the Wall of his Gardens at Constantinople.

180 Omont_1902_11_954, in Antoine Galland's 1687 Mémoire des antiquités qui restent encore de nostre temps dans l'Archipel et dans la Grèce (only published by Schefer in 1881): De Naxie estant passé dans l'isle de Paros, à la principale place de l'isle, qu'on appelle Parekia, il faut premièrement voir l'église grecque; elle mérite d'estre veûe et particulièrement son autel et le siège du métropolite, qui est de marbre et au haut d'un petit amphithéâtre de mesme matière. Quoyque les Anglois ayent autrefois enlevé plusieurs belles pièces de cet endroit pour le comte d'Arundel, on ne laisse pourtant pas d'y remarquer encore de belles choses. Il y a une tour du chasteau, qui n'est bastie que de plusieurs pièces de marbre prises de différentes ruines, parmy lesquelles il y a beaucoup de colonnes mises en travers. La plus grande partie des murailles est aussi de mesme matière.

181 Thevenot_1664_156 Paros: On a trouvé en cette Isle plusieurs statuës, coffres de marbre & autres antiquitez, qui ont esté enlevés par un Gentil-homme Anglois, comme celles qu'il a pu avoir des autres isles, & principalement de Delos.

182 Piacenza_1688_355 Paros, for description of the antiquities built into the castello.

183 Tournefort_1718_1_155 Parechia: As to the Castle of Paros, or Parichia, its Walls are built of nothing but antient pieces of Marble. Most of the Columns are placed in it long-wise, and shew only their Diameter: some of those that stand upwards, support Corniches of an amazing bigness. On whatever side you cast your eyes, you see nothing but Architraves or Pedestals, mingled with great pieces of Marble, that were formerly employ'd in nobler Works. To make the Door of a Stable, which usually serves for that of the whole House, they set up two Ends of Corniches, the Moldings of which are admirable: across these they lay a Column to serve for a Lintel, without much minding whether 'tis placed according to Rule, and level, or no. The Natives, who find this Marble ready cut to their hands, put it together as well as they can, and oftentimes whiten it with Lime. As for Inscriptions, they are not hard to be met with round the Town.

[184] Maihows_1763_IV_172 Paros, fortress: Les murs du Château de Paros, ou Parechia, sont construits sur des ruines qui doivent avoir été autrefois des édifices bien nobles. On y rencontre par-tout des marbres antiques; ici on voit des angles de frises sortir dans un endroit; ailleurs un lit entier de pierres a été suppléé par quelque belle colonne placée horisontalement dans le mur. On a peine à retenir ses larmes, quand on porte sa vue sur des ruines employées à un tel usage. On n'a jamais vu, & probablement on ne verra jamais ailleurs, un tel amas d'architraves, de piédestaux & de corniches, placés si confusément. Les murs semblent avoir été jettés au hazard sans aucun ordre ni dessein, & seulement pour lier ensemble les différentes parties des édifices.
[185] Maihows_1763_IV_173 Paros: Les maisons des particuliers sont, je ne dirai pas, ornées, mais, bâties avec des ruines de la même espéce. J'ai vu dans un endroit quantité de beaux bas-reliefs, entassés les uns sur les autres, pour former une étable où on nourissoit un veau. Dans un autre le corps d'une statue, placé à la porte d'une chaumiere servoit pour aider à monter à cheval; & on a pratiqué avec le ciseau dans la poitrine & les flancs, des trous pour poser les pieds. Deux bouts de corniche servent dans un autre endroit pour les montans d'une porte, & une colonne cannelée d'un travail exquis tient lieu de linteau.
[186] Walsh_1836_I_151, travelling in 1820-21, Paros: From hence we proceeded to the town of Parechia, the modern name for Paros, the ancient capital of the island. This old town exists as it did in the time of Miltiades and the Persian war, but under a somewhat different modification. As you enter it, the walls on each side are formed of the mutilated legs and arms of statues, stuck in endways, like the waste of cows' horns, which you may see forming hedges about tan-yards in England. Mouldings of sculpture adorn the doors of hovels, and marble pillars support pig-sties. I assure you there is little exaggeration in this; it was the town where Phidias and Praxiteles were born, and after an interval of more than 2000 years, it still seems to retain marks of their handiwork. The new town looks as if it were built out of the old, but with little regard to the location of the materials. In passing along, I stumbled over some obstruction in the miserable pavement, I turned about to see the stone that tripped me, as a man usually does, and I perceived it sculptured. I picked it out, and found it to be the broken stem of a candelabrum of the whitest and purest marble, as sharp and fresh as when it was sculptured. I brought it away under my arm, and keep it as a proof that other towns besides your Kilkenny were paved with marble. All that was worth the trouble has been picked out by former travellers, and what remains are fragments too much defaced to be of any value.
[187] Wilkinson_1806_304-305: Finding nothing else in the island worthy their attention, they crossed the canal that runs between Antiparos and Paros; and landed at Parechia, built on the ancient city of Paros, on the west side of the island. Every where they met with valuable monuments of antiquity; the very walls of the present city are built with columns; architraves, and pedestals, mixed with pieces of ancient marble of a surprising size, which were once employed in more noble edifices. The natives build their houses with blocks of marble, which they find ready cut to their hands; but never trouble themselves about placing them in a regular manner. Their fields, likewise, are inclosed with friezes, altars, and bas-reliefs; however, all the finest pieces have been carried away by different travellers. Every one knows that Paros was formerly famous for its marble, which was of an extraordinary whiteness, and in such request amongst the ancients, that the best statuaries used no other.
[188] Emerson_1829_210 Paros: On arriving at the shore, we induced the boatman, for a trifling additional gratuity, to land us at the town of Parichia, instead of the beach at Paros, where we had

embarked. It is built on the site of the ancient city of Paros, and its miserable houses and ruinous castle (probably built by the Dukes of Naxos,) are almost all constructed from the remains of ancient buildings. Inscriptions, broken columns, friezes, and capitals are seen protruding from the walls of every hovel, but their investigation would be rendered rather troublesome by their present state of mutilation and decay. A wretched church, evidently constructed from similar materials, crowns the adjoining hill; and beneath lies a monastery in ruins, which our guide pointed out as another memento of the visit of the Russians.

189 Lacroix_1853_98 Ialyssos: On y retrouve des masses de pierres renversées, derniers restes d'une des portes de l'antique Jalyssos, et cà et là, sur l'emplacement qu'elle occupait, on voit des blocs de marbre, des fragments de colonne et quelques débris de bas-reliefs dont le colonel Rottiers a donné les dessins). Les chevaliers de Rhodes ont exploité les ruines de cette ville et l'ont fouillée comme une carrière. Ils en ont enlevé de belles colonnes, qui ont servi à la décoration de l'église Saint-Jean. Ils y ont trouvé des statues, des inscriptions qu'ils envoyaient à leurs parents et à leurs amis d'Europe; les Vénitiens en ont fait autant dans tout l'Archipel. Peut-être y aurait-il encore à faire en cet endroit des fouilles productives.

190 Eyriès_1839_372 Rhodes: D'après les récits de Savary, de M. Didot et d'autres voyageurs, la ville moderne, bâtie sur les ruines de l'ancienne, n'occupe pas le quart de son étendue; elle ne possède aucun monument remarquable; on n'y retrouve pas même des vestiges de ceux de l'antiquité; tout a été enlevé ou détruit.

191 Rottiers_1830_41 near the town of Rhodes: Nous nous éloignâmes, en effet, de cet endroit dont le sombre aspect semblait être en harmonie avec les pensées mélancoliques de Dimitri. Mais en nous retirant, je fus arrêté dans ma route par une borne de marbre blanc que je reconnus bientôt pour la tête d'une statue. Cette statue devait avoir eu environ douze pieds de hauteur, et faisait sans doute partie de ces cent autres colosses à propos desquels j'ai déjà cité le mot de Pline: un seul aurait suffi pour honorer une ville. Tout mutilé qu'était ce fragment, il m'intéressait; j'allai trouver le propriétaire, et je lui offris de l'acheter. "Je ne le puis, me répondit-il. Cette borne est le seul souvenir que j'aie conservé de mon père; c'est là qu'il venait dans ses derniers jours se chauffer aux rayons du soleil, et je tiens à ce qu'elle me serve au même usage dans ma vieillesse."

192 Newton_1865_I_181 Rhodes, Symbulli: Between this tomb [which author thinks incorporated a pyramidical top] and St. Stephen's hill, and for a considerable distance to the south of Symbulli, are a succession of low table-lands, formed of tertiary limestone and sandstone, out of which vast quantities of building materials have been quarried by the ancients; and all through this district tombs are to be met with – mostly plain sepulchral chambers, long since rifled of their contents. / Ross thinks that the walls of the ancient city enclosed much of this waste land, and he met with traces of them in several places at the distance of an hour and a half from the modern town. The massive materials of which these walls were composed have long since disappeared, and were probably employed by the Knights to build their fortress with.

193 Newton_1865_II_267 Rhodes, antiquities from site near where Newton thought Kamiros was to be found, excavated by Biliotti and Salzmann: The necropolis from which these interesting remains have been obtained is of great extent, and in its neighbourhood we must look for the site of Kamiros, one of the three ancient cities of Rhodes which Homer mentions, and of which the political extinction was brought about by the founding of the metropolis, BC 408. I had the satisfaction of securing this collection of antiquities for the British Museum, on reasonable terms.

Messrs. Biliotti and Salzmann are so encouraged by tliis first success that they now propose carrying on their enterprise on a larger scale. I left them as a legacy one of our Cnidus huts, a revolver, and the remainder of our stock of pale ale and preserved meats. As we had no time to pack the newly-purchased antiquities before we left Rhodes, this had to be done during our voyage to Malta. Luckily the weather was so fine that we were able to work uninterruptedly at this task on the quarter-deck until we entered the harbour at Malta.

194 Newton_1865_I_178 Rhodes: Very few ancient architectural marbles are now to be found in the Turkish town. In every direction, however, are to be seen small circular cippi, which, from the inscriptions they bear, seem to be, for the most part, the pedestals of Iconic statues. In a few instances, the name of the sculptor who executed the statue is recorded below that of the person represented. Many of these pedestals are probably sepulchral; and, being circular, and of no great bulk, they may have been easily transported from some distance. At present they serve as horse-blocks at the doors of the houses.

195 Newton_1865_I_204: Basilika [on Rhodes] is situated on a low hill, separated from Agios Phokas by a valley. The ruins here consist of the foundations of a number of houses built with square rough hewn blocks of Hellenic masonry. Ross considers these foundations as the remains of a medieval village built of ancient materials; a supposition which is not improbable.

196 Thevet_1575_I_231 Island of Nicaria, near Samos: Elle a vn Promontoire, qui regarde l'isle de Samos, où iadis estoit basti le temple de Diane, duquel vous voyez encor les ruines. Il y auoit aussi vne ville assez grande, veu l'assiette où elle fut, mais elle a esté ruinée par tremblement de terre, à quoy l'isle est fort suiette. Il ne fault point que le Lecteur se fasche dequoy ie luy parle de tant de Temples, Sepultures, Statues, & autres antiquitez que i'ay veuës en ces païs là, d'autant que ie pense que ceux qui ont leu, & aiment telles choses, comme ie fais, y deuroient prendre autant de plaisir, que i'ay prins à en faire la recherche auec ce peuple barbare.

197 Thevet_1575_I_233-234, Samos: Vous auez le plaisir encor de plusieurs ruines de la part de l'isle qui va vers le Midy. Les Colomnes y sont si belles, grandes & bien faites, que rien plus. Aucuns disent que c'estoit vne ville:d'autres auxquels i'adiouste plus de foy, que ce sont les ruines de ce grand temple de Iunon.

198 Cockerell_1903_159-160, travelling 1810-17, Samos: I made acquaintance of a pleasant Russian, Monsieur Marschall, and with him crossed the island to see the antiquities first of the ancient city and then of the Temple of Juno, lying three-quarters of an hour to the eastward of it. There is only one column of it remaining, but that one very finely cut and of beautiful marble. A few years ago, I understand, there were still many standing; but some were blown up for the sake of the metal rivets, and others knocked over by the Turkish men of war, who, as they were very white, used them as a target for gunnery practice.

199 Dallam_1893_40 travelling 1599-1600, approaching Samos: The people in the towne, seeinge our shipp com to an anker, we sawe them Rune into the felds and drive awaye there Cattell with greate speede up into the mountaines.

200 Piacenza_1688_191 Samos: Quantunque dagli antichi, e segnalati vestigi, e mine diuersissime di marmi, che in piu luoghi dell'Isola, particolarmente verso Mezzo giorno, frà l'Antro della Sibilla, e Dryusa, & all' estremo inferiore del Monte Mandate fin qui vi si scorgono, si può ageuolmente congietturare, foss' in altr' età stata molto più di quello hora si crede, di varie, e più degne Città ripiena, & illustrata.

[201] Lacroix_1853_220 Samos, drying raisins: Il en est de même du port Seitan, port du Diable, où la tramontane fait échouer la plupart des bâtiments. Près de Carlovassi, au pied d'une montagne, on voit la chapelle de Notre-Dame de la Rivière, qui semble presque abandonnée. Tournefort y a trouvé quatre belles colonnes de marbre grisâtre, dont les chapiteaux sont à double rang de feuilles d'acanthe; des marbres épars aux environs font soupçonner des débris de vieux temple, peut-étre celui de Mercure, l'un des dieux les plus honorés par les Samiens.

[202] La_Mottraye_1723_I_160, travelling 1699, Samos: I took the Opportunity of a great Greek Boat that was going to Samos, to see that Island … I took a Guide to conduct me to Cora, and cross'd some, yet considerable, Ruins, of the ancient City of Samos, which the Greeks call Paglicora, or the old City.There are still remaining some Parts of a Wall 10 or 11 Foot thick, and large square Stones, with a Number of Pieces of Pillars, Architraves, Bases, Chapters, &c. of the finest and most scarce Marble. The Turks have carried away the most entire of the Materials, with the Columns that were not broken, for their Mosques; as have also the Greeks for their Churches and Monastries, &c. but these last have not made use of them to so much Advantage as the others. I could not discover any Inscription on them, and as the Ruins excited my Curiosity, I ask'd my Guide, who was of that Island, and spoke Lingua Franca, if he knew of no others; he mention'd those of the Temple of Juno, which he call'd Pagli Ekclejia, or the Old Church: I made him conduct me thither before we entred Cora, which we left on our Right: I found no more Inscription there than at the others, but only some broken Pillars of admirable Marble.

[203] Bartholdy_1807_I_150, travelling 1803-1804: Il s'est conservé dans les îles de la mer Aegée peu de restes de l'antiquité qui soient très-dignes de curiosité. Les plus remarquables sont la porte de Naxos, les ruines de Délos et de Rhœena, Samos, Cos, et l'école d'Homère (proprement une chapelle de Cybèle); mais tout cela par fragmens.

[204] Canning_1888_I_515 in 1832: The island of Samos was about to obtain an independent administration, and Vogorides wished to be its governor, with the title of prince. I was heartily disposed to befriend him in this respect, but with the condition that a free constitution should be secured to Samos and its inhabitants. At the moment of embarkation, it came to my knowledge that the prince in petto had obtained the Sultan's consent to his appointment and left the Samians to whistle for their constitution. It looked as if I had been purposely entrapped. In fact, it was too late for me to take any counter step. There was no room even for explanation. All I could do was to shew my indignation by protesting, and bundling out of the ship an antique statue, which I had received some days before from my ingenious auxiliary.

[205] Miller_1921_331-332 Samothrace: At Samothrace, Joannes Laskaris Rhyndakenos, Palamede's prefect of the island, personally conducted the antiquary [Ciriaco] to the old city, where he saw "ancient walls and the remains of a marble temple of Neptune" (known to modern archaeologists as "the Dorian marble temple"), "fragments of huge columns, epistyles and bases, and doorposts, adorned with the crowned heads of bulls and other figures,"now identified with the remains of a round building built by Arsinoe, daughter of Ptolemy Soter. Thence he went to "the new castle, founded by Palamede" [Palamede Gattilusio. c. 1431, lord of Samothrace] some thirteen years before, and built to protect his new town of "Capsulum." Close to the tower he saw to his delight "several ancient marbles, with dances of Nymphs sculptured and inscriptions in Latin and Greek." [these are the two reliefs of dancing Nymphs now in the Louvre].

[206] Choiseul-Gouffier_II_1809_123 Samothrace: On voit encore dans quelques endroits de l'île des marbres qui pourroient être les restes de ces autels, sans doute plus d'une fois rétablis, et

originairement destinés à perpétuer le souvenir de la hauteur à laquelle les eaux s'étoient élevées. Cette île est un des lieux de la Grèce où des fouilles faites avec intelligence offriroient le plus d'espoir de retrouver des monumens d'une grande antiquité, des inscriptions qui rappelleroient l'irruption des eaux, ou les conséquences de cet événement, dont l'influence fut si marquée durant plusieurs siècles, sur le sort des nations voisines.

[207] Journal_des_Savants_1854_517-518: Questions proposées à l'École Française d'Athènes pour 1854-1855. Les sujets d'explorations et de recherches proposés, en 1854, aux membres de l'École française d'Athènes, pour la seconde année d'études, conformément au décret du 7 août 1850, sont les suivants: Questions déjà proposées en 1852 et 1853, et qui restent à l'étude, indépendamment de la question de Delphes, qui pourra être reprise: … 5° Étudier, totalement ou partiellement, la géographie physique et la topographie des îles voisines de la Thrace, c'est-à-dire Lemnos, Imbros, Samothrace et Thasos, en relever les antiquités, en suivre l'histoire depuis les temps anciens jusqu'à nos jours, recueillir les vestiges des exploitations métallurgiques qui y ont eu lieu, et décrire l'état actuel de ces îles.

[208] AZ_XIII_1855_241-244 for Samothrace.

[209] Deville_1867_253 Samothrace: Je commencerai par rappeler à Votre Excellence que, conformément à nos instructions, nous nous rendîmes d'abord à Prévéza, en Épire, afin de consulter M. Champoiseau, vice-consul de France à Janina, sur les antiquités de l'île de Samothrace, qu'il avait explorée précédemment, et aussi afin de voir s'il y aurait lieu d'entreprendre des fouilles à Nicopolis et à Dodone.

[210] Deville_1867_254 Samothrace: L'existence de deux grands fours à chaux qui travallaient encore ces dernières années ne peut laisser de doutes sur la disparition des marbres de petite dimension, c'est-à-dire, précisément des inscriptions et des bas-reliefs; car ceux que M. Champoiseau a envoyés au Louvre, et que d'ailleurs Conze avait fait connaître dans son mémoire dès 1860, se trouvaient placés dans des murs appartenant à des constructions diverses, et c'est cette circonstance qui les a sauvés.

[211] Deville_1867_264 Samothrace: Afin d'éviter que les marbres ne souffrissent après notre départ de Samothrace, nous les avons transportés nous-mêmes à Énos, et nous les avons déposés entre les mains de M. J. Sapet, notre agent consulaire, qui les tient à la disposition du gouvernement français.

[212] Thevenot_1664_198 Santorini: une Montagne appellée la montagne de Saint Estienne, sur laquelle se voyent plusieurs coffres de marbre couverts, & des pièces de statuës, des grottes chaudes, & les murailles de la première ville qui estoit là dessus, appellée la Fameuse. On y voit aussi trois statuës d'une grande longueur couchées par terre, lesquelles n'ont peu estre emportées par vn certain Candiot qui enleva toutes les antiquitez de cette isle, on dit qu'il y trouva plusieurs monnoyes d'or & d'argent.

[213] Fontanier_1829_II_280-281 island of Nio: De toutes les îles de l'Archipel celles qui se trouvent auprès de Nio ont été le moins explorées, et c'est là sans doute que l'archéologie a le plus de découvertes à faire. Pendant que j'étais à Santorin un homme vint m'offrir deux têtes de statues qu'il avait trouvées à Amorgo; l'une était fort belle, de demi grandeur, et représentait un vieillard portant une barbe et la tète ceinte de laurier. Il était du plus beau marbre de Paros; l'autre était d'un dessin moins correct et représentait un enfant. On avait également trouvé à Nymphia plusieurs statuos de grandeur naturelle, et M. Albi en possédait dans son cabinet. Un marin me dit qu'ayant relâché à Sikino, il avait vu une statue nu couchée sur le rivage, mais qu'il n'avait pas

cru utile de l'enlever. Rien n'eût été plus aisé sous la domination turque que de recueillir nombre d'antiquités; il aurait suffi d'employer à cette opération l'un des bâtiments de guerre qui, pour former la station du Levant, n'ont à faire autre chose que de s'établir dans le port de Smyrne. On n'y a songé que lorsqu'il n'était plus possible de rien enlever, puisque le gouvernement grec avait défendu l'exportation de tous les objets d'art et d'antiquité.

[214] Fontanier_1829_II_279 island of Nio: Nous demandâmes à Nio s'il ne serait pas possible d'acheter quelques antiquités, et l'on nous conduisit chez un habitant qui en possédait bon nombre. C'étaient des camées et des pierres gravées de la plus grande beauté; malheureusement nous ne pûmes nous entendre sur le prix. Cet homme nous montra en outre de petites statues en terre cuite qu'il avait extraites de tombeaux situés près de la ville. Ces statues ressemblaient à celles que l'on découvre encore à Délos, mais elles ne portaient pas comme plusieurs de ces dernières des hiéroglyphes égyptiens.

[215] Sonnini_1801_204-205 Santorini: On the south part of Santorin was built, on the summit of a mountain, called in our days St. Stephens Mountain, a flourishing town, the capital of the island, whose name of Thera it bore. Its ruins still attest its ancient magnificence. Here was a temple dedicated to Neptune, and another to Apollo, to whom the whole island was consecrated. Tournefort mentions some inscriptions of Thera, and Choiseul-Gouffier gives the drawings of fragments of superb monuments, and, in particular, of two large statues, which are spoken of in the inscriptions, and which the people of Thera had erected in honour of the Emperors Marcus Aurelius and Antoninus. These statues, of tolerably handsome execution, are in marble, but at present are headless, and lying on the ground. [Didthe author visit many of the sites he describes? Much of it reads as second-hand]

[216] Olivier_1801_II_171-172 Santorini: The Russians, we were told, carried off some interesting inscriptions, statues, and bas-reliefs; they broke several pillars in endeavouring to take them away. Some time before our arrival, Citizen Fauvel also dug for curiosities by order of M. de Choiseul; which procured him a few pieces that had escaped the researches of the Russians. We also found some inscriptions which have not been remarked by the travellers who have preceded us, or at least have not yet been published by them: they were copied with the greatest care by Lazarus Albi, a priest distinguifhed by his virtues, his knowledge, and a profound study of Greek literature.

[217] Fontanier_1829_II_261 Santorini, ruins of Eleusis: On a découvert dans ces ruines des traces de murs, de forteresses, des portiques, des statues, des colonnes et des autels qui rendaient des oracles fameux dans toute la Grèce. M. Albi possède plusieurs statues provenant de fouilles qu'il y a pratiquées. Celles que j'ai vues portent le costume romain et sont des portraits, d'après l'opinion de M. Fauvel. On doit par conséquent les rapporter à l'époque où l'île érigeait des monuments à l'honneur des empereurs, comme le prouvent ses monnaies et plusieurs inscriptions.

[218] Murray_1884_562 Syros: There is so little to be seen in Syra, that travellers will not find any advantage in encumbering themselves with a guide. Should one, however, be required, such men can always be heard of at the hotels; none can be recommended.

[219] Clarke_VI_I_1818_149, Cyclades, island of Syros: The town of Syra is built upon the summit of a lofty hill, so remarkable for its conical form that it may be compared to a vast sugar-loaf covered with houses. At the base of this cone is the quay, where there are several warehouses for supplying vessels with the produce of the island, which is principally wine. There are some ruins near the port; and many antient marbles are said to remain buried behind the magazines.

[220] Fontanier_1829_II_161, Cyclades, island of Syros: Il y a quelque temps que lors de la Construction de l'église grecque que l'on a placée dans la ville nouvelle, on trouva en faisant les fouilles des débris de statues.

[221] Knox_1879_188, Cyclades, island of Syros: As I had come from Constantinople where the streets are in a condition of wretchedness, as regards pavement and dirt, the streets of Syra seemed to me wonderfully clean. There are immense quarries of marble just back of the town, and marble is one of the articles of export. Marble is cheaper in Syra than granite or brick. The houses are built of marble, the streets paved with it, and the quay and the wall that bound it are made of marble. You see marble everywhere, and after a time you begin to wish they would throw in some other stone by way of variety.

[222] NM_Jésus_Levant_IX_1755_363 Thasos: L'Isle de Thasse a conservé encore aujourd'hui les monumens de l'Antiquité, & les ouvrages mêmes des Génois nous apprennent à remonter plus haut, puisqu'ils n'ont été construits que de pierres ramassées d'autres édifices plus anciens, & que l'on y voit de grandes pièces du plus beau marbre, mêlées sans ordre avec le moellon le plus grossier. Il y reste d'ailleurs de précieux vestiges d'une domination plus puissante, entre autres le port avec une fort belle darse, autour de laquelle regnoit un beau quai pavé de marbre blanc qui subsiste encore en partie; la plaine voisine qui a plus d'une lieuë de diamètre, est toute couverte de ruines d'anciens édifices.

[223] NM_Jésus_Levant_IX_1755_363b Thasos: Ce qui m'a le plus frappé, c'est un sépulcre qui s'élève de terre à la hauteur de douze à quinze pieds, & qui n'est composé que de cinq pièces toutes d'une belle pierre grise. Ces cinq pièces font, premièrement le couvercle taillé en pointe de diamant, avec les quatre angles relevés comme pour soutenir quelques figures; ce couvercle a neuf pieds & demi de long, quatre de large, & deux dans sa plus grande hauteur: secondement, un coffre quatre & uni de neuf pieds de long, quatre & demi de large, autant de haut.

[224] Miller_1921_331 Thasos, Ciriaco: At this time the island could boast of six other towns beside its "marble city," whose walls attracted the admiration of the traveller. Under the guidance of Carlo de' Grimaldi and "the learned Giovanni of Novara," he inspected the numerous ancient tombs outside, the large amphitheatre with no less than 20 rows then standing intact, and the akropolis of the city.

[225] Belon_1588_128 Thasos town: L'excellence & la grandeur de la ville se peut comprendre par le grand nombre des sepulchres: car anciennement les riches Grecs estoyent mis en sepulture en tombeaux de marbre hors en la campagne.

[226] Miller_1921_331 Thasos: Francesco [Gattulusj] had, indeed, begun well by restoring the principal city, thus earning a dedicatory inscription by the Thasian citizens and colonists, and by erecting at the entrance of the harbour some fine marble statues, which an ancient inscription showed to have represented the members of the Thasian council.

[227] Belon_1588_127 Philippi: Il n'y a lieu ou l'on puisse voir de plus grands sepulchres de pierres de marbre par les champs, qu'à Philippi, qui ont este prinses en la montagne qui est enfermé es murailles dedans le circuit de la ville: car elles sont massues de pur marbre blanc. L'on voit encor maintenant plusieurs escrits restez des gestes des Romains, entaillez en lettres Latines sur le marbre en plusieurs endroits de la montagne. [he goes on to say the sarcophagi were imported from Thasos]

[228] Belon_1588_129 Philippi: La chose plus antique qui a resté debout en Philippe sont quatre gros pilliers d'énorme grosseur & hauteur, qui sont les reliques du temple de Diuus Claudius: ou

il y encor infinies statues & grosses colomnes de marbre entaillées à la Dorique & Ionique, de merueilleuse structure, & de grand artifice.

229 Clarke_VIII_1818_44 Drama, 20km from Philippi, and journeying when "when almost every place was infested either by rapacious insurgents or by banditti": which, according to the Itinerarium Hierosolymitanum, was only ten miles from (Cavallo) Neapolis. Belon saw its ruins in the sixteenth century, and spent two days in their examination. He found there the remains of a magnificent amphitheatre; and a number of Soroi, of the marble of the place, of such magnitude, that nothing to compare with them existed any where else. He mentions, moreover, the colossal remains of a Temple of Claudius, besides inscriptions, and numberless (infinies) statues; and enormous marble columns, both of the Doric and Ionic order, beautifully sculptured.

230 Belon_1588_134: Le susdit Bâcha feit telle réparation à la Caualle, qu'en outre ce qu'il feit mener l'eau de la fontaine iusques au plus haut de la ville par dessus les arches basties à grands fraiz, aussi l'enuoya à sa Mosquee, & à son baing, & par toutes les places de la ville. Il y feit aussi transporter trois sepulchres de pierre de marbre, qui estoyent à vn quart de lieue de là, en vn champ, lesquels il feit mettre dessous les fontaines, pour seruir de bassins à abreuuer les cheuaux des passans. Ces quatre sepulchres sont escrits ainsi comme sensuit.

231 About_1855_176 Greece: As to the masterpieces of antiquity, they are not innumerable. All the paintings have disappeared, as may be supposed. The sculptures took their departure for Rome in the time of the Caesars; for Venice, in the time of Maurosini [sic]; for Germany, in the time of Gropius; for England, in the time of Lord Elgin; for Russia, in the time of Orloff, and under the presidency of Capo d'Istria. It will never be known how much the Russians carried off or destroyed in the Archipelago at the time when they had made themselves masters of it, and the Athenian archaeologists still speak with grief of the diplomatic liberalities of the ingenious president. / What remains to Greece of all the works of her sculptors, is, the western frieze of the Parthenon, the fine Cariatides of the Erechtheum, and some fragments of masterpieces mixed up with the ruins of mediocre works.

232 Lacroix_1853_489 Santorini: sur la pente de Mesa-Vouno. On trouve sur cette montagne, écrivait encore le P. Richard au dix-septième siècle, les ruines d'une belle et ancienne ville. C'est un prodige de voir la grandeur des pierres dont les murailles sont bâties. Parmi ces ruines se sont trouvées de belles colonnes de marbre tout entières et de riches sépulcres, mais surtout quatre tombeaux qui ne le céderaient en rien à ceux de nos rois. Plusieurs statues taillées à la romaine gisent sur le sol, etc. Les gens du pays parlent encore des innombrables marbres qu'on a enlevés de ces lieux au siècle dernier, statues, bas-reliefs, autels, tombeaux, fragments de corniches, colonnes entières on en remplissait des vaisseaux. Pendant la guerre de 1770, qui rendit un moment les Russes maîtres de l'Archipel, des officiers de cette nation firent à leur tour des fouilles assez heureuses, et emportèrent sur leurs vaisseaux une prodigieuse quantité de marbres, de bas-reliefs, d'inscriptions.

233 Lacroix_1853_489b Santorini, footnote: Malgré toutes ces dévastations, on pourrait faire encore à Santorin des fouilles très-productives. On y trouve des ruines de tous côtés. Il y a quelques années, M. Alby, qui exerce héréditairement dans cette île, comme les Brest à Milo, la charge d'agent consulaire de la France, a trouvé dans un de ses champs une belle statue de femme drapée à la grecque, et très-bien conservée. On l'a appelée la Muse de Santorin, comme on dit la Venus de Milo. Il me semble avoir entendu dire à M. Alby lui-même que c'était M. Raoul Rochette qui avait ainsi nommé sa statue, et fait ce rapprochement si glorieux pour elle et probablement

un peu flatteur. Au reste, la muse de Santorin peut être belle sans l'être autant que la Vénus de Milo; elle pourrait ne pas soutenir la comparaison, et être digne de contribuer à l'ornement d'un musée. Mais les lois grecques interdisent formellement l'exportation des antiques et il faut renoncer à l'espérance de cette nouvelle conquête.

234 Schwab_1904_25 Santorini: we sampled the strong, fiery wine of Santorin [highly recommended], and then visited the Museum of the city, where the ancient objects excavated on the island are exhibited. These include a number of interesting busts and archaic vases, the latter of very rude workmanship, probably antedating the Mykenean period.

Endnotes Chapter 9. Sites and Travellers in European and Asiatic Turkey

1 Hamilton_1842_I_XXVII: Dangers and difficulties, which could neither be anticipated nor prevented, rendered a great part of the interior of Asia Minor a sealed book to the enquirer; and her many interesting records of antiquity, towns, temples, citadels, and sepulchral monuments, in various stages of decay, were long unknown. During this dark period the avarice and bigotry of the Turks systematically destroyed them, or consigned them to the chisel or the limekiln.

2 Garnett_1915_257: No country in the world offers a richer field for archaeological research than Turkey; but hitherto this work has been abandoned to foreigners, the operations of the Ottoman Government having been chiefly limited to supervising, or interfering with, their operations. The most regrettable acts of vandalism have, on the other hand, been permitted or carried out by the authorities, ancient monuments of the greatest historical and archaeological interest having in many cases been irreparably injured or completely destroyed. I lately read in a Salonica newspaper an appeal from a Frenchman to the "Young Turks" to prevent the proposed demolition of the remaining ancient walls of that city, from two sides of which they have already disappeared. The pretext for this work of destruction is that the walls are in some parts in a dangerous state. To pull them down appears to the Oriental mind the only solution, keeping ancient fabrics in repair having hitherto formed no part of Ottoman public economy, as is abundantly evidenced by the state of even religious foundations throughout the Empire.

3 Langlois_1854_10-11, perhaps Kanlidivane: A l'ouest des débris de Sébaste, et dans un champ cultivé, se trouve le tombeau d'un santon vénéré des Turkomans du pays; c'est un petit monument carré surmonté d'un toit conique, et sur la porte duquel on lit une inscription en deux lignes, qui fait connaître le nom du cheik, à qui ce monument est consacré. / Sur l'un des nombreux rameaux de la chaîne taurienne, et à deux heures environ d'Aïasch, se trouve une ville en ruines comme celle-ci, et dont les débris couvrent tout un plateau de la montagne. Quelques Turkomans ont bâti, au milieu de ces décombres, un village qu'ils habitent et qu'ils nomment Kannidali. Les ruines de cette antique cité appartiennent à deux âges distincts: époque romaine et époque byzantine. / Les plus anciens monuments qui remontent à l'époque romaine consistent en murailles d'enceinte, mausolées, chapiteaux détachés de leurs colonnes, sarcophages, et en un bas-relief sculpté sur un rocher situé dans l'intérieur d'une carrière que renferme la ville. Ce bas-relief représente six personnages, les uns assis, les autres debout, tous vêtus de longues robes flottantes; au-dessus d'eux est une inscription dont je n'ai pu tirer que quelques

mots. / Les sarcophages, disséminés sur tous les points de la ville, mais en plus grand nombre au nord et à l'ouest, portent des inscriptions à peine lisibles. / Au milieu des décombres de cette ville, on remarque plusieurs églises grecques, dont deux offrent d'assez beaux restes, qui, par leur forme, semblent appartenir aux viiie et ixe siècles. L'une est située au nord et près de la carrière dont il est question plus haut; la seconde est au sud-ouest; enfin, trois autres, qui sont de moindre importance, sont situées au nord et au sud.

[4] JA_III_1854_55-56 Tchihatchef at Skopje / Uskub: En entrant par cette porte antique dans la moderne Ciskub, qui, comme je l'ai déjà dit, n'est qu'un misérable village où, depuis plusieurs siècles, les hommes s'efforcent vainement de faire disparaître toutes les traces de l'ancienne cité, on voit à côté de la mosquée une estrade entourée d'énormes fragments de chapiteaux, qui ne sont pas non plus à leur place primitive. Sur l'estrade se trouve une de ces colonnes quadrangulaires que l'on voit si fréquemment enchâssées dans les murs des maisons de la ville; elle est criblée d'inscriptions. Un très-beau pan de mur, percé de deux fenêtres voûtées, se trouve non loin des restes du théâtre, dont environ quatorze rangées de gradins sont encore assez bien conservées. Ces beaux restes sont masqués par des cabanes turques. J'ai donné dans mon ouvrage sur l'Asie Mineure une vue de ce théâtre. / Excepté ces ruines, qui attestent suffisamment la magnificence de l'antique Prusias, toute la ville d'Uskub est encombrée de pierres équarries, de fragments de colonnes, et de corniches, soit disséminés par-ci par-là, soit enchâssés dans les murs des maisons, ou employés dans les haies, les enclos, les cimetières turcs, etc., sans parler de tout ce qui se trouve enseveli sous terre. Il serait vraiment temps que toute cette masse de trésors, accumulés, pour ainsi dire, à la porte de Constantinople, fût enfin ravie à l'oubli séculaire auquel l'ont condamnée la barbarie et le despotisme.

[5] Wheler_1682_III_261-266

[6] Texier_&_Popplewell_Pullan_1865_1-4 for summary of earlier visits to and explorations of Asia Minor.

[7] Sterrett_1907_7: The surface exploration should precede the work of excavation, in order to determine upon all the sites worthy of excavation. One given country, whatever that country might be, whether Lydia, Caria, Lycia, Pisidia, Cilicia, or what not, should be made the basis, first, of a systematic surface exploration from the point of view of epigraphy, archaeology, history, architecture, geography, botany, geology, entomology, anthropology, and this systematic exploration should be followed by a systematic excavation of every site in the country whose ruins promise important discoveries. Annual preliminary and merely outline reports might be made, but the final publication of the results of the research work in a given country should not be made until the excavation of all the sites shall have been completed, for the reasons that the excavations will surely bring to light a wealth of information to be added to that already gained from the surface exploration.

[8] Sterrett_1907_8: The equipment with trained experts need not neccssarily be duplicated along the whole line. The surface exploration, which should always precede the work of excavation, would be conducted by specialists of all the classes mentioned, namely epigraphists, and archaeologists in force, accompanied by at least one botani.st, one geologist, one entomologist, one anthropologist, one physician and surgeon, and by at least two cartographers, and two professional photographers, though occasion might arise when the presence of an engineer and architect would be needed. The excavating party would have no need for experts in science, but would consist of archaeologists and epigraphists in force, at least two architects and two engineers, one physician and surgeon, one professional nurse (male), and a professional photographer.

[9] Mahaffy_1892_xiii-xv, preface for 1892: I will conclude with a warning to the archaeologist, and one which applies to all amateurs who go to visit excavations, and cannot see what has been reported by the actual excavators. As no one is able to see what the evidences of digging are, except the trained man, who knows not only archaeology, but architecture, and who has studied the accumulation of soil in various places and forms, so the observer who comes to the spot after some years, and expects to find all the evidences unchanged, commits a blunder of the gravest kind. / As Dr Dorpfeld, now one of the highest living authorities on such matters, observed to me, if you went to Hissarlik expecting to find there clearly marked the various strata of successive occupations, you would show that you were ignorant of the first elements of practical knowledge. For in any climate, but especially in these southern lands, Nature covers up promptly what has been exposed by man; all sorts of plants spring up along and across the lines which in the cutting when freshly made were clear and precise. In a few years the whole place turns back again into a brake, or a grassy slope, and the report of the actual diggers remains the only evidence till the soil is cut open again in the same way. I saw myself, at Olympia, important lines disappearing in this way. Dr Purgold showed me where the line marking the embankment of the stadium – it was never surrounded with any stone seats – was rapidly becoming effaced, and where the plan of the foundations was being covered with shrubs and grass. The day for visiting and verifying the Trojan excavations is almost gone by. That of all the excavations will pass away, if they are not carefully kept clear by some permanent superintendence; and to expect this of the Greek nation, who know they have endless more treasures to find in new places, is more than could reasonably be expected. The proper safeguard is to do what Dr Schliemann does, to have with him not only the Greek ephoros or superintendent – generally a very competent scholar, and sometimes not a very friendly witness of foreign triumphs – but also a first-rate architect, whose joint observation will correct any hastiness or misprision, and so in the mouth of two or more witnesses every word will be confirmed.

[10] Fuller_1829_85 mosques of Constantinople: They are all in nearly the same style of architecture, surmounted by a dome, and differing from each other chiefly in the internal decorations, or in the variety of the marble and porphyry columns, the spoils of the Greek temples and churches, which have been employed in their construction.

[11] Rambaud_1870_163: Au monde des artistes, des sculpteurs, peintres en mosaïques, architectes, à cette foule de lettrés et d'amis des arts, dont s'enorgueillissait Byzance, on énumère les cent cinquante églises que Basile a fait bâtir ou restaurer; on conte les merveilles du Cénourgion, les splendeurs de la Nouvelle-Eglise. Pour que la gloire du nouveau Justinien, qui a surpassé le premier par ses lois et ses bâtiments, soit connue de toutes les classes du public, pour que personne ne puisse refuser au grand homme les éloges quil mérite, pour que "ceux mêmes qui n'ont pas le droit d'entrer dans le Palais ne soient pas dans une ignorance absolue de ces merveilles," l'écrivain entre dans les détails les plus minutieux sur les pierreries et l'orfèvrerie des églises, les tableaux en mosaïque, les marquetteries de marbre, les colonnes de porphyre et de marbre de Paros, etc.

[12] Rambaud_1870_59: Et dans l'art même, dans l'art par excellence, l'architecture, n'y avait-il pas compilation? Une église était bâtie souvent des débris de vingt monuments anciens ou modernes. Un Empereur s'érigeait une colonne à peu de frais, en renversant d'une colonne déjà existante la statue du fondateur pour y substituer la sienne. Ste-Sophie, de Justinien, ne fut qu'une vaste compilation de colonnes, de marbres, de pièces d'orfèvrerie, dans tous les temples et dans toutes les églises de l'Orient. Basile, l'aïeul de Constantin vii le compilateur, est accusé

d'avoir pillé les églises de Constantinople pour construire les siennes. Il semblait que la Grèce du moyen âge ne pût avoir les idées ni des matériaux qu'en les dérobant à la Grèce ancienne.

[13] Rambaud_1870_163-164, Symeon Metaphrastes on Basil: Rien ne manquerait à la gloire de Basile si des historiens, dont il n'était pas l'aïeul, ne se fussent avisés de l'accuser de ces plagiats auxquels se laissèrent aller tant de monarques constructeurs: Justinien, Théodoric, Charlemagne, etc. "L'Empereur fit briser beaucoup d'objets d'art en airain, pour en faire usage dans sa Nouvelle-Église. Il enleva quantité de marbres, de mosaïques, de colonnes, dans les églises et les maisons pour les employer à cette construction," etc. il démolissait donc pour reconstruire, faisait du neuf avec le vieux, et n'enrichissait un saint qu'en en dépouillant un autre. Combien de ces fameux constructeurs furent plus funestes aux antiquités de la Grèce qu'Alaric et que Baian!

[14] Broquière_1892_152 Constantinople, problems with Bajazet, with editor's note travelling 1432-1433: Le récit de Bertrand de La Broquiére n'est point, dans ce passage, exactement conforme à la vérité: ce qui lui a été dit a trait aux travaux de fortification exécutés en 1391 par l'empereur Jean I[er] Paléologue. Ce prince était incapable de résister au sultan Bajazet I; craignant que sa capitale ne fut enlevée par surprise, il résolut de la mettre à l'abri d'un coup de main. Il fit publier, pour ne point éveiller les soupçons du sultan, qu'il allait décorer Constantinople d'édifices nouveaux, et sous ce prétexte, il fit transporter à la porte Dorée une grande quantité de blocs de marbre provenant des églises des Quarante Martyrs, de celle de Tous les Saints bâties par l'empereur Léon le Philosophe, et d'autres édifices religieux, et s'en servit pour relever deux tours en ruines. Il ajouta même aux fortifications d'autres ouvrages qui s'étendaient jusqu'à la mer. Bayezit ne se trompa pas sur la nature de ces travaux. Il fit sommer l'empereur de faire raser ces constructions, le menaçant, en cas de refus, de faire crever les yeux à son fils Manuel, qui se trouvait alors à sa cour.

[15] Spon_&_Wheler_1678_I_262-263: Ie consideray moins ce Château pour sa force qui n'est pas grande, que pour cinq ou six bas relief qu'on void à une porte de derrière qui est maintenant murée … table. Monsieur le Marquis de Nointel Ambassadeur de France à la Porte, qui est extrêmement curieux, pourra un jour faire dessigner ces reliefs. Il nous fit voir chez luy plus de curiositez, que nous n'en aurions vu dans tout le reste de Constantinople. Nous y vîmes environ trente marbres ou inscriptions antiques qu'il a apportées d'Athenes, ou de l'Archipel. Par un surcroît de bonté il nous permit d'en copier ce que nous voulûmes, Il a grand nombre de medailles parmi lesquelles il y en a de bien singulieres, & quatre cent desseins de bas reliefs, édifices & pajsages, qu'il a fait faire dans tous les voyages de Grèce & de Turquie. Il y a peu de personnes au monde qui eussent pû avoir ce crédit dans un pays si ennemi de la peinture; mais il y avoit toujours deux janissaires à côté de son Peintre, lors qu'il tiroit quelque chose. Il demeura quinze jours à copier seulement les bas reliefs & la façade du Temple de Minerve à Athènes.

[16] Temple_II_1836_176 Constantinople, Porta Aurea: On each side of the gate, and connected with it, advances a large, square, and well-preserved tower, on the summit of one of the angles of which, is a well-executed and uninjured eagle with expanded wings. This is, however, all that remains of its former splendour; the different bas-reliefs mentioned by Wheler, which represented the fall of Phaeton, Hercules and Cerberus, Venus and Adonis, &c., have all passed away, as well as the inscription. [Footnoted as follows: Perhaps a little excavation in the garden, and an inspection of the materials of which the houses are built, would bring some of these pieces of sculpture to light.]

[17] Maurand_1901_229 Constantinople, travelling 1544: Autour de cet Hippodrome sont des colonnes de marbre de 18 palmes de hauteur, d'ordre composite; sur les chapiteaux, il y a tout autour les architraves, chose très belle; et sur les corniches, il chante tant d'oiseaux, nommés ibis, que cela me parut chose étonnante. Je demandai à un Turc pourquoi il séjournait là une telle quantité de ces oiseaux sans qu'on les tuât ou du moins qu'on les en chassât; il me répondit qu'il y allait de la peine capitale à en tuer un seul, parce que ces oiseaux mangent les serpents et autres animaux vénéneux qui sont en grand nombre dans le pays de Thrace et surtout à Constantinople.

[18] Nicolay_1580_52 Constantinople: anco ui si ueggono diuerse altre uesti già sparse per la Città: come è il Palagio del Gran Costantino, primo suo ristauratore, che è à lato alle mura. Vicino all'angolo che riguarda l'occidente è il sepolcro del medesimo Costantino, che è tutto di Porfìro in un cantone di strada delle piu immonde della città.

[19] Chesneau_1887_29, Constantinople's mosques, Aramon Ambassador 1547-1553: sont merveilleusement belles, magnificques et sumptueuses. Et celle qu a faict faire Sultan Soliman est encore plus belle et apparente que nulle des autres. Ce qui demonstre que si les Turqs vouloient bastir des palais et maisons, ils le sçauroient bien faire; mais ils ont pour mal d'habiter en maisons de pierres: et pourtant n'en usent aucunement sinon aux églises et sérail dudict Grand Seigneur; et toutes leurs maisons sont fort basses, faictes de terre ou de bois, et ce generallement par toute la Turquie.

[20] Gyllius_1729_201, in Constantinople 1544-47: On the Top of the third Hill stands the Seraglio, where the Emperor's Concubines constantly reside; 'tis enclos'd with a high Wall, which, at my first Arrival at Constantinople, was more than two Miles in Compass. The present Emperor Solyman has taken up a Place in the Middle of this Precinct, where he is laying a Foundation for a Caravansera, and his future Sepulchre, which are now building with the most elegant Marble, brought from several Parts of the Turkish Dominions, so that you may see infinite Kinds of it lying about the Building, not lately dug out of the Quarry, but such as for many Ages has been used in the Palaces of several Princes and Emperors, not only at Byzantium, but in Greece, and all Aegypt.

[21] Evliya_1_1834_55, born 1611: Chapter On the Imperial mosques of Constantinople, Aya Sofiah: It was finished by Aghnadus (Ignatius?), a perfect architect, well skilled in geometry, under the direction of the Prophet Khizr; and forty thousand workmen, seven thousand porters, and three thousand builders, were employed in raising its domes and arches on three thousand pillars. Every part of the world was ransacked to find the richest marbles, and the hardest stones for its walls and columns. Stones of various hues, fit for the throne of Belkis, were brought from Aya Solúgh (Ephesus) and Aidinjik; marbles of divers colours were removed from Karamán, Sham (Syria), and the island of Kubrus (Cyprus). Some thousands of incomparable columns, wasp and olive-coloured, were imported from the splendid monuments of the skill of Solomon, standing in the neighbourhood of A'tineh (Athens). After working at the building for forty years, Khizr and Aghnadus disappeared one night when they had finished half the dome. Seven years afterwards they appeared again and completed it.

[22] Evliya_1_1834_74-75 born 1611, Suleimaniye: Suleiman having assembled all the thousands of perfect masters in architecture, building, stone-hewing, and marble-cutting, who were found in the dominions of the house of Osman, three whole years were employed in laying

the foundations. The workmen penetrated so far into the earth, that the sound of their pick-axes was heard by the bull that bears up the world at the bottom of the earth. In three more years the foundations reached the face of the earth; but in the ensuing year the building was suspended, and the workmen were employed in sawing and cutting various coloured stones for the building above the foundations. [i.e. these were spolia, cut to shape on site – not material from quarries]

[23] Evliya_I_1834_78 born 1611, Suleimaniye, courtyard: Within the gate, on the right side of the court, there is a square slab of porphyry, on which a cross was sculptured, the traces of which are still visible, though it was erased by the masons. The infidels offered a million of money for it in vain: at length a royal ball was fired from a galleon of the infidels, lying before Ghalatah, purposely at this slab, which was struck; but being on the ground, it received no damage. So that the infidels, with all their rancour, and skill in gunnery, could not break this stone, which had become a threshold of the Suleimaniyyeh; but the mark of the ball still remains, and raises the astonishment of all beholders.

[24] Covel_1893_179 travelling 1670-1679: As once for all, I must tell you that round Stambol for many miles the Turkes have taken almost all the fair stone they could find to rayse their buildings in the City, so that little is to be expected of inscriptions or monuments of antiquity; especially in Thrace, or anywhere near the shore of the Propontis, from whence caryage by sea is easy.

[25] Galland_1881_II_160-161, Constantinople 1672-1673, Metellin: Pour moy, je fus avec monsieur Cornelio, à une maison qui appartient a un renégat du pays de Monaco, nommé Chaban bey, lequel est capitaine d'une galère, où nous avions appris qu'il y avoit quelque antiquité. Nous y vismes quatre pieds d'estale d'ordre toscan, tous d'une pièce de marbre, faits pour soustenir des colonnes d'un pied et demy de diametre, desquels il y en avoit trois très entiers. Nous y vismes aussi les débris de deux fustes de doubles colonnes en trois ou quatre pièces d'un marbre de différentes couleurs qui paroissoient devoir servir à quelque beau temple de forme ronde qui avoit esté soustenu par ces colomnes qui paroissoient en dedans et en dehors. De là, en parcourant la ville, nous vismes près d'une mosquée une fontaine qui n'estoit composée que de pieces antiques, qui ne se rapportoient pas de la maniere dont on les avoit placées, comme de fustes de colomnes, de bases, de pieds d'estal, de corniches, de frises et d'architraves, de pieces de colomnes cannelées et de chapiteaux.

[26] Galland_1881_II_159-160, Constantinople 1672-1673, Metellin: Sur le soir, M. l'Ambassadeur fut à la promenade dans son cayque et, faisant le tour du chasteau qui est dans une presqu'isle qui commande la ville, il se rendit dans un endroit où m'estant transports par terre, en costoyant l'ancien port que l'artifice avoit fait avec un môle de fort belles pierres dont on voit encore les restes, je trouvay un marbre qui avoit servi à un architrave, sur lequel il y avoit deux lignes d'écriture dont je ne pus déchiffrer que le mot ΦΙΑΟΥ, parce que les charactères estoient effacés et fort anciens, et comme je trouvay en cet endroit d'autres marbres et mesme comme un vase de sépulchre où l'on voyoit encore un pied de sphinx bien fait, avec un dessus de niche, j ay cru qu'il y avoit eu autrefois dans cet endroit un bastiment fort superbe. Des paysans qui me virent occupé à contempler ces choses, me firent entendre qu'à deux ou trois milles de là, près d'un lieu qu'on appelle Moria, il y avoit un aqueduc fort haut qui avoit aussi quelqu'inscription. En venant dans ce lieu, j avois remarqué, dans la ville, près de l'église des Grecs, une inscription grecque qui estoit dans la muraille, mais dont les charactères estoient effacés d'une manière que je n'en pus rien tirer; cela fit que je fus plus exact à jetter les yeux sur les murailles et sur les maisons dont

je n'en vis presque où il ny eust quelque pierre ou quelque marbre qui paroissoit avoir servi à quelque édifice de plus grande conséquence.

[27] Temple_1836_222 Constantinople: The Baghdad palace, erected by Murad IV pleased me much: it is richly decorated with marbles of every variety, with soft Persian carpets, divans of silk and velvet, porcelain tiles, gilding, inscriptions, arms, &c. The number of ancient marble columns and pillars in the different palaces and kioshks is very great; and in a yard adjoining the winter-harem, I observed a very fine altar of porphyry, at present used as the pedestal of a sun-dial.

[28] Hommaire_de_Hell_1854_I_200-201 Constantinople: Parmi ceux qui jetèrent le plus d'éclat sur la Moldavie, le prince Démétrius Cantémir doit être mis au premier rang. Né en 1673, sur le trône moldave, le jeune Démétrius fut envoyé, en 1690, à Constantinople, où il s'occupa de la langue turque et de la musique; mais il fit surtout une étude approfondie des manuscrits persans et arabes, et commença son grand ouvrage de l'histoire ottomane, qui occupe une place distinguée parmi les ouvrages classiques. Laissant de côté les rêves de l'ambition, Cantémir fit bâtir un délicieux palais sur le Bosphore, qu'il orna d'une collection précieuse de marbres antiques. Ce palais devint plus tard la propriété de la sultane Validé. C'est dans ce séjour enchanteur, embelli par sa famille, que Cantémir se livra a ses travaux scientifiques et littéraires, jusqu'au moment où l'ambition de Pierre le Grand le força de jouer un rôle dans les événements qui se préparaient.

[29] Craven_1789_220-221 at Constantinople: And it is to be wished by all those who bear any respect to the best monuments of sculpture, that Athens, and all it yet contains, might not by Mahometan ignorance be entirely destroyed: at present, ruins, that would adorn a virtuoso's cabinet, are daily burnt into lime by the Turks; and pieces of exquisite workmanship stuck into a wall or fountain. There remains but a very little of that pillar that once probably was a fine ornament to the Atmeidan, or market for horses.

[30] Turner_1820_III_434 Constantinople: Sultan Bajazet Contains ten columns of verd antique, four of jasper, and six of Egyptian granite. All these were collected from the publick edifices of Constantinople. / Sultan Selim. The marbles were all brought from Alexandria Troas in 1552. / Suleymanie. Was built from the materials of the great church of St. Euphemia of Chalcedon. The four large columns of porphyry, were brought, it is said, from Ephesus … / Yeni Djami. Contains the only columns of jaune antique, to be seen in Constantinople. / Validé Sultan Djami. The two columns of jasper at the entrance were brought from Alexandria Troas, about 1670.

[31] Slade_1833_II_114 Constantinople, Hippodrome: Three monuments of antiquity in it attest that the Osmanleys are not such indiscriminate destroyers as is usually believed. Were it necessary to quit Constantinople for proof of that, I would cite Athens, which, notwithstanding the numerous sieges it has undergone, from Turks and Venetians, and Greeks, still possesses enough to interest the world. It must have required great care to preserve its ruins, more than would be shewn in modern civilized warfare. Though not connoisseurs of art, the Osmanleys have religiously preserved temples, columns, &c. as trophies.

[32] Sandys_1673_21-22 journey begun 1610, Proconnesus: Celebrated for excellent Quarries of white Marble, and therefore now called Momora [sic]: where a number of poor Christian slaves do hew stones daily for that magnificent Mosque which is now a building at Constantinopte by this Sultan [Achmet].

[33] Sestini_1789_16-17 on Island of Proconnesus: une statue de marbre de la hauteur de quatre rasses de Florence: elle m'a paru être l'ouvrage du ciseau Grec; il est dommage qu'on l'ait si

maltraitée, en saisant des efforts pour la tirer de la mer. [of a satyr. So had somebody tried to ship it out??]

[34] Castellan_1820_II_20-21 Marmara: Cette île se nommoît autrefois Proconnèse, par ses carrières de marbre, qui sont toujours exploitées.On en tire les matériaux qui servent à la construction des mosquées et des monumens publics, tant de Constantinople que des villes principales de l'Empire.

[35] RA_1868_228, Rome: Sur les bords du Tibre, une bonne fortune et des recherches heureusement dirigées par le savant commissaire des antiquités romaines, M. Visconti, ont fait retrouver un dépôt de marbres bruts autrefois exploité et oublié depuis. C'était le chantier de débarquement des blocs envoyés de Grèce, d'Asie, d'Afrique, amenés avec la profusion qu'exigeaient les magnificences de Rome et portant encore les inscriptions qu'on y avait gravées dans les galeries d'extraction. Aux âges de ténèbres et de ruines, les attérissements du fleuve avaient recouvert cette riche épave des grandeurs d'autrefois. Là pourtant se trouvait un trésor sans prix, car les fouilles amènent au jour des marbres employés par les anciens et dont les carrières sont aujourd'hui perdues.

[36] Clarke_VIII_1818_175 Constantinople: We saw also an immense shaft of a column of red porphyry, lying in the sea, off the Seraglio point; the water being as limpid as the most diaphanous crystal. Making the circumstance known to our ambassador, we offered to undertake its removal to England, and to the University of Cambridge, if he would obtain for us a permission from the Porte. The request, however, met with a refusal, in terms of some asperity: and it is rumoured, but with what truth others may determine, that the said Column now constitutes a part of the Collection since offered by him for sale in this country.

[37] Clarke_II.3_1816_490-491 Constantinople: That many valuable antiquities may be purchased in Constantinople, by making application to persons who pay annually a sum of money for the privilege of collecting, washing, and sifting the produce of the common sewers of the city, was stated in the First Section of this Part of the author's Travels. The circumstance was made known to us by a Greek physician, one Dr Inchiostro, who often sold coins and gems, purchased of these people, in the palaces of the envoys. Having bought of him a few things thus found, he conducted us, upon our second visit to the city, to the place where the mud-washers carry on their labour. The persons so employed were Turks: we found them with large tubs filled from the draining of the streets, which they passed through fine wire sieves; and it is said that they become rich by the things thus obtained. We bought of them a carnelian intaglio, representing Apollo in the chariot of the sun, drawn by four horses; one of the subjects common to the vases and gems of Greece, and especially prevalent among the antiquities of this city. But there is another source of wealth, for which a higher rent is paid, namely, the sweeping of the bazar where the jewellers carry on their trade. Here all the dust is collected, and carefully examined; and that articles of value are constantly found in it, is evident in the sum paid for collecting it. Small bits of gold and silver are of course found; but we were told that diamonds, which the dealers carry about in paper packets, are dropped and lost, and make a part of the gains.

[38] Neale_1818_255 Constantinople: To the antiquary also, Constantinople might afford a rich treat; the Bezesteins and Jewellers' shops contain, constantly, a large quantity of coins, cameos, and other objects of archaeological research, most of which find their way into the hands of persons who are too ignorant to deduce any knowledge from them.

[39] Slade_1833_II_130 Constantinople: Other remnants of antiquity probably remain in the vast circuit of Stamboul's walls; but to find them is the difficulty; chance is one's only guide, a conflagration by laying open quarters, one's best map. Tiresome as is the well-conned tale of a professed ciceroni, I have often wished for one in Constantinople. The presence is better than the absence. One is not obliged to listen, and he saves a great deal of riding or walking, which is keenly felt in a large, hilly, ill-paved city, where innocent curiosity is magnified into necromancy; the pursuits of an antiquarian interpreted as the researches of a treasure hunter. There are few natives of the East who can understand the incentives of curiosity or pleasure, uninfluenced by stronger motives. If they see a man taking observations, he is calculating a horoscope; if they see him measuring ruins, he is tracing some deposit of coin. They hate trouble, and therefore cannot reconcile it with pleasure.

[40] Belon_1588_174 Scamandria, on the Asian side of the Bosphorus: La pierre de quoy ils l'ont fortifié, a esté prinse des ruines d'une prochaine ville, que nous croyons avoir esté nommée Scamandria, qui est située en terre ferme d'Asie mineur, & n'est qu'à demie lieue de la mer, & à demie petite journée des chasteaux. L'on y voit vne sumptueuse ruine de bastimens magnifiques de fort beau marbre blanc & des colonnes taillées en toutes sortes d'ouurages: aussi plusieurs beaux & spacieux chapiteaux quarrez. Elle est situee dessus vn haut, ayant vne tres grande campagne, large, spacieuse, & belle prairie, qui l'entourne par les deux costez. Le lieu est marescageux en l'hyuer: mais est tout sec en esté. Nous y auons veu vne grosse pierre taillée en relief, à la perspectiue d'vn personnage vestu d'vn haubert à l'antique, vne armure à la poictrine, vn motion emplumé, bridé par dessous la gorge: vn bouclier long & enleué, vne espee-courbée en façon de cimeterre, non saincte par le corps, mais pendante au col en escharpe, fait d'excellent artifice. Nous croyons que ce bastiment estoit vn temple magnifique, dédié à quelque Dieu: & maintenant les Turcs emportent les pierres à la mer, pour les porter au susdit chasteau, dont en ont fait la forteresse.

[41] Benjamin_1867_55-56 Bosphorus: In the ninth century Haroon al Rescheed of glorious memory, laid siege to the fortress of Hieron after the capture of Heraklea with a force of two hundred thousand men. He raised a mound against the walls two thirds of their height, on which to place his engines, and the castle would soon have fallen if Nikephoros the Emperor had not come to terms. A large part of the mound remained untouched until within a few years, when Dr Millingen, son of the English antiquarian of that name, once physician to Lord Byron, and now for many years attached to the royal household, and whose life has been in itself a romance, commenced investigating the castle, and began by cutting through this mound at considerable expense. The earth he found full of human bones, and after some work he reached the gate of the castle, which had been walled up during the siege; the passage for the portcullis, and the lintel and posts of the outer entrance, remained in excellent preservation; they proved to be of fine white marble, elaborately embossed with carvings such as adorn the entablatures of Greek temples. On further investigation it was discovered that in addition to these fragments, a large part of the masonry incorporated into the walls of the castle was taken from the ruins of the temple of Jupiter Urius, which occupied the site of the fortress several centuries before Christ, and was erected on the spot, where, as the legend goes, Jason consulted the oracle before launching out on the mysterious perils of the unexplored Euxine.

[42] Curtis_1903_143 Bosphorus: Passengers for the [Robert] college land from the boats at Bebek and follow an easy path up a hill beside an ancient cemetery and under the shadow of the walls

of Rumili Hisar, a mighty castle built by Mohammed II in 1453 while he was besieging the city of Constantinople. Immediately opposite, upon the Asiatic shore of the Bosphorus, a similar castle was erected, and the two commanded the passage so that every ship passing up and down was compelled to pay toll, Mohammed called this castle Boghag Kessen (Throat Cutter), for he had a pleasant way with him. The ruins are as picturesque and extensive as any in Europe, and the towers are almost perfect after nearly six hundred years, although the floors and ceilings have long since fallen through. The walls have crumbled and much stone has been taken away for building material. They were originally thirty feet thick and thirty feet high, and were built with the greatest haste and energy. Mohammed employed 1,000 masons, 1,000 lime-burners and 10,000 laborers in the construction, and to each mason was assigned the task of building two yards of wall in three months. By this division of labor and responsibility the work was completed in the time named by the ingenious designs of the engineers, and the outline of the walls forms the Turkish word "Mahomet."

[43] Morritt_1914_85-86 travelling 1794-1796, Chalcedon: There were here and there marble shafts of columns in the walls of the houses or by the shore, as in many villages about this place, but they seemed chiefly either Turkish or of the lower Greek Empire. A little to the east of Chalchi, between it and Scutari, is an old Seraglio, called that of Sultan Mourat (Amurath). It was the palace the Grand Signor occupied before he resided at that of Constantinople. The workmen are now pulling it down, and so, the whole being open, I got a view of the inside, both of the gardens and palace. The first consist, however, of nothing but long avenues and clumps of cypress, which, however beautiful, are gloomy without the mixture of livelier greens, and the palace is a cluster of low, ill-proportioned rooms, with a profusion of beautiful marble. The doorcases, windows, fireplaces were all ornamented with it, and there were marble fountains in many of the rooms. All these the workmen were taking up, and with true Turkish indifference demolishing, by express order of the Sultan, who did not choose that other people should have what had served to adorn a royal palace. One could not help regretting the fine pieces of marble thus sacrificed to his stupid pride. On all this shore the views are beautiful; it is broken into bays by the different points of Scutari, Chalchi, and others, and I think I have already mentioned that the shores of Asia are here much richer, bolder, and more varied than those of Europe.

[44] Morier_1816_350-351, Nicomedia: My anxiety to reach the end of my journey was now increased; and I stopped not to examine the antiquities of Ismid.

[45] Belon_1588_152 Nicomedia: La ville est totalement ruinée, mais le tour du chasteau est en son entier situé en haut lieu dessus le coustau, comprins dedans le circuit des murailles. Il n'y a pas plus de trois toises de distence d'une tour des murailles du chasteau iusques à l'autre, tant il estoit de grande forteresse: lesquelles sont faites de tuilles cuictes & ioinctes de fort ciment. L'assiette est en plaisant lieu à dessus la sommité d'vne petite montagne. Il y a grande commodité d'eau des fontaines, qui sont cause de le rendre habité, partie de Turcs, partie de Grecs. Les chapiteaux & tronçons des pilliers &c grosses colomnes de ce chasteau, montrent que Nicomedie ait autrefois esté puissante ville. Aussi y ayons recouuert de moult belles medalles antiques Greques & Latines.

[46] Busbecq_1881_I_134-135 Nicomedia: It is an ancient city of great renown; but we saw nothing in it worth looking at except its ruins and rubbish, which contained, in the remnants of column and architrave, all that is left of its ancient grandeur. The citadel, which stands on a hill, is in

a better state of preservation. Shortly before our arrival, a long wall of white marble had been discovered under the earth by some people who had been digging, which, I am inclined to think, formed part of the ancient palace of the kings of Bithynia.

[47] Irby_&_Mangles_1823_489-490, missing Nicomedia, because the ferry they took did not stop there: which we did not much regret, as Messrs. Bayley, Godfrey, and Wyse, had visited them from Constantinople while we went there, and on their return reported, tlat they did not present sufficient remains to attract the traveller out of his way.

[48] Benjamin_1867_105 Nicomedia: The Acropolis is yet surmounted by a ring of venerable towers, covered with luxuriant ivy, and fragments of the old wall remain far beyond the present limits of the city. There is still in excellent preservation the tomb of Valerius, an actuarius or quartermaster of the imperial guards, raised to his memory, as the inscription says, by his affectionate wife; and the sarcophagi rifled from the ancient cemetery, furnish troughs to the fountains of the whole neighborhood. The street pavement often contains marble slabs with inscriptions, and in the adobe walls of the houses or gardens, antique marbles are curiously incorporated.

[49] Wheler_1682_1_78-79 Heraclea, near the harbour: abundance of Fragments of Marble Statues, Cornishes, Bulls-heads, Wreaths of Plenty, and broken Pillars; and of such are compiled the present Buildings of the Town.

[50] Spon_&_Wheler_1678_1_217-218 Heraclea, near Constantinople: Trois heures avant la nuit nous arrivames à Heraclée, qui a un beau Port fait en amphithéâtre, d'environ trois milles de cour, & dont la bouche est au Nord-Est. Nous eûmes assez de tems pour y aller chercher des Antiquitez, & nous ne tardâmes pas d'en découvrir. Les murailles ont des pièces de statuës, de colonnes & de chapiteaux enclavées parmi leurs autres matériaux, & ayant apperceu quelque inscription, nous voulûmes la copier, mais malheureusement mon camarade & moy avions perdu nos plumes. Ce nous etoit un grand malheur en ces quartiers-là, parceque les Turcs, les Grecs ne s'y servent que de petites cannes taillées à leur mode, dont nous aurions bien de la peine à écrire le moindre mot. Dans cet embarras nous allâmes jetter les yeux sur une aile d'oye qui traînoit par la ruë, d'où nous tirâmes promptement quatre ou cinq plumes, avec lesquelles nous copiâmes quelques belles Inscriptions.

[51] Keppel_1831_1_172-173 Adrianople: From Ooch Sherifler, we went to Yeni Maret, another mosque, but very little frequented, and fast tumbling to ruins. At the corner of the gateway is a mutilated statue, supposed to be that of the Emperor Adrian. It is of red porphyry, and nothing but the trunk now remains, which shews the drapery of a Roman gown. / The Turks not only set no value on statues, but they are actuated by religious prejudices to destroy them as emblems of idolatry. Thus it has fared with poor Adrian. The fragment forms the curbstone of the court-yard, and a bitch, of the breed of curs which infest every Turkish town, was then giving suck to her litter of puppies under protection of its shade.

[52] Keppel_1831_1_174 Adrianople: We went this morning to the pasha, to beg he would allow us to take possession of Adrian's statue. He was very well disposed to meet our wishes, but was so divided between his fear of the Russians and of his own government, that he declined giving us a direct answer until Count Diebitsch should evacuate Adrianople.

[53] Della_Valle_1745_VIII_129 Antioch: n'est habitée à present que de très-peu de gens, qui vivent parmi ces ruines, ou plûtôt dans des cabanes, qu'ils se sont faites eux-mêmes au milieu des jardins, dont aujourd'hui la Ville est entièrement remplie.

[54] Chesneau_1887_141 Antioch, (Aramon Ambassador 1547-1553): Et n'y a plus rien digne à voir en icelle que les murailles qui ont aparence d'avoir esté fort belles et merveilleusement bien faictes et sont presque toutes de pierres de marbre.

[55] PEFQS_1887_266 Antioch: The modern Turkish town, which Mr Greville Chester visited during the autumn of last year, has preserved but few remains of the old Byzantine capital of the East. Earthquakes, for which the territory of Antioch has always been ill-famed, have thrown down most of the ancient buildings, and, for the rest, the Turks have destroyed the great city walls and carried off the stones of both temples and churches to build into their hovels.

[56] Hasluck_1910_10: Cyriaco visited the site of Cyzicus twice, in 1431 and in 1444; on the first occasion he speaks in general terms of the ruins of vast buildings which covered the site, the amphitheatre, walls and gates. Most of all was he impressed by the ruins of the splendid temple of Jupiter, of which the walls (parietes) and thirty-three columns with their epistyles still stood erect, while the statues of the gods were still in place in the pediments … The temple is to-day represented only by the substructures of the podium.

[57] Veryard_1701_340, Cyzicus, the temple "was" (past tense): But of all this State and Splendor there only remain some few and obscure Footsteps, the rest being swallowed up by devouring Time.

[58] Saint-Martin_1852_II_50: Le premier voyage de Paul Lucas, entièrement consacré à l'Egypte, à la Syrie, à l'Arménie et à la Perse, est à peu près étranger à l'Asie-Mineure; il vit seulement à son retour, dans les premiers mois de 1702, l'Hellespont et Boursa. C'est dans son second voyage, de 1705 à 1707, qu'eurent lieu ses courses les plus nombreuses dans la Péninsule et ses découvertes les plus importantes. Il paraît, quelque opinion que l'on ait d'ailleurs de la valeur du premier voyage au point de vue géographique, que le but principal du ministre, c'est-à dire la recherche et l'achat des antiquités de toute espèce, des inscriptions, des pierres gravées et des manuscrits, il paraît, disons-nous, que ce but avait été atteint, puisqu'une seconde mission de même nature fut presque immédiatement confiée au voyageur. Il se rendit en droite ligne à Constantinople au mois de mars 1705, d'où ses premières excursions furent aux ruines de Cyzique, qu'aucun Européen n'avait encore explorées, dont aucun, du moins, n'avait donné de relation, et à celles de Chalcédoine que plusieurs avaient déjà visitées. Paul Lucas admira les restes de sculpture et d'architecture qui couvrent le site de l'ancienne Cyzique, dont elles attestent la magnificence et la grandeur; Artaki, village voisin qui garde l'ancien nom d'Àrtake, a aussi des ruines remarquables. Mais tout y a été brisé et mutilé au point que l'on en peut tirer à peine une inscription suivie.

[59] Lucas_I_1712_38-39 Cyzicus: Avancez plus loin, nous trouvâmes encore une Fontaine assez belle, & à ses cotez les restes de plusieurs grands bâtimens; nous en fîmes le tour, & ensuite remontez à cheval, après avoir marché environ une heure, nous arrivâmes à d'autres ruines d'un édifice superbe: les Habitans de ces lieux disent que c'étoit autrefois une Eglise; l'on y voit encore de beaux morceaux de Marbre, d'autres pierres d'une longueur & d'une largeur prodigieuse, mais c'est tout aussi, & les murailles en ont été si absolument démolies, qu'il y a cru une espèce de bois assez fort, dont les arbres poussent au travers des pierres. Je me donnai la peine de renverser plusieurs de ces Marbres pour y trouver des Inscriptions.

[60] Stato_Presente_1738_395 Cyzicus: essendo allora una bella Città, che poi, rovinata da un Terremoto, servi con le sue pietre alla fabbrica di Constantinopoli.

[61] Pococke_1745_II.2_116 Cyzicus: A large theatre was built in the foot of the hill; the stones are all taken away, and that spot is now covered with trees; but I was informed by one well acquainted with the place that there were formerly twenty-five seats; to the west of it there are some small remains of a circus: I saw the seats at the east end a great way under ground, the people having dug down in order to take away the materials, which are of white marble; as well as I could measure it I conjectured the area to be about thirteen paces wide, and two hundred and fifty long. There are still many medals dug up in this place; and here the famous Pescenius Niger was found, which is in the duke of Devonshire's collection.

[62] Sestini_1789_49-52.

[63] Michaud_&_Poujoulat_II_1833_109 Cyzicus: Dans toute notre course, nous n'avons pu découvrir qu'un seul fragment d'inscription grecque sur une pierre du chemin, et sur une autre pierre qui servait à la clôture d'un champ, une bacchanale de jeunes hommes et de jeunes femmes couronnés de myrtes et de fleurs. On aperçoit en quelques endroits des monceaux de marbres taillés par le ciseau turc, ce qui prouve que les ruines de Cisyque ne sont plus qu'une carrière où chacun vient prendre des matériaux de construction. La plupart de ces marbres, tristes restes des palais et des temples, souvenirs effacés d'une grandeur qui n'est plus, sont façonnés maintenant en socles funèbres, et vont orner les tombeaux de quelques musulmans. [then describes the voûtes souterraines, which he thinks are grain silos, and does not mention the temple here!]

[64] Michaud_&_Poujoulat_II_1833_110 Cyzicus: Au pied de la montagne, qu'on appelle la Montagne aux ours, au-dessus de l'emplacement de Cisique, sont deux villages que les voyageurs ne manquent pas de visiter; ces deux villages dont on connaît à peine le nom, offrent de toutes parts des débris de colonnes et des marbres enlevés à des monumens; en voyant ainsi sous des huttes et des chaumières tout ce qui reste d'une illustre cité, je me suis rappelé que la veille j'avais vu la gloire du Granique se perdre parmi les joncs et les roseaux d'un marécage.

[65] Hasluck_1910_VII: Hitherto no excavation worthy of the name has been undertaken on the site of Cyzicus. Private plundering was rife in Cyriac's time and has continued to our own day. Some attempt at more serious investigation seems to have been made about 1844 by Lord Eastnor, who, according to MacFarlane, "spent a considerable time at Cyzicus and made some excavations, but unfortunately his notes and drawings have been lost or destroyed through the foundering of the vessel in which they were embarked." / In more recent times Mr Frank Calvert of the Dardanelles opened tombs on the site, and kindly permits me to print the following notes respecting the modes of burial.

[66] Hamilton_I_1842_90 ruins of Hadriani, near Cyzicus: Returning to the konak, we saw several remains of buildings on the hill-side, the tombs perhaps of Hadriani. Some Greek peasants were digging out large flat Roman tiles close to the road; and three or four fragments of columns lying about in the court-yard of the konak were said to have been brought from the ruins in the neighbourhood.

[67] Texier_1862_187 Manyas, near Cyzicus: L'acropole de la ville antique est située sur une colline qui se rattache par un col fortifié aux collines voisines, une forte muraille dont la construction ne peut être antérieure à l'époque byzantine défend les approches du côté du sud; les murs sont composés d'une quantité de débris antiques de piédestaux et d'architraves. On voit des colonnes placées horizontalement comme dans les murs de Nicée. Cette disposition en effet

très-remarquable, suffit pour mériter à cette place le titre de ville très-bien défendue que lui donnent les Byzantins.

[68] Donaldson_1859_161 Cyzicus: It seems likely, that excavations would bring to light many remains of a rich city, of which Strabo says, that in his time "it rivals the first cities of Asia in magnitude, beauty, and its excellent institutions, both civil and military, and it appears to be embellished in like fashion with the city of the Rhodii, the Massaliotae, and the Carthaginians of old." But the great mass of its columns and other architectural features have been carried away to adorn the buildings of Constantinople, to which Cyzicus is so near.

[69] Donaldson_1859_159-160 Cyzicus: The ruins of Cyzicus are among cherry-orchards and vineyards. There is a heap of ruins covered with brush-wood, where there are many subterraneous passages, some of which may be explored to the length of more than 100 feet. These passages are connected with each other, and appear to be the substructions of some large buildings. Cyzicus in Strabo's time had many extensive buildings, and it maintained three architects to look after them and the machinery. It possessed three storehouses, one for arms, one for the machinery, and one for corn. / Aristides, in his oration on Cyzicus, states that the agora contained a most magnificent temple, and he speaks of the parts below ground being worthy of admiration. / Xiphilinus says that the great temple of Cyzicus was destroyed by an earthquake. This temple is described by Xiphilinus as of extraordinary dimensions. The columns were fifty cubits high, and of one stone. The Cyziceni used the white marble of Proconnesus for building.

[70] Perrot_1864_93-94 Cyzicus: Les ruines de Cyzique ne répondent d'ailleurs pas tout à fait à notre attente. Cyzique, d'après Strabon, était une des plus grandes villes et des plus ornées qu'il y eût en Asie Mineure. Or, par l'étendue que couvrent ces débris, par les énormes amas de pierres que l'on rencontre à chaque instant, par la quantité de marbres et de débris d'architecture qui gisent parmi les ronces ou que fait sortir sans cesse de terre le boyau du vigneron, on se fait encore une idée de l'importance de la cité; mais il ne reste ici aucune de ces ruines imposantes, aucun de ces nobles fragments qui rendent l'illusion de l'ensemble, qui permettent à l'imagination de ressaisir un instant, comme par une rapide hallucination, l'impression de l'ancienne splendeur. Pas une colonne debout dans la plaine ou sur la hauteur. Outre les murailles, presque partout cachées sous un incroyable fouillis de végétation parasite et luxuriante, les seuls restes d'édifices qui apparaissent au-dessus des branches et se détachent à l'œil, ce sont de grandes piles de maçonnerie appartenant à l'ancien amphithéâtre. Ce qui rend d'ailleurs les recherches plus difficiles ici que partout ailleurs, c'est l'épais fourré qui couvre presque partout les ruines, plus dru et plus impénétrable aux endroits où se trouvent les plus considérables débris. Pour découvrir l'emplacement de tous les anciens édifices il faudrait commencer par mettre le feu à ces maquis de lauriers, de coudriers sauvages, de lentisques et de chênes-verts, liés et comme tressés ensemble par une trame de ronces. Malgré toutes ces difficultés, nous décidons de dresser tout au moins, ce qui n'a jamais encore été fait, le plan général des ruines. Cela nous retiendra quelques jours.

[71] Wheler_1682_111_256 marked as "Ephesus, now Aja-Sabuck:" The whole Face of the Earth about them [the cottages of Ayasoluk], is covered with Ruins, fragments of Marble, Pedestals, Pillars, and all parts of most antient and noble Structure.

[72] Chishull_1747_23-29 travelling 1699: description of Ephesus, which he thinks is Ayasoluk. Names the podium of the Temple of Diana!

[73] Veryard_1701_335-336 Ephesus: they shew'd us part of the Walls, and Frontispiece of the famous Temple of Diana, which, for Beauty and Magnificence, was estem'd one of tlic World's Wonders. There still remain three Histories rcpresented in Marble over the Door, relating to that Goddess.

[74] Chandler_1775_130 Ephesus: The Ephesians are now a few Greek peasants, living in extreme wretchedness, dependance, and insensibility; the representatives of an illustrious people, and inhabiting the wreck of their greatness; some, the substructions of the glorious edifices which they raised; some beneath the vaults of the stadium, once the crowded scene of their diversions; and some, by the abrupt precipice, in the sepulchres which received their ashes. We employed a couple of them to pile stones, to serve instead of a ladder, at the arch of the stadium, and to clear a pedestal of the portico by the theatre from rubbish. We had occasion for another to dig at the Corinthian temple; and sending to the stadium, the whole tribe, ten or twelve, followed.

[75] Canning_1888_I_64, year 1809: At Smyrna I was lodged at the house of our Consul Mr Werry. Of course I went to see the different objects of curiosity in the city and its environs. Narrow picturesque streets in the former and two or three pretty villages in the latter constitute the whole catalogue. An excursion to Ephesus occupied a part of my time. In going we had to rest a night on the way, and, when there, a second at the wretched hamlet of Ayasuluk. Bugs at the one, mosquitoes at the other, put sleep to flight. Piles of fragmentary architecture marked the site of Ephesus. I had no means or leisure for excavating, and the ground on its surface offered nothing to challenge particular attention. What remained of the city's ruin was originally about three miles from the sea.

[76] Wilde_1840_II_449-450: Varna, which is believed by Colonel Leake and other eminent topographers to be the site of the ancient Marathon, is situated in a lonely, wild, and picturesque glen, or hollow in the range of hills that rises immediately from the plain. Our domicile was any thing but comfortable or agreeable; a low empty room, without a fire-place, and having no less than four unglazed windows, and a tiled roof, through which the wind gained a very ready ingress. The night was piercingly cold, and the fleas terrific.

[77] Pococke_1745_II.1_48 Ephesus: When all these buildings were standing, they must have made a most glorious appearance; for few cities have had the advantages of Ephesus for building; mount Lepre and Corissus being rocks of stone and marble; so that they had nothing to do but to dig out the marble, and roll it down to the places where they designed to build.

[78] Heyman_1759_I_117 Ephesus: All the abovementioned buildings, and the fragments still visible at Ephesus, merit a particular description. It is indeed impossible to view, without astonishment, the prodigious heaps of ruins, with which the site of this celebrated city of antiquity is, as it were, covered. Here fragments of churches, mosqucs, baths, there those of palaces, houses, walls, cupolas, blocks of marble, porphyry, fragments of pillars, and the like. And among them, great numbers of stones, with mutilated inscriptions, of which little or nothing can be made, those I have already mentioned will serve as a specimen to the lovers of this kind of literature. In a word, we see here, vast heaps of Pagan, Christian, and Turkish ruins, all blended together in one confused heap. Here are also several burying-places, especially Turkish; and to say the truth, all Ephesus is now no more than one open grave.

[79] Spon_&_Wheler_1678_I_325 Ephesus: On ne voit par tout que des monceaux de marbre, des murailles renversées, des colonnes, des chapiteaux & des pièces de statuë entassées les unes sur

les autres, avec des fragmens d'inscriptions qu'on y découvre en divers endroits; & c'est proprement d'Ephese qu'on pourroit dire que ce n'est plus que le cadavre d'une Ville, selon la pensée de Ciceron en parlant de quelques Villes de Grèce.

[80] Le_Bruyn_1725_I_105 Ephesus: Nous y découvrîmes encore plusieurs Statues de marbre ensevelies en terre, mais avec tant de négligence que les pieds de quelques-unes sortaient dehors. J'eusse bien voulu en déterrer quelqu'une pendant la nuit, & la porter à Smyrne en cachette; mais je ne pus trouver personne qui m'aidât même pour de l'argent, parce qu'ils craignoient qu'on ne nous épiât.

[81] Burgess_1835_II_57-58 Ephesus: Within the walls is a ruined mosque, and a bath; the whole deserted and solitary. From hence we gain an advantageous view of the aqueduct (which was probably made at a low period); and also a fine view over the whole plains of Ephesus and Ajasaluk. After stumbling over stones and broken marble, I descended by a smoother way towards the mosque, and saw inserted in the walls, continually, inscribed fragments of marbles and pieces of sculpture; so that, considering the whole of the town, its fortress, its mosque, and its tombs, it may reasonably be deduced that a large portion of old Ephesus has been employed in constructing it; and that very little would be obtained by digging in the ancient site.

[82] Forbin_1819_61 Ayasoluk: La porte de la Persécution est un monument en marbre, construit des arrachemens et des restes d'édifices postérieurs; elle me rappela les monumens romains. Deux bas-reliefs étaient placés sans régularité au-dessus de la porte; les Anglais ont emporté depuis peu celui qui représente la mort d'Hector: l'opération a été si maladroitement dirigée, que le char d'Achille et le corps d'Hector restaient encore à prendre. J'essayai d'enlever l'autre bas-relief; mais, manquant de cordes et d'outils, nous fumes forcés d'y renoncer.

[83] Wood_1877_37 dig at Ephesus begun 1863: The next vexatious stoppage of my excavations by the Turkish authorities, occurred early in January 1864. Réchad Bey, who was then the Turkish Commissioner for the Ottoman railway from Smyrna to Aidin, and who was also appointed to watch my proceedings on behalf of the Turkish Government, was persuaded by the Greek who had dreamt of hidden treasure, to forestall me in its discovery at the great Gymnasium, the foundations of which building I was then exploring. Réchad Bey was superstitious enough to listen to the man's story, and became quite eager to discover the treasure. He exerted his influence with the Pasha of Smyrna, who, to oblige him, consented to suspend my excavations till the Bey, finding nothing whatever, had convinced himself of the folly of digging for treasure at Ephesus. He did not, however, draw off his workmen till they had nearly filled up one of my trenches.

[84] Wood_1877_33-34 dig at Ephesus begun 1863: One day a tall, earnest-looking Greek overtook me, and eagerly asked me if I would consent to dig, or allow him to do so under the protection of my firman, in certain places, which he would point out to me. He had dreamt, he said, of treasure which lay buried many feet under ground, and he had distinctly seen in his dreams certain subterraneous passages, which led to the door of the chamber containing the treasure. I refused to dig myself on this man's account; but as I had some hope of his striking accidentally upon the wall of some building: or hitdng upon some inscription of interest, I so far humoured this dreamer of dreams as to promise him the protection of my firman, in any excavations he might make amongst the ruins of Ephesus, which should be subject to my control or approval, though not at my own expense. With this understanding he set a few men to work, and sank a number of shallow trial holes about the Serapion and elsewhere in the city, thus betraying the fact that

his dreams had not clearly defined the situation of the treasure. The workmen employed by him were paid by a silly, superstitious Greek merchant of Smyrna, who probably thought he had a chance of enriching himself more readily by treasure-trove at Ephesus, than by plodding on steadily at his business in Smyrna. Nothing, however, was found to reward the fond expectations of the dreamer and his merchant friend, nor did I gain myself any advantage by the holes dug in search of the hidden treasure.

[85] Benjamin_1867_150 Ephesus: By following up this railroad, one reaches the site of Ephesus, now called Ayia Soolook, where some interesting ruins have been unearthed by the English engineer who surveyed the road. Great was Diana of the Ephesians, but neither the chaste Diana, nor Alexander the copper-smith and his vociferous fellow-citizens, have availed to prevent the advent of the iconoclastic Briton, and the progress of the iron steed who marches round the globe, the herald of advancing civilization.

[86] Davis_1874_40 Ephesus: We called upon Mr Wood. He could not show us the marbles last excavated, as his assistant was absent with the key of the magazine.

[87] Davis_1874_36 Ephesus, theatre: The substructions of the scena still remain comparatively entire, but it is not possible to penetrate far into the vaults below the proscenium, owing to the fallen blocks and rubbish. A large portions seems to have been attached to it. Part of the scena is still erect, but most of it has fallen; some of the marble columns still stand in their places, but broken off; they are of a fine mottled marble, red and greenish in colour. All the statuary, bas-reliefs, &c., appear to have been carefully demolished, but much must still exist, buried under the vast heap of ruin which covers the orchestra and proscenium. Fragments of inscriptions lie about.

[88] Seiff_1875_372 Ephesus, and Wood at the Temple of Artemis: Als wir die Ausgrabungen besuchten, welche ca. 7 Met unter der heutigen Terrainoberfläche die Basis des Tempels blosgelegt haben, waren die interessanteren Funde leider bereits nach England übergeführt und nur unbedeutendere Bruchstücke lagen noch umher, während die Ausschachtung selbst mehrere Fuss hoch voll Wasser stand.

[89] Seiff_1875_79 on board ship at Smyrna: Gegen 1 Uhr endlich ward der Anker gehoben und fuhren wir in weitem Bogen an der Stadt und einem grossen englischen Panzerschiffe vorüber, das, wie ich später erfuhr, bestimmt war die von Mr Wood bei seinen Ausgrabungen in Ephesus gehobenen Schätze an Bord zu nehmen, um sie nach London zu bringen.

[90] Michaelis_1908_195 Ephesus: It had been decided, in Vienna, to collect again the inscriptions of Asia Minor, so as to take over part of the work of the new Berlin Corpus of Greek inscriptions. With this object Rudolf Heberdey, Ernst Kalinka, and other younger scholars were sent to Asia Minor to travel, geography and archaeology profiting at the same time. They extended their journey to Cilicia; the Scotchman W.M. Ramsay had travelled, during the eighties, repeatedly through the interior of Asia Minor, and numerous members of the French School at Athens carried on here and there similar investigations. The Austrian scholars kept their eyes fixed on Asia Minor, and in 1895 Otto Benndorf selected Ephesos for more extended archaeological investigations. These excavations were begun in 1896 with the aid of Austrian lovers of art; and later, after the establishment of the Austrian Archaeological Institute in Vienna, in 1895, were taken over and continued by the Institute.

[91] Chishull_1747_11 travelling 1699, Magnesia: There now scarce occur any reliques of antiquity in Magnesia, cxcept that we observed several Ionic and Corinthian pillars in the court of an old

mosque, held in great veneration by the Turks for the burial of Hasanogli, a person famous in the history of that nation.

92 Chishull_1747_9 travelling 1699, Magnesia, citadel: We had read and heard of a collection of Roman arms, reserved somewhere in this castle; tho being upon the place, nothing of this nature occurred to us. But Soliyman effendi, a most courteous and obliging person, whom we visited this eveniqg, being the next neighbour, as wcll as brother of our landlord, assured us, that having many years since had the curiosity to ascend the castle hili, he then saw under ground the collection, which we spake of, plates, shields, and the like.

93 Heyman_1759_1_136 Magnesia, he thought: The ruins of the ancient city cover so large an extent of ground, as conveys a grand idea of it, and besides my own opinion, that some good inscriptions might be found among them, we were assured, that often very large and beautiful pieces of marble are found buried in the earth, But the excessive heat rendered us so faint, as to render us incapable of making any farther search.

94 Chandler_1817_1_239, travelling 1775-1776, Magnesia: in one of the streets we found a square capital, which, it is likely, belonged to her temple. The device on it was a poppy between two wheat-ears and two torches. We saw also many fragments of architecture of the Corinthian and Ionic orders. After viewing the town, we ascended to the castle, and were conducted to an eminence, about a quarter of an hour beyond it, where is a ruin which resembles the arcade at Troas; consisting of a piece or two of wall standing, and three massive arches; each painted with a garland in the centre, and two on the sides, encircling an inscription, of which some. letters, with ends of fillets, are visible. The fabric has been repaired or re-edified, and some inscribed marbles are inserted in it, but too high to be legible. A Turk had purchased the materials, but the arcade is too solid a building to be easily and suddenly demolished. We enjoyed from it a delightful prospect of the plain, and of the Maeander. We discovered no stadium or theatre. The vestiges, if any remain, were concealed in the town by the buildings; or, without it, by stone-fences, olive-trees, and high corn.

95 MacFarlane_1829_1_325 Magnesia: La vue qu'on aperçoit de la montagne du château, masse imposante et sauvage qui se détache du Sipylus, n'a de remarquable que sa vaste étendue, La plaine que traverse l'Hermus rappelle celle de Pergame et du Caïcus, mais elle est plus large. Le château ressemble à celui de Smyrne; ce n'est plus qu'une grande ruine; cependant des masses de mur sont encore debout. Il y a des siècles que les Turcs ont abandonné ces lieux, qu'ils pourraient fortifier aisément; une grande partie des matériaux a déjà servi à des constructions modernes. Quelques Turcs que nous trouvâmes occupés à faire de la chaux avec du marbre nous dirent des injures; peut-être croyaient-ils que nous cherchions des trésors, ou que j'allais prendre possession du château.

96 Rayet_1_1877_123 Magnesia: Les ruines de la nouvelle Magnésie forment un ensemble encore imposant, quoique chaque jour la destruction fasse de nouveaux progrès. Aux dislocations produites par les pluies, à l'enfouissement sous les boues charriées par le Léthseos lorsqu'il déborde, se joignent les ravagées causés par les hommes. Depuis longues années, l'Aïneh-Ovace [Plain of Aineh] est la carrière où les paysans des environs viennent chercher des matériaux tout taillés. Lorsque M. Texier y arriva en 1842, il trouva des maçons d'Aïdin au travail au milieu du temple. Depuis quelques années, la construction de l'Ottoman Railway a encore activé la dévastation. Ponts, bâtiments, quais d'embarquement, depuis Azizieh jusqu'à Aïdin, ont été construits avec des pierres prises à Magnésie; on a même fait une route pour rendre plus facile le transport

de ces pierres à la station de Baladjik. Aussi est-il nécessaire de compléter les renseignements fournis par l'état présent des lieux en recourant aux observations des voyagpeurs précédents. Il n'y a grand parti à tirer ni de Van Egmont et Heyman, ni de Hamilton, ni de Köhler; mais les dessins et les notes de l'architecte français Huyot, qui visita Magnésie en 1820, en compagnie de MM. Donaldson et de Dreux, fournissent d'abondantes informations. Ces dessins et ces notes ont été acquis en 1841 par la Bibliothèque alors Royale, reliés en trois volumes, et déposés au département des manuscrits. On y trouve un plan d'ensemble de Magnésie, des plans et relevés du stade, du théâtre, du gymnase, des thermes, enfin une vue panoramique des ruines, prise des hauteurs au-dessus du stade, et qui est faite, ce semble, avec beaucoup de soin et de conscience.

[97] Rayet_1_1877_123-124 Magnesia: Plus importants encore sont les documents recueillis par l'expédition de M. Texier. C'est en 1842 que M. Texier fut chargé par le ministre de l'intérieur, M. Duchâtel, dans les attributions duquel était la direction des beaux-arts, de faire des fouilles sur l'emplacement du temple de Magnésie et de rapporter en France les marbres qui lui sembleraient en valoir la peine. M. Clerget, architecte, ancien pensionnaire de l'Académie de Rome, et M. Boulanger, peintre, lui furent adjoints, et la gabare *l'Expéditive*, avec un matériel considérable, fut mise à sa disposition par le ministre de la marine. Les travaux commencèrent vers la mi-septembre et se prolongèrent jusqu'au milieu de novembre, malgré les difficultés causées par les infiltrations d'eau dans les tranchées et en dépit des fièvres paludéennes dont tout le monde, chefs et ouvriers, souffrit cruellement, et dont M. Boulanger mourut dès les premiers jours. 75 mètres environ de la frise et plusieurs fragments de sculptures provenant des autres parties du temple furent extraits du sol, sciés par derrière, transportés à grand'peine à Scala-Nova et embarqués sur l'Expéditive qui les déchargea au Havre à la fin de février 1843. De là ils furent envoyés a Paris, où ils causèrent un désappointement tel qu'on les laissa cinq ans dans une des dépendances du Louvre avant de les exposer.

[98] Texier_&_Popplewell_Pullan_1865_27 Magnesia: The greater part of the frieze was dug up for the French Government by an expedition under M. Texier. It was safely transported to Paris, and is now in the Louvre. The execution of the sculptured figures is very unequal in character.

[99] Texier_1865_27B Magnesia, described by Popplewell Pullan: We found the ancient town in the midst of a marshy plain, which is separated from that of the Maeander by Mount Thorax. I was astonished at the extent and importance of the ruins. The first object that attracts the eye of the traveller is the peribolus wall of the Temple of Diana Leucophryne. This is about twenty feet high, and almost entire. The heap of ruins of the temple lies in the centre of the enclosure. Many of tbe bases, drums, and capitals of the columns lie as they fell. This edifice was built by Hemogenes of Alabanda, the architect of the Temple of Bacchus at Teos. It was pseudo-dipteral in plan, and measured 198 feet by 106 feet. The style is an enriched Ionic … I noticed in the midst of a pool of water, a slab of frieze finer in style than any in the Louvre. This was probably disinterred by some Greeks who had, shortly before my visit, removed several stones for the purpose of building a church in the neighbourhood. This inequality in the style of the sculpture, which I also observed at Teos, is only to be accounted for by supposing that the master sculptor had himself executed but one or two slabs, leaving the remainder to be carved by his pupils. Near the temple stands a large Roman building, perfect, with the exception of the roof: this appears to be a basilica. There is also a fine stadium, with the seats almost entire, on the side of Mount Thorax; and in the plain there are the ruins of a large gymnasium and of various smaller edifices.

The soil is very marshy; several streams run through tbe plain: in rainy weather these overflow and inundate the ruins.

[100] Rayet_1_1877_117 Notice of the whole publication: L'ouvrage que publient MM. Rayet et Thomas est consacré à l'exposition des résultats scientifiques et artistiques des fouilles faites par eux en Asie Mineure, pendant les années 1872 et 1873. Les deux explorateurs ont déblayé les parties les plus intéressantes du théâtre de Milet, de l'Agora d'Héraclée du Latmos, enfin et surtout du grand et magnifique temple d'Apollon Didyméen, l'un des édifices grecs les plus importants au point de vue de l'histoire comme de l'art. Ces fouilles ont amené la découverte de nombreux morceaux de sculpture qui, rapportés non sans peine en France, et généreusement donnés au Louvre par MM. de Rothschild, y remplissent une salle entière. En même temps, MM. Rayet et Thomas exploraient en détail les villes voisines: Priène, Tralles, Magnésie du Méandre et Myonte. Leur attention se portait surtout sur l'admirable temple de Priène, déblayé il y a huit ans par M. Pullan et sur lequel cet habile explorateur n'a fait aucune publication. / L'ouvrage de MM. Rayet et Thomas formera deux volumes in-40 de texte, avec nombreuses figures intercalées, et un atlas de 70 planches in-folio.

[101] Hamilton_11_1842_166 Ishekli, on the Maeander: I remained here all day, chiefly occupied in copying inscriptions. My first object was to visit a low hill about a mile E.S.E. from the town, round which the remains of an ancient wall have been discovered, and where many inscriptions and other antiquities have been dug: it has consequently been dignified by the Turks with the name of Castle. I was accompanied by my tatar and two stonemasons. It was extraordinary to see the tatar's zeal in search of antiquities, in hopes of a bakshish or present of a dollar, with which from time to time I used to stimulate his exertions whenever he discovered anything of particular interest. The stonemasons avail themselves of these ruined walls as a quarry, to extract materials for the manufacture of Turkish grave-stones.

[102] Hamilton_11_1842_166B Ishekli, on the Maeander, where masons were using antiquities to manufacture gravestones: The consequence is, that the hill is now surrounded by a deep ditch where the wall once stood, which is in many places entirely removed. In the part where they were now working, they had lately discovered a large pedestal with an inscription. It is sepulchral, but valuable, from stating the profession of him who erected the tomb, one which does not appear to have been of frequent occurrence amongst the ancients: he was a short-hand writer, and belonged to the tribe of Athenais. Many similar pedestals in the wall may also contain inscriptions; but though its appearance is very Hellenic, it has evidently been built with the ruins of former edifices, perhaps after the destruction of Lumenia, which there is little doubt stood on or near this spot; but the whole extent of the hill, which I perambulated while my treasure-seekers were digging out the inscriptions, is not above half a mile in circumference, and therefore could not have been itself the site of the ancient town.

[103] Newton_1865_11_231 Branchidae: After my visit to Branchidae last year, I represented to Lord Clarendon that the statues on the Sacred Way, from their remote antiquity and historical associations connected with the site, would be a most interesting acquisition for the British Museum, and that, if left in their present position, they were liable to further mutilation and ultimately to destruction. / In consequence of this report, a firman authorizing the removal of those statues was obtained from the Porte by Sir Henry Bulwer; furnished with which I proceeded to Geronta [Geron, near Miletus] in the Supply on the 26th of last mouth. / I took with me Corporal Jenkins, sixty Turkish workmen from Cnidus, tents, and all the tools and tackle necessary. Encamping on

the Sacred Way, we lost no time in transporting to the shore at Karakoi the ten seated figures, with the lion and sphinx. The distance is about three miles, the road an easy incline, and, as we were provided with excellent four-wheeled trucks, we accomplished the work of transport at the rate of one statue per diem.

[104] Wheler_1682_III_269-270 Miletus, called here "Palatsha."

[105] Newton_1865_II_234: Before leaving Geronta, I spent a day at Palatia, the ancient Miletus, distant about two hours to the north. I was glad to hear during my visit that Prince Ghika, the Caimacam of Samos, had been making excavations near Palatia. He is a man with enlightened views, who has done, perhaps, more for the civilization of his island than has been attempted by any of its rulers since the days of Polykrates. He has a taste for archaeology, which has led to some interesting discoveries at Samos.

[106] Wheler_1682_III_271-272

[107] Chandler_I_1821_49, travelling 1775-1776, Didyma: When Mr Wood visited this temple, he found two Turkish masons employed in carrying off all the portable marbles for tombstones; he is of opinion, that the very extraordinary and confused manner in which the massy stones of this edifice are piled over the remains of the walls, must have resulted from the effects of a violent earthquake: the walls not being overthrown, but in a manner crushed down, and the remnants concealed under the mass, which extends equally on both sides.

[108] Chandler_I_1821_47, travelling 1775-1776, Didyma: The vestiges of the town, besides many wells, consist in low walls and rubbish, spreading to some extent about the temple, with a round building, nearer to the sea, probably intended for a beacon or watch-tower. All these were very mean, though composed, it is likely, of materials supplied by the temple, and broken or made portable by fire; the cavities, over which several of the furnaces were constructed, being visible close by, particularly on the side toward the sea, and before the front. Indeed, it may be conjectured from the prodigious quantity of marble destroyed or consumed, that the lime or cement so procured, was the staple commodity of the place, and that, as the ancient inhabitants were maintained by the prosperity of the temple, the latter subsisted for a time on the ruin. However, the vastness of the heap in general, with the many stones of great magnitude, the majesty of the columns yet endure, with the beauty of the numerous capitals and ornamental members thrown down, and as remarkable for the delicacy of their workmanship as for the amazing elegance of their design, is still such, as must impress even the tasteless spectator with reverential regret; and excited, not unworthily, in the journalist of the Tour from Smyrna, to whom its name and history were unknown, a persuasion, that this fabric had certainly been one of the Seven Wonders of the World.

[109] Chandler_I_1821_48, travelling 1775-1776, Didyma, cited in Texier_7-Pullan_1865_40: When Chandler visited the temple, there were no habitations nearer than Ura, about two miles distant on the road towards Miletus, now called Palatia; the modern village surrounding the temple having been deserted. It appears to be reviving; and the diminution of the ancient materials is unfortunately the consequence of its increasing prosperity. In the interval of a few months which occurred between the two visits made by the gentlemen of the mission, a manifest dilapidation had taken place. Part of the wall of the pronaos had been destroyed, and a beautiful terebinth tree, the boast of the village, cut down. A windmill usurped the place of this sacred object; in the construction of which many of the less massive blocks, particularly those enriched with sculpture, were employed, and some converted into cement used in building it. The two Corinthian

capitals were totally destroyed, and some of the statues had been grievously defaced. The evil was unfortunately progressive; and nothing appeared likely to check the gradual, yet certain destruction of the temple, but one of those visitations, which in Asia Minor sometimes depopulates a whole country, and converts the busy haunt of man to a solitary waste.

[110] RA_XXVII_1874_18-19, Rayet at Didyma: L'extraction du milieu des ruines des marbres que j'avais résolu d'emporter, le transport et l'embarquement de ces marbres demandèrent un mois d'efforts, quoique pendant la dernière semaine je fisse travailler même la nuit. Les objets trouvés à Palatia et à Héraclée durent descendre à la mer par le Méandre, dont la barre est peu profonde et très-mauvaise. Ceux recueillis à Hiéronda furent traînés à bras d'hommes, par une route faite exprès, longue de 5 kilomètres, jusqu'à une petite baie déserte, où fut construit un quai d'embarquement. Si l'on songe que quelques-uns de ces blocs dépassaient le poids de trois tonnes, que je n'avais pour tout matériel que deux paires de mouffles en fer, quelques câbles et des bois de bigues trouves dans le pays même, trop courts et trop faibles, que le brick khiote que j'avais nolisé n'était guère plus muni que moi, et que tout ce travail dut être fait avec des ouvriers indigènes, on comprendra quel soulagement j'éprouvai lorsque le dernier morceau fut à fond de cale. Le chapiteau d'ante de Didymes nous causa surtout des inquiétudes: ce fut d'abord notre route qui s'effondra sous son poids; puis la bigue du quai d'embarquement se rompit, et il tomba dans la mer. Repéché non sans peine, il fut enfin porté le long du bord; mais, au moment où on le hissait, une poulie du Jeu de palans installé sur le pont du brick cassa, et le bloc retomba de plus d'un mètre, jusqu'à ce que les câbles eussent roidi de nouveau. Le navire donna une telle bande que l'eau arriva presque au bastingage: les mâts s'infléchirent comme s'ils allaient tomber; un choc violent nous fit craindre que la coque ne s'entrouvrît. Rien n'arriva cependant, et l'accident fut bientôt réparé.

[111] RA_XXVII_1874_12 the Rothschild-funded dig in Asia Minor: La seconde trouvaille, faite dans les derniers jours que je passai à Palatia, fut celle de deux statues de femmes assises que la parfaite immobilité de la pose, la roideur des draperies symétriquement plissées, permet d'attribuer à la première époque de l'art grec. Beaucoup plus petites que les statues de la voie sacrée de Didymes, rapportées par M. Newton au British Muséum, elles sont d'une exécution plus fine et d'un caractère plus grec. Les têtes, sculptées dans un morceau séparé relié au cou par un tenon, ne purent malheureusement être trouvées. / Le transport de ces statues à Milet, sous une pluie battante et à travers des champs devenus une mer de boue, fut excessivement pénible. Le mauvais temps rendait désormais également impossibles les voyages et les fouilles; la plaine du Méandre était déjà en partie couverte d'eau. Menacé par cette inondation d'être coupé pour longtemps de Smyrne, atteint, d'ailleurs, pour la seconde fois de la fièvre, je congédiai mes ouvriers et quittai Palatia dans les derniers jours de décembre pour aller passer l'hiver à Athènes.

[112] Wheler_1682_III_276

[113] Chandler_1817_I_216, travelling 1775-1776, Mylasa: Our first inquiry was for the temple, erected, about twelve years before the Christian era, by the people of Mylasa to Augustus Caesar, and the goddess Rome; which was standing not many years ago. We were shewn the basement, which remains, and were informed, the ruin had been demolished, and a new mosque, which we saw on the mountain-side, above the town, raised with the marble. The house of a Turk occupying the site, we employed the Hungarian to treat with him for admission; but he affirmed we could see nothing; and added, that there was his harem, or the apartment of his women, which

was an obstacle not to be surmounted. It had six columns in front, and the whole number had been twenty-two.

[114] Turner_1820_III_75-76 Melasso, Mylas: I have bought several antiques in Melasso, among them some Rhodian medals, which I got cheap, a quantity of them having luckily for me been found in this neighbourhood a short time before my arrival. They are of silver and in great perfection. I bought too a cornelian ring dug out of one of the mountains near the city.

[115] Leake_1824_230: The names of Lagina and Mylasa still subsist, slightly corrupted. Of the latter city there are many remains; but that which constituted its most remarkable antiquity in the time of Pococke, the temple of Rome and Augustus, was destroyed about the middle of the last century by the Turks, who built a new mosque with the materials.

[116] Choiseul-Gouffier_1842_I_228 commentary: Mylasa, qui garde encore son nom au milieu de ses ruines, était vantée pour ses temples et ses portiques; toute sa gloire lui est venue d'une carrière de beau marbre blanc, renfermée dans une montagne qui dominait la ville. Pokoke avait vu à Mylasa un temple d'Auguste parfaitement conservé; ce temple a été renversé dans ces derniers temps, et les matériaux ont servi à la construction d'une mosquée.

[117] JA_II_1854_72-73, account by Tchihatchef: En général, je n'ai point remarqué de débris antiques sur la ligne que je suivis depuis Mylassa jusqu'au golfe de Kos en traversant la chaîne du Lida; et lorsque je descendis cette dernière pour me rendre au village Geramo, dont le nom rappelle si vivement la cité de Ceramus, qui a dû avoir été ici, je fus très-désappointé de n'y trouver aucune trace d'antiquité. En revanche, bien que Mylassa n'offrît point de ruines aussi nombreuses ni aussi bien conservées que celles de Stratonicea, que je mentionnerai tout à l'heure, néanmoins, comme la destruction de Mylassa a dû avoir été singulièrement favorisée par l'établissement à sa place d'un bourg assez considérable, dont les maisons, qui sont au nombre de plus de deux mille, ont été presque toutes bâties avec les matériaux antiques, l'examen des murs de ces dernières pourrait conduire à la découverte de beaucoup de fragments précieux, car il n'y a pas une demeure, peut-être, dans ce bourg, dont les murs ne contiennent des lambeaux d'architecture antique, parmi lesquels quelques-uns couverts d'inscriptions grecques, sans parler des débris de portes et de colonnes encore debout. Ces espérances acquièrent de nouvelles forces quand on se rappelle le tableau que les anciens nous tracent de la splendeur de Mylassa, car déjà Hérodote parle de la quantité de temples en beau marbre qui s'y dressaient à son époque, et Strabon la signale également comme une ville resplendissante de magnifiques monuments.

[118] Le_Bas_&_Reinach_1888_19, Le Bas writing: Je ne dois pas non plus passer sous silence les différents objets d'art que, conformément aux instructions de M. Villemain [Ministre de l'Instruction Publique], j'ai acquis pour le compte du Musée du Louvre, et qui y figurent aujourd'hui. Je me crois d'autant plus autorisé à les rappeler ici, que l'administration n'a pu encore indiquer au public le nom du voyageur auquel on en est redevable. Ce sont [then lists 8 artifacts] … A ces productions de la sculpture et de la gravure antiques, j'ai pu ajouter douze marbres portant des inscriptions grecques, qui tous proviennent de la ville de Mylasa en Carie ou des environs.

[119] Fellows_1839_260 Mylas: On entering Mellassa I was amused by a gravestone in a Turkish burial-ground, formed of a robed female statue of white marble, stuck head and shoulders downwards into the ground: the projecting feet had been broken off, but the folds of the drapery showed that the statue must have been of good Greek workmanship. In the town I also saw a beautiful body of a child, about a foot or eighteen inches long, with one arm over its breast, built into the wall of a house; the head and legs had been broken off. I wished to purchase it, and

was told that the occupier of the house would willingly part with it for a trifling sum, but that he could not because he was a rich man. On inquiring into the reason of this, I learned that the stones of the country are the right of the governor, as lord of the manor; and that if he heard of a rich tenant selling one. he would assert that the stone contained gold, and levy a tax or fine upon him of some thousand piastres. This arbitrary power proceeds doubtless from a very bad system, but in its operation is not without its advantages. The law of the Koran, by which the country is governed, is known to all, and its comprehensive declaration, "Thou shalt not steal," is easily understood. If any man obeys the law, he is secure, even from the caprice of a Sultan; but if once he breaks it, the offender has placed himself at the mercy of a governor, whose sole object in purchasing his district is gain.

120 Reinach_1891_416-417 Suivant un journal arabe de Beyrouth, *Le Bachir, l'Assir* se serait rendu à Chuluk, le port de Mylasa, et y aurait embarqué deux statues grecques "qui avaient été achetées à condition par le Louvre, au prix de plusieurs milliers de francs." Cela n'est pas exact: voici la vérité à ce sujet. Au mois de juillet 1880, MM. Hauvette-Besnault et Dubois, membres de l'École d'Athènes, se rendirent à Mylasa et y étudièrent un monument récemment découvert dans la cour de la maison d'un nommé Méhémet-Effendi. Parmi les trouvailles, il y avait deux statues de femmes drapées, sans bras ni tète, d'un bon travail gréco-romain, quelques bas-reliefs et une dédicace à Némésis. Au mois de septembre de la même année, j'arrivai à Chuluk sur l'aviso le Latouche-Tréville à bord duquel je m'étais fait embarquer, dans l'espoir naïf de rapporter quelque Vénus de Milo. Mes camarades m'avaient prévenu de l'existence des statues de Mylasa: j'allai les voir, les trouvai intéressantes et convins de donner 2,400 francs du tout, au cas où la Porte autoriserait l'exportation. On voit que le Louvre n'a été mêlé en rien à cette affaire.

121 Reinach_1891_417, statues at Mylasa: Si je n'ai pas eu le plaisir de lui procurer ces sculptures, ce n'est pas faute d'avoir sollicité, à cet effet, l'intervention de Charles Tissot [1828-1884)], qui était alors notre ambassadeur à Constantinople; mais cet archéologue, en qui je regrette un ami, ne voulait pas demander à la Porte de menues faveurs et n'était curieux, à ce moment de sa carrière, que des voies romaines de la Tunisie.

122 MacFarlane_1829_I_267 Pergamum: Lorsque je montai à l'acropolis, je trouvai une route circulaire recouverte en grande partie de pierres larges et entourée de murs; mais les cîmes des colonnes, qui servaient de canon et qu'on avait placées sur une même rangée, les quatre colonnes magnifiques d'ordre corinthien avec leurs chapiteaux et les angles de la corniche, tout cela n'est plus qu'une masse de décombres, ou même a disparu entièrement. Devant le dernier château qui s'élève au sommet de l'acropolis, je vis un chapiteau renversé d'ordre corinthien, j'en admirai les proportions magnifiques; mais le marteau et la pioche ont déjà passé sur le travail d'un habile ciseau. Je trouvai un autre chapiteau corinthien encore plus maltraité: on l'avait jeté dans un trou, et on s'en servait pour faire de la chaux. Je copiai un morceau de frise qu'on aperçoit sur le devant du château, à la droite de la grande porte. Telles sont les seules traces d'antiquité que je pus découvrir sur l'acropolis; et peut-être dans quelques années l'œil du voyageur ne les apercevra plus. On voit des débris d'anciennes fortifications, des tas de pierres et de marbre brisés; mais tout cela disparaît à mesure que les Turcs ont besoin de matériaux pour leurs bâtisses.

123 Wheler_1682_III_262 Pergamum: It is a dozen Miles from the Sea, where it hath a harbour; about fifteen Hours riding from Smyrna; and from Thyatira, almost North-East, a day and half's Journey.

[124] Spon_&_Wheler_1678_1_345 Pergamum, short entry on acropolis: Le long de la montagne vers le Sud-ouest se voyent les ruines d'un Aqueduc, qui a encore six arcades sur un ruisseau, & au Midy de ces arcades il y en a six autres avec de grandes voûtes que les Turcs appellent Kifferay. De là en tirant encore plus vers le Sud on trouve les ruines d'un théâtre sur le panchant de la colline, d'où la vue est très-belle sur la plaine.

[125] Morritt_1914_135 travelling 1794-1796, Pergamum: Behind the town is a very high, conical hill, on which has been the citadel and a great part of the ancient city. This, having been since used by the Genoese and Turks, is now one hodge-podge of fine remains jumbled pell-mell into walls and fortifications. Of the ancient walls and citadels, a few of the lower courses of stone and the foundations remain, very distinguishable from the buildings raised upon them. Amongst the numbers of foundations, we distinguished some of baths, and saw quantities of broken Doric friezes and columns lying over the whole hill. A causeway of ancient work remains in part up to the castle, and is in many places formed of rows of ancient marble columns laid across and covered with earth. Many of these the whimsical engineers that placed them have bored into cannon, and raised the causeway into a battery. I should think, however, if fired, they would do much more harm to their neighbours than to the enemy.

[126] Elliott_II_1838_129, Pergamon: About half-way up, our attention was arrested by the remains of some formidable fortifications; above these is a platform constructed of ancient pillars embedded in mortar, with fragments of marble of various shapes and sizes. On this a battery was once raised, in which were four columns perforated and furnished with touch-holes: but they have long since been destroyed, and the whole platform is undergoing spoliation. From the middle to the top the pavement is nearly perfect: it is formed of flag-stones of red granite, and follows the course of a circuitous road, with an ascent so easy that a horse might walk up it.

[127] Turner_1820_III_279 Bergama: There are two bridges over the river near the city, and a new mosque is now building, for which columns are brought down from the Acropolis.

[128] Elliott_II_1838_136 Bishop of Ephesus at Bergama: sitting in conclave discussing the means of raising funds to pay for a handsome new church, in digging the foundation of which many antiques have been discovered.

[129] Choiseul-Gouffier_1842_II_53-54 Pergamum, where he mis-identifies the Temple of Trajan: Plusieurs sentiers conduisent jusqu'au sommet de la montagne et à l'enceinte de la forteresse, dont l'intérieur est rempli des plus riches débris. On reconnaît facilement ceux du temple de Minerve victorieuse … légende d'un grand nombre de médailles que l'on trouve souvent à Pergame, et que l'on a jusqu'à présent cru appartenir à Athènes. Ce temple n'est pas vaste, mais tous ses vestiges portent l'empreinte du plus beau style; ses chapiteaux corinthiens, ainsi que la précieuse exécution de tous les ornements, attestent qu'il fut élevé à la plus brillante époque des arts. Pour en assurer la solidité, on ne se contenta point d'écrêter le sommet de la montagne, on soutint le talus du terrain par un mur de terrasse construit avec d'énormes blocs de granit; et c'est sur cette masse indestructible que s'offrait à tous les regards le temple de la divinité tutélaire. Dans cette même citadelle existent encore plusieurs belles citernes de construction antique, souvent réparées, et presque toujours entretenues pour les besoins des soldats de tant donations, qui, depuis le petit-fils d'Achille jusqu'à nous, ont successivement gardé ce poste important.

[130] Mac-Farlane_1829_266 Pergamum: Le docteur Dallaway a décrit avec exactitude les antiques ruines de Pergame, ce qui me dispensera d'entrer dans de grands détails, surtout depuis que

M. Arundell a joint au travail du docteur de nouvelles remarques qu'il a faites lui-même sur les lieux en allant visiter les sept églises. Des murs énormes élèvent leurs masses gigantesques au-dessus des demeures de pygmées de la population moderne. Le voyageur aperçoit de loin ces monuments d'un autre siècle, mais ce ne sont plus que des ruines colossales. On éprouvera moins de regret à la vue de ces vastes décombres, si l'on pense que ce sont des constructions du moyen âge, siècle où le maçon avait remplacé l'architecte. Non seulement les ruines de murs immenses qu'on appelle l'église d'Agios-Thélogos, mais toutes celles qui entourent la ville moderne, m'ont paru appartenir à des églises grecques, peut-être d'un siècle moins éloigné qu'on ne pourrait l'imaginer. On voit sur des murs unis et sans ornements des corniches de marbre; la forme des fenêtres, leur nombre, ne peuvent se rapporter au temps où l'on place l'érection de ces édifices; mais j'ai vu dans des églises d'Italie du dixième, du onzième et du douzième siècles, le tale quale des monuments de Pergame.

[131] Fellows_1839_35 Bergama: The walls of the Turkish houses are full of relics of marble, with ornaments of the richest Grecian art. I have sketched many, but they are innumerable.

[132] Elliott_II_1838_131 Pergamon: On the west is a low ridge surmounted by a ruin supposed to have been the theatre, whose principal door, with some of the arcades, was standing not long ago. Close to it is a Turkish burial-ground, said to be the site of the famous temple of Esculapius, which afforded a refuge to criminals who were not suffered to be seized within its sacred precincts, and was constantly crowded with votaries who resorted thither for the recovery of health, as the priests of the deity were said to perform remarkable cures.

[133] Fellows_1852_26-27 Pergamum: The marbles found here are numerous, and are continually taken off for the museums of Europe. The French sent a vessel last year for a bath and statue, which had been for years unnoticed. I could not have imagined to what variety of uses columns may be applied; they are to be had for nothing, and are therefore used for every purpose. The modern town is as busy and thriving as heavy taxation will allow, and has seven or eight khans.

[134] Durbin_1845_II_162 Pergamum: A little lower down recently stood a battery, formed of the ruins of some magnificent edifice, whose marble columns were bored for guns, one of which is still there. In the principal public bath is yet to be seen one of the four unrivalled Pergamean vases, the marble of which is very fine, and six inches thick. The interior diameter is forty-eight, the exterior sixty inches at the top. The outside is embossed in fine parallel lines, the centre and chief of which represent Amazons; the next, above and below, wreaths of flowers; and the two outer, lanceolate leaves. One of the four vases is in St. Sofia, Constantinople; another is at Brousa, and the fourth is lost. These are all the remains that can be referred to the Greeks, unless, indeed, the solid pavement which winds up to the Acropolis be their work.

[135] MacFarlane_1829_I_269-270 Pergamum, vase: J'ai lieu de croire qu'on trouve peu de bains à Pergame. Je me rendis deux fois à l'endroit où est renfermé le célèbre vase de marbre sans pouvoir être admis. Les femmes turques s'y portaient toujours en foule. Quand je vis ce trésor caché, sa grande célébrité m'étonna. Pour un vase de marbre sculpté, la dimension en est extraordinaire, mais la forme n'a pas d'élégance, et l'élégance du contour est ce qu'on recherche le plus dans les vases antiques. Brisé en plusieurs endroits, il n'offre qu'une masse bizarrement taillée; ses bords fracturés le déparent, et son piédestal n'existe plus. Mais ce que j'ai surtout remarqué, c'est que les figures du bas-relief ont presque disparu. On peut encore distinguer le travail, qui n'est ni d'un bon siècle ni d'un bon maître. Le sujet de la composition est un cortége de

bacchantes ou une course de chevaux où l'on voit figurer quinze figures; il y en a qui portent des torches; l'une d'elles tient un masque de la main droite. Le dessin des chevaux est sans beauté: leur mouvement, la pose des cavaliers, manquent généralement de variété et de grâce, à part un homme qui tombe de cheval. Les fidèles Musulmans ont effacé avec soin les têtes des hommes et des chevaux: à leurs yeux c'est offenser grièvement la divinité que d'oser imiter ses ouvrages, et ce qui fait trembler, c'est que leur main impie n'aurait pas plus épargné l'Apollon du Belvédère, la Vénus de Médicis et l'Antinous.

136 MacFarlane_1829_1_270-271 Pergamum, vase: Si l'on se demande pourquoi l'on a attaché tant de prix à ce vase mutilé, peut-être l'obstination du propriétaire turc à refuser des sommes considérables qu'on lui en offrait, encore plus que les louanges d'un homme de goût (M. de Choiseul-Gouffier), excita-t-elle cet engouement parmi les antiquaires. On ne peut supposer qu'un Turc tienne à ce vase comme à un objet d'art et d'antiquité. Si c'était une sorte de vénération pour un objet depuis si long-temps dans sa famille, on pourrait encore admirer cette délicatesse de sentiment; mais je fis interroger le Turc par mon drogman, et je sus bientôt à quoi m'en tenir. / Il me raconta qu'il existait dans sa famille une tradition au sujet d'un de ses ancêtres qui avait trouvé ce vase avec cinq autres: tous contenaient des médailles d'or et d'argent pour des sommes immenses. D'après lui, tous les trésors cachés dans la terre appartiennent au sultan. L'ancêtre du Turc, en bon Osmanlie, fit sa déposition au gouverneur. Des ordres expédiés de Stamboul lui enjoignirent de remettre cinq de ces vases et de garder le sixième. Il en remit donc cinq avec les précieuses médailles qu'ils renfermaient, et y joignit celles du sixième vase. Le sultan, qui voulait lui laisser le trésor de ce vase, en éprouva tant de satisfaction qu'il donna à l'ancêtre du propriétaire un petit domaine et l'emploi héréditaire de collecteur des impositions céréales du canton. Si je me défaisais de ce vase, ajouta le Turc, je détruirais mon titre de propriété et le privilége de mon emploi. / Après avoir écouté son histoire, je lui fis observer qu'un gouvernement européen ou un Franc très riche qui lui donnerait de ce vase une somme considérable obtiendrait le consentement du sultan et l'assurance que le propriétaire et ses héritiers n'en jouiraient pas moins de tous leurs droits. Le vieux Turc secoua la tête: Le vase, me dit-il, était pour lui peu de chose; un vase commun de pierre ou de terre lui aurait convenu tout autant, peut-être mieux; mais en un mot, il regardait ce vase comme un talisman, comme une bague ou une lampe magique, dont la possession pouvait seule lui garantir la jouissance de son bien et de son emploi. / Malgré tout ce qu'on a dit de ce vase en Europe, certes, ce serait perdre à la fois de l'argent et du temps que d'en faire l'acquisition et de solliciter pour cela unfirmande la Porte. Cependant, il y a quelques années, un voyageur anglais autorisa mon ami M. Borrell, l'antiquaire de Smyrne, à en offrir vingt mille piastres turques. Le voyageur en avait seulement entendu parler, et M. Borrell ne l'avait jamais vu; autrement il n'aurait fait que rire de la commission qu'on lui donnait. / Ce vase est maintenant placé sur des pierres dans le djeame-kan, ou vestibule du bain turc, lieu sale et obscur.

137 Davis_1874_297-298 Bergama: At the hotel was a German engineer (Mr Humann), in the service of the Ottoman Government, who had lately been employed in making extensive excavations at Pergamus, and had been very successful. It is no longer easy for Europeans to obtain permission for making antiquarian researches, and it is to be regretted that the Sultan's museum at Constantinople is not better arranged. Though the destruction of the works of ancient art in these countries has been immense in past ages – commencing with the early Christian

times – yet intelligent research would, no doubt, find much still remaining. But for this European learning and taste are required, and the Egyptian museum at Cairo is a fine example of what may then be accomplished.

[138] Saint-Paul_1880_129: Fouilles à Pergame, aux frais du gouvernement prussien. Le firman de concession octroyé par le sultan expirait le 31 décembre 1879. On espère qu'il sera renouvelé. Un grand nombre d'objets d'origine grecque ont été dirigés sur Berlin.

[139] Gallois_1907_78 Pergamum: le fameux temple ou autel de Zeus Soter (Jupiter) jadis revêtu sur deux étages de ces beaux hauts-reliefs de de la Gigantomachie (combat des Titans et des dieux) que les Allemands ont portés à Berlin avec des centaines de statues. On ne trouve plus aujourd'hui sur place que des soubassesements, des débris et des statues affreusement mutilées.

[140] Alishan_1899_148: Nous lisions dans un journal de 1890, que "Le directeur du musée de Berlin, M. Homann [sic: Humann], avait entrepris, il y a deux ans, des fouilles à Djébéli-Béréket, district dépendant du vilayet d'Adana. Le ministère des travaux publics a accordé une nouvelle autorisation à M. Homann pour la continuation des fouilles encore pendant une année."

[141] Giffard_1837_151 Parthenon frieze and metopes: Of about 650 feet, the length of the original frieze the British Museum has but 250, and the French only one or two pieces of 3 feet long each. Of the 92 Metopes, the Museum has but 14; 32 were gone before Stuart's visit; but as they were probably displaced by the explosion which overthrew the centre part of the building, some of the fragments may be found in the excavations.

[142] Vaux_1851_60 Elgin Marbles, frieze: The British Museum possesses in slabs and fragments of marble about 249 feet, with 76 feet in plaster. Of these last the greater part are from slabs which have not been removed from the Temple, together with one formerly in the possession of Count de Choiseul-Gouffier, and now in the Louvre at Paris.

[143] Chandler_1_1821_11, travelling 1775-1776, Maeander river and Priene: The alteration in the topography of this tract, gradually produced in a long series of time, will be alluded to in the description of the plain of the Mteander. At present, therefore, we shall remark only in general, that Priene, though now seen as an inland city, was once on the sea, and had two ports; the plain between it and Miletus was a large bay; and the Maeander, wliich now prolongs its course much beyond, once glided smoothly into it. / These changes are so great as to bewilder and perplex the traveller, unless he is in possession of a clue, and may be assigned as the probable reason why so remarkable a portion of ancient Ionia is at present so little visited or known; the only tour through this tract, as yet given to the public, being that which was undertaken in 1673, by certain English merchants from Smyrna. It would be ungenerous to censure this journey as superficial and unsatisfactory, while it merits so much applause for the liberal design and communicative spirit of the party, which dnis opened as it were a way, aldiough hitherto almost unfrequented, for the benefit of future inquirers.

[144] Jeffery_1918_355 Cyprus, Amathus: Very few antiquities have ever been found at Amathus; from the exposed nature of the site and the ease with which the second-hand building materials could be rolled down the declivity into the sea, it has been exploited as a quarry in all ages.

[145] Besse_1838_251-252: Au coucher du soleil la société arriva à Oursouf et descendit au château appartenant à M. le comte de Woronzow. Cet édifice est vaste et agréablement situé: une galerie ouverte, reposant sur des colonnes, invite les curieux à parcourir de l'œil les différentes perspectives qui se présentent avec variété. Oursouf fut autrefois une ville considérable et florissante; Justinien y fît construire un fort pour proléger le commerce. Aujourd'hui cet endroit est habité

par des Tatares; il est près des bords de la mer, et offre un séjour bien agréable. Du haut de la galerie du château on voit là montagne Aïoudagh, qui parait de loin comme une île assise sur d'immenses rochers escarpés; car, en s'avançant dans la mer, elle plonge perpendiculairement et présente un promontoire. Sur la cime de cette montagne étaient autrefois un monastère et une église, et pour cette raison on l'avait nommée montagne sacrée. On y a trouve, il n'y a pas long-temps, deux colonnes qui avaient servi d'ornement à cette église, laquelle, à juger par la dimension des colonnes, a dû être considérable. L'une de ces colonnes se trouve jetée par terre dans la cour du château; elle a environ douze pieds de longueur et dix-huit pouces de diamètre, sans chapiteau, sans piédestal; dans la partie supérieure de la colonne est sculptée une croix sans aucune inscription. En voulant faire descendre de la montagne l'autre colonne, on l'a laissé tomber dans la mer, où elle restera probablement jusqu'à la consommation des siècles. / C'est grand dommage que celle qui git abandonnée ne soit pas placée dans un lieu apparent, où elle servirait à l'ornement du château.

146 AMSL_IV_1867_185-186 Gustave Boissière reporting on a dig in Moldavia & Wallachia, at Troemsis and her Roman remains: Encore, s'il n'y avait eu qu'à déterrer patiemment la forteresse enfouie, mais intacte, à déblayer un sol vierge; mais le temps n'avait pas été là notre seul ennemi; depuis combien d'années les habitants des villages voisins et les Turcs, ignorant le dommage qu'ils faisaient à la science, et surtout insoucieux des dévastations qu'ils commettaient, venaient-ils prendre, dans un endroit où les matériaux abondaient, taillés, façonnés, presque tout prêts pour le travail, les vieilles briques légionnaires, le moellon, les pierres même, qu'ils faisaient simplement rouler jusqu'aux bords du Danube! Cette œuvre de longue destruction s'accéléra dans les dernières années; un Français, colon de ces contrées, obtint du gouvernement turc l'exploitation de ces précieuses carrières, dont le produit trouvait un facile et lucratif débit dans les pays d'alentour (la nouvelle église grecque de Braïla sera bâtie avec des matériaux romains de Troesmis). Ainsi, dans ces dévastations successives ont presque entièrement disparu le mur d'enceinte qui regardait le fleuve: à gauche, un long pan de murailles; à droite, moitié des remparts et des tours; enfin, nombre de murs intérieurs et de petites maisons renversées par une curiosité maladroite ou de puériles spéculations.

147 Chandler_III_1881_25-26, Clarke's letter on finding coins at Priene: 9 December, 1870. / My Dear Sir, / I have received your note of the 7th inst, and willingly supply you with the particulars of how I found the Orophernes coins, olive-leaves, ring, and terra-cotta seal. They are as under. / My wife, niece, and self paid a visit of inspection to Priene, just one year since we dined there with Messrs. Newton and Pullan. These gentlemen then kindly gave me all particulars about the temple, and showed me the pedestal where the statue of Minerva was supposed to have stood. This consisted of a large base, composed of many large stones of about six hundredweight each. It was then in proper order. On the occasion of my last visit (in April, 1870) I found all these stones disturbed from their places, cxcepting four in the centre of the pedestal. This destruction was apparent to me immediately on my entry to the cella; and while standing in the midst of these tumed-up stones, lamenting the mischief done, by chance I found at my feet a coin covered with dirt. I washed it, and found it to be silver, and read the name Orophernes. / I then went in search of my wife and niece, who were in. the treasury, to inform them of my good luck, and again returned to the base of Minerva's pedestal, when the idea struck me that something more might be found under the four intact stones already reterred to, so I employed two Greek masons who were working amongst the ruins, trimming stones for graveyards. With the aid of

three crowbars we moved the first stone, and found under it a silver coin, similar to the one previously picked up; under the second stone we found another coin similar to the previous two. I then called my wife and niece to assist me in my discovery. On their coming up, we removed the third stone, and found a part of a ring – say a garnet set in gold, and some crumbs of gold; under the fourth stone we found a gold olive-leaf a terra-cotta seal, and some crumbs of gold. We searched amongst the rubbish for more, but without success, so went to lunch in the treasury. / During lunch the two Greek masons, with two or three other Greeks from Kelebesch, who came to Priene, hearing I was there, to pay me a visit, as well as Yuruks from the hillside, who, seeing Franks excited at having found something, came down to the spot to join in the kismet. All commenced scratching in the most perfect harmony, wondering at my good kismet at having found so much in so short a time, and their bad kismet at not being able to find anything. This was on Saturday, so on Sunday the inhabitants of Kelebesch, having heard of the well-read Franks' discovery, turned out, bound to Priene, in search of treasure, two Jews accompanying them with a fair supply of money to purchase any bargain that might turn up. A grand turning over of stones took place hy this mob of men, women, and children, but nothing was found. However, on the Monday afterwards, the Greek masons found amongst the earth of Minerva's pedestal a gold olive-leaf and two coins similar to those found by me. I purchased the broken coin (now in your possession) and the olive-leaf of the masons. The other coin was sold to Mr John Forbes, making in all five coins. I presented one to the British Museum, one to the Dilettanti Society, gave one to my wife, and one to my niece. My wife has the olive-leaves and seal, and my niece the ring. / I remain, dear Sir, / Yours very truly, / To General Fox. A.O. Clarke.

148 Rayet_11_1880_2-4 Priene, Athena Polias: Cependant la Société des Dilettanti, si loin qu'elle soit d'avoir aujourd'hui pour l'antiquité grecque l'amour de ses premiers membres, se souvient néanmoins encore de loin en loin des glorieuses traditions qu'ils lui ont léguées. A plus d'un siècle d'intervalle, elle résolut, à la fin de 1868, de faire faire des fouilles complètes dans le temple dont ses envoyés avaient les premiers indiqué les ruines et fait ressortir l'importance. M. Popplewell Pullan, signalé par sa restauration du Mausolée d'Halicarnasse, fut chargé de l'entreprise. Comme il n'y avait que peu de terre à enlever et qu'il était facile de se débarrasser des gros blocs en les précipitant du haut du rocher, moins de trois mois lui suffirent pour mener à bien son œuvre, et, avant la fin de l'hiver de 1868-1869, le temple d'Athénè Poliade était complètement déblayé. / Les marbres découverts par M. Pullan ayant été donnés par la Société des Dilettanti au British Museum, le conservateur des antiquités grecques et romaines de ce Musée, M. C. Newton, vint alors à Prière faire son choix et présider à l'emballage et au chargement: il fit transporter à Londres un chapiteau et une base, plusieurs morceaux du larmier et de la corniche rampante, de nombreuses inscriptions gravées sur le parement extérieur du mur du sécos, des fragments de frise trouvés sur l'emplacement de la cella, deux morceaux du pied et de la main de la statue colossale d'Athénè, enfin une tête d'homme et une tête de femme, l'une et l'autre d'un très beau caractère, restes de statues érigées dans les environs du temple. Quelques beaux morceaux d'architecture, entre autres l'angle nord du fronton et un chapiteau moins entier que l'autre, mais mieux conservé dans certaines parties, furent laissés sur place. En 1874, je proposai à la direction du Louvre de les rapporter en France, mais l'offre ne parut pas mériter attention. Aujourd'hui plusieurs de ces marbres n'existent plus. / Les fouilles de M. Pullan ont, en effet, comme cela est inévitable dans les pays soumis à la domination ottomane, hâté la destruction de l'édifice qu'elles avaient rendu au jour. Lors du départ de l'habile explorateur, les parties

basses du temple étaient entièrement à nu et dans un étal presque parfait de conservation. Mais à peine se fut-il éloigné que les maçons du village grec de Kélébech, situé à une demi-heure à l'est de Priène, s'installèrent au milieu des ruines et commencèrent à fendre en pierres tombales et en marches d'escalier ces beaux marbres dont l'enfouissement avait conservé la blancheur et le poli. La destruction n'eût toutefois marché qu'avec lenteur si un événement des plus inattendus et des plus singuliers ne fût venu la précipiter. Au mois d'avril 1870, M. A. Oakley Clarke, industriel anglais établi à Sokhia, fit une visite à Priène, en compagnie de sa femme et de sa nièce. En entrant dans le temple, il remarqua que le piédestal de la statue d'Athénè, trouvé en place par M. Pullan, et avec ses assises inférieures intactes, avait été tout bouleversé. Il s'approcha pour constater l'étendue du dégât, et, pendant qu'il considérait avec tristesse les blocs brisés et dispersés, il aperçut tout à coup à ses pieds une monnaie antique recouverte de terre. Il la prit, la nettoya, reconnut qu'elle était d'argent, et y lut le nom du roi Orophernès. Il venait en effet de mettre la main sur un tétradrachme fleur de coin, première pièce connue d'Orophernès II, fils adoptif d'Ariarathe IV et proclamé roi de Cappadoce en 158. L'idée lui vint alors qu'il pourrait se trouver d'autres monnaies semblables sous les quatre derniers blocs du piédestal qui fussent encore en place. Avec l'aide de deux maçons grecs qui travaillaient auprès de là, il souleva ces blocs, et sous les deux premiers découvrit en effet deux nouveaux tétradrachmes du même type, sous le troisième un anneau d'or orné d'un grenat, sous le quatrième une feuille d'olivier en or: ces divers objets étaient placés dans de petits trous creusés pour les recevoir. M. Clarke continua encore quelque temps ses recherches, avec l'assistance des deux dames qui l'accompagnaient et de quelques Grecs et Yuruks attirés par la présence de Francs dans le temple; mais il ne trouva plus rien. / Ceci se passait un samedi. La nouvelle de ces trouvailles s'étant répandue le soir à Kélébech, le dimanche tous les habitants du village, hommes, femmes, enfants, se précipitèrent à Priène. Deux juifs les accompagnaient, avec de l'argent pour acheter les objets dont la trouvaille était considérée comme certaine. En quelques heures, à grand renfort de leviers et de pals, on bouscula, on souleva, on retourna tous les blocs qui semblaient pouvoir couvrir quelque chose. Les tambours et les spires des colonnes furent déplacés malgré leur poids considérable. Rien absolument ne fut découvert dans ces recherches si sottement faites, mais le lendemain lundi, des maçons, examinant avec soin les menus débris du piédestal, recueillirent encore deux autres tétradrachmes d'Orophernès et une seconde feuille d'olivier. Une sixième pièce fut encore découverte un peu plus tard. M. Newton, qui revint à Priène pendant l'hiver de 1871, en compagnie de M. Murray, acheta celle pièce et la perdit pendant la suite de son voyage. Quelques recherches faites par lui dans le temple même et aux environs n'amenèrent aucune nouvelle trouvaille. / Malgré ces dégâts successifs, le temple de Priène présentait encore, en 1873, des restes d'un grand intérêt et tous les éléments d'une étude approfondie.

149 Vaux_1877_37 Priene: In Chandler's time, about 100 years ago, the whole circuit of the city walls was still standing.

150 Chandler_1825_I_206, travelling 1775-1776, Heraclea [Myus for Chandler]: Between the huts and the lake are several terraces with steps cut as at Priene. One, by which our tent stood, was a quadrangular area edged with marble fragments; and we conjectured it had been the market-place. By another were stones ornamented with shields of a circular form. But the most conspicuous ruin is the small temple of Bacchus, which is seated on an abrupt rock, with the front only, which is toward the east, accessible. The roof is destroyed. The cell is well-built, of smooth stone with a brown crust on it. The portico was in antis. We measured some marble

fragments belonging to it, and regretted that any of the members were missing. This edifice has been used as a church, and the entrance walled up with patch-work. The marbles, which lie scattered about, the broken columns, and mutilated statues, all witness a remote antiquity. We met with some inscriptions, but not legible. The city-wall was constructed, like that at Ephesus, with square towers, and is still standing, except toward the water.

151 Fellows_1839_61: I am now at Alexandria Troas, called by the Turks Esky Stambool. The present village consists of eight or ten houses, similar to those described above: only two are occupied, one by a singular character, our host, who calls himself Consul, and talks of having been at the battle of the Nile, the other by a woman and her son; no other inhabitants are found within six miles, these being the only people who have not been driven away by the extortion of the Turkish agents.

152 Nicolay_1567_44 "Troy": Lungo questa costa, fra il porto Sigeo, & il fiume Santo, altrimente Scamander, si ueggono molte rouine, & fragmenti delle mura, fondamenti, colonne, basi & architraui della gran Città di Troia, da gli antichi tanto celebrata. Lequali rouine per lungo spatio che tengono, fanno certa fede della grandezza, & magnificenza di quella tanto famosa, & alla fine sfortunata Terra.

153 Veryard_1701_338, Troy, mouth of River Scamander: where we still found a great quantity of the same Relicks of Antiquity, with differs fragments of Colossuses of a prodigious Stature, notwithstanding that the Turks transport yearly many Ship loads of these Stones, and the principal Palaces and great structures in Constantinople have been built of them.

154 Michaud_&_Poujoulat_1_1833_357 Alexandria Troas: Vous connaissez Pierre Belon du Mans, un des premiers voyageurs qui ait exploré les rives de la Troade; il parcourut, en 1554, les restes d'Alexandrie qu'il croyait être l'ancienne Troie. Les murailles de la cité étaient encore debout, et Belon nous apprend qu'il lui fallut quatre heures pour en faire le tour. Frappé des grands débris qu'il avait sous les yeux, le voyageur du Mans s'écrie que ces ruines sont si admirables à regarder, que bonnement on ne pourrait exprimer leur grandeur sinon par beaucoup de langage. Belon trouva des statues colossales couchées sur la terre, des églises, des croix en bas-relief, des portes entières, plusieurs édifices conservés, entr'autres deux grands monument au sud-est de la ville.

155 Belon_1588_181 Alexandria Troas: L'on voit de grands Colosses dedans Troye, couchez par terre, taillez à l'antique, & y a vn endroit assez près du Chasteau, de la mer, ou il y a vn moult grand amas de marbres: & croyons que quelqu'vn les y ait mis par curiosité: car cela ne s'est peu faire sinon par grande despense. Encor y a quelques portes au circuit de la muraille, qui pour se iourd'huy sont presques entières.

156 Della_Valle_1745_1_22-25 for description of "Ilion" – he seems to be describing Alexandria Troas.

157 Nicolay_1567_45 travelling from Metellin to Gallipoli, apparently at Sesto, north of Canakkale: quello stesso giorno andamo à dar fondo ad un gran casale chiamato Maitone à lato à Sesto, habitato da Greci, che tutti filano lana, & cotone: dico huomini & donne: & del loro filo fanno quelle belle schiauine, che si ueggono di pelo longo. Hà quello casale da dugento ò trecento fuochi, & è situato nella pendice d'un monte uicino al mare; & nella cima d'un giogo, che è nel mezzo, si ueggono le uestigia d'uno antico castello per le strade del casale, & per li cantoni delle case, si truouano molti fragmenti di belle colonne, de basi & di qualche figura rotta, onde appare che già ui fù qualche famosa Città.

[158] Michaud_&_Poujoulat_1_1833_358 Alexandria Troas: Stochove de Bruges, voyageur peu connu, et pourtant conteur assez ingénieux, visita Alexandrie en 1633. Stochove, suivant l'erreur commune, se croyait sur l'emplacement de la ville de Priam. Le port de la cité était alors couvert de belles colonnes, dont plusieurs avaient trente ou trente-cinq pieds de longueur, et de grandes tables de marbre chargées d'inscriptions étaient gisantes sur le rivage. Le voyageur de Bruges trouva des arcades, des portiques, la moitié d'un temple, beaucoup de statues de marbre; à peu de distance de la mer, il découvrit un petit temple qui lui parut de construction plus ancienne que les autres monumens; il remarqua sur les murs de cet édifice des inscriptions romaines que le temps avait usées.

[159] Spon_&_Wheler_1678_1_199-200 Alexandria Troas: Le Grand Seigneur a fait enlever quantité de colonnes de Troye pour la fabrique de la Mosquée neuve de la Sultane mère. Nous ne laissâmes pas d'y en trouver encore trois couchées dans les brossailles, au Sud du Port sur une eminence. Il y en a deux de 30 pieds de long d'une seule pièce chacune, & une de 35 pieds rompue en trois, qui a quatre pieds neuf pouces de diamètre, toutes trois de pierre granite.

[160] Brèves_1628_7 Alexandria Troas: trouvasmes des maneuures, qui tiroient les plus belles pieces de marbre, pour la sepulture que le Grand Seigneur fait faire à Constantinople, en l'honneur de Sultan Mehemet son Pere.

[161] Wheler_1682_1_67 "Troy": abundance of broken Pillars of Marble and others, parts of Walls, and Fundations along the shore, none standing upright, nor whole, but lying on the ground, and many a good way in the Sea, scaled by the weather, and eaten by the Salt-winds.

[162] Wheler_1682_67-71

[163] La_Mottraye_1723_1_510, travelling 1707-1710, Alexandria Troas: The next Day, the two Captains going in their Pinnaces to Troy, to take away some Pieces of Marble and Porphyry.

[164] La_Mottraye_1723_1_507, travelling 1707-1710, Alexandria Troas, tombs: Keeping along between the South and the East, without leaving the Sea-side, we discover'd a greater Number of these Monuments; and our Curiosity prompting us to open one, in order to see what was in it, we had recourfe to the Strength of the Sailors that came along with us, who signaliz'd their Force in breaking one of their large Iron Crows, and a pretty large Rope: However, they were not discouraged by Difficulties; but went aboard their Vessels to fetch others, and at last labour'd so effectually, that they compass'd their Design. We found this Tomb full of Dust, having in it two Heads still entire, but which moulder'd away upon touching them … A Peasant, as ignorant as the Cattle he was keeping in this Neighbourhood, offer'd me the two little Lamps … which he said he found in one of these Caves.

[165] Laurent_1821_40-41 Alexandria Troas: The celebrated mosque of Constantinople, erected by Soleyman, and called after him Soleymaney, was embellished with the ruins of Troas – columns of porphyry and granite were sawed into slabs, and the finest white marble was calcined to make lime. It was when encamped at Troas that the son of Orchan first thought of crossing the Hellespont, and pitching his camp in Europe. Heaven grant that the period be not distant in which the Moslems shall once more strike their tents to return, with their superstitious despotism, into their native Asia.

[166] Fellows_1839_61 Alexandria Troas: Passing the massy foundations of the walls of the city, which at present stand but a few feet above the ground, we travelled eastwards for two or three miles, to a hill containing hot-springs. This hill looked like a honeycomb, from the number of

arched buildings on its sides for baths and fountains; one or two are still used as baths by the Turks. I observed a female statue, of about seven feet in height, and without a head; it was of the finest description of white marble, but had been injured by exposure to the weather; it now lies sunk in the ground, and serves as a seat at the door of the bath. Riding towards the north-east for a mile and a half, we followed an ancient paved road from the city, and by the wayside found an immense granite column, unbroken, lying in the bushes.

[167] Fellows_1839_61-62 near Alexandria Troas: Riding towards the north-east for a mile and a half, we followed an ancient paved road from the city, and by the wayside found an immense granite column, unbroken, lying in the bushes. / I took its dimensions, which were as follows: thirty-eight feet six inches in length; the diameter of the top four feet six inches, with a cornice fifteen inches in depth; diameter of the base five feet six inches, with a moulding twelve inches broad. It was in excellent preservation; but I sought in vain for its pedestal, and wondered that its fall should not have broken it.

[168] Fellows_1839_58 Alexandria Troas: The site of the ancient city being now covered by a forest of oak-trees, it is impossible to see its ruins collectively; but for many miles the ground is rendered useless for agriculture by the multitude of broken stones and marbles and arches, which lie under the surface in every direction. I had fancied that the difficulty of tracing the foundation of Troy had been from the scarcity of remains, but I judge from this place that it may have been, on the contrary, from the confused numbers which meet the eye on every side. The ancient port is very interesting, and has been highly ornamented; hundreds of columns, on a somewhat small scale, lie scattered in all directions, and bristle among the waves to a considerable distance out at sea.

[169] Texier_1862_196 Alexandria Troas: Nous nous dirigeâmes vers une fouille nouvellement faite par les indigènes; elle avait mis a découvert trois fûts de colonnes cannelées qui sont encore en plane. Ils sont de pierre, et paraissent avoir appartenu à des colonnes d'ordre dorique grec.

[170] Brèves_1628_23 port of Antalya: n'ayant qu'un petit endroit par où on puisse passer, tout le reste estant remply de ruines, quasi à fleur d'eau, si bien que les barques mesmes ne s'y peuvent conduire, sans toucher.

[171] Fellows_1839_187 Antalya: In the town of Adalia are numerous fragments of ancient buildings, columns, inscriptions, and statues, which are generally built into the walls of the town with care and some taste. In the court-yard of the house in which I resided there were eighteen wooden pillars supporting the building above, and each of these had for its base an inverted capital of a Corinthian column.

[172] Corancez_1816_376-377 "Satalia", the port: On peut juger de là que cette muraille n'appartient pas à la ville ancienne. Il paroît qu'il y a eu dans l'origine un quai sur le rivage où elle s'élève aujourd'hui, et on observe encore quelques traces de ce dernier. C'est avec les pierres de ce quai, et avec les matériaux des édifices qui étoient destinés à l'embellir et à le défendre, qu'on aura élevé la muraille qui subsiste de nos jours. On ne peut à cet égard conserver aucun doute, puisque, comme nous l'avons dit, ce mur offre, d'un intervalle à l'autre, des séries d'inscriptions renversées, dont les lignes ne se suivent point. Au pied de cette muraille, la plage est couverte de ruines. Ce sont des blocs de marbre blanc, des fûts de colonnes, les unes de pierre calcaire grise, les autres de marbre gris veiné ou de granit égyptien. J'en comptai jusqu'à quinze de cette derrière espèce. Il n'y en a aucune debout. Les fûts sont entiers, sur dix-huit pieds de longueur. Près de ces colonnes, sont des pierres votives et des morceaux de sarcophages; quelques-uns portent des

inscriptions grecques. Je n'en ai point remarqué qui indique le nom de la ville ancienne, et je n'ai sur cet objet que mes conjectures à offrir au lecteur. J'ai déjà dit que, suivant la tradition du pays, ce doit être l'ancienne Attaléa.

173 Corancez_1816_379-381 Side: L'étendue et la magnificence de ces ruines viennent encore à l'appui de notre conjecture. Celles du port ne donnent qu'une bien foible idée de la magnificence des ruines de la ville même. Enfranchissant la muraille qui formoit son enceinte, on est arrêté à chaque pas parla grandeur et la beauté des débris qui couvrent le sol. Il est difficile de s'y frayer une route et d'arriver de l'un à l'autre. Quelques-uns des édifices n'offrent plus que des monceaux de pierres de taille que leurs dimensions énormes rendent très-remarquables. D'autres sont encore entiers. Leurs vastes murs noircis par le temps, leurs voûtes que couronnent, des touffes épaisses de lierre et de chèvrefeuille, semblent n'avoir perdu la fraîcheur et l'éclat du spectacle imposant qu'ils offroient dans leur origine, que pour prendre avec le temps un aspect plus vénérable encore. Comme les impressions que produisent sur nous les monumens anciens tiennent en grande partie aux idées qu'ils nous rappellent, aux souvenirs qu'ils nous retracent, cette impression devient ici plus profonde, parce que tous ces souvenirs nous ramènent à l'époque où les Grecs fleurirent sur cette côte; que rien ne nous rapproche des habitans actuels dont le genre et l'architecture sont si differens. Ainsi entourés des édifices de l'ancienne Sidé, nous nous croyons encore dans les beaux temps de la Grèce. Nous cherchons les habitans de cette riche colonie: tout nous fait oublier les barbares qui leur ont succédé. Sous ce beau ciel où devroit être toujours la patrie des arts et de la civilisation, nous croyons, en retrouvant les ouvrages qu'ils y ont laissés, pouvoir les retrouver encore. / L'édifice le mieux conservé de Sidé est un monument circulaire, entouré d'arcades. Il s'élève sur une colline au centre de la ville, qu'il domine toute entière. Cet édifice étoit sans doute un amphithéâtre, comme ceux que l'on a aussi observés à Pergame et à l'ancienne Laodicé de l'Asie Mineure. Mais la partie de la ville la plus riche en colonnes et en fragmens précieux de porphyre, de jaspe et de granit, est sans contredit celle qui s'étendoit au midi sur la plage de la mer. Après avoir franchi la muraille qui défendoit la ville du côté du port, on observe d'abord vingt-cinq fûts de belles colonnes dont la matière est un marbre gris veiné; la place de l'édifice auquel elles ont appartenu, est marquée par des dalles carrées de marbre, aujourd'hui à moitié enterrées dans les sables. Au-delà on continue de suivre le rivage en remontant vers l'Orient; on marche au travers d'une multitude de bâtimens ruinés, qui, presque tous, sont encore debout. Ces derniers ne paraissent pas avoir fait partie d'aucun monument public. Il y a au milieu une marre formée par l'écoulement des eaux. Comme le lieu qu'elle occupe est net et sans aucun débri, au contraire de tous les endroits environnans, je suis porté à supposer que c'étoit une place publique. Plus loin, à deux cents pas de distance, sont les restes d'un temple magnifique. Ce sont des colonnes de marbre blanc de Paros, cannelées dans toute leur longueur, et d'une immense proportion; j'en comptai plus de trente. La terre est jonchée de leurs chapiteaux dont le travail est exquis; de morceaux d'entablemens couverts de sculptures; de tables de marbre chargées de bas-reliefs. Tous ces débris sont en beau marbre blanc de Paros. Le temps en a attaqué le poli; mais il conserve encore, malgré sa vétusté, l'éclat demi-transparent qui caractérise cette belle pierre.

174 Texier_1862_722 Les ruines de Sidé, aujourd'hui complétement désertes, sont connues dans le pays sous le nom de l'ancienne Adalia, Eski Adalia … Les environ ne sont pas encore bien étudiés.

175 Texier_1862_722B, Side: Quatre portes donnaient accès dans la place deux à l'est, et les deux autres au nord et à l'ouest; la dernière était la porte de la marine. Le grand port est situé entre la presqu'île et le continent; on distingue encore sous les eaux les pierres du grand môle qui le fermait; le second môle existe encore; le petit port est du coé du sud. Une grande rue encore pavée aboutissait à la principale porte; au milieu s'élève un piédestal destiné à supporter une statue colossale. De chaque côté de la rue se voient encore les ruines de temples et d'édifices publics.

176 Thevenot_1664_211 Bodrum, fortress: Apres auoir passé la seconde porte, il y a à main droitte à terre la Statue d'vn homme armé, mais la teste y manque, & audessus contre la muraille sont des bas reliefs fort bien taillez.

177 Thevenot_1664_210 Bodrum: harbour filled up with mud, so il ny a plus de fond pour les grands vaisseaux.

178 Veryard_1701_334 Bodrum: They show'd us the Rests of the famous Mausoleum … of which there remains nothing but a confused heap of Ruins; so that it was impossible to discover the Design of that noble Fabrick, which formerly passed for One of the Seven Wonders of the World.

179 Beaufort_1818_97-98 Bodrum, travelling 1811-12: Could the authority of Vitruvius be questioned, I should be almost inclined to imagine that the present fortress occupies the place on which that superb monument had been erected. It was a favourite custom with the antients to place the tombs of their heroes on the sea-shore; and here, a bold elevated rock, conspicuous from the sea, the shores of the bay, and from all parts of the city, would seem to have been a spot eminently suited to the ostentatious grief of Artemisia. / The numerous pieces of exquisite sculpture, which are inserted in the walls of the castle, may perhaps add some weight to this conjecture: they represent funeral processions, and combats between clothed and naked figures; subjects very likely to have been found among the ruins of that splendid monument, in the decoration of which the most eminent artists of the age were competitors.

180 Hammer-Purgstall_1844_I_325: Le grand maître Philibert de Naillac, appelé devant Mohammed lorsque le sultan, après la prise de Smyrne, eut détruit le château situé près de cette ville appartenant à l'ordre, demanda pour cette place une posession équivalente à prendre dans les États ottomans, et Mohammed lui abandonna le port d'Halicarnasse dont Philibert s'était emparé déjà au nom de l'ordre, et qu'il avait protégé par un château. Pour cette construction, le chevalier allemand Pierre Schlegelhold eut la barbarie d'employer les ruines du mausolée d'Artemise. [later evacuated by the Knights]

181 Beaufort_1818_96 Bodrum, travelling 1811-12: The walls of the antient city may be here and there discerned; and several fragments of columns, mutilated sculpture, and broken inscriptions, are scattered in different parts of the bazaar and streets. Above the town, are the remains of a theatre, which measures about 280 feet diameter, and which seems to have had about thirty-six rows of seats. / We observed many other ruins in the vicinity of the town, varying in character and apparently in age, and well deserving the diligent investigation of the antiquary. / Among these it may be supposed that we searched with eagerness, during our short stay, for some traces of the celebrated Mausoleum: but our toil was entirely fruitless.

182 Beaufort_1818_106-107 Bodrum, travelling 1811-12: Had circumstances permitted, I should certainly have availed myself of this promise [by the Bey eventually to admit him], notwithstanding his significant story of the French captain. A Greek, who had frequent access to the interior of the fortress, assured me that he had there seen a long frieze with highly wrought figures, besides many other pieces of sculpture and inscriptions, which were very little corroded by the weather.

The beauty of the samples in the external face of the wall, which we observed from the ditch, vouch for the merit of those within: and as it does not appear that they have been examined since the transient visit of Thevenot in 1656, it is to be hoped that some of our eastern travellers will provide themselves with unequivocal fermans. [Incorrect: Dalton drew and published some reliefs in 1749.]

183 Bullettino_1832_168, review by J. de Witte: *Monuments de l'Asie Mineure et de la Grèce*. Ayant eu l'occasion d'examiner quelques marbres, fruit du voyage littéraire de MM. Ed. de Cadalvène et Jules de Breuvery, il m'a paru utile d'en rendre compte aux lecteurs du *Bulletin*, à cause de l'importance, si ce n'est des sujets, au moins des localités auxquelles se rattachent ces monuments. / 1. Le torse d'une Caryatide drapée en blanc (haut 4 pieds environ) provenant de Boudroun, l'ancienne Halicarnasse, est sans contredit le morceau le plus capital. Indépendamment de la beauté d'exécution ce précieux fragment, auquel manque malheureusement la tête, gagne d'intérêt par la supposition qu'il faisait partie du célèbre tombeau de Mausole. En effet l'analogie du marbre avec des débris de statues épars dans les ruines d'une construction immense que les deux voyageurs réconnaìssent, avec toute probabilité, comme les restes du Mausolée, vient à l'appui de cette hypothèse.

184 Pouqueville_1835_249: L'emplacement d'Halicarnasse, nommé aujourd'hui Boudroun, est couvert de ruines et de marbres précieux. Son enceinte est même facile à reconnaître par les tours et les remparts qui subsistent. On suppose que le monument dont nous donnons la vue faisait partie du temple de Mars. Le superbe monument dédié à Mausole par Artémise, sa femme, a été converti en forteresse par les chevaliers de Saint-Jean, lorsqu'ils s'établirent à Rhodes. Ils donnèrent à cette forteresse, qui subsiste encore, et qui renferme des sculptures très-précieuses, le nom de Castel S. Pietro, et en espagnol san Pedro, dont les Turcs ont fait, par corruption, Pedro, puis Boudroun.

185 Juchereau_de_Saint_Denis_1844_I_181: Tous les monuments anciens ont disparu dans, la Carie; on ne voit aucune trace du temple de Vénus, ni du célèbre tombeau de Mausole, bâti par la reine Artémise.

186 Michaud_&_Poujoulat_III_1834_493 Bodrum: Nous avons trouvé, au milieu de toutes ces ruines, des maçons occupés à enlever des matériaux de construction; la présence de ces ouvriers a dérangé toute la poésie de nos souvenirs; un vieux Musulman à la barbe blanche encourageait les travailleurs; il m'a semblé voir le Temps armé de sa faux, qui, désespérant de détruire à lui tout seul les anciens monumens d'Halicarnasse, avait appelé des auxiliaires, avait fait venir des ouvriers et des maçons pour l'aider. Le Turc que nous avons vu est le propriétaire du terrain sur lequel se trouvent les restes de l'amphithéâtre; il s'est mis à vendre les pierres qui sont entassées en ce lieu, et comme les pierres, surtout celles qui forment les gradins, sont très-bien taillées et d'une belle conservation, il est probable qu'elles seront bientôt vendues. Si j'étais riche, j'achèterais tout l'amphithéâtre, et je ferais volontiers une pension à ceux qui le démolissent, s'ils me promettaient de le conserver et de le montrer aux voyageurs.

187 Newton_&_Pullan_1862-63_75-76 prints relevant extract from Guichard, Funerailles des Rommains, Grecs &tc, Lyon 1581, III, 379-381: L'an 1522, lors que Saltan Solyman se preparoit pour venir assaillir les Rhodiens, le Grand Maistre sçachat l'importance de ceste place, et que le Turc ne faudrait point de l'empieter de premiere abordee, s'il pouuoit, y enuoya quelques cheualiers pour la remparer et mettre ordre à tout ce qui estoit necessaire soustenir l'ennemi, da nombre desquels fut le Commandeur de la Tourrette Lyonnois, lequel se treuua depuis à la

prise de Rhodes, et vint en France, où il fit, de ce que ie vay dire maintena[n]t, le recit a Monsieur d'Alechamps, personnage assez recongnu par ses doctes escrits, et que ie nomme seulement, à fin qu'on sçache de qui ie tien vne histoire si remarcable. Ces cheualiers estans arriués a Mesy, se mirent incontinent en deuoir de faire fortifier le chasteau, et pour auoir de la chaux, ne treuuans pierre aux enuirons plus propre pour en cuire, ny qui leur vinst plus aisoe, que certaines marches de marbre blanc, qui s'esleuoyent en forme de perron emmy d'un champ pres du port, là où iadis estoit la grande place d'Halycarnasse, ils les fire[n]t abbattre et prendre pour cest effect. La pierre s'estant renco[n]tree bonne, fut cause, que ce peu de maçonnerie, qui parroissoit sur terre, ayant este demoli, ils firent fouiller plus bas en esperance d'en treuuer d'auantage. Ce qui leur succeda fort heureusement: car ils recognurent en peu d'heure, que de tant plus qu'on creusoit profond, d'autant plus s'eslargissoit par le bas la fabrique, qui leur fournit par apres de pierres, non seulement à faire de la chaux, mais aussi pour bastir. Au bout de quatre ou cinque iours, apres auoir faict vne grande descouuerte, par vne apres disnee ils virent une ouverture comme pour entrer dans vne cave: ils prirent de la chandelle, et deualerent dedans, où ils treuuerent une belle grande salle carree, embellie tout au tour de colonnes de marbre, auec leurs bases, chapiteaux, architraues, frises et cornices grauees et taillees en demy bosse: l'entredeux des colonnes estait reuestu de lastres, listeaux ou plattes bandes de marbre de diuerses couleurs ornees de moulures et sculptures conformes au reste de l'oeuure, et rapportés properme[n]t sur le fonds bla[n]c de la muraille, où ne se voyait qu'histoires taillees, et toutes battailles à demy relief. Ce qu'ayans admiré de prime face, et apres avoir estimé en leur fantasie la singularite de l'ouurage, en fin ils defirent, briserent et rompirent, pour s'en seruir comme ils auoyent faicte du demeurant. Outre ceste sale ils treunerent apres vne porte fort basse, qui conduisoit à une autre, comme antichambre, ou il y auoit vn sepulcre auec son vase et son tymbre de marbre blanc, fort beau et reluisant à merueilles, lequel, pour n'avoir pas eu assez de temps, ils ne descouurirent, la retraicte estant desia sonnee. Le lendemain apres qu'ils y furent retournés, ils treuuerent la tombe descouuerte, et la terre semee tout autour de force petits morceaux de drap d'or, et paillettes de mesme metal: qui leur fit penser, que les corsaires, qui escumoyent alors le long de toute ceste coste, ayans eu quelque vent de ce qui auoit esté descouuert en ce lieu là, vindrent de nuict, et osterent le couuercle du sepulcre, et tient on qu'ils y treuuerent des grandes richesses et thresors. Ainsi ce superbe sepulcre, compté pour l'un des sept miracles, et ouurages merueilleux du monde, apres auoir eschappé la fureur des Barbares, et demeuré l'espace de 2247 ans debout, du moins enseueli dedans les ruines de la ville d'Halycarnasse, fut descouuert et aboli pour remparer le chasteau de S. Pierre, par les cheualiers croises de Rhodes, lesquels en furent incontinent apres chasscs pas le Turc, et de toute l'Asie quant et quant.

[188] Newton_1865_I_126 Mausoleum: the well-known narrative of Guichard, published in 1581. He states that in 1522, when the Knights were repairing the Castle of St. Peter, "they looked about for stones wherewith to make lime, and found in the middle of a level field near the Port of Budrum, certain steps of white marble raised in the form of a terrace (perron). / They therefore removed these marble steps, and, after having destroyed the little masonry remaining above ground, proceeded to dig lower in quest of more. In a short time they perceived that the deeper they went, the more the structure was enlarged at the base, supplying them not only with stone for makmg lime, but also for building. After four or five days, having laid bare a great space one afternoon, they saw an opening as into a cellar. Taking a candle, they let themselves down through this opening, and fovmd that it led into a fine large square apartment, ornamented

all round with columns of marble, with their bases, capitals, architrave, frieze, and cornice engraved and sculptured in relief. The space between the columns was lined with slabs and bands of marble, ornamented with mouldings and sculpture, in harmony with the rest of the work, and inserted in the white ground of the wall where battle-scenes were represented sculptured in relief. / Having at first admired these works and entertained their fancy with the singularity of the sculpture, they pulled it to pieces and broke up the whole of it, applying it to the same purpose as the rest."

189 Canning_1888_II_154 Newton at Bodrum in 1846: We walked straight into the Castle, and asked to see the Commandant. Very much astonished he was at so early a visit from the Captain of the ship of war and the Consul. He had evidently just emerged from his yorgan, and his narguileh was hardly lit. We had boarded him with that indecent haste with which mad Englishmen occasionally invade the Kieff of an Oriental when any real emergency occurs, without waiting for the due interchange of compliments. After hastily wishing him good morning, I put the firman into his hand with that air of cool satisfaction with which a whist-player trumps an ace on the first round. Turks are seldom astonished; but my friend the Commandant was really discomposed; he read the firman through several times. The document was duly signed and sealed; the wording of this writ of habeas corpus was so precise that there was no evading it. The lions were to be delivered to me whether still in the walls or already embarked.

190 Newton_II_1865_66 Bodrum, in 1856: After thus partially exploring the tombs, I made several excavations within the walls of the ancient city, in places to which I was directed by the Turks. The only one of these sites which promised much was a field belonging to an old Turk called Mehemet Chiaoux, situated near the centre of the town. On digging here, I came to foundations of the Roman period, within which was a layer of black earth containing many hundreds of small terra-cotta figures, averaging from 5 to 8 inches in height, and coarsely executed. With these were found a scarabaeus of green basalt, a hand from a female statue in white marble, a long strip of beaten gold, and the bottom of a small marble pyxis. I should have been glad to pursue this excavation further; but as the field had been recently sown, I could not extend my diggings without destroying the crop. I therefore determined to resume this excavation on a future visit to Budrum.

191 Newton_&_Pullan_1862_I_317: It appears from this author [Vitruvius] that the Temple of Mars contained an acrolithic statue, executed by Leochares, one of the artists employed by Artemisia to decorate the tomb of her husband. Others attributed this work to Timotheus. / This statement agrees with the fact already mentioned, that the fragments of architecture discovered in the excavation on the platform were in the same style as those of the Mausoleum. It is, therefore, probable that this temple was built by Mausolus or by Artemisia. / The owner of part of the platform, a Turk, seventy years of age, informed me that he had heard his father speak of a large edifice with columns, as standing here within this century. It is said that this was destroyed, and the marble exported to Rhodes. Another Turk, owner of the eastern part of the platform, informed me that two statues had been found in his field during the lifetime of his father.

192 Canning_1888_II_151, Mausoleum: It need hardly be said that the Trustees tendered their "best and warmest thanks" for the liberality with which Canning had presented the Mausoleum frieze to the nation. Mr Forshall, the secretary of the Museum, wrote with enthusiasm of the "Canning Marbles;" but it is characteristic of the ambassador's loyalty to the Sultan that he requested that Abdu1 Mejid's name should have the post of honour in the official description of

the monument. Accordingly the visitor to the Mausoleum room in the British Museum now reads beneath the frieze: "Given by Sultan Abdul Medjid to Viscount Stratford de Redcliffe, by whom it was presented to the Trustees of the British Museum, 1846."

193 BSA_I_1894-5_73 Newton at Bodrum and Branchidae: It had long been Newton's wish to get a Firman, authorising him to take these lions from their places and to carry them off with the rest of the remains of the Mausoleum. The conclusion of this endeavour was quite dramatic. The Turkish Minister of War, wishing to forestall the English explorer, had sent orders to the governor of the castle to have the lions extracted, and sent away to Constantinople. This order was carried out, and the lions were actually on board a caique, awaiting sailing orders, when Newton's Firman was brought in by an English despatch-boat. For once the quarantine and other formalities of a Turkish port served a good end; the port-doctor, who was friendly to Newton's operations, delayed signing the papers of the caique until Newton could present his Firman to the governor, and the lions were saved for this is hardly too strong an expression when we remember the uncertain fate that awaited all antiquities in Turkey until recent years. / Newton's next undertaking was to remove his ship, with his staff and his appliances, to Branchidae, in order to carry off several of the statues lining the sides of the sacred way, which were at any moment liable to destruction; at the same time he made a small excavation on the spot. He then proceeded to Cnidus, where he dug for some time with considerable success.

194 Canning_1888_II_150-151 Bodrum, writing in 1846, in jocular tone: The Mausoleum frieze had been safely shipped for England at the beginning of the year. Canning announced his triumph to his old friend Sir R.H. Inglis, one of the Trustees of the Museum, in great exultation: / Did you ever hear of one Stratford Canning formerly a member, if not of Grillion's, at least of Parliament? Did you ever, as member for the University of Oxford, hear of Queen Artemisia not Artemisia the friend of Xerxes, but Artemisia the inconsolable widow of Mausolus? / My reason for asking is simply this. The above-mentioned gentleman has lately broken into a Turkish fortress, and carried off some dozen blocks of marble exhibiting reliefs of men and horses fighting, not like Trojans, but true Greeks; and these, the remains of the original Mausoleum or seventh wonder of the world, he proposes to present to the Museum, of which you are a venerable and honoured Trustee, that is to the British nation. Observe that the marbles were stuck into the walls of the fortress of Budrum, the ancient Halicarnassus three or four outside, the rest within and that the latter, though known to exist, have been invisible to all but Turkish jailors and artillerymen for ages. My right of possession was obtained from the Sultan, who has made them a personal gift to me; the de facto possession derives from the studied and determined exertions of a party of people, headed by Mr Alison, an Oriental savant here, whom I sent down to secure and embark them. The valuables are now on their way to Malta in H.M. ship *Siren*. They occupy sixteen cases in all, weighing about twenty tons. I have only seen very imperfect sketches of them, but if you wish to know more of their merits, you may look into Clarke and Anarcharsis, Pliny and Vitruvius. The height of the figures cannot be more than two feet and a half, though the depth of the marble is about three, and the length varies from about the same to six. It took me three years of patience and occasional exertions to get them, and the operation of extracting, lowering, and embarking them occupied many days. The operation was completed without a single accident, either to the men or to the marbles. Time however though slow has not been idle, and some of the figures are consequently the worse for wear, though not so much so as the artists who made them, or the originals whom they represent.

[195] Sonnini_1801_123 Cnidus: Heaps of ruins at this day occupy the place of one of the most splendid cities of ancient Greece, and the hand which rules over these remains [not named] prohibits all approach to them, and does not even allow of digging among them, in order to discover fragments of its ancient splendour.

[196] Beaufort_1818_82 Cnidus, travelling 1811-12: The whole area of the city is one promiscuous mass of ruins; among which may be traced streets and gateways, porticoes and theatres; but the shortness of our stay prevented any examination of them in detail, my time being chiefly employed in making a sketch of the two harbours and the adjacent coast.

[197] Turner_1820_III_37 Cnidus: I set a Turk to dig to-day in the arena of the theatre, which was ploughed up, but he found nothing.

[198] Hamilton_II_1842_43 tombs at Cnidus: We spent several days endeavouring to open some of these curious edifices, either by getting out a stone in front, or by digging down through the roof from the terrace above; but all we entered had been previously plundered.

[199] Newton_1865_II_225 Cnidus (who includes a section on "Spoliation of the ruins of Cnidus by Turks and Greeks"): The whole of the ruins, which, except on the side facing the sea, extended to a distance of 40 feet all round the basement, were examined stone by stone, and the ground underneath them dug down to the native rock, but no fragment either of sculpture or inscriptions rewarded our search.

[200] Newton_1865_II_161: We are surrounding our little encampment with a wall, and intend to keep a strict watch at night; for though I do not think an attack of pirates likely, still it might occur if we were careless. There are many islands within one or two days' sail of Cape Crio, which could muster thirty or forty armed ruffians for such an enterprise; and in my short experience of Turkey I have known whole towns surprised and plundered by bands not more numerous, for want of a sentry at night.

[201] Newton_1865_II_170-171: In the year 1812, when Cnidus was visited by a mission from the Dilettanti Society, the ruins were probably much more extensive than at present. From the accessibihty of its harbours, this site has been much resorted to by Turks and Greeks as a quarry for building purposes. About twenty years ago, several shiploads of marble were removed from Cnidus by order of Meliemet Ali, Paslia of Egypt, who employed them in the construction of a new palace. Notwithstanding this extensive spoliation, the ruins cover a large area, and the general plan of the city can be easily made out.

[202] Newton_1865_II_215-216: On making this great discovery, I proceeded at once to pitch my tent on the spot, and to transport from Cnidus sheers, ropes, blocks, timber, and all necessary means and appliances for raising, packing, and embarking our colossal prize. The sheers having been carefully adjusted over him, he was turned over without any difficulty, mounting slowly and majestically in the air, as if a Michael Angelo had said to him, "Arise!"

[203] Newton_1865_II_217-219, getting the lion (11 tons, in case) down the cliff, and getting it stuck: After raising the lion by the sheers, we lowered him into a case suitable to his dimension, which was bolted together with iron rods. / Once in the case, he was blocked up and secured in every possible way, so as to prevent all movement or friction. Nobody can pack a heavy mass of sculpture better than a ship's carpenter. We then threw a pall of old hammocks over the body, and nailed him down in his coffin with a resurgam. The next thing was to drag him down a newly-made road, which we had cut zigzag down the mountain-side to the sea. The case was placed on a sledge made of the strongest materials, and hauled for about three days by a hundred Turks,

in the course of which operation sundry coils of new rope were expended, and several of my workmen knocked down by flying blocks which gave way under the great strain. At last we got the lion down to the edge of the cliff, whence he was to be hoisted on to a raft by a pair of sheers. This proved to be a very difficult operation; for as the sheers could only be fixed on a narrow ledge of rock some feet above the sea, and as, from the depth of the water here, we had no means of constructing a pier, it was impossible to bring the case in the first instance perpendicidarly under the sheerhead. We attempted, therefore, after haiding it to the extreme edge of the rock, to launch it into the air, easing its descent gradually by a number of check-tackles attached to it behind. The strain of this immense weight, as it inclined forward over the cliff, broke off a large rock to which one of the check-tackles had been fastened; the case then lurched forward in a slanting direction, and, most fortunately, was brought up against one of the sheer-legs, into which one corner embedded itself. On the giving way of the check-tackle, the poor Turk in charge of it was carried along with the rock which broke away, and two of his ribs were fractured. My hundred Turkish workmen set up a dismal shout, losing all nerve and presence of mind, as they always do in any great emergency. Fortunately, Mr Edgeworth, the doctor of the Supply, was at hand, and I was glad to be assured by him that the Turk had sustained no dangerous injury. If, instead of lodging where it did, the case had in its fall upset the sheers, snapping the heavy chains by which they were hung, the accident might have been much more serious. Corporal Jenkins, grimly smoking his pipe after the catastrophe, observed that I was very lucky not to have had what he called, in soldier's language, a heavy butcher's bill to settle.

[204] Spon_&_Wheler_1678_1_214 Lampsacus: 'Notre juif nous mena voir à une demi-heure de là au quartier de Souhabachi quelques débris d'une Eglise avec sept ou huit colonnes couchées par terre les unes sur les autres. Il nous en fît un conte que les paysans d'alentour assurent être veritable, que depuis peu d'années on en voulue emporter quelques-unes pour servir dans Lampsaque à la fabrique d'une Mosquée neuve; mais que le lendemain on les trouva dans le même lieu d'où elles avoient été ôtées; cela par deux fois; ce qu'ils attribuent à un miracle. Dieu ne voulant pas que des pierres qui avoient été employées pour une Eglise, servissent aux Mosquées des Turcs.

[205] Wheler_1682_1_77 Lampsacus, out of the town: the Foundation of an Ancient Temple … There lie about it a dozen of Marble Pillars, at the Front, heaped upon one another; of which they confidently tell, that part of these were carried by the Turks to the Town, to Build a Mosque with; but they were brought back again in the Night by no body knows what means, and that twice after one another.

[206] Wheler_1682_1_76 Lampsacus: a fine Mosque, whose Portick is supported by Red Marble Pillars. It was formerly (they say) a Christian church as they well prove by the Crosses that yet remain, carved on the Capitals of the Pillars … [a guide] shewed us the Town; and indeed shewed us many Inscriptions.

[207] Castellan_1820_1_240-241, travelling 1808, Lampsaki: Sur la plage, à droite de l'entrée de la ville, j'ai aussi remarqué une enceinte formée de murailles assez basses. Au pourtour sont des tables de marbre blanc, disposées comme pour servir de sièges; et, à l'extrémité, sur une base élevée, on voit une espèce de chaire à prêcher, également en marbre blanc. Ce local n'est point embarrassé de décombres, et paroit fréquenté. D'après le rapport des habitans, il sert à quelque cérémonie religieuse, et l'iman se place dans la chaire pour lire tout haut des passages du Coran. C'est le seul monument de ce genre que j'ai vu en Turquie. Les Turcs ne se livrent à

leurs pratiques religieuses que dans les mosquées, et rarement en plein air, si ce n'est lorsqu'ils se trouvent à la campagne loin des mosquées, en voyage, ou lors de leur fête du Ramazan. / Ces marbres n'ont pas été taillés par les Turcs; ils ont probablement été arrachés à quelque construction du même genre, tel qu'un théâtre, qui pourroit avoir donné l'idée de ce monument singulier. Les maisons de Lampsaki sont construites avec des débris antiques, et souvent la façade est bizarrement ornée de très-beaux fragmens. Des frises sculptées sont dressées verticalement aux côtés d'une porte, dont une petite colonne forme le couronnement. Nous avons vu dans les rues plusieurs tronçons en marbre de colonnes cannelées, d'un très-fort diamètre on les a creusés, et ils servent, en guise de mortier, pour battre le grain, et le dégager de son enveloppe. Ailleurs, une corniche d'ordre corinthien, chargée d'ornemens travaillés avec délicatesse, formoit le réservoir d'une fontaine, ou plutôt un lavoir où des femmes étoient occupées à laver du linge d'une blancheur moins éclatante que celle du marbre de ce fragment qui sans doute avoit appartenu à un magnifique édifice. D'autres fragmens dont l'énumération seroit trop longue, sont convertis en bornes, employés à des fondations et à des usages enfin bien étrangers à leur origine. / Tant d'indications, qui s'offrent aux regards les moins attentifs auroient dû faire naître la curiosité des amateurs de l'antiquité; mais il paroît que les voyageurs se sont contentés des réponses évasives des habitans, qui dérobent de tout leur pouvoir, à la connoissance des étrangers, les monumens antiques, dans la crainte de se voir dépouillés des trésors qu'ils croient enfouis sous ces ruines et que les Francs ont, assurent-ils, le secret de retrouver.

208 Castellan_1820_I_254, travelling 1808, Lampsaki, Temple of Priapus: Ces eaux, grossies alors par les pluies, franchissoient l'obstacle qu'on leur avoit opposé, et retomboient en cascade. Nous avons cependant reconnu, à travers des flots d'écume, les débris précieux arrachés au temple, qui devoit être magnifique, à en juger par ce qui reste. Un seul tronçon de colonne de plusieurs pieds de diamètre, étoit debout. Les autres débris gisoient couchés sans ordre, à moitié ensevelis dans les sables, ou même recouverts par les eaux. Ces colonnes, d'environ trois pieds de diamètre, étoient d'un marbre blanc, veiné de gris. D'autres, plus petites, y étoient de granit et de marbres de couleurs variées. On retrouve aussi des fragmens de corniches et d'entablemens sculptés avec soin, des frises chargées d'ornemens d'un bon goût, et des bas reliefs de marbre blanc, dont les Turcs ont mutilé les figures. Nous avons cherché en vain quelque fragment de chapiteau qui pût nous faire juger de quel ordre d'architecture étoit ce temple.

209 Castellan_1820_I_257, travelling 1808, Lampsaki, Temple of Priapus: Un Turc qui nous avoit suivis, goûtoit des plaisirs d'une autre sorte. Immobile, accroupi sur ces marbres, il fumoit sa pipe, jetant un regard dédaigneux sur les ruines dont il étoit entourée ou bien il calculoit le profit qu'on en pouvoit tirer en sciant, par exemple des tronçons de colonnes pour en faire des meules de moulin ou d'autres ustensiles d'un ordre encore moins relevé. Ce temple nous a-t-il dit, subsistoit encore il n'y avoit pas très-long-temps; on pouvoit même alors pénétrer dans des constructions souterraines qui s'étendoient jusqu'à la ville, mais dont on a prudemment muré les issues.

210 Michaud_&_Poujoulat_II_1833_74 Hellespont: Notre promenade qui n'avait point d'objet déterminé, nous a ramenés vers la rive de l'Hellespont; nous avons remarqué sur un lieu élevé au bord de la mer une grande quantité de marbres ou de pierres blanches qui couvraient le sol. En nous approchant de ce lieu, nous avons reconnu le cimetière turc de Lampsaque, séparé en deux parties par un chemin: on n'aperçoit dans cette triste enceinte ni fleur ni cyprès, aucun de ces ombrages qui font le charme et l'ornement de la contrée. Nous nous sommes assis un

moment sur un des tombeaux; nous n'entendions autour de nous que le bruit monotone de la mer; le soleil à son déclin dorait les socles des cercueils: nous avions cherché toute la journée les ruines des temples et des palais; toutes ces ruines étaient rassemblées sous nos yeux dans ce champ des morts.

211 Cramer_1832_I_67: The name of Lamsaki is still attached to a small town near which Lampsacus probably stood, as Lamsaki itself contains no remains or vestiges of antiquity.

212 Temple_1836_II_5-6, sailing past Lampsacus: an extremely pretty town. The houses were constructed in picturesque forms, with projecting latticed balconies, and each house stood in a garden full of rich foliaged trees, intermingled with graceful poplars; near them dark masses of cypresses, and white marble monuments peeping through the openings, indicated mezarleks, or burying-grounds; whilst in different directions, were seen rising in the air, lofty and slender minarets of dazzling whiteness, surmounted by the gilt crescents of Islamism, forming altogether groups of great beauty.

213 Murray_1845_231: The present town, or rather village, is inconsiderable, and with the exception of a handsome mosque offers nothing worthy of notice.

214 Langlois_1861_252: Outre les débris d'anciennes constructions qui couvrent le sol à l'ouest de Mersine, d'autres antiquités y ont été découvertes. M. Gillet, consul de France à Tarsous, dans une lettre du 27 novembre 1836, adressée à M. Thiers, alors ministre des affaires étrangères, rend compte "qu'on a découvert à Mersine, à dix mètres de la mer, des tombeaux en briques; de sorte qu'ils sont couverts par les flots dans les mauvais temps. Ces tombeaux, en assez grand nombre, se prolongent de droite à gauche; on en voit de cinq formes différentes. Je fouillai en cet endroit pendant quinze jours, dit M. Gillet, et je ne trouvai qu'un miroir antique et une statuette de Vénus de dix centimètres de hauteur."

215 Bunel_1854_308: Il serait à désirer que des fouilles importantes fussent faites à Pompéiopolis; on y découvrirait, j'en suis sûr, des antiquités dont nos musées verraient avec plaisir enrichir leurs collections.

216 Guérin_1877_38 Pompeiopolis: Le mur qui l'environnait avait été bâti en belles pierres de taille, il est presque entièrement démoli et l'on en fouille actuellement les fondations pour en extraire des matériaux de construction. L'intérieur de la ville est également exploité de tous côtés comme une vaste carrière de pierres, de colonnes et de marbres. D'innombrables excavations à moitié cachées par d'épaisses broussailles et que le printemps a tapissées de chardons, de fleurs et de hautes herbes, arrêtent à chaque pas l'explorateur. Néanmoins j'ai pu reconnaître les traces d'un théâtre dont les gradins ont été tous enlevés et dont il subsiste une belle voûte cintrée en pierres de taille qui sert quelquefois de refuge aux bergers. J'ai également suivi quelque temps les vestiges assez considérables d'un aqueduc d'apparence romaine et qui amenait à Pompéiopolis les eaux d'une rivière voisine. Mais ce qui tout d'abord, au milieu des ruines de cette ville, l'une des plus importantes jadis de la Cilicie, attire et captive l'attention, ce sont les restes d'un immense portique à jour ou avenue de colonnes gigantesques qui traversait la site d'est en ouest et aboutissait presque à son port.

217 Davis_1879_14-15: At about equal distances from Mersina, three mounds, evidently artificial, rise from the plain; one of them is still crowned by a small fortification, said to be of Genoese work – in this district all ancient buildings are attributed to the Genoese. These mounds were doubtless used in the olden time as fortified watch-towers, and large hewn stones are still dug from them, and carried to Mersina for building purposes. The approach of an enemy could be

easily perceived from them, as they command a view of the whole plain east and west, far as the eye can reach.

[218] Beaufort_1818_250-251 Ayas, travelling 1811-12: Ayash is the name given by the present inhabitants, to a collection of miserable huts, which are surrounded by the ruins of a town that formerly occupied a considerable space of ground. The most conspicuous of these ruins is a temple, finely placed on the projecting ridge of a low hill. The columns of this temple are of the composite order, fluted, and about four feet in diameter; there are only a few of them now. standing, and it would seem that the rest had been prostrated by the shock of an earthquake, The singular displacement of the blocks of two of the columns, which are still erect, led to this conjecture; in one of them, the middle stone of the shaft has been forced out sideways so as to project some inches, though the upper stone preserves its original position; and in the other column, the upper block has, in falling, been caught in the most unaccountable manner transversely on its own shaft.

[219] Dodwell_1819_II_86, travelling in 1801 & 1805-1806, Ayas: The walls which surround the city are in the third and fourth styles; but those of the acropolis are chiefly of the third style, and some parts of the most ancient, being composed of unhewn rocks, of a larger size. The remains of a gate are left standing in the acropolis, of the usual form, diminishing a little at top. The lintel has fallen. The general thickness of the wall is ten feet. These ruins are within a mile of the Pagassean Gulf, which is beautifully varied with bays and promontories. / Having taken some drawings of this curious place, we continued our journey; and, in eighteen minutes, came to some fine traces and fountains, situated in a forest of small oaks. This was probably a temple: some fragments of the Corinthian and Ionic orders are visible, and perhaps an excavation might discover not only the Columns, but some interesting antiquities. Amongst some fragments of marble, is one ornamented with a maeander, with a bas relief of a dove supported by two dolphins.

[220] Langlois_1854_9: De Corycus à Lamas, tout le rivage n'offre qu'une suite continuelle de ruines. Les habitants donnent le nom d'Aiasch à un assemblage de huttes entourées des ruines d'une ville qui a occupé une étendue considérable. Les plus remarquables sont celles d'un théâtre et d'un temple situé sur le penchant d'une colline; les colonnes sont d'ordre composite, cannelées et d'environ quatre pieds de diamètre. Les travaux entrepris pour la conduite et la conservation des eaux sont dignes de la grande époque qui présida à la construction des aqueducs de Sébaste, qui sont au nombre de trois, dont deux traversant un vallon, sont soutenus par deux rangs d'arcades; le troisième a une longueur de plus de cinq milles. [no remains of theatre or temple??]

[221] Langlois_1861_VI-VIII: Aux termes d'un arrêté ministériel en date du 7 mai 1832 qui me confiait une mission scientifique, je devais explorer la Cilicie, relever la carte du pays, dessiner les principaux monuments et transcrire les inscriptions. Sur l'invitation de M. Fortoul, alors ministre de l'Instruction publique, une commission de l'Académie des Inscriptions et Belles-Lettres, dont M. Reinaud fut le rapporteur, fut chargée de me tracer des instructions tant sur la direction que j'aurais à suivre, que sur les points de géographie et d'archéologie sur lesquels devaient porter mes investigations. / De son côté, la Société Asiatique, dont je fais partie, me remit des notes qu'avait rédigées M. Ch. Defrémery, et qui avaient pour objet des recherches touchant la géographie et l'histoire de la Cilicie pendant le moyen âge. / Enfin, M. le directeur des Musées Impériaux appela mon attention sur les monuments de nature à grossir les précieuses collections d'antiques exposées dans les galeries du Louvre. / Dès mon arrivée en Cilicie, je me mis en rapports directs avec le vice-consul de France à Tarsous et le pacha gouverneur de la province, qui me fournit une escorte pour m'accompagner dans mes voyages. Je me dirigeai d'abord

du côté de l'ouest, afin d'explorer la Cilicie-Trachée, où j'ai recueilli un nombre assez considérable d'inscriptions grecques la plupart inédites, et où je découvris les ruines de plusieurs villes antiques, notamment celles de Néapolis d'Isaurie, et enfin l'emplacement de l'antre Corycien. / Dans une seconde excursion au nord-est de Tarsous, je visitai Adana, Sis, capitale de l'Arménie sous les rois de la dynastie de Roupène et de Lusignan et résidence du patriarche arménien. De là, je pénétrai parmi les peuplades turkomanes, kurdes et arméniennes du Taurus et de la plaine qui le confine au sud; puis je me rendis à Anazarbe, à Mopsueste, à Lajazzo l'ancienne Aegée; enfin je revins à Tarsous par la plaine Aléïenne, visitant successivement les ruines de Tardequia, Castabala, Malins, etc.

222 Beaufort_1818_223 Silifke, travelling 1811-12: They [his officers: he did not go himself] found the remains of a theatre partly cut out of the side of a hill, and facing the south-east; and in front of it, a long line of considerable ruins, with porticoes and other large buildings: farther on, a temple which had been converted into a Christian church, and several large Corinthian columns, about four feet in diameter, a few of which are still standing.

223 Langlois_1861_115-116 Silifke: Les ruines du théâtre de Sélefké ont perdu leur revêtement de marbre et leurs colonnes, mais la maçonnerie est restée debout, et l'on peut aujourd'hui, comme on le faisait jadis, circuler autour de cet antique monument, où règne une ombre transparente et une délicieuse fraîcheur. Son enceinte est parsemée de plantes luxuriantes étalant à profusion leurs festons d'émeraude. Seules, deux colonnes décapitées se dressent au milieu des décombres, semblables à des sentinelles pétrifiées à leur poste. Des chapiteaux corinthiens gisent à leurs pieds comme des têtes séparées de leur tronc, et l'acanthe sauvage mêle ses rinceaux verdoyants à leur feuillage de marbre. Les niches, privées de leurs statues, ont pour hôtes les oiseaux de la nuit, et pour arabesques de légères touffes de plantes capillaires qu'agite la brise.

224 Tchihatchef_1854_119, Silifke: A l'endroit où l'on descend dans la plaine de Selevké, par la vallée de l'Ermeneksou, à deux heures à peu près de Selevké, on voit, à gauche du chemin, plusieurs belles colonnes couchées horizontalement et à demi ensevelies dans le sable; des restes de corniche et d'autres débris antiques paraissent en grand nombre à côté du pont en pierre qui conduit à Selevké. Je ne mentionnerai point les belles ruinés qui se trouvent sur les collines voisines de Selevké; elles ont déjà été visitées plusieurs fois; cependant des fouilles et une étude plus étendue pourraient y faire découvrir des indications nouvelles sur la célèbre cité de Seleucia. Quant à la vallée même du Calycadnus, que j'ai explorée, ainsi que je l'ai dit plus haut, depuis Ermenek jusqu'à son embouchure, je fus étonné de ne pas y trouver des traces d'antiquités; il est possible qu'il en existe dans quelques-unes des nombreuses vallées latérales qui s'y rattachent et que je n'ai pas toutes parcourues, parce que mes explorations géologiques et botaniques ne l'avaient pas impérieusement exigé.

225 Langlois_1854_2: Holmi est le nom ancien d'une ville située au bord de la mer, sur un golfe, et au sud de Sélefké. Ses décombres, qui couvrent le littoral et, jusqu'à une certaine hauteur, le rocher sur lequel elle était construite, démontrent qu'elle avait une grande importance. / Les matériaux employés dans ses constructions consistent en blocs de marbre, les uns verts, les autres rouges, veinés de blanc. Quelques murs de maisons sont encore debout; mais il ne reste des édifices de cette ville antique que des débris amoncelés qui ne m'ont offert aucun vestige d'inscriptions.

226 Dallam_1893_47 travelling 1599-1600, near Tenedos: I and som more of our company wente a shore, and sawe som monimentes in Troy, peecis of wales, sutchins [escutcheons], and marble pillares.

227 Brèves_1628_4 opposite Tenedos, they land pour y voir les ruines d'une ville, que ceux du pays disent avoir esté Troye.

228 Chandler_1817_I_20, travelling 1775-1776, Tenedos: We found here but few remains of antiquity worthy of notice. We perceived on our landing a large and entire sarcophagus, or stone coffin, serving as a fountain, the top-stone or lid being perforated to admit a current of water, which supplies the vent below; and on one side is an inscription. A Greek inquired whether the characters were not Gothic. Near this was part of a fluted column converted into a mortar for bruising com; and in a shop was a remnant of tesselated pavement then recently discovered. In the streets, the walls, and burying-grounds, were pieces of marble, and fragments of pillars, with a few inscriptions.

229 Arvieux_1735_IV_344 (1635-1702): Je me fis débarquer au Cap Janissaire pour y voir des ruines que l'on prétend être celles de l'ancienne Ville de Troye. Je ne vis que quelques pans de vieux murs très-anciens, qui sembloient être l'enceinte d'un Chateau; on les avoit dépouillés des pierres de taille dont ils avoient été revêtus, & c'est apparemment de ces pierres dont on a bâti les Châteaux.

230 Wines_1833_II_322: The general characteristics of the Troad, considered in respect to ancient remains, may be expressed in few words: It is a vast forest of antiquities, consisting of the remains of cities, the foundations of buildings, the shafts and capitals of columns of all orders, granite soroi, inscribed marbles, and a multitude of other marble and granite fragments, too much ruined to admit of classification.

231 Colton_1836_184: There is not now to be found on the plain of Troy a single relic of art that can be satisfactorily identified with the ancient city; not the fragment of a column, arch, or frieze of its architecture: not a hewn block of marble or granite, that has any evidence of so high an antiquity. How, indeed, can we expect to find what was utterly lost to the learned more than two thousand years ago? The imperial Roman sought in vain for the slightest vestige of the Trojan city. He could subdue the world, bend the strong and intractable things of earth to his purpose, but he could not detect, with certainty, one stone that once reposed in the walls of the Phrygian capital.

232 Choiseul-Gouffier_II_1809_284 Beiramitch, near Ida: Les Turcs, soit à cause de sa forme conique, soit parce qu'elle contient quelques restes d'une ancienne mine de fer et de plomb, la nomment Kourchounlu-tépé, c'est-à-dire, colline renfermant du plomb. A sa base coule une rivière qui va se rendre dans le Simois, et qui, prenant le nom de la montagne d'où elle se précipite, est appelée Kaz-daghi-tchai. On voit sur le Kourchounlu-tépé une quantité considérable de ruines que les habitans des environs fouillent chaque jour, et d'où ils enlèvent continuellement des pierres pour construire les édifices de la plaine. Le Dr Clarke en a rapporté quelques antiquités qui sont actuellement dans le vestibule de la bibliothèque du collège de Cambridge. Au milieu de plusieurs restes de temples d'ordres dorique et corinthien, s'élèvent des bains qui paroissent avoir été bâtis du temps des Romains, des édifices en briques peut-être du même temps, et sur la sommité des constructions plus anciennes et dans le genre de celles de Tirynthe dans le Péloponnèse.

233 Choiseul-Gouffier_II_1809_238 Troy: Je me suis permis de désigner les murailles d'Ilion par des lignes ponctuées. La direction que je leur ai donnée n'est pas tout-à-fait imaginaire; les murs destinés à ceindre la ville du seul côté où elle fût accessible, ne pouvoient guère en avoir une autre. Toute cette surface est encore couverte de fragmens de décombres extrêmement divisés, atténués, mais cependant très-faciles à distinguer pour ceux qui ont l'habitude de ces

recherches: et quoique les ruines d'Ilion aient elles-mêmes péri, on ne sauroit méconnoitre ici l'emplacement d'une ville très-anciennement détruite. Des fouilles dirigées avec intelligence feroient découvrir des restes de fondations, qu'on croit même apercevoir encore en plusieurs endroits, au niveau du terrain, et l'on pourroit retrouver le contour de ces murailles, peut-être relevées depuis qu'elles furent renversées par les Atrides, mais qui, même sans supposer cette restauration, peuvent s'être conservées dans le sein de la terre jusqu'à nos jours.

234 Choiseul-Gouffier_1842_III_8, at "Ilion": Le plan qu'offre la planche 20 a été levé avec la plus grande exactitude; tous les mouvements du terrain y sont indiqués; et les deux coupes jointes à la carte, établies d'après des nivellements pris avec soin en deux directions différentes, achèveront de faire parfaitement connaître ce local intéressant. Je me suis permis de désigner les murailles d'Ilion par des lignes ponctuées. La direction que je leur ai donnée n'est pas tout-à-fait imaginaire; les murs destinés à ceindre la ville du seul côté où elle fût accessible, ne pouvaient guère en avoir une autre. Toute cette surface est encore couverte de fragments de décombres extrêmement divisés, atténués, mais cependant très-faciles à distinguer pour ceux qui ont l'habitude de ces recherches: et quoique les ruines d'Ilion aient elles-mêmes péri, on ne saurait méconnaître ici remplacement d'une ville très-anciennement détruite. Des fouilles dirigées avec intelligence feraient découvrir des restes de fondations, qu'on croit même apercevoir encore en plusieurs endroits, au niveau du terrain, et l'on pourrait retrouver le contour de ces murailles, peut-être relevées depuis qu'elles furent renversées par les Atrides, mais qui, même sans supposer cette restauration, peuvent s'être conservées dans le sein de la terre jusqu'à nos jours.

235 Choiseul-Gouffier_1842_III_152 Tomb of Festus: Le monument funéraire de Festus dépend aujourd'hui d'une petite métairie, dont le propriétaire avait adossé sa maison à ce monticule, auquel il ne supposait d'autre mérite que de la garantir des vents du nord. Craignant les vexations du commandant de la forteresse, il s'était constamment refusé à mes sollicitations, c'est-à-dire à toutes mes offres, pour en obtenir la permission de tenter une fouille sur son terrain. Par bonheur il fut obligé l'année suivante de faire un voyage, et confia le soin de sa propriété à un frère qui, moins prudent ou plus intéressé, feignit d'être plus crédule. Il adopta ou parut adopter l'espoir de trouver une source abondante qui eût fertilisé ses champs; et, en sus du prix très-avantageux pour lui, dont nous convînmes, j'ajoutai la promesse de payer à une valeur double de leurs poids les objets d'or et d'argent qui pourraient être trouvés; ce fut ce qui le décida; car il ne pouvait renoncer à l'idée d'un riche trésor, qu'il persistait intérieurement à croire le véritable but de mes recherches.

236 Choiseul-Gouffier_1842_III_154 tomb of Festus, editor: Depuis que M. de Choiseul a fait ouvrir ce tumulus en 1787, par le juif Gormezano, il parait que, doutant que la fouille en eût été bien faite, on l'a recommencée, et que, par suite, le tombeau a été entièrement détruit. Il n'offre plus aujourd'hui qu'une légère élévation dans le terrain servant de sépulture à une famille particulière. C'est dans cet état que M. Dubois l'a vu et en a reconnu l'emplacement en 1815.

237 Choiseul-Gouffier_1842_III_158-159 Tomb of Festus, dirty work at the crossroads? editor: Un voyageur anglais (Jacques Dallaway, *Constantinople ancienne et moderne*, Tome II de la traduction française, pag, 189 et suiv.) a rapporté l'extrait d'une lettre qu'un de ses amis lui a adressée des Dardanelles; comme elle contient des assertions désobligeantes pour M. de Choiseul, nous ne pouvons nous dispenser de les relever ici. Cet ami de M. Dallaway dit qu'il a eu une conversation intéressante avec le fils du dernier consul français, M. Salomon Gormezano, au sujet de l'ouverture du tombeau d'Achille près le cap Sigée; que ce M. Gormezano lui a dit avoir été

employé par le comte de Choiseul-Gouffier pour examiner le tombeau et faire la recherche des antiquités qu'on pourrait y trouver; qu'on y avait travaillé la nuit pour tromper l'aga et le peuple, en prétextant le projet de découvrir une source d'eau qui serait fort nécessaire aux habitants de Yénichehir; que deux mois avaient été employés sans fruit à ce travail, et que, comme personne ne l'aidait dans cette inspection, il avait voulu fréquemment l'abandonner, désespérant de réussir, mais qu'on l'avait engagé à persévérer; qu'à la fin il avait découvert le lieu de l'intérieur où les reliques étaient déposées; qu'il les avait recueillies toutes, avait fait part du résultat heureux de ses recherches à celui qui l'employait, et avait rempli une grande caisse de tout ce qu'il avait trouvé; que M. de Choiseul lui avait enjoint de les lui apporter, et de ne les pas perdre de vue, mais qu'il n'avait payé sa peine que par des remerciements; qu'il avait pris alors la résolution de garder par devers lui diverses pièces qu'il nous a montrées fort obligeamment et nous a expliquées, n'ayant, nous a-t-il dit, rien à craindre désormais de M. de Choiseul. Suit le détail des objets que Gormezano a fait voir à cet ami de M. Dallaway, et qui n'ajoute rien à celui que nous avons donné dans le texte. / Serait-il possible que le juif Gormezano ait gardé quelques pièces de celles qui ont été trouvées dans le tumulus qu'il était chargé de fouiller? c'eût été certainement une infidélité bien condamnable; mais M. Dubois, dans l'avertissement en tête du catalogue des antiquités de la collection de feu M. le comte de Choiseul-Gouffier (pag. xii, note) dit que l'exacte vérité est que Gormezano, qu'il vit aux Dardanelles, en 1815, parut très-offensé des discours qui lui étaient prêtés, et que ce même Gormezano lui remit une déclaration qui contient un état détaillé des sommes et des présents qui furent alors le prix de ses soins (il avait reçu 500 piastres, une montre d'or et le brevet de survivance de son père, dans la charge de premier drogman du consulat de France aux Dardanelles). Les lettres de M. Moïse Gormezano le père à M. le comte de Choiseul-Gouffier, que nous avons sous les yeux, et qui ont été écrites dans le temps où le juif Salomon présidait à la fouille du tumulus, ne font mention que de ses témoignages de reconnaissance envers l'ambassadeur. Après la perte que M. de Choiseul fit, dans son émigration, de beaucoup d'objets qu'il avait ramassés à grands frais dans ses voyages, il lui aurait été bien douloureux de se voir encore calomnier par un homme qu'il avait comblé de ses bienfaits.

238 AJA_II_1886_1-2, Neandria: This capital, the most primitive memorial of the Greek Ionic style as yet brought to light, was found by the writer, Sept. 24, 1882, upon the summit of Mount Chigri, in the Troad. Chigri is midway between Assos and Ilion, opposite Tenedos, and ten kilometres from the coast of the Aegean. The extensive ruins upon the site are, as will be shown, in all probability those of the ancient Neandreia. They have never been disturbed by excavations, and for more than 2,000 years this remote and precipitous height has been uninhabited. During previous surveys, in 1881 and the spring of 1882, no sculptured stones or architectural members were to be seen above the surface of the ground. But in the summer of the latter year Turkish masons from the neighboring village of Yaïladjyq, in search of squared building-stones, had dug a shallow trench within the city enclosure, exposing a corner of this block, which escaped destruction because of its irregular shape. It was easily freed from the soil, and was afterwards removed by Mr Frank Calvert to the farm of Akchi-Kieui (Thymbra), where it was carefully examined and drawn. Together with it were discovered various fragments of archaic terra-cotta, portions of a leaved kyma, decorated with a dark purple and black glaze like that found upon the most ancient terra-cottas of Sicily.

239 Stato_Presente_1738_383: Le sue strade sono ripiene di antiche colonne di Marmo, tra le quali ve n'ha d'una spezie di Porfido rotto con vene bianche, ed alcune di Diaspro bianco e rosso.

Benché le Case sieno di bruttura piccola, si trovano di quelle, in cui si sono impiegati de' preziosi pezzi di Marmo. Basse pure sono le Muraglie della Città; ma ad ogni modo sono anch'elleno in gran parte composte di pezzi di belle colonne, Piedestalli, Capitelli, etc. cose tutte ritrovate nelle rovine, e poste in uso nelle fabbriche meno antiche. Il Castello ha triplicate Muraglie formate di grandi pezzi di Marmo bianco, e di una sorta di pietra, che quasi si prenderebbe per Porfido.

240 La_Mottraye_1723_I_226 Ankara, citadel, travelling 1703: The Walls of this Castle are a confused Medley of several Pieces of Basso Relievos, Architraves, Columns and Chapiters, intermixt with large square Pieces of Marble and Red Stone, which is like Porphyry; and seem to tell those that only view them at a Distance, that they are magnificent, as they wou'd really be, if these rich Materials were well placed, and ranged in better Order. I may say the same of the City Walls, Which tho' they have not so many Pieces of Marble, have yet divers of these Fragments of Antiquity inclosed in their Stone Work.

241 Kinneir_1818_67-68 Ankara: I equipped myself in a new Turkish dress, and mounting our horses at sun rise we issued from the city by the Smyma gate, which is evidently the work of the Turks, and built to all appearance from the shattered fragments of a destroyed portico or temple. Pieces of sculpture and broken columns are wedged in the wall, and the arch rests upon two blocks of marble about eight feet in length; which appear to have once composed part of the architrave of a temple. / Not far from the gate is a small eminence on which, as the consul informed me, a temple formerly stood; and indeed the ground all around is strewed with shafts of marble columns, fragments of entablatures, and capitals of pillars of the different. orders of architecture. On a marble pedestal I found the inscription No. 10. / We proceeded about half a mile along the foot of the walls, which were partly built of rough stones, and partly of imperfect blocks of sculptured marble and small bas reliefs. We then came to the shapeless ruins of a large edifice, probably those of an amphitheatre, scattered over the brow of a rising ground looking down upon the plain. Most of the foundation, and some part of the walls, still remain, but all traces of its former grandeur have disappeared; its marble columns and decorations have, in all likelihood, either been employed in the construction of the defences of the city, or pounded into lime; and its external coating continues to be daily removed by the natives to build their houses. The shape appears to have been elliptical; the fragment of the wall is about thirty feet in height, composed of stone and layers of brick, and an arched passage, about forty or fifty feet in length, at a certain elevation from the ground, was no doubt one of the principal entrances into the theatre, the area of which has been converted into a Turkish burying ground, now filled with pieces of entablature. We next reached the gates of Constantinople and Changora, which are close to each other, and built in the same manner and of the same sort of materials as that of Smyrna, with a few Greek characters on each; and thence followed the banks of the stream, which encircles the high and perpendicular rock of the castle.

242 Kinneir_1818_69 Ankara: We resumed our course under the foot of the castle, proceeding first to the gate of Caesarea, where two marble statues of lions, as large as life, attracted my attention; and thence to the gate of Smyrna, having minutely examined every part of the wall for inscriptions. I saw four other white marble lions, making in all six of the same size and figure, and it took us exactly two hours to complete the circuit of the city.

243 Van_Lennep_1870_II_181-182 Ankara, cemetery by Armenian Monastery: We saw many ancient marbles and pieces of columns lying about in the yards. The cemetery is outside the monastery, in the open field; in the church there are no graves. The monuments nearest the building

have inscriptions in Armenian, Greek, and Greco-Turkish. There is then an empty space, and beyond it, in an irregular row, are the graves of the former European residents. They consist of slabs of marble, just as they were taken from the ruins of the heathen temple, with a Latin inscription in memory of the deceased. One of them is the cover of a fine marble sarcophagus. Another consists of a handsomely-carved cornice, and another still was the capital of a pillar. I saw a heathen altar among them, which once bore sacrifices to idols, but now serves to mark the resting-place of a believer in the one only and True God, awaiting the morning of the resurrection. Another altar, with its Greco-Latin dedication, covers the remains of an Armenian or Greek, but bears no other than the ancient inscription.

244 Chandler_III_1840_74, travelling 1775-1776, Aphrodisias: We have thus in this example of Aphrodisias all the public buildings of a Grecian city: the temple for the celebration of religious rites, the Agora for the sale of commodities, the shops of the tradesmen, with the Basilica for the administration of justice; the Hippodrome for the practice of military exercises, and chariot races; the palaestra and theatre for every kind of recreation and exercise, are all concentrated within a circle of limited area. The buildings of the antient inhabitants have all disappeared, except some of the last abodes of the human race. / The increase of population, although slow amongst the Turks will ere long, by the necessary extension of habitations destroy what is yet left of Aphrodisias. On the western shores of Asia Minor, especially at Didyme, the destruction, within the last few years, has been rapid. In another century the situations of many of the great Grecian cities will become the shadow of a name.

245 Chandler_III_1840_58, travelling 1775-1776, relaying Pococke on Aphrodisias, visited 1740: The walls (of Aphrodisias) are about two miles in compass, of an irregular triangular figure, the east side of the town being very narrow; they seem to have been for the most part destroyed and rebuilt out of the ruins of the ancient fabrics, which appear to have been very magnificent; there are three gates of the city remaining, one to the west, and two to the east. In the middle of the city there is a small hill, in the side of which there was a theatre, now almost entirely ruined: there are remains of an arched entrance to it, about the middle of the north side, and of some arches at each end of it, on which the seats are probably built. The very summit of the hill seems to have been a fortress; for this hill and some public buildings near, appear to have been enclosed with a very strong wall, cased with small hewn stone, which might be designed for the greater security of their gods, and their treasuries. To the north west of this hill are remains of a building which I take to have been a temple built to Aphrodisia or Venus, from which this place might have its name, and I collected from an inscription that there was some goddess particularly worshipped here. This temple is built something after the manner of that of Ephesus, with large piers of hewn stone, on which it is probable arches were turned; and by the holes in the stones, the building appears to have been cased with marble; it may also be concluded from some remains near, that this temple was of the Corinthian order. About a furlong to the north-east, there are ruins of another most magnificent temple, which I conjectured was dedicated to Bacchus, from an Inscription there mentioning a priest of Bacchus, and from a relief of a tyger, and a vine, which I saw among the ruins. The walls of it are destroyed, and the stones were probably carried away to build the town walls: but there are two magnificent rows of fluted Ionic pillars of white marble, which are almost entire; there are nineteen on each side, four feet in diameter and about five feet apart, each consisting of five stones; there were five entrances at the west end, three of which are to the middle part between the pillars and one on each side; from the front there was

a colonnade of Corinthian pillars of grey marble, one foot six inches in diameter, but it could not correspond with the magnificence of the lofty temple: there was a door place at each end about thirty paces from these pillars, with which it is probable another colonnade ranged: and some paces farther at the east end, there are two fluted Corinthian pillars of grey marble, two feet in diameter, which support an entablature. It is probable that a row of pillars went all round at this distance: and I have great reason to think, that between these and the temple, there were continued colonnades of Ionic pillars two feet and a half in diameter, two thirds of which were fluted, for there are a great many of these pillars standing, particularly to the south.

246 Kennedy_Bailie_1838-43_64 Aphrodisias: Here, as in many other sites, I am persuaded that judicious excavations would amply reward the traveller who possesses the rare union of wealth and taste, and has time at his command. Scarcely a day elapses, during the season of field-labour, without some relic of antiquity being disinterred by the villagers of Gheyerah. Then, there exist, as I have mentioned, considerable remains of the city wall, into which have been inserted many precious monuments of the pagan inhabitants of Aphrodisias, their friezes, their statue-pedestals, their sepulchral monuments, many of them beautifully chiselled and sculptured.

247 Poujoulat_1_1840_71-72 Aphrodisias: nous commencerons notre description d'Aphrodisias par des remparts modernes, que des mains barbares ont construits avec des colonnes cannelées, des chapiteaux, des corniches ornées de guirlandes et de grappes de raisins. Sur la partie extérieure des fortifications, au sud-est, on remarque des bas-reliefs qui sont entrés dans la construction des murailles. Ces bas-reliefs représentent d'amoureuses allégories. Le dieu Cupidon, armé de sa flèche redoutable, dompte les hommes les plus ferouches, les animaux les plus terribles: d'un côté des gladiateurs et des guerriers; d'un autre côté, des taureaux et des lions. Le marbre est entouré de guirlandes gracieusement entremêlées de charmantes petites têtes d'amours. Ces bas-reliefs, où l'art grec se montre dans sa plus remarquable pureté, présentent comme un poème érotique écrit sur le marbre. Ces admirables fragments de sculpture ont certainement appartenu au temple de Vénus, dont nous parlerons bientôt. / Au midi est une magnifique porte en marbre blanc, sur le fronton de laquelle est une inscription grecque toute mutilée. Sur les deux côtés des façades extérieures et intérieures sont des statues d'environ trois pieds de hauteur; ces statues ont des ailes déployées et représentent peut-être des génies prêts à s'élancer à travers l'espace. Au nord de cette porte, dans l'enceinte des murailles, est un stade d'une surprenante grandeur; tous les gradins existent encore ainsi que les deux arcades par où les gladiateurs entraient dans l'arène.

248 Spon_&_Wheler_1678_1_349 Sardis: C'est le grand passage des Caravanes qui vont de Smyrne à Alep & en Perse. Elle n'est presque habitée que de Bergers qui vont mener leurs troupeaux dans les beaux pâturages de la plaine voisine. On voit à l'Orient de la Ville un vieux Château avec les ruines d'une grande Eglise. Au Midy & au Nord il y a aussi des ruines considerables de quelque ancien Palais, mais au fond ce ne sont que des ruines. Les Turcs y ont une Mosquée qui etoit une Eglise de Chrétiens, à la porte de laquelle il y a plusieurs colonnes de marbre poli.

249 Chishull_1747_15-16 travelling 1699: description of Sardis.

250 Heyman_1759_1_148 Sardis: The great extent and grandeur of the ruins abundantly shew, that the ancient Sardis was a large and splendid city. Here we see the remains of very stately edifices, as palaces, churches, amphitheatres, walls, and a great variety of ruins of other buildings. On the west side are the walls of two or three superb and grand apartments, which, from their appearance, seem to have belonged to; a royal palace, the floors being all supportcd by

arches, ind the angles decorated with stones finely cut; but the walls themselves of very hard and large bricks, commonly seen among the ruins in these countries. / On the east side are still standmg some pillars, and the remains of another prodigious structure, probably the cathedral; for Sardis, after being the capital of Lydia, and flourishing under the Greek and Roman monarchies, became at last a Christian metropolis. On the fouth side are large ruins, probably those of an amphitheatre, or royal palace. The castle is situated on the top of a hill, which cost us half an hour to ascend.

[251] Fellows_1839_289 Sardis: The remains of this city vary much in date; the early part, containing a theatre, stadium and temples, may be readily traced, but the masses of wall composing the rest of the city speak with certainty only of its extent; one, the largest, of these piles of buildings must have been a palace, consisting of distinct, long rooms with circular ends. The earth which has fallen from the crumbling hills above has buried great part of the buildings of the city.

[252] Wines_1833_II_224 Sardis, 17 hours travel from Smyrna: At the foot of the Acropolis, and not far from the banks of the Pactolus, are the ruins of the temple of Cybele. The sight of these splendid remains would of themselves repay the toils and privations of a long journey through the heart of Turkey. Only two entire columns are standing, but the harmonious proportions and exquisite finish of their capitals and entablature, being one of the very few perfect specimens of the Ionic order left, afford a pleasure of the purest and liveliest kind. They are of coarse white marble, without flutings, and about six and a half feet in diameter. Their height, according to the true proportions of the order, cannot be less than fifty feet, but soil has been formed over the foundations of the temple to the depth of twenty odd feet.

[253] Conder_Syria_1830_160 Sardis, relaying Leake: The columns are buried nearly to half their height in the soil which has accumulated in the valley since their erection; chiefly, it is probable, by the destruction of the hill of the Acropolis, which is continually crumbling, and which presents a most rugged and fantastic outline. On the edges of its summit, the remains of the ancient walls are still observable in many places. I was told that, four years ago, three other columns of the temple were still standing, and that they were thrown down by the Turks, for the sake of the gold which they expected to find in the joints. Besides the three standing columns, there are truncated portions of four others belonging to the eastern front, and of one belonging to the portico of the pronaus, together with a part of the wall of the cella.

[254] DeHass_1887_491: The most impressive remains in the vicinity of Sardis are the numerous mounds known as the "tombs of the Lydian kings," about seven miles north of the Acropolis and beyond the river. There are about one hundred and thirty of these mounds, and the explorations that are being made here by Mr George Dennis, the English Consul at Smyrna, will no doubt lead to many valuable discoveries. [Spiegelthal, Prussian consul, had already excavated there in 1854; Dennis in 1882 – the tombs had already been robbed].

[255] Spratt_1847_I_15, Xanthus: Whilst we were there, these sculptures were daily dug out of the earth, and brought once more to view. The search for them was intensely exciting; and, in the enthusiasm of the moment, our admiration of their art was, perhaps, a little beyond their merits. As each block of marble was uncovered, and the earth carefully brushed away from its surface, the form of some fair amazon or stricken warrior, of an eastern king or a besieged castle became revealed, and gave rise to many a pleasant discussion as to the sculptor's art therein displayed, or the story in the history of the ancient Xanthians therein represented, – conversations which all who took part in will ever look back upon as among the most delightful in their lives.

256 Spratt_1847_1_45-46: The lively scene of the last two months, the busy group of active English sailors, and wondering crowd of turbaned natives, had changed; and Xanthus was almost as desolate and lonely, as when first discovered. Not, however, the same, for its proud monuments had been despoiled of their ornaments, and its long-buried treasures brought to light. On the platform before our habitation lay between seventy and eighty huge cases, containing the relics of its ancient grandeur, destined to adorn the national Museum of a distant land, – one which, when Xanthus flourished, was yet more wild and barbarous than the land of the Xanthians is now.

257 Fellows_1852_443-444 Xanthos: On the east of the foundation, being the side facing the level ground and opposite to the cliff, I found four pieces of frieze and a key-stone of the cornice, or border of a pediment: on the apex of this was a square cutting to receive a statue. Another piece of this cornice, forming one of the extreme angles, was also cut to receive a statue, about nine inches distant from the end. These made me hope to discover some statues; and on the following day we dug up two figures lying close together, and one a few feet apart: these were of about the same scale, and had probably surmounted the pediment of a temple. Each of these statues displayed the emblems of Venus beneath their feet: one had a dove, another a dolphin, and the third a tortoise. The pleasure and excitement of these discoveries were entered into even by the sailors, who often forgot the dinner-hour or worked after dusk to finish the getting out of a statue: indeed great care was needed to prevent their being in too much haste to raise up the figures, for while the marble was saturated with the moisture of the earth the slightest blow chipped off the light folds of the drapery; these hardened as they dried in the air. Beneath the statues was a layer of chips, as in a mason's yard, and beneath these the black natural earth, which was always our signal for ceasing to excavate.

258 Fellows_1853_5-6: On my arrival at Malta on the 30th of October [1841], I found that Captain Graves, of Her Majesty's ship *Beacon*, then off the Island of Paros, had been selected for the service; and the Admiral commanding in chief at once ordered the Vesuvius steam-ship to take me, together with three months' additional stores for the *Beacon*, to join the ship. On the 8th of November we arrived at Port Naussa, where the surveying-ship was anchored. A delay of a week here occurred in collecting the small vessels which were out surveying along the coasts. The Isabella, a schooner with Mr Hoskyn, the master of the *Beacon*, was then in Lycia, where he had spent most of the summer in examining and mapping the valley of the Xanthus. On board the *Beacon* I saw plans of the ruins of the city of Xanthus, as well as maps of the valley, the result of his labours during the previous winter. / On witnessing the opening of the dispatches to Captain Graves, I was surprised to find that no funds were provided for the expedition, nor was the subject at all referred to in any of the papers. The orders to the Captain were simply to this effect: "To sail to Smyrna for the firman, and thence to the nearest safe anchorage to the mouth of the river Xanthus, and there to put on board and bring away to Malta such objects as should be pointed out by Mr Fellows." This omission of placing funds in the hands of the Captain of the expedition was the first impediment I encountered; but knowing that the necessary expenses would be small, being merely for tools, trifling presents to the peasantry, or the occasional hire of their cattle, I offered to provide the funds required, feeling sure that the Trustees of the Museum had inadvertently omitted the supplies, but would gladly repay any sums advanced.

259 Reid_1840_273: Previous to 1838 the sultan was in possession of three steamers: one of these, with two engines of fifty-horse power each, was built by the American in the arsenal, the engines

having been procured from England; the second, which had two engines, each of forty-five horse power, was purchased of the English, refitted with copper boilers, and wrecked in the end of 1839 as before noted. The third was bought of the French, and has two engines, each of fifty-horse power. These steamers are only used for the carrying of despatches, and for attending upon the fleet when cruising.

260 Hoskyn_1842_151 Pinara: I regret that I have neither the learning nor ability to investigate these interesting objects; but as the valley of the Xanthus has now been thrown open by the indefatigable researches of Mr Fellowes, and the intercourse with Europe by means of steam-navigation is so frequent, it is to be hoped that its antiquities may be fully explored by those whose previous acquirements have fitted them for the task.

261 Allen_1855_1_116 150 bandits in the Xanthus Valley: They are principally in the valley of the Xanthus, and their headquarters at the first village on the road, called Kara-chufulu. The pardoned murderer of Sir L. Jones is said to be secretly directing their movements, and of course sharing their profits. His former impunity has made him audacious. He boasts of his restoration to liberty, and declares that neither Sir Stratford Canning, nor all the powers of Europe, can hurt him; so that now it appears the country is in the hands of a regularly organised band of robbers, though the facts may be exaggerated. If true, however, it is so contrary to the former state of the country, that one cannot help fancying that the very abnormal state of things, existing during the time of the temporary occupation of Xanthus by the party of English for the removal of the marbles from the ruins of that city, may have had something to do with it; money was then at all events so plentiful by comparison, among these poor and simple people, that it was very likely to excite their cupidity, and render them dissatisfied with their former slow method of procuring it; and so it may have induced them to resort to unlawful means.

262 AZ_11_1844_351 Xanthus, Harpagus Monument: Seit im Jahr 1838 Herr Charles Fellows zum erstenmal Lykien hereisle, sind die früher ungekannten Denkmäler dieses Landes eine ausnehmend reiche Quelle kunstgeschichtlicher und antiquarischer Belehrung geworden. Drei folgende Reisen desselben unermüdlichen Forschers haben die Ausbeutung der überraschenden Funde vollendet, welche Hr. Fellows, der Wichtigkeit seines Skizzenbuchs anfänglich fast misstrauend, in seinem 1839 und 1841 erschienenen zwei Reisebeschreibungen der gelehrten Welt und den Vorstehern des brittischen Museums vor Augen legte. Unter ihnen waren die Monumente von Xanthos nicht nur die grössten und umfangreichsten, sondern auch durch den Vorzug edleren Steins vor der Mehrzahl sonstiger lykischcr Kunstwerke ausgezeichnet und durch die Nähe der Meeresküste zur Entführung nach Europa mehr als andre geeignet. Ihre von der Behörde des brittischen Museums unterstützte Einschiffung nach England ward demnach beschlossen und durch die beiden in den Jahren 1842 und 1843 unternommenen Reisen des Entdeckers auf eine so umsichtige als ausdauernde Weise vollführt.

263 Fellows_1843_9-10: My mission extended only to the removal of the marbles from Xanthus, and the orders from the Admiral were also limited to that duty. / I observed that Lord Ponsonby had included in his request permission to remove marbles now built into the inner walls of one of the principal fortresses of the Sultan, the castle at Boodroom, the ancient Halicarnassus. The application to Lord Ponsonby to request this of the Sultan was made more than two years after his application for the Xanthian Marbles, and I had no instructions respecting them; nor would I have been a party to ask what, to all who have seen them, must be considered an unreasonable request. I felt sure that, if properly explained, no objection could be made to the removal

of the buried stones in the almost unknown mountains of Lycia. I therefore resolved to go to Constantinople and ask for these only, and, if I failed, then to return to England.

264 Fellows_1853_7, letter of 1841: Translation of a letter from His Excellency the Grand Vizir to the Muhassil, to the Judge, and to the Effendis and Agas composing the Municipal Council of the Sangiak of Menteché: It is known to the British Government that there are some stones sculptured with art, built into some walls at a place near Eksekuid, a village in the dependency of Macri, in the Sangiak of Menteché, and into the walls of the fortress of Boudroum; and as these stones are antique remains and rare objects, His Excellency the English Ambassador has demanded and solicited by a memorial that they might be removed from thence, and be given as a present to the British Government. / Although it is necessary, in consideration of the friendship that exists between the Sublime Porte and the Court of Great Britain, to accede to such demands, yet it has been judged expedient first of all to take some information respecting the stones in question. / You will begin, therefore, by informing us, without delay, what it would be necessary to do in order to take away these stones, and replace them by others; and it is for this reason that I have written and sent this letter to you.

265 Fellows_1853_10-11: A letter from H.H. the Grand Vizir to Hadgi Ali Pasha, Governor of Rhodes, dated the 15th of Sheoval, 1257 (the 29th of November, 1841): The British Embassy has represented by a tairer [a note in Turkish], that there are some antiques consisting in sculptured stones, lying down, and of no use, at a place near the village of Koonik [i.e. Xanthus], in the District of Marmoris, which is one of the dependencies of Rhodes, and not far from the seashore; and has requested that the antiques aforesaid should be given to the British Government, for the purpose of putting them in the Museum. The British Embassy has in the meantime represented, that the distinguished Captain Graves has been ordered by the British Government to embark those stones and to carry them to England; and that as he is going himself to the spot a letter was asked in his behalf, that your Excellency may give him every assistance on this occasion. / The Sublime Porte is interested in granting such demands, in consequence of the sincere friendship existing between the two Governments. If, therefore, the antiquities above mentioned are lying down here and there, and are of no use, Your Excellency shall make no objection to the Captain's taking them away and carrying them on board; and to that effect you will be pleased to appoint one or two of your attendants to accompany him. Should any great obstacle exist in giving them, you will write him on the subject, that we may do what is necessary. / Such are the Sultan's commands, in conformity to which you will act; and, consequently, I write and forward to Your Excellency the present dispatch.

266 Fellows_1841_241-242in Lycia: It took us nearly three hours to traverse the plain on our return to Macry, where my first inquiry was respecting the arrival of the Beacon ship, which, in accordance with instructions sent from the Admiralty, I had arranged to meet here on this day, the 12th of May, to endeavour to transport the marbles from Xanthus to England for the British Museum. I was disappointed; the vessel had not been heard of on the coast, and I therefore at once took a boat for Rhodes, to gain what information I could upon the subject from our Vice-consul stationed there.

267 NM_Jésus_Levant_VIII_1745_107-108 Dorgot / Denizli, near Thyatira: Je profitai de ce séjour pour aller me promener dans Dorgot, & y chercher des Médailles: on m'en présenta quelques-unes qui ne valoient rien. Je crois cependant qu'il doit s'en trouver en quantité dans ces pays ruinés de l'Asie mineure … Ni les Anglois, ni les Vénitiens, ni nos Curieux de France n'en ont

point encore été chercher là, & par conséquent, c'est une ruine toute neuve qu'on ne fouilleroit pas inutilement. [Dorgut destroyed by earthquake in 1715, and refounded as Denizli]

268 NM_Jésus_Levant_VIII_1745_124: nous rendîmes à Ladik, qui est une des anciennes Laodicées; les Inscriptions Greques qui s'y lisent, les colonnes & les tables de marbre renversées & semées partout, annoncent qu'elle fut autrefois une Ville considérable.

269 Spon_&_Wheler_1678_I_357 Hierapolis: On y voit une si grande quantité de ruines de Temples anciens, & tant de belles sources d'eaux minérales propres à guérir des maladies, qu'il ne faut pas s'étonner que les Anciens luy ayent donné le nom de Hierapolis, c'est-à-dire Ville Sainte. On y remarque entr'autres un fort beau bain de marbre blanc enrichi tout autour de colonnes qui sont tombées dedans.

270 Leake_1824_254, Hierapolis: a theatre and gymnasium, both in a state of uncommon preservation.

271 Leake_1824_253, Hierapolis: A great number and variety of sepulchres are found on the different approaches to the site, which is a commanding hill overlooking the valleys of the Lycus and Maeander, and terminating on that side in a precipice. The town-walls are seen on the other sides, and the main street is traced in its whole length, bordered by three Christian churches, one of which is upwards of 300 feet long. About the middle of the street, just above the mineral sources, Pococke, in 1740, thought that he distinguished some remains of the temple of Apollo.

272 Cockerell_1903_149-150, travelling 1810-1817, Hierapolis: The ruins of the ancient city stand on the top above the cliff and half buried in a sea of this singular deposit. The vast colonnades present the most extraordinary appearance. The most magnificent are perhaps the ruins of the gymnasium, and the best preserved the theatre, which is all perfect except the proscenium; but perhaps what astonished me most was to find, on going out of one of the gates, a number of tombs of various forms and sizes as complete as on the day they were built, two thousand years ago. The style of them is very large and magnificent. Many of the sarcophagi are eight or nine feet long by three or four wide, and the rest in proportion. All bear inscriptions, but the rough quality of the stone prevented my reading them. Under the sarcophagus, and forming part of the monument, is generally a stone bench for the friends of the deceased to sit upon and meditate. / There are some beautiful bas-reliefs in high preservation lying exposed in the theatre. Altogether, for preservation there can be nothing but Pompeii to compare to this place.

273 Fellows_1839_47 Assos: The village now on the spot consists but of a few sheds, one of which is appropriated to my use.

274 Leake_1824_44 Ladik: From Ladik to Konia nine hours; the road excellent, and weather very fine; the sun even scorching, and much too glaring for our exposed eyes. At Ladik we saw more numerous fragments of ancient architecture and sculpture than at any other place upon our route. Inscribed marbles, altars, columns, capitals, frizes, cornices, were dispersed throughout the streets and among the houses and burying-grounds; the remains of Laodiceia, anciently the most considerable city in this part of the country. At less than an hour's distance from the town, on the way to Konia, we met with a still greater number of remains of the same kind, and copied one or two sepulchral inscriptions of the date of the Roman empire.

275 Poujoulat_I_1840_52-53 Laodicea / Eskihissar: Ainsi je n'oublierai pas les restes considérables d'un gymnase qui s'élève au milieu de la cité; plus loin est un troisième théâtre où apparaissent de larges gradins en marbre. A l'est du gymnase, à cent pas de distance, on trouve une statue de femme de forme colossale, couchée à côté d'un énorme piédestal sur lequel elle

était placée. La tète et les bras manquent à cette statue; le buste, les jambes, les draperies, sont remarquablement travaillés.

276 Davis_1874_95-96: The proximity of Denizli has caused much ruin to the antiquities of Laodicea. A Turk was then at work removing some of the marble seats of the Theatre; and one of our party, who had visited this place ten years previously, said that he had then seen a Greek mason hewing in pieces the really fine bas-reliefs under the scena of the north theatre, to form Muslim tombstones! On the same occasion he had found the foot of a colossal male statue, but it was too heavy to remove. If the Ottoman Government would permit excavations to be made at Laodicea, no doubt much might be discovered. There is a small hamlet at the south-east corner of the hill on which the old city stood, but all else is utterly desolate.

277 Cochran_1887_248 Hierapolis: Allowing that Hierapolis a few centuries ago may have been all that enthusiastic travellers have depicted, it has long since been degraded into a common quarry for the lime-burner and builder, following the Goth, who has stolen its sculptures, besides mutilating what he failed to carry away; and the raising of the ground by earthquakes in recent times has completed the sad scene of decay and ruin. There is no doubt still a vast quantity of marble lying about, but it is mostly in the form of worthless chips – sure traces of the spoiler – fragments of pilasters and broken sections of columns, with scarcely any carvings except a few maimed and worthless specimens lying on or half-buried in the heaps of rubbish with which the whole area is strewn. Below the surface, probably, there may be numerous treasures of art, and any enterprising syndicate purchasing the site from the Porte, with the exclusive power to dig and remove – which I understand can be obtained for a mere song – would likely reap a speedy harvest of ancient art of priceless value, besides other old-world objects of worth.

278 Cochran_1887_250 Hierapolis: Dismounting near the Hot Pool, the source of the petrifying water, we visited the various remains on foot. The theatre is said to be one of the most perfect in Asia Minor, and underneath it Cockerell is represented as having discovered the plutonium, or mephitic cavern. In its present condition, and without the aid of a dozen stalwart labourers with crowbars and tackle, it would be difficult to identify anything, as the lower part of the interior is full of heavy stones and shattered fragments. In this fine old building the hand of the Goth had evidently been at his sorry work within the last few days, as the front of the stone seats, almost from the bottom to the top, were littered with fresh cleavings of white marble, and several blocks lay at one side newly dressed and ready for removal. Against one of the outer arches lay a portion of a beautifully-sculptured white marble frieze with four human figures and a leopard, also the well-known "egg-and-dart" ornament bordering the upper side. It represented a Bacchanalian procession, but was much and recently mutilated, particularly the faces and hands. How we four travellers would have enjoyed catching the Vandals and punching their heads, as this was the only carved fragment of pure art we could see over the whole vast area. In 1826 Arundell "saw several fragments of good sculpture, principally female figures, one in a chariot, lying amidst the heaps within the proscenium." The heaps of débris are still there, but the damsel in the chariot will be sought for in vain.

279 Chesneau_1887_148 Konya, writing in the 1540s: qui est assés bonne ville, assise en une fort belle plaine, bien fermée de murailles, monstrant bien d'estre anticque. Et à ce que j'ay peu entendre, elle a esté ediffiée par les Romains. Ce que facillement je croy, d'autant qu'il y a personnages, lyons et aigles de pierre eslevez et taillez sur les portes de la ville.

280 Belon_1588_374 Konya, walls: Il est aisé à voir que les murailles de Cogne sont modernes: car l'on y voit les pierres de marbre des Eglises, ou l'on voir encore les epitaphes en lettres Greques,

qui montrent, qu'elle a autrefois esté possedée par les Grecs Cbrestiens. Car les croix & les vestiges qu'on y voit, le demonstrent euidemment.

[281] Ferrières-Sauveboeuf_1790_II_214 Konya: ses murailles sont composées des débris de plusieurs monumens de l'antiquité.

[282] Walpole_1820_224-225, for Leake's visit in 1800: The circumference of the walls of Konia is between two and three miles, beyond which are suburbs not much less populous than the town itself. The walls strong and lofty, and flanked with square towers, which at the gates are built close together, are of the time of the Seljukian kings, who seem to have taken considerable pains to exhibit the Greek inscriptions, and the remains of architecture and sculpture belonging to the antient Iconium, which they made use of in building their walls. We perceived a great number of Greek altars, inscribed stones, columns, and other fragments inserted into the fabric, which is still in tolerable preservation throughout the. whole extent. None of the Greek remains that I saw seemed to be of a very remote period, even of the Roman Empire. We observed in several places Greek crosses, and figures of lions, of a rude sculpture; and on all of the conspicuous parts of the walls and towers, Arabic inscriptions, apparently of very early date.

[283] Spon_&_Wheler_1678_I_277-278 Bursa, walls: Les Turcs ne les ont pas voulu démolir, comme ils font presque à toutes les autres, parce qu'ils la considerent comme une des Villes Royales de l'Empire. Nous en fismes le tour qui est d'environ six milles. Elles sont bâties des ruines de l'ancienne Ville; car on y voit quantité de colonnes & de pièces de marbre enclavées avec les pierres.

[284] Gallois_1907_124 Konya: Koniah possède aussi un musée lapidaire et nous avons pu voir recueillis avec soin dans un modeste bâtiment, dressé sur les jardins d'une Ecole neuve, une série de débris archéologiques consistant surtout en stèles, morceaux de frises, certains on marbre avec figures et ornements, bustes byzantins plus ou moins mutilés, fragments de chapiteaux, de statuettes, bijoux, vases, lampes, des monnaies et des médailles, même des morceaux de faïences, des inscriptions, toutes choses précieuses pour l'histoire du pays. Des lions phrygiens à l'aspect débonnaire ou rébarbatif montent la faction devant la porte.

[285] Texier_1862_413 Konya: Cappadoce: on reconnaît dans sa construction quelques débris d'inscriptions grecques et d'autres matériaux antiques. C'est une erreur de croire que les Seldjoukides rejetaient par esprit de fanatisme les matériaux qui avaient servi à des monuments païens, les murs de Konieh sont remplis de fragments d'architecture et de sculpture encastrés avec soin, des figures même d'hommes et de lions sont placées comme ornement dans plusieurs tours de la ville.

[286] Kinneir_1818_219-220 Konya, walls: The city wall is said to have been erected by the Seljuckian sultans; it seems to have been built from the ruins of more ancient buildings, as broken columns, capitals; pedestals, has reliefs and other pieces of sculpture contribute towards its construction. It has eight gates of a square form, each known by a separate name, and, as well as most of the towers, embellished with Arabic inscriptions. Several of the latter are well executed, and the walls which, upon the whole, are better built than those of most Turkish towns, are in some places chequered with loopholes, formed of the pedestals of pillars placed erect at the distance of two or three inches from each other. I observed a few Greek characters upon them, but they were in so elevated a situation that I could not decipher them. A considerable part of the front of the gate of Ladik, on the north side of the town, is covered with a Turkish inscription; immediately below which, and fixed in the wall, is a beautiful alto relievo, together with a colossal statue of Hercules. The style and execution of the former equalled, and perhaps surpassed, any thing I had witnessed in my travels; it is about nine feet in length and contains ten figures, each

about eighteen inches high. A Roman prince is represented sitting in a chair with his toga falling in easy drapery over his body, and in the act of receiving a ball, the symbol of the world, from another person, who is dressed in flowing robes and attended by three Roman soldiers. The remaining figures are standing, and some of them are much mutilated; but the Turks have supplied the deficiency by adding a few legs and arms, the bad taste and rude execution of which form a ludicrous contrast to the exquisite symmetry of the other parts of the piece. The statue of Hercules having lost its head and right arm, the Turks have also been industrious enough to replace part of the deficiency by a new arm, still more absurd than the legs on the relief. These sculptures are on the face of the tower which forms the gate, and are only observable on turning to the left, after you have issued from the town. There were many bas reliefs wedged in different parts of this tower, amongst which I remarked the disproportioned figure of a hideous monster, and the representation of an armed warrior, with a streamer flowing from his helmet, in like manner as those on the figures at Persepolis and Takte-Bostan.

[287] Sarre_1896_69-70: Auch an den Mauern von Konia soll sich früher das Relief eines Doppeladlers befunden haben, das noch im Jahre 1884 in der Stadt, zusammen mit anderen Skulpturen seldjukischer Zeit, vorhanden war.

[288] Percy_1901_26 Konya: Of the old walls of the Seljuk epoch, faced with large stone blocks and adorned at intervals with square towers, little remains to-day but the mud core. As usual in the East, the solid material has been used for other buildings, and the Greek inscriptions, chiefly of a funerary character, which are frequently disinterred from the foundations, were in all probability themselves transported originally from the site of the old Greek walls which ran at some distance from the modern town, near the suburbs of Meram. In the courtyard of a school which the present Vali is building for the Mussulmans, I found several blocks carved and inscribed, which have been discovered for the most part in the surrounding villages, and are eventually to be properly housed in a museum.

[289] Ramsay_1915_70 Konya: In the beginning of May of that year [1910] we came to the city at an interesting moment. The municipality, desiring to get stones for building purposes, had recourse to the usual kind of quarry in Turkey, viz. the ruins of the ancient city. In the modern town there is a low hill, on which stands the Mosque of Ala-ed-Din, also the old church of St. Amphilochius, the modern Greek church of the Transfiguration, and the Armenian church. Here also are some scanty remnants of the once stately palace of the Seljuk Sultans. In this hill the municipality proceeded to dig, and at once began to find inscribed stones. These were seized by the Imperial Museum, which, however, declined to pay any part of the expense of finding them. The Municipality then refused to dig for the benefit of the museum and stopped the excavation. / At this moment we arrived and heard of the situation. I called on the Pasha, the governor of the Province (Vilayet) of Konia, and offered to conduct the excavations at the expense of the Fund, giving to the museum all the inscribed stones and to the Municipality all the rest. The offer seems to us fair and even generous: but to the Turks it seemed to hide some subtle plan for getting possession of gold (which must of course be there, but which was not mentioned in the proposal). Were the infidels to get all the gold?

[290] Ramsay_1915_71 Konya in 1910, digging hill of Ala-ed-Din: we proposed the condition that the town engineer should conduct the excavation, fix its limits, take possession of all finds, and distribute them between the different interests concerned. Thus it came about that we had the opportunity – which I had never ventured even to hope for – of digging in the hill of Ala-ed-Din.

We could not go very far as there was said to be some danger to the buildings on the centre of the hill; and after four weeks the engineer announced that the digging must stop. / The walls which we uncovered were the basement of the old Seljuk Palace; and it is evident that the hill, though doubtless in part natural, is largely the accumulation of soil and dust over ancient or mediaeval walls. The wind-blown dust is caught and detained by every eminence, and thus heaps are formed under the protection of the walls. / These basement walls of the Seljuk Palace contained a number of inscribed stones, about forty-five in all. They belonged to the century between 150 and 250 AD, and among them were two inscribed in the Phrygian language.

[291] Ramsay_1915_68: As, in the East, every strong feeling tends to take religious form, Konia ranks as holy. / Iconium has therefore been a difficult place to explore. Systematic excavation would tax the resources of a millionaire, for the whole surface would have to be bought; and even the unoccupied land on the outskirts of the modern town is protected by official and popular jealousy, and by the feeling that Konia is a holy city. / There was hardly any chance of finding new evidence except when a house was being built on the outskirts or rebuilt in the heart of the city. Then it appeared in preparing the foundations that the soil a few feet below the present surface is full of ancient stones; and every new house yielded some inscriptions.

[292] Emerson_1829_63: It is confidently asserted in Smyrna, and I believe with truth, that the headstones and monuments of the old English burying-ground were employed by the Pacha in the erection of this new mosque. This arbitrary act on the part of the Turks must have been highly tyrannical, if done against the will of the English residents; and otherwise betrays wonderful apathy in them and the Consul, if they did not attempt to prevent it, which a remonstrance might have accomplished. Some of the monuments are said by Dr Chandler to have been "of extremely elegant workmanship, and executed by Italian artists:" – their merit at least, if not their associations, might have induced the Factory to protect them.

[293] Estourmel_1844_1_200 Smyrna, travelling 1832: Un gothique château occupe une des crêtes du mont Pagus. Près de sa porte, la tradition populaire veut reconnaître dans un buste mutilé le portrait de l'Amazone Smyrna, fondatrice de la première cité de ce nom: car trois villes ici se sont succédé. Au-dessous de cette figure, un sarcophage en marbre blanc a été récemment dégagé du mur dans lequel il était encastré. On reconnaît dans la construction du château l'emploi de débris antiques; il fut bâti par Jean Ducas, lequel était, je crois, beau-frère d'Alexis Comnène, et venait de reprendre la ville sur les Infidèles, tandis que les Croisés assiégeaient Jérusalem; elle retomba au pouvoir des Turcs dans le commencement du xive siècle, après avoir été reconstruite presque en entier en 1220 par Ange Comnène.

[294] Nouveaux_Voyages_1800_361: Il y a peu de villes d'Ionie qui aient fourni plus de restes précieux d'antiquité que Smyrne; mais la facilité de les transporter, & le nombre des curieux ont épuisé la mine. Il n'y a pas long-tems qu'en creusant un puits on a découvert un temple orné de colonnes de marbre & de porphire, & une statue de Paris d'un très-beau travail, d'environ trois pieds.

[295] NM_Jésus_Levant_v_1725_279 Smyrna: Smirne avoit autrefois d'anciens monumens, qui contribuoient à sa gloire, mais les Turcs peu curieux de l'antiquité, les ont laissé périr.

[296] Chandler_1817_1_72, travelling 1775-1776, Smyrna: The ancient city has supplied materials for the public edifices erected by the Turks. The besesten or market, which was unfinished in 1675, and the vizir-khan, were both raised with the white marble of the theatre. The very ruins of the porticoes and temples are vanished. We saw remains of one only; some shafts of columns of

variegated marble, much injured, in the way ascending through the town to the castle. Many pedestals, statues, inscriptions and medals, have been, and are still discovered in digging. Perhaps no place has contributed more than Smyrna to enrich the collections and cabinets of the curious in Europe.

297 Wheler_1682_III_241-245

298 Le_Bruyn_1725_I_79-81, Smyrna, near the château: C'est autour de là qu'on trouve sous terre la plupart des Statues, comme il arriva dans le tems que je demeurois à Constaninople. Des Turcs fouillant par hazard dans cet endroit, en trouvèrent quatre qui, à ce qu'on dit, étoient fort belles. Un de nos Marchands les acheta, & pour avoir la permission de les faire enlever, il fit un présent au Cadi, ou juge du lieu. / Cette nouvelle étant venue aux oreilles de Monsieur de Guilleragues, qui étoit alors Ambassadeur de France à la Porte, il pria le Marchand qui les avoir achetées de les lui vouloir céder, vraisemblablement dans le dessein de s'en faire honneur & de les envoyer au Roy son maître. Mais le Marchand les lui refusa le plus civilement qu'il put. / A quelque-tems de là trois de ces Statues furent chargées fur un Vaisseau François qui partoit pout Marseille. Il fut pris par les Corsaires d'Alger, qui étoient alors en guerre avec la France, mais leur vaisseau alla échouer vers la Côte de Ligourne. Les trois Statues furent retirées de l'eau, & ensuite envoyées à Paris par la Nation Françoise, & de Paris on les porta à Versailles où elles sont à present. La quatrième fut depuis envoyée par le Conyoy de Hollande, & déchargée à Amsterdam, d'où elle a été encore envoyée à Rouen, & de-là pareillement à Versailles, où elles sont à present toutes quatre. On donna à Paris douze cents écus pour cette dernière, & l'on ajouta, lorsque le payement s'en fit, que si le Marchand avoit pu livrer les quatre ensemble, on lui en auroit assurément donné du moins vingt mille écus.

299 Galland_1881_II_214, Constantinople 1672-1673, Smyrna: II ne manque pas aussi a Smyrne de pierres gravées, et particulièrement des cornalines sur lesquelles on a veu de belles graveures de testes, de masques, figures, animaux et autres semblables representations. Comme les Turcs y font présentement bastir plusieurs édifices publics et qu'ils tirent les matériaux de l'amphithéatre et autres ruines antiques, on y descouvre tous les jours, non seulement des médailles, mais encore d'autres choses, de marbre, de bronze, et quelquefois d'or.

300 Omont_1902_II_956-957, Smyrna, in Antoine Galland's 1687 *Mémoire des antiquités qui restent encore de nostre temps dans l'Archipel et dans la Grèce* (only published by Schefer in 1881): Quoy qu'elle soit une des douze anciennes villes de l'Ionie, elle a néantmoins fort peu de restes de sa splendeur d'autrefois. On n'y voit plus que quelques vieux restes de murailles, quelques inscriptions, un amphithéâtre qu'on destruit tous les jours, où saint Polycarpe a esté exposé aux flammes, et un vieux reste de temple hors de la ville, qu'on dit estre de Janus. On y déterre pourtant, de temps en temps, des petits bustes et figures de bronze. Smyrne, comme l'on sçait, est une des sept églises dont il est parlé dans l'Apocalypse. De là, pour visiter les six autres, les Anglois ont coustume de faire un voyage qui est fort curieux, dans lequel ils voient Milet, Ephèse, Sardes, Laodicée, Hierapolis, Magnésie, Philadelphie, Pergame et Thyatira, où il y a plusieurs choses rares à remarquer. / Auparavant d'entrer dans le canal des Dardanelles, il faut descendre en terre, à peu près à moitié chemin entre Capo Jenizeri et Baba Bouroun, pour voir les ruines de Troie, que l'on dit estre très rares.

301 Spon_&_Wheler_1678_I_305 Smyrna: C'est un théâtre antique, qui est sur le panchant de la colline,comme l'on monte à la Citadelle, il étoit fort haut & très-bien bâti, & avoit la vue sur la mer. Avant nôtre arrivée on y avoir trouvé un pot de médailles de Gallien, de sa famille, & des

Tyrans qui regnoient en même tems que luy. J'y trouvay dans la scene une base de statue qui n'avoit que le mot de Claudias en Lettres Greques allez mal formées, & peut-être du même tems de cet Empereur.

302 Thompson_1798_13 Smyrna, circus, travelling 1733: This is so entirely destroyed, and the marbles all carried away, that nothing remains but its figure in the ground.

303 Thompson_1798_17, baths SE of Smyrna, travelling 1733: Of the ancient buildings about these baths, which were very fine, if we may judge by the ruins, there remains nothing at present but one little cellar, where there is a reservoir into which two pipes empty themselves, one of hot water, the other of cold; but I do not find that these baths are much frequented.

304 Arvieux_1735_1_49 Turks in Smyrna: Quand ils trouvent des statues, ou des bas-reliefs, ou des inscriptions, il les negligent ou les mutilent, à moins qu'il ne se trouve des Francs qui ne les empêchent, en les retirant de leurs mains à prix d'argent. / Les Anglois sont de tous les Européens ceux qui ont enlevé le plus de ces précieux restes de l'antiquité, & qui ont porté en leur Païs des pieces admirables.

305 Le_Bas_1888_122 travelling 1842-1844, comment by Reinach: Statue trouvée à Erythrée. Cette belle statue drapée, haute de 1m,72, se trouve aujourd'hui au Musée Britannique. Ce n'est pas la faute de Le Bas si elle n'est pas au Louvre. J'ai sous les yeux la minute d'une lettre qu'il écrivit le 10 septembre 1841 à l'amiral Turpin, commandant d'escadre du Levant, pour le prier de charger le brick de l'État, *le Cerf*, d'enlever cette statue et de la transporter à Smyrne. En même temps, il s'adressait à M. de Bourqueney, notre ambassadeur à Constantinople, pour obtenir un flrman de la Porte au même effet. Je ne sais ni comment ni pourquoi ces démarches ont échoué. La statue avait été découverte à la fin de l'hiver de 1843.

306 Senior_1859_190-191 Smyrna: I called on Herr Spiegelthal, the Prussian Consul. I found him busy in packing a collection of ancient bronzes, terra cottas, and marbles, which he has made during the seven or eight years that he has been here. They are going to London for sale. Excavating in these climates is not safe. He has suffered severely from fever, and is going to seek recovery at the baths of Castellamare.

307 Senior_1859_194 Smyrna: Within are extensive cisterns, of Byzantine construction, and an acropolis. Near one of the gates was a colossal bust. About eight years ago, an order was received to send to Constantinople all remains of ancient art, particularly heads. This bust was detached from its place in the wall; but as the firman specified heads, the Turks cut off the head, and rolled it down the hill, on its way to Constantinople, leaving the neck and shoulders under the wall. Here Mr Spiegelthal [Prussian Consul] found them, and being struck by their beauty, sent them to Berlin; and then tried to get the head. It could not be heard of at Constantinople, and at last he ascertained that it lay long at the foot of the hill, as it was rolled down, and is supposed to have been at last burnt for lime.

308 Querbeuf_1819_207: Smyrne avoit autrefois d'anciens monumens qui contribuoient à sa gloire; mais les Turcs, peu curieux de l'antiquité, les ont laissé périr. On doit regretter sur-tout la ruine presque totale d'un amphithéâtre, dans lequel un grand nombre de martyrs ont généreusement offert le sacrifice de leur vie pour la défense de notre sainte foi.

309 Turner_1820_111_289 Smyrna: On the slope of the hill, on another side, are some quarries of slate stone with veins of sulphur, which are used for building: we saw two Greeks at work there, who pay the Musselim 10,000 piastres a year for permission to dig and sell the stone.

310 Fellows_1839_13-14 Jewish cemetery: Walking to the south of the town I passed the Jews' burial-ground, which I before noticed, and was much struck by its appearance. It is a hill of almost bare rock, of about a mile in extent, and every level spot has a marble slab upon it. The first idea that the place gave me was its strong resemblance to the pictures of the Resurrection; thousands of tombstones cover the ground, and in as many forms; from the hardness of the rock, the grave is generally constructed above the surface, perhaps a foot high, and covered with a marble slab; but grave and slab have been continually torn up by the Turks; few remain above a year undisturbed, and they seem the stone quarry for the walls and paving in the neighbourhood. I saw several in the street near, with dates less than two years old, now torn up and used for building purposes. / Scarcely one of these tombstones is without some trace of its earlier history; many have upon them Greek or Roman letters, parts of inscriptions; and cornices, flutings, capitals, or shafts of columns may be recognised in almost all of them. I walked up the hill, and there found the quarry which the Jews had used, on the site of most extensive temples, now only to be recognised by high hills of white chippings, and long deep trenches, from which even the foundations have been greedily dug up; a lime-kiln close by had received many relics of marble too small for the purpose of tombstones.

311 Hervé_1837_1_317: The road to Smyrna I also found replete with objects which must excite the attention of every traveller who possesses an inquiring mind. Many of the fields are divided by walls, formed of stones laid one upon another; and amongst them I frequently found fragments of fluted marble columns, of the most exquisite workmanship, having no doubt belonged to some buildings of antiquity, which must have been of the highest order; but I could obtain no particulars, or even conjectures, as to what they had belonged; nor, indeed, could I find any one in the slightest degree interested in the subject.

312 Hamilton_II_1842_12 Sighajik, on the Smyrna peninsula: Sighajik itself is a poor place, without shops, or even a bazaar; the inhabitants, chiefly agricultural, were at work in their fields, and we were compelled to send to Sevri Hissar, five or six miles off, for fresh provisions. The inhabitants were on all occasions civil and well behaved. We were constantly landing in large and small parties, armed or unarmed, whenever we pleased, and dug in the ruins, or pulled down walls in search of inscriptions, without asking leave or permission, and, though constantly watched and surrounded by them, never met with the slightest interruption.

313 Texier_1865_7 arrival at Smyrna: Owing to increased strictness of the custom-house authorities, the trouble of clearing baggage is much greater than formerly. The Turkish Government has lately imposed a duty of eight per cent, ad valorem, on both exports and imports; consequently, if the contents of the packages do not consist of merchandise accompanied by an invoice, the inspectors, who are chiefly Armenians, fix the value according to their own notions, which, it is needless to say, are frequently wide of the mark. In our case, however, thanks to the kindness of our late Consul Mr Blunt, matters were much facilitated, and after two visits to the custom-house in company with a cavass from the Consulate, our effects were passed without charge, beyond the usual baksheesh, which has here become a regular toll in place of a gift. / Soon after my arrival, Mr Blunt informed me that he had received a dispatch from Sir Henry Bulwer [British Ambassador] requesting him to take measures to secure a torso discovered by Captain Spratt at Elaea, in the Gulf of Sanderlik [to the north of the Gulf of Smyrna], for the British Museum. As in all probability a fortnight would elapse before the heat moderated sufficiently for me to commence escursions by land, I agreed to undertake this for him, as it would enable me to explore

the coasts of the Gulf of Sanderlik by means of a caique. / Mr Blunt procured me a useful companion in an old man, Spiro by name, who had served as pilot on board a British ship of war engaged in surveying the coast. Spiro was a man of sixty years of age, hearty, robust, experienced, and trustworthy, as I afterwards found during other expeditions in which he accompanied us in the capacity of a travelling servant. / The caique hired for the voyage, which was to occupy about a week or ten days, was a new boat, about twenty feet long. There is no cabin in these vessels, which are built for lightness and speed, so that at night we were obliged to moor our boat near the shore, ia order that a tent might be formed with a sail on the after part of the boat for us to sleep in, the sailors sleeping on shore or on the fore part outside the tent. Our crew consisted of three men, besides Spiro, all Greeks who had been engaged by English ships of war as boatmen, or in some other capacity.

[314] Wheler_1682_III_280

[315] Chandler_1825_I_263, travelling 1775-1776: Andronicus, son of Paleologus, and his associate in the empire, arriving with succours in 1280, was charmed with the situation of Tralles, and resolved to rebuild the city, and replace in it the families which had been driven out. He intended calling it Paleologopolis or Andronicopolis; and it is related, that on a marble dug up by the workmen an oracle was found inscribed, foretelling this restoration of Tralles, and promising long life to its new founder. When the walls were raised, it became one of the most considerable places by the Maeander; people, it is likely, flocking to it as a strong hold.

[316] Michaud_&_Poujoulat_III_1834_387-388 Tralles: Au sommet du plateau, nous avons vu des murailles modernes débris d'une forteresse; des tronçons de colonnes, des chapiteaux et beaucoup de marbres antiques ont été employés à la grossière construction de ces murailles; la principale ruine de ce plateau consiste en trois arcades semblables à celles d'Alexandria-Troas vulgairement appelées palais de Priam; les trois arcades sont décrites par Chandler; à côté de cette ruine est un vieux mur massif. L'enceinte à l'extrémité de laquelle se trouvent les trois arcades, à l'ouest, présente d'énormes amas de briques, à l'est de cette enceinte on trouve un débris d'ancien mur traversé par sept colonnes de granit d'une grande dimension; ces colonnes ne sont point taillées en ligne droite comme toutes les colonnes en général; elles sont bizarrement recourbées comme pour former un demi-cercle. Des fouilles ont remué profondément toute cette enceinte; les fouilleurs sont des juifs qui chaque jour bouleversent le terrein pour y chercher des marbres dont ils font ensuite des sépulcres. Le cimetière des Israélites se trouve à dix minutes des trois arcades; presque toutes les pierres tumulaires ont appartenu à l'ancienne Tralles; le champ funèbre est une collection de ruines choisies, un vrai musée que l'antiquaire ne parcourrait point sans plaisir. Du haut du plateau, les regards s'étendent sur les belles campagnes de Guzel-Hissar et sur le Méandre qui serpente au loin; c'est une délicieuse perspective.

[317] Michaud_&_Poujoulat_III_1834_395 near Aydin: A trois heures d'Aïdin, nous avons vu au bord du chemin deux cimetières remplis de belles colonnes et de fragmens d'architecture antique; beaucoup de ces marbres précieux ont été taillés en pierres tumulaires. En voyant les débris des anciens monumens ainsi dispersés dans les champs funèbres, je fesais une remarque qui a dû plusieurs fois se présenter à votre esprit, c'est qu'en Turquie les morts seuls profitent des dépouilles de l'antique Orient; pendant sa vie, un Turc eût passé sans y prendre garde devant un temple ionique ou corinthien, après sa mort, on lui prépare une demeure avec les chefs-d'œuvre du génie grec ou romain, et la tombe d'un Osmanli semble étaler avec orgtieil des marbres jadis consacrés à Cybèle, à Diane ou à Jupiter.

318 Tchihatchef_1854_64 Ionia: Parmi les villes modernes qu'on est parvenu à identifier avec des villes antiques, Guzelhissar ou Aïdin est une de celles qui méritent le plus d'attention, et je crois que la célèbre Tralles, qui, comme on sait, a dû se trouver dans ces parages, peut encore fournir des monuments intéressants. Je signalerai à votre attention le plateau situé à une demi-heure de marche au nord de la moderne Aïdin; ce plateau paraît avoir été la nécropole de Tralles, et l'examen de cette localité suggère naturellement l'espérance que des fouilles bien dirigées ne manqueraient point de fournir des résultats archéologiques importants.

319 Texier_1862_280 Aydin: La ruine et l'abandon de l'ancien ville sont dues à des causes qui sont restées ignorées, peut-être à quel tremblement de terre. Pendant un temps les débris des monuments ont jonché le sol; mais le voisinage d'une ville populeuse est toujours funeste aux anciennes ruines: peu à peu tous fragments ont été enlevés, et mainteant on opère des fouilles pour extraire les blocs de marbre qui sont encore enfouis. Les monuments de Tralles riaient beaucoup dans leur système de construction; les uns sont faits en part de moellons qui étaient recouverts de plaques de marbre. On a enlevé le marbre mais les murailles sont restées, les matériaux n'étant bons à aucun emploi. Ceux qui étaient bâtis en pierre de grand appareil ont été l'objet d'une exploitation régulière, et les pierres ont ét employées dans la construction des mosquées d'Aïdin. Pour les débris de marbre, les Turcs les emploient ordinairement pour faire des tombeaux.

320 Pococke_1745_II.2_43 Teos: The walls of the city seem to be above a mile in length from east to west, and near a mile from north to south. Both the walls and these buildings, especially the first great temple, have been much destroyed by the command of the present grand signor, on his first accession to the throne, in order to carry the best stones and marbles to Constantinople, to be employed in publick buildings; and, they say, he was led to it by a renegado, who persuaded them that they should find great treasures in this place.

321 Pococke_1745_II.2_43B Teos: To the south east of the theatre are great ruins of a temple, but all the walls are thrown down: Any one might conjecture that this was a temple to Bacchus, the deity of the place, as I found it to be, by an imperfect Greek inscription at it; this temple was an oblong square, built of very large stones of grey marble: Some of the fine Ionic capitals remain, and most beautiful pieces of entablature, richly adorned with sculpture in the highest taste.

322 Chandler_I_1821_4, travelling 1775-1776, Teos: From all these circumstances it might reasonably be presumed, that the Teians did not fall to provide a temple worthy to receive so illustrious an inhabitant as this profitable God, and that his shrine was most richly adorned. The first indeed is sufficiently evinced by the present, though inconsiderable remains, consisting of a confused heap of prostrate marble, now too continually diminishing; the Turks taking from it the grave-stones which it is their custom to place at the head and feet of their deceased; several pieces lying, when we examined it, chipped out, and ready to be so applied. The whole mass is enveloped by bushes and fig-trees. / It is plain from the many furnaces, of which vestiges are seen in and about the heap, that a great consumption of the materials has been formerly made by calcination. In these the ornamental and other members of the fabric have been melted down indiscriminately and without regret.

323 Chandler_I_1821_4B, travelling 1775-1776, Teos: But one broken pedestal has escaped, with an inscription signifying it supported the statue of Claudia Tryphzena, High Priestess of the Goddess Asia, and Priestess of the city God Dionysius; an authentic, though mutilated record of its ancient decoration.

Endnotes Chapter 10. Syria and Mesopotamia

[1] AZ_x_1852_49-52 for French digs in Syria.

[2] Omont_1902_I_81, Wansleben to Carcavy, Colbert's librarian, 24 Sept 1671: Il secondo giorno arrivammo a Tortosa, città in Fenicia, anticamente chiamata Orthosia, ancora Anteradus. Ma da questa città non ci resta altro che la ruina di una chiesa cathédrale de' Christiani antichi et una parte delle muraglie, le pièttre delle quale sono di si stupenda grandezza, che non ho mai veduto pietre simili, se non che nella fabrica delli Piramidi. La città è situata al mare, et, incontro ad essa quanto forse un tiro di canonata, è un isola con un porto e castello benissime munito.

[3] Mariti_1792_I_340-341 Castle of Montfort, not far from Acre: On a neighbouring eminence, I perceived the famous castle of Montfort, which belonged to the ancient Teutonic Knights. The road to it is so steep and rugged, that I could not have climbed to it without the assistance of the trees and bushes with which the mount is covered. / Nothing remains of it but heaps of stones, demolished habitations, and some considerable ruins. I do not know whether this monument was anterior to the Teutonic order: at least I was tempted to believe so from its marble columns, which bear the marks of the highest antiquity. But what astonished me very much was, to see upon the eminence a prodigious quantity of materials, which, on account of the steepness and narrowness of the road, must have been transported thither with the utmost difficulty; or else the road since that period must have been greatly broken and damaged by the outrages of time.

[4] Mariti_II_1769_145 Syria, Carmel: Giacché si parla di Colonne, è da osservarsi ne i tempi di mezzo quanta gran barbarie si fosse intradotta in luogo del buon gusto de i tempi addietro, mentre per tutta la Soria, e particolarmente nelle Città marittime, si vede essere stare adoprate male a proposito per ripieno di muri, e di fondamenti Colonne bellissime di marmi, e graniti diverti, le quali senza dubbio alcuno erano servite prima per fabbriche anteriori, e di ottima architettura.

[5] Van_Lennep_1870_I_7: Ancient customs and primaeval habits, which recalled with remarkable truthfulness the delineations contained in the Hebrew and the Christian Scriptures, are fast disappearing and becoming the subjects of antiquarian research; and the important aid which modern Asia afforded to the Biblical scholar in the interpretation of difficult portions of Holy Writ, is fast perishing under the irresistible inroads of mongrel customs that can never be thoroughly or completely naturalized.

[6] Fabri_1893_II_496 travelling 1480-83, in the wilderness of Kadesh [Kadesh Barnea, now in N. Israel]: In these plains we saw neither men nor beasts, neither villages, houses, trees, grass, nor bushes, but only the sandy earth, parched by the sun's heat. Over this wide tract we wearily travelled for many hours, suffering from the heat of the sun; but in the afternoon we came into a land which swelled into hills and was uneven, but barren. Here between two hills we pitched our tents in the evening. This place was called in Arabic Chawatha, and here we found many proofs that once human dwellings had stood there; for we found above us twelve great ancient walled cisterns, round about which lay many broken bricks, broken pots, and ashes from smiths' forges, and it seemed to us that these cisterns had not been made to hold drinking-water, but to prepare clay in for making bricks and pottery. In the cisterns we saw the dead bodies of great and terrible serpents, and of animals unknown to us. We likewise found a heathen burying-place, and elsewhere we found many borings and trenches made by men in search of white marble, which can be dug out of the bowels of that land.

[7] Curtis_1903_218 Acre: Acre was the last refuge of the Crusaders in the Holy Land, and their fortifications stand to-day almost as they left them, with only the changes of natural decay. On the sea front is a stretch of wall which was battered to ruins and never rebuilt, and what was once the finest Christian church in the East is now a khan for stabling camels and entertaining traveling traders. It has a noble cloister supported by pillars of rare marbles and granite stolen by the knights templar from pagan temples, but nowadays their beauty is wasted upon camel drivers.

[8] Hasselquist_1766_152 Acre: Since the knights of Malta became masters of Acre, nobody ever thought of fortifying the place, tho' it is the key of Galilee. This Arab made use of the remains of their ruin'd palace and castle, and dug up the subterraneous ruins of old Ptolemais for the continuation of his work; and, according to the common report, some of the buried treasures he found were of use to him in accomplishing his design. A broken granite column, of the thickness of the Egyptian, was shewn me, which had been dug up out of the ruins. Thus was this stone so highly valued by the ancients as to have been formerly carried as far as Syria to adorn their splendid buildings.

[9] Curtis_1903_218B Acre: The fortifications seem very formidable, but they could not stand long against modern artillery. They are still equipped with nearly four hundred cannon, but most of them ought to go into an ordnance museum. Upon one of the largest guns, which is supposed to command the approach to the harbor, is the motto, "Ultima Ratio Regnum." It sounds as if the inscription were intended for satire.

[10] Naud_1702_640 Acre, Palace of the Grand Master: Il est difficile de reconnoistre toute l'étenduë de ce Palais, les Sarrazins en ayant abbattu beaucoup, & confondu ses ruines avec celles des autres grands édifices qui l'environnoient. L'Eglise des Chevaliers y estoit jointe, & en faisoit comme partie. C'estoit un bâtiment d'une grandeur médiocre, orné de colomnes de marbre, & l'on peut juger que les murailles en estoient encroustées, au moins en partie, car on voit qu'elles le sont encore en quelques endroits. Par tout on ne marche que sur des murailles renversées qui semblent tomber, & la grandeur des ruines donne une haute idée de la magnificence de cette miserable Ville.

[11] Querbeuf_1819_241 Acre: Les morceaux de marbre, les colonnes brisées sur lesquelles on marche, le palais des chevaliers de Jérusalem et des Templiers, ceux des princes chrétiens, le magnifique arsenal des galères, et les autres édifices tombés en ruine sont d'affligeantes marques de l'ancienne beauté de cette ville.

[12] Richter_1824a_358-359 Acre, Djezzar's khan and mosque: Dans un de ces bâtimens, la galerie qui entoure la cour repose sur vingt-trois colonnes de granit tirées des ruines de Kaïsaria (Césarée). Je trouvai très-joli un bain dont la partie inférieure des parois est revêtue de carreaux de faïence, et dont le sol est garni de marbre de diverses couleurs. La mosquée de Djezzar est dans un joli jardin embelli de palmiers, d'arbres fruitiers et de fleurs. Les dômes de la cour sont soutenus sur des colonnes de marbre rouge et blanc et de granit, aussi de Kaïsaria. Le dôme de la mosquée est léger, élégant et couvert d'inscriptions. Auprès de cet édifice est le tombeau de Djezzar, en marbre blanc avec de l'or, surmonté d'un toit, entouré d'une balustrade, et ombragé par des cyprès magnifiques. / On voit hors la ville un grand aqueduc détruit; Djezzar le fit construire; son successeur Soleïman-Pacha l'a laissé abandonné et en a presque achevé un nouveau.

[13] Robinson_1838_1_223-224 Acre, in the East 1830-32: Le plus remarquahle des bâtimens modernes est la belle mosquée construite par Djezzar pacha. Elle est carrée, et est surmontée d'une

coupole supportée par des colonnes antiques. Un minaret léger et d'une hauteur considérable qui s'élève à côté contraste d'une manière heureuse avec les noirs cyprès groupés tout à l'entour. La cour intérieure est entièrement pavée on marbre blanc. La ville est encore redevable à ce prince d'une belle fontaine située à l'entrée du serai ou palais. Les matériaux employés dans sa construction, ainsi que ceux de la mosquée, ont été amenés de Césarée.

[14] Pigeory_1854_470-471 Acre: Nommer Saint-Jean d'Acre, c'est parler de Louis IX; du saint roi qui, en 1250, consolidait, augmentait les remparts que sa piété fervente pouvait croire désormais imprenables. Admirateur du monarque paladin et serviteur de la mission que j'ai reçue de M. le ministre secrétaire d'État au département de l'intérieur, j'ai cherché, sous les débris qui partout affligeaient mes regards, des vestiges de l'architecture des croisades, et je n'ai trouvé que de confus entassements de pierres, remuées, superposées, placées et déplacées par toutes les mains et par toutes les époques. Pour des travaux de ce genre, je crois décidément qu'il ne suffit pas d'avoir des yeux, de posséder certaines notions archéologiques, d'avoir étudié et comparé les différents styles d'architecture, de bien apprécier ce mélange de constructions où l'Orient et l'Occident se rencontrent sans jamais se laisser absorber l'un par l'autre; il faudrait encore, pour que de semblables investigations fussent efficaces, dépenser à propos de plus ou moins grosses sommes en fouilles, du genre de celles qui s'exécutent journellement en Italie et en Grèce.

[15] Pigeory_1854_471 Acre: j'ai cherché, sous les débris qui partout affligeaient mes regards, des vestiges de l'architecture des croisades, et je n'ai trouvé que de confus entassements de pierres, remuées, superposées, placées et déplacées par toutes les mains et par toutes les époques. Pour des travaux de ce genre, je crois décidément qu'il ne suffit pas d'avoir des yeux, de posséder certaines notions archéologiques, d'avoir étudié et comparé les différents styles d'architecture, de bien apprécier ce mélange de constructions où l'Orient et l'Occident se rencontrent sans jamais se laisser absorber l'un par l'autre; il faudrait encore, pour que de semblables investigations fussent efficaces, dépenser à propos de plus ou moins grosses sommes en fouilles, du genre de celles qui s'exécutent journellement en Italie et en Grèce.

[16] Damoiseau_1833_252 Athlit: quantité de belles colonnes encore debout attestaient sa splendeur évanouie. Je laisse à de plus doctes le soin de l'indiquer pour ce qu'elle fut autrefois.

[17] Renan_1864_755 Athlit: Nul doute, du reste, que le Castellum peregrinorum n'ait été bâti en partie avec des matériaux plus anciens. On y voit deux belles colonnes de granit; on remarque aussi dans le béton des morceaux de marbre provenant de ruines antérieures, qui suffiraient, à défaut des textes, pour prouver quavant les croisés il y avait une ville en cet endroit. Les pierres, comme à la tour de Gébeil, sont arrivées au dernier degré de spongiosité. La côte offre des rochers arasés et de grandes tailles artificielles dans le roc; le béton du fond du quai présente, comme à Ruad et à Sour, une grande masse de poteries et de débris d'objets manufacturés. Le Castellum disparaît de jour en jour; on l'exploite comme une carrière. Une compagnie de tailleurs de pierre y était installée quand j'y passai. Ils précipitaient du haut des murs les blocs énormes, lesquels, ainsi abattus à pied d'oeuvre, étaient débités en petites pierres ne dépassant pas le poids que peut transporter un chameau. Des monticules de retailles marqueront seuls un jour l'emplacement de cette oeuvre de vandalisme; le travail de dépeçage, en effet, se fait si mal, que d'un superbe bloc on tire quelquefois seulement deux ou trois moellons.

[18] Thévenot_1664_443 Hama: A l'extrémité de la ville paroist vn grand chasteau sur vne colline y presque tout ruiné & deshabitué, donc les murailles sont fort espaisses & hautes, basties de

bonnes pierres blanches & noires figurées en diuerses façons, le peu qu'il en reste monstre leur ancienne beauté.

[19] Roque_1723_I_197 Hama: Vis-à-vis du Château, il y a une belle Mosquée, accompagnée d'un jardin, presque sur le bord de la rivière, au-devant de laquelle est une haute colomne de marbre ornée de bas-reliefs d'une excellente sculpture, qui representent des figures humaines, plusieurs especes d'animaux, des oyseaux & des fleurs.

[20] Seiff_1875_215 Homs: Durch alle diese Besuche stundenlang an's Haus gefesselt, war ich froh, als, bald nach Weggang des letzteren, der Dragoman des russischen Consulats erschien, um mich zu einem Spazierritt durch die Umgebungen der Stadt abzuholen. Unser nächstes Ziel war die, an der Südwestecke derselben gelegene Citadelle, deren geringe Reste einen über 20 Met. hohen Erdhügel krönen. Ihre Mauern und Thürme liegen in Trümmern und nur eine kleine Moschee steht inmitten derselben noch aufrecht. Das Innere des Hügels enthält gewölbte Wassercisternen und Räume, welche durch einen unterirdischen Gang mit der Stadt in Verbindung stehen sollen. Säulentrommeln aus rothem Granit und Marmor, welche hier und da umherliegen, sprechen dafür, dass der Hügel sehr alt ist und dereinst schon antike Bauten auf seinem Rücken getragen hat.

[21] Belon_1588_342 Baalbek: Vn home curieux des antiquitez ne pourroit voir tout ce qui est à Balbec en huit iours: car il y a plusieurs choses antiques, & fort-notables, qui sont hors de nostre obseruation, aussi n'y arrestasmes nous pas longtemps.

[22] Brèves_1628_56: Balbec, ancien Palais de Salomon.

[23] Russegger_II_1843_700 Baalbek: Die Ruinen der prachtvollen Tempel, wie hingezaubert auf die Kuppe eines Hügels, an dessen Fusse sich einst die alte Stadt ausbreitete und das heutige Baalbeck liegt, sind oft beschrieben und gezeichnet. So finden wir sehr ausführliche Nachrichten hierüber in den Werken von Wood, Pococke, Burkhardt, Volney, Schubert etc. und in vielen andern Schriften. Pococke's Mittheilungen verlieren sehr durch seine bildlichen Darstellungen, statt dadurch zu gewinnen; denn sie sind so unrichtig, dass man bei ihrem Anblicke darauf schwören könnte, er habe Baalbeck nie gesehen. Burckhardt und Schubert sind in ihren Beschreibungen einfach, wahr und ganz verlässlich. Volney ist voll Phantasie und Leben, er schildert am schönsten, aber nicht immer am richtigsten.

[24] Maundrell_1823_116, Baalbek travelling 1697: In the afternoon we walked out to see the city. But we thought fit, before we entered, to get licence of the governor, and to proceed with all caution. Being taught this necessary care by the example of some worthy English gentlemen of our factory, who visiting this place in the year 1689, in their return from Jerusalem, and suspecting no mischief, were basely intrigued by the people here, and forced to redeem their lives at a great sum of money.

[25] Roque_1723_I_105 Baalbek: Statues sans nombre, figures & bustes de toute espece, trophées superbes, niches curieusement travaillées, murs & plafonds enrichis de bas-reliefs, inscrutations [sic], & autres ouvrages du plus beau marbre, escaliers admirables, Thermes & Cariatides judicieusement placés: enfin il n'est au aucune partie un peu conservée, soit dans l'intérieur, soit à l'exterieur de tous ces édifices, qui ne presente à la vue une parfaitement belle décoration.

[26] Delaplanche_1876_236 Baalbek: Les constructions de la troisième époque furent élevées par les Sarrasins qui voulurent convertir cette magnifique acropole en forteresse. Ces derniers venus furent plutôt des vandales que de vrais architectes. Ils détruisirent tout ce qu'ils purent et se servirent des matériaux pour accomplir leur oeuvre bizarre qui figure si mal à côté des chefs-d'oeuvre du passé, malgré quelques détails intéressants.

[27] Lombay_1892_176-177 Baalbek: Mais, selon toute vraisemblance, l'édification de Baalbeck a été abandonnée avant d'avoir été menée à bonne fin. Quant aux constructeurs postérieurs à l'époque de l'Empire romain, ils n'auront pas cherché de matériaux ailleurs que dans les ruines; leur zèle n'était pas inspiré uniquement par le soin de la conservation d'oeuvres d'art prêtes à se perdre et lorsqu'ils ont rassemblé pour en élever les murailles de leur forteresse, les matériaux épars des monuments anciens, ils n'obéissaient pas à un sentiment de pieuse vénération, bien au contraire. Pourtant l'art n'a pas perdu à ce que ces matériaux dispersés fussent rassemblés et empilés pour ainsi dire les uns sur les autres à mesure qu'ils se présentaient. Restés sur le sol, ils seraient aujourd'hui disséminés dans les musées de l'Europe et les ruines de Baalbeck seraient réduites à ce que les siècles n'auraient pas renversé.

[28] Bourassé_1867_509 Baalbek: Plusieurs des cabanes du village actuel de Balbeck sont bâties avec les fragments des temples et des palais: de simples murs de clôture ont des moellons en marbre et des sculptures que nos musées seraient fiers de posséder; à chaque pas on se heurte contre des débris antiques, que l'archéologue recueillerait précieusement, même à Rome et à Athènes, où gisent tant de magnifiques restes d'une civilisation éteinte; mais à Balbeck ces ruines n'ont pas d'histoire. Elles ont gardé fidèlement l'empreinte de la main de l'homme; elles n'ont pas conservé sa pensée!

[29] Allen_1855_II_22 Baalbek, the Great Temple: As before said, only six columns remain; and as nine are represented in the engravings given by Maundrell, and Wood and Dawkins, even since their time, this splendid edifice has suffered by an earthquake, or by the insidious attacks of the Arabs, who, to possess themselves of the iron with which every two pieces are clamped together, chip half of one side of the shaft away, reducing it to such a state, that it would require but little force to overthrow it.

[30] Gallois_1907_190 Baalbek: Des débris amoncelés pendant des siècles, avaient même atrophié le monument, en exhaussant le sol réel recouvert d'un humus où avaient poussé herbes folles, broussailles et même arbustes, au détriment de la construction, lorsque le Gouvernement allemand offrit à la Turquie de déblayer un peu l'édifice, de faire quelques consolidations urgentes, de le présenter en un mot aux nombreux visiteurs qui passent maintenant chaque année par là. Il va sans dire qu'en dédommagement des frais qu'elle ferait, l'Allemagne aurait le droit de choisir quelques jolis souvenirs archéologiques, ce qu'elle n'a pas oublié en envoyant à Berlin, statues, frises, morceaux d'entablement, sculptures variées, tous souvenirs, comme bien on pense, triés avec soin et naturellement non des moins intéressants et des moins précieux.

[31] Conder_1889_192: At Jerash we have a good example of the curious circumstance that the historic sites of Syria are very rarely connected with its most important monuments, or even with its most remarkable natural features. At Shechem, at Kadesh, at Bethel, or at Nazareth, no magnificent remains of early date exist. Baalbek, Kedes, Jerash, or even Amman, are towns beautified by some of the finest Roman monuments of the Levant, yet their history is almost unknown, and their connection with Jewish or Israelite chronicles is of the slightest.

[32] Poujoulat_II_1841_44: Un de mes plus grands désirs de voyageur en Orient était de contempler ces vastes ruines de Palmyre. J'ai pu remplir la tâche que je m'étais imposée, mais que d'ennuis, que de peines, que d'efforts pour arriver jusque-là! Vous verrez dans le récit de ma course au désert toutes les vexations que les bédouins nous ont fait essuyer.

[33] Porter_1882_324 Palmyra: And, besides, the artist can never command sufficient time and quiet for his work. He is dogged everywhere, as I can tell from sad experience, by prying and often persecuting Bedawin, watching every opportunity privately to pilfer, or openly to plunder.

In addition to the great monuments, and the exquisitely sculptured ornaments on portals, cornice, and pediment, there are those unique Palmyrene and bilingual inscriptions, which the photographer alone can reproduce.

[34] Stato_Presente_1738_324ff for long description of Palmyra, from the English accounts.

[35] Richter_1824b_310-311 Palmyra, fortress (temple enceinte with temple in middle): Après quelques momens de repos, Hassan-Saléh, Arabe, qui se donnoit pour le cicérone de tous les voyageurs, vint me prendre pour parcourir les ruines; je me bornai, dans cette soirée, à la visite du château. C'étoit jadis un temple, on l'a transformé en un château fort, en le ceignant d'un fossé revêtu d'un mur construit avec des débris de grosses pierres et de colonnes, et en munissant les murailles de tours. Le temple n'est entouré que d'un mur carré, orné en dedans et en dehors de pilastres, entre lesquels on a pratiqué des fenêtres. On arrive à l'entrée principale sur le côté occidental, par un chemin élevé formé de débris. Je reconnus dans ce pavé plusieurs battans de portes en pierres sculptées, comme ceux du Hauran. L'ancienne porte du temple est aujourd'hui masquée par une tour moderne, dans le milieu de laquelle elle se trouve; cependant elle frappe bientôt les regards; ses proportions sont grandes et fort belles, ses riches ornemens sont bien conservés. Au-dessus de la porte actuelle, une inscription palmyrénienne est encastrée dans le mur; elle est sans doute du nombre de celles qui ont exercé la sagacité des savans anglois et françois; derrière cette porte, il y en a une seconde, ornée de même et beaucoup plus basse; elle donne entrée dans la cour du temple, dont le pavé en dalles énormes subsiste encore; il est couvert de maisons d'Arabes qui remplissent la cour, et composent la ville actuelle de Tadmor.

[36] Poujoulat_II_1841_145 Palmyra: Que les ruines du temple du Soleil seraient belles à contempler si elles n'étaient pas mêlées à ces misérables huttes de sauvages!

[37] Porter_1868_II_514 Palmyra: The Great Colonnade is the next wonder of Palmyra. In going to it we pass the fragments of a large monumental column which a French antiquarian blew up, or rather down, some years ago. What his object could have been in this act of vandalism it is impossible to tell.

[38] Deville_1894_161-162 Palmyra: S'il ne reste guère plus de découvertes vraiment intéressantes à faire dans l'enceinte même de l'ancienne ville (car tout, ou à peu près, a été fouillé et déchiffré), une grande partie de la nécropole est encore un champ inexploré. Mohammed-Abdallah, qui a rapporté de son séjour en France un certain sens de l'archéologie, l'a parfaitement compris. Depuis son retour il a fait, près du Ouady-el-Qoubour et sur le revers oriental des collines, des sondagestrès fructueux. / Peu de jours avant notre arrivée, la pioche de ses esclaves heurtait, à deux cents mètres environ de la source principale, une très belle plaque de marbre percée d'un oeil-de-boeuf. En pénétrant dans l'ouverture, le cheik découvrait un tombeau. Guidé par son instinct, à quelque distance de là, il forait un puits et tombait sur un autre hypogée d'une forme analogue au précédent. Abdallah eut la gracieuseté de nous offrir la primeur de ses découvertes: il nous fit descendre, à l'aide de ses nègres, dans des souterrains qu'aucun européen n'avait encore visités. Je ne me porterai point garant que les investigations personnelles du cheik n'aient pas été plus heureuses que les nôtres. Mais si Mohammed a mis de côté quelque chose de précieux, il est parfaitement dans son droit. D'ailleurs, sous le rapport des fouilles, le gouvernement ottoman use d'un système tout particulier. Ces fouilles, lui seul peut les autoriser, moyennant un gros bagchich, bien entendu. Comme sanction de cet iradé, la douane a reçu des ordres sévères: défense absolue d'emporter, en dehors de l'empire, des objets soupçonnés archéologiques par la haute compétence des fonctionnaires turcs. Rien de plus légitime. Aussi, malgré les caimakams et les douaniers, chacun peut piller à son aise.

[39] Volney_1787_II_172 Beirut: Les femmes sont obligées de l'aller puiser [water] à un demi-quart de lieue, à une source où elle n'est pas trop bonne. Djezzar a entrepris de construire une fontaine publique, comme il a fait à Acre; mais le canal que j'ai vu creuser sera de peu de durée. Les fouilles que l'on a faites en d'autres circonstances pour former des citernes, ont fait découvrir des ruines souterraines, d'après lesquelles il paraît que la ville moderne est bâtie sur l'ancienne. Lataqié, Antioche, Tripoli, Saide, et la plupart des villes de la côte sont dans le même cas, par l'effet des tremblemens de terre qui les ont renversées à diverses époques. On trouve aussi hors des murs à l'ouest, des décombres et quelques fûts de colonnes, qui indiquent que Bairout a été autrefois beaucoup plus grande qu'aujourd'hui.

[40] Thompson_1798_177 Beirut, Faccardine's palace, travelling 1733: has a beautiful marble fountain at its entrance. The inner parts of the building, which consists of several courts, are now running to decay, or else were never finished by their first master.

[41] Maundrell_1823_36-37 Beirut, travelling 1697: On the south side, the town-wall is still entire, but built out of the ruins of the old city, as appears by pieces of pillars and marble, which help to build it. A little without this wall, we saw many granite pillars and remnants of Mosaic floors; and in an heap of rubbish, several pieces of polished marble, fragments of statues, and other poor relics of this city's ancient magnificence. On the sea side is an old ruined castle, and some remains of a small mole.

[42] Thompson_1798_179 travelling 1733: The walls of Beroot, on the South side, are still entire, but built out of the ruins of the ancient city, as appears from their being partly composed of pieces of old pillars, and fragments of marble, on some of which we find scraps of Latin inscriptions. At a little distance within the wall are some remains of Mosaic pavements, several pillars of granite, pieces of polished marble, and other tokens of the former magnificence of the city.

[43] Delaroière_1836_47 Beirut: Depuis la rivière jusqu'au Ras-Beyrouth, dans une étendue de deux grandes lieues, en fouillant la terre, on rencontre beaucoup de débris d'anciennes bâtisses, et des médailles romaines; surtout depuis la ville jusqu'au cap.

[44] Hunter_1842_II_46-47 Beirut: Both on the southern and northern sides I stumbled upon a series of tombs, excavated in the rock; and, in one instance, fragments of sarcophagi were buried in the ground near at hand … A number of shafts of columns, of grey and red granite, are scattered in and around the harbour.

[45] Turner_1820_II_79 Beirut: after dinner Signor L. showed me some antiques, a few of which he let me have at the price he bought them for. After dinner I took a walk with the officer, a man of about thirty seven, not of the highest polish; we entered the city (Signor L.'s house standing a little out of it to the north) by a field of mulberry trees, fenced by a hedge of stones and earth, surmounted by high plants of the prickly Indian fig, which is here very common. In this field we saw the broken remnants of a female statue, which some Maronites were sawing into slabs; it was evidently a remnant of antiquity, but as the marble was by no means fine, I concluded it had not been of the best workmanship.

[46] Luynes_I_1871_8 Beirut: M. Peretié me proposa de si bonne grâce de me donner l'hospitalité durant mon séjour à Beyrouth, que, malgré mes scrupules, je ne pus résister à une invitation si cordiale. J'acceptai et l'accompagnai chez lui, tandis que mes compagnons cherchaient d'autres gîtes, M. Vignes chez d'anciennes relations à Beyrouth, MM. Combe et Lartet chez l'aubergiste Constantin, tout au bord de la mer, dans une maison bizarre et étrangement distribuée, mais assez proprement tenue. La maison occupée par M. Peretié est à mi-côte sur la colline, dominée de loin par le consulat général de France et par la grande caserne turque; la vue s'étend

sur la rade, la ville devenue presque européenne, et le mont Liban. Cette jolie maison attestait, dès l'entrée, les goûts et les études favorites de celui qui en était alors le maître. Des antiquités étaient rangées dans la salle basse, près de la cour, et adossées à la muraille; plusieurs bas-reliefs et fragments de statues de marbre ou de pierre, de style grec et d'une époque peu reculée pour la plupart, composaient ce dépôt provisoire. Après avoir gravi un escalier assez large, mais rapide, on entrait dans un divan ou vestibule largement éclairé, orné de beaux vases et réchauds arabes dont la forme et les inscriptions méritaient l'attention. Le salon, plus loin, était un vrai musée d'antiquités, terres cuites, bronzes, médailles, pierres gravées, cylindres, choisis avec un goût excellent parmi ce que les fouilles et les découvertes opérées par les agents de M. Peretié pouvaient offrir de plus remarquable.

[47] Luynes_1_1871_21 at Sidon: Traversant la ville dans la direction du sud, à huit heures nous entrions dans cette belle et fertile plaine qui, s'ouvrant au loin sur notre gauche, s'étend jusqu'au pied des montagnes où M. Durighello nous montrait de loin le profil d'une crête riche en sépultures; quelques-unes de ces tombes seraient, dit-on, royales. Devant nous s'étendaient de vastes champs où le blé vert croissait vigoureusement, et une éminence couronnée d'une ruine rougeâtre et arrondie allait nous arrêter quelque temps. C'était le tombeau au pied duquel, à une assez grande profondeur, M. Peretié avait découvert le sarcophage du roi Esmunazar, de pierre noire, en forme de momie égyptienne, et couvert d'une longue inscription funéraire, la plus importante et, relativement, la plus facile à expliquer de celles que l'antiquité phénicienne nous a laissées. C'est grâce à M. Peretié que j'ai pu acquérir et donner au musée du Louvre ce monument, jusqu'à présent sans rival pour sa conservation, la beauté de l'écriture, l'intérêt historique et philologique de son inscription. Les intelligents efforts des marins de la corvette de guerre la Sérieuse, sous les ordres de MM. de Lespinasse et de la Pérouse, ont permis de transporter au rivage et d'embarquer ce sarcophage dont plusieurs savants distingués, et particulièrement M. Munk, membre de l'Institut, ont donné des explications philologiques devant lesquelles mes téméraires tentatives doivent être oubliées par l'indulgence du monde savant.

[48] Hunter_1842_11_47-48 Beirut: The number of Greek and mediaeval coins, with intaglios and other engraved stones, to be found in this vicinity, is surprising. I believe there is not any other field, without excepting Italy, equally prolific, and from the simple reason of its being almost untrodden ground by the cognoscenti. An Italian, who came to Syria in the Turkish service, shewed me a collection he made, in the course of a few months, from the peasantry in the neighbourhood of Beyrout: they comprised some exquisite gems of antiquity. / I remember the first time I made inquiry in the town for salhoot or anteeka (coins and antiques), I was referred to a tailor who was said to have a great taste in such matters. On my being introduced to him, and stating my wishes, he drew forth a dirty leather bag, in which it appeared his collection was contained. I found, amongst other things, some fine crystal pendules, originally belonging to a chandelier; a great number of Roman and Byzantine copper coins; some Ionian farthings; a small silver Greek coin; and a few engraved stones. For the sum of ten piastres (two shillings) the tailor agreed I should have the small silver coin, one of the engraved stones, and a dozen of the copper salhoot at choice: these included the only articles I thought worthy of attention.

[49] Haukal_1800_47-48 Damascus, Umayyad Mosque: Walid ben Abd-al-Molk, in his time, caused this building to be repaired, and beautified with pavements of marble, and also pillars of variegated marble, the tops of which were ornamented with gold, and studded with precious stones, and all the ceiling he caused to be eorered with gold; and it is said that he expended the revenues of all Syria on this work.

[50] Hammer-Purgstall_1844_1_444, Abdulmelek in Damascus: Cette mosquée, objet de la première visite du sultan, longue de cinq cent cinquante pieds de l'est à l'ouest, large de cent cinquante du nord au sud, surpasse en étendue et en magnificence tous les temples fameux de l'islam, même celui de Cordoue. Sa construction coûta, dit-on, 5,000,000 de ducats, et 300 ducats sont consacrés chaque jour à son entretien. Ce dernier chiffre peut être facilement aduiis: car seize imams, quatre pour chacune des sectes orthodoxes, présidaient à la prière; soixante-quinze muezzims y appelaient en même temps les fidèles du haut de trois minarets, et douze mille lampes brûlaient pendant les nuits du sa masan. Quant aux dépenses de construction on peut les expliquer en partie, en tenant compte du prix des six cents lampes suspendues par des chaînes d'or et d'argent, des colonnes de serpentin, de granit, de porphyre et de marbre aux mille couleurs, dont quarante, alternativement vertes et rouges, soutenaient la nef du milieu. Deux des colonnes sur lesquelles reposait la coupole du milieu, dite de l'Aigle, avaient été achetées par Yelid de Chalid au fils de Jesid, moyennant 500 ducats; deux autres, d'un vert pistache d'Alexandrie, payées 100 ducats chacune, ornent le tombeau où repose la tète de saint Jean; les deux plus grandes, auxquelles on ne peut comparer que les quatre colonnes de la mosquée de Suleimaniye à Constantinople, se trouvent A la porte principale, à l'ouest, appelée Bab-el-Burid.

[51] Savigny_de_Moncorps_1873_168 Damascus: A deux heures, deux superbes kawas du consulat, veste rouge brodée d'or, pantalon bouffant dans les bottes, sabre recourbé au côté, nous mènent à la grande mosquée, impénétrable aux chrétiens il y a peu d'années encore.

[52] Thevenot_1664_435-436 Damascus, Umayyad Mosque, which he views from a window on an adjacent house (not allowed to enter): De cette porte & fenestres on apperçoit une bonne partie de la Mosquée, qui peut estre d'enuiron trois cent pas de long, & soixante de large. La cour est pauée de belles pierres, là pluspart de marbre luisant comme des miroirs. A l'entour de cette cour sont plusieurs colonnes de marbre, porphyre & iaspe, fort délicatement trauaillées, qui soutiennent vne voûte qui règne tout autour peinte de diuers ouurages à la Mosaique. En face de cette cour est le portail de la Mosquée, dans laquelle on entre par douze belles grandes portes de cuiure figurées en bosse, auec plusieurs colonnes, la pluspart de porphyre, dont les chapiteaux sont dorez. Les murailles sont peintes de belles figures en or & azur. Les Turcs mesmes tiennent ce lieu en telle reuerence, qu'ils n'osent passer par la cour sans oster leurs paboutches, & asseurément c'est vne des plus belles Mosquées de l'Empire Turc.

[53] Arvieux_1735_II_27 (1635-1702) Umayyad Mosque, 1659: Elle a quatre rangs de douze colonnes chacun, qui supportent les voutes des nefs. C'est tout ce que j'en ai pu voir avec assez de peine, parce que les Turcs en empèchent l'entrée aux Chrétiens, sous les peines les plus rigoureuses. Il faut des amis & des présens pour s'arrêter un moment à la porte, encore faut-il, prendre son tems quand il n'y a personne; car le premier qui s'en appercevroit & s'en plaindroit, mettroit le curieux en danger de la vie, ou l'exposeroit à une avanie consìderable.

[54] Stato_Presente_1738_312 Damascus, Umayyad Mosque. Writes of the "extraordinarily beautiful" columns separating the three naves of the mosque, but Di questa fabbrica è però difficilissima cosa il dare una relazione distinta, poiché appena è concettò a un Cristiano il penetrarvi furtivamente con l'occhio.

[55] Thompson_1798_142, Umayyad Mosque, travelling 1733: No Christian being permitted to enter this mosque if he is known to be such, we made no attempt to gain admittance: with much ado, however, we got a look into it at three several gates, which are very large.

[56] Hill_1866_408 Damascus: With the only peep we could obtain of the interior of the building, which was from the street, nothing was to be seen but the wall opposite; but as I found this

view so unsatisfactory, I proposed to my Christian dragoman, as there appeared to be no guard present, that we should at least approach a little nearer the proper entrance of the mosque, to obtain a somewhat better view of what really was to be seen within; but as the good fellow had no answer to make to this, I stepped out a few paces, and arriving safely at the proper door, I put my head, at least, within, without pulling off my shoes.

[57] Saulcy_1854_II_533 Damascus: As historical details concerning Damascus are to be found everywhere; and as, besides, of this place – one of the most ancient in the world – scarcely any vestiges remain above the ground of the modern city, I shall dispense with all further description. If it were possible to make a lengthened sojourn here, and to undertake a series of diggings on an extensive scale, I have no doubt that many monuments of antiquity would be unearthed; but unfortunately the undertaking is so difficult, that I believe it to be impracticable at the present moment.

[58] Michaud_&_Poujoulat_v_1834_146 Jerusalem: Il n'est jamais venu à l'esprit d'aucun voyageur de rechercher dans la ville sainte les édifices ou les débris contemporains des croisades, de fouiller au milieu des ruines de la cité nouvelle pour savoir s'il n'y reste plus aucun souvenir de l'ancienne domination française et chrétienne. Cette lacune historique vaudrait, je crois, la peine d'être réparée, si j'étais moins ignorant et moins inhabile.

[59] Scholz_1822_60-61 after mentioning Stanhope's dig at Ascalon: It is probable that a more satisfactory result might be obtained by digging in old Caesarea. Here there are gigantic columns of granite and marble, prodigious walls half buried, which inspire melancholy reflections on the vicissitudes of things. In this elevated spot, which is four hundred paces long and as many broad, the Turris Stratonis probably stood, which Herod, according to Josephus, adorned with a magnificent palace.

[60] Casola_1907_253 travelling 1494, Jerusalem, Dome of the Rock, or Al-Aqsa, with construction attributed to Saladin: built ten years ago, it is a stupendous thing; and it appears to me that the Moors do not lack good master workmen for their buildings. I heard from certain of the friars at Mount Sion that he used many of the marbles which were found at Joppa, that is, Jaffa, buried under the ruins; and some were also raised out of the water. Our magnificent captain assured me that this was true, because a few years ago he was obliged with his boats to help to raise certain columns which were in the water there at Jaffa, and which were afterwards dried and taken to Jerusalem to be used in the building of the new Mosque about which we have been talking. So that, in my judgment, there is not a vestige left of the said Temple of Solomon.

[61] Luynes_I_1871_30-31 Tyre: Du quai antique, en nous retournant vers le nord, nous franchissions les anciens remparts écroulés, et, faisant en même temps le tour d'une église démolie, nous pénétrions dans son intérieur. Là, au milieu des ruines de l'édifice et sous les décombres de maisons qui l'obstruaient, parmi de hautes herbes déjà flétries, nous trouvions le fût d'une grosse colonne double de granit rose, peut-être de syénite, qui avait fait partie de ce monument, et, par sa forme comme par son diamètre, paraissait avoir été un des piliers principaux de la nef ou plutôt du chœur. M. de Vogué a décrit avec soin ce qui reste de ce grand monument de la pieté chrétienne; des fouilles faites en cet endroit produiraient très-vraisemblablement d'importants résultats, ne fût-ce que par la découverte de sculptures et de tombes sous les débris amoncelés.

[62] Leroux_1882_32 Tyre: Sons ces pierres amoncelées, sous ces fûts de colonnes, ces marbres et ces granits précieux demeurent, dit-on, ensevelis les restes d'un génie, Origène, et ceux de

deux héros, Frédéric Barberousse, qui se noya dans le Selef, et Conrad de Montferrat. Un jour, bientôt peut-être, on fouillera cette terre battue par les pas de tant de générations, qui recouvre tant de gloires et de grandeurs, et l'on verra apparaître mille merveilles et mille souvenirs. Les Allemands, dit-on, ont déjà fait de sérieuses tentatives.

[63] Lombay_1892_125 Jericho: Il y a, paraît-il, des savants qui ne se sont pas laissés rebuter par une apparence aussi peu engageante; dans le jardin de l'auberge où je descendis, je trouvai quelques fûts de colonne provenant de fouilles récentes opérées sur place; elles semblaient avoir appartenu à un temple grec ou romain. Le village indigène fournirait probablement un plus ample butin aux archéologues s'ils avaient le loisir de le fouiller; mais il est bien gardé par ses farouches habitants.

[64] Wilson_1823_183 Jerusalem: It was melancholy to observe the porch, or entrance of one of these tombs choaked up with earth. A space, indeed, has been formed by removing part of it, barely sufficient for a person to get into the interior even in a horizontal mode, which is also filled with rubbish. Although many proposals, I found, had been made by English travellers to the governor of Jerusalem to clear away the dirt, and restore the entrance and interior to its original form, yet this, as well as many others in the view of improvement, and to bring hidden things to light, have been strangely resisted by the Turks. Suspicion uniformly attaches to any scheme suggested in this view to the Mahomedans, especially when proceeding from an Englishman. Indeed should he take a spade, or other implement in his hand, and attempt to throw up the earth, or remove rubbish from any building; nay, suppose he should scrape the very ground with his walking stick, and as in the view of making a discovery, he is instantly surrounded by the Turks, who are led to think that there are treasures under ground, in and about Jerusalem, which are sure to be discovered when an Englishman is permitted to make excavations.

[65] Thevet_1575_I_175 tombs at Jerusalem: A chacun desdits caueaux estoient trois sepultures de pierre de taille, auec quelques piliers & chapiteaux autour, faictes comme les anciennes sepultures des Egyptiens où les testes des boeufs & taureaux estoient insculpees (dont ie vous ay parlé au chapitre des Momies) sçauoir à la forme d'vn grand bahu. Apres auoir le tout bien visité, & voyant qu'il n'y auoit que des monumens, vn Turc entre les autres de la cornpaignie print le couuercle d'vn qui estoit fort pesant, & le leua, penxant qu'il y eust dedans quelque richesse & liberalité, aussi bien que lon trouua en celuy d'Antinous, ou de la Royne Geta: En quoy il fut trompé, n'y ayant esté trouué que des oz de merueilleuse grandeur & grosseur. Autour de ces sepulchres n'y auoit rien escrit, tellement qu'on ne peult iuger de qui elles pouuoient estre: iaçoit que quant à moy, i'estime que ce sont celles des anciens Rois de Iudee & Hierusalem. Estant sur le roch, battant du pied, on oyoit vn retentissement, tellement qu'il sembloit y auoir encor vne autre concauité dessoubz: ce qui n'est descouuert: m'asseurant que s'il estoit permis aux Chrestiens qui sont par delà, de fouiller soubz terre, comme il est par deça au simple peuple, on trouueroit des choses rares, riches & admirables des Anciens: combien que ceste vermine Turquesque ne le permettroit aucunement, tant ils se deffient de ceux qui portent tiltre de Chrestien.

[66] Arvieux_1735_II_120 Holy Sepulchre, 1660: L'Eglise étoit autrefois pavée & incrustée de marbres précieux. Les Turcs en ont enlevé la plus grande partie pour orner le Temple de Salomon, qui est leur Mosquée principale, & la plus en vénération. Il reste pourtant encore beaucoup d'encrustations, qui forment des tableaux de Mosaïque, que les Turcs n'ont pas détruits, parce qu'ils n'y ont pu attendre.

[67] Baedeker_1876_202, tombs in the Holy Sepulchre: The Kharezmians had already dispersed the bones of these kings, but the vandalism of the Greeks has destroyed these venerable monuments and many others, solely with a view to prevent the Latins from claiming their sites.

[68] Pigeory_1854_378-379: On m'a montré, sous les murs de Jérusalem, à quelques centaines de pas de la masse de granit et de marbre qu'on appelle le Tombeau des Rois, un sarcophage orné de sculptures et couché au milieu d'un champ. Ce sarcophage, enlevé de la nécropole, aurait été abandonné, aux lieux où il gît encore, par un archéologue étranger qui n'aurait eu que le temps de se soustraire lui-même aux représailles des émissaires du pacha. Les autorités de la Palestine sont moins tolérantes, on le voit, que ne l'étaient celles de la Grèce, à l'époque où lord Elgin, ambassadeur de la Grande-Bretagne, faisait démonter pièce à pièce la frise du Parthénon, pour en enrichir le Musée royal de Londres. Quant aux pachas ou à leurs amis, s'ils défendent aux Occidentaux de mettre la main sur ce qui reste des monuments du passé, ils ne s'interdisent pas, à eux-mêmes, la faculté de fouiller, de remuer ces ruines à toute heure, pour y chercher d'introuvables trésors, ils n'ont aucun scrupule de briser des fûts de colonnes et des colonnes entières pour tirer lucre du plomb, employé dans les scellements intérieurs.

[69] Pigeory_1854_377-378 in Jerusalem: Aux plaintes que j'adressais à mon compagnon touchant la mesure arbitraire dont nous avions failli être les victimes à la porte de Jaffa [customs inspection], M. Barbier répondit que ce n'est pas sans quelques motifs que l'autorité turque en agit de la sorte. Si l'on n'y mettait bon ordre, les ruines de la terre sainte déménageraient pierre à pierre en Occident. La piété pour les uns, l'amour de l'histoire ou de la science pour les autres, une vulgaire curiosité pour le plus grand nombre sont autant de permanentes causes de l'exportation de ces débris.

[70] Irby_&_Mangles_1823_333-334 Jerusalem, Tombs of the Kings: Mr Bankes was so thoroughly convinced of this, that when at Constantinople he used every exertion to procure a firman authorizing him to excavate and ascertain the fact, but in vain. We now endeavoured to obtain permission firom the govemour of Jerusalem to dig there ourselves; but failed also in this instance. Now, as we could not procure any legal authority to commence our labours, we determined on prosecuting the undertaking secretly in the night, and accordingly purchased privately some pickaxes and implements of husbandry. Late in the evening we quitted the town singly, from different gates, to avoid suspicion, and assembling at the rendezvous after dark, found we mustered a working party of ten persons, viz. Messrs. Bankes and Legh, Captain Corry and ourselves, together with five servants, including two of Lord Belmore's sailors, whom his lordship had allowed to assist us. We divided our party into two watches, and worked hard four hours at a spell during the whole night, digging and clearing away the rubbish. We were obliged to spare one of the servants as a centinel near the road side, to apprize us of the approach of any one. In the morning we had got down about ten feet, when we came to an immense block of stone, apparently in the very spot where we expected to find the entrance to the tomb. As we were unable even to move this mass, we returned to the city tolerably fatigued, having been obliged, for want of spades, to clear away the rubbish with our hands. The next day Captain Corry, Mr Bankes, and Mahomet his janissary, by the advice of Lord Belmore, succeeded in breaking the stone by heating it, and pouring cold vinegar on it; but shortly after this was done, our proceedings were discovered by some Turks, and reported to the govenour, who put a very effectual stop to our exertions, by ordering the whole of the portico to be walled in.

[71] Geramb_1840_227-228 travelling 1831, Jerusalem: Soon afterwards, having learned that the braziers bought antiquities of this kind by weight, and trafficked with them, I went with my dragoman to the one whom he pointed out to me as doing most business, and begged him to bring me whatever he had curious and rare. On the next day but one, the fellow came very mysteriously to bring me an old piece of copper, assuring me that it was a fragment of the ancient gilded gate leading to the Temple, through which our Lord passed on Palm-Sunday. He could not have told me any thing more false and absurd: I was not his dupe. The air of sincerity with which he talked to me disguised something more than cunning. This brazier was a Greek.

[72] PEFQS_1883_99: The ring [perhaps forged pseudo-mediaeval] had been secretly brought to the Archimandrite, and its immediate acquisition was urged, otherwise it was threatened to be offered elsewhere. The antiquity makers and vendors who are working in Jerusalem, are perfectly well acquainted with the rivalry existing between the Europeans living in this city on the subject of antiquities, and they know how to turn it to good account if occasion requires.

[73] Pococke_1745_II.1_150 Aleppo: Aleppo is generally thought to be the old Beroea, and though there are very few marks of antiquity about it, yet they are sufficient to prove that there was an antient town here. I was informed, that they frequently find marble pillars a considerable depth in the earth to the north east of the castle, where the old town probably stood. One of the hills to the north of the town feems to be raised by art into a high mount on which the castle of Aleppo stands.

[74] Ferrières-Sauveboeuf_1790_II_189 Aleppo: elle est très-peuplée, ses maisons bien bâties d'une pierre aussi belle que le marbre.

[75] Poujoulat_II_1841_17: Quels sont les causes de l'anéantissement total du commerce à Alep? Ces causes sont faciles à expliquer. Le premier coup porté à la prospérité de la nouvelle Palmyre fut, vers la fin du quinzième siècle, la découverte du cap de Bonne Espérance, qui ouvrit par mer un chemin entre l'Europe et les Indes orientales. Avant l'importante découverte de ce passage, la Méditerranée et Alep étaient les seules routes suivies par les marchands. Les Anglais ont établi sur le golfe Persique et à Bagdad de fortes maisons de commerce qui accaparent toutes les marchandises jadis destinées à Alep. Cette ville, n'étant plus le grand marché des richesses de l'Orient, a cessé d'être visitée par le commerce des contrées environnantes. L'Asie Mineure a oublié les chemins d'Alep, et c'est à Smyrne, à Erzeroum, qu'elle porte les productions de son sol, les tributs de son industrie; Damas et Beyrout reçoivent les marchandises de la Palestine et de la Syrie.

[76] Wittman_1803_261 Ascalon: We were told by several of the inhabitants who came to the camp, that this place contained a great variety of fragments of columns, cornices, and other architectural ornaments of beautiful marble, which Djezzar Pacha had attempted to remove some years before, but had been prevented by the inhabitants, who are exclusively of the race of Arabs, and who manifested, by their obstinacy on this occasion, the stubbornness of their nation, rather than the value they attached to these fine vestiges of antiquity.

[77] Forbin_1819_141 Ascalon: Non loin de ces monumens gothiques, se trouvent les grands débris d'un temple de Vénus: quarante colonnes de granit rose de la plus haute proportion, des chapiteaux, des frises du plus beau marbre, s'élèvent au-dessus d'une voûte profonde et entrouverte. Un puits d'un orifice immense descend dans les entrailles de la terre; des figuiers, des palmiers, des sycomores, voilent en partie ce grand désastre.

[78] Adolphus_1821_680 Ascalon: The Arab of el-Madjehal, urged by want, is to be occasionally seen engaged in digging among the sands of Ascalon: he surveys with a vacant look the breastplate, once gilt, which chance has thrown in his way: his squalid child tries to place on his head the helmet which time has half consumed, and raises with difficulty the ponderous sword of the Christian knight. / Coats of mail, the iron head of a lance, or the shattered remains of a buckler, may be found at almost every step.

[79] Turner_1820_II_294 Ascalon: Ascalon is now uninhabited, but the site is marked by a ruined village. Lady E.S. has lately been employing 2,000 peasants to dig there, and discovered great remains of an ancient temple; but the Aga of Jaffa, who assisted her, disappointed at not finding a treasure, has, within these few days, ordered the columns and stones dug out to be again covered with earth.

[80] Michaud_&_Poujoulat_v_1834_384 Stanhope at Ascalon: Une statue colossale en marbre, d'une magnifique draperie, était couchée sur le pavé antique; la tête et les pieds lui manquaient; le tronc lui seul avait six pieds de longueur. Le pacha et les Arabes crurent que les flancs de la statue renfermaient le trésor qu'ils cherchaient; lady Sthanope, pour en finir avec les argumens importuns de Soliman-pacha, fit mettre en pièces la statue, et j'en ai vu les débris mêlés aux décombres d'Ascalon. Telle est l'histoire de ces fouilles. Les quarante colonnes, tristement couchées sur la terre à côté l'une de l'autre, pourraient être prises pour de grands squelettes exhumés de leurs sépulcres. Près de là est une longue galerie voûtée, de forme ronde, mise au jour par les fouilles de la célèbre milady.

[81] Arvieux_1735_II_16 Caesarea, in 1659: c'est un nombre très-grand de colonnes de marbre gris, ou granits, & de ces pierres que le vulgaire croit avoir été fondues.

[82] Naud_1702_15 Caesarea: On y voie d'augustes ruines encore subsistantes, des colomnes de diverses sortes de marbre bien travaillées, des restes de grands bastimens, & mille choses semblables renversées confusément les unes sur les autres. Les murailles entourées de beaux fossez à fond de cuve y font encore presque toutes entières. Cette ville est maintenant tout à fait deserte, & l'on n'y rencontre personne, si ce n'est quelques Arabes, qui peuvent y passer & s'y arrester par hazard.

[83] Mariti_II_1769_309 Caesarea: Osservai in quella desolata Città molte colonne di varie sorte di marmi, e vidi bene, che molte di quelle fabbriche erano state rivestite di marmi bianchi, marmi neri dall'antichità, e dall'ingiurie de' tempi, che non si possono distinguere, nè considerare per tali se non d'appresso.

[84] Kinneir_1818_113 Caesarea: I saw the shafts of several marble columns, with their capitals and pedestals overturned in the streets, and the greater part of the rock, which is formed of a soft sandy stone, has been excavated. These excavations are divided into distinct apartments, with doors and windows, and serve as habitations to many of the natives.

[85] Damoiseau_1833_252-253 Caesarea: Vers le milieu du jour nous traversâmes Césarée de Palestine, ou plutôt les débris de cette ville. J'y remarquai, au centre d'une grande place de forme circulaire, uue assez jolie fontaine construite en marbre, où nous fîmes une station pour prendre le café et fumer la pipe. Beaucoup d'autres ruines s'offrirent à mes observations; toutes pouvaient témoigner de ce que dut être autrefois Césarée. Les murailles de ces nombreux palais abandonnés étaient pour la plupart formées de très-beau marbre et décorées de sculptures d'un travail immense; les moindres maisons avaient coûté bien des soins à bâtir: à ce qu'il en restait, l'oeil le moins exercé le reconnaissait facilement. Partout le luxe et les arts avaient laissé

leurs traces; mais le silence d'un désert succédait aux voix de la multitude que ces lieux ont vue s'éteindre. Pas une âme n'habite Césarée, elle ne paraît plus qu'un amas de tombeaux dont la triste paix n'est troublée que par les chacals et les vautours. Les remparts qui l'enferment se sont parfaitement conservés et braveront encore les efforts d'une bien longue succession d'années.

[86] Monro_1835_I_74 Caesarea: Such contempt have the builders shown for the Roman splendour of the place, that the marble columns of the ancient city have been used for the substructions of the more modern sandstone edifices. Upon a neck of land jutting into the sea, which probably formed one horn of the mole of Herod, these colunms are found supporting arches and windows of Christian times, with the ruins of which era this little promontory is covered.

[87] Turner_1820_II_119 Caesarea: Djezzar removed from it many columns to adorn the mosque of Acre, and I am told that many masses of marble still remain in the sea, too large to be removed.

[88] Monro_1835_I_71-72 Caesarea: You search for the semblance of their figure, some phantom of the past, and you find it not: and the imagination, dwelling upon the busy streets and stately colonnades, still inquires, where is Caesarea? It lies entombed beneath the little mounds that are barely marked upon the surface; so lowly, they could scarcely serve to hide the mouldering shreds of a peasant's cot; and it should seem as if the very stones had rotted in the soil!

[89] Arvieux_1735_I_318 (1635-1702) Sidon in 1658: On entre de là [apartments of the French merchants] dans une grande salle à trois nefs, comme une Eglise portée par des colonnes. Elle est couverte en dôme, avec un bassin au milieu. C'étoit une salle d'été, où l'Emir Fexherdin [Faccardine] alloit se reposer & prendre le frais, & se régaler avec ses amis. Elle a été incrustée de marbre avec des fontaines. Les marbres ont été enlevez, & les fontaines ne donnent plus d'eau.

[90] Maundrell_1823_38-39, Sidon, travelling 1697: Before the front of this kane is an old mole running into the sea with a right angle; it was of no great capacity at best, but now is rendered perfectly useless, having been purposely filled up with rubbish and earth, by Faccardine, to prevent the Turkish gallies from making their unwelcome visits to this place. The mole being thus destroyed, all ships that take in their burthen here, are forced to ride at anchor under the shelter of a small ridge of rocks, about a mile distant from the shore on the north side of the city.

[91] Richter_1824a_363 Sidon: Le port autour duquel on voit encore les restes d'un môle, est entièrement ensablé.

[92] Robinson_1838_I_302-303 Sidon, in the East 1830-32: Dans le seizième siècle, il fut, ainsi que plusieurs autres situés entre Acre et Beyrout, ruiné à dessin par Fakr-ed-Din, célèbre émir des Druses, qui était alors Maître de ces contrées et visait à se rendre indépendant de la Porte. Afin que ces ports ne pussent désormais recevoir les galères turques, il les fit combler au moyen de bateaux que l'on coula après les avoir chargés de fûts d'anciennes colonnes.

[93] Mariti_II_1769_253-254 Tyre: Oltre alle pietre delle mura distrutte, si osserva anche una quantità di Colonne di granitelli orientali di color bigio, e di color rosso, e di altra sorte di marmi, che sono qui stati trasportati espressamente dagli Arabi per guastare quella Darsena, acciò in ella non possano rifugiarli le Galere, o altri bastimenti proprj da fare sbarchi.

[94] Hogg_1835_II_143 Tyre: The present Peninsula, once the site of this splendid city, anciently estimated at three miles in circumference, but apparently of somewhat less extent, is now a dreary waste, distinguished only by hillocks and furrows; and the memorable isthmus, then so laboriously constructed, has become less conspicuous from the augmentation of its width, by the gradual accumulation of sand. Its once vaunted port is now so effectually choked, that only small boats can approach the shore, although, amidst the waves, the foundations are still visible

of the massive walls that formed its fortified boundaries, leaving only a narrow entrance secured by a chain.

[95] Stato_Presente_1738_305 Sidon: la quale, benché porta dirsi anche a'nostri dì assai popolata, nulladimeno è molto decaduta dalla sua primiera grandezza, siccome bastantemente dimostrano le molte colonne qua e là sparse ne'Giardini, e negli Orti, che si vedono fuori delle Mura della Città.

[96] Hasselquist_1766_164 Sidon: The 16th, we saw the Sepulchres of the ancient Kings of Syria, which are at a small distance from the town. They are cut out in a limestone mountain, and have their apertures level with the earth, which in most is so large, that one may enter them with ease. They consist of vaults some fathoms square, worked in the mountain, with oblong niches in the walls. In several places may be seen obscure remains of carved work in basso relievo, over the niches, and of red painting, such as is seen in the Sepulchres at Alexandria. These vaults are of a workmanship much inferior to those of the Israelites at Jerusalem, and in nothing resemble those of Alexandria, though they seem made after their model.

[97] Hasselquist_1766_165 tombs at Sidon: A great part of them are now open, and serve as huts for shepherds, or dens for wild beasts; but it would certainly be worth while for an Antiquarian to search along this hill, to discover some not yet opened, of which there is beyond doubt a great number.

[98] Renan_1864_364 Sidon: Les débris d'antiquité qui se voient dans l'intérieur de la ville sont insignifiants. Près de la porte par laquelle on entre en arrivant de Beyrouth, on trouve des mosaïques. On a quelquefois regardé comme phénicien un chapiteau en pierre calcaire de 66 centimètres de diamètre, placé près du bassin de la mosquée Djamet el-Khyhyaïa. C'est un mauvais chapiteau ionique de l'époque romaine, inachevé. Le khan français contient beaucoup d'antiquités, et, par nos soins, est devenu une sorte de musée. Pendant quatre ans, M. Gaillardot et M. Durighello n'ont laissé passer aucune occasion d'acheter, sur les fonds de la mission, toutes les antiquités du pays qu'on leur présentait.

[99] Massenot_1873_32 Sidon: Le samedi, à neuf heures, nous nous acheminâmes vers le lieu du rendez-vous, suivant un chemin des plus pittoresques à travers des champs où, sous la plus belle végétation, on rencontre, de temps en temps, des fragments de statues en pierre ou en marbre, des tronçons de colonnes, des restes de pavés en mosaïque. Il faudrait des mois entiers pour explorer tout cet emplacement de l'ancienne Sidon, qui cache, sous les blés et les arbustes, tant de choses ignorées et tant de belles choses; chaque champ a sa légende et garde enfouis de véritables trésors archéologiques, qu'ont fait disparaître les terres entraînées des montagnes voisines par les pluies de vingt siècles.

[100] Massenot_1873_28-29 Sidon: Le jeudi, dès huit heures du matin, nous étions avec nos piocheurs dans un champ situé au sud-est de Saïda, et où M. Lycklama avait, ainsi que je l'ai dit, reconnu, dans un précédent voyage, des restes d'un monument dont la destination ne pouvait encore être précisée. Nos hommes se mirent vigoureusement à l'oeuvre, et avant midi nous acquis la certitude que nous nous trouvions en présence d'un temple ou d'une chapelle des premiers temps du christianisme, dont le couronnement ou la voûte s'était écroulée, ne laissant debout quequelques pans de murs. En déblayant l'intérieur, les ouvriers mirent à découvert de très gracieuses fresques représentant des oiseaux, dont la collection de M. Lycklama possède des spécimens détachés par moi. En creusant le sol, il devint évident, à certaines dispositions souterraines, que c'était là une très ancienne nécropole.

[101] Louet_1862_147 30 October 1860: M. Ernest Renan, membre de l'Académie des inscriptions et belles-lettres, débarque à Beyrouth, chargé par le gouvernement de l'Empereur de rechercher les antiquités phéniciennes qui existent encore en Orient.

[102] Louet_1862_202-203: A dix heures, le général réunit à sa table les consuls européens et monte ensuite à cheval pour parcourir les environs de la ville, magnifiques jardins d'orangers, de bananiers et de citronniers. A une demi-lieue environ de Saïda, des fouilles savantes, entreprises sous la direction de M. Durighello, ont amené la découverte d'une vaste nécropole phénicienne à plusieurs étages, dont on a extrait déjà deux cercueils de marbre: la sculpture, admirablement conservée, atteste une civilisation grandiose et des artistes qui ne le cèdent en rien aux modernes. / A l'aide de grandes échelles, le général et son état-major descendent successivement dans toutes les châsses funéraires, dont les murs gardent encore des traces de peintures et de nombreuses inscriptions. C'est un trésor d'antiquités tout ouvert pour M. Ernest Renan.

[103] Louet_1862_152 Renan to the commanding general, 12 November, 1860, and emphasising that his main target is Phoenician antiquities: Quelques légères excavations amèneraient bien d'autres découvertes. Que MM. les officiers veuillent bien examiner minutieusement et parfois retourner les grandes pierres facilement reconnaissables des anciennes constructions, et ils y trouveront sans doute des inscriptions qui, envisagées isolément, pourraient n'avoir qu'un médiocre intérêt, mais qui, grâce à la méthode d'ensemble avec laquelle on traite maintenant l'épigraphie, peuvent acquérir beaucoup d'intérêt. Toute inscription découverte devrait être estampée au papier humide. Je mettrai à la disposition de MM. les officiers des feuilles de papier commodes pour cela. Je mettrai également à leur disposition les recueils des inscriptions de ce pays qui sont déjà connues.

[104] Louet_1862_153 Renan to the commanding general, 12 November, 1860: La loi que je me suis imposée pour la publication des résultats de ma mission est de mentionner pour chaque monument le nom de la personne qui l'aura découvert. Si MM. les officiers veulent bien me communiquer leurs découvertes, ils pourront être assurés, d'une part, que leurs droits seront garantis, de l'autre, que les meilleurs moyens pour amener leurs découvertes à la connaissance des savants et du public seront employés.

[105] Louet_1862_155: La mission scientifique de M. Renan sur les antiquités qui existent dans le pays a ravivé parmi nous le goût des ruines et des voyages. Des caravanes s'organisent, et le général de Beaufort les autorise, les encourage même, dès qu'elles se présentent assez nombreuses pour écarter tout danger. Cette bienveillance de sa part n'a pas seulement en vue d'égayer la vie de garnison, de la rendre aussi supportable que possible; elle développe notre influence politique dans cette contrée en multipliant cette salutaire terreur qu'inspire aux ennemis du nom chrétien la seule apparition de nos soldats.

[106] Luynes_1_1871_33-34 near Tyre: De l'autre côté du cap, nous aperçûmes bientôt à notre gauche les ruines d'Omm-el-Awamid couronnant une colline de moyenne hauteur, à contours arrondis et où les débris amoncelés attestent l'existence d'une ville dont le nom n'est pas parvenu jusqu'à nous. Nous nous hâtons de nous y rendre, et, arrivés au pied du monument principal, nous le parcourons avec un vif intérêt et la curiosité qui s'attache à l'énigme d'un nom et d'une histoire ignorés. Omm-el-Awamid ne signifie que la mère des colonnes: c'est une désignation assez familière à l'ignorance des Arabes. La science des Européens est aussi en défaut en présence de ce temple, dont une colonne est encore debout et dont les décombres confus ne laissent que fort imparfaitement deviner la disposition générale. On nous montra dans une excavation les restes

d'une mosaïque, dont l'exécution et le style ne semblaient pas d'une époque ancienne; une portion du pavé du temple était encore visible. / La Commission scientifique française, au temps de l'expédition destinée à réprimer les massacres du Liban [1860-1861], vint faire des fouilles en ce lieu et bouleversa ces ruines en les explorant avec trop peu de méthode. II en résulte beaucoup d'incertitude sur les édifices dont on comprendrait bien mieux le plan et l'usage, s'ils étaient restés tels que leur destruction naturelle les avait laissés. Quoi qu'il en soit, il faut espérer que le savant chef de l'expédition tirera parti de son exploration, et l'on dit qu'il a exhumé de ces ruines une inscription phénicienne d'une certaine valeur scientifique.

[107] Massenot_1873_29-30 Sidon: Enfin, vers le soir, à une profondeur de près de trois mètres, nous avions mis à jour trois magnifiques sarcophages en pierre antérieurs à l'ère chrétienne et même à l'époque romaine ou grecque, que nous fîmes extraire sans difficulté et que nous ramenâmes à Saïda avec un contentement que comprennent tous les coeurs d'antiquaire. Ils se trouvent encore à Beyrouth, en dépôt entre les mains de M. Sayur, consul-général de Hollande, et cela par le fait de notre malheureuse guerre. Voici comment. Le service des Messageries, alors impériales, ayant été interrompu, ces sarcophages ne purent être embarqués en temps voulu, et, dans l'intervalle, la Porte promulgua une loi par laquelle elle interdisait la sortie des antiquités de son territoire. Des démarches sont faites à Constantinople, où rien, comme on le sait, ne se décide vite, et nous ne désespérons pas de posséder bientôt à Cannes ces monuments anciens, très probablement phéniciens, que sans m'aventurer, je puis annoncer comme étant d'une grande beauté.

[108] Wandelburg_1883_II_253-254 Sidon: Comme il est naturel pour une ville dont la fondation remonte presque au déluge, le sol y recèle une multitude de débris antiques de toute sorte, que met à jour toute fouille entreprise pour des travaux de déblaiement ou de construction. L'agent consulaire de France, M. Durighello, nous en montra une grande collection qu'il a réunie dans une salle du khan franc: on y voit des sarcophages antiques, des restes de statues et de sculptures, dont beaucoup doivent remonter au temps de l'ancienne monarchie phénicienne. On a employé, pour bâtir la citadelle actuelle, qui date des croisades, une quantité de colonnes antiques de granit gris, dont les fûts entiers se voient en coupe, couchés horizontalement dans la maçonnerie, où ils se trouvent mêlés aux assises de pierres plus récentes: ces colonnes proviennent probablement du temple phénicien auquel la citadelle a succédé.

[109] Müller_1897_135-136 Sidon sarcophagi: The first discovery of these sarcophagi was made as usual by mere accident. In 1887, one Mohammed Cherif was digging for building materials on a plot of land belonging to him near the village of Helalieh, about a mile north-east of Saida, i.e. Sidon, and only a few hundred yards from the coast of the Mediterranean. He was not aware that it was sacred ground on which he was at work. There was, however, a strong local tradition that the neighbourhood had been a kind of necropolis. Renan had been exploring that very neighbourhood. What a triumph it would have been for him and for France, if he had discovered these magnificent works of art and deposited them safely in the Louvre by the side of the famous sarcophagus of Eshmunezar, which was found two kilometres south of Helalieh, at Magarat Abloan, and forms now one of the most important treasures of the Louvre, while here, under his very feet, was the sarcophagus of his father, Tabnith, King of Sidon. The sarcophagus of Eshmunezar was bought for 15,000 francs by the late Due de Luynes. The sarcophagus found by Hamdy Bey is that of the father of Eshmunezar, King Tabnith of Sidon. No one, however, rejoiced more over Hamdy Bey's discovery than Renan himself.

[110] Garnett_1915_256: Turkey has had this year to mourn the death of one of her most distinguished sons. His Excellency Hamdy Bey, Director of the Ottoman Museums. Sent at an early age to Paris, Hamdy Bey applied himself seriously to study. Art and archaeology were his favourite subjects, and his knowledge of the first was gained in the ateliers of the French masters Gérome and Boulanger. Desirous of giving his own country the benefit of the culture he had acquired during his residence in la Ville Lumière, his first efforts on his return to Constantinople were directed towards the creation of an Ottoman National Museum on the lines of the Paris Louvre. At such a period of intellectual discouragement this might well have appeared an impossible task. But the enthusiasm and perseverance of this enlightened young Ottoman surmounted all obstacles. An Imperial Museum finally arose within the very precincts of the Old Palace of the Sultans, and in it was speedily gathered and duly arranged a collection of native historical and artistic treasures of the utmost value. In order to supplement theory with practice, a School of Art was subsequently added to the Museum organised on the model of French "Ecoles des Beaux Arts."

[111] Lithgow_1906_198-199 Tyre in 1612: At the breach of day, I, and certaine Armenians went to visite this decayed Towne, and found the most famous ruines here, that the World for memory can affoord, and a Delicious incircling Harbour, inclos'd within the middle of the Towne, fit to receive small Barkes, Frigots, and Galleots: the compassing fore-face whereof, beeing all of foure squard Marble and Alabaster stones: the most part of all which Houses have stood on pillars of the same stones: the infinite number whereof, may as yet bee, (above and below the Sands) perspectively beheld. There be onely some nineteene fire houses [which must mean houses with a hearth] heere, which are Moores: and is now under the Emeere of the Drusians, who remayneth in Sydon. The East part of this Countrey aboundeth in Balme, Honny, and Oyle, and was the Seate of Asher of whom Moses prophecied, Deut. 33. 24. that hee should dippe his feete in Oyle. / Here these Egyptian Moores, for so they were first bred there: brought us to a pillar lying upon the ground, of nine severall colours of Marble, being one intire stone, and the length of it was twenty two foot of my measure, and eight in compasse: Which sayd they, was one of the pillars that Sampson pulled downe upon the Philistines Sampsons at the houre of his Death. To whom I answered, that Pillar, Sampson dyed at Azath, the furthest South-west part of Palestine, where hee bore downe the House of Dagon, upon the Philistines: And I thinke the auncient Tyrians, sayd I, could not transport that Pillar so far hither: But they the more constantly affirmed it, and so did these Armenians that were with mee confirme it also, some of whom, had beene twice there before: yet howsoever it was, I brought home a pound weight of it, and presented the halfe thereof, to King James of blessed Memory.

[112] Turner_1820_II_102 Tyre: There is only one gate, of wood, at the east side, but this inconvenience the inhabitants have remedied by breaking down the wall at the north. Near this gate are mounted two or three old rusty iron cannons, six pounders, without carriages, the only signs of fortification I saw. At the south-east and south-west corners, are some remains of ancient arches; and the walls are in many places mended with columns of large circumference, of red and grey granite, thrust in. Of these columns many fragments are lying about the city and the beach; and in the city and its environs are many ruins of ancient, apparently Roman, buildings. The houses indeed, all of stone, are built from ruins, and are themselves many of them tottering.

[113] Skinner_1837_I_268: Ibrahim Pasha has a very fine scheme in his head. Should he secure the possession of Syria, Sour, the ancient Tyre, is to be the port, and a grand road from every part of the East is to be made to it.

[114] Saulcy_1854_1_38 Tyre: We have scarcely light enough left to find our way back when we make up our minds to return home: there we are visited by a host of dealers in antiquities; but they have nothing very interesting, and with the exception of some medals and a pretty httle head of an empress in white marble, we find scarcely anything to satisfy our taste for relics of by-gone ages.

[115] Van_De_Velde_1854_1_206: I have taken many measurements and drawings here, and wandered the old ruins both within and without the city. Had I a vessel at my disposal, and leave to remove whatever I might feel inclined to take, I should have sent you a whole ship's cargo of marble fragments from old Tyre, beginning with two gigantic columns of red granite that have not yet lost their ancient polish. They are lying among the ruins of the old Christian church in the south-east corner of the city.

[116] Davis_1879_6 Tripoli, Syria: A number of false antique coins were offered to me for sale, but no genuine antiques. I observed, however, in some of the shops, some fine Cufic copper vessels. Two large Corinthian capitals were lying at the gateway of the guard-house, towards the sea. For many centuries the site of ancient Tripoli has served as a quarry, and even yet the supply of marble and hewn stone is far from being exhausted.

[117] Maundrell_1823_15 Gabala, travelling 1697: Jebilee seems to have had anciently some convenience for shipping. There is still to be seen a ridge composed of huge square stones, running a little way into the sea; which appears to have been formerly continued farther on, and to have made a mole. Near this place we saw a great many pillars of granite, some by the water side, others tumbled into the water. There were others in a garden close by, together with capitals of white marble finely carved; which testify in some measure the ancient splendour of this city. / But the most considerable antiquity in Jebilee, and greatest monument of its former eminency, is the remains of a noble theatre just at the north gate of the city, which passes amongst the Turks for an old castle. / As for what remains of this mighty Babel, it is no more than twenty feet high. The flat side of it has been blown up with gunpowder by the Turks; and from hence, as they related, was taken a great quantity of marble, which we saw used in adorning their bagnio and mosque before mentioned. All of it that is now standing is the semi-circle. It extends from corner to corner just a hundred yards. In this semi-circular part is a range of seventeen round windows just above the ground, and between the windows all round were raised, on high pedestals, large massy pillars, standing as buttresses against the wall, both for the strength and ornament of the fabric; but these supporters are at present most of them broken down.

[118] Stato_Presente_1738_303-304 Gabala: Nelle sue rovine si sono trovate molte colonne di marmo fino, e pregiato, co'loro capitelli di marmo bianco assai industremente scolpiti. Tra gli avanzi di antichità più stimabili di questa Città, e che servono di contrassegno del sostenuto antico splendore, può annoverarsi il sontuoso, e magnifico Anfiteatro collocato vicino alla sua Porta Settentrionale, e di cui non rimangono se non le reliquie per argomento della sua antica magnificenza. Le Muraglie non sono in oggi più alte di venti piedi, avendo li Turchi fatto volare in aria il piano per servirsi de'Marmi nella fabbrica della Moschea, e del Bagno, che vi hanno fatti. Sussiste ancora la metà del ritondo suo giro in lunghezza di venticinque pertiche. In esso diciasette fori di figura ritonda tengono luogo di finestre, trà le quali si vedono varie grandi colonne, fermate sopra i lor piedestalti, e attaccate al muro, le quali non solamente servono di sostegno, ma di ornamento; sono però ridotte in pezzi dal tempo. Nella parte Occidentale si scorgono le Sedie di marmo allo intorno per gli Spettatori, e sotto ad esse le volte, ad uso forsè

delle Fiere, che dovevano servir di spettacolo. Le Muraglie esteriori sono della larghezza di undici piedi, ed un quarto di misura Inglese, tutte di pietre grandi, e talmente dure, che se la Città non fosse caduta sfortunatamente in potere de'Turchi, de' quali potrebbe dirli essere tutto il piacere il mandare ogni cosa in rovina, benché sontuosa e magnifica averebbe certamente durato molti più Secoli, senza dimostrare il menomo contrassegno de'danni soliti produrli dal Tempo.

[119] Thevenot_1664_361 Gaza: Cette ville estoit autrefois fort illustre, comme on peut voir par les ruines, car tout y est plein de colonnes de marbre de tous costez, & mesme i'y ay veu des cimetieres dont tous les sepulchres estoient entièrement de marbre, entr'autres il y en a un clos de muraille, qui appartient à quelque famille particuliere de Turcs, lequel est remply de beaux sepulchres faits de grandes pièces, de fort beau marbre.

[120] Arvieux_1735_II_49 (1635-1702) Gaza, in 1759: On juge de la magnificence ancienne de certe Ville par la quantité prodigieuse de beaux marbres de toutes les especes, que l'on voit de tous cotez dans le Palais du Pacha, dans les Mosquées, dans les bains, dans beaucoup de maisons particulieres & aux sepultures des Turcs, qui sont hors de la Ville. On voit de tous côtez des colonnes de marbre, les unes entieres, les autres rompuës & renversées par terre, dont ceux qui en ont besoin en prennent à discretion, moyennant une petite retribution qu'lls donnent au Kiahia & au Cadi.

[121] Wittman_1803_264 Gaza: In a valley lying to the east of the hill on which Gaza is situated I afterwards visited the ruins of a large mosque, the walls of which were of a remarkable thickness. Over the entrance I observed several pieces of Turkish sculpture on free-stone, in a good state of preservation. Within the building several plain marble columns lay dispersed on the ground. According to a tradition maintained by the inhabitants of Gaza, they had been conveyed thither by a Sangiac [local governor] in the course of the last century.

[122] Meyer_1907_152: As no systematic excavations have ever been conducted at Gaza, all the antiques which have come from the place have been surface finds. No doubt, many valuable ones have passed into the hands of the ignorant who either destroyed them or did not appreciate the importance of the knowledge to be gained from exact information as to the provenance of archaeological discoveries. Thus they have been absorbed into the great mass of undated, unlocalized Palestinian antiques. In 1660 Chevalier D'Arvieux and Pater Moronne, under the patronage of the local government, made the first attempt at a thorough exploration of the site of the old city, and the pasha conducted some excavations on the supposed site of the temple of Dagon. The general survey of western Palestine made by the Palestine Exploration Fund in 1871-75 and 1878-79 also included Gaza. The place was again visited and carefully examined by Clermont-Ganneau; and Gatt has done some good work here for the Deutscher Palestina Verein. The number of other scientific or quasi-scientific visitors to this site, as well as to other Palestinian localities, is too great for more than the merest mention. A site so well determined as this, in so promising a locality, where even surface finds have been more abundant than in most parts of Palestine. surely suggests itself as a desirable one for excavation.

[123] Buckingham_1825_186 Hauran: I profited by this delay to take from thence a set of bearings and distances of the several towns and positions within sight from thence: the former were taken by compass on the spot, and the latter either computed by the eye, or set down from the information of my guides; my desire being to attain as much and as accurate materials of this description as I could, to construct a map of this part of the country, which at present is quite unknown, and a blank in the best maps of Europe.

[124] Richter_1824b_43 at Schekhmeskin: Le lendemain, le cheikh me fit un tableau affreux de l'existence de ses frères dans le désert: cependant, quoiqu'il dépeignît leur vie comme bien triste, on reconnoissoit qu'il envioit la liberté et la sécurité dont ils jouissent, et qu'il la préféroit à l'oppression et aux actes arbitraires qu'il avoit à redouter du gouvernement. Les Annessy, une des tribus les plus considérables, pouvoit, selon lui, mettre 100,000 hommes sur pied, ce qui étoit évidemment exagéré. Il me dit que jadis on comptoit dans le Hauran 2,366 villages; aujourd'hui il n'y en a guère plus de cinquante qui soient habités. Le nombre des Bédouins augmente en proportion de ce que celui des Arabes sédentaires diminue.

[125] Richter_1824b_39 Salamein: en une demi-heure nous atteignîmes Salamen, village à trois lieues de Gaouaghib; de toutes parts on y voit des restes d'antiquité; les maisons des paysans sont bâties de toutes sortes de fragmens d'architecture; les portes, les solives qui supportent le toit sont en pierre. Un grand édifice offre des galeries, des colonnes, des appartemens à moitié encombrés par le sablé. Tout est en pierres noires. A l'extrémité d'un grand réservoir, il y a un grand bâtiment orné de pilastres. La plupart des ornemens sont d'ordre corinthien; on en voit aussi qui sont d'ordre ionique. / Richter pense que les deux édifices furent jadis des temples: les ruines du second servent de moulin à huile. Un nègre, deux hommes et une femme arabe étoient attelés chacun à un cylindre fourni par les assises des colonnes voisines; ils tournoient en courant jusqu'à ce que la respiration leur manquât; ils se reposoient quelques minutes, puis recommençoient.

[126] Monk_1851_II_274 Bosra: One peculiarity I noticed in Bozrah, which, as I afterwards discovered, obtains throughout the ancient towns of the Hauraan. All the houses were furnished with stone doors, which moved in sockets of the same material, without the assistance of either lead or iron.

[127] Monk_1851_II_271 Bosra: The greater part of the place is wholly deserted. On the south-eastern side of Bozrah the present inhabitants have taken up their abode in caves and underground dwellings, beneath the ruined houses, not one of which has been repaired, although abundance of materials lie scattered around. The mosques are filled with rubbish, and not a hand has been raised to remove the curse which hangs over the city. The belladin number thirty families, comprising about two hundred and thirty souls. The Sheikh el Bellad inhabits one of these caves, which he wished to place at our disposal; the offer, however, was not a tempting one.

[128] Richter_1824b_46 Bosra: D'abord je passai, près de la ville, sur un pont antique très-bien bâti, sous lequel coule, en hiver, un torrent desséché en ce moment. Ensuite j'aperçus avec ravissement une colonnade qui s'élançoit au-dessus du toit des maisons. Mon cheval s'avança avec peine au milieu des rues étroites remplies de fragmens, de débris de siècles et de peuples nombreux, et où quelques habitans vivent dans des espèces de trous. Les maisons sont en partie antiques, en partie construites de restes de bâtimens anciens; les ruines de la ville occupent une vaste étendue.

[129] Burton_&_Tyrwhitt_Drake_1872_II_159-160: The ruins in Jebel el Zowi – which have been explored by M. le Comte de Vogüé – are invariably limestone; and from being built with blocks of a size impossible to bring into general use in a basaltic region, on account of the specific gravity of this latter material being so much greater than that of limestone, they are in good preservation, and contrast strongly with the remains in the 'Alah, which have evidently been ruined and rebuilt, in many cases more than once: this is clearly proved by finding – as in the Hauran – inscriptions and fragments of ornamentation built into the walls of houses. / The Arabs all agree

in declaring that there are three hundred and sixty-five ruined towns in the 'Alah; for they say that "a man might formerly have travelled for a year in this district, and never have slept twice in the same village." Judging from the number of ruins that fell under my own observation, I can quite believe that this assertion is but little, if at all, exaggerated. Curiously enough, the very existence of these ruins seems to have been quite unknown, even to European residents in this country, till within the last eighteen months. M. Prosper Bambino, nephew to M. F. Bambino, Vice-consul de France at Hamah, then heard of them for the first time from a native hunter, who used to go there in the spring and catch jackdaws to sell to children.

[130] Hilprecht_1903_1-578 Resurrection of Assyria and Babylonia: begins with Leonhart Rauwolff in 1575, then quotes & references plenty of 17-18-19thC accounts.

[131] Wilkinson_1806_166-167 around Hillah: Earthen vessels, engraved marbles, and black stones with inscriptions on them, are frequently met with. On one wall of a chamber we saw the figures of a cow, and of the sun and moon, formed of varnished bricks. / Our guides led us along a valley, which has been dug out, to get at the bricks of a wall, that appears to have been sixty feet thick. It runs perpendicular to the bed of the river, and was probably the wall of the city. These ruins extend several miles to the north of Hillah, and inconiestably mark the situation of ancient Babylon. In the western quarter extensive ranges of walls, partly standing, partly fallen, are to be seen; and of so solid a construction, that it is scarcely possible to detach from them the large bricks employed in the construction. The foundations of buildings, and of the walls of the city, continue to be dug up, and transported to other places, for the purposes of building. The bricks are to be traced amongst the houses of Bagdad, and other cities; as we find Roman bricks, in and about those towns which were formerly Roman stations, in England. It has always been found that the materials of ancient cities have been employed in the building of new ones, in cases where new foundations have been established in the same neighbourhood. In fact, a deserted city is nothing else than a quarry above ground; in which the materials are ready shaped to every one's hand. Thus the Babylonians, Greeks, and Romans, may be said to have provided a stock of materials for building, for the use of posterity, from the durable nature of the bricks; and the observation is applicable to other nations. Some of the blocks of stone used in the new citadel of Fort William at Calcutta, are from the remains of Gour, the ancient capital of Bengal. And when the French again fortified Pondicherry, after the destruction of its works, by the English, they sawed the masses of brick-work, that hade been blown up, into blocks of a convenient size for building, and used them accordingly. The Babylonish bricks are, as far as we know, the thickest and largest of all ancient bricks.

[132] Skinner_1837_II_190-191 Hillah: The town of Hillah, as is well known, is built entirely of these bricks; and although a degenerate daughter of the parent from whom she has sprung, is in consequence a better ordered city than any I have seen in this part of the East. The bricks collected in the court of the Arab's house were all quite perfect; and, even had they not been hallowed by ages, I should have been struck with them, from their admirable firmness and precise construction. They all bore the impression of the arrow-headed character which is found upon nearly every brick dug from the ruins of Babylon, and which has defied, as it will probably continue to do, all attempts to decipher it.

[133] Skinner_1837_II_192 Hillah: We whiled away the time in drinking coffee and smoking, talking about Babel, and turning over specimens of cut stones and coins that were said to have been found in its ruins: the Jews, who are at all times skilful, have found the advantage of carrying on

such a trade, and naturally enough have tried to impose fictitious antiques upon the travellers who, more anxious to collect than to select, give them good encouragement by the facility with which they are duped. / My host, who was acquainted with one or two European residents at Bagdad, and had been employed in buying such things, had learnt to discriminate, and pointed out to me the difference between the really old specimens and the imitations of the present day. Had I been disposed to form a museum, I should have been a most easy victim, for I thought the false ones the best of the two; I made, however, but few acquisitions.

134 DeHass_1887_408-409: Early in the present century Mr Rich, an English traveler, visiting Mosul, on the Tigris, observed an old mosque on the top of a large mound directly opposite the city, and on inquiring its name, was told by the natives that it was Neby Yunus, or tomb of Jonah. Associating Jonah with Nineveh, he at once commenced some excavations, and soon came upon the ruins of what has since proved to be the grand palace of Esar-haddon, son and successor of Sennacherib. The walls were of great thickness, and built of large sun-dried bricks covered with mysterious cuneiform characters. / This discovery soon led to others, of even greater importance, by Mr Botta, the French Consul at Mosul, and Messrs. Layard, Rassam, and Smith, under the auspices of the British Museum. These gentlemen, with a strong force, began their operations in the great mounds at Koyunjik, Khorsabad, and Nimroud – names of Arab villages that have sprung up over the ruins of this ancient city – and in a very little while exhumed the magnificent palaces of Sargon, Sennacherib, Sardanapalus, and other kings of Assyria, with their wonderful collection of sculptured slabs in alto and bass-relief, representing the worship of their gods, combats with wild beasts, battle-scenes, and almost every event in their nation's history. So that now, after the lapse of twenty-five centuries, you can stroll through the streets and palaces of long-lost Nineveh, see how royalty lived in those early days.

135 Lycklama_a_Nijeholt_IV_1875_127 Nineveh: Niebuhr, qui voyageait vers le milieu du siècle dernier, a consigné les traditions arabes sur la situation de Ninive en regard de Mossoul. "Avant d'arriver à Mossoul, écrit- il, on voit, en venant d'Arbil (Arbèles), un village sur une colline, village nommé Nounia. Le prophète Jonas y est, dit-on, enterré. Une autre colline est appelée Calla-Nounia, ou citadelle de Ninive. A Mossoul, où je logeai près du Tigre, on me montrait encore les remparts de Ninive, que j'avais pris pour une suite de collines." Le voyageur Kinneir, quoiqu'il place la Larissa mentionnée par Xénophon, dans la plaine en face de Mossoul, signale les monticules des environs de cette ville "comme artificiels et renfermant peut-être des monuments antiques." / Rich, observateur aussi savant qu'exact, fut le premier qui examina de près ces monticules, dont il publia le dessin, pour appeler sur eux l'attention des antiquaires. Résident de la Compagnie des Indes à Bagdad, Rich était venu à deux reprises visiter Mossoul, et il eut la bonne fortune de pouvoir récolter une moisson d'objets antiques et intéressants que le hasard, pendant de longues années, avait réunis dans les mains des habitants. Il publia, à cet égard, plusieurs rapports qui ne provoquèrent aucune fouille, que, pour une raison ou pour un autre, il ne crut pas devoir entreprendre lui-même.

136 Hilprecht_1903_27: The leisure which Rich enjoyed from his public duties he spent in pursuing his favorite historical, geographical, and archaeological studies, the most valuable fruits of which are his accurate survevs and descriptions of the ruins of Babylon and Nineveh. In December, 1811, he made his first brief visit to the site ot Babvlon. It lasted but ten days, but it sufficed to convince him that no correct account of the ruins had yet been written. Completely deceived "by the incoherent accounts of former travellers," instead of a few "isolated mounds,"

he found "the whole country covered with the vestiges of building, in some places consisting of brick walls surprisinglv fresh, in others merely a vast succession of mounds of rubbish of such indeterminate figures, variety, and extent as to involve the person who should have formed any theory in inextricable confusion and contradiction." He set to work at once to change this condition. / His two memoirs on the ruins of Babylon (especially the first) are a perfect mine of trustworthy information radically different from anvthing published on the subject in previous years.

[137] Heude_1819_110 approaching Ctesiphon: When we had got nearly clear of these proofs of former industry, and about the time we first obtained a distant view of thc Takht Kersera (Arch of Chosroes), we stumbled suddenly on a large black marble block, full seven feet long, that was evidently the imperfect remains of a colossal statue which had lost its head; the hands were crossed over the chest in the respectful attitude often observed by Asiatics in the presence of their superiors; and the feet could just be seen from beneath the long Persian robe that is sometimes worn on occasions of ceremony. There were no vestiges immediately around that could mark the site of former buildings. When I mentioned the circumstance, however, on my arrival at Bagdad, I was informed that this venerable remain of very remote antiquity had been noticed by some former traveller from Babylon, but left behind in consequence of its weight.

[138] Handcock 1912 for the work of Rich, who died of cholera in 1820

[139] Skinner_1837_II_199 Babylon: I had plenty of broken bricks to choose from, for Hassan, like a true page, adopts the pursuits of his master upon all occasions, and in this one – of gathering from the débris of Babylon – he was active and well informed. Most European travellers move through the East so well attended by guides, servants, and escort, that I think they must lose much of the pleasure for which they go.

[140] Wellsted_1840_I_224-225 Babylon in 1831: The Arabs employ themselves in digging amidst the ruins, and their labours are rewarded by finding intaglios, cylinders, amulets, &c. At the period of my visit, a Jew employed a party of twenty labourers, and a considerable trade in such antiquities is carried on at Bagdat, Busrah, and Aleppo. The hollows which they burrow, some thirty feet deep, add to the ruggedness of the common features of the hill, which exhibits other inequalities, produced either by the falling ruins, or intersected by deep chasms furrowed out by the rush of the torrents.

[141] Wellsted_1840_I_203 at Semauva, near Babylon, in 1831: After looking over the ruins, which were however in too dilapidated a state to allow of our ascertaining what the order or period of their architecture was, I, with the Hadji, visited the Sheikh, who received us very civilly, and asked the party to dine with him, which we very willingly agreed to do. He mentioned, in the course of a conversation, that one of his people, seeking amidst the ruins, had discovered a marble statue. Upon my expressing a desire to see his treasure, a man was despatched to bring the owner with it into my presence. It proved to be one of singular value and beauty, and I gladly became the purchaser. It represented a priest, with his hands folded in the attitude of prayer, his head enveloped in a wig, with a long flowing robe confined to his waist by a girdle. [but the local women made him return it, claiming it was a talisman].

[142] Wellsted_1840_I_218-219 near Babylon, tombs near Hillah, in 1831: Ten miles from Hillah we landed to excavate one of these embankments, where, our boatmen informed us, treasure was to be found. I questioned them why, if such was their belief, they had not previously sought it? "Because," said they, "it is only by the help of the Feringees we could do it." Such is, however, the general belief throughout the East. Cheered by the hope of making discoveries of another kind,

I willingly assented to all they required, and our operations commenced at the sides of a mound at an elevation of about twenty feet above the level of the plain. The soil was a soft clay, and we found little difficulty in removing it. At the depth of three or four feet, our labours were repaid by the discovery of some coffins. / They were of baked earth, about six feet long and two and a half broad; in the upper portion, which was considerably broader than the lower, a space was left sufficiently large to admit the corpse; it was then apparently closed by a lid fitting into a groove, and cemented over with bitumen. We opened one: nothing of the human form which had formerly tenanted it remained but the shin bones and skull; and even they, upon being touched, crumbled into dust. These, I have no doubt, belong to the Babylonian age. Herodotus, indeed, mentions that bodies, after being anointed with oil, were interred with loud lamentations, after the manner of the Egyptians, who followed a similar mode of interment. It has been suggested that such remains are Parthian; but this can hardly be, since that people first immersed the corpse in aqua fortis, and then deposited the remains in vases. These vases are still found in mounds dotting the surface, and raised some distance above the usual level of the plains. This was done with a view to prevent the waters of the river from disturbing the remains; and the same principle induced the Babylonians to select these elevated embankments for a similar purpose.

[143] Handcock_1912_41 Botta: But as the pioneer in the actual field of excavation, M. Botta, the French Consul at Mosul, occupied the first place in point of time. In the year 1842, on the advice of Mohl, he began the exploration of the Mound of Kouyunjik, one of the two mounds which mark the site of the city of Nineveh, but meeting with scant success, he transferred his attention in 1843 to the Mound of Khorsabad (the town of Chosroes) some miles north of Mosul, where he laid bare the ruins of a palace which proved to be that of Sargon, king of Assyria (722-705 BC) and the father of Sennacherib. In the year 1851 the French Assembly voted the money for an expedition to Babylonia, and also for another expedition to Assyria, the object of which was to complete the excavations which had been commenced with so much promise at Khorsabad: this expedition was directed by Victor Place who at the same time succeeded Botta as French Consular agent at Mosul. During the years 1851-1855 Place completed the excavation of Sargon's palace, and also laid bare the surrounding buildings and rooms, carrying his work right up to the wall of the town; Khorsabad was found to contain the ruins of a whole fortified town, which had remained entombed for some 2500 years: the town was named Dûr-Sharrukîn after its founder Sargon.

[144] Handcock_1912_43: Those excavated by the French at Khorsabad were embarked piecemeal for Paris, the parts into which they had been sawn, with a view to facilitating their transit, being fitted together again in the Louvre, the museum which they now adorn.

[145] JA_III_1854_549-550 Khorsabad, Extrait d'une lettre adressée à M. Reinaud par M. Philippe Delaporte, chancelier du consulat de France à Mossoul, le 6 avril 1854: C'est d'une de ces dernières portes qu'ont été tirés les deux magnifiques taureaux que M. Place envoie aujourd'hui à Paris, avec leurs deux statues, les seules qu'il ait trouvées jusqu'à présent. Chaque taureau pèse trente-deux mille kilogrammes et chaque statue, quinze mille. Malgré la pesanteur de ces masses et le manque d'instruments de mécanique, il est parvenu à transporter ces monolithes sur les bords du Tigre, c'est-à-dire à une distance de quatre heures de Khorsabad, sans avoir eu besoin de les scier.

[146] JA_III_1854_550 Khorsabad, Extrait d'une lettre adressée à M. Reinaud par M. Philippe Delaporte, chancelier du consulat de France à Mossoul, le 6 avril 1854: C'est au

moyen d'un chariot colossal et des bras de six cents Arabes qu il a pu triompher de ces poids énormes. Le jour de leur arrivée à Mossoul, toute la ville était sur pied; chacun accourait pour voir ces six cents Arabes tirer ce chariot au son de la musique du pays, qui ne cessait d'encourager leurs efforts. Plusieurs paris avaient été même engagés, pour savoir si le consul de France triompherait ou non. La victoire fut complète sur toute la ligne.

147 JA_III_1854_550B Khorsabad, Extrait d'une lettre adressée à M. Reinaud par M. Philippe Delaporte, chancelier du consulat de France à Mossoul, le 6 avril 1854: Maintenant nous attendons l'arrivée d'un bâtiment de l'Etat, qui doit venir sous peu à Bassorah. Faire descendre ces masses sur des kileks, va offrir de nouvelles difficultés; les mesures sont déjà prises, et il faut espérer que M. Place en sortira avec gloire, et que ces monolithes arriveront en parfait état sur le quai du Louvre.

148 Newton_1865_II_109 Bodrum: Then appeared a male head broken in three pieces, another draped torso, and a singular mass of marble "with a piece of bronze attached, which, after some study, I perceived to be the half of the head of a colossal horse. I at once assumed as certain that I had got upon the track of the famous quadriga, which, as Pliny tells us, surmounted the Mausoleum, crowning the Pyramid. The result proved that I was right. We dug on, getting out every instant fragments of statues and of lions, till at last we came to the hinder half of an enormous horse, cut off behind the shoulder by a joint, and measuring upwards of six feet from the root of his tail to this joint. Half of this great mass of marble lay in the strip of ground where I had leave to dig, and half in the undug portion of the field beyond where I had no right to encroach. I expected that the Imam would have taken this opportunity to exact a heavy fine for further trespass on his domain, but fortunately I had to deal in this instance with a liberally minded man, who disdained to take petty advantages; so we had full permission to clear the ground all round the great horse, so as to plant our triangle over his body. After being duly hauled out, he was placed on a sledge and dragged to the shore by 80 Turkish workmen. On the walls and house-tops as we went along sat the veiled ladies of Budrum. They had never seen anything so big before, and the sight overcame the reserve imposed on them by Turkish etiquette. The ladies of Troy gazing at the wooden horse as he entered at the breach, could not have been more astonished."

149 Handcock_1912_56: Meanwhile excavations were also going on in Babylonia, excavations moreover which were destined to usher in a new era of Babylonian exploration, and which proved of incalculable value both to the archaeologist, and also to the student of early art. In the spring of 1877, some few months before Rassam's return to Assyria after an interval of a quarter of a century, Ernest de Sarzec, the French Vice-Consul at Basra, started tentative operations at the ruined mounds of Tello, whither his attention had been directed by J. Asfar, a native Christian, and formerly a dealer in antiquities. Tello had already won for itself a name as a site likely to repay the labour entailed in its methodical excavation, in consequence of the discovery of inscribed cones and bricks in its ruins, and needless to say, it has more than lived up to its early reputation, for of all the ancient sites of Babylonian civilization, Tello has yielded by far the richest harvest of material.

150 Handcock_1912_50: When Loftus was excavating at Warka at the beginning of 1854, J.E. Taylor, the Vice-Consul at Basra, undertook excavations on behalf of the British Museum at Mukeyyer, the site of the ancient city of Ur. He commenced operations on what appeared at the time, and what ultimately turned out to be, the principal building of the city, the temple of the

Moon-god Sin, in the four corners of which he discovered four clay cylinders, and also another barrel-shaped cylinder the inscription of which is of even greater importance than those of the corner-cylinders.

151 Journal_Asiatique_1854_20-21 Annual Report: A côté des Sociétés asiatiques anciennes, se sont formées en Angleterre, depuis un an, deux nouvelles associations qui se proposent de faire explorer, l'une la Mésopotamie, et l'autre la Palestine, avec des fonds provenant de souscriptions, et qui ont l'intention de déposer au Musée britannique les résultats de leurs fouilles et de leurs découvertes. Ces associations ont été provoquées par l'intérêt qu'ont excité les découvertes d'antiquités assyriennes commencées par M. Botta, et celles que M. de Saulcy a annoncées dans son Voyage en Palestine. En France, nous nous bornons à demander au gouvernement de faire ce que nous désirons voir exécuter; et quand il ne veut ou ne peut pas le faire, nous nous plaignons et nous nous résignons. En Angleterre, où l'on est d'avis que la fortune impose des devoirs publics, on sait se substituer à l'action du gouvernement, et accomplir, par des sacrifices individuels, ce que le gouvernement n'entreprend pas. M. Loftus, le chef des explorations en Mésopotamie, est arrivé au moment où l'expédition française dans le même pays se dispersait, et où le gouvernement suspendait les fouilles de M. Place à Mossoul; il a commencé ses travaux dans la basse Mésopotamie, d'où il a déjà fourni à M. Rawlinson des monuments tirés des ruines de Warka et de Senkerah, qui paraissent très curieux, et M. Rassam est occupé à explorer un palais dans le Koyoundjik, que M. Place avait entamé, mais qu'il a été oblige d'abandonner faute de fonds, et qui paraît être le plus complètement conservé de tous les palais assyriens découverts jusqu'aujourd'hui. L'activité de M. Loftus, que nous connaissons par ses découvertes antérieures à Warka et ses fouilles à Suse, et les fonds très amples mis à sa disposition par l'association, donnent l'espoir presque certain que sa mission produira des résultats considérables.

152 Hilprecht_1903_123 Layard at Nimrud: Where he had offered to a Moslem property owner to dig underground summer apartments for him, through one of his agents, on condition that he should have all the antiquities discovered during the excavations.

153 Layard_1903_II_160-161 1845: Since I last wrote to you I have been employed like the veriest mole in grubbing up the earth, and with such success that, after having discovered several chambers built of slabs of white marble, I yesterday alighted upon sculptures resembling in character those of M. Botta's monument at Khorsabad. I have now no doubt that the whole mound of Nimroud, vast as it is, contains the ruins of one great palace, and that, if I am able to continue my excavations, I shall be richly rewarded. Unfortunately, that old rascal the pasha has taken it into his head to stop my operations to-day, and I must ride up to Mosul to-morrow morning to fight a battle, and, if he will not listen to reason, I presume I must remain inactive pending a reference to Constantinople. I suppose he has got some ridiculous notions about treasure. Botta was twice exposed to this inconvenience, of the suspicions of the then Pasha. Nous verrons.

154 Layard_1903_II_152 1845: The success of M. Botta's labours at Khorsabad had added to my desire to make researches and excavations in the mounds of Nimroud and in others which, I felt convinced, covered monuments of great antiquity and importance. He had written to me regularly, giving me an account of his discoveries, and, as I have already said, had generously allowed me to see the letters and reports which he had sent to France through M. de Cadalvene, his friend and agent. M. Flandin, the draughtsman who had been sent by the French Government to make drawings of the monuments of Khorsabad, had returned to France, and on his way through Constantinople had permitted me to examine his admirable representations of the

Assyrian sculptures. M. Botta himself, having brought the excavations at Khorsabad to a close, had left Mosul, and was on his way home through Syria.

155 Burton_&_Tyrwhitt_Drake_1872_I_44-45 digging problems: No foreigner, and especially no consul, must leave his mark upon the land unless he pay liberally for permission to benefit it. A similar neglect of the duty of bribery and corruption occurred to a French traveller at Rhodes. The Giaour, furnished with a Firman permitting him to carry off an inscribed stone, calls upon the Pasha, who is all consent, and who sends his aide-de-camp as an escort of honour, and to collect the corvee. The stone is found freshly broken in two. The Frenchman storms, but after cooling down proceeds to carry off the pieces. "Nenni," objects the aide-de-camp; "the Firman says stone, not stones." Monsieur complains excitedly to the Pasha, who threatens there and then to cut off the aide-de-camp's head. The Frenchman, reassured, at once returns to his stones, but finds that all have been removed during the audience. Drop-scene: the Pasha threatening to decapitate the whole population, who smile with intense appreciation of the joke; whilst the Frenchman, with torn hair and wringing hands, vanishes into space.

156 Layard_1903_I_329, for 1840, Indian Navy: By their researches and explorations in the country watered by the great rivers of Mesopotamia, and by their careful surveys, they added greatly to our knowledge of it, its topography and ancient history. The most distinguished amongst them was Captain Felix Jones, afterwards Political Resident at Bushire, where he rendered important services during our war with Persia in 1857. His maps and plans of the ruins of Nineveh, Babylon, and other ancient cities in Assyria and Babylonia, are models of delicate and accurate execution, and have been of the greatest value to scholars engaged in the study of the history and geography of those ancient empires.

157 Layard_1903_II_164 1846: Botta has just informed me that he gets 60,000 francs from his Government for his Khorsabad discovery. I have vague apparitions of 3000 gold pieces fleeting before my eyes, and for the first time in my life have become intent on the prospect of accumulating riches. But these happy visions are always backed by the hideous skeleton of Government generosity, and not much improved by the retrospection of time, health and labour thrown away upon empty pockets…. I am still in ignorance of the intentions of the Government with regard to Nimroud, whether the excavations are to be carried on, or whether the field will be abandoned to the French. The discovery is so full of interest that it would be really a disgrace not to make the most of it …

158 AZ_VIII_1850_145-146, Assyrian dig at Nimrud: In Nimrud werden Hrn. Layard's Ausgrabungen erfolgreich fortgesetzt. Briefe von dort vom 7. Januar d. J. berichteten, dass derselbe in den dortigen Palastruinen ein aufserst reichhaltiges Gemach seltensten Inhaltes, von metallnen Schildern, Schwertern, Schalen, Becken und Kesseln, Verzierungen von Elfenbein und Perlmutter u. dgl. m. angefüllt, entdeckt hatte, und diesen Nachrichten sind bereits andere (in den Times: March. 18) gefolgt, durch welche die Auffindung eines prachtvoll aus Metall und Elfenbein gearbeiteten Thrones verkündet wird.

159 Layard_1903_II_166 Nimrud, 1846: Nothing so beautiful as these lions was discovered by the French. Indeed, the sculptures at Nimroud far exceed those of Khorsabad in the richness and variety of the details.

160 Handcock_1912_42-45 for Layard, including his transporting winged bulls from Nineveh to London (which he describes in his book). Buffaloes did not work well, and were replaced by 300 Arabs.

[161] Layard_1903_II_177 Nimrud, 1847: Everything is going on prosperously here, and I have fully enough to occupy the time, and to employ the money which I have at my disposal. I have just moved one of my great winged bulls to the river, and he is now ready to be embarked. The worst part of this business is consequently over, and I rejoice that I have succeeded in my attempt with the small means at my disposal, while the French bull is still sticking half-way between the river and Khorsabad, although such large outlays were made in the endeavour to get it to the Tigris.

[162] Botta_1845_IX transport difficulties: M. Botta a été obligé d'améliorer la route, de fabriquer des mouffies pour soulever les blocs, de faire construire une grosse voiture, et de préparer des outres pour supporter les radeaux sur lesquels il fait flotter les pierres jusqu'à Bassora, où un navire de la marine royale doit les embarquer. Le poids des sculptures qu'il envoie en France excède trois cents tonneaux; puissent-elles arriver saines et sauves, et ajouter au musée du Louvre une galerie assyrienne, unique au monde!

[163] Hilprecht_1903_196-197 George Smith, Rawlinson's assistant, at Nineveh in 1873-4: Through the representations of the British ambassador at Constantinople, the precious fragments of the library, which formed the principal result of his expedition, were soon released. Upon their arrival in London they received Smith's immediate attention. Before long he could report on the variety and importance of their contents. The trustees of the British Museum, realizing the value of the recent additions, decided to profit by the old firman as long as it lasted, and, setting aside a sum of £1000, directed their curator to return to Nineveh at once and search for other inscriptions at the mound of Qoyunjuk. On the 25th of November, 1873, Smith was on the road again, arriving at Mosul on the first day of the new year. During the few months of his absence from the field things had changed considerably. Another governor, to whom the pasha of Mosul was subordinate, had been appointed at Baghdad. He now issued orders to watch the movements of the foreigner, to question his superintendents, and to place a scribe as spy over his excavations. Greatly annoyed as Smith naturally felt by constant false reports and many other impediments thrown in his way, he conducted his labors with characteristic determination, gradually increasing the number of his workmen to ahnost six hundred. The peculiar task of his mission requiring, as it did within the short period of two months, the examination of as wide an area as possible and the removal of an enormous amount of rubbish thrown upon the surface of the mound by the former excavators, explains sufficiently why he employed such a large body of men over which it was impossible to exercise a proper control. About the middle of March his firman ceased. A few days previously he closed his researches. But a new embarrassment appeared. The local authorities refused to let him go, unless he delivered half of all the antiquities found as the share of the Ottoman Museum. Telegraphic communications were opened with the British ambassador at Constantinople, which subsequently led to a satisfactory arrangement with the Porte. Leaving only half of the duplicates in the hands of the Turkish officials, Smith could finally depart from Mosul on the 4th of April, 1874.

[164] Hilprecht_1903_204: As long as Layard occupied his influential position at the Turkish capital (1877-80) there was no difficulty in obtaining new grants, and the special recommendation of his excavator to all the local authorities in the different provinces of the Ottoman empire. The first firman lasted only one year. It gave Rassam the right to explore any Assyrian ruin not occupied by Moslem tombs, and allotted one third of the antiquities discovered to the British Museum, one third to the owner of the mound, and the rest to the Archaeological Museum at Constantinople, the share of the latter naturally being doubled in case the site was crown

property. An imperial delegate, who was appointed at first to guard the interests of the Ministry of Public Instruction in the trenches, was soon afterwards withdrawn on the representation of the British ambassador.

165 Layard_1882_210 in 1849-51, at Wan: The Pasha had kindly placed the Mimar Bashi, or architect in chief of the town, an intelligent and honest Armenian, named Nikoos, under my orders during my researches at Wan. I also found in the place a half-crazy Cawass, who had been all the way to Constantinople to obtain a firman for leave to dig for treasure beneath the inscribed tablets. The imperial document had been granted, with a clause, however, that a share of the riches discovered should be paid into the Sultan's treasury. His search had hitherto been vain, although his purse had been emptied; but he knew all the old stones and inscriptions in the neighbourhood. With the aid of these two men I carried on excavations for a short time at the foot of the northern face of the rock, without other results than clearing away the earth from one or two half-buried tablets, and laying bare the artificially smoothed rock.

166 Hilprecht_1903_205 Rassam "directing" digs from afar, leaving the site in the hands of native overseers: One can easily imagine how unsatisfactory such an arrangement must prove in the end, as diametrically opposed to all sound principles of a strict scientific investigation and in part as contrary to the very explicit instructions received from the British Museum. It was the old system of pillage in a new and enlarged edition. Nobody recognized and felt this more than Hamdy Bey, to whom we must be truly grateful for sparing no efforts to stop this antiquated and obnoxious system immediately after the termination of Rassam's concession in 1882.

167 Hilprecht_1903_205-206, Rassam: Through his energetic measures, which led to a complete reorganization of the Ottoman laws of excavation, henceforth no person received permission to explore more than one ancient ruin at the same time, and this only with the express stipulation that all the antiquities recovered became the exclusive property of the Imperial Museum in Constantinople.

168 Layard_1882_xxi: Mr Vice-consul Rassam removed and packed for transport to England a collection of bas-reliefs which I had discovered in the palace of Sennacherib, but, unfortunately, the raft on which they were sent to Baghdad was plundered on the way by the Arabs, and the sculptures were destroyed.

169 Botta_1845_ix-x: Le mauvais vouloir de Méhémet, pacha de Mossul, entravait à tout instant les fouilles: tantôt il jetait en prison les ouvriers; tantôt il défendait aux gens du village de vendre leurs maisons; tantôt il écrivait à Constantinople que M. Botta bâtissait une forteresse à Khorsabad; tantôt il déclarait qu'il voulait toutes ces vieilles pierres, pout faire disparaître toute cause de dissension entre lui et son ami le consul de France. Qu'on ajoute à cela la défense du divan d'exporter les sculptures et les inscriptions, l'incertitude perpétuelle dans laquelle était M. Botta sur ce qui se faisait à Paris et sur les mesures qu'on y prenait pour répondre aux diverses exgences de sa position.

170 Botta_1845_24: Pour éclaircir les doutes [on the layout of the whole site] je voudrais étendre les recherches, mais malheureusement nous touchons aux maisons, et à moins d'en détruire quelques-unes, il sera impossible d'aller plus avant. Je désire les acheter, mais les préjugés des habitants mettent à cela des obstacles que je ne pourrai peut-être pas surmonter.

171 Botta_1845_49-50: Quant à la direction future des travaux, j'ai la grande satisfaction de pouvoir vous annoncer que, selon toute probabilité, je n'éprouverai plus d'obstacles. Son Exe. M. le ministre de l'intérieur ayant bien voulu aider mes recherches, j'ai pu agir plus largement, et je

suis parvenu à décider le chef du village à céder sa maison, qui nous barrait le passage; il ira s'établir dans la plaine, et tous les habitants l'y suivront, en sorte que le monticule entier sera i ma disposition, et que rien n'échappera à mes recherches. [footnoted: Ce n'est qu'avec des difficultés infinies que M. Botta est à la fin parvenu à ce résultat. Aujourd'hui, tout le village a été acheter par lui et rien ne s'oppose plus aux fouilles.]

[172] Eyriès_1859_320 Khorsabad: Khorsabad est un village peuplé de Kurdes et d'Arabes, et bâti sur une éminence isolée, dont la forme, irrégulière et souvent anguleuse, semble attester sous le sol la présence de quelques constructions anciennes. Le guide de notre consul consentit, moyennant quelques piastres, à livrer l'emplacement de sa maison pour y pratiquer les premières expériences. Cette fois, le succès récompensa les efforts de l'archéologie: sous la terre accumulée et durcie par les siècles, la pioche ne tarda pas à rencontrer des blocs de pierre, puis à mettre au jour une tête indiquant un genre de sculpture particulier, bien que se rapprochant de celui de Persépolis. Bientôt les explorateurs marchèrent de découverte en découverte. Ils avaient rencontré une veine de débris féconde. Des pierres sculptées en nombre considérable furent mises au jour; elles appartenaient à une muraille dont la base, encore en place, complétait les figures dont on avait arraché les premiers fragments. En six mois, M. Botta reconnut un monument entier, découvrit ses portes, pénétra dans ses salles, et rendit au soleil un espace de cent quarante mètres de bas-reliefs, dans un état de conservation surprenante pour le temps auquel ils remontaient et pour la durée de leur ensevelissement. Toute cette sculpture témoignait, par ses caractères et son exécution, appartenir à la même époque, et elle était accompagnée d'un nombre considérable d'inscriptions cunéiformes. Les découvertes étaient si riches et si encourageantes, que le consul obtint sans peine, du ministère de l'instruction publique en France, des fonds pour continuer les fouilles, et un homme que son expérience et son savoir rendissent capable de le seconder. Ce fut M. Flandin, déjà connu par plusieurs excursions en Orient et par sa mission en Perse, qui fut chargé de remplir cette mission. Aussitôt à son poste, le nouvel explorateur se hâta d'acquérir du pacha le droit de fouiller le monticule dans tous les sens; puis, en dépit de l'opposition que les Turcs ignorants et fanatiques voulaient mettre à ses travaux, il imprima aux recherches une vive impulsion.

[173] Botta_1845_71: Pour sauver tout ce qu'il est possible de sauver, j'ai donné ordre de transporter dans la maison que j'ai fait bâtir tous les morceaux que je crois pouvoir souffrir le transport; il y aura malheureusement peu de figures complètes, parce que la pierre est généralement devenue friable dans le bas; mais il en restera assez pour donner une idée de l'art à l'époque où le monument a été construit. Je transmettrai incessamment à Votre Excellence le compte des dépenses que j'ai dû faire pour ce transport; elles seront plus considérables que je ne m'y attendais, à cause de la nécessité où je me trouve de faire venir des ouvriers des villages voisins, les habitants de Khorsabad, par paresse ou par préjugé, refusant absolument de prêter leur secours.

[174] Lycklama_a_Nijeholt_IV_1875_156 Khorsabad: Mais c'est surtout en ce qui concerne la décoration sculpturale que les ruines de Khorsabad et des autres monuments niniviens ont fourni d'abondantes trouvailles dont les plus précieuses ornent les musées de Paris et de Londres; ces derniers particulièrement, la plus grande partie des antiquités, provenant de Khorsabad et destinées à la France, ayant disparu dans les eaux du Tigre.

[175] Lycklama_a_Nijeholt_IV_1875_175 Nimrud: Ce qu'on appelle de ce nom, qui est celui d'un village voisin, se présente sous la forme d'un grand monticule surmonté d'un tertre en forme de cône et entouré de deux à trois autres monticules plus petits renfermant tous des constructions

antiques. Je me promenai pendant une demi-heure dans les galeries pratiquées au sein du premier monticule, passant entre des murs formés de grandes pierres carrées. Mais plus de bas-reliefs; ils ont été emportés ou de nouveau recouverts de terre après la terminaison des fouilles.

176 Petermann_II_1865_54, travelling 1852: Zum Glück wurde nur ein einziges Ziegenfell durch diesen Anstoss verletzt, und wir landeten bald darauf bei Nimrud, wo wir verabredetermassen 1 Kelek [raft] mit Baschbosüks und einem Scheich von dem Beduinenstamme der Schemmär schon vorfanden, welche gekommen waren, um 3 Keleks des englischen Viceconsuls Mr Rassam sicher zu geleiten, welche dieser mit 2 bei Nimrud ausgegrabenen ägyptischen Obelisken mit Hieroglyphen bedeckt, und einer Masse anderer kolossaler Marmorplatten mit Keilschrift und Reliefs aus derselben Stelle beladen, und nach Bagdad schaffen liess. Diese Keleks sollten erst den folgenden Tag geladen werden. Die Marmorplatten, unten mit Strohmatten, darüber mit durch Schrauben an den Seiten befestigten Holzplatten bedeckt, lagen am Ufer zur Einschiffung bereit. Diess nahm voraussichtlich einen grossen Theil des folgenden Tages weg, daher wir am Morgen nach eingenommenem Kaffee den Aufenthalt benutzten, um die Ausgrabungen des englischen Consuls an Ort und Stelle in Augenschein zu nehmen. – Die Franzosen und Engländer hatten gewissermassen Ninive unter sich vertheilt, indem Erstere in Chorsabad, 4 Stunden nördlich von Mosul, Letztere in Kujundschuk, Stunde von Mosul am jenseitigen Ufer, und in Nimrud, 6 Stunden südlich davon, ebenfalls am linken Ufer des Tigris, nach dem Vorgänge von Botta, früherm französischen Consul in Mosul, später in Jerusalem, und dem Engländer Layard ihre Nachgrabungen in der Weise verfolgten, dass sie dieselben anstellten, wo sie Erdhügel vorfanden.

177 Petermann_II_1865_55: Wir gingen durch das etwa 1/2 Stunde von unserm Landungsplätze entfernte Dorf Nimrud, aus circa 400 sämmtlich von Arabern bewohnten Häusern bestehend – nordwestlich davon liegt das kleinere Dorf Kneifa – nach dem noch ½ Stunde weiter gen Norden liegenden länglichen Hügel, welcher oben und an der Seite vielfach ausgegraben war, und die Reste eines Palastes zeigte. Wir sahen dort noch ganze Zimmer sc. ohne Decken, von langen, breiten und etwa 4 Finger dicken Marmorplatten mit Keilschriften, an einer Wand auch an 2 gegenüber stehenden Seiten einen Kampf zu Wagen, und ein Portal mit kolossalen Sphinxen. Backsteine mit Keilinschriften lagen umher. Vieles davon war noch sehr schön erhalten, wie neu. – Zurückgekehrt zu unsern Fahrzeugen mussten wir noch bis zum Nachmittag warten, da die etwa 30 Araber unter Anleitung des jüngern Bruders des englischen Consuls viel Mühe hatten, die schweren Stücke auf die Keleks zu bringen. Nachdem sie ihre Arbeit glücklich beendet hatten, führten sie einen Freudentanz auf, indem sie sich dicht an einander in einen Halbkreis stellten, hüpften, und dazu sangen.

178 Budge_1920_124 in Mesopotamia 1887-90, at Nineveh: This report was communicated to Mr H. Rassam, who appointed the watchmen, and, having made inquiries in the East, he informed the Trustees that it was quite true that the German travellers had purchased antiquities at Nineveh, but that they had bought them from the Trustees' watchmen was untrue, for they had bought them from the natives at Nabi Yunis, where the Trustees had never been allowed to excavate, and where, in consequence, they had no watchmen. It was also true that the German travellers had bought Babylonian tablets on their road to Babylon, but it was untrue to say they had bought them from the Trustees' watchmen. The Trustees must know that others than the British had obtained permits to make excavations, and that the natives everywhere were engaged in clandestine diggings, which it was impossible to control. Rawlinson and the Principal

Librarian were much disturbed by the admissions in this report, which seemed to them to indicate that the watchmen were useless, and that the Trustees were not only wasting their grant in paying salaries to these men, but were also losing the tablets from their sites of excavation.

[179] Handcock_1912_52-53: it was not till 1873 that George Smith, the able assistant of Sir Henry Rawlinson, whose discovery of the Babylonian account of the Deluge had alike won for him great fame, and also kindled again the enthusiasm of the public in the cause of excavation, was enabled, thanks to the munificence of the proprietors of the "Daily Telegraph," to personally conduct an expedition to Mesopotamia … / Here too, the harvest was past and the summer of Assyrian excavations was ended, but the object which the "Daily Telegraph" proprietors had in view was realized in the discovery of another fragment of the Babylonian account of the Deluge, which proved to fill in the chief lacuna in the story. Smith had entertained the hope that this all-important discovery would be an induce ment to his financiers to grant an additional sum for the continuation of the work, but they declined. Smith accordingly had reluctantly to set his face westward and return to London, but before the year was out he was on his way back to the Orient, the Trustees of the British Museum having voted £1000 for another expedition thither. He arrived at Mosul on New Year's Day 1874, and recommenced his quest for tablets, but the time at his disposal was short, his firman expiring in the ensuing March; this notwithstanding, in the three months spent at Kouyunjik on these two expeditions, he brought to light some three thousand tablets dealing with a variety of different subjects, and providing in valuable material for the student of Babylonian and Assyrian astronomy, theology and chronology. To him is due not only the rediscovery of the Babylonian story of the Flood, but also of portions of the Creation legends, and of the Epic of Gilgamesh, the hero of Babylonian folk-lore, while to the student of Old Testament History, his discovery of Sargon's own account of his campaign against the city of Ashdod recorded in the twentieth chapter of Isaiah is of paramount importance. In the spring of 1876 Smith conducted his third and last expedition to Assyria, under the auspices of the British Museum, the value of whose collections he had already so greatly enhanced.

[180] Hilprecht_1903_248, De Sarzec in Babylonia, cuneiform tablets: Unfortunately, soon after their discovery, these interesting depots, which must be regarded as regular business archives of the temple, similar to others unearthed at Abu Habba and Nuffar, were plundered by the natives. Nearly all the leading museums of Europe and America have profited therefrom. But nevertheless it will always remain a source of deep regret that the French government does not appear to have succeeded in establishing regular guards at Tello. Even when De Sarzec was in the field, the ruins were not sufficiently protected at night, to say nothing of the frequent and long intervals in his work when no one was left on guard and those precious mounds remained at the mercy of unscrupulous merchants and of the neighboring Arabs, who soon began to realize the financial value of these almost inexhaustible mines. A large number of the stolen tablets are still in the hands of the antiquity dealers. At first greedily bought by the latter in the sure expectation of an extraordinary gain, this archaeological contraband began recently to disappoint them, the comparatively uninteresting and monotonous contents of the average clay tablet from Tello offering too little attraction to most of the Assyriological students.

[181] Handcock_1912_61-62: Meanwhile other nations besides the French and the English were preparing themselves for the work so remarkably commenced, and so full of promise for the future. Germany was slow to move, but thanks to the munificence of Mr L. Simon, an expedition was sent out to the Orient in the autumn of 1886, under the auspices of the Royal Prussian

Museums of Berlin, and under the directorship of B. Moritz, R. Koldewey and L. Meyer. But in spite of the tardiness of German activity in the field of exploration, it must never be forgotten that to Friedrich Delitzsch belongs the unique honour and glory of having placed Assyriology upon a scientific basis, and in a real sense that distinguished scholar may be regarded as the father of that science. At the same time Delitzsch's predecessor Schrader deserves a special mention, as being the first to lecture in Germany on this subject, and to whose lectures Delitzsch and other scholars doubtless owed much. The 1886 expedition commenced operations early in 1887 at the ruins of El-Hibba and Surghul, two mounds situated close to each other to the north east of Tellô, which resulted in the discovery of buildings innumerable, mostly of a private character; the small relics yielded by the German excavations on these two sites were for the most part considerably damaged by fire which had played considerable havoc in both places.

Endnotes Chapter 11. Egypt and North Africa

[1] Michaud_&_Poujoulat_v_1834_315 Egypt: Lorsqu'on veut faire des fouilles productives, on est obligé d'associer aux bénéfices de l'entreprise les cheiks et les principaux habitans du village le plus voisin; on m'a dit que les dépouilles des morts avaient souvent fait naître des jalousies et des discordes parmi les Arabes; chaque tribu a son district au-delà duquel il ne lui est pas permis de porter ses recherches; j'ai remarqué qu'aucun des Arabes qui nous avaient accompagnés aux pyramides de Giseh, n'était venu avec nous dans la plaine de Sakara; il nous est arrivé d'autres Arabes qui ont offert de nous conduire dans la plaine des Momies. / Il y a plusieurs siècles qu'on fouille la vaste nécropole de Sakara; j'ai lu dans un ancien voyageur que la république de Venise faisait un traitement extraordinaire à son consul au Caire, afin qu'il se transportât chaque année dans la plaine que nous venons de parcourir, et qu'il encourageât par sa présence les fouilles des catacombes; ce qu'on recherchait le plus à Venise dans le seizième siècle, après les riches marchandises de l'Inde arrivées par l'Egypte, c'était des momies; il n'y avait point de navire vénitien qui n'en rapportât dans sa cargaison; on se servait alors des momies pour composer une poudre merveilleuse, qu'on appelait la mumie, et qu'on vendait comme un élixir de longue vie.

[2] British_Museum_1850_15: The next great addition [after Hamilton's in 1772] was in 1802, when there arrived in this country a vast collection of Egyptian sculptures and monuments, acquired by our army on the capitulation of Alexandria by the French in the previous year. These monuments, which had been collected by the orders of Napoleon, and were on the point of being shipped for France, when they were surrendered to the British, formed a spoil such as the fortune of war rarely bestows.

[3] Belzoni_1820_115: We should suppose, that as soon as the seas were cleared of the English cruizers, whose watchful eyes did not let even a water-rat pass into France, there was no fear that these statues should have been taken, and thus a second loss incurred: but independent of all this, there was nothing to prevent Mr Drouetti from bringing them safe to Alexandria, as he did other antiquities, which were the sole object of his ascending the Nile. I should not enter on this subject, had it not been for the petty means which have been employed to depreciate every thing I have done, and which are a compound of erroneous assertions, that I believe originated in the volcanic brains of Count de Forbin himself.

[4] Forbin_1819_257: Voici, je pense, le nom des ruines qu'on pourrait fouiller avec quelque espoir de succès en Égypte: l'ile d'Élephantine, el-Kâb [Elethyia], Thèbes, Louqsor, Karnak, Qournah, Medynet-Abou, Akhmym [ancienne Panopolis], Araba el-Madfuneh [Abydus], Achmouneyn [Hermopolis magna], Benehseh [Oxyrinchus], Medynet el-Fayoum, Antinoé, Meteranyeh, Abousyr, Memphis.

[5] Hilprecht_1903_623-690 Excavations in Egypt (begins with Napoleon in 1798).

[6] Delaplanche_1876_39 Heliopolis: nous allons visiter les ruines d'Héliopolis, une des grandes cités de la vieille Egypte. De cette ville si fameuse, il ne reste debout qu'un obélisque chargé d'inscriptions hiéroglyphiques, de figures de serpents, d'oiseaux, de crocodiles et du boeuf Apis. Il est là, seul au désert, pour perpétuer le souvenir d'une gloire éteinte. Ce monolithe, en granit rose, a au moins 20 mètres de hauteur, sans compter le piédestal et la base. Autour de cet obélisque ont dû s'amonceler de grandes ruines; car il est enfoncé bien au-dessous du sol actuel, et ce sont assurément ces ruines qui ont formé une foule de petits tertres qu'on remarque de tous côtés. Il me semble qu'avec des fouilles intelligentes, comme savent en faire nos savants antiquaires, on devrait retrouver une foule d'objets précieux qui figureraient avec avantage dans nos musées.

[7] Forbin_1819_316: Les voyages dans le Levant seront toujours ruineux pour un particulier. Le mien m'a coûté fort cher, quoique j'eusse obtenu mon passage et celui de deux personnes qui m'accompagnaient, sur un vaisseau de Sa Majesté, qui me conduisit, ainsi qu'on l'a vu, jusqu'en Syrie. Les prodigalités de quelques Anglais ont éveillé la cupidité des Orientaux: les moindres monumens se vendent à des prix excessifs dans le Levant. Le crédit et les richesses de l'Angleterre rendent cette nation maîtresse presque exclusive des antiquités égyptiennes. Ainsi, quand les journaux français s'amusaient à me faire rapporter des colosses, ils ignoraient sans doute que le transport seul d'une tête colossale, de Thèbes à Alexandrie, coûtait cinq cents guinées au consul d'Angleterre; que la position de la France ne permettait pas de pareilles dépenses, et que toutes les acquisitions que j'ai faites à Athènes, au Caire et à Thèbes, pour le Musée royal, ne s'élèvent qu'à vingt-huit mille francs, en comprenant dans cette somme les frais de transport, de ces marbres jusqu' à Paris.

[8] Quarterly Review XXIII 1820, 83-96 for unsigned review of Forbin's *Le Levant en 1817 et 1818* of 1819. A comprehensive takedown of this "spruce Frenchman," the "Director General of Museums." See 86: The vanity and self-sufficiency of the Count are mortified beyond measure by the popularity of the English; and his imagination is perpetually haunted by the idea of their intruding themselves into every comer of the East. He is equally offended at the snail-paced diligence of one set of our countrymen, and at the rapidity with which another set are whirled round the world; – "des Anglais riches, dont l'affaire importante était de traverser la Grèce le plus promptement possible." (p. 15.) We suspect however that it would be difficult to find any "rich Englishman" travelling with greater celerity, or passing the most interesting objects with greater indifference, than the Count himself. It will hardly be credited that this virtuoso, who presides over the paintings, the statuary, and the vast collection of antiquities in the great city of Paris, who travelled with all the pomp and parade of artists and savans in his train, had not the curiosity to go a few miles out of his way to visit the plains of Marathon, the strait of Thermopylae, or the ruins of Corinth! – that when he quitted "the city of Minerva," (to which his researches were confined,) for Constantinople, he blest the favourable south-west breeze, which hurried him past the shores of the Troad! – and that he flew from Constantinople to Smyrna, and from

Smyrna to St. Jean d'Acre, without attempting to land on a single island of that archipelago which his comprehensive vision had taken in at a glance, or without visiting one spot of classical renown, with the solitary exception of Ephesus!

[9] Quarterly_Review_xlv_1820_87, reviewing Forbin, comte Auguste de, *Voyage dans le Levant en 1817 et 1818*, Paris 1818: At Ephesus, where we left our traveller, he saw several Greek inscriptions on the gate of the Stadium, which he did not copy, and two on an arcade in the theatre which he would have copied but could not, 'parce qu'elles avaient été laissées rempli de plâtre par des Anglais, amis des sciences et toujours soigneus des jouissances des autres.' The sneer against the hated English could scarcely by any possibility have been so ill applied as in this place; but it shows the utter ignorance of the 'man of art' in matters intimately connected with his profession. Had he really been able to copy Greek, no method could have assisted him so effectually as that of filling up the letters with plaster: this was first ingeniously practised by Colonel Squire while serving in Egypt under the command of Lord Hutchinson; and by it he was enabled to decypher an inscription which had hitherto baffled the efforts of every traveller, (including the whole of Buonaparte's corps of savans,) and to shew that the column vulgarly named after Pompey was in fact erected under the reign of the Emperor Diocletian.

[10] Marcellus_1839_ii_237-238: Le jour de mon départ, M. Salt, consul britannique, et antiquaire passionné, m'avait engagé à déjeuner avec lui; et afin que le tête-à-tête où nous devions parler de Sésostris plus que de Paris ou de Londres eût lieu tout à notre aise, ce vieux Levantin, façonné au climat et aux mœurs du Caire, m'invita à venir chez lui dès le point du jour. Nous devions nous mettre à table au lever du soleil. Je fus exact à cette assignation peu usitée en Europe, et j'arrivai chez le consul avec l'aurore. Il m'attendait, et me reçut dans son petit musée, où il étala sous mes yeux toutes ses richesses antiques. Papyrus, statuettes de basalte, Ibis embaumés, momies, scarabées, inscriptions hiéroglyphiques, rien n'y manquait. M. Salt, dont les ouvrages, si minutieusement écrits, ont été imprimés à Londres, s'occupait alors de les revoir et de les compléter. Il avait établi dans l'enceinte de Thèbes une sorte d'atelier de contradiction au grand œuvre français de la *Description de l'Égypte*. Il entretenait des architectes et des dessinateurs dans ce but, occupés uniquement à relever les prétendues erreurs du texte ou des mesures. Il exultait de joie pour la différence de quelques lignes dans la stature d'un colosse, et il montrait plutôt la maligne jalousie d'un rival, que le zèle d'un véritable ami des arts.

[11] Quarterly_Review_xix_1818_193-194, reviewing Light's 1818 *Travels in Egypt etc.*: M. Jomard, a member of the French Institute, and one of the committee, we believe, who smuggled into Africa the traveller Bahdia, better known by the name of Ali Bey, has thought fit, iu the *Journal des Savans*, to attack (in a 'Note' as illiberal as it is unjust) Mr Belzoni, for addressing a letter to the late M. Visconti, giving a brief sketch of his proceedings, and of the success which has attended his researches in Egvpt. In this letter, written in a modest and unassuming tone, M. Jomard finds (as he is pleased to think) the author appropriating to himself, as new discoveries, those which belong to the French. Not content with claiming for his countrymen all the discoveries that are now making, and that may hereafter be made, M. Jomard appropriates to them all that have hitherto been made in Egypt. 'France,' he says, 'in preference to any other nation in Europe, ought to be interested in all new researches of which this classical country shall be the object, since she has made *so many sacrifices* in order to discover its monuments, to study its climate and productions, and to develop, *for the first time*, to the scientific world, all its antiquities, which, though the admiration of thirty ages, were not on that account the better known.' And does M. Jomard

expect to persuade 'the scientific world' that nothing was known of Egypt before the French savans, with an invading army at their heels, explored the ruins of Thebes, 'with its palaces and temples, its obelisks, its avenues of sphinxes, its colossal columns, its catacombs, and the tombs of its kings covered with paintings so brilliant, so well preserved'? Does he hope to persuade the world that a Pococke, a Norden, a Niebhur, or a Hamilton will shrink in a comparison with any one of those 'forty French savans' who remained so many months among the ruins of Thebes?

[12] Webster_1830_II_168: On leaving these ruins, those of the whole of Thebes, on the western side of the Nile, lay before us. The mountains on our right hand had been excavated for sepulchres, which sepulchres had been re-opened and dug out, and Arab boys and girls, half naked, were to be seen issuing from them, offering antiquities for sale.

[13] Webster_1830_II_140-141 Gournah, near Thebes: Here we found Mr Desparre, who had arrived in the forenoon, and, in ten minutes Mr S., whom we had passed two miles below, also came up. We were immediately surrounded by Arabs, offering little pieces of antiquities, such as small papyri, coins, figures, and trinkets.

[14] Edwards_1888_410-411 Thebes: Forgers, diggers, and dealers play, meanwhile, into one another's hands, and drive a roaring trade. Your dahabeeyah, as I have just shown, is beset from the moment you moor till the moment you pole off again from shore. The boy who drives your donkey, the guide who pilots you among the tombs, the half-naked Fellah who flings down his hoe as you pass, and runs beside you for a mile across the plain, have one and all an "anteekah" to dispose of. The turbaned official who comes, attended by his secretary and pipe-bearer, to pay you a visit of ceremony, warns you against imposition, and hints at genuine treasures to which he alone possesses the key. The gentlemanly native who sits next to you at dinner has a wonderful scarab in his pocket. In short, every man, woman, and child about the place is bent on selling a bargain; and the bargain, in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred, is valuable in so far as it represents the industry of Luxor – but no farther. A good thing, of course, is to be had occasionally; but the good thing never comes to the surface as long as a market can be found for the bad one. It is only when the dealer finds he has to do with an experienced customer, that he produces the best he has. / Flourishing as it is, the trade of Luxor labours, however, under some uncomfortable restrictions. Private excavation being prohibited, the digger lives in dread of being found out by the Governor. The forger, who has nothing to fear from the Governor, lives in dread of being found out by the tourist. As for the dealer, whether he sells an antique or an imitation, he is equally liable to punishment. In the one case he commits an offence against the state; and in the other, he obtains money under false pretences. Meanwhile, the Governor deals out such even-handed justice as he can, and does his best to enforce the law on both sides of the river.

[15] Volney_1787_I_257-258 Egypt: Si l'Égypte était possédée par une nation amie des beaux-arts, on y trouverait, pour la connaissance de l'antiquité, des ressources que désormais le reste de la terre nous refuse; peut-être y découvrait-on même des livres. Il n'y a pas trois ans qu'on déterra près de Damiette plus de cent volumes écrits en langue inconnue; ils furent incontinent brûlés sur la décision des chaik du Kaire. à la vérité le delta n'offre plus de ruines bien intéressantes, parce que les habitans ont tout détruit par besoin ou par superstition. Mais le Saïd moins peuplé, mais la lisière du désert moins fréquentée en ont encore d'intactes. On en doit sur-tout espérer dans les oasis, dans ces isles séparées du monde par une mer de sable, où nul voyageur connu n'a pénétré depuis Alexandre.

[16] Sonnini_1807_1_182-183 French consul's house at Alexandria: There was likewise in this court, a statue, of the size of nature, in white stone, and representing a woman sitting, with a child standing by her side. It is a tolerable piece of sculpture; the drapery, in particular, has a great deal of merit. Some Arabs had found this statue buried in ruins, and sold it to a French interpreter, who intended to have it transported to his own country. But he died before he had an opportunity of executing his design; and from that time to the present, the statue has remained in a state of exposure to the shocks of bales of merchandise, which are incessantly moved about in the court, and which had even mutilated it, without exciting any concern either to preserve it, or to convey it to its place of destination, where assuredly it would have met with a cordial reception. The genius of destruction must have domineered with unbounded sway over regions bestrewed with the dismal effects of her power, seeing it had forced a passage into the enclosure dedicated to the use of a civilized nation.

[17] Forbin_1819_275-276 Tentyra: Un pauvre fellah vint m'apporter avec une extrême méfiance quelques petites idoles de bronze. Nous ne nous serions pas expliqué l'air de crainte avec lequel il nous abordait, si nous n'avions été, pour ainsi dire, les témoins d'un fait qui pourrait faire excuser les Arabes de l'aversion que les voyageurs leur inspirent.. Un Franc (je ne saurais me décider à nommer le pays de l'Europe auquel il appartient, mais je me plais à dire que ce n'était pas un Français) faisait des fouilles dans la haute Egypte. Il apprend qu'un Arabe a découvert dans son champ un vase rémpli de médailles; il veut les acquérir. Le propriétaire résiste; son projet était de les aller vendre au Caire. Le Franc a recours au cachef [district chief]. On fait amener le fellah; il nie d'avoir trouvé des médailles. Un fer rouge est appliqué sur ses joues: ce tourment lui arrache un aveu. Son trésor est apporté: le Franc et le cachef s'entendent pour taxer les médailles au prix le plus bas, et le malheureux Arabe retourne chez les siens, la rage et le désespoir dans le cœur.

[18] Wortabet_1856_1_86 gold coins at Sidon: whilst a few workmen were digging in a garden near Sidon, their spades hit on something hard; they dug, and found three leaden boxes (some say jars), which, on opening, they discovered to be full of the gold pieces of which my friend Mitchell had bought two, each of which was nearly as large as an American eagle, and of pure gold. The price my friend paid for them was thirty shillings sterling, apiece. The labourers at once determined to divide the gold between themselves, and say nothing more about it. A woman, however, saw them, and went and told the Governor, who at once had them arrested. He now used various efforts to extort all he could from them, and succeeded in obtaining a large portion of the coins already mentioned, though on what grounds he did so I am sure I cannot tell. Report, however, says that, with all his artifices, the Governor extorted only about the third of the coins! Be it so or not, the fact of this discovery is interesting, and more so from the antiquity of the coins. Some bore the name of Philip and others of Alexander.

[19] Gregory_1869_1_146: But that which the Copts spared, the Arabs have subsequently destroyed. Independently of the private persecution waged by honest Muslims against every graven image representing an object in the heavens above, or in the earth beneath, it is supposed that Mohammed Ali, during his government alone, has broken up and utterly annihilated more objects of ancient art than the whole united efforts of Vandalism since the Christian era. In too many cases, whenever a column, pillar, or colossal image existed in proximity to any of his ill-paying intended factories, it was instantly, to save the labour of quarrying, broken into pieces and converted either into building stones or lime. Too many interesting remains of antiquity, mentioned by travellers and archaeologists of recent date, have utterly disappeared; and rock

tombs and temples have been despoiled of their supporting pillars because it was more easy to utilise them, than to quarry materials from as fine and as easily worked quarries as the world can supply.

[20] Eyriès_1837_313-314: On chercherait vainement à Achmouneyn, disent nos voyageurs, quelques vestiges des monumens qui décoraient la ville superbe, sur les ruines de laquelle a été élevé ce bourg, ruiné lui-méme aujourd'hui. Ce que le temps et le fanatisme avaient respecté, l'ignorance et la cupidité l'ont détruit, et les magnifiques débris d'Hermpolis Magna ont servi à construire une fabrique de salpêtre. / Feu M. Salt, consul général d'Angleterre; apprenant qu'on allait porter le marteau sur les ruines de la ville d'Hermès, demanda grâce pour elles au vice-roi, qui par considération pour le représentant britannique, promit que des ordres allaient être expédies pour arrêter sa destruction. Mais, vain espoir tout fut abattu, et il ne reste plus rien maintenant du portique admirable regardé comme le plus beau modèle de l'architecture égyptienne. A peine peut-on distinguer, au milieu des buttes de décombres, qui signalent la place de l'antique cité, quelques-uns des soubassemens de ces colonnes rasées au niveau du sol, autour desquelles gisent çà et là des débris de style grec d'un riche travail, échappés par hasard au gouffre dévorant du four à chaux. Si le despotisme brutal des mamelouks interdisait à la science la connaissance des monumens que le temps avait épargnés, il les respectait du moins, et les conservait pour la postérité. Mais qui pourrait dire le nombre de ceux qu'ont vu disparaître à jamais les courtes années du règne de Mohammed Ali? Singulière manie que celle d'un homme qui fait faire pour son compte des recherches d'antiquités, qui entasse des momies dans un magasin et ne trouve d'autre moyen de soulager les malheureux fellahs du redoublement de charges dont il les accable que de leur donner à exploiter comme carrières les monumens au lieu de montagnes, seulement parceque cela est plus commode! Achmouneyn, Cheik Abadé, Koft, Syout, Eléphantine et tant d'autrès cités sont aujourd'hui veuves des monumens que l'armée française y admira encore, il y a moins d'un demi-siècle. Honneur au moins à la France, à cette patrie des arts qui peut se glorifier d'avoir conservé les modèles!

[21] Revue_Archéologique_II_1845_729, report by Prisse d'Avennes on "Collections d'Antiquités Egyptiennes au Kaire:" Depuis qu'on a conseillé à Mohammed Aly de faire un Musée de toutes les antiquités que le hasard fait découvrir chaque jour en Egypte, il s'est réservé exclusivement le droit de faire des fouilles et de trafiquer de ces vieux débris. Grâce à cette mesure, l'antiquaire peut à peine aujourd'hui recueillir quelques morceaux dignes d'orner sa collection, et le voyageur ne trouve plus à acheter des souvenirs des lieux qu'il est venu visiter. Après avoir fait exécuter des fouilles pendant deux ou trois ans, le pacha, voyant qu'il ne pouvait obtenir les brillants résultats qu'il espérait de cette nouvelle spéculation, y renonça; mais il maintint la défense de faire des fouilles. Depuis cette époque, la permission de rechercher ou d'enlever des objets antiques, n'a été accordée qu'avec de grandes difficultés, et toujours, il faut le dire aussi, dans le but de faciliter les investigations de la science plutôt que d'avides spéculations.

[22] Revue_Archéologique_II_1845_729-752, report by Prisse d'Avennes on "Collections d'Antiquités Egyptiennes au Kaire:" as well as the Musée du Kaire, gives accounts of collections of H. Abbott, Dr Clot-Bey, and Mr Harris (négociant anglais d'Alexandrie, qui s'occupe d'antiquités plutôt en savant qu'en amateur).

[23] Michaud_&_Poujoulat_VI_1835_36, Egypt: Je regrette quelquefois que le pacha n'ait pas fait de la vieille Egypte ce qu'il fait de la nouvelle, et qu'il n'ait pas établi de monopole sur les statues, les

colonnes et les momies, comme sur le riz, les fèves et le coton j au moins le pillage des sépulcres; le brigandage exercé sur les dépouilles des générations y aurait eu quelque régularité, on aurait vu régner dans la vieille Thèbes, dans les catacombes de Sakara, le même ordre et la même police que dans les bazars du Caire.

[24] Michaud_&_Poujoulat_VI_1835_51-52: M. Mimaut n'est pas seulement un diplomate habile, mais un ami très éclairé de l'antiquité. Pour mon compte, je lui sais un gré infini de n'avoir pas oublié qu'il y a deux Égyptes, l'une gouvernée par un pacha qui produit du blé, du riz et du coton; l'autre, sur laquelle plane encore l'ombre de Sésostris, remplie de monumens et de vénérables ruines qu'il importe à l'Europe savante de faire respecter. Un consul de France au Caire a deux missions à remplir, et je ne crains pas de dire que M. Mimaut les a remplies toutes deux avec honneur. Je ne vous parlerai point des services qu'il a rendus au commerce et à l'industrie, mais seulement de ce qu'il a fait pour les intérêts de la science. Je vous ai dit plusieurs fois que dans tous les lieux où il reste quelques débris du vieux temps, on fait chaque jour de nouveaux dégâts; tantôt c'est un temple qu'on renverse, un tombeau qu'on dépouille, tantôt une colonne ou une statue qu'on brise ou qu'on enlève, des inscriptions, des tableaux hiéroglyphiques qui disparaissent sous le marteau des démolisseurs. M. Mimaut a plusieurs fois adressé des plaintes au pacha; le vice-roi, au fond, se soucie très peu des antiquités égyptiennes, mais pour faire une chose agréable au consul de France; il vient de défendre aux Arabes, sous peine de la vie, de remuer une pierre parmi les ruines de la Thébaïde, et même dans les plaines de Sakarah. Ombres de Memphis et de Thèbes, vénérables restes de la vieille Egypte, jouissez de la trêve qui vous est accordée, et n'oubliez pas que vous la devez à l'envoyé du pays des Gaules!

[25] Richardson_1822_II_92-93 Thebes: Much digging would be requisite to enable the antiquary to form a correct plan of this most interesting field of ruins: and when we consider the value and importance of the ancient treasures that lie hid in their bosom, we are astonished that the labor has not long since been commenced and pursued on a regular and determined plan. An active young Frenchman, Mr Riphaud, was then engaged in making excavations, so as to form plans of the temples for Mr Drouetti, the ci-devant French consul at Cairo, and his labors have been crowned by many interesting discoveries. But the labors of one man of moderate means, in such a field, are nothing. They are like the scrapings of a hen upon a field of corn; enough for the individual, but nothing for the whole. The ruins of Thebes, and the ruins of Babylon, ought to be thoroughly gone over, excavated, and cleared out, as the king of Naples is excavating and clearing out Pompeii and Herculaneum. The ruler of the country has not a soul for such an undertaking; but he has no objection to allow others to dig and carry off all that they can find, and that gratuitously. The work could never be begun under more favorable circumstances; and were a well-appointed commission to take their station on the ruins of these ancient capitals, and set the natives to work to clear them out from the foundation, much of the mystery of antiquity would be solved, and the museums of the world enriched beyond all calculation. It is a weak and wretched policy that makes one nation throw obstacles in the way of another, in its search after knowledge; and the individuals who do it, whatever may be their professions to the contrary, have more good-will to self than to science: a statue buried under rubbish can be seen by no man, and can be useful to no man. But once uncovered, whether that should be done by an Englishman or a Frenchman, it matters not, it is then the property of the world. The finder may keep it, or sell it, and it may be transferred to Paris, to London, to Rome, to St. Petersburgh, to

Vienna, or any where; still it is accessible, people can see it, study it, and derive from it pleasure and instruction. It is a lost child restored to the great family of science and art, which is of no country.

[26] Saulnier_1828_9: Au nombre des moyens que le gouvernement actuel de l'Egypte emploie pour attirer les Européens, il faut comprendre les permissions qu'il donne, à quiconque en réclame, de fouiller le sol pour y trouver des antiquités, et d'enlever celles qui sont à sa surface. Ces recherches, dont l'exécution est nécessairement confiée aux Arabes, ont eu aussi l'avantage de procurer une aisance relative à ceux d'entr'eux qui en sont chargés, et surtout aux habitans, autrefois si misérables, des bourgs bâtis près des ruines de Thèbes. C'est vainement que quelques-uns des conseillers du Pacha l'ont engagé, à plusieurs reprises, à faire faire exclusivement ces recherches pour son propre compte, afin d'en réunir les produits dans des Musées. Il a senti que de pareils établissemens ne convenaient pas à un pays dont la civilisation est encore aussi imparfaite que celle de l'Egypte moderne.

[27] Saulnier_1828_10: J'étais instruit de ce qui se passait en Egypte, non-seulement par les récits des derniers voyageurs, mais aussi par des relations particulières que j'y entretenais. En 1818, j'avais fait parvenir au Pacha, par un intermédiaire, des livres français qu'il voulait se faire traduire, et que j'avais acquis sur une note de M. Boghos, son premier drogman. Le choix en était remarquable: c'étaient les biographies de Plutarque; une vie de Pierre I; une autre de Charles XII; les campagnes de Frédéric II; celles de Napoléon; et le manuscrit de Sainte-Hélène. Depuis, j'avais reçu d'Alexandrie plusieurs expéditions de monumens recueillis à Thèbes, et entr'autres une momie qui n'a d'équivalent, en Europe, dans aucune collection privée ou publique. Mais ce ne fut qu'en 1820, que je songeai sérieusement au moyen de tirer parti des facilités que le gouvernement de Mohamed Ali accorde aux explorateurs des antiquités égyptiennes. En même temps je pris la résolution de ne pas m'exposer aux chances hasardeuses des fouilles. Quand bien même celles que j'aurais tentées auraient réussi, elles ne pouvaient guère avoir d'autres résultats que de grossir le nombre de ces monumens d'un caractère imposant, mais uniforme, qui commencent à encombrer les cabinets de l'Europe. Je pensai qu'il était temps de négliger ces inutiles copies des mêmes types; et que c'était vers quelque objet d'une importance reconnue, et, si je puis m'exprimer ainsi, individuelle, qu'il fallait diriger mes vues.

[28] Hill_1866_192-193 Egypt, Esneh: After leaving these tombs we continued to prosecute our examination of the ruins of the temples still found in Egypt. The next among the more important of those which engaged our interest was the temple of the Deity Esneh (Latopolis) upon the Libyan side of the Nile, and almost thirty miles above the ancient capital. The remains of this temple are now in the midst of an Arab village very near the river. They were the first we saw upon which any pains had been bestowed for their preservation by the rulers of the barbarian race that now govern in the valley of Egypt. The interior of this temple had long ago been completely excavated by Mahomet Ali, and there was a gate at the end of a narrow passage between the temple and some modern hovels which stand immediately in front of it. The work performed would have been worthy of a more civilised people; and as the ground around is nearly level with the heads of the columns that formed the facade and entrance, the excavation must have been attended with great labour and expense.

[29] Michaud_&_Poujoulat_v_1834_13: J'ai rencontré partout [he is near Alexandria] quantité d'ouvriers, occupés de fouiller et de bouleverser le terrain; on ne cherche plus des colonnes, des statues, mais les pierres des anciennes fondations, dont on se sert pour bâtir; il y a une

émulation, un zèle déplorable parmi tout ce peuple, pour se faire l'infatigable auxiliaire du temps, pour effacer jusqu'au moindre souvenir de ce qui a existé.

[30] Jacquesson_1857_73 Thebes: Cependant, malgré tant de siècles de vandalisme et de solitude, quoi qu'on ait pu faire pour anéantir Thèbes, et bien que depuis longtemps les Européens la dépouillent de ses plus beaux ornements, le voyageur est encore émerveillé, confondu devant la majesté et le grandiose des ruines de Thèbes.

[31] Revue_Archéologique_II_1845_730-731, report by Prisse d'Avennes on "Collections d'Antiquités Egyptiennes au Kaire:" Le Musée du Kaire occupe une petite salle du palais du Defterdar-Bey, sur la place de l'Ezbékieh. Improvisée en 1836, sur la demande d'un de nos consuls, et dirigée par un Turc fort ignorant, cette collection royale ne contient que de pauvres cercueils de momies, des statues léontocéphales tronquées, des statuettes mutilées et un assez grand nombre de vases funéraires d'albâtre, de figurines et d'amulettes en terre émaillée qui n'offrent aucun intérêt. / La plus belle pièce du Musée en a disparu; c'était un petit obélisque de granit que j'avais découvert à Assouan, où il servait de seuil dans une maison particulière.

[32] Revue_Archéologique_III_1846_697, in article by Prisse d'Avennes (693-723) entitled "Antiquités Égyptiennes du Musée Britannique (British Museum)": Une autre spéculation a mis aussi le British Muséum en possession du plus beau sarcophage connu, celui qui avait contenu la momie de la reine Onkhnas, épouse d'Amasis. On ne saurait trop flétrir de pareils marchés, quand ils sont faits par des fonctionnaires de l'État, qu'une mission conduit en pays étranger. Lors du voyage fait à Thèbes par le navire français le Luxor, les officiers de l'équipage trouvèrent, près du temple de Tmei et Hâthor, un superbe sarcophage de basalte vert tout sculpté de bas-reliefs et d'inscriptions. Séduits par la beauté de la pierre autant que par les qualités du travail, ils le firent tirer à grand'peine, par les matelots, d'un puits funéraire de cent vingt-cinq pieds de profondeur, avec les cabestans d'un bâtiment de l'État, l'apportèrent en France avec l'obélisque, et le vendirent au Musée royal de Londres. Triumph of the British money over the French navy! La loi n'atteint pas de semblables félonies, mais, à défaut de châtiment infligé par les tribunaux, l'opinion publique, cette justice suprême de la société, doit punir les auteurs de ce genre d'incivisme, et punir sévèrement, tant l'exemple est contagieux, tant la chose devient fréquente: / This is a common vice, though all things here / Are sold, and sold unconscionably dear.

[33] Revue_Archéologique_III_1846_693, in article by Prisse d'Avennes (693-723) entitled "Antiquités Égyptiennes du Musée Britannique (British Museum),": La première chose qui frappe les regards des visiteurs, et surtout des Français, c'est une pompeuse inscription peinte sur les plus beaux monuments de la grande salle, – la pierre de Rosette, le sarcophage d'Amyrtée, le buste colossal de Ramsès et autres, sur lesquels on lit en grands caractères: / CAPTURED IN EGYPT BY THE BRITISH ARMY, 1801. / PRESENTED BY KING GEORGE III. / Sans la fermeté et le courage des membres de l'Institut d'Egypte, cette collection serait bien plus nombreuse. Le troisième article de la capitulation qui fut offerte à Menou par le général anglais, lord Hutchinson, portait: / "Quant à la Commission des Sciences et Arts, elle n'emportera aucun des monuments publics, ni manuscrits arabes, ni cartes, ni dessins, ni mémoires, ni collections, et elle les laissera à la disposition des généraux et commandants anglais."

[34] Revue_Archéologique_III_1846_696, in article by Prisse d'Avennes (693-723) entitled "Antiquités Égyptiennes du Musée Britannique (British Museum)": Deux poings colossaux en granit, capturés aussi par l'armée britannique, sont parfaitement placés dans cette collection. C'est un véritable emblème national que tout Anglais doit considérer avec orgueil. Ces deux

poings, qui proviennent des ruines de Memphis, sont connus par divers dessins et ont été souvent reproduits. / A côté de ces monuments conquis par la valeur britannique, suivant l'expression du docteur Young, on en voit d'autres dont tout paraissait assurer la possession à la France, et qui ont été acquis sur notre sol par l'argent britannique; ce sont la Table d'Abydos et le sarcophage d'Onkhnas. J'écrirais volontiers sur ces deux monuments: / CAPTURED IN FRANCE BY THE BRITISH MONEY, 1834-1837.

[35] Revue_Archéologique_III_1846_723, in article by Prisse d'Avennes (693-723) entitled "Antiquités Égyptiennes du Musée Britannique (British Museum)": En résumé, la collection égyptienne du Musée britannique ne vaut pas celle du Musée royal du Louvre, mais les antiquités y sont disposées avec autant de goût que de discernement.

[36] Belon_1588_300-301 Cairo: Passant par les rues, & regardant par les trillis dedans les mosquees du Caire, l'on voit de moult beaux grands vases de toutes sortes de marbre faits à l'antique: & croyons qu'ilz ayent anciennement feruy aux sepultures de plusieurs bestes qu'ils saloyent dedans; car entant qu'ils estimoyent plusieurs bestes sacrees, ils les confisoyent, & mettoyent en tels grands vases pour leur seruir de sepulchres.

[37] Browne_1799_79 Cairo, Amr Mosque: Misr-el-Attike, to the South of the present city, is pleasantly situated, and well inhabited. It can now only be esteemed a faux-bourg of the former. A mosque there, said, probably without reason, to have been built by order of the Chalife Omar, was lately rescued from the oblivion to which it was hastening, by the mandate of Murad Bey. This mosque is a building of great extent; there may be thirty or thirty-five columns remaining in their original position. The rest have been reversed, and again set up without any regard to order. The most perfect remain is a small ottagon building in the middle of the mosque, supported by eight Corinthian columns, the shaft, about ten feet high, of blue-and-white marble. In this small edifice is a chamber, which is said never to have been opened. Multitudes of columns appear around, to the number of more than a hundred, some in black marble, one has a small cavity, fabled an impression made by the hand of the Prophet. The cement is so hard as to evince that the Saracens were no strangers to the antient mode of preparing it.

[38] Savigny_de_Moncorps_1873_53-54: La mosquée d'El-Azhar, dite des fleurs, achevée en 981, date de la fondation du Caire; elle est comme les autres précédée d'un harem; son sanctuaire est divisé en neuf rangs de nefs; les arcades sont formées d'arcs aigus. On compte dans cette mosquée trois cent quatre-vingts colonnes en marbre et porphyre, arrachées à des monuments antiques.

[39] Brèves_1628_266 Cairo citadel, Palace of Joseph: 35 or 40 marble columns, rouge ou blanc, fort hautes, & de telle grosseur que trois hommes ne les peuvent embrasser.

[40] Thévenot_1664_168 in Cairo in 1657, Citadel: On voit encor dans le chasteau la salle de Joseph qui est beaucoup ruinée, il y a trente belles grosses colonnes de pierre Thebaïque, & on y voit encor beaucoup d'or & d'azur au plancher. [he means the wooden ceiling]

[41] Lucas_I_1714_135, Citadel, Joseph's Palace: C'est une sale d'une tres belle architecture, où il y à de grosses colonnes de marbre qui en font à present tout l'ornement.

[42] Sandwich_1807_444 Cairo, Citadel, travelling 1738-1739: Near the southern wall of the castle is a large square building, the roof of which is supported by several vast granite pillars. It is called by the inhabitants the Divan of Joseph, to whom they attribute every thing, which is in the least extraordinary; though it is easy to discover it to be Turkish workmanship, by the gilding and ornaments of the roof, and by the cornices, filled with inscriptions in Arabic characters. Hence

one has a very fine view of the whole city of Cairo, which at this distance affords a most noble and magnificent prospect.

[43] Stato_Presente_1738_463 Cairo, Citadel: A' Forestieri si mostrano anche le rovine di un sontuoso Edifizio, in cui si dice, essere stata la Sala, che servi va a Gìuseppe nel rendere giustizia a' Popoli, sostenuta da trenta belle Colonne di Marmo Tebano, con una parte del tetto dorato, e dipinto di colore ceruleo.

[44] Hasselquist_1766_101 Cairo: We must not expect to find any traces in the Turkish architecture, of the magnificence which is yet visible in that of the ancient Egyptians, Grecians, and Saracens. A Turk understands not how to lay a stone properly, much less how to raise a wall. The Armenians are their architects, who, by their natural inclination for the art, assisted by what they have seen on their travels in the East, build as well as can be expected from people who owe all their knowledge in a manner to nature. If these people were to travel to Europe, and there cultivate their parts, we might see in the East, masters in every useful science, who might probably vie with the ancients, and surpass many of the moderns.

[45] Hasselquist_1766_95-96 Cairo, Palace of Joseph: We beheld at last the ruined building, which was formerly the palace of the Sarracen Sultans. Here we saw magnificent Granite columns, above two fathoms or twelve feet in length, of one piece, with well wrought capitals and handsome foliages, cut in stone, and some obscure remains of painting in water colours, handsome enough for the time in which they were executed; some palm boughs were the most visible. The roof and columns of a very large hall were yet entire, in which was also to be seen a number of Arabian inscriptions, with Coptic letters round the cornish of the roof. From the ruins of this palace, almost the whole city of Cairo may be seen.

[46] Hasselquist_1766_101 Cairo, Citadel: It consisted of a handsome hall for the Janissary Aga, closing at the top in a dome, and had the walls adorned with festoons, but the roof was supported by some fine marble columns from Italy.

[47] Niebuhr_1792_II_60 Cairo, Citadel: The pretended palace of Joseph, is a large building, which still retains some precious remains of its ancient magnificence. In the apartment in which a manufacture of cloth is at present carried on, the walls are adorned with figures of beautiful Mosaic work, composed of mother of pearl, precious stones, and coloured glass. The ceiling of another chamber contains fine paintings; in some places, the names of most of the ancient monarchs of Egypt are engraven. The caliphs of Egypt appear to have inhabited this palace; and it is surprising, that the Pacha does not choose to lodge in it … I asked the director of the manufacture, from what Joseph he supposed the fountain and palace to have taken their denomination? he answered from Salah ed din, whose proper name was Joseph. This account seems the more probable, as Cairo owes its other embellishments to that Caliph. Near this palace are thirty large and beautiful columns of red granite still standing, but unroofed, and degraded by having a parcel of wretched huts built against them.

[48] Thompson_1798_370-371 Cairo, Citadel, travelling 1733: this grand hall [Joseph's Hall], which is now all open, except to the South side, and is supported by abundance of large columns of red granite. Some of the capitals are good Corinthian, others very plain, and some only marked out in lines like leaves. Each pillar has an Arabic sentence round it, and over the pillars and arches there is a sort of wooden freeze, filled with inscriptions in the same language.

[49] Russegger_I_1841_134 Cairo, citadel, Palace of Saladin: 34 Granitsäulen, jede 45 Fuss hoch, zeugen noch für den vergangenen Glanz, und an der Innern Wand des Gebäudes bemerkt man

noch am Gesimse einen Spruch aus dem Koran eiiigemeiselt, dessen Buchstaben 6 Fuss hoch sind.

[50] Webster_1830_II_18 Cairo: we went to the citadel, passing a fine gate to the left, with a minaret on each side, highly ornamented. We saw the divan of Joseph, which is a ruined mosque, having forty fine columns of red granite, about thirty feet in the shaft. The capitals are irregular. In the style of the building there is nothing ancient. The recess of the mosque remains, with a broad band of inscription going round the greater part of the interior.

[51] Cooley_1842_337 Cairo, Citadel: The new mosque had been some years in the process of erection when we were in Cairo; and, judging from the clumsy, dilatory manner in which the Arabs were going on with the work, many years more must elapse before it is completed. The material of this new erection is, indeed, very beautiful, being a dark alabaster marble, which, in the hands of skilful workmen, could hardly fail to make an edifice of surpassing beauty and richness.

[52] Taylor_&_Reybaud_1838_II_99 citing Volney on Alexandria: Mais un spectacle qui bientôt attire toute son attention, ce sont les vastes ruines qu'il aperçoit du côté de la terre. Dans nos contrées, les ruines sont sans objet de curiosité; à peine trouve-t-on aux lieux écartés quelques vieux châteaux dont le démembrement annonce plutôt la désertion du maître que la misère du lieu. Dans Alexandrie au contraire, à peine sort-on de la ville neuve, dans le continent, que l'on est frappé de l'aspect d'un vaste terrain tout couvert de ruines. Pendant deux heures de marche, on suit une double ligne de murs et de tours, qui forment l'enceinte de l'ancienne Alexandrie. La terre est couverte de débris de leurs sommets, des pans entiers sont écroulés, les voûtes enfoncées, les créneaux dégradés, et les pierres rongées et défigurées par le salpêtre. On parcourt un vaste intérieur sillonné de fouilles, percé de puits, distribué par des murs à demi-enfouis, semé de quelques colonnes anciennes, de tombeaux modernes, de palmiers, de nopals, et ou l'on ne trouve de vivans que des chakals, des éperviers et des hibous. Les habitans accoutumés à ce spectacle n'en reçoivent aucune impression; mais l'étranger en qui les souvenirs qu'il rappelle s'exhalent par l'effet de la nouveauté, éprouve une émotion qui souvent passe jusqu'aux larmes, et qui donne lieu à des réflexions dont la tristesse attache autant le coeur que leur majesté élève l'âme.

[53] Bramsen_1818_I_176 Pompey's Pillar: The Turks are always very suspicious when Europeans visit this spot, fearing they may discover and carry off something valuable.

[54] Le_Mascrier_1735_138-139 Alexandria: Aussi les murailles de cette Alexandrie nouvelle, & les cent tours dont elles sont flanquées, font elles bâties d'une infinité de marbres & de colomnes brisées entrelacées avec les pierres; ce qui justifie parfaitement, que cette Ville a été bâtie des ruines de l'ancienne, & que ses murs ne font pas de la haute antiquité.

[55] Omont_1902_803B Roboly, second dragoman at Alexandria, sends statues back to Paris in 1751: Je dois vous prévenir qu'une de ces statues a le col rompu, le nez un peu mutilé et le couronnement endommagé, et l'autre a le nez un peu mutilé et le couronnement un peu gâté. Les mêmes personnes, qui les ont trouvées, les ont mises dans cet état, puisque, dans le moment que j'arrivois sur les lieux où elles étoient renversées, d'autres ouvriers alloient donner un second coup pour en partager le corps, mais j'arrivay à temps pour les en détourner. Au reste le mal qu'elles ont n'est pas irréparable, puisque j'ay trouvé icy un espèce de sculpteur turc, qui se faisoit fort de les racommoder, mais j'ay mieux aimé les laisser dans le même état que je les ay trouvées jusqu'aux ordres que je recevray de votre part / Depuis cette première découverte, j'en ay fait une seconde, qui ne cède en rien à la première découverte; c'est une troisième statue, qui

représente, suivant les connoisseurs résidents en ce pays, la déesse Vénus; on luy a aussi rompu le col, ce qui n'empêche pas cependant que la tête ne soit bien conservée. Il luy manque le bras droit; c'est une demi nudité. J'ay aussi un Jupiter Capitolin, en buste, sur une pierre très curieuse, qui est une pièce achevée.

[56] Sonnini_1807_I_113 Alexandria: A wide extent of sand and dust, an accumulation of rubbish, was an abode worthy of the colony of Alexandria, and every day they were labouring hard to increase the horror of it. Columns subverted and scattered about; a few others still upright, but isolated; mutilated statues, capitals, entablatures, fragments of every species overspread the ground with which it is surrounded. It is impossible to advance a step, without kicking, if I may use the expression, against some of those wrecks. It is the hideous theatre of destruction the most horrible. The soul is saddened, on contemplating those remains of grandeur and magnificence, and is roused into indignation against the barbarians who dared to apply a sacrilegious hand to monuments which time, the most pitiless of devourers, would have respected.

[57] Ricketts_1844_77 Alexandria: The modern town occupies but a small portion of the site of the ancient city, and is surrounded by extensive ruins. These ruins are in part covered by immense banks of sand and earth, continually accumulating; among which they are constantly making excavations for materials for building and other improvements.

[58] Boullaye-Le-Gouz_1653_371 Alexandria, walls: l'on deuroit plutost l'appeller le lieu où Alexandrie estoit, parce qu'il n'y reste de tous ses magnifiques Palais que quelque ruines, de vieilles colomnes à demy consommées par le temps, auec l'enclos de ses murailles, qui peuuent auoir vne lieue & demie de tour, lesquels se sont conseruées en leur entier auec les tours, & les bastilles qui estoient faittes à l'espreuue du bélier, où I'ay remarquay qu'aux diuers estages l'on a mis des colomnes de marbre renuersées au lieu de poutres, lesquelles desbordent un pied hors la meuraille, afin que l'on ne la put sapper ny bruller.

[59] Arvieux_1735_I_191_2 (1635-1702) Alexandria, 1658: On voit à quelque distance de la colonne [de Pompée] de vastes & magnifiques ruines d'un Palais, que l'on dit avoir été celui de Cesar. Il n'y reste plus que quelques colonnes de Porphire, qui sont encore sur pied, & qui sont d'une grande beauté. Il est surprenant, que les Anglois qui sont si curieux, n'ayent pas encore trouvé le moyen de les acheter & les transporter chez eux.

[60] Niebuhr_1792_II_33 Alexandria: According to the descriptions which Greek and Latin writers have left of old Alexandria, that city must have been of vast extent. But its ruins, in their present state, do not mark its original circumference. The Mahometans in general, and especially the inhabitants of Alexandria, break down the finest monuments of antiquity, to employ the fragments in the most wretched structures imaginable. Whenever they are at any loss for materials for building, they scruple not to dig up the foundation-stones of the ancient walls and palaces. If one happens to find a beautiful column in his garden, he will rather make mill-stones of it, than preserve it.

[61] Salle_1840_I_5-6, Alexandria: Les pierres extraites des fouilles sont tendres et retaillées sur place en petits fragments; les recoupes font une mauvaise chaux que l'on éteint avec de l'eau saumâtre on salée. Les fondations que l'on devrait asseoir sur pilotis, puisque le sol de la ville moderne n'est que l'heptastade ensablé, on les assoit hardiment sur le sable creusé jusqu'au niveau de la mer; le bois qu'on ne met pas droit dans la terre, on le couche dans les murs après chaque mètre de maçonnerie. C'est l'imitation grossière d'un procédé qui lui-meme était un vandalisme; quand les Sarrasins s'emparèrent d'Alexandrie, ils trouvèrent sur l'Eunoste ou Port-Vieux une

immense provision de fûts de colonnes antiques que les Romains y avaient entassés pour les exporter [evidence??]; on lia ces colonnes par un massif de maçonnerie pour en faire une cale d'embarquement. Plusieurs fûts renversés sur les limites de la ville, furent, soit alors, soit au ixe siècle, lors de la grande réparation de Touloun, employés pour réparer les brèches on bâtir les nouveaux murs de la ville. Les ouvriers bizantins continuaient la tradition de leurs aieux qui avaient posé des colonnes horizontalement pour qu'elles soutinssent un pan de mur dont le bélier viendrait à entamer le bas.

[62] Sonnini_1_1807_118-119 Alexandria: Adjoining to those obelisks stood the palace of the Egyptian kings. Superb vestiges are still discernible of its grandeur and magnificence. They are an inexhaustible quarry of pieces of granite and marble, which the Alexandrians of to-day are dishonouring, by employing them in common with ordinary materials, in the construction of their dwellings and other common edifices. Very superficial digging in the site of this palace furnished, more abundantly than elsewhere, medals and engraved stones: they had become rarer, and indeed were hardly to be found at all, when I was at Alexandria.

[63] Bramsen_1818_1_181, Egypt: We visited the elegant collection of antiquities belonging to Mons. Drouetti, the French consul, who is well informed, polite, and attentive to travellers of all nations. He informed us that some time ago he was out shooting pigeons, which are in great abundance here; he killed one which fell in a yard belonging to an Arab, and while in search of the bird discovered a piece of black stone, the rest of which was buried in the ground. He offered a Spanish piastre to the Arab if he would permit him to dig on the spot, to which he gladly consented. On Mons. Drouetti's digging, he found a most beautiful statue of granite, with a Greek inscription, of which I insert the following translation with which he presented me.

[64] Scholz_1822_37-38: the discovery made some years since, two hundred and fifty paces south of Pompey's Pillar, when the workmen employed in digging the new canal found several statues erected in honour of the God of Health, and which are now in the inestimable collection of M. Drovetti.

[65] Turner_1820_II_521 Alexandria: In the morning I walked to see a large corn magazine lately built by the Pasha with the spoils of antiquity, which is on the shore of the old port. It contains sixteen rows of columns in length, and eight in breadth; in all 128. These are chiefly of red and grey granite, but there are a few of coarse grey marble, and one of verd antique: they are all very thick, and generally about twelve feet high. The arrangement being Turkish, one sees an Ionick or Corinthian capital, stuck on the top of a Dorick pillar, &c., with a confusion truly amusing.

[66] Durbin_1845_1_13 Alexandria: In our rambles we occasionally stumbled upon a broken column of white marble or red granite, and now and then upon a fragment of a sphinx or wild boar, and upon blocks of polished marble, proclaiming what Alexandria once was. On the outskirts of the city we frequently saw fragments of beautiful columns built into mud huts, sometimes standing upright and forming the corners, in the Arab quarters the rude porticoes are often supported by red granite shafts, not unfrequently inverted, the capital being made the base. Twenty-five years since the ruins were higher; columns were often seen standing so as to indicate the forms and dimensions of buildings; even streets could be discerned, because the ruins then remained as they fell under the influence of time and the elements. Then there were only eight or ten thousand people dwelling in miserable mud huts: now there are sixty or seventy thousand; and palaces, barracks, forts, and harbours have been constructed out of the solid materials of the ancient capital of Egypt.

[67] Stephens_1839_7 Alexandria: There can be no doubt that immense treasures are still buried under the ruins of Alexandria; but whether they will ever be discovered will depend upon the pacha's necessities, as he may need the ruins of ancient temples for building forts or bridges. New discoveries are constantly made; and between my first and second visit a beautiful vase had been discovered, pronounced to be the original of the celebrated Warwick vase found at Adrian's villa, near Tivoli. It was then in the hands of the French consul, who told me he would not take its weight in gold for it. I have since seen the vase at Warwick Castle; and if the one found at Alexandria is not the original, it is certainly remarkable that two sculptors, one in Egypt and the other in Italy, conceived and fashioned two separate works of art so exactly resembling each other.

[68] Budge_1_1920_118 in 1887: I left Cairo for Alexandria, where I enjoyed the hospitality of General de Montmorency, who had just left Aswan, and had taken over command at Alexandria. Attached to his staff was a very capable Maltese, called Magro, who could read, write, and talk every language used in Alexandria, and who acted as his Oriental Secretary and interpreter. Unlike most "polyglot secretaries," he was a well-read man, and he knew the history of the city, both ancient and modern, exceedingly well. Under his guidance General de Montmorency and I explored the town and the catacombs, and visited several good collections of Alexandrian antiquities in the hands of private collectors. In this way I learned to know the general characteristics of late Ptolemaic and Roman sculpture, and sepulchral buildings, and the main features of funerary archaeology of the late period. My enjoyment of my visit to Alexandria was marred by the attempts made by the Service of Antiquities to prevent the export of my cases, and the British Consul-General's letters on the subject. But General de Montmorency declined to be moved either by wishes or threats, and one day he and I stood on the quay and watched my twenty-four cases leave the harbour under the care of a friendly officer from Aswan. Two days later I left Alexandria in a small merchant steamer, which called at Malta, several ports on the north coast of Africa, Valencia, Gibraltar, Lisbon, etc., and after a very rough passage in the Bay of Biscay I arrived in Liverpool in the last week in March.

[69] Hale_1882_185-186: The things offered for sale at Assouan are no longer antiquities, but wonderful things from Nubia; symbols of a rude and barbarous race – ostrich eggs and ostrich feathers, ivory bracelets, gold nose-rings.

[70] Sonnini_1_1807_129 Alexandria, column, footnote by the translator, Henry Hunter: Here the cloven foot is completely uncovered. A principle is avowed, from which justice turns away her face, and at which humanity shudders. Gracious Heaven! what right has France to plunder Rome of her pictures and statues, and Egypt of her columns? The right which our author himself, a little ago, execrated in the bitterest terms; the right of the stronger to oppress the weaker, the right of the tiger to tear the lamb. Thus Paris is to be enriched and embellished at the expense of all the nations of the globe, and the sacred name of liberty is vilely prostituted to abet democratic tyranny. Ex uno disce omnes. It is the interest of all mankind surely, to resist a principle so abominable, and to unite in crushing every attempt to reduce it to practice.

[71] Turner_1820_II_311 Alexandria: In the evening I walked to the east of the town. A second wall of the city now stands on the brink of the sea, and the space between the walls, is a broken uncultivated plain, on which the French lines are still to be traced. To find materials for their new walls, the Turks have dug up this plain very extensively, and have laid open numerous houses, built with Roman brick, and great quantities of stones, which they have used. The sands round

Alexandria are every where most copiously strewed with broken pottery, probably dug out from the Roman houses, which are seen on all sides, half buried in the sands. The new wall is close to Cleopatra's needles, of which one is lying on the ground, and is that which our officers wished to carry to England.

[72] Salle_1840_1_4B, Alexandria: L'obélisque étant terminé en pointe a été à l'abri de ces profanations, mais sur trois faces les hyérogliphes ne sont guère plus visibles que l'inscription dioclétienne. Les alternatives d'humidité et de sécheresse, de chaleur et de froid, l'érosion des sels font écailler chaque jour quelque parcelle de granit, la face N. est la seule qui résiste, l'angle N.E. est le seul dont l'arête se maintienne vive et pure, encore prés du sol, cette face et cette arête sont-elles un peu dégradées l'aiguille qui est renversée est délitée sur toutes les faces visibles. Le pacha d'Egypte avait accordé l'un des deux monolithes à la France, l'autre à l'Angleterre; Champollion ayant vu les obélisques de Luxor incomparablement mieux conservés conseilla de les préférer aux aiguilles de Cléopâtre, malgré la difficulté beaucoup plus grande de leur transport.

[73] Le_Mascrier_1735_146 granite, writing of Pompey's Pillar: Tout le monde sçait que le marbre n'est qu'un assemblage de petits cailloux, que la nature réunit par un ciment imperceptible, & qu'en maniant un peu fortement les écailles de cette pierre, que le tems a détachées, elles se réduisent facilement en poussiére, qui découvre la composition. On trouveroit sans peine de cette même espéce de marbre, c'est-à-dire de la même couleur, & de la même finesse. Elle n'est pas absolument rare dans ce pays ci.

[74] Scholz_1822_38, Alexandria: The foundation of Pompey's Pillar is composed of large pieces of granite, now repaired with brick, and cemented with lime. The pedestal is a single block of granite, the breadth of which is the same on all sides, namely, five feet eight inches. An ancient drawing, which is in the house of a Maronite Bishop, on Mount Lebanon, shews that there was once a statue of bronze on the pillar, which was coined into money under the Caliphate of Valid, son of Abdalmalich. A statue of colossal size stands on the summit; but the drawing is not of such a nature as to enable us to give any particulars, except that the position of the hands seem to indicate that they held something. It is not only among the rubbish that many marble and granite pillars are seen, but in most of the houses in the city, where they are used for the colonnades round the court-yards, for door-posts, &c.

[75] Lucas_1_1714_25 Pompey's Pillar: Si cette colomne étoit en France, elle seroit regardée comme un merveille.

[76] Omont_1902_1_292 Pompey's Pillar, M. de Maillet, French consul in Cairo, writing in 1693 to Rigord: A l'égard de la Colonne de Pompée, comme les voyageurs en ont tous parlé, je me contenteray, Monsieur, de vous remarquer qu'elle a 88 pieds entre la base et le chapiteau; la grosseur est proportionnée, et il n'y a rien d'esgal dans l'univers. Un gentilhomme de mérite, qui a passé icy depuis quelques mois, me disoit qu'elle estoit digne de porter la statue du plus grand de tous les roys, et souhaittoit que de mon temps on pût former en France le dessein de l'y faire transporter. Ne pourroit-on pas par ce monument parler à la postérité de cette paix glorieuse, que ce monarque entreprend de donner à l'univers, après l'avoir presque vaincu, de cette paix qui laissera en sa faveur de si grands préjugés pour la conquette du monde entier. Toutes fois qu'il luy plaira de l'entreprendre, j'ay icy un mémoire de tout ce qui seroit nécessaire pour abattre cette colonne et pour l'embarquer; c'est une personne de Provence, très ingénieuse, qui me l'a fait, sur la prière que je luy en adressay. Venés-vous en quelques jours en Egypte, Monsieur, avec une pareille commission, et soyés seur que je n'épargneray aucun soin pour faire réussir un dessein, dont je

vous laisseray tout l'honneur, en partageant seulement avec vous la joie de servir un prince qui mérite si justement nostre amour et nostre vénération.

77 Omont_1902_I_294 Maillet in 1698, to Pontchartrain, the uncle of Abbé Bignon, and controller-general and secretary of state: Voicy ce que le capitaine Esprit Renaud, de Marseille, qui a beaucoup de génie pour les grandes entreprises, m'envoya, il y a quelques années, d'Alexandrie, sur les moyens d'embarquer cette colonne: / Il faut premièrement quinze perches de deux pieds de large et de la longueur de ladite pièce pour l'entourer affin qu'elle ne se puisse rompre. / Plus, quatre mats de la grosseur ordinaire pour faire des eschafaux pour trinquer les susdites perches, qui seront mises autour de la pièce, non seulement avec des cordes, mais encore avec des cercles de fer. / Plus, un cable de la grosseur de 5 à 6 pouces et de la longueur de 150 à 200 brasses. / Plus, faudra faire un pont de pierre depuis la ferme de la terre jusques au pied d'estal pour pouvoir en dedans la creuser tout autour. / Plus, il faudra faire une montagne de terre, du costé qu'on jugera de la faire tomber, de la mesme hauteur de la pièce, et mesme si près qu'on pourra pour la faire insensiblement coucher sur ladite hauteur. / Plus, quand la pièce sera couchée sur cette terre mouvante, il faudra faire en façon pour la mettre sur la ferme. Etc etc etc

78 Omont_1902_I_295 Maillet in 1698, to Pontchartrain, the uncle of Abbé Bignon, and controller-general and secretary of state: Quant à la conduitte de l'entreprise du costé de la Porte et des personnes de ce pays, il seroit nécessaire d'obtenir un catecherif du Grand Seigneur, avec ordre au pacha d'Egypte et à toutes les puissances de protéger les ouvriers qui seroient employez à l'abbatement de la colonne et à son embarquement. Il seroit nécessaire qu'un capigi [porter] de considération fût chargé de l'exécution de cet ordre, qu'on ne lui promît de récompense qu'après l'embarquement de la colonne. Il ne seroit pas possible de se dispenser de respandre quelques autres libéralités pour engager le Pacha et les autres puissances à seconder le capigi, et d'envoyer chacun avec luy une personne à la Marine pour faire haster l'ouvrage et contenir le peuple d'Alexandrie, 2.000 escus au capigi et 5 à 6.000 au Pacha et aux puissances sont à peu près les dépenses nécessaires à la protection des ouvriers. Gela, joint à celles qu'il faudroit faire pour remplir le mémoire du capitaine Renaud, monteroit sans doubte à une dépense considérable. Mais je suis persuadé qu'on n'auroit jamais de regret au double mesme de ce qu'il en coûteroit, si le Roy avoit la satisfaction de voir en pied dans la capitale de son Royaume la plus rare pièce qui nous reste peut estre de l'antiquité.

79 Omont_1902_I_297-2988, 22 Oct 1698, Du Roure, vice-consul at Alexandria, still wanting to shift the Pillar. Pontchartrain writes: J'ay esté informé par Mr Desfrancs des difficultés qui se rencontreroient pour le transport de la Colonne de Pompée, dont il m'a envoyé les propositions, et de la dépense qu'il seroit nécessaire de faire, quand il seroit libre de l'enlever du lieu où elle est. Sur le compte que j'en ay rendu au Roy, Sa Majesté n'a pas estimé à propos d'y penser et cette veûe doit estre abandonnée. / Vous aurez veu par ma précédente que vous n'avez aucun mouvement à vous donner pour l'enlèvement de la Colonne de Pompée, le Roy ayant résolu de ne point penser à la demander au Grand Seigneur, non seulement par les difficultez que la disposition des esprits des habitants du pays pourroient causer et la dépense extraordinaire de ce transport, mais encore parce qu'on ne peut s'assurer d'y réussir et de pouvoir conduire cette colonne entière jusques au vaisseau où il faudrait l'embarquer.

80 Omont_1902_I_ 4 Jan 1699, memo from a Toulon engineer, sent by the intendant Vauvré to Ponchartrain: Voicy ce que cousteroit la ballenne dans un an, avec 125 hommes d'esquipage, 100 matelots effectifs et 26 officiers mariniers, un capitaine de frégate, un lieutenant, chirurgien et

écrivain du Roy. Il cousteroit 4,000tt par mois, seroit 48,000tt pour un an; il pourroit 3,500 quintaux de riz dans la fluste, outre le poids de la colonne, qui sont 7,000 quintaux, qui coustent en ce pays là l4tt et 4tt10. On en aura 9tt tout courant en France; c'est d'abord 31,500tt de profit; il n'en cousteroit plus au Roy que 16,5 00tt en arrivant à Toulon, ce que vous pourrez bien gagner sur la traversée de Toulon au Havre de Grâce. Voilà tout ce que je puis dire au sujet de l'espargne.

[81] Omont_1902_I_308 de Maillet writing to Maurepas in 1737: ayant toujours eu une passion ardente de faire parvenir en France, avant ma mort, le plus grand et le plus beau monument de l'antiquité qu'il y ait au monde et le plus digne de porter la statue du plus grand Roy du monde et d'immortaliser son nom par cet endroit, comme il le sera par beaucoup d'autres.

[82] Le_Mascrier_1735_148 Pompey's Pillar: Toute la dépense consisteroit dans les frais du bâtiment destiné pour ce transport, & de l'entretien des matelots, qui le monteroient. Du reste je mets en fait que l'exécution de ce projet ne couteroit pas plus de vingt mille écus au Royaume. La France pourroit se vanter alors de posseder le plus rare morceau d'antiquité de cette espéce, qui subsiste aujourd'hui dans le monde, & le concours d'étrangers, que ce monument fameux y attireroit de toutes les parties de l'Europe, la dédommageroit avec usure de tout ce qu'il en couteroit.

[83] Le_Mascrier_1735_147 Pompey's Pillar: Après l'idée que je viens de donner de ce monument, peut on s'empêcher d'avouer, que c'est le plus grand dommage du monde, qu'il soit entre les mains de gens, qui en connoissent si peu le mérite? Pour moi je ne puis me détacher d'une idée, qui m'est venue naturellement en le considérant. Cette magnifique colomne m'a paru digne de soutenir une statue du Roi. S'il est vrai qu'elle ait porté celle de Pompée, comme la tradition le veut, à quel Héros pourroit-elle être mieux consacrée? Par ou pourroit on mieux conserver, & même augmenter la gloire de sa première destination?

[84] Breton_1814_II_168-169, Pompey's Pillar: On parloit alors de transporter en France ce monument gigantesque; quelques personnes regardoient l'entreprise comme impraticable: elles oublioient que Caïus César avoit fait venir d'Egypte à Rome un obélisque de vingt-cinq toises de hauteur, sur deux de diamètre; qu'Auguste et Constantin avoient déplacé avec succès des monumens de ce genre, et qu'enfin le transport par mer de la colonne démontée n'eut pas été plus difficile que ne l'a été le trajet de ces mêmes matériaux, depuis Syène, dans la Haute-Egypte, où se trouvent les carrières dont ils ont été tirés.

[85] BCA_1884_39: VANDALISME. – Au moment de mettre sous presse, nous apprenons que M. le lieutenant-colonel Playfair, consul général d'Angleterre à Alger, revenu de Tunisie dans les derniers jours d'avril, a constaté, en allant de Souk-Auras à Ghardimaou, la démolition de l'arc de triomphe de Bulla Regia, près duquel passe le nouveau chemin de fer. Les entrepreneurs chargés de la construction de cette voie l'ont détruit, dit-il, bien qu'il fût dans un état de conservation remarquable, et d'une beauté qui à elle seule eût dû le préserver de la ruine. Déjà Wilmanns a écrit un ouvrage, *Die Lagerstaedte Afrikas*, pour dénoncer au monde le vandalisme dont les Français font partout preuve en Algérie, et l'effroyable destruction que tout le monde à l'envi, génie militaire, particuliers, entrepreneurs, agriculteurs, agents des ponts-et-chaussées, a fait pendant cinquante ans, et fait encore, des plus beaux monuments de l'antiquité. M. Schmidt, son continuateur, dans un récent Rapport à l'Académie de Berlin, a cité nombre de faits semblables, tels que la destruction du monument des Sittius près de Collo. Voilà ce que les étrangers voient chez nous. Il ne restait plus qu'à leur faire dire que notre occupation en Tunisie a pour premier effet de livrer ce pays à de pareils ravages! Il faut vraiment, de la patience pour continuer encore à signaler ceux-ci; car ils se produisent partout, et personne ne s'en inquiète. Ni

l'article 2, peu pratique d'ailleurs, du Décret sur les concessions en Algérie, ni le récent Arrêté du Bey pour la conservation des monuments en Tunisie, n'y portent remède; toutes les défenses que l'on peut faire, n'étant appuyées d'aucune surveillance et sanctionnées par aucune peine, demeurent lettre morte, bien qu'il n'y ait pas une fois sur cent oui l'excuse de la nécessité puisse, être sérieusement invoquée par les dévastateurs. En présence des nations savantes, si soigneuses de leur passé et qui nous devancent dans la science, sous les yeux de l'Allemagne, de l'Italie, de l'Angleterre, la France donne là un spectacle qui est véritablement honteux.

[86] Michaelis_1882_8: That Arundel's aims were pitched high we learn from two instances accidentally recorded. In the Circus of Maxentius (usually called of Caracalla) not far from the Via Appia, there lay an obelisk of about sixteen metres in length broken into four pieces. It was only the difficulty, of transport to the sea which deterred the Earl from purchasing the fragments and putting them together in London; which city might otherwise have been able to boast an obelisk long before the bringing over of Cleopatra's needle. What happened instead was that Bernini (AD 1651) crowned his fantastic fountain in the Piazza Navona with the obelisk in question.

[87] Geramb_1840_195 travelling 1831, Alexandria: Some years since, the viceroy made a present to the king of England of the obelisk which is thrown down, and he carried his liberality so far as to take upon himself the expence of transport. Such an offer could not but be accepted. An engineer was sent from England to take measures for removing the colossus, but it appears that he despaired of succeeding; at any rate, there the obelisk lies to this day. Sir Robert Wilson says, in his "History of the Expedition of the British Army in Egypt, in 1801 and 1802" that lord Cavan, governor of Alexandria, caused an attempt to be made for the same purpose, but again without success, What could they have done then with the obelisk of Luxor, which the French, however, have carried off like a feather!

[88] Salt_1834_II_115-116, 1819 in a letter from Salt to William Hamilton: Mr Briggs will communicate to you a plan he has thought of, to get home the obelisk that was once ready for embarkation. As far as getting the Pasha's consent, I think I could manage that. The expense otherwise would be no great matter, if an old ship were given by government, and might, I should think, be easily raised by private subscription. Pray give the matter your consideration.

[89] Fuller_1829_127-128 Alexandria: The antiquities of Alexandria since the French and English expeditions are so well known as scarcely to need description. The vast site which was occupied by the ancient city is marked by immense subterranean reservoirs, many of which are still in use; by broken columns, and innumerable fragments of granite, porphyry, marble, basalt, pottery, and glass, scattered over its whole extent, and by small coins, which after rain may be found in great quantities. Different names have been given to different masses of ruins by antiquaries and travellers; but it does not appear that any of the ancient monuments can be securely identified, except the Pillar of Dioclesian and the Hippodrome. The latter is plainly discernible, having been excavated by Lord Valentia. Both the obelisks are in beautiful preservation; the one that is still standing perhaps less so than its prostrate companion, with which it has been several times proposed to enrich the English metropolis. The officers of the army on the evacuation of the country in 1802 had made preparations for embarking it, which were frustrated by a want of co-operation on the part of the admiral. Belzoni had a plan for packing it up in a huge barrel, and towing it home astern a frigate; and a brig of war has since been sent with an officer of engineers on board to report upon the best manner of transporting it. The project, however, seems now to be abandoned, and perhaps wisely. The expense would have been enormous; and it may well

be doubted whether even granite could long resist the murky atmosphere of London, and the rigour of an English winter.

[90] Quarterly_Review_xvii_1817_180, reviewing Clarke, Edward Daniel, Travels in various Countries of Europe etc, 1817: Dr Clarke deduces from the decay of the obelisks at Alexandria, and from similar appearances on other ancient building, – a fact well worthy the notice of those who are concerned in the erection of national monuments, – that granite, namely, from the decomposition of its feldspar by exposure to the atmosphere, is less calculated for works of duration than pure homogeneous marble, or even than common limestone. Of the latter we have such abundance in this country, that there is every reason for preferring it to the more costly materials, as well as to the more beautiful, but far less durable sandstone, employed in most of our finest buildings. / Of the two obelisks known by the name of Cleopatra's Needles, one only is now standing. A subscription was raised by sereral officers of our army and navy to remove to Great Britain its fallen companion, which, as it now lies on the sand, measures seven feet square at the base, and sixty-six feet in length. Lord Cavan presided in this undertaking, which was worthy of the ancient Romans, and would, probably, have been attended with complete success, had not, for some unexplained reason, the sailors of our fleet been forbidden to assist in the labour.

[91] Wilson_1823_36 Alexandria: Finally, should this enormous Obelisk be landed in England, and set up in some commanding elevation, it will form a truly noble and striking object, which probably will not be exceeded by any of those monuments or columns which have been erected either in the Roman, Parisian, or British Capitals, or, in truth, on any other spot in the whole globe. It will, further, be most eminently calculated to keep alive and hand down to future ages that ever memorable contest, which had taken place in the "land of Egypt," between our brave Soldiers and Sailors, with the forces of that extraordinary man who was the Tyrant of the world and destroyer of the peace of mankind.

[92] Wilson_1823_31-32 Alexandria: On the termination of hostilities in Egypt in the year 1801, several officers of rank proposed to convey the Obelisk, which lay horizontally, to England, in order to be exhibited in some proper situation, as a monument of British achievements, and which had, evidently, at one time, entered into the contemplation of Buonaparte to remove to France. Lord Cavan, Admiral Donally, and others, who were so fully competent to decide on its importance to England, examined it with attention, and subscriptions were set on foot among the officers of the army and navy serving in Egypt, to raise a sum to transport it to London. This, however, being found inadequate, the design was abandoned at the time, though it was resolved that some memento should be left on the spot. Accordingly there was engraven, on a Tablet of white marble, an inscription explanatory of that valour and intrepidity which was so eminently displayed by the British arms, and placed under the pedestal.

[93] Reid_1840_251-252 Constantinople, column of Constantinus Porphyrogenitus: I consider one of the most ponderous articles ever stolen, one which may make robbers of the present day blush at the insignificance of their deeds, when they carry away marbles of bas-relief or mutilated statues. Most assuredly if I had possessed the mania for robbing these sacred places of their treasures, which some of my countrymen have evinced, I would have petitioned the sultan for leave to carry away this obelisk, and having obtained it, returned to England, and got up a joint-stock company of drivellers in art, and robbers of temples, who hang men for stealing bread when they are hungry, but who laud and reward the wholesale pilferers of ruined grandeur: to

subscribe a few thousand pounds for its transit, giving them, in exchange, tickets to the raffle which might be made of it at the first meeting of the Society of Antiquaries.

[94] Graham_1836_6 Alexandria: The city of Alexandria has been rendered famous by modern events; and no Briton can forget the valour of his countrymen, by whom the French, who, under Buonaparte had established themselves in Egypt, were defeated and expelled. The battle of March 21, 1801, was severe and bloody; the English commander-in-chief, General Abercrombie, was killed; as were no less than five French generals, and four thousand of their troops. Alexandria, and with it the whole remaining French force, surrendered to the British arms under the command of Lord Hutchinson, Sept. 2, 1801. / The trophies taken on that occasion now form part of the curiosities in the British Museum; and among them is an immense sarcophagus, which was long an object of veneration at Alexandria; and which has been supposed to be the tomb of Alexander the Great. Could that character be determinately attached thereto, it would certainly be, not only extremely curious, which it is; but absolutely invaluable.

[95] L'Illustration_xv_1850_280 Obelisk in the Place de la Concorde, enhanced by decorations: Prenant pour point central de sa composition l'obélisque rapporté de Luxor, M. Charpentier en a entouré et recouvert la base et la grille si mesquines, d'une décoration formée de cariatides et de sphinx en harmonie de style et de couleur avec l'immense monolithe égyptien; c'est là portion de sa décoration consacrée à la gloire militaire; placées en exergue sur le socle du monument, au bas des cariatides et des sphinx, diverses inscriptions rappellent (then lists battles).

[96] Cella_1819_118: Gli ultimi strati di questa arenite conchiglifera coprono ancora i più bassi poggi della Cirenaica che declinano al mare; verso la sua regione occidentale; ma da questo lembo di monti cessa questa crosta di sabbie agglomerate, e tutto il nocciolo di queste montagne è una calcarea compatta, che ha tutta l'ordinaria durezza de' marmi. Infatti la sua frattura è a grani fini spesso lucicanti come nel marmo salino; benché la sua formazione sia secondaria: e porti seco spesse traccie di conchiglie. È di un colore giallognolo, spesso cavernoso come il travertino, e acquista come esso, a lungo rimanere esposto all'aria, quel colore rossiccio che rende più grate all' occhio queste rovine. È dessa la roccia che costituisce almeno tutta quella parte della Cirenaica da me visitata, ed in questa, l'industria e la potenza dell' antichissima gente ch'ebbe quì sue stanze, scavò le sue case è le sue tombe. [and goes on to remark plenty of elements, including tombs, dug from the living rock]

[97] Ricketts_1844_79 Alexandria: Cleopatra's Needle is situated within the walls of the city. It is a beautiful obelisk, about sixty feet high, and, at the surface of the earth, about eight feet square; its base has not been ascertained, but is supposed to be some depth below the surface. Its sides are covered over with numerous Egyptian hieroglyphics, the mysteries of which, the wisest and most learned have not been able to unravel. The sculpture suffered but little by the ravages of time, excepting on the side exposed to the sirocco. A short time previous to my visit to this monument, a number of hands were employed in making excavations to find its base, in the expectation of obtaining some hidden treasure; but the enterprise was abandoned, and the sand has nearly filled up the excavations. This monument has been presented by the Pacha to the King of the French; but it is doubtful whether an attempt will be made to remove such a mass, requiring Herculean powers to carry any such attempt into execution; yet, the success which attended the removal and erection of the obelisk at present adorning the Place de Concorde at Paris, may embolden the French engineers to make an effort. Close by the side of this, lies prostrated a similar monument, apparently of the same dimensions, said to belong to England, and

which was taken down by order of the British government, to be transported to England; but it is said, that the Pacha interfered and prevented its removal. It lies stretched across a deep chasm formed by excavations around it, in all the majesty of its fallen greatness.

[98] Stephens_1839_6 Alexandria: Riding slowly among the ruins, I passed the celebrated wells built in the time of Alexander, at the very foundation of the city, at which generation after generation have continued to slake their thirst, and ended my ride at Cleopatra's Needle, a beautiful obelisk sixty feet high, full of mysterious hieroglyphics that mock the learning of the wise of our day. Time has dealt lightly with it; on one side the characters stand bold and clear as when it came from the hands of the sculptor, although, on the other, the dread sirocco, blowing upon it from the desert more than 2000 years, has effaced the sculptor's marks, and worn away the almost impenetrable granite. By its side, half buried in the sand, lies a fallen brother, of the same size, and about the same age, said to have been taken down by the English many years ago, for the purpose of being carried to England; but the pacha prevented it, and since that time it has lain in fallen majesty, stretching across a deep chasm formed by excavations around it.

[99] Arvieux_1735_II_382, (1635-1702) Tripoli, the three towns, in 1660: Celle qui étoit le plus au Septentrion est absolument ruinée; il n'y reste plus que des monceaux de terre. On en a enlevé presque toutes les pierres, dont on s'est servi pour bâtir ailleurs.

[100] Nicolay_1567_26-27 for the triumphal arch at Tripoli.

[101] Mircher_1863_207 Tripoli, triumphal arch: Les colonnes qu'entouraient l'arc de triomphe extérieurement ont été enlevées depuis plusieurs années.

[102] Michaud_&_Poujoulat_VI_1835_388 Tripoli: A Tripoli, comme en beaucoup d'autres villes d'Orient, les beaux débris de l'antiquité ont passé dans les constructions modernes; c'est ainsi que des fragmens de marbres magnifiques se retrouvent dans les mosquées et les bains publics de Tarabolos.

[103] Michaud_&_Poujoulat_VI_1835_418-419: J'ai à vous parler de trois autres temples situés aussi dans le Liban, mais à une distance beaucoup plus voisine de Tripoli. M. Marc Guys, frère du vice-consul, qui parle la langue arabe comme un maronite et connaît le Liban aussi bien qu'un montagnard, a voulu me servir lui-même de guide dans cette course. Les trois temples se voient à trois lieues de Tripoli, dans la direction de l'est-sud-est; deux de ces temples apparaissent sur une haute colline qui domine le village grec de Kesba, et le troisième, à une heure de là, sur une élévation près du village de Psisa. Les deux premiers sont voisins l'un de l'autre; le plus petit, qui n'a pas vingt pas carrés, conserve une partie de ses murailles, et ses approches et son enceinte se trouvent remplies de corniches, de colonnes, et de piédestaux; j'ai vu dans un côté du mur plusieurs niches, qui sans doute furent autrefois occupées par des statues; à quelque distance du temple, en face, les restes d'une porte. Le second temple était entouré d'un grand mur formé d'énormes pierres de taille, dont l'une a plus de vingt pieds de longueur; on entre dans l'enceinte par une porte d'une conservation parfaite, composée de trois pièces seulement. Le sophite ou pierre qui règne au-dessus est creux et sa façade est ornée de frisures; on remarque comme des degrés taillés le long des deux autres pièces qui soutiennent le sophite. Les débris du temple accumulés dans l'enceinte consistent en pierres, en corniches, piédestaux et colonnes. Les piédestaux et les corniches présentent une grande dimension, et les colonnes, une circonférence énorme. Tous les matériaux employés à la construction de ces deux temples, sont en pierre calcaire, et je n'ai pas rencontré un seul fragment de marbre. L'air et les pluies ont jauni ces vieux débris, et l'herbe croît et les plantes fleurissent dans ces enceintes où d'anciens peuples ont

prié. Ces ruines sont connues dans le pays sous le nom de Naous; je présume que ce mot n'est qu'une corruption du mot grec neos qui veut dire temple. Les deux édifices sont de construction romaine.

[104] Michaud_&_Poujoulat_VI_1835_419-420: Le temple situé près du village de Psisa n'a de remarquable que son portique; il est petit, de forme carrée et construit en pierres de taillé. On passe d'abord sous une petite porte toute simple et sans ornemens, puis sous une plus grande porte entourée de quatre colonnes d'une seule pièce; une de ces colonnes est tombée. Des festons et des frisures décorent la façade de la grande porte. Le reste de l'édifice se mêle à des constructions modernes, car ce temple, aujourd'hui entièrement abandonné, fut pendant longtemps une église dédiée à la Vierge; le monument est en pierre comme les autres édifices que nous avons visités.

[105] Baedeker_1876_512, Tripoli / El-Mina: Antiquities are sometimes sold here.

[106] Blaquière_1813_II_8-9 citing Bruce: "Approaching now the sea-coast, I came to Ptolemais, the work of Ptolemy Philadelphus, the walls and gates of which city are still entire. There is a prodigious number of Greek inscriptions, but there remain only a few columns of the portico of an Ionic temple, in the first manner of executing that order; and therefore, slight as the remains are, they are treasures in the history of architecture, which are worthy to be preserved; these are in the King's collection, with all their parts that could be recovered." I am surprized that Mr Bruce did not point out the utility of excavating the places he passed through; should the British government be induced to encourage that pursuit, I have no doubt but that a diligent search for statues, and other remains of antiquity, in the Cyrenaica, would be crowned with incredible success. In fact, the whole coast and interior present an inexhaustible field of research to amateurs.

[107] Mac_Carthy_1819_II_57 Tripoli: La grande mosquée est magnifique; son architecture est belle. La toiture, toute composée de petites coupoles, est appuyée sur seize superbes colonnes doriques de très-beau marbre gris, qu'on me dit avoir été prises sur un bâtiment chrétien.

[108] Mac_Carthy_1819_II_55-56 Tripoli, triumphal arch: Il a été correctement dessiné et colorié; et M. Bagot se loue singulièrement que le bon goût de M. Tully lui ait suggéré la pensée d'obtenir du pacha de faire déblayer ce beau monument des boutiques et des décombres qui l'obstruaient presque entièrement, et qui dérobaient son magnifique plafond à la vue, ce qui a eu lieu récemment. Tout le monde dit que c'est le seul dessin qui en a été fait depuis un temps immémorial; et cela est très-probable: car, à en juger par l'extrême jalousie que les Mores ont montrée dans cette circonstance, il ne parait pas possible que des chrétiens eussent pu se livrer à une pareille opération sans quelques mesures propres à assurer leur tranquillité et leur sûreté. M. Tully a obtenu une permission directe du pacha, et on a réussi à persuader aux Mores que son exécution regardait, que des gens instruits pouvaient vouloir étudier des antiquités, sans avoir pour cela aucune vue hostile contre leur patrie, ni la moindre intention de manquer de respect au prophète.

[109] Cella_1819_40 Leptis: Di Lebda la grande non restan più che rovine indefinibili, sparse e in parte sepolte fra i mucchi di sabbia, che il mare e il vento concorrono a vicenda ad accumulare in queste spiaggie. Son resti di magnifici edifizj, e torri diroccate, e strade, e colonne bellissime di granito rosso abbattute, e rottami d'ogni maniera di marmi, fra quali molti se ne ammirano di pario, e pentelico, e porfido orientale.

[110] Beaufort_1818_63-64 Phaselis, on the shore of Lycia: The sea had also broken into a square mausoleum, that stands near the aqueduct, and two large sarcophagi, which lay on the beach, appeared to have been washed out by its violence. They were of the whitest marble, and of very

neat workmanship. The lids or roofs of the sarcophagi on this coast, are each formed of a single stone, and are generally shaped like a gothic arch; these, however, were flat, and on each was a recumbent human figure, in low relief. The sides of both of them were richly ornamented; one, with wreaths of flowers and fruit; the other, with a funeral procession, and a chace, in which the figures of the boar, the rhinoceros, and the elephant, were manifest. Neither of them bore any inscriptions. As they lay on a gravel beach, exposed to the swell, the sharper parts of the sculpture had, at the period of our first visit, already suffered from the attrition of the pebbles; but on our return the following year, we were astonished at the rapidity with which the work of destruction had advanced: the more delicate parts were utterly effaced, and the whole was so bruised and disfigured, as to be hardly recognized: even the huge blocks of marble were turned over, or broken into fragments.

[111] Conder_Africa_1830_68 near Leptis, relaying Beechy: The houses are built of mud mixed with rough stones, and roofed with mats and palm-branches. Each village is surrounded with its plantations of date-trees and olives, the surplus produce of which, together with the straw mats and earthen jars manufactured by the villagers, are disposed of to Bedouin traders. Near Zeliten are some springs of very good water. The port is an insignificant cove. The many ruins which exist in the vicinity, and the frequent appearance of hewn stones and marble shafts, protruding through the mud walls of the hovels, decidedly mark it out as an ancient site.

[112] Omont_1902_I_312-313 Vauvré to the minister, 2 Sept 1688: La fluste le Bienvenu, qui estoit allé charger les marbres à Libida, arriva avant hier avec dix-huit colonnes de marbre vert et blanc onde, de 18 pieds de long et 26 pouces de diamètre; / Deux autres colonnes de marbre jaspé rouge, blanc et violet, de 16 pieds de long et 26 pouces de diamètre; / Elle a encore 8 autres vertes et blanches, de 19 pieds et demy seulement de longueur, et une violette et blanche de 12 pieds. / Je vais faire débarquer les grandes colonnes pour les faire polir, en attendant vos ordres sur l'envoy des unes et des autres.

[113] Omont_1902_I_313-314 Vauvré to the minister, 21 Oct 1689: Le sr Le Maire, n'ayant pas receu les lettres par lesquelles je luy mandois de ne point travailler à dessabler des colonnes, ne pouvant envoyer cette année les changer [should be charger?], m'escrit qu'il en a 52 de découvertes, et partie portées au bord de la mer, et que, dans la fin de ce mois, il y en aura 60, qui est le reste de ce que l'on peut espérer de ce pays là, dont 22 sont de 18 pieds de longueur et de 26 à 28 pouces de diamètre, et les autres de 15 à 16, sans comprendre les 3 de 28 pieds de long et 42 pouces de diamètre, que j'espère que je pourray embarquer, si vous le trouvés bon, au mois de may de l'année prochaine, à présent que la paix est faite avec les Algériens.

[114] Omont_1902_II_1045, Le Maire, consul at Tripoli, 1705-1706, on Leptis: Libeda est l'ansienne Leptis, sittuée sur le bord de la mer, à 30 lieux à l'est de Tripoly, sur une espesse d'anphitéatre; la mer lavoit les murailles de ville pandant une grande lieux. Autan que j'an puis juger, elle pouvoit avoir 3 lieux de tour; c'estoit la plus belle et la plus superbe ville de l'Affrique et la plus riche de l'Affrique en marbre. J'ay tiré d'un seul tample plus de 200 collonnes ou morceaux, de 18 pieds de long, et de 21 poulces de diamettre. Il y en a une trantène à la porte de la Conférance à Paris; elles sonts toutes vertes et blanches ondées et de marbre greq; les autres sonts sur le port à Toulon. On ne voit dans les superbes ruinnes, que marbres de plusieurs qualittés, quantités de colonnes rompues, une quantité prodigieuse de pieds d'esteaux, de base de chapiteaux de marbre blanc de tous les ordres; le tample avoit 900 pieds de long sur 400 de large. Il y avoit 6 portes; il y en a encore deux en estât et une partie de muraille, bastie san chos [chaux], ni siman, d'une espesse

de jaspe. Il y avoit, autan que je l'ay peu remarquer, 200 collonnes dans ce tample, d'une mesme qualitté de marbre, les collonnes suportoints des arcades de marbre blanc, qui fesoints deux galleries, sur lesquelles on marchoit à couvert, le milieux n'estoit pouin couvert; on y voit au bout une grande muraille de mesme jaspe, quy est fort élevé, où il y a trois niches, où estoint aparammant les idolles. J'avois coppiés quelques inscriptions latinnes d'un très beaux caractère, que jay perdu.

115 Delaporte_1806_10-11: A l'extrémité est de ce bas-fond, sont trois grosses colonnes de marbre semblable à celui des colonnes de la porte de la ville, mais plus longues. Elles ont huit mètres vingt-quatre centimètres environ de fût, et, à leurs bases, un mètre deux centimètres approchant de diamètre. C'est de cet endroit sans doute que, d'après le traité de 1720 fait avec cette régence, on enleva les belles colonnes qui ornent encore le maître-autel de l'église de Saint-Germain-des-Prés, à Paris.

116 Tully_1816_8-9, Consul 1783-1793, for the arch at Tripoli.

117 Tully_1816_9, consul 1783-1793,Tripoli: Without the walls of the town are frequently found pieces of tesselated pavement, known to have been laid down 2000 years ago. At Labeda very considerable remains of Roman buildings are still standing nearly buried in the sands. So grand were the Roman edifices, that from Labeda, seven granite pillars of an immense size were for their beauty transported to France, and used in ornamenting one of the palaces built for Louis XIV. At Zavia, which is but a few hours ride from hence, an amphitheatre is still standing entire, built by the Romans, with five degrees of steps; the interior is one hundred and forty-eight feet in diameter.

118 Tully_1816_9B: So little inclination is there to search for antiquities, that those which remain are in general undisturbed. Europeans are often tempted to bring these antiquities to light; and they might make great and useful discoveries, but the Moors and jealous Turks will not permit them to disturb a stone, or move a grain of sand on such an account, and repeated messages have been sent from the castle on these occasions to warn Christians of their danger.

119 Omont_1902_II_1046, Le Maire, consul at Tripoli, 1705-1706, on Leptis: Je trouvé dans ces ruinnes, ensevely dans le sable, 3 collonnes de 21 pied de long, toutes entières et sur leurs pieds d'esteaux. La plus grande partie des ruinnes de la ville sonts encevelie dans la terre et la plus part des colonnes, que j'ay tirées du tample, estoint sur leurs pieds d'esteaux, ensevelis dans le sable jusques à l'astragalle; j'ay travaillé près de 5 mois pour faire dessabler ces trois grosses colonnes, où je trouvé les desbris des autres aux environs; je les fis conduire à la marinne sur le petit port, que j'avois fait pour embarquer les autres; je ne les peu ambarquer faute de chalan assés fort pour les porters à bord de la flutte du Roy. Je trouvé plus de trante statues, toutes muttilées et or d'estat de pouvoir embarquer, n'ayant ny testes, ny bras; ce sonts les plus belles ruinnes et les plus entières de toute l'Affrique. Il y avoit une darce pour les gallères, à costé du tample, très belles, avec quantité de réservoirs d'eaux couvert de belles vouttes, dont la plus part sonts encore entier et plain d'eau.

120 Caylus_III_1759_216-217: Leptis. Ce détail abrégé [legend on coins] fait concevoir, ou plutôt supposer la magnificence de cette ville; mais elle est pleinement confirmée par les riches monumens qu'on en a retirés, & qui furent envoyés à M. le Chancelier de Pontchartrain, dans le tems qu'il avoit le département de la marine. J'ai déjà parlé du goût de ce grand Ministre, & de ses connoissances dans l'Antiquité. Les soins qu'il s'est donnés, & les recherches qu'il a fait faire à Leptis, suffiroient pour le prouver. Cependant le fragment de Porphyre, qui faisoit autrefois

partie d'une statue, & dont je vais donner les proportions, par la raison qu'il s'est trouvé dans le nombre des richesses qui furent alors portées en France, autorise encore plus l'opinion de grandeur & de magnificence qu'on ne peut se dispenfer d'accorder à l'ancienne ville de Leptis, sur-tout si l'on se rappelle, qu'on apporta dans le même tems un monument tiré du même endroit, & recommandable par la beauté de son travail, ainsi que par son extrême conservation. Je veux parler de la belle Statue de marbre blanc, qui représente une Vestale, placée aujourd'hui dans la galerie de Versailles, & dont le Chancelier fut assez heureux pour pouvoir faire présent à Louis XIV. Ce beau monument a été trop souvent décrit, & dessiné, pour en parler davantage; mais il m'engage à donner un éclaircissement à son égard. On a été long-tems étonné de l'incarnat léger qu'on remarque sur les joues de cette Figure; mais les Mémoires de l'Académie des Belles-Lettres, pour l'année 1759. pourront faire évanouir cette surprise. On y verra que cette particularité, loin d'être l'effet du hazard, est une opération très-simple de l'Art, sagement & modérément employé par les Anciens. / Les grands & superbes bâtimens, construits dans la partie de l'Afrique, occupée par les Romains, & dont j'ai jugé sur les Desseins & les Manuscrits de M. Peissonnel, autrefois Consul de la Nation Françoise sur cette Côte; ces monumens, dis-je, ne peuvent être attribués qu'à ces Vainqueurs de l'univers. Ils sont les auteurs de la magnificence de Leptis. La belle Statue, dont je viens de parler, peut être de la main d'un Artiste Grec, mais elle est vêtue, & disposée selon l'usage & la coutume des Romains.

[121] Baedeker_1911_409 Tripoli: Outside the S. gates, Bab el-Khandek and Bab el-Menshia or el-Mnshia (Pl. C, 3; oasis gate), rises the Fontana Maggiore, an elegant well-house in the Turkish rococo style. Near it is the Circolo Militare (Pl. C, 3; p. 406), a fashionable resort, especially when the military band plays (Sun. and Frid, 5 or 8 p.m.). The pretty little garden, whence we survey the Moslem cemetery (p. 411), contains four fine antique statues in marble, all of them torsos from Leptis Magna (p. 412).

[122] Baedeker_1911_412 Leptis: The ancient harbour, with its massive quays, at the mouth of the Kinyps, which was a copious stream in the Roman age (now a scanty brook, the Oued Lebda), is completely choked with sand. The once famous oasis and the grand ruins of the time of Septimius Severus also, except the triumphal arch are almost entirely buried in sand.

[123] Delaporte_1806_3: Après la paix conclue entre les Américains et la régence de Tripoli de Barbarie (l'ancienne Œa), M. Ridgely, leur proconsul, obtint du chef d'escadre la promesse d'un bâtiment léger pour le voyage aux ruines de Leptis. La plupart des consuls, dans la première chaleur de cette entreprise, voulurent ou parurent désirer en faire partie. La nouvelle de tous les jours, l'entretien de chaque moment, était le pèlerinage à Lebdah. On en parla tant, qu'on se dégoûta même d'y aller. Cependant, au mois dejuin dernier, on vit arriver le bâtiment promis; c'était une goélette des Etats Unis, capitaine Porter. Il avait ordre de conduire M. le proconsul au lieu désigné et de prendre M. le consul danois pour le mener à Livourne.

[124] Delaporte_1806_6-7: Cet édifice était peut-être le palais du proconsul ou de quelque autre autorité de la province. Je quittai ces ruines pour m'enfoncer plus avant dans l'ancien emplacement de Leptis et tâcher d'y découvrir des inscriptions. A peine avais-je fait quelques pas que je vis venir vers moi, et à grand galop, le mamlouk du pacha. Il me cria du haut de son cheval: "Viens avec moi, chrétien; de l'écriture!" Je le suivis, avec le reis dont j'ai déjà parlé, sur le plateau d'un monticule, où, parmi de nombreux éclats de colonnes, de chapiteaux et d'entablements, j'a perçus une pierre brisée qui avait un mètre vingt six centimètres de long, sur soixante-quatorze centimètres de large, avec cette inscription …

[125] Delaporte_1806_15 of an inscription: La pierre est encore sur les lieux: je n'ai pas engagé les Américains à s'en saisir, parce qu'elle convient mieux à la France, si toute fois elle est jugée digne d'orner le musée Napoléon.

[126] Delaporte_1806_16: Pendant que j'étais occupé à copier cette inscription, de jeunes enfants arabes qui nous vinrent entourer s'écrièrent: "Merveille! un chrétien qui écrit." S'ils furent étonnés de me voir écrire, ils furent bien plus surpris de m'entendre leur dire en leur langage: "Montrez-moi de l'écriture, et je vous donne des boûkhamsins." Le mot de boûkhamsiri (pièce qui vaut à peu près dix-huit centimes de notre monnaie) n'eut pas plustôt frappé leurs oreilles, qu'ils coururent à l'envi pour découvrir de l'écriture.

[127] Blaquière_1813_II_20 Leptis Magna: To the amateur, for antique researches, there cannot be a greater inducement for excavating at this place, than that their efforts would most assuredly be attended with the greatest success; for, in their own language, it is virgin ground as, with the exception of a few of the fine granite pillars, taken away more than a century ago to ornament a palace of Lewis the Fourteenth, this place has scarcely ever been visitied by any European travellers.

[128] Beechey_&_Beechey_1828_52-53 Leptis Magna: the actual remains of the city are still sufficient to be somewhat imposing; but they are for the most part so deeply buried under the sand which ten centuries of neglect have allowed to accumulate about them, that plans of them could not be obtained without very extensive excavations. The style of the buildings is universally Roman; and they are more remarkable for the regularity and solidity of their construction, than for any great appearance of good taste employed in their embellishment. [hence very little description of the site!]

[129] Beechey_&_Beechey_1828_74-75 Captain Smyth (of HMS *Adventure*) at Leptis in 1816: I first visited Leptis in May, 1816, to examine into the possibility of embarking the numerous columns lying on its sands, which the Bashaw of Tripoly had offered to His Majesty. The ruins had a very interesting appearance, from the contrast of their fallen grandeur with the mud-built villages of Lebidah and Legatah, and the Nomadic tribes scattered around. The city, with its immediate suburb, occupies a space of about ten thousand yards, the principal part of which is covered by a fine white sand, that, drifting with the wind along the beach, has been arrested in its progress by the ruins, and struck me at the moment as having probably been the means of preserving many specimens of art, which, from the numerous pillars, capitals, cornices, and sculptured fragments strewed around, I could not but suppose to have been extremely valuable, more especially, since having been the birthplace of the Emperor Severus, he might have enriched it with presents; besides which it had been highly favoured for its adherence to the Roman interest during the Jugurthine war. In addition to these circumstances, the fact of Leptis once being sufficiently opulent to render in tribute a talent a day, prompted me, on my arrival at Malta, to recommend it as an eligible field for an extensive excavation. / On my return thither in January, 1817, I was surprised, on riding over the ruins, to find that many of the most valuable columns, which were standing in the preceding May, had either been removed, or were lying broken on the spot, and even most of those still remaining had had their astragal and torus chipped off. I discovered, on inquiry, that a report had been circulated by the Tschaouses on my former visit, of an intention to embark them for England; and as it had long been a quarry whence the Arabs supplied themselves with mill-stones, they had in the interval been busily employed in breaking up the columns for that purpose, providing not only for the present, but also for future supply. This

extensive destruction was prompted by the peculiar construction of the Moorish oil-mills, they being built with a circular surface, having a gentle inclination towards the centre, round which a long stone traverses, formed by about one third of a shaft.

[130] Beechey_&_Beechey_1828_59 Leptis Magna: On the morning after our arrival at Lebida the Shekh of the place came to pay us a visit, and to offer his assistance in procuring us coins and gems, which are constantly found among the ruins by the Jews, who pay a consideration to the Bashaw for the exclusive enjoyment of this privilege. The offer of our new friend was readily accepted, and he himself very cordially entertained by his brother Shekh, Mahommed el Dubbah; but, his supper being eaten, we never heard more of him or of the antiquities which he professed to procure for us.

[131] Beechey_&_Beechey_1828_75-76 Captain Smyth (of HMS *Adventure*) at Leptis in 1817: On the 25th, however, having arranged my tents and instruments, I commenced an excavation near the centre of the city with a party of eight Arabs, whom I increased the following day to a hundred; and as they quickly gained the use of the English spade and mattock, the work proceeded with celerity. But I soon had the mortification of perceiving, from numerous local evidences, that Leptis had been completely ravaged in former times, and its public edifices demolished with diligent labour, owing perhaps to the furious bigotry of the Carthaginian bishops, who zealously destroyed the Pagan monuments in every place under their control. Or it might have been partly effected by the vengeance of the Barbarians for the memorable treachery of the Leptitani. From whatever cause it proceeded, the destruction is complete; most of the statues are either broken to pieces, or chipped into shapeless masses, the arabesque ornaments defaced, the acanthus leaves and volutes knocked off the fallen capitals, and even part of the pavements torn up; the massy shafts of the columns alone remaining entire. / With a view of gaining further information, I opened an extensive Necropolis, but with little success. There were neither vases nor lachrymatories, but only a coarse species of amphorae and some paterae, with a few coins, neither rare nor handsome, mostly brass, and principally of Severus, Pupienus, Alexander, Julia Mammea, Balbus, and Gordianus Pius. A number of intaglios of poor execution were picked up in different parts, as also some very common Carthaginian medals, but nothing indicating high antiquity or tasteful skill. Willing, however, to make as fair a trial as possible, I continued excavating until the 12th of February, when, having explored the principal Basilica, a triumphal arch, a circus, a peristyleum, and several minor structures, with only a strengthened conviction of the precarious chance of recovering any specimens of art worth the labour and expense of enlarged operations, I determined to desist.

[132] Beechey_&_Beechey_1828_78 Captain Smyth (of HMS *Adventure*) at Leptis in 1817: Thus ended my unsuccessful research; but though no works of art were recovered, many of the architectural fragments were moved during the summer down to the beach, by Colonel Warrington, where I called for and embarked them on board a store-ship for England, together with thirty-seven shafts, which formed the principal scope of the expedition, and they are now in the court of the British Museum. Still we were sorry to find that neither the raftports nor the hatchways of the Weymouth were capable of admitting three fine Cipolline columns of great magnitude, that, from their extreme beauty and perfection, we had been particularly anxious about.

[133] NAMS_X_1903_267: Sur toute la surface de Leptis Magna et de ses deux faubourgs, il n'y a pas une seule statue apparente, ni même un débris reconnaissable. Tout ce qu'on peut voir de l'art du statuaire provenant de cette ville consiste, en quatre statues qui ornent aujourd'hui deux monuments de Homsk [5km to the site's west].

[134] Conder_Africa_1830_62 Leptis: The actual remains of the city are still sufficient to be somewhat imposing; but they are for the most part so deeply buried under the sand which ten centuries of neglect have allowed to accumulate about them, that plans of them could not be obtained without very extensive excavations. The style of the buildings is universally Roman; and they are more remarkable for the regularity and solidity of their construction, than for any great appearance of good taste employed in their embellishment.

[135] Rozet_&_Carette_1850_12 Leptis: La ville de Leptis était située tout près de la mer, sur les rives d'un torrent appelé Wadi-Lebda, qui, presque à sec en été, grossit beaucoup dans la saison pluvieuse. Quelques vestiges d'un aqueduc semblent attester que cette ville fut jadis alimentée par les eaux du Cinyphus. Le port, qui n'a jamais été considérable, est en grande partie comblé par les sables d'alluvion qu'entraîne le Wadi-Lebda pendant ses débordements. Il faut fouiller à une assez grande profondeur dans le sol pour trouver quelques débris d'édifices romains d'un excellent style. Presque toute la cité avait été construite en briques. Le capitaine Smyth y a découvert les restes d'un cirque. Malheureusement il faudrait des sommes énormes pour exécuter ces travaux de débayement. A l'est de Lebida, on trouve, sur une colline, la demeure d'un marabout fort vénéré dans le pays.

[136] Rozet_&_Carette_1850_13, Leptis, relaying Smyth, who first visited in 1816: Mais quand il y retourna, en janvier 1817, il trouva presque toutes les colonnes, qu'il avait vues intactes quelques mois auparavant, brisées en morceaux pour empêcher l'exportation de ces belles colonnes, les Arabes avaient imaginé de les réduire en fragments et de s'en servir eux-mêmes en guise de pierres meulières. Smyth ne se laissa pas cependant décourager; il fit immédiatement déblayer le terrain et commencer les fouilles. Mais il constata, à son grand regret, que les édifices publies n'offrent plus que des débris informes. Smyth pense qu'ils furent démolis par l'intolérance des premiers évëques chrétiens, qui en voulaient jusqu'aux monuments mêmes du paganisme. La plupart des statues sont complétement mutilées; les ornements, les feuilles d'acanthe des chapiteaux sont défigurés ou brisés; il ne reste plus que le fût massif des colonnes. Dans la nécropole il ne trouva que des amphores et des patères assez grossièrement travaillées, ainsi qu'un petit nombre de médailles, particulièrement de Sévère, de Papienus, d'Alexandre, de Julia Mammea, de Balbus et de Gordien Pie. Enfin, il renonca bientôt à poursuivre ces fouilles. A en juger d'après ces ruines, Smyth place postérieurement au règne d'Auguste l'époque de la plus grande splendeur de Leptis. / Suivant Marmol, les ruines de Leptis servirent en partie à la construction de la moderne Tripoli.

[137] Cella_1819_38-39: Ne' poggi che si elevano a mezzodì veggonsi le rovine di vetustissimi castelli, e presso la strada incontransi resti di arcate e profondi pozzi scavati in questa pietra arenaria, alcuni de' quali datano d'antico a giudicarne da' bei marmi e dalla copia di vasche onde tuttora sono guarniti quelli che trovanno a poca distanza da Lebda.

[138] Beechey_&_Beechey_1828_315 Benghazi: The erection of Bengazi on the site of the ancient town, rather than the effects of time, or of hostile violence, appears to have been chiefly the cause of the total disappearance of the latter; for the stones of which the buildings were originally composed being too large for the purposes of the Arabs, are broken up into small pieces before they are used in modern structures, and generally before they are removed from the places in which they are dug up. Many a noble frieze and cornice, and many a well-proportioned capital has been crushed under the hammer of these barbarians; so that, even were there not a single house in Bengazi which has not been composed of ancient materials, yet there is nothing of architecture in any of them at present to fix, and scarcely to arrest, the attention. We were

ourselves just too late to save from the hammer several portions of a large and well-executed Ionic entablature, which a worthy Arab Shekh had caused to be excavated and brought into his court-yard, to form part of a house which he was building without the town, and which was carefully beat to pieces by his servants and slaves before it was bedded in the mud which received it.

[139] Beechey_&_Beechey_1828_316 Benghazi: Many valuable remains of antiquity must have disappeared in this way, but it is probable, at the same time, that many still exist to reward the expense of excavation; and we have little doubt, that statues and inscriptions, numerous fragments of architecture, and good collections of coins and gems, might still be obtained within the distance of half a mile round Bengazi. On the beach to the northward and to the north-eastward of the town, where a bank of twenty and thirty feet (more or less) is formed of the rubbish of one of the ancient cities, coins and gems are continually washed down in rainy weather; and the inhabitants of Bengazi repair in crowds to the beach, after storms, and sift the earth which falls away from the cliff, disposing of whatever they may find to the few Europeans of the place.

[140] Beechey_&_Beechey_1828_315-316 Benghazi: Very extensive remains of building are still found about Bengazi, at the depth of a foot or two from the surface of the plain; and whenever a house is intended to be erected, the projector of it has nothing more to do, in order to obtain materials for building it, than to send a few men to excavate in the neighbourhood, and with them a camel, or two or three asses, to transport what is dug up to the spot which has been fixed upon for the house. If the fragments which are found should prove too large for removal (which is generally the case) they are broken into smaller pieces, without the least hesitation or concern, till they are reduced to a convenient size for loading, and are afterwards broken again into still smaller pieces, as occasion may require, on the place where the house is built.

[141] Baedeker_1911_413 Benghazi: The chief sight is the Market Quarter, where caravans from the interior are sometimes met with.

[142] Cella_1819_201-202 Tolmeta: Le tombe de' cittadini di Tolometa, costrutte nello stesso stile di quelle, di Cirene trovansi disperse tra le rovine della città in tanto numero, che io credo oltrepassino le 4 mila. Nel centro di essa rìmangono ancora in piedi, sopra un pavimento a mosaico, alcune enormi colonne formate di cilindri l'uno all'altro sovrapposti: sotto questo pavimento havvi un sotterraneo, diviso in nove lunghi corridori divisi da grosse mura, che ricevon luce dall'alto.

[143] Blaquière_1813_10 Ptolemais: There is a prodigious number of Greek inscriptions, but there remain only a few columns of the portico of an Ionic temple, in the first manner of executing that order; and therefore, slight as the remains are, they are treasures in the history of architecture, which are worthy to be preserved; these are in the King's collection, with all their parts that could be recovered. I am surprized that Mr Bruce did not point out the utility of excavating the places he passed through; should the British government be induced to encourage that pursuit, I have no doubt but that a diligent search for statues, and other remains of antiquity, in the Cyrenaica, would be crowned with incredible success. In fact, the whole coast and interior present an inexhaustible field of research to amateurs.

[144] Beechey_&_Beechey_1828_360, travelling 1821-1822, Ptolemeta: Among the trees which clothe the sides of the mountains are many handsome stone sarcophagi of Greek and Roman workmanship, all of which, however, we found had been opened; and among them seats of the same material were occasionally observed to have been placed, as if the spirits of the dead loved to linger about the spot which had so much delighted them when living. We should willingly have devoted a great portion of our time to the same pleasing occupation, and have passed

whole days in wandering among the tombs, in making plans and drawings of them, and searching for inscriptions: but fate had not decreed us so agreeable a lounge, and after securing in our portfolios some of the principal objects of the place, we set out without further delay for Cyrene, which we had determined (as our time was now limited) should form the chief object of inquiry.

145 Hase_1838_8: Le tome III de vos Mémoires renferme sur Cyrène un mémoire de M. Hardion. L'auteur se proposait d'écrire une histoire complète; mais il s'est borné à ce premier mémoire qui ne traite que de la fondation de la ville de Cyrène. L'abbé Belley, homme consciencieux dans toutes ses recherches, quarante ans après, reprit le même sujet sous un titre plus modeste. Ses observations sur l'histoire et les monuments de la ville de Cyrène se trouvent dans le tome XXXVII de votre collection, et seront lues avec fruit, même après l'ouvrage posthume écrit en latin par M. Bloch, augmenté par M. Thrige, et imprimé à Copenhague en 1828.

146 Omont_1902_II_1040, Le Maire, consul at Tripoli, 1705-1706: Je vis en différants androits 8 statues de marbre, sans testes et san bras, très belles, drapées commes les Harabes d'aujourd'huy et chausés comme les Apostres; ce qui fait voir qu'ils n'onts pas changé de mode depuis ce tamps là. Je vis un bas relief de marbre de 6 pieds, qui estoit fort muttillé; il y a un char de triomphe, tiré par quatre cheveaux, y ayant deux hommes debout, abillés à la manière d'Alexandre, et 8 fammes qui les regarde, avec chaqune une petite fille devant elle, abillé de draperie en forme de robe fort plissée; c'est un ouvrage grecq. / Je vis sur le bord de la fontaine un autre bas relief, de quatre pieds, où il y avoit deux figures, qui me parurents estre un Alexandre et une Pallasse, très bien foitte, mais rompue par le milieux; je vis un pied d'estail ranvercé, avec une inscription, donts les caractères me parurents greques et que le tamp avoit presque effassé. Je dessandis ensuitte dans un grand vallon, où il y avoit un ruissox et quantité de mesons taillé dans la roche, avec des espesses de bouttiques d'un costé et de l'autre, qui me fit juger que c'estoitdans cet androit, où estoient les marchans qui vandoient en deslail; je n'y vis rien de remarquable. Je remontay ensuitte pour voir les tombeaux, il y en a un nombre infiny.

147 Omont_1902_II_1043, Le Maire, consul at Cairo, 1705-1706, on Benghazi: On y trouve des médailles d'or, d'argen et de cuivre, et de pierres gravées, que la mer descouvre quant elle est agittée. C'est où l'on a trouvé cette belle statue de famé gresque, qui est chés le Roy, qui est une vestal; elle fut trouvée dans la maison du cadix de Bingazy, à plus de 20 pieds dans le sable. Mamet, bay de Derne et de Bingazy, qui estoint mon amy, ampechat les Harabes de la rompre; il l'anvoia icy à mon frère, que j'avois lessé à ma plasse. Dans le tamps que les Tripolins nous desclarèrents la guerre, elle fut remise au consul d'Hollande. Mr du Sault se la fit randre par les puissances et l'anvoya au Roy. G'is ay fait deux volages depuis mon retour en ce pais; j'ay fait creuser en divers endroits, je n'ay rien trouvé digne de la curiositté de Sa Majesté. Je fis ouvrir plusieurs tombeaux à une lieu de Bingazy, où il y en a un nombre infiny, taillés dans la roche à ras de terre, oriantés nort et sud; j'ay trouvé dans plusieurs des hurnes de terre très bien faittes, mais presque toutes cassées, à la réserve de deux pieds, où il y a d'un costé une Pallaze abillée, de noir avec deux Renommées, qui tiennents chacune une inscription de lettre grecque, de l'autre costé quatre nègres qui lutent, très bien pint et bien dessinnés et le vernis bien conservé; cette heurne estoit ramplie de sandres de morts, bouchés d'une plaque de bronze; elle estoit dans une espesse d'armoire creusée dans le rocher et couverte d'une grosse pierre carrée, ce qui m'a fait juger que c'estoit les sandres du capitaine ou général grecq, qui avoit esté tué, éloigné de là, et qu'on y avoit envoie ces sandres.

[148] Pacho_1827_202 Cyrene: Combien cette malheureuse Cyrénaïque n'a-t-elle pas été dévastée! Que les édifices exposés à la vue et au contact de l'air, aient péri sous les coups persévérants de cette rage destructive, on le conçoit d'autant plus facilement, qu'il faut attribuer une bonne part de ces ravages au temps, et au climat pluvieux de cette contrée. Mais que les réduits les plus cachés, que les excavations faites si profondément dans les entrailles de la terre, n'aient pu servir d'asile aux restes de l'art antique, déposés près de la mort, et respectés dans d'autres contrées, où ils remontent à des époques infiniment plus reculées; c'est ce qui surprend tellement, qu'on se de mande s'il n'a pas fallu autant d'efforts pour causer de si grands bouleversements que pour en préparer la cause. Que l'on choisisse indifféremment parmi les innombrables hypogées de Cyrène, on en trouvera peu qui ne présentent pas le tableau du plus épouvantable désordre, et que l'on puisse visiter sans éprouver de grandes difficultés. Après bien des peines, en a-t-on débarrassé l'entrée? on rencontre aussitôt de noveaux obstacles: ce sont des pilastres et des sarcophages renversés, ou bien des blocs de rocher détachés à coups de pieux des parois de la grotte; il faut employer pour avancer les mêmes moyens qui ont servi à obstruer le passage.

[149] Cella_1819_141 Cirene: Poco lungi da queste rovine giacca un rottame di statua, che attraverso le onte del tempo lasciava travvedere una figura con tonaca, seduta. Presso ad essa vi era un piedestallo, sul quale dee essere stata posala. Era questo in una delle sue faccie segnato colla seguente iscrizione …

[150] Cella_1819_143 Cirene: Se io avessi avuto e mezzi e comodi opportuni è certo in questo sito, che io avrei fatto eseguire uno scavo, ben sicuro di ottenerne oggetti ugualmente preziosi e per l'antichità, e per le belle arti. Ma oltrechè io mancava de' mezzi necessarii per quest' intrapresa, i bedoini, per certi loro pregiudizii, non aman punto di vedere razzolare, e molto meno frugacchiare per le loro terre. Pertanto ella si contenti delle poche iscrizioni da me copiate da questi marmi abbattuti, e mezzo sepolti.

[151] Beechey_&_Beechey_1828_422, travelling 1821-1822, Cyrene: The earlier tombs may be distinguished by their simplicity and good taste, the later by a more ornamented and a more vitiated style. A similar difference of style may be observed in the busts and statues, which are scattered about among the tombs; some of which have the Greek and some the Roman cast of countenance and costume, portrayed in the several manners peculiar to each nation, according to the age of the performance.

[152] RA_v_1848_154, J. Vattier de Bourville reporting on Cyrene: Outre ces divers objets, j'ai emporté d'un autre hypogée, une jolie demi-statue de femme, pleine d'expression, et à laquelle il ne manque absolument rien.

[153] Beechey_&_Beechey_1828_460-461 Cyrene: Two Arabs of the place, who had one day observed us looking at some of the statues here alluded to, came the next morning to our tent, and gave us to understand that they knew of one, in a perfect condition, which they could point out to us for an adequate reward. We made the only bargain with them which it would have been safe to conclude, among so many mutilated pieces, lying round us in all directions, which was simply, that if it proved to be worth taking away we would give them a certain number of dollars for the information which they had afforded us. On our accompanying them to the place where the figure lay, they soon cleared the earth from a female statue, in very good style, and tolerable preservation, excepting that the surface of the face and upper part of the body had entirely lost its polish and become extremely rough. As the statue was of larger dimensions than life, and consequently very heavy, it would not, under these circumstances, have been worth our while to

remove it from the place where it was; and we accordingly gave the Arabs a bakhskees for their trouble, and told them that we did not think it good enough to remove; but that if we should ultimately take it away we would give them the reward before specified. With this arrangement, however, (though a perfectly just one,) they proved to be so little satisfied, that on the following morning in passing by the place, we found that the statue had been placed upright, and pelted with stones for their own or their children's amusement. The lips were knocked off, and the face and body otherwise mutilated; though not to the degree which we expected when we first observed the figure placed up as a mark for every idle passenger to amuse himself with throwing at. We were not a little concerned to see the mischief which we ourselves (however innocently) had in fact been the cause of, and gave out that we intended to write to Mahommed Bey that he might discover and punish the delinquents! adding, that if any similar outrage should be practised in future, the severest retaliation might be expected. / After this we were careful, when we discovered a good statue, to bury it an inch or two in the soil which surrounded it, effacing at the same time all traces of our work; and never indulged ourselves in looking at any object of importance when we thought ourselves observed by the Arabs. For such is the inconsistency of Arab character, that the very same statue which they would walk over continually without ever honouring it with more than a glance en passant, would in all probability be broken in pieces the moment it became an object of particular notice.

[154] Alishan_1899_384 promontory near Celendris, Cilicia: presqu'île qui contient plusieurs ruines de monuments anciens, C'est probablement Mélanie, citée par Strabon; Beaufort n'osa y entreprendre des fouilles, ni même l'examiner, craignant d'exciter l'inimitié des habitants du village voisin.

[155] RA_v_1848_153, J. Vattier de Bourville reporting on Cyrene: Dans ces fouilles, constamment ralenties par de grandes difficultés et la rencontre incessante d'énormes blocs de pierre taillés, j'ai trouvé dans l'intérieur de cette grotte, entre autres objets, un fragment de bas-relief, ayant appartenu sans aucun doute à un des trois sarcophages et représentant une partie de corps d'un guerrier dont la tête intacte, couverte d'un casque est entièrement détachée du fond; près de ce guerrier était un cheval dont il reste encore quelques parties. Ce morceau, tel qu'il est, m'a paru encore digne du musée, et je l'ai emporté, ainsi qu'un superbe buste drapé en beau marbre de Paros auquel la tête manque malheureusement; malgré toutes mes recherches, je n'ai pu parvenir à la découvrir; pourtant, je n'ai pas perdu tout espoir et peut-être serai-je plus heureux à mon second voyage à Cyrène. A l'extérieur de ce mausolée excavé, parmi les décombres d'un riche portique, mes fouilles ont mis à jour jusqu'à présent quatre belles colonnes, avec leurs bases et leurs chapiteaux en volute d'ordre ionique, une grande frise en marbre uni, quatre statues plus ou moins mutilées et décapitées, dont une de femme, au-dessus de grandeur naturelle, est intacte et d'un fort beau travail: j'ai eu le bonheur d'en trouver plus lard la tête, de sorte que voilà une belle statue entière à laquelle rien ne manque qu'un morceau du nez. J'ai également découvert une magnifique tête d'homme d'une entière conservation et d'un travail parfait. En même temps qu'elle, j'ai eu une main d'homme tenant un papyrus, et la moitié d'un pied droit, appartenant au même torse sans aucun doute. Il existe donc, dans ce même endroit, outre ce torse qui doit être très-beau et qu'il s'agit de trouver, en continuant les excavations, trois ou quatre autres statues dont la présence m'est révélée par la position de celles qui ont été découvertes les premières. Peut-être seront-elles intactes et peut-être aussi trouverons-nous les têtes de ces premières.

[156] Beechey_&_Beechey_1828_457-459 Cyrene: On the day of our arrival at Cyrene we perceived the marble bust of a female figure, from which the head had been recently broken, lying in front of one of the excavated tombs; and on inquiring of some straggling Arabs, who had preceded us, what was become of the remainder, they at first pleaded ignorance on the point altogether; but on our proving to them, from the whiteness of the fractured parts, that we were certain the head must have been very lately broken off, they asked us what we would give them if they should find it. A bargain was now made that if the head were at all perfect, so as to be worth our taking it away, they should have a Spanish dollar for bringing it; but if we left it in their possession they were only to have the head for their pains. The words were no sooner uttered than one of the fellows scrambled into a tomb close at hand, and brought out with him the relic in question; which was, however, so much defaced by the process which had been employed in severing it from the body, as to be wholly unworthy of removal, and it was left by the side of the trunk with the full and free consent of both parties. We are sorry to say that the practice of breaking heads from the figures has been very general at Cyrene; and has been occasioned in many instances by the inability of the Arabs to carry off a whole statue to Bengazi or Tripoly (where they might have a chance of disposing of it to advantage) and their eagerness to secure the profits which might result to them from the transport and sale of a part of it. We took care to make it generally understood, after this discovery, that we would never purchase anything that had been recently mutilated; and that we should certainly complain to Bey Mahommed at Derna whenever we heard that any injury of the kind had been committed on his Highness's property.

[157] Beechey_&_Beechey_1828_544 Cyrene, near the theatre: We have already mentioned the statues which we found in this space, at the back of the theatre now alluded to; and suggested that one of them in all probability was a resemblance of one of the Ptolemies; the head of the statue is wanting, and we fear it has been knocked off at some period by the Arabs of the place, for the chance of disposing of it at Tripoly or Bengazi; a fate which has befallen many a beautiful example of Grecian art, now lying in the city and the neighbourhood of Cyrene. It is possible, however, that it might be found in the course of excavation, although we did not ourselves succeed in discovering it in the parts where we dug for it about the statue. We remember to have been very anxious upon the occasion, and fancied that we should know a head of any of the Lagides, meet with it wherever we might. It was from the decorations carved upon the armour, as we have stated in another place, that we imagined this statue to be the portrait of a Ptolemy; and it is well known that the eagle and the head of Jupiter Ammon are usually borne on the coins of that family. If it had been possible, we should have brought home what remains of this statue (which is merely the trunk), as well as several other very excellent examples of Grecian sculpture in its neighbourhood; and we are convinced, that excavation judiciously employed in the central and eastern parts of Cyrene, would bring to light many beautiful specimens of art, now covered only with the soil and vegetation which have been allowed to accumulate for ages about them.

[158] St._Clair_1892_376: How disappointing is it, then, to all lovers of knowledge, as well as to all students of Bible antiquities, to know that, now, when the existence of these treasures is known, there is too little enterprise in our people to go and reap the harvest of them; and while we wait they are being carelessly or wantonly destroyed! One explorer [name nor place specified] tells of an Arab who found an entire black statue, and because it was too heavy to carry away bodily, broke off its head and carried that away first. Palaces and temples, when unearthed, are used as

quarries for the building stone. Limestone slabs, covered with precious sculptures and inscriptions, are burnt for the sake of the lime. Decaying mounds of bricks, because they contain nitre, are carted off as manure for the fields! The following are a few instances of the vandalism which seems to be defeating the apparent intention of Providence.

159 Texier_&_Popplewell_Pullan_1865_23 Branchidae: The village of Ieronda is situated about two miles from the Straits of Samos, on the west, and about three from the Gulf of Mendelet, on the south. The ground slopes down to the sea each way. On the west shore was the port of Panormus, and from it the Via Sacra led up to the temple. On each side of the road were statues of seated figures and lions. Eleven of these remained until 1859, when they were removed by Mr Newton. They are now placed in the British Museum. I followed the road for some distance, but found no traces of any other sculptures. A peasant offered to sell me the head of a statue in an archaic style, probably that of one of these figures; but, as I had no means of transporting it, I was unwillingly compelled to decline purchasing it.

160 Leary_1913_132, mortuary towers near Palmyra: Several of the structures are in a fair state of preservation and show clearly the original form and use. They were each of three or four stories, the upper floors being reached by inside stairways. Each story consisted of one square room surrounded by loculi for the reception of the dead, and before these, or standing within the room, were statues of the persons entombed in the niches. The statues either have been badly mutilated by the Arabs, who have a religious aversion to all such "idolatrous" representations, or have been destroyed by the vandalism of ignorant dealers in antiquities who, when they found it inconvenient to carry off whole figures, would break them and smuggle away the fragments. Many such heads, arms and feet have found their way to the coast cities of Syria, and some few have been sold to European palaces and museums.

161 De_Vere_1850_I_84-85 Acropolis: The beauty of fragmentary sculpture was on this occasion singularly brought home to me by an accident. As I wandered about the Acropolis, I found, on a part where some remains had lately been dug up, a marble foot, which enchanted me by its perfection of form. Had it been the foot of the "silver-footed Goddess," who ran along the waves of the sea, it could not in its dazzling radiance and multitudinous curves have expressed a more winged lightness or a more pliant grace. As I gazed on it it seemed to reveal as much of physiognomic character as Lavater could have found in the countenance he had studied most minutely. / More than once I laid it down, and returned to it again, to indulge in one glance more. It gained upon me … I was obliged at last, by the interruption of some labourers, to lay aside both my reverie and that which had occasioned it.

162 Pacho_1827_III-IV: Le général Minutoli forma le projet, en 1820, de visiter complètement la Cyrénaïque et tous ses environs. Ce général était accompagné de savants et d'artistes qui assuraient à son entreprise des résultats de la plus haute importance. Malheureusement les vœux des amis de la science furent de nouveau déçus. A peine le général prussien fut-il arrivé au pied du mont Catabathmus, que, déplorant la perte de trois Européens parmi ceux qui l'avaient accompagné, et rebuté par les obstacles que lui opposèrent les Arabes, il se vit obligé de retourner à Alexandrie.

163 Beechey_&_Beechey_1828_520-521, travelling 1821-1822, Cyrene, the larger theatre: The columns which once ornamented the back of the scene in the largest of these buildings had been thrown (for they could scarcely have fallen) from the basement on which they formerly stood, and crossed our track in various places along the whole length of the range: among them were

several statues, which appeared to have been portraits, executed with great freedom and taste, and beyond were the Corinthian capitals of the columns which had rolled, in their fall, to some distance from the shafts. These, as well as the bases, were composed of a fine white marble, the polish of which was in many cases very perfect; and the shafts (of coloured marble) were formed of single pieces, which added considerably to the effect produced by the costliness of the material. From these circumstances, as well as from the resemblance of the draperies in which the statues were wrapt to the toga, it seems probable that this theatre was Roman; but the execution of the capitals and bases have none of that degeneracy of style which characterizes the works of the lower empire; and we should be disposed to attribute them to the time of Augustus or of Hadrian, when Roman art was undoubtedly entitled to our respect, and (we may also say), in various instances, to our admiration.

[164] Beechey_&_Beechey_1828_527-528, travelling 1821-1822, Cyrene: There are several other statues above ground in this part of the city, in the best style of Grecian art; and many good examples of Roman sculpture, or it may be Roman portraits, executed by Greek artists, which we should rather conclude from the excellence of the workmanship employed in them, and from the fact of Cyrene having been a colony of Greeks, even when under the dominion of Rome. / Every part of the city, and indeed of the suburbs, must have formerly abounded in statues; and we are confident that excavation judiciously employed, in many parts even indiscriminately, would produce at the present time many admirable examples of sculpture.

[165] Beechey_&_Beechey_1828_460-461, negotiating with the local Arabs for a colossal statue: As the statue was of larger dimensions than life, and consequently very heavy, it would not, under these circumstances, have been worth our while to remove it from the place where it was; and we accordingly gave the Arabs a bakhskees for their trouble, and told them that we did not think it good enough to remove; but that if we should ultimately take it away we would give them the reward before specified. With this arrangement, however, (though a perfectly just one,) they proved to be so little satisfied, that on the following morning in passing by the place, we found that the statue had been placed upright, and pelted with stones for their own or their childrens amusement. The lips were knocked off, and the face and body otherwise mutilated; though not to the degree which we expected when we first observed the figure placed up as a mark for every idle passenger to amuse himself with throwing at. We were not a little concerned to see the mischief which we ourselves (however innocently) had in fact been the cause of, and gave out that we intended to write to Mahommed Bey that he might discover and punish the delinquents! adding, that if any similar outrage should be practised in future, the severest retaliation might be expected.

[166] Beechey_&_Beechey_1828_433, travelling 1821-1822, Cyrene: It was between the remains of the temple of Diana and the fountain that we discovered the beautiful bas-relief of white marble which we have already mentioned above; and near it we found the torso of a male figure the size of life (also of white marble) executed in the best style of Grecian sculpture.

[167] Beechey_&_Beechey_1828_556: As the next day was that which had been fixed for our departure, we employed the remainder of the afternoon in making preparations for the journey, and set out early on the following morning for Bengazi. Captain Beechey and Lieutenant Coffin had already preceded us, with the intention of running over to Malta, in order to procure a small vessel for the embarkation of the statues, which we had decided upon removing to Apollonia, where the vessel would have taken them on board. On their arrival, however, at Bengazi, they

found a packet of letters from England; and among them, was a despatch from the Foreign Office, which made it necessary that we should alter our plan, and give up any further operations. As the season was far advanced, during which any vessels are found in the harbour of Bengazi, a passage was secured in the last which remained, and camels were despatched to Cyrene to bring away our baggage and tents.

[168] Beechey_&_Beechey_1828_78: Thus ended my unsuccessful research; but though no works of art were recovered, many of the architectural fragments were moved during the summer down to the beach, by Colonel Warrington, where I called for and embarked them on board a store-ship for England, together with thirty-seven shafts, which formed the principal scope of the expedition, and they are now in the court of the British Museum. Still we were sorry to find that neither the raft-ports nor the hatchways of the Weymouth were capable of admitting three fine Cipolline columns of great magnitude, that, from their extreme beauty and perfection, we had been particularly anxious about.

[169] Pacho_1827_219 Cyrene: Avançons maintenant dans les ruines de la ville par la rue de Battus. Cette rue qui sert aujourd'hui, comme dans les temps antiques, de communication entre la plaine de Cyrène et la fontaine d'Apollon, est aussi celle auprès de laquelle on trouve les monuments les plus importants et les plus reconnaissables. On a à peine franchi la forte pente qu'elle décrit non loin de la source, que l'on rencontre les ruines d'un amphithéâtre dont les marches inférieures sont enfouies dans la terre; audevant sont épars plusieurs fûts de colonnes, et des torses de statues, qui, d'après leurs graves attitudes et leurs larges draperies, paraissent représenter des philosophes. A peu de distance de là, et parmi un nombre plus considérable de colonnes, on remarque un immense bloc de marbre de forme parallélogramme, et offrant une analogie vague avec les stèles égyptiennes, à cause d'un globe sculpté en relief au sommet du monolithe, ce dont je n'ai pu deviner ni l'objet ni l'emblème. Je doute d'ailleurs que ce monument et les colonnes qui l'entourent aient fait partie d'un édifice quelconque élevé en ce lieu même, car ils se trouvent dispersés au pied d'une colline couronnée d'une vaste enceinte et couverte de toutes parts de débris imposants.

[170] Pacho_1827_220 Cyrene, outside the "Temple of Caesar": Hors de son enceinte, mais à soixante-dix mètres seulement vers l'ouest, on trouve le torse d'une statue colossale en marbre blanc, représentant un guerrier. La cuirasse, enrichie de sculptures d'un travail fini, est d'une belle conservation; on y distingue les emblêmes suivants: au milieu du poitrail une figure de femme ailée, la tête couverte d'un casque, et tenant d'une main un glaive et de l'autre un bouclier, se tient debout sur une louve.

[171] Michaelis_1882_298, marbles in the Antiquarian Museum, Edinburgh: Among them are eight marble sculptures from Cyrene, which were probably all presented in 1830 by R. Hay, Esq., Under-secretary of State.

[172] Haimann_1886_9-10: La colonia greca di Cirene andò pure famosa per uomini distinti nelle arti e nelle scienze. L'architettura e l'incisione dei cammei vi erano giunte a grande perfezione, e lo attestano le grandiose rovine, che si ammirano a Grenna, a Tolmeta, a Tocra, e le molte pietre incise, che con lieve spesa possono tuttora aversi dagli Arabi, i quali le trovano per le campagne e nelle tombe. Anche di vasi, di uno stile che si avvicina all'etrusco, può ancora farsi una discreta raccolta e vari se ne trovano nelle collezioni, che abbiamo portato con noi e che furono dalla Società di Esplorazione Commerciale offerte al Ministero della Pubblica Istruzione. Del genio degli scultori fanno fede le bellissime statue, trovate da Smith e Porcher, che formano uno degli

ornamenti del Museo Britannico; dopo i loro scavi, intrapresi con lavori sistematici e con abbondanti mezzi, a noi non rimaneva che di spigolare; potemmo però ancora trovare due teste di antico scalpello, che portammo in Italia, e che spero faranno parte delle raccolte archeologiche di Roma. / Delle pitture antiche poco è rimasto, e quel poco bisogna cercarlo, non a Cirene, ma nel Louvre e nel Museo Britannico. Esso basta ad attestare come anche in quest'arte, i Cirenei fossero giunti ad un notevole grado di perfezione, specialmente per l'accuratezza del disegno e la venustà delle movenze.

173 Michaelis_1882_172 after mentioning Kertsch: Further booty was secured on the north coast of Africa. The undertakings of R.M. Smith and E.A. Porcher on the site of ancient Cyrene (AD 1860) furnished the museum with a respectable number of sculptures, mostly of later date, and among them a noble statue of Apollo; at the same time and from the same place an attractive selection of terracottas were obtained for the Louvre. All the more thankworthy are the interesting discoveries of painted vases which we owe to the zeal and skill of Messrs Werry, Crowe and Dennis, who succeeded each other as consuls in Benghazi; they have furnished most valuable contributions to the history of vase-painting.

174 Haimann_1886_13: Più fortunati [they didn't get detained, as Hamilton did in 1852] furono il capitano Smith ed il comandante Porcher, i quali negli anni 1860 e 1861 si trattennero molti mesi a Cirene e, sussidiati e protetti dal Governo inglese, che mandò perfino in loro aiuto una nave da guerra a Marsa Susa, intrapresero i ragguardevoli scavi, il cui frutto, come già accennai, si ammira ora nel British Museum. Nondimeno anch'essi ebbero frequenti piati cogli Arabi, e per l'imprudente e provocante contegno dei marinai inglesi, l'ostilità degli indigeni crebbe a segno, che gli esploratori furono impediti dal trasportare alcune delle più ragguardevoli statue, da loro tratte alla luce. Essi descrissero il loro soggiorno e le loro vicende in una bella opera, corredata di illustrazioni, che fu pubblicata a Londra nel 1864.

175 Playfair_1881_42: The traveller had better make Bengazi his base of operations, and send on his yacht to wait his arrival at Perna, or he might send on his horses, etc., to Tancra or Ptolemeta and disembark there. The best course, however, will be be most surely indicated to him by the British Vice-Consul at Bengazi, who will gladly aid him in procuring the necessary means of transport. He should provide himself beforehand with a tent; the other necessaries; such as bedding, provisions, etc will probably be found on board.

176 Playfair_1881_43 Cyrene: On the Eighth day he will be able to reach Cyrene, the modern Grenneh, where he will do well to pitch his tent or take up his residence in one of the rock-tombs near the cool, clear fountain of Apollo, the Ain Shahat of the Arabs, which no doubt induced the Greek colonists to settle at Cyrene. / By far the most interesting remains of the former grandeur of this city are the cemeteries, wiiich consist for the most part of tombs hewn out of the solid rock, many still in a very perfect condition, extending for miles in every direction. In some places the monuments and sarcophagi rise in terraces of 10 and even 12 rows one above the other, and have been richly decorated with painting and sculpture. The ruins of the town itself are in a complete state of dilapidation; there are few remains of private buildings above ground, but still the traveller and antiquary will find abundant occupation for several days research.

177 Baedeker_1911_414 Cyrene: already spoken of in the 4th cent. AD as 'urbs deserta'. The ruins have not yet been scientifically explored, but there are traces of streets, and, beneath a mantle of dense vegetation, scanty remains of the acropolis, the temples, and a Roman circus. Near them is a convent of the Senussiyeh, to which unbelievers are not admitted.

[178] L'Année Archéologique 1879, 101, reporting no less a publication that the *Journal officiel* for 29 May 1879: il y a lieu de remarquer que, depuis la conquête de l'Algérie, les monuments romains, encore nombreux dans cette contrée, et les remarquables édifices que l'art dit arabe nous a laissés sont restés dans un complet abandon. Faute d'une surveillance organisée, beaucoup de ces monuments ont été détruits, et l'on ne saurait tarder davantage à prendre des mesures de conservation pour préserver ce qui a échappé aux injures du temps ou aux actes de vandalisme.
[179] Erskine_1926_104, North African ruins: It is not only the sight of great towns laid in ruins that affect us in this way. Often, when wandering through desolate country, where there seems to be no human habitation, some unexplained relic of the past confronts us. What is it? Nobody knows, yet it is part of the immense system of Rome's colonising or military expansion. An Arab village perched on part of a Byzantine fortress under which the older Roman foundations subsist is no uncommon sight, rising above the fields through which a Roman road once ran. And humbler ruins are constantly to be found behind which the majesty of Rome can be seen by those who care to look.
[180] RA_VII_1850_762 Timgad / Bordj-Timiga, Algeria: Nous extrayons d'une lettre de notre collaborateur M. le commandant de La Mare, datée de Tagumadi, le 15 décembre 1850, les détails suivants sur les ruines de cette ville: "Tagumadi, ville antique de l'Algérie, dont la Revue a déjà entretenu ses lecteurs (voy. vie année, p. 396), est déserte et peu connue; elle est encore appelée par les Arabes Bordj-Timiga. Elle est située à sept lieues nord-est de Lambèse, et est, comme cette dernière ville, environnée de hautes montagnes couvertes de neige en ce moment; aussi la maison de toile que j'habite, et d'où je vous trace ces lignes, ne me garantit pas beaucoup du froid. Lambèse, qui est ma capitale, est à vingt-cinq lieues sud de Constantine, ce qui n'empêche pas qu'il y fait beaucoup plus froid que dans cette dernière, qui, elle-même placée à vingt lieues au sud de Philippeville, a à supporter des frimas inconnus à ce port de mer. Il est à remarquer que, dans ce pays si singulier, plus on marche au sud, dans certaines limites, plus on a froid. Je reviens à Tagumadi, où j'ai trouvé, après un déblai de trois mètres, un théâtre presque entier. J'ai dessiné un temple (le Capitole, d'après une inscription) orné de colonnes corinthiennes cannelées, qui ont à la base près de deux mètres de diamètre. Ce temple était entouré de portiques, de colonnes de moindre dimension. Le plus beau monument de la ville, le mieux conservé, est un magnifique arc de triomphe avec trois portes, ayant toutes ses colonnes corinthiennes de marbre, sculptées avec beaucoup dé délicatesse, la plupart encore en place. On trouve encore à Tagumadi beaucoup de mosaïques et de monuments renversés, que je n'ai pu déterrer faute de temps et d'argent; aussi, les trois mois qui m'ont été accordés étant sur le point de finir, je viens de solliciter la haute faveur d'une prolongation de séjour dans cette contrée." [NB the amount of work he was intended to do in only three months]
[181] Lithgow_1906_314, 1613-15: The Kingdome of Tunneis comprehended once the whole Countrey that the auncients called properly Affrick or little Affrick, being the old Numidia, and was divided then in these five Provinces, Bugia, Constantino, that of Tunneis, Tripoly, and Ezzebba. In the Towne of Bugia, lying halfe way twixt Tunneis and Algeir, and 40. leagues from either being now called Arradetz, there was auncient beautifull Temples, Colledges, magnifick buildings, Hospitals, and Convents after their fashion: but the Towne being taken, and razed Anno 1508. by Peter King of Navarre, it hath remained ever since without beauty or ornament, save a few rusticke Inhabitants. The province of Constantine, lyeth twixt Tunneis and Bugia; the Towne Constantine, now Abirouh, being and Alsier Capitall, and was surnamed Cortes and Julia:

It is begirded with Rockes, and auncient walles contayning eight hundred fire-houses, wherein are the relicts of an Arke triumphant, formerly built by the Romanes; and in this Province sixteene leagues within land, was the Towne of Hippo, now Bosen, whereof St. Augustine was Bishop.

182 Tissot_1884_II_189-190 Sfax: Les matériaux antiques employés dans la construction des murailles de la kasba de Sfaks et de ses principales mosquées, ainsi que les vestiges romains que l'on retrouve le long du rivage, au nord de la ville, sur une étendue de plusieurs centaines de mètres, sont tout ce qui reste de Taparura. Le bourg antique a disparu sous les constructions de Sfaks.

183 Tissot_1884_II_304 Badja: Assise en amphithéâtre sur les pentes d'une colline que couronne la kasba, Badja est presque entièrement bâtie avec les matériaux de la ville antique. La principale mosquée est une basilique chrétienne, dont la date est connue. L'ogive arabe de Bal-el-Aïn encadre l'arc en pierres de taille d'une porte romaine. Non loin de Bal-el-Aïn, dans une excavation profonde, s'élèvent deux rangs d'arcades superposées, vestiges importants d'une piscine antique à laquelle les habitants donnent le nom d'Aïn el-Djehela, la "fontaine des païens."

184 Cagnat_1890_222-223: Constructions arabes. Il n'est pas rare que les maisons arabes, les mosquées, les koubbas, les haoutas, soient faites de pierres empruntées à des monuments antiques. Il faudra donc, au lieu de négliger ces constructions à cause de leur date récente et de leur délabrement, les examiner avec grand soin. Les pierres antiques portant des sculptures on des inscriptions ont généralement été employées, à canse de leurs dimensions, dans les parties de la bâtisse qui réclament de grosses pierres, c'est-à-dire comme linteaux de porte, comme montants, comme seuils. Les bornes milliaires ou les cippes funéraires hexagonaux ont été souvent utilisés comme colonnes dans rédifice; on grattera légèrement la chaux dont ils sont couverts, surtout dans les koubbas, pour s'assurer s'ils ne portent pas d'inscriptions. Si l'on peut, on pénétrera dans les cours des maisons; même dans les villages, elles sont parfois dallées, et il arrive que ces dalles sont des inscriptions ou des fragments ornementés. Les puits sont aussi des endroits à visiter soigneusement; la margelle en est fréquemment faite de pierres antiques et des sarcophages y servent d'auges pour abreuver les bestiaux ou les bêtes de somme. En un mot toute construction arabe, même et surtout peut-être dans la campagne, devra attirer l'attention du voyageur.

185 Shaw_1738_195 Thenae: It hath been built upon a low and rocky Piece of Ground, near two Miles in Circuit; but as the antient Materials, have been employed in the building of Sfax; there is scarce one Piece of Hewn-Stone to be met with.

186 Guérin_1862_I_171 near Sfax, the Kerkennah Islands: encontre gisant dans un champ le tronc très-mutilé d'une statue en marbre blanc, découverte il y a quelques années par M. Espina, vice-consul de France à Sousa, dans des fouilles qu'il avait pratiquées en ce lieu. Ce tronc, qui n'a plus ni tête, ni bras, ni jambes, représentait un guerrier revêtu de sa cuirasse.

187 Foreign_Quarterly_Review_XIII_1834_105, on Algeria: France is annually spending about twenty millions of francs, besides losing some thousand men, to retain a possession, the whole revenue of which, including the sequestrations, does not exceed a million and a half! This is a system evidently ruinous to all parties. The French ought to give up every idea of extending their conquests along the coast or in the interior, or of extensive colonization, at least for years to come. Moderate garrisons ought to be kept in the towns on the coast, commerce encouraged, and friendly relations entered into with the Arabs of the plains, as between neighbour and neighbour. The Arabs are a fine intelligent race, much more manageable and humane than the Kabyles, and they have a keen sense of justice and of the sacredness of oaths.

[188] Foreign_Quarterly_Review_XIII_1834, 74-106, for reviews of books on Algeria, and a good overview of the French in Algeria.

[189] Piesse_1862_108 ruins of Aquae Calidae, Algeria, relaying Le Lorrain: Quoi qu'il en soit, les édifices somptueux que les Romains élevaient partout où ils rencontraient des eaux minérales; leur passion pour les bains, dont on peut se faire une idée par la description qu'en a laissée Vitruve, nous obligent à reconnaître, même par ces ruines et ces débris informes, l'importance et la splendeur de la ville d'Aquae calidae, qui fut le rendez-vous général des malades et des amateurs de bains, à l'époque où florissaient Caesarea, Tipasa, Iconium, etc. Aujourd'hui ce plateau est cultivé par les Arabes de la tribu des Beni-Menad; la charrue passe au milieu de débris que l'insouciance des indigènes a respectés, et que les nouveaux habitants enlèvent pierre par pierre, pour construire de chétives cabanes.

[190] BCA_1882_145-146, ruins of Tigzirt, Algeria, including a temple: Ces parages de Tigzirt avaient été longtemps mornes et déserts; aujourd'hui la vie et le mouvement commencent à y revenir; un village sera sous peu créé au milieu des débris de la ville antique. Les colons y viendront chercher des matériaux pour bâtir leurs maisons; ils briseront les grandes pierres et les chapiteaux, ils renverseront le petit temple qui est resté debout depuis tant de siècles; ils feront peut-être de la chaux avec les colonnes et les statues de marbre. L'heure me semble venue pour le Gouvernement de l'Algérie, de montrer sa sollicitude pour les études historiques et son désir de conserver les monuments du passé. Il serait facile de créer un petit musée, soit dans le temple restauré, soit dans quelque bâtiment élevé à cet usage; les colons, pour peu qu'on leur demande et qu'on rémunère leur travail, y apporteront toutes les choses curieuses qu'ils rencontreront en défrichant le sol et il y aura pour Tigzirt et sa voisine Taksebt un des plus riches musées dont il soit permis d'espérer la création.

[191] Graham_&_Ashbee_1887_144: The explorations at Sbeitla (for in the main Sbeitla is Sufetula in ruins, and nothing more) have not hitherto been conducted in a systematic way. The French authorities, however, taking note of the remains, which are very numerous, have set up a series of stones to mark the lines of the principal streets, and made a few excavations, with a view to discovering the levels of the old city. Anyhow it is satisfactory to note that the Société des Monuments Historiques is keeping a watchful eye over these remarkable ruins, and that several inscribed stones, throwing much light on the history of Sufetula, have been recently unearthed.

[192] Revue_Africaine_XII_1868_210-211 Rusgunia, at Cap Matifou, near Algiers: C'est que depuis le commencement du seizième siècle, époque où les frères Barberousse fondèrent ici un pachalik ottoman, Rusgunia n'a point cessé d'être une carrière d'où l'on a tiré les matériaux des murailles, forts et autres constructions publiques d'Alger, qui avait depuis longtemps absorbé ceux d'Icosium sur l'emplacement duquel il s'était établi. Cependant en 1541, lors de la désastreuse expédition de Charles-Quint, la cité romaine du cap Matifou avait encore bien des constructions à peu près entières, puisque l'armée espagnole dans sa retraite put y trouver un abri contre lès intempéries qui achevaient de détruire une grande partie de sa flotte. / En voyant aujourd'hui l'espèce de fossé qui signale autour de Rusgunia la place où furent ses remparts, et aussi la multitude d'excavations qui rendent le parcours de ses ruines assez dangereux, on devine sans peine le gisement des assises de pierres de taille exploitées successivement par les Turcs. Toute hésitation disparaît d'ailleurs sur ce point, quand on remarque les restes de la jetée grossière mais solide qu'ils ont construite à portée du lieu d'extraction, le peu de profondeur de la mer sur ce littoral ne leur permettant pas d'embarquer autrement les matériaux retirés des fouilles.

/ En même temps que ces barbares détruisaient ainsi à l'est pour bâtir en face, à l'ouest, les consuls européens, de leur côté, retournaient partout le sol pour en exhumer des inscriptions, médailles, statues, mosaïques dont ils ont enrichi des musées ou des collections particulières qui ne connaissent pas toujours leur provenance exacte. De cet acharnement général, il résulte que, sauf les constructions en petites pierres irrégulières, noyées dans un mortier à peu près indestructible et qu'il y avait plus de peine que de profit à démolir, rien n'est resté debout.

193 RA_v_1885_124, reviewing A. von Wussow, *Die Erhaltung der Denkmaler in den Kulturstaaten der Gegenwart* (la Conservation des monuments dans les États contemporains), ouvrage publié par ordre du ministre de l'Instruction publique de Prusse, Berlin, 1885: Nous avons signalé plus d'une fois, dans cette Revue, les délicates et difficiles questions relatives à la conservation des monuments antiques, particulièrement en Grèce et dans l'empire ottoman. Depuis que l'attention de l'institut et du gouvernement a été attirée sur les ravages du vandalisme en Algérie et en Tunisie, ravages également constatés et déplorés par des savants français et étrangers, l'opinion publique attend avec impatience qu'un règlement sanctionné par des peines sévères protège les intérêts du passé dans l'Afrique française, sans toutefois porter atteinte à ceux de la civilisation matérielle et de la culture dans le présent. Ceux de nos lecteurs qui s'intéressent à ce problème trouveront d'amples matériaux dans le récent ouvrage de M. de Wussow, qui a réuni tous les documents officiels réglant, dans les différents pays, la protection et la conservation des antiquités.

194 RNMSADC_XXIII_1883-4_209, Algeria: Nous nous élevons moins contre ces premières démolitions, que rendait presque nécessaires l'obligation d'abriter nos soldats et de leur créer des défenses, que contre l'exploitation méthodique et réglée des ruines antiques. Que penser, par exemple, de la destruction toute récente de ce Nymphaeum de Lambèse, dont les matériaux ont servi à la construction d'un édifice communal? Nous n'hésitons pas à le dire, dans de pareils cas, l'administration se fait complice des démolisseurs. Au lieu de faire figurer dans ses bordereaux de travaux des prix applicables aux ouvrages exécutés en matériaux antiques, elle devrait insérer dans ses cahiers des charges une clause interdisant formellement aux entrepreneurs l'emploi de ces matériaux. Obtiendra-t-on ce résultat si désirable? Nous l'espérons, mais nous tenons de bonne source qu'il n'y a pas longtemps encore, dans les cartons d'un grand service public à Alger, existait une liste des monuments romains propres à être exploités comme carrières.

195 Baldwin_Brown_1905_240-241 Algeria and Tunis: Unfortunately, these precious relics of the past, that had survived down to our own time, have during the course of the nineteenth century been the object of deplorable mutilations and destructions. The acts of vandalism here referred to were committed in great part by local officials who carried out public works after the completion of the French conquest. The French home government was urged repeatedly by archaeologists to put a stop to this by legal enactment, and the result was the inclusion of Algeria by a special clause, Article 16, in the Historical Monuments Act of 1887. The article runs as follows. "The present law is applicable to Algeria."

196 Davis_1862_IX: After the conquest of a large portion of the North African continent by France, Moslem fanaticism was so far staggered, that a European was able to venture a little distance into the interior, and explore the vestiges of ancient civilization. The one who then made the attempt (and this was in 1834) was Colonel Sir Grenville Temple. His book, however, which really deserves to be better known, has, from some cause or other, scarcely seen the light of day. But neither he, nor Shaw, nor Bruce have achieved much; and, I may add, even now there are more ruined cities in Numidia, in Africa Proper, in the territories of Tripoli and Pentapolis,

which have not been described by the traveller, than those with which the public has been made acquainted. For more information, and for more tangible results, we must wait till encouragement shall again be given to enterprises eminently so useful.

[197] Michaelis_1908_283-284: With the conquest of Algeria by the French in the thirties, one of the countries richest in ruins was gradually opened, which, like the Orient, had been in its prime in the second and third centuries. Only rarely had travellers, as Thomas Shaw, 1720-32, penetrated to these unsafe regions. The French Government now undertook extensive scientific investigations in this land, which it had acquired with such difficulty; but excavations were rarely undertaken. Special recognition is due to those French officers who devoted themselves to recovering Roman antiquities, and in particular saved many inscriptions from utter destruction. For in so extensive a country, and one so thinly populated, over which Bedouins are constantly roving, not much could at first be done for the preservation of ruins and the security of what had been found; and it frequently happened that small local museums lost after a few years the greater part of their possessions. It was only after order had been established in Algeria, and more especially after Tunis, the ancient province "Africa," had been acquired by the French, in 1881, that a reorganization of archaeological research became possible. This has been carried on in an exemplary manner by scientific men, as Rene Cagnat, Paul Gauckler, Stephen Gsell, and Pere Delattre, who have gained enduring renown. The excavations have been well planned, and the uncovering of Timgad (Thamugadi), the African Pompeii, with its long streets, its Forum, its Arch of Trajan, which towers above all; or the uncovering of a Roman camp at Lambaesis, have amply rewarded the labour. What is not in good condition is restored or repaired. The abundance of Roman structures is most surprising.

[198] AZ_x_1852_190-192: Römische Denkmäler Nordafrika's (from French accounts).

[199] Herbert_1872_32 at Tlemcen: The French have treated the place ruthlessly and converted the most interesting portions of the palace into barracks and hospitals. M. de Siegnette [head of the Bureau Arabe] next took us into the museum, where Mr C. Brosselard has collected all the antiquities he could rescue from the vandalism of the French soldiers, though the most interesting have been transported to the museum at Algiers.

[200] Héron_de_Villefosse_1875_391-392 Cherchell: Quand on arrive dans cette ville, en venant d'Alger, on est frappé de la quantité de débris antiques, chapiteaux, fragments d'inscriptions, de statues ou de bas-reliefs que l'on rencontre à chaque pas. D'immenses colonnes en brèche d'Afrique servent de bancs aux promeneurs le long de la route; les bestiaux viennent s'abreuver dans des sarcophages antiques, et au coin de toutes les rues les bornes sont faites avec les fragments de piliers qui supportaient jadis les architraves des temples. En parvenant sur la place publique devant les ruines du fort Mauresque, on aperçoit des tambours de colonnes cannelées et des restes de chapiteaux corinthiens qni donnent une haute idée du monument auquel ils ont dû appartenir. On se croirait au Forum.

[201] Boissier_1899_33-34 Cherchell: Antique statues are not very common in Algeria; there must be a particular reason for so great a number of them, and such beautiful ones, to be found in a single city. This cause is not difficult to discover; evidently it was Juba and his wife, the charming Egyptian, who made the collection. They wished to import into their improvised capital art treasures from Greece. At that epoch, Greek artists invented scarcely any new types; they seemed to have lost the gift of creating; but they always possessed great skill of touch, and could cleverly reproduce antique masterpieces. They did not lack for orders, and they did not cease to produce,

after well known models, those Bacchuses crowned with vine-leaves, those massive statues of Hercules, especially those mocking satyrs, about which lovers of art dispute and with which every museum of Europe is filled. There were some at Caesarea as elsewhere; but more noted works also have been found there, which do great credit to the artists employed by the King of Mauretania. Such an one is the Venus of which Monsieur Monceaux says that "by its plastic elegance it bears comparison with the Venus de Medici"; such also is the Artemis, unfortunately mutilated and headless, but which "by the simplicity and the dignity of the pose, and by the exquisite lightness of the draperies, seems worthy of the chisel of a Greek artist." The museum at Shershell contains works of a very varied character, which show us that Juba prided himself on not having an exclusive taste.

202 Cagnat_&_Saladin_1894_328 Ain Tounga, visits done 15 years previously: Les murs, construits à la hâte, de matériaux pris à la ville antique au moment où l'empire byzantin couvrit de forteresses l'Afrique, qu'il sentait lui échapper tous les jours davantage, sont composés de pierres de hauteurs différentes et même de fragments d'inscriptions et de morceaux d'architecture, corniches, architraves et pilastres cannelés.

203 Graham_&_Ashbee_1887_29 the royal palaces of Tunis: As each Bey, on accession to power, has been accustomed to discard the palace occupied by his predecessor, and to build a new one for himself, the royal residences around Tunis are numerous enough. The materials, however, of which they are built are so indifferent, and their construction is so faulty, that, without constant repairs, they would of themselves soon fall to decay. Not only are the deserted palaces uncared for, but their materials and fittings are carried off in order to erect new edifices, frequently worse designed and worse built than those sacrificed. In this way has the public money, sorely needed for roads, bridges, and other works of utility, been diverted and squandered.

204 Shaw_1738_110-111 in the Aurès: Tattubt, bordering upon the Ai-yac-coute to the N.E. about four Leagues from Om-oley Sinaah, and eight to the s.s.w. of Constantina. This hath been formerly a considerable City, but is at present almost entirely covered with Earth and Rubbish. Hassan, the present Bey of this Province, dug up lately out of these Ruins, several beautiful Granite Pillars, all of Them intire and of the same Bigness. They are about twelve Foot long, and may justly be reputed the most graceful Ornaments of the new Mosque, which he hath erected, at Constantina.

205 Malte-Brun_1858_14-15 Constantine: Les débris de la Constantine romaine servirent alors à édifier les mosquées musulmanes, les nouvelles fortifications et la K'asba, qui a été remplacée par d'immenses casernes d'une architecture trop régulière. Il faut, pour bien comprendre ce que fut cette ville intéressante, parcourir le musée que la Société archéologique a consacré à ses antiquités, et qui est installé en partie dans la salle du Conseil municipal, en partie dans le jardin de la place du Caravansséraï, il faut lire dans ses annuaires et ses mémoires les nombreuses inscriptions qui ont été sauvées de l'oubli par les soins et la patiente érudition de MM. Creully, Cherbonneau, Foy, Rénier, etc. il faut enfin suivre sur les lieux mêmes les moindres fouilles que les embellissements de la ville nécessitent journellement et qui ne sont jamais infructueuses au point de vue archéologique et épigraphique. Les débris des temples et des principaux monuments romains servirent à élever les édifices et les mosquées des musulmans. Les restes de Dàr-el-Bey, l'ancien palais des gouverneurs, sont à leur tour à peine reconnaissables aujourd'hui; la citadelle romaine, agrandie et bouleversée de fond en comble, devint la K'asba. Le capitole a

été transformé en caserne, et l'incurie des Turcs vint ajouter encore aux ruines que le temps et la guerre avaient amoncelées. Aussi, lorsque les Français entrèrent dans la ville, en 1837, les seuls monuments qu'ils y trouvèrent debout étaient les mosquées.

206 Malte-Brun_1858_12-13 Constantine: Un théâtre, un capitole, et un arc de triomphe quatre portes, dont on a retrouvé l'emplacement, des restes de colonnes, de chapiteaux, des marbres sculptés; des statues et surtout des mosaïques, des cippes funéraires, des inscriptions que l'on rencontre pour peu que l'on fouille le sol, témoignent de l'importance que dut avoir, dans les premiers siècles de l'ère chrétienne, la ville de Constantine.

207 Hase_1838_37ff: Rapport sur les recherches archéologiques à entreprendre dans la province de Constantine et la Régence d'Alger.

208 Hase_1838_Preface: Depuis la prise de Constantine, le Gouvernement a envoyé des ingénieurs géographes en Afrique, et pris les moyens d'obtenir d'une réunion de savants et d'artistes une bonne description de cette contrée. Pour la plus utile direction de leurs recherches, l'Académie a été invitée, en 1837, par M. le ministre de la guerre, à rédiger des instructions et un projet d'itinéraire, et elle a répondu à cette demande par un rapport qui a été présenté à ce ministre en janvier 1838. C'est le rapport qu'elle publie aujourd'hui, à la suite de celui de M. Walckenaer, trop longtemps resté inédit. L'un et l'autre doivent concourir à indiquer et à recommander les diverses investigations géographiques, historiques et archéologiques qu'il peut importer de continuer ou d'entreprendre dans l'Afrique septentrionale. [then proceeds with Walckenaer's 1833 report]

209 Hase_1838_39: Les négociations que le gouvernement se propose d'ouvrir avec les chefs des états barbaresques permettent d'espérer que les recherches archéologiques s'exécuteront avec toute l'étendue qu elles comportent, et toute la sécurité dont elles ont besoin, dans des lieux mêmes qui ne sont pas le siège de l'occupation française.

210 Hase_1838_40-42, instruction to the scholars: 1° Engager le gouvernement à faire exécuter des observations astronomiques dans les villes de l'intérieur où les troupes françaises pénétreront; 2° Lever un plan aussi détaillé que possible des ruines des cités romaines; recueullir leur nom moderne en arabe ou en berbère; dessiner tout ce qui reste de monuments, arcs de triomphe, portes, temples, théâtres, édifices publics antérieurs à l'invasion arabe … 3° Donner une description des voies militaires anciennes partout où on en aperçoit des traces; suivre ces routes avec détail; dire où elles existentbien conservées et où elles n'existent plus … 4° Copier toutes les inscriptions, et relever même les moindres fragments de ce genre, qui contiennent des noms de villes ou qui sont relatives à l'administration publique. Parmi les inscriptions tumulaires, choisir de préférence celles qui peuvent présenter quelque intérêt pour la géographie ou pour l'histoire … 5° Indiquer avec la même exactitude la position et la distance des excavations sépulcrales et des ruines isolées … 6° Rassembler les monnaies ou pierres gravées, tant romaines qu'arabes, et indiquer avec précision les lieux où elles auront été découvertes.

211 Revue_Africaine_xix_1875_324 Algiers: Le minaret de la Grande Mosquée, dont cette pierre fait partie intégrante, a été bâti par Abou Tachefin, roi de Tlemcen, en l'année 1322 de J.-C, c'est-à-dire à une époque antérieure de deux cents ans à l'établissement des Turcs, où Alger n'était qu'une petite ville arabe, pour laquelle on ne songeait pas à aller chercher des pierres au loin, celles qu'on trouvait sur place suffisant aux besoins restreints de la population. Ce ne fut qu'au commencement du xvie siècle, que des emprunts de matériaux antiques furent faits par les

Turcs aux ruines romaines des environs, pour l'édification de nouveaux remparts et de nombreux forts et monuments. Il est donc certain que la pierre dont je m'occupe a été prise à Alger même, et, probablement dans les environs de la Grande Mosquée.

[212] Melena_1850_I_21 Algiers: Algiers is built on the ruins of the ancient Roman Icosium; and whilst digging the foundations of the houses in the suburb of Bab-Azoun, the workmen came upon some curious remains of a Roman street, of which a considerable portion is still visible.

[213] Temple_I_1835_23 Algiers: The Kazbah is a little town in itself, containing the late Dey's palace, and several other houses, and gardens; the palace has suffered much from the French soldiery, who, on first occupying it, pulled up the pavement, tore down the glazed tile coating of the rooms, and otherwise committed great injury in their eager search after treasure – the marble flooring, the arched galleries, supported by marble pillars of fantastic but graceful forms, which surrounded the open courts, the elegant fountains which scattered coolness around, and the latticed shahnesheens, still however remain to repay the fatigue and trouble of the visitor's ascent.

[214] Morell_1854_379 Algiers: The marabouts are not recognised by the Mahometan hierarchy. There are few religious edifices left at Algiers since the French conquest, but enough for the wants of the population. The ministers of their religion have been respected, temples built, and their contents protected (even the entry forbidden to Christians). The French are not now wanting in charity, but in faith; and they might learn to keep one and gain the other, by taking a Christian lesson from a Mahometan priest.

[215] Melena_1850_II_20 Bône, Algeria: The environs are beautified by Moorish aqueducts, which supplied the town copiously with water, until Ahmed Bey partially destroyed them in 1832, in order to incommode the French garrison. One of the aqueducts has since been repaired by the French, and the fountains of the town have now a full supply.

[216] Suchet_1840_99 Bône / Hippone: Je m'occupe aussi de fouiller dans ces ruines célèbres. J'ai payé un bon Maltais qui cultive là un jardin, pour qu'il me recueille tous les objets curieux et antiques qu'il découvrira en remuant cette terre précieuse. Il m'a déjà remis cent quatre médailles ou monnaies romaines et carthaginoises, dont la plupart sont très-petites, et dont quelques-unes sont assez bien conservées; j'ai recueilli moi-même quelques beaux fragments de mosaïque, et des morceaux de marbre que je voudrais bien pouvoir vous envoyer. Je veux aussi vous adresser de petits cordons, des bourses, etc., tissus en fils d'aloès, qui croissent en grande quantité sur les ruines d'Hyppone.

[217] Guérin_1862_I_62B Carthage: C'est ainsi que peu à peu disparaissent de siècle en siècle, d'année en année, pour ne pas dire de jour en jour, les débris jadis si gigantesques de Carthage. Ces débris qui frappèrent tant d'admiration El-Bekri et Edrisi, à une époque où les monuments auxquels ils appartenaient étaient encore en partie debout, sont incessamment enlevés et dispersés, et le voyageur qui parcourt l'emplacement de cette grande cité peut aujourd'hui avec plus de raison encore qu'autrefois le Tasse, répéter ces deux vers de sa Jérusalem délivrée (chant XV, stance 20) Giace l'alta Cartago appena i segni / Dell'alte sue ruine il lido serba.

[218] Conder_Africa_I_1830_236, Carthage, relaying El Edrisi: This aqueduct is one of the most curious works any where to be seen. In the present day, it is quite dry, the water having ceased to flow, in consequence of the depopulation of Carthage, and because, from the time of the fall of the city till now, there has been constantly carried on a rummaging among its ruins, and even under the foundations of its ancient edifices. Marbles have been discovered there of so many different species that it would be impossible to describe them. An eye-witness reports having

seen taken out blocks 30 feet high and 63 inches in diameter. These spoliations have not been discontinued.

219 AZ_VIII_1850_147-148: dig at Carthage.

220 Covel_1893_123 travelling 1670-1679, Carthage: We went thence up from the sea towards the middle of the Ruines. All the way there remaines pieces of walls and buildings, but not one pillar or stone of any note. There lye heaps of rubbish so thick that it is impossible to plough in that part, unlesse they removed it, which would be at most as tedious a piece of work as to rebuild it. There was amongst the rubbish much Alabaster, Marble of all sorts (white, black, red, streaked red and white, white and black, and the like), a sort of red stone, porish, but much harder then brick. We observed not one Flint, no sort of Free-stone, very little brick, onely in one side going up to Cape Carthage all was brick, and nothing else, but not one whole one nor half one was to be found. The earth at a distance shews red with the crumbled and scatter'd pieces. There was also much white brick, extream hard. In one place we found small pieces of Porphyry, and some thin flat bits (like broken pavements) of blackish marble spotted with green, like a sort of what we call serpentine stone. I am more particular in this point, that we may from hence have some guesse at the Beauty and Majesty of this City when it was standing in its Glory, for if our houses in London shew so well, being all built with plain brick, what would they have done had they been all of various Marble?

221 Dunant_1858_125 Carthage: Quoique le sol de Carthage n'offre aucun édifice entier hors de terre, et pas une colonne debout, le terrain est jonché des marbres les plus précieux qui provenaient des carrières de la Grèce et de l'Italie. Les exagérations d'Orose et de Cicéron ne sont plus accréditées: ils prétendent que la ville fut détruite de fond en comble, et ses murs réduits en poussière. Des orateurs ont même représenté les ruines de Carthage comme ayant péri. Sans doute l'on ne retrouve pas debout des cirques, des théâtres, des temples, ou autres grands monuments; mais dès que l'on fouille la terre, on découvre des richesses d'antiquités de toute espèce. / Les bords de la mer sont jonchés de colonnes de marbres de diverses couleurs, ayant cinq ou six mètres de long; les vagues apportent à chaque instant des débris de mosaïques, en lapis-lazuli, jaspe, opale, vert antique, rouge antique, jais, porphyre antique, feldspath vert, etc; souvent l'on découvre jusqu'à trois grandes mosaïques, appartenant probablement à trois époques différentes, superposées l'une sur l'autre, et distancées par un demi-mètre ou trois quarts de mètre, espace qui est rempli de terre végétale, de pierres, de sable, et de débris.

222 Pückler-Muskau_1839_II_141-142 Utica: After the Vandals and Arabs, the modern Moors have used this ruin very ill, particularly when a minister of the preceding century built the great mosque in Tunis, which cost more than a million of Spanish piastres. The marble and columns were furnished by Carthage and Utica. On this occasion were found several mutilated statues, which served at least to indicate with certainty the position of the Senate-house. They were those of Jupiter, Julius Caesar in warlike costume, of a matron and three vestals, besides a beautiful unknown Torso: they are now all in the Museum at Leyden.

223 Blaquière_1813_II_189-190, Utica, in Tunisia: But the most important discovery made in this country, was, a few years ago, amongst the ruins of Utica, where some labourers, in digging up a quantity of stones for completing the works of the Goletta, found a number of beautiful statues, some mutilated, and others in the highest state of preservation; of the latter I observed a remarkably fine colossal whole length of Tiberius, another of Augustus not quite so well preserved, and the bodies of four female figures, two of which are exquisite specimens of Grecian sculpture.

The Tiberius is a highly interesting statue, both on account of its preservation and fine style of execution.

224 Noah_1819_325: Here were seven different statues found on the ruins of Utica, and not far from the heap of broken colonnades, and masses of brick; and stone, which we had reason to believe was the senate house. Several columns of jasper and porphyry had been found on the spot, and sent over to Italy by the Sapatapa, to be polished for his Mosque. From the circumstance of Utica being within the limits assigned to the Minister of Marine, and under his control as Kya of the Goletta, which post is purchased, all valuable discoveries become his property. I made great interest with him to obtain these statues, and offered him a large sum, with a view of bringing them home, but the cunning Turk would not part with them on such terms; give me, said he, a small stone weighing about fifty carats, and you may take them. I soon discovered that his expectations exceeded my means, and they remain at this day at the Goletta, objects of real curiosity.

225 Hérisson_1881_77: A l'époque où M. Daux campa à Utique (1865), on voyait encore autour de ce théâtre des tronçons de colonnes de porphyre rouge antique d'Égypte, provenant du proscénium et de la scène. Aujourd'hui il n'en reste plus d'autres vestiges qu'un haut tumulus en fer à cheval. Ce devait être un édifice superbe: il avait 95 mètres de diamètre du nord au sud devant l'orchestre.

226 Excursions_1838_VI quoting from Dureau de la Malle's 1835 volume: S'il se formait en Europe, dit l'auteur, des compagnies pour exécuter des fouilles dans l'Hiéron de Cœlestis [at Carthage], il est probable que la spéculation serait fort avantageuse, et que ce sol, étant vierge et n'ayant jamais été remuée, fournirait un grand nombre d'objets d'art romains et même puniques. Ces derniers, très rares dans les collections, auraient une valeur commerciale fort grande qui récompenserait avantageusement les avances faites pour ces fouilles. Dans ce cas l'amour du gain serait fort utile à la science.

227 Excursions_1838_VIII: Le désintéressement de sir [Grenville] Temple et de M. Falbe leva cet obstacle; ils consentirent à se rendre eux-mêmes sur les lieux, et à se charger gratuitement de la direction des travaux. Ce n'était pas seulement pour la société une occasion d'économie, c'était encore un gage presque assuré de succès. Si quelque chose en effet pouvait contribuer à la réussite de nos efforts, c'était la coopération active de deux hommes passionnés pour les recherches de science et d'érudition, rompus à la vie pénible des voyages, parfaitement au courant de la topographie de l'Afrique, habitués aux variations de son climat, initiés enfin à la connaissance des usages, des mœurs et de la langue des habitans.

228 Excursions_1838_XII-XIII: Le cahier prochain sera tout entier consacré à décrire les fouilles exécutées à Carthage, avec leurs résultats, et nous y joindrons probablement le plan de Constantine et le dessin des ruines antiques que l'on trouve encore dans ses murs. Cette dernière anomalie sera justifiée par la nécessité. Aujourd'hui nous aurions peut-être pu nous dispenser de publier des dessins qui n'ont aucun rapport avec le texte de la relation contenue dans notre premier fascicule; mais nous n'avons pu résister au désir de donner aux savans et aux amateurs d'antiquités, une faible idée des résultats qu'ont amenés nos premiers efforts. N'est-ce pas en effet une chose presque merveilleuse que quatre mois de travaux sur un sol où, disait-on, les ruines mêmes avaient péri, aient fait découvrir une foule d'objets d'art de toute espèce, des inscriptions puniques et latines, des fragmens de statue, des médailles, des cippes numides, de superbes mosaïques bien conservées, des peintures à fresque, semblables à celles d'Herculanum

et de Pompeï, ou des figures d'hommes, de femmes, de fleurs, d'animaux de tout genre, sont encadrées dans des bordures en arabesques, pleines de grâce et de fraîcheur?

229 Melena_1850_II_98-99 Carthage, Chapel of S. Louis: Many notable fragments and well-preserved objects of art are also tastefully arranged there. The most considerable is a white marble head, five or six feet high, and variously assigned to Juno, Minerva, or Hebe; for the few antiquarians who have come this way are not agreed on that point, and for my part I must modestly abstain from pronouncing a verdict upon the question, though the diadem led me to conjecture that the wearer was the blue-eyed Pallas Athene. The pedestal on which the head is set, bears the inscription, "Trouvé dans les mines de Carthage, 10 Aout, 1847, et donné par son A.R. le Bey de Tunis à Monsieur de Laporte, Gérant du Consulat-général de France."

230 Dunant_1858_101 Carthage, Chapel of S. Louis: Le concierge de la chapelle, qui découvre constamment soit de belles mosaïques, soit des objets tels que lampes, vases, monnaies antiques, bas-reliefs en marbre, statues, fresques, etc., a établi de son côté un petit musée qui se dégarnit à mesure par les achats des touristes.

231 Pückler-Muskau_1839_II_268, at Carthage: We afterwards made a tour through the ruins. When near the castle Burdsch Dchedid, we met with several negroes and Moors, who had been for some months engaged in excavations for the Governor of Goletta. A short time ago, after digging twelve or fourteen feet deep, they had come to the smooth stone flooring of a building, of which two gigantic columns were already cleared. Already in this small space the broken fragments of eight costly marble pillars, besides tomb-stones and other antiquities, had been found. Two of these pillars, and the tomb-stones, had been taken away in the first week by an English ship; for the people here set so little value on these things, that whoever is there at the moment may take, if he is only able to carry it away, whatever he likes for the merest trifle.

232 Guérin_1862_I_62 Carthage: Ces divers édifices de l'époque chrétienne n'ont pas été pas respectés par les vainqueurs que les temples antiques, et il serait assez difficile maintenant, pour ne pas dire impossible, d'en retrouver et d'en signaler l'emplacement certain. Il est deux de ces basiliques, néanmoins, qui ont laissé sur le sol des vestiges assez considérables, principalement celle qui passe pour être la basilique de Thrasamond. Elle avoisine, près de la mer, le fort connu sous le nom de Bordj-Djedid, et elle a été fouillée, il y a quelques années, par le consul général anglais, sir Thomas Read, qui a fait, dit-on, transporter en Angleterre les belles colonnes de marbre veine qu'il y a trouvées. Depuis, cette même ruine a servi et sert encore maintenant de carrière, et d'autres fûts de colonnes ont été déterrés pour être transportes à Tunis ou ailleurs.

233 Roscoe_1838_183 Tangier, fortress: Traces every where appear of magnificence and splendour, and that peculiar taste for hold and picturesque architecture which appears to have been characteristic of the Moors. We observed four shafts of white marble columns, evidently of Roman workmanship, lying in the court of the castle. Their pedestals were at some distance, and two of the capitals, which are of the Composite order, have been built up in an old doorway. Some few other remains of antiquity exist in the town. At the entrance to the fortifications from the beach, for example, are several granite columns, considerably larger than the marble ones of the citadel; and no doubt, if one had leisure for conducting extensive researches, other mementoes of past ages might be discovered.

234 Urquhart_1850_II_278 Tangier: The fortifications present a strange jumble of the structure of all ages, but the only chiselled remains that I saw were Roman, being capitals, and shafts of Corinthian columns.

235 Rozet_&_Carette_1850_15: Les Maures ont fait à Utique ce qu'ils ont fait à Carthage; ils en ont successivement emporté tous les matériaux précieux, surtout les marbres, pour construire ailleurs des demeures particulières ou des mosquées.

236 Pellissier_1853_235-236 after citing Edrisi on taking marble from Carthage: J'ai cité ce passage d'Edrisi parce qu'il explique bien comment ont presque disparu complètement les mines mêmes de Carthage, vaste carrière où chacun allait puiser. L'accroissement que prit Tunis, après la conquête musulmane, dut surtout puissamment contribuer à leur anéantissement. Il parait qu'après la prise de la Goulette par Charles-Quint, André Doria, son amiral, tira de Carthage et fit transporter à Gênes de grandes quantités de marbre, et l'on assure que de nos jours encore il en fut extrait pour la construction du palais de Constantine.

237 Temple_1_1835_175 Tunis, building a barracks: In digging the foundations, two small sarcophagi were discovered; and in making excavations to form a cistern, the workmen came upon an ancient one, in such perfect preservation, that after it has been cleared from the mud at the bottom, it may, without repairs, be immediately used. This cistern properly consists of seven contiguous ones, all communicating with each other by means of lofty arches.

238 Guérin_1862_1_26 Tunis: Après la Djàma-ez-Zitoun, la Djama-Sahab-et-Taba (la mosquée du maitre du cachet), ainsi appelée parce qu'elle a été bâtie par le célèbre Yousouf Sahab-et-Taba, c'est-à-dire chancelier d'Hamoudah-Pacha, passe pour l'une des plus riches et des plus remarquables. Le ministre auquel elle doit son nom et sa fondation fit venir à grands frais, pour la construire et pour la décorer, de beaux blocs, soit en pierre, soit en marbre, et de superbes colonnes arrachées aux ruines de plusieurs villes antiques de l'intérieur ou tirées des carrières de l'Italie.

239 Graham_&_Ashbee_1887_1B: Lieut-Col. Sir R.L. Playfair remarks: In archaeology immense strides have been made. Tunis was one of the few places in the world where an almost unexplored field remained for the archaeologist. It may be said to be one vast museum – certainly a perfect library of epigraphical treasure. Even the ancient names of places have hardly changed, the modern nomenclature being simply a corruption of the Latin words.

240 Davis_1862_14 Zaghouan: The temple is sixty-nine feet square, and is built of the materials of a much more ancient edifice. This is clearly proved by a cornice which now forms a component part of the plain wall at the entrance to the left. / Not far from the temple, at a farm belonging to a late minister of the Bey of Tunis, we found a stone which originally belonged to that structure, upon which is the fragment of inscription.

241 Shaw_1738_206: At Jemme there are several Antiquities; as Altars with defaced Inscriptions; a Variety of Columns; a great many Trunks and Arms of marble Statues; one of which is of the Coloss Kind, in Armour; another is of a naked Venus, in the Posture and Dimensions of the Medicean; both of Them by good Makers, but without Heads.

242 Peyssonnel_1838_1_41 travelling 1724-5, El Djem: Autour de ce monument antique, on voit diverses ruines qui paraissent avoir appartenu à quelque superbe ville; on y voit diverses statues de marbre qui marquent l'habileté des ouvriers de ces temps, et qui sont toutes mutilées par les Turcs, qui ne peuvent souffrir aucune figure humaine par un principe de religion.

243 Peyssonnel_1838_1_111 at El Djem, travelling 1724-5: Le 1er août nous fîmes route au nord-ouest quart de nord pour venir à Augen [El Djem] dont je vous ai entretenu: je fis fouiller dans les ruines de la ville; il y reste quantité de colonnes et de statues toutes mutilées. Je fis déterrer

la statue d'un empereur; elle était de marbre blanc avec de très beaux bas-reliefs sur le corps de cuirasse.

244 Desfontaines_1838_119 travelling 1783-6, El Djem: On trouve souvent à El-Gem des médailles et des antiques; on m'a dit que des voyageurs anglais en avaient enlevé anciennement de très belles statues de marbre, j'y ai acheté une petite tête de Diane en marbre blanc; elle est d'une belle forme; mais la figure est un peu gâtée.

245 Peyssonnel_1838_I_49 travelling 1724-5, El Djem: Cet édifice a plus de cent pieds d'élévation; on y trouve plusieurs statues mutilées et d'autres enterrées tout entières. Près de là on aperçoit de très belles colonnes de marbre et les débris d'une ancienne ville où l'on découvre quantité de médailles antiques.

246 RA_1844-45_817-818 El Djem, letter to Hase (membre de l'Institut) from E. Pellissier, French consul at Sousse: A un demi-kilomètre au sud de l'amphithéâtre, dans un lieu que les habitants du village d'El Djem appellent la vieille Ville, existent de grands amas de décombres. On y voit de tout côté des tronçons de colonnes, des fragments de chapiteaux et de statues, des débris de mosaïque, etc., et pour peu qu'on remue le sol, on s'aperçoit qu'il renferme des richesses archéologiques considérables. On est surpris principalement de la profusion avec laquelle le marbre avait été employé dans ces antiques constructions. En disant que, seulement avec ce qui s offre à la vue, on pourrait construire une maison à deux étages, dont il n'y aurait pas une pierre qui ne fût de marbre, je ne crois pas exagérer. M. le consul général de France à Tunis enleva de ces ruines, il y a quelques années, un torse de marbre qu'il envoya à Paris. L'agent anglais, dont je parle plus haut, y découvrit une statue de femme dont la tête était brisée, drapée de cette manière légère qui laisse suivre tous les conteurs du corps; mais il ne la fit pas transporter plus loin que l'amphithéâtre, où elle est encore. J'ai rapporté de cette mine, pour mon compte, une petite tête d'enfant en marbre, et une inscription prise sur un piédestal également de marbre.

247 Guérin_1862_I_97 El Djem: Ces ruines, souvent fouillées, ont servi longtemps et servent encore de carrière pour tous ceux qui veulent y chercher des matériaux de construction. Les seuls vestiges apparents et assez bien conservés de l'ancienne ville consistent aujourd'hui en deux réservoirs et en un certain nombre de citernes éparses çà et là j'ai remarqué aussi l'area d'un temple complètement démoli et dont toutes les colonnes, à l'exception de quelques tronçons, ont été enlevées; enfin, sur un tertre, plusieurs gros pans de murs renversés, restes d'une construction très-puissante. La nécropole était à l'ouest de la cité. De nombreuses excavations prouvent que les Arabes ont fait des fouilles fréquentes en cet endroit, dans l'espérance d'y déterrer des lampes, des vases, des monnaies, quelquefois de beaux sarcophages de marbre. / M. Mattei a trouvé, il y a une quinzaine d'années, à El-Djem, une statue mutilée d'un goût très-pur, à laquelle la tête manque malheureusement. Il y a découvert également une inscription importante qui a été depuis transportée dans l'enclos de Saint-Louis à Carthage, ainsi que la statue précédente.

248 Guérin_1862_I_152, on Mattei, a Corsican: Il est venu s'établir en Tunisie, où il habite déjà depuis de longues années. Homme de courage et d'aventures, il a accompagné M. Pellissier dans la plupart de ses explorations. Habitué a la vie simple et dure des Arabes, il a su acquérir sur eux un grand ascendant. En ce moment, une affaire d'intérêt l'avait attiré à Djebeliana, où il possède des oliviers et une petite maison. Quand il l'habite par occasion, il devient aussitôt le véritable scheik du village, et sa chambre est trop étroite pour contenir, le soir, les Arabes qui viennent alors s'accroupir en cercle autour de lui.

[249] Pellissier_1853_308 Djerba, a pirate stronghold, Meninx, writing of exploration done in 1840-1842: Cette dernière, qui donnait souvent son nom à l'île, était fort importante; on en voit les ruines au sud-est de l'île. Il y a quelques années que ces ruines ne présentaient que des amas confus de décombres; mais le frère de ce Ben-Aïad, que l'on a vu deux fois à Paris, les ayant fait fouiller dans le but d'en tirer des matériaux pour la construction d'une maison qu'il faisait bâtir dans l'île, on mit à jour plusieurs parties d'un vaste édifice, soit temple, soit palais, où le marbre avait été employé avec profusion. On ne voit que fûts de colonnes, chapiteaux, frises richement ornées, plaques de marbre pour revêtement de murs, etc. Il y a, de plus, deux statues colossales de marbre blanc que les Anglais, qui en ont obtenu la propriété, se disposaient à faire enlever lorsque j'ai visité Djerbah. Ces statues m'ont paru être celle d'un empereur et celle d'une impératrice. Elles sont sans tête, et la disposition du cou, qui présente une cavité comme pour recevoir un pivot, indique que la tête n'avait pas été exécutée dans le même bloc que le corps. J'ai remarqué la même chose à la Diane de Zian.

[250] Guérin_1862_I_216C Thala, near Taourit: En outre, le kaïd Si-Saïd-ben-Aïad, lorsqu'il a fait bâtir sa villa de Cédrien, en a tiré de beaux matériaux de construction.

[251] Guérin_1862_I_216B Thala, near Taourit: De nombreuses fouilles ont été pratiquées sur divers points de cet henchir. M. Pellissier y avait trouvé sur un piédestal une inscription qui a disparu. Des Anglais, m'a-t-on dit, sont venus, il y a peu d'années, dans cet endroit; ils passent pour en avoir enlevé des marbres précieux.

[252] Guérin_1862_I_216 Thala/Thelepte, near Taourit, Tunisia, once a citadel of Jugurtha: Le long de la mer, sur des monticules factices résultant de décombres accumulés, les débris de quelques beaux édifices, sacrés ou profanes, dont on ne constate plus l'existence que par des fragments de colonnes et de statues mutilées. Sur l'emplacement de l'un de ces monuments gisent trois chapiteaux en marbre blanc et plusieurs morceaux d'entablement sculptés avec une rare élégance. Un peu plus loin, les débris de huit statues, dont deux colossales, attirent l'attention. Les têtes manquent, ainsi que les jambes et les bras. Ces statues étaient, les unes en marbre blanc, les autres en marbre rougeâtre.

Endnotes Chapter 12. Athens under the Ottomans

[1] Arnold_1868_I_81: Athens has borne much; she has been plundered by every people in Europe; her expatriated treasures form the riches of most celebrated museums. They have not left her a single statue; they would have transplanted the Parthenon itself if their strength had been equal to their rapacity.

[2] Blouet_&_Ravoisié_I_1833_xvii-xxi for earlier accounts of Athens.

[3] Lucas_1712_I_285 Athens: On y rencontre par tout des Marbres d'une beauté & d'une grandeur surprenante; ils y ont été prodiguez; & l'on trouve à chaque pas des colonnes de Granite & de Jaspe.

[4] Spon_&_Wheler_1678_II_187 Athens: Nous visitâmes soigneusement l'endroit, où il prétend qu'étoit ce fameux Temple [of Serapis], & nous n'y trouvâmes qu'une douzaine de grosses pierres de granité, qui ont servi à quelque frise, & que Monsieur le Comte de Winchelseay fit enlever il y a quelques mois, qu'il passa à Athenes, pour les envoyer par mer en Angleterre.

[5] Valentinelli_1866_item_85 Bacco e Fauno: Il camaldolese Germano de' Vecchi scrive in un codice ms. della biblioteca di S. Antonio di Padova (V. Miociotti, Catalogo, ec, n. 589) averlo veduto in casa Grimani nel 1483: Due figure ignude d'uno stesso gruppo di marmo, una è Bacco in piedi bellissimo, maggior del naturale assai, l'altra è un Fauno grande dal naturale. Bacco tiene il braccio destro sopra la testa, e col sinistro, tenendolo sulle spalle del Fauno, e pare che lo abbracci, e il Fauno alza il viso, quasi che parli col Bacco. Questa venne portata con grandissima spesa e tratta di Grecia, dalle ruine d'Atene.

[6] Dankoff_&_Kim_2010_275 Evliya at Athens, Parthenon: "Above the columns, which are sheltered by eaves, and above the walls are a remarkable and varied assembly of voluminous statues, made of white marble. If I were to describe these one by one, it would require an entire volume and would hinder the course of our travels. The human mind cannot indeed comprehend these images – they are white magic, beyond human capacity. One with the intellect of Aristotle would be dumbfounded at the sight of these statues and proclaim them a miracle, because to a discerning eye they seem to be alive. / In sum, whatever living creatures the Lord Creator has created, from Adam to the Resurrection, are depicted in these marble statues around the courtyard of the mosque. Fearful and ugly demons, jinns, Satan the Whisperer, the Sneak, the Farter; fairies, angels, dragons, earth-beasts (cf. 27:82); the angels that bear up the throne of God and the ox that bears up the earth; sea-beasts, elephants, rhinoceri, giraffes, horned vipers, snakes, centipedes, scorpions, tortoises, crocodiles, sea-sprites; thousands of mice, cats, lions, leopards, tigers, cheetahs, lynxes; ghouls, cherubs, Gabriel, Israfil, Azrael, Michael; the Throne, the Bridge, the Scales; and all creatures that will arise in the plain of resurrection and be assigned their places – those in the fires of hell depicted grieving and mourning and tormented by serpents and demons; and those in the gardens of paradise depicted in marble enjoying the pleasures of the houris and gılman (male denizens of paradise). In short, one who sees the depiction of paradise on these walls of the mosque's courtyard will be delighted, while one who sees the frightful and monstrous likenesses of the people in hell will be petrified and aghast."

[7] Galland_1881_I_39, Constantinople 1672-1673 Parthenon: le dehors est environné d'un rang de colonnes, éloigné de la muraille du temple d'un espace assez grand pour que quatre hommes puissent s'y promener de front; au reste, qu'il y a de tres belles sculptures en relief sur le marbre et surtout de grosses figures équestres sur le frontispice, qui donnent beaucoup d'ornement à cet edifice et qu'on découvre de fort loing. De plus, que sur un lieu élevé dans la mesme ville, il avoit veu comme une espece de tour voutée en dôme, avec un triomphe de l'Empereur Adrien, gravé en gros relief sur le marbre. Au reste, qu'en fouillant, dedans et aux environs de la ville, on découvroit tous les jours quelques statues ou d'autres restes d'antiquité.

[8] Babin_1674_28-29 Parthenon: Le Frontispice du Temple qui est fort elevé au dessus de ce vestibule, est tel que j'ay de la peine à croire, qu'il y en ait un si magnifique et si bien travaillé dans toute la France. Les figures et statues du Château de Richelieu, qui est le miracle de la France et le chef d'œuvre des ouvriers de ce tems, n'ont rien d'approchant à ces belles et grandes figures d'hommes, de femmes et de chevaux, qui paroissent environ au nombre de trente, à ce Frontispice, et autant à l'autre côté du Temple, derrière le lieu où étoit le grand Autel du temps des Chrétiens.

[9] Babin_1674_73 note: Cette comparaison de l'œuvre de Phidias, avec la décoration du château de Richelieu, choque, tant elle est inattendue. Elle provoque ensuite le sourire. Elle n'est pourtant

pas aussi déplacée qu'elle le paraît au premier abord. Le Père Babin avait vu ce miracle des arts en France, construction toute nouvelle et dans tout l'éclat de sa fraîcheur. Il avait pu admirer sur ses façades une collection remarquable de statues antiques que ne déparaient pas quelques statues modernes, telles que les deux prisonniers de Michel-Ange. Il comparait donc les plus belles statues qu'on eût jusqu'alors appliquées à la décoration monumentale, avec les statues du Parthénon, et il ajoutait comme correctif: "Les figures et statues du château de Richelieu n'ont rien d'approchant à ces belles et grandes figures."

[10] Babin_1674_30-31 Parthenon sculptures: Les murailles de ce Temple sont embellies en haut par dehors d'une belle ceinture de pierres de marbre travaillées en perfection, sur lesquelles sont représentés quantité de triomphes, de sorte qu'on y void en demy relief une infinité d'hommes, de femmes, d'enfans, de chevaux et de chariots représentés sur ces pierres qui sont si élevées, que les yeux ont peine à en découvrir toutes les beautés et à remarquer toute l'industrie des Architectes et des Sculpteurs, qui les ont faites. Une de ces grandes pierres, qui composoit cette ceinture s'est détachée de son lieu, et étant tombée a été portée dans la Mosquée derrière la porte, où l'on void avec admiration quantité de personnages qui y sont représentés avec un artifice nompareil.

[11] Babin_1674_26-27 Parthenon: Ce Temple qui paroit de fort loin, et qui est l'edifice d'Athènes le plus élevé au milieu de la Citadelle, est un chef d'œuvre des plus excellens Architectes de l'antiquité. Il est long d'environ de cent vingt pieds et large de cinquante. On y void trois rangs de voûtes soutenues de fort hautes colomnes de marbre, savoir la nef et les deux ailes, en quoy il surpasse sainte Sophie bâtie à Constantinople par l'Empereur Iustinian, quoy que d'ailleurs ce soit un miracle du monde: mais j'ay pris garde que ses murailles par dedans sont seulement encroûtées et couvertes de grandes pièces de marbre, qui sont tombées en quelques endroits dans les galeries d'en haut, où l'on void des briques et des pierres, qui étoient couvertes de marbre. / Mais quoy que ce Temple d'Athènes soit si magnifique pour sa matière, il est encore plus admirable pour sa façon et pour l'artifice qu'on y remarque; *materiam superalat opus*. Entre toutes les voûtes qui sont de marbre, il y en a une qui est la plus remarquable, à cause qu'elle est toute ornée d'autant de belles figures gravées sur le marbre qu'elle en peut contenir.

[12] Wheler_1682_v_352

[13] Guilletière_1675_192-193 Parthenon: Et apparemment nous n'admirerions pas le bastiment même, si l'Empereur Adrien ne nous l'avoit conservi par les réparations qu'il y fit faire. C'est à ses soins, que nous devons le peu d'antiquitez qui subsiste encore entières à Athènes. La posterité verra si les Turcs imiteront Adrien.

[14] Archaeological_Review_III_1889_299-300, review article by Cecil Smith on "Greek archaeology in modern times": In the fifteenth century, Ciriaco, the mediaeval Pausanias of Ancona, had studied the relics of Greek art, when Greece was under Italian princes; and in 1675 Spon and Wheler made their journey to Greece and the Levant, an exploration in a country at that time almost unknown. Under Turkish rule, however, the task had become more and more difficult. Such collections as were made were, like that of Lord Arundel, practically inaccessible to the German scholar; probably, as "President of Antiquities" in Rome, he had not much sympathy with the "charcoal souls", as he called them, of many of the British travellers in search of antiquities. The first of them who brought home rich booty from Greece itself was Sir Richard Worsley (1751-1805), but his Museum Worsleyanum was not published till 1798. The travels of Dodwell

(1767-1832), Gell (1777-1836), and Leake (1777-1860) were not yet; it was only in the beginning of this century that the French tenure of Italy having made that country difficult for English travellers, their attention was turned to Greece; while simultaneously the brilliant genius of Porson had given a strong Greek bent to the study of ancient literature in our own country. As an evidence of the condition of taste in ancient art in England, we have Payne Knight's introduction to the Specimens of Ancient Sculpture (1809), purporting to be "a glance over the development of ancient art". It was written by a man who led the opposition to Lord Elgin, which nearly lost us the Parthenon marbles: "You have lost your labour, my Lord Elgin; your marbles are over-rated; they are not Greek, they are Roman of the time of Hadrian."

[15] Spon_&_Wheler_1678_II_147 Athens, Parthenon: Ces figures des deux frontons n'étoient pas si anciennes que le corps du Temple bâti par Pericles, & il n'en faut pas d'autre argument, que celuy de la statuë d'Hadrian qui s'y void, & le marbre qui en est plus blanc. Tout le reste n'a pas été touché.

[16] Wheler_1682_v_370-372: "Hadrian's Pillars" he accepts as part of Hadrian's palace; counts "an Hundred Pillars of Aegyptian Marble" at the Gymnasium, and he wonders "whether the Temple of Jupiter Olympius was here or no." [see also Wheler_1682_v_391-394].

[17] Wheler_1682_v_360-364

[18] Nicolay_1567_166 Athens: Ma per la mutatione de' tempi & uarietà di fortuna, questa Città, che tanto fioriua, fù ridotta à tale estremità, & rouina, che hoggidì non è altro che un castelletto detto Sethine: Il qual è fabricato fu le uestigia, & reliquie dell'antico, & famoso tempio di Minerua.

[19] Loir_1670_253 Parthenon, disappointingly brief: La porta è verso Occideate, e sopra essa vi sono figure di mezo rilieuo, che ne differo rappresentare vn combattimenco de' Cauaglieri, mà non lo potemmo discernere da lontano.

[20] Lucas_1712_I_285B, Athens: Son Château est sur le rocher: il n'est habité que par des Turcs.

[21] Miller_1921_387 Athens: The population of Athens at that time is estimated by Guillet at between 15,000 and 16,000, of whom only 1000 or 1200 were Mussulmans, and by Spon at between 8000 and 9000, of whom three-quarters were Greeks and the rest Turks. A modern Greek scholar, while accepting Spon's estimate of the proportion between the Greeks and the Mussulmans, puts the total population at the time of the Venetian siege at 20,000, which would better tally with the expression of a Hessian officer, Hombergk, who was among the besiegers, and who wrote home that Athens was "a very big and populous town." Another German officer, a Hanoverian, named Zehn, even went so far in his journal as to state that Athens had "14,000 houses," which must be an exaggeration. In 1822 there were only 1238. It is clear, however, from all these estimates that Athens was in 1687 a considerable place.

[22] Spon_&_Wheler_1678_II_133 Athens: Nous eûmes assez de peine à obtenir la permission d'entrer dans la Citadelle, le vieux Aga qui etoit assez amy des Francs en ayant été chassé, & celuy qui en avoit la garde depuis sept ou huit mois, doutoit s'il nous y laisseroit entrer, parce qu'ils craignent toujours que nous ne soyons des espions.

[23] Wheler_1682_v_364.

[24] Phil_Trans_1676_577 Francis Vernon in Greece, the Archipelago, and Asia Minor: In Athens I have spent two months. Next to Rome I judge it the most worthy to be seen for Antiquities of any I have yet been at. The Temple of Minerva is as entire as the Rotunda. I was three times in it,

and took all the dimensions. with what exactness I could; but it is difficult, because the Castle of Athens, in which it stands, is a garrison, and the Turks are jealous, and brutishly barbarous, if they take notice that any measures it.

[25] Bartholdy_1807_I_227-228, travelling 1803-1804, Athens, reign of Haliadgi-Aga: La population d'Athènes diminua de moitié, le reste, qui n'avait pas grand'chose à perdre, lui obéissait servilement. Terrains, plantations, etc., il s'appropriait tout avec violence, et comme il avait en même tems une très-grande bravoure personnelle, rien ne pouvait lui résister. Il faisait construire aux dépens des malheureux Athéniens, des aqueducs, des jardins et autres ouvrages de tout genre. Sa maison de campagne, du côté de l'Académie, est la plus distinguée qu'il y ait dans les environs de la ville, mais d'une structure bizarre et toute combinée pour résister à un coup de main. Elle a la forme d'une tour carrée; les fenêtres et les chambres sont toutes dans la partie la plus élevée de l'édifice, qui est massif, et muni d'espace en espace d'embrasures pour des fusils el des espingolles. Un escalier de plus de trente pieds de haut, situé extérieurement, composé de blocs antiques de marbre enlevés aux ruines, conduit par-dessus un pont-levis à une porte de fer; lorsqu'on lève le pont, la communication est coupée entre l'escalier et le bâtiment.

[26] Chandler_1817_I_61, travelling 1775-1776, Athens, Erectheum: The portico is used as a powder-magazine; but we obtained permission to dig, and to examine the outside.

[27] Salle_1840_II_200-201 Athens, Acropolis: Vers cinq heures je suis remonté à l'Acropole, dont j'ai enfin parcouru l'intérieur les ruines forment trois masses distinctes. Le grand temple dorique le plus conservé des trois avait un pavé de grandes dalles de marbre; une mosquée turque à coupole, recouverte de grosses tuiles, est bâtie dans l'intérieur. Les Musulmans, ici comme à Jérusalem et à Luxor, ont voulu que les édifices les plus élevés et les plus apparents de ce qu'ils appellent les idôlatres eussent pour rival et pour supérieur quelque monument consacré à leur croyance; l'autre temple (Erechtheum), dans l'intérieur à gauche, est plus petit et orné de colonnes ioniques; quelques-unes de ses dépendances furent hideusement réparées par lord Elgin: un mur de moellon remplaça les deux plus belles des Cariatides.

[28] Miller_1921_411-412 Morosini in Athens: Whether Athens could be defended, that was the question which its conquerors now had to decide … The destruction of Athens was actually mooted, but the council decided to postpone that for the present, and to remove the Greek population, estimated at over 6000, besides the Albanians, into the Morea and grant to them lands in the new Venetian territory there as compensation for the loss of their old homes … Koenigsmark on January 30 made another proposition – to leave a garrison of 300 men on the Akropolis with provisions for sixteen months, but Morosini calculated that this would involve the presence of another hundred servants, and that for all this force a large quantity of biscuit and wine would be needed. But the argument which weighed most with the decisive council of February 12 was the water-supply. The sixteen cisterns of the Akropolis, it was said, held water for only three months, and of these the great cistern under the Parthenon had probably been damaged by the explosion, and the still larger one in the theatre of Dionysos could easily be cut off, and the water-supply of "the castle" thereby reduced to what would suffice for only fifty days. It was, therefore, unanimously decided to leave "the castle" of Athens for the present as it was, with its walls intact, but to remove all the guns and munitions, trusting to Providence for its ultimate re-capture. The council justified its resolve to abandon the place by stating that the only object of attacking Athens had been to push back the enemy from the neighbourhood of the isthmus of Corinth.

[29] Miller_1921_409-410: One of Morosini's officers wrote that he "fell into an extasy" on gazing upon the magnificence of the Parthenon even in its ruin, and his secretary, Locatelli, devotes ten pages [of his "Racconto historico della veneta guerra in Levante"] to the antiquities of Athens. Both he and two other officers mention some of the classic buildings by the popular names current for centuries – for we find some of them at the time of the Turkish, some even at that of the Frankish conquest. These descriptions, evidently based on the tales of the local guides, allude to the Temple of Olympian Zeus, which then had seventeen columns standing, under the name of the "Palace of Hadrian," the monument of Philopappos under that of the "Arch of Trajan," the gate of Athena Archegetis under that of the "Temple of Augustus or Arch of Triumph," the adjacent Porch of Hadrian under that of the "Temple of Olympian Zeus," and the Pinakotheke under that of the "Arsenal of Lycurgus." The Tower of the Winds figures as the "Gymnasium of Sokrates," the choragic monument of Lysikrates as the "Lantern of Demosthenes." The marble lion at the Piraeus, they tell us, had been "transported there in honour of Leonidas."

[30] Miller_1921_412-413: Morosini determined, however, to carry off to Venice some memorial of Athens which could vie with the four bronze horses, carried thither after the capture of Constantinople. He ordered the removal from the western pediment of the Parthenon of the statue of Poseidon (whom Morosini thought to be Zeus) and the chariot of Victory (whom the Venetians mistook for Athena); but the recent explosion had disarranged the blocks of marble, so that the workmen no sooner touched them than these beautiful sculptures fell in pieces upon the ground. Morosini, coolly announcing this disaster in a dispatch to the senate, expressed satisfaction that none of the workmen had been injured, and announced his decision to carry off instead a marble lioness without a head; but the head, as he added in a sentence worthy of Mummius, "can be perfectly replaced by another piece." His secretary, San Gallo, took away, however, the Victory's head, which Laborde purchased in 1840 from a Venetian antiquary, while other fragments were picked up from the ruins by other Venetian, Danish and Hessian officers. Morosini did not content himself with the headless lioness alone; he carried off the great lion, which had given to the Piraeus its mediaeval name, and a third lion which had stood near the temple of Theseus, where it was seen by Babin and Spon; a fourth, a lioness, which bears the inscription Anno Corcurae liberatae, did not reach Venice till 1716, the year of Schulenburg's deliverance of Corfu, and, therefore, does not figure in Fanelli's previous plate of the lions before the arsenal, where they may still be seen. This done, the Venetian forces abandoned Athens on April 4 and five days later the last detachment set sail for Poros. The nett result of the Venetian capture of Athens had been disastrous. It had done irreparable damage to the Parthenon without any permanent military or political gain; it had injured the inhabitants, who had been forced to leave their homes; it had spread disease and discontent among the allies. To set against these disadvantages Venice acquired four marble lions and Morosini the fame of having temporarily held the famous city.

[31] Valentinelli_1866_item_236, Frammento Bacchico: Frammento bacchico già collocato ad uno degli angoli dell'epitema d'un sarcofago, come può rilevarsi da monumenti simili in parecchj musei. Lo scorcio ardito dì questa testa rappresenta la faccia d'un seguace di Bacco, forse Acrato od Ampelo, diademato e coronato d'edera e corimbi. L'egregio lavoro apparteneva un tempo alla famiglia Morosini, cui l'illustre antenato Francesco portollo forse dalla riconquistata Morea.

[32] Valentinelli_1866_item_206 Ara cilindrica: Quest'ara in marmo pario esisteva nel 1753 alla porta della chiesa di S. Andrea in Atene.

[33] Valentinelli_1866_item_34, Sole radiato: Il cav. Zulian acquistollo in Grecia, quand'era bailo a Costantinopoli. [viz. late 18th century]

[34] Sandwich_1807_63-64, Parthenon, travelling 1738-1739: On the two frontons are still remaining several beautiful statues, which composed two different pieces of hlstory: on one end was to be seen a representation of the birth of Minerva, and on the other the dispute between that goddess and Neptune, who should give a name to the city, and take it with all its dominions under their protection. There is on the eastern frontoon the fore part of a fine sea-horse, which was probably fastened to the chariot of Neptune. Several of the statues lie on the ground broken to pieces by the fall, notwithstanding which one may easily discover them to have been excellent pieces of workmanship. The statue of the goddess, that was placed In this temple, was twenty-six cubits high, and reckoned the master-piece of Phidias. It was composed wholly of gold and ivory, the pure gold being valued at forty talents. Pericles, at the beginning of the Peloponnesian war, in a speech of his, recorded in Thucydides, was of opinion, that the Athenians, in a time of extremity, would do well to employ the gold in the public service, provided they would agree to restore it again after the storm was blown over. In the middle of the temple is at present a small Turkish mosque, built out of the ruins; but, like all the Mahometan architecture, is very mean and defpicable.

[35] Pococke_1745_II.2_163 Parthenon: This [external colonnade] made me imagine that possibly the outer pillars were an addition in the time of Adrian, to erect on them those magnificent pediments, which were doubtless the finest adorned of any in the world, and the ornaments appear to have been made in Adrian's time, his statue and that of his empress Sabina being among them; they are very singular in their kind, not being reliefs but entire figures of the finest statues, which appear as big as life, being history pieces; that to the west, Pausanias says, represented the birth of Minerva. I saw in the pediment one naked figure sitting, two clothed, a woman as in a posture of walking, all without heads, and two bodies in the middle; one standing, and Adrian sitting with his arms round a woman, and a naked figure fallen down; the history on the eastern pediment was the dispute between Minerva and Neptune about naming the city; where I saw remaining the head of a horse, a naked man which was sitting fallen down, two men sitting, their heads being broke off, one like a woman as flying, the head likewise gone; the middle part was all destroyed; and on the other side there remain only three broken figures. There were in each of them at least a dozen statues bigger than the life, besides a carriage and two horses in one.

[36] Quatremère_de_Quincy_1836_224-225 writing of the breaking up of collections in Rome: Ne vous semble-t-il pas voir Morosini, dépouiller le fronton du Parthénon d'Athènes, pour en transporter deux figures à Venise? Je vous le demande, qu'eussent signifié ces fragmens détachés de leur masse et de leur ensemble? Mais vous savez encore ce qui est arrivé: ce sublime ouvrage s'est brisé, et la convoitise du général Vénitien a privé le monde savant d'un ouvrage de Phidias. Cependant Morosini avoit une excuse: c'étoit à des barbares qu'il enlevoit ce chef-d'œuvre; mais vous voyez que par un faux amour des arts, il a ruiné en un jour ce qu'avoit respecté la barbarie de tant de siècles. Tant il est vrai, qu'en tout genre, rien n'est si dangereux qu'un ignorant ami.

[37] Giffard_1837_211 the Turks on the Acropolis: The lions were removed, after the capture of Athens by the Venetians under Morosini, and were by no means the most severe loss which the antiquities of Athens sustained from that attack; for a shell, during the bombardment, fell upon the Parthenon, in which the Turks had formed a powder magazine, and by its explosion gave the first destructive blow to that edifice, and became the chief cause of its ultimate dilapidation;

for the Turks, unable to make the building of further use, could think of nothing better than converting the marble into mortar; in which process they found that the statues and ornaments, by the superior purity of the material, were the most available, and in consequence gave them an unlucky preference.

[38] Craven_1789_261-262 Parthenon: But it would be worthy the Emperor's situation [viz in Vienna] to take advantage of the desire the Porte has to oblige him, in order to collect the fragments of the sculpture of the Temple of Minerva, to preserve them as examples to this or rising generations, and as models for the ingenious workman to study from.

[39] Morritt_1914_175 travelling 1794-1796, Athens, Acropolis: I left off here last night, and, having been employed all the morning in the citadel, can at last add with some pleasure that my negotiations have succeeded with the commandant of the castle, and that to-morrow will I hope put me in possession of one at least, if not more, of the alto-rilievos of Phidias which are over the grand colonnade. I shall also try to bring off some of the basso-rilievos below which are broken parts of the interior frieze, and which are of the same hand. Do not you think I shall make a pretty addition to the marbles at Rokeby? I dare hardly be too sure of my prize yet, and tremble lest he should still change his mind. However, the moment I have them I shall take the precaution to ship them for some of the Islands, and as this letter will not be closed till after to-morrow you shall hear how I go on. I leave you to imagine the beauty of such a building entirely of white marble; and the regret we had in seeing the flags which remain, and the large square blocks, which have been thrown down by the powder, broken in pieces to make paltry, ugly gravestones in a Turkish burying-ground, or miserable ornaments for their doorways.

[40] Morritt_1914_179 travelling 1794-1796, Athens: It is very pleasant to walk the streets here. Over almost every door is an antique statue or basso-rilievo, more or less good though all much broken, so that you are in a perfect gallery of marbles in these lands. Some we steal, some we buy, and our court is much adorned with them. I am grown, too, a great medal-list, and my collection increases fast, as I have above two hundred, and shall soon, I hope, have as many thousands. I buy the silver ones often under the price of the silver, and the copper ones for halfpence. At this rate I have got some good ones, and mean to keep them for the alleviation of Sir Bilberry's visits, as they will be as good playthings as the furniture and pictures for half an hour before dinner. Don't you think the whole family much indebted to me; I am sure you are sensible of the obligation. The conjecturing on defaced medals is very ingenious, and I begin to grow quite a connoisseur. Thus employed, guess with what spirit our tour goes on; I really fear I shall never get out of Greece.

[41] Morritt_1914_181 travelling 1794-1796, Athens, Parthenon: I am wanted by the Centaurs and Lapithae. Good-bye for a moment. Scruples of conscience had arisen in the mind of the old scoundrel at the citadel; that is to say, he did not think we had offered him enough. We have, however, rather smoothed over his difficulties, and are to have the marble the first opportunity we can find to send it off from Athens. I, only being sensible of the extreme awkwardness of Grecian workmen, tremble lest it should be entirely broken to pieces on taking it out; if any accident happens to it I shall be quite crazy, as now there is nothing damaged but the faces and one of the hands. If I get it safe I shall be quite happy, and long to show it you at Rokeby.

[42] Clarke_1809_45 Item XXII: Fragment of one of the metopes from the Parthenon at Athens, those surprizing monuments of the genius of Phidias, the undoubted work of his hands, which, in Alto Relievo, represented The Combat of the Lapiths and Centaurs. Much finer examples have

been brought to this country by the Earl of Elgin; but when the Author was in Athens, the removal of any article of Athenian sculpture was an exclusive privilege reserved for the Ambassador. The present Fragment, however, was a gift of the Turkish Governor in the Acropolis.

[43] Morritt_1914_171-172 travelling 1794-1796, Athens: Our stay is made more satisfactory by the acquaintance of a Frenchman established here for the last eight years. He is a painter, and, having been employed much by Choiseul-Gouffier, has added to his talents a great knowledge of architecture and connoisseurship, with some acquaintance with antiquities. He has dug much about Attica and found many valuable marbles and remains since his stay here, and he has given us much information about the antiquities worth seeing in the country. / He lately dug in the plain of Marathon, and in a small island, now surrounded by a marsh, discovered several ashes and small tiles, on which were inscribed, in Greek, "Of an Athenian." Such is the situation in which were buried the conquerors of Darius. A small hillock, consisting of larger bricks and stronger masonry, was the tomb, probably, of the generals Callimachus or Stesilas, who fell in the action. What makes this remarkable is that the tombs of Marathon were unknown till he discovered them by accident in searching for statues, having found three busts of Hadrian, Antoninus, and L. Verus buried in another part of the plain. As he knew Chevalier and Choiseul, I inquired about the urn and Minerva, etc., found in the tomb of Achilles. The Comte Choiseul gave him at Constantinople the broken pieces of copper which had been really found there, and of which one piece, resembling a spear-head, was to be, no doubt, the spear of Achilles. Another, with something like grapes on it, was the famous urn Bacchus gave Thetis, etc., etc.

[44] Turner_1820_1_373 Athens: We called on M. Fauvel after dinner; and, on talking of the ruin which we had been visiting today [Temple of Jupiter], he told us, that the wall which we had seen was not the wall of the building itself, but one of the four that surrounded it. He confirmed our supposition, that statues had been placed on the columns; and told us that be had wished to dig within, but had been unable, as a Greek church now stood on what he supposed to have been the ancient site of the edifice; that Mr North had excavated under the outer wall, and had found a few tombs containing vases, which, however, proved nothing, as they were evidently more ancient than the wall itself. On our mentioning the excursion which we had lately made to Marathon, Mr F. told us, that when he was there some years ago, he found on the hill near Vranna, containing the six tumuli, a stone with an inscription, stating it to have formed part of the gate of a villa of Herodes Atticus, which this circumstance shows to have existed in that neighbourhood, as is very probable from its being the place of his birth.

[45] Pingaud_1887_161-162 after discussing his work at Olympia: Fut-il aussi discret en face du Parthénon? On a bien raconté que Truguet, chargé d'enlever quelques parties de ce monument, avec la tolérance tacite du pacha d'Athènes, ne voulut pas exposer un subalterne à perdre la tête, et respecta les sculptures enlevées plus tard sans façon par l'Anglais Elgin; mais il ne faut pas oublier que celui-ci a prétendu justifier ses rapines archéologiques par l'exemple de l'ambassade française. Le vice-consul Gaspari et surtout Fauvel devaient être assez souvent embarrassés entre les désirs impérieux de l'ambassadeur et les obstacles opposés par le fanatisme ou la peur des indigènes: "Je n'ai qu'à approuver, écrit au premier le ministre de la marine, l'observation que vous avez faite à M. le comte de Choiseul, sur la difficulté d'enlever secrètement les marbres des monuments antiques qui sont chargés d'inscriptions. Quelque intérêt que cet ambassadeur mette à cette collection, je présume qu'il vous aura recommandé la plus grande circonspection." Fauvel se hasarda cependant à détacher, sur la façade orientale du Parthénon, un fragment de la

frise, et si, comme on l'affirma plus tard, il se borna à le ramasser, c'est qu'il l'avait aidé à tomber en le descendant à l'aide de cordes trop faibles, qui se rompirent sous le poids. Il aurait recueilli de la même manière une des métopes de la façade sud. Le premier de ces précieux fragments, confisqué durant la Terreur avec les collections de Choiseul-Gouffier, entra au Louvre, d'où il n'est plus sorti. Le second, saisi plus tard en mer par les Anglais, devait être vendu aux enchères à Elgin, et restitué par celui-ci à son premier possesseur. Aujourd'hui, il fait également partie du musée du Louvre.

[46] Pingaud_1887_163: Choiseul-Gouffier avait essayé inutilement d'arracher au gouvernement turc l'autorisation de dépouiller le Parthénon. Il fit du moins mouler les bas-reliefs demeurés à leur place, et les plus belles parties de la frise, puis les principaux morceaux du temple de Thésée, les cariatides et les chapiteaux de l'Erechthéion, la lanterne de Démosthène, avec la pensée de les relever un jour, si le roi le permettait, dans les jardins de Saint-Cloud ou de Rambouillet. Fauvel explorait en outre, à son profit, le continent et les îles, Eleusis, Santorin, Samothrace; de ces découvertes opérées par lui, la plus remarquable est celle du marbre dit de Choiseul, inscription précieuse pour l'histoire des finances d'Athènes, qui fut commentée par Barthélémy devant l'Académie des inscriptions.

[47] Wheler_1682_v_346.

[48] Clarke_1818_280-281: For the rest, nothing can be more wretchedly supplied than Athens with the most common articles of use or convenience. The artists employed for the British Ambassador were under the necessity of sending to Smyrna to obtain a wheeled cart for moving the marbles to the Piraeus, and for all the materials and implements wanted in preparing cases to contain them. No ladders could be found, nor any instruments proper for making them. It was not possible to procure the most ordinary domestic utensils, nor a single article of curriery.

[49] Rayet_1_1877_53 Tralles: presqu'à l'angle sud-ouest du plateau, en un point d'où la vue s'étend sur toute la basse vallée, sont situées des ruines imposantes par leur masse, et qui se voient de fort loin. Elles dépendaient d'un grand édifice rectangulaire qui a été récemment exploité comme carrière et complètement détruit sur presque toute son étendue: il n'en reste plus que la façade, et, si elle est conservée, c'est que les difficultés et les dangers de la démolition ont fait reculer les carriers turcs. Cette façade se compose d'une énorme muraille haute de près de 20 mètres et épaisse de près de 8. Trois portes en plein ceintre la traversent. Elles ont toutes trois environ 11 mètres de haut; celle du milieu est un peu plus large que les autres. La voûte en était jadis revêtue de stuc et décorée de peintures: on voit encore les restes de trois énormes couronnes, d'un dessin fort lourd et d'une couleur brutale. Au centre des couronnes, il semble qu'il y ait eu des têtes que les chrétiens ou les Turcs ont effacées en faisant tomber le crépi. La construction est formée d'une espèce de blocage en moellons, morceaux de briques et mortier, caché derrière un revêtement de gros blocs rectangulaires d'un calcaire assez semblable au travertin: de nombreux morceaux de marbre, bases de statues, stèles à inscriptions, ont été encastrés au hasard dans la maçonnerie. Il est évident que l'édifice a été reconstruit précipitamment et sans goût à l'époque romaine; les blocs calcaires, parfaitement taillés et d'un bel appareil, proviennent de l'édifice primitif et montrent qu'il remontait à l'époque hellénique: les blocs de marbre appartiennent aux bases des statues dont ce premier édifice était décoré. Cet aspect de la construction aussi bien que ce que l'on peut reconnaître encore du plan de l'édifice montre que ces ruines sont celles du gymnase.

[50] Chandler_1817_II_233, travelling 1775-1776: We hired a small felucca of Hydre, with seven men and two boys, which waited for us in the Piraeus. The marbles, which I had collected, with our provisions and baggage, were removed on horses to the sea-side, and put on board without being examined at the custom-house. This exemption was proffered to us as a token of regard by the vaiwode; but Lombardi required of me a number of piasters, which, he pretended, it was necessary to distribute, privately, among the farmers and officers of the revenue. The disdar had requested one of our ladders, which were much admired, and we sent it to him in the acropolis.

[51] Pingaud_1887_41: Son [Choiseul-Gouffier's] amour pour la Grèce n'en avait point fait ce qu'on appelle de nos jours un archéologue; il demandait à la pierre les témoignages d'un art exquis et non l'histoire fragmentaire d'une civilisation. Aussi remuait-il d'une main infatigable les innombrables débris épars sur ce sol dévasté, entablements, frises, corniches, fragments de statues; il interrogeait même les débris sculptés perdus au fond des étables ou maçonnés dans les murailles. Cette poursuite ardente de tant de chefs-d'œuvre mutilés constituait, avec leur reproduction par le crayon, le principal intérêt de son œuvre.

[52] Pingaud_1887_286-287: Sa fidélité à ses études favorites continua à s'attester par une lecture faite en son nom, par Walckenaer, à la séance d'inauguration de l'Institut réorganisé; il y défendait Homère contre les hypothèses téméraires de Wolf et de Bryant. Il chargeait alors Dubois, le dernier de ses collaborateurs, de visiter encore une fois à son intention la Troade, et de recueillir les objets précieux qui lui appartenaient, demeurés en dépôt à Constantinople depuis près d'un quart de siècle. En même temps, pour accomplir un projet qui datait également de loin, il élevait aux Champs-Elysées, sur les hauteurs de Chaillot, auprès du jardin Marbeuf, un édifice à trois portiques destiné à contenir ses collections. C'était à la fois une imitation de l'Erechthéion d'Athènes, et un souvenir de ces jardins pittoresques chantés par Delille, de ces ruines factices dont les tableaux d'Hubert-Robert nous font connaître les séduisantes perspectives; c'était aussi un premier essai de ces musées historiques de sculpture dont Berhn offre aujourd'hui le modèle le plus complet, et dont l'utilité n'a guère encore été appréciée en France. Là devaient prendre place et la métope ramassée au pied du Parthénon et restaurée par le sculpteur Langue, et l'inscription sur les finances d'Athènes interprétée jadis par Barthélémy, puis les fragments de sculpture grecque et romaine originaux, copiés, imités ou moulés, qu'il avait acquis depuis quarante ans, un certain nombre d'antiquités égyptiennes, ses dessins, ses cartes, les réductions de monuments, les inscriptions historiques, les tableaux représentant les ruines des pays visités par lui, en un mot, une représentation plastique, aussi complète que possible, de l'art et du génie des anciens.

[53] Estourmel_1844_I_144 Athens, travelling 1832: j employai le reste de ma soirée et la matinée du 22 à l'acquisition de divers objets rares, en terre cuite et en verre y recueillis dans les tombeaux. J'en emportai pour 24 écus, et je ne fis pas un mauvais marché, vu le prix ordinaire de ces curiosités, beaucoup plus chères en Grèce qu'en Italie et en Sicile. Je cherchai inutilement une statue à acheter dans une ville où leur nombre était tel, qu'il formait, dit un ancien, comme une seconde population immobile au milieu de la première; car bien qu'à Athènes on changeât souvent leur nom, comme à Rome on changeait leur tète, et que Pausanias ne dissimule pas que Miltiade et Thémistocle étaient devenus un Romain et un Thrace, les statues n'en devaient pas moins se rencontrer à chaque pas, quand on songe qu'on en érigea trois cent soixante rien qu'au seul Démétrius de Phalère. M. Fauvel avait réuni, en sculptures et en objets d'art, une précieuse collection que tous les voyageurs modernes ont admirée. Elle a disparu dans la dernière guerre,

et on n'en a retrouvé que quelques débris épars sous les ruines de son habitation; mais j'ai assez parlé de toutes ces scènes de désolation et de vandalisme, j'ai assez gémi sur les invasions des Barbares de nos jours.

[54] Hervé_1837_II_44-46 at Smyrna: I would not quit Smyrna without paying a visit to so interesting a character as M. Fauvel, for a long period the French consul at Athens, where he had devoted a great portion of his life in researches for every means that could throw any light upon the ancient state of that city. I found him surrounded by so many objects of interest, that it appeared to me as if he were in the middle of a museum. But his model of ancient Athens afforded me the highest gratification, because I felt confident that it was as accurate a representation of that capital, in the days of its glory as it was possible at this remote period to produce. I knew that it was the subject to which M. Fauvel had bent his whole mind, and that his judgment in every matter concerning antiquity, and his profound knowledge of classic history, was unquestionable. He was eighty-four years of age when I called on him, living on a small pension allowed him by the French government; and he expressed himself rather indignant, that his stipend should be so low, hardly sufficient indeed to procure him all the comforts his age required; and that after having benefited the world by the result of the most intense labour and study on a subject that must interest every one who has any veneration for antiquity, or who has any love for the history of those ages, when the genius for the grand and sublime surpassed all which has since existed, as testified by the ruined remains of their architecture and their sculpture. / I was much pleased with M. Fauvel's sketches, which were executed with a breadth and boldness, which would have led one to suppose they had been the work of some young and aspiring artist, instead of the production of an aged, trembling hand. He had models also of many other edifices of various parts of Greece, all his own performance; and numberless relics and specimens of the ingenuity and industry of the ancient Greeks, to each of which appertained an interesting little history, all illustrating, in some degree, the manners and customs of our fellow creatures, existing some thousand years since. I took leave of the old gentleman with regret, and could not help reflecting how much more instructive and entertaining was his conversation, than that of most of the young men that one meets by scores, in what is designated, the best society. Every traveller who visited Athens whilst M. Fauvel resided there, always made honourable mention of his name, if they published the record of their travels.

[55] Chandler_1817_II_39-40, travelling 1775-1776, modern Athens: Besides the more stable antiquities, of which an account will be given in the sequel, many detached pieces, are found in the town, by the fountains, in the streets, the walls, the houses, and churches. Among these are fragments of sculpture; a marble chair or two, which probably belonged to the gymnasia, or theatres; a sun-dial at the catholicon or cathedral, inscribed with the name of the maker; and, at the archiepiscopal house close by, a very curious vessel of marble, used as a cistern to receive water, but once serving, it is likely, as a public standard or measure. Many columns occur; with some maimed statues; and pedestals, several with inscriptions, and almost buried in earth. A custom has prevailed, as at Chios, of fixing in the wall, over the gateways and doors of the houses, carved stones, most of which exhibit the funeral supper. In the courts of the houses lie many round stelae, or pillars, once. placed on the graves of the Athenians; and a great number are still to be seen applied to the same use in the Turkish burying grouds before the acropolis … We saw a few mutilated Hermae. These were busts on long quadrangular bases, the heads frequently of brass, invented by the Athenians.

[56] Chandler_1817_II_65-66, travelling 1775-1776, Athens: Another marble, which has been engraved at the expense of the society of Dilettanti, was discovered at a house not far from the temple of Minerva Polias, placed, with the inscribed face exposed, in the stairs. The owner, who was branded for some unfair dealing with the appellative Jefut, or the Jew, prefixed to his name, seeing me bestow so much labour in taking a copy, became fearful of parting with the original under its value. When the bargain was at length concluded, we obtained the connivance of the Disdar, his brother, under an injunction of privacy, as otherwise the removal of the stone might endanger his head, it being the property of the Grand Seignior. Mustapha delivered a ring, which he commonly wore, to be shewn to a female black slave, who was left in the house alone, as a token; and our Swiss, with assistants and two horses, one reputed the strongest in Athens, arrived at the hour appointed, and brought down the two marbles, for which he was sent, unobserved; the Turks being at their devotions in the mosque, except the guard at the gate, who was in the secret. The large slab was afterwards rendered more portable by a mason. We saw many other inscribed marbles, besides these; some fixed in the walls, or in the pavement of the portico of the mosque; some in the floors and stairs of the houses; or lying in the courts, and among rubbish; all which we were permitted to copy; the Turks even prying into corners, and discovering several, which they had often passed before without notice.

[57] Clarke_1818_291 re-burying body of John Tweddell (d.1799): we endeavoured to provide a proper covering for the grave; promising to send an inscription worthy of the name it was destined to commemorate. Large blocks of Pentelican marble from the Parthenon, which had been sawed from the bas-reliefs intended for our Ambassador, were then lying in the Acropolis ready for the purpose: we therefore begged for one of these; and before we left Athens, every thing had been settled, and seemed likely to proceed according to our wishes.

[58] Burckhardt_1822_172-173: Keiftein [in Palestine] is a small Greek convent, with a prior and two monks only; a small village of the same name stands near it. In the burying ground of the convent is a fine marble sarcophagus, under which an English consul of Tripoli lies buried. A long English inscription, with a Latin translation, records the virtues of John Carew, Esq. of Pembrokeshire, who was fifty years consul at Tripoli, and died the 5th of May, 1747, seventy-seven years of age.

[59] Laurent_1821_104 Acropolis: After the cannonading of the Venetian artillery, the dilapidations of Turkish masons, and the purloinings of classic virtuosi, we can expect to find but few remains upon this celebrated rock; enough, however, yet stands to convince us that the buildings were not unworthy of the praises lavished upon them by the writers of antiquity.

[60] Bartholdy_1807_45, travelling 1803-1804, footnote on Elgin: A la faveur de la considération que lui avait donnée son ministère, lord Elgin obtint un firman du Grand-Seigneur, qui l'autorisait à s'approprier en Grèce tous les débris d'architecture antique qu'il trouverait détachés et gissans à terre. C'était beaucoup; mais il alla bien plus loin; et à l'aide de présens qui engagèrent les commandans à fermer les yeux, il fit abattre tout ce qu'il lui convenait d'emporter; et entr'autres, à Athènes, il dépouilla le Parthénon de ses magnifiques bas-reliefs, et généralement de tout ce qu'il avait de plus précieux.

[61] Elgin_Commons_Report_1816_69 questioning Nollekens: Were you ever in Greece yourself? – No, never further than Rome and Naples. / When you studied in Italy, had you many opportunities of seeing remains of Grecian art? – I saw all the fine things that were to be seen at Rome, in both painting and sculpture.

[62] Elgin_Commons_Report_1816_131 questioning John Morritt, in Athens in 1795: Do you think the Greeks were anxious that those Marbles should not be removed from Athens? – They were decidedly and strongly desirous that they should not be removed. / Are you of opinion that nothing but the influence of a public character could have obtained the permission to remove these? – The different views of an arbitrary Government in Turkey change so from year to year, that I can speak to it only for the time I was there. When I was there in 1796, I certainly conceived nothing but the influence of a public character could obtain that permission.

[63] Rangabé_1842_6: Mais ce sont surtout les rapines scientifiques de Lord Elgin, ambassadeur de la Grande-Bretagne en Turquie (1811) qui ont laissé dans le cœur des Grecs la plus douloureuse impression, que les années n'ont pu affaiblir. Ayant obtenu un firman du Grand-seigneur qui l'autorisait à prendre de l'Acropole d'Athènes un ou deux bas-reliefs du Parthénon qui gisaient par terre, il porta dans son zèle inconsidéré la hache et la scie sur le vénérable édifice lui-même, et finissant l'œuvre des siècles il arracha ce qui restait de la frise méridionale de ce monument, brisa ou détruisit malgré les prières malgré les pleurs même des Grecs qui n'avait pas le pouvoir de l'en empêcher, tout ce qui pouvait l'arrêter dans ce pillage archéologique, et emporta ces trésors immortels, qu'il céda au Musée Britannique pour 35000 livres sterl. Ce qui rendit cette spoliation du Parthénon et des autres monumens plus sensible aux Grecs, c'est que ces actes se commettaient sous leurs yeux lorsque l'espérance de leur régénération faisait déjà battre leurs cœurs au seul nom de la liberté et à la seule vue des ouvrages de leurs ancêtres.

[64] Hamilton_1820_29-30: Sur le tympanum opposé, on voyait représentés Minerve et Neptune se disputant l'honneur de donner leur nom à Athènes. Après l'explosion qui détruisit le temple, il ne resta qu'une ou deux figures; les autres qui étaient placées sur le sommet des murs, avaient été renversées, et la plus grande partie de ce monument fut détruite. / Lord Elgin voyant qu'on avait bâti une maison immédiatement au-dessous de la place occupée par l'ancien monument, et encouragé par ses premières fouilles, en obtint avec beaucoup de difficultés la démolition, et poursuivit ses recherches. Il n'y découvrit cependant aucun vestige, et le Turc qui, malgré lui, avait été obligé de céder sa maison pour la faire démolir, indiqua, en tressaillant de joie, les lieux des fortifications modernes et ses propres édifices, dans lesquels on avait employé pour faire du ciment les statues que lord Elgin croyait retrouver. Ou fut ensuite convaincu de la vérité de ce fait par une expérience incontestable. De temps en temps, lord Elgin s'occupa de soustraire à un pareil sort ce qui restait des anciens monumens. Parmi ces fragmens on distinguait une tête de cheval, dont l'exécution parfaite surpassait tous les ouvrages de ce genre. Les narines de ce cheval étaient ouvertes, les oreilles droites, les veines enflées, de sorte qu'il paraissait haletant. Il avait la bouche ouverte; on eût dit qu'il hennissait, et qu'il éprouvait le noble orgueil d'appartenir au dieu souverain des mers. / Outre cette tête inimitable de cheval, lord Elgin eut le bonheur d'extraire du même fronton deux groupes de grandeur colossale, composés chacun de deux figures de femme; ces groupes sont formés d'un seul bloc massif de marbre pentélique. Ces femmes sont sculptées dans les attitudes les plus gracieuses; la légèreté et rélégance des draperies sont du goùl le plus exquis. On trouva dans ce même fronton une statue d'homme dans une posture penchée, et qu'on croit représenter Neptune. Mais on admire par-dessus tout, la figure repésentant Thésée; elle est regardée comme l'ouvrage le plus parfait, et supérieur à tous les ouvrages de sculpture qui ont été transportés en Angleterre.

[65] Michaelis_1908_30: Lord Elgin's first success induced him to have his firman extended, so as to gain permission to remove other sculptures of the temple. This formed the beginning of the

widely discussed operations in the citadel, where 300 to 400 workmen were kept busy for a year carrying off the decorative sculpture of the Parthenon. This spoil consisted of a dozen figures of the pediments, fifteen metopes and fifty-six slabs of the frieze. The latter were chiefly collected from the ground around the temple or found among the houses; the statues of the pediments were removed without necessarily injuring the architecture; the metopes, however, could only be detached after destroying the cornice above them a proceeding deserving the severest censure. It was impossible to remove without vandalism a column from the eastern porch of the Erechtheion and a maiden from the Caryatid porch, which was replaced by a clumsy pillar. As it was said, "Quod non fecerunt Gothi, fecerunt Scoti." On the other hand, parts of the frieze from the Temple of Nike and some single sculpture from the lower city of Athens were practically saved by their removal from destruction or loss. The exploitation was completed by a number of plaster casts from the Theseion, and a rich collection of drawings.

66 Wilkins_1816_Preface in Athens 1802: During the period of the author's residence at Athens, the artists in Lord Elgin's employ were making excavations within, and around the ruins of the Acropolis; he therefore felt it unnecessary to engage in the attempt to supply the architectural details which are wanting in the publication of Stuart; convinced that every particular unexplained in that work was in a train to be fully investigated. / The author has been informed that Lord Elgin's intention of publishing a complete and splendid work from the drawings made upon the spot has been abandoned, in consequence of the estimated cost of the undertaking, and the little probability that such a work would be in sufficient demand to defray the necessary expenses of publication. In times like the present this obstacle is insuperable. / The particulars so desirable to the amateurs and professors of architecture, are, however, likely to be amply supplied through the exertions of Mr Robert Cockerell, a gentleman every way qualified for the undertaking.

67 De_Vere_1850_I_138-139 Athens: Shall we ever send back the Elgin marbles, and will the king of Bavaria one day restore those of Egina? Such acts of reparation may perhaps be made, if these works of art should ever be really appreciated in the countries which have appropriated rather than adopted them; otherwise certainly not. So long as statues are regarded chiefly as matters of vanity, of course no nation will part with its spoils.

68 Clarke_VI_1818_234 Parthenon, damage: 234 The exterior parts of the stone have been altered by weathering; and where veins of schistus in the marble have been affected by decomposition, considerable parts have fallen off. Yet, to operate an effect of this nature, it required the lapse of twenty-three centuries; and we may fairly conclude that what remained had undergone sufficient trial to have continued unaltered fer a series of ages: at all events, it would have been safe from the injuries to which the finest parts of the sculpture have been since so lamentably exposed, when they were torn from the temple, either to be swallowed by the waves of Cythera [a ship carrying cased marbles foundered here], or to moulder under the influence of a climate peculiarly qualified to assist their progress towards destruction. [Footnoted as follows: "The Ambassador has carried off every rich morsel of sculpture that was to be found in the Parthenon: so that he, in future, who wishes to see Athens, must make a journey to Scotland." Colonel Squire's MS. Correspondence.]

69 Clarke_VI_1818_213 Athens: Soon afterwards, somewhat higher up, we also saw, among some loose stones used as the materials of a wall near to the gate of the Citadel, a piece of sculpture of white marble in very bold relief, representing the torso of a male figure. This proved to be

nothing less than a fragment of one of the metopes belonging to the Parthenon; and therefore, as the undoubted work of Phidias, although but a fragment, could not fail to be regarded by us as a valuable relic, and a very great curiosity. It was not to be easily procured; neglected and abandoned as we found it lying; owing to the embargo then laid upon every thing of this kind by our Ambassador, and the absolute prohibition against moving any thing, excepting into his storehouse. The Disdar, however, afterwards claimed it as his property, and presented it to us; and it is now in the Vestibule of the University Library at Cambridge, a solitary example of sculpture removed from the ruins of the Parthenon without injuring what time and the Goths have spared.

[70] Clark_1858_258-259, footnote: A certain French author, M. F. Wey, who visited London in an excursion train from Paris, has embodied the results of his fortnight's observations in a volume entitled *Les Anglais chez eux*. He is brimfull of national prejudice, but possesses that happy knack of counterfeit naïveté common to most of his countrymen, but wanting in M. Bory de St. Vincent, which makes one excuse ignorance and forgive insult. In a sudden access of candour, which in a French author reads like a trait of genius, M. Wey says, speaking of the abuse lavished on Lord Elgin and the English, apropos of the marbles: "Laissons crier et, pour etre de bonne foi, convenons que, si quelque ambassadeur Francais eut fait enlever au profit du Louvre les chefs-d'oeuvre de Phidias, loin de le charger d'anathemes, nous eussions applaudi a son patriotisme, et joyeusement accueilli les tresors de l'Attique."

[71] Walsh_1836_1_131, travelling in 1820-21, Athens, Kerameikos: It is here that frequent excavations are made in search of monumental antiquities, and I found his Excellency, with Lusieri and eight or ten workmen, in the act of disinterring an Athenian tombstone. It was a marble slab, about five feet high and three broad, resembling in shape and size the head-stones of our churchyards.

[72] Fuller_1829_544-546 Athens: But the most frequent cicerone of the English was the well known Giambattista Lusieri, whose name has been mentioned in almost every recent book of travels in Greece. / He accompanied Lord Elgin from Italy as an artist, and was afterwards employed in superintending the removal of the marbles, and had his full share of the obloquy which that proceeding drew upon all who were concerned in it. After its completion he still remained in Athens, built a large house there in a very fine situation, and exercised great hospitality towards travellers till his pecuniary means became contracted either by some unfortunate speculations or by some disagreement with his patron. As a painter in water-colours he was of the very first class; the accuracy of his drawings the delicacy of his finishing, aud the brilliancy of his colouring, were quite extraordinary. He was now employed on a large panoramic view of the plain of Attica, which he was labouring with the greatest exactness and diligence. Day after day did this indefatigable veteran pass on the hill of the Museum; and his meagre figure, his drawing apparatus, and the large umbrella over his head, are as much attached to the spot in the recollection of those who have visited Athens, as the monument of Philopappus itself. But he attempted an accuracy and minuteness of delineation which seemed hardly consistent with the mutable nature of the objects of landscape and the brevity of human life. Before one part of his outline was complete, the growth of trees or the alteration of buildings had made it necessary to erase another; and the sarcastic Fauvel, who was on bad terms with him, had some ground for saying that "one half of his time was spent in drawing, and the other in nibbing out" … he was found dead in the chair in which he had been left sitting the preceding evening, his supper remaining before him, like his drawings, unfinished.

[73] Russell_Barrington_1912_67 Athens: Driving down the slope of Mount Areopagus, between the avenue of the wrought-iron agaves, we get a view across the plain of Athens of the spreading city encircling her crown. Reaching the town, we stop at the entrance of the Street of Tombs, the ancient Cemetery of Ceromicos [sic]. There is great beauty in some of the sculpture in these tombs, but everything that can be covered with wire netting is covered, and the effect of the monuments is thereby cheapened. Who can enjoy the sight even of the best sculpture, when seen through the teasing net-work of wire?

[74] Chenavard_et_al_1849_20-21: Au-delà des Propylées apparaît le Parthénon, de grandeur colossale, merveille de l'art où l'on admire les proportions harmonieuses des parties entre elles, la simplicité noble des formes et la beauté de la statuaire. Il était orné de peintures, dont quelques traces sont conservées. Ce monument, malgré l'explosion des poudres et la spoliation des Anglais, est encore demeuré l'un des plus entiers qui se voient sur le sol de la Grèce. Si l'explosion a renversé les murs de la Cella, elle n'a pas atteint les colonnes des deux façades et un grand nombre des colonnes latérales. Le fronton occidental est debout; deux statues existent encore dans ce fronton, et, bien que mutilées, elles font juger de l'effet que devait produire ce tableau composé de statues, et dont nous jouirions encore, si elles n'avaient suivi les bas-reliefs de la frise et l'une des cariatides du Pandrosium dans le musée de Londres. En échange, les auteurs de ces spoliations ont laissé un massif de pierre pour suppléer une statue, une tour carrée en moellons surmontée d'un cadran, et une église gothique, étrange conception de ces Scandinaves à Athènes, en face du Parthénon.

[75] Arnold_1868_1_82-83: The high interests of art throughout the world, which gains so much by the distribution of these treasures, does not, I think, demand their restitution; yet while I rejoice in the rich possessions of the British Museum, which have made thousands upon thousands of our countrymen familiar with the wondrous beauty of ancient art who would otherwise have had less knowledge of it, I cannot look upon the empty tympanum of the Parthenon without shame, and upon Lord Elgin's clock-tower without disgust. If it was fair to steal or to buy of those who pretended to their ownership the marbles of the Acropolis, it may be right to keep them, especially as no other people would be likely to follow our example if we were so chivalrous as to return them to their proper country – to the light of a climate and to the vicinity of monuments which render their interpretation so much more facile. But if the mind that planned their expatriation designed also this wretched tower, the instinct that prompted the – shall I call it theft? – was that of a robber rather than of an artist. Lord Elgin's clock-tower is nothing but a most unsightly memorial of a transaction not very creditable to the English name.

[76] Knox_1879_208 Parthenon following Morosini: Subsequent conquerors and antiquarians carried away many other statues and reliefs, so that the most of the fine sculpture of the Parthenon existing today must be sought in the museums of England and France. The British Museum contains the British lion's share. / The act of Lord Elgin in carrying away two ship loads of the treasures of the Parthenon has been severely criticised. Our party had a lively discussion on the subject, and the question was argued with a great deal of vehemence. / At the time the sculptures were removed, Greece was in a very unsettled condition. The Parthenon had been greatly injured during the wars of the preceding two hundred years, and there was no guarantee of permanent peace. The Turks were quite likely to come again, and as for that matter there may be a Greco-Turkish war at any time, that may lead to another Moslem occupation of Athens with its attendant results.

[77] Farrer_1882_37B Parthenon: The ruined, time-stained temple loses nothing by their absence, and it is absurd to speak of their removal as though they had been torn freshly coloured from the perfect shrine. They were spared the horrors of the war of independence, and our only regret need be the ignorant and barbarous fashion in which their displacement was effected.

[78] Laurent_1821_109 Athens, Acropolis: Much has been said concerning the purchase made by Lord Elgin of the basso-relievos of the Parthenon, and every one has heard of the satirical line cut upon the walls of the Pandroseon: – "Quod non fecerunt Goti hoc fecerunt Scoti:" – the French have endeavoured to cover the noble traveller with bombastic abuse, and the prince of modern poets has not disdained to use his powerful eloquence in reprobating the conduct of the English government in buying the sculptures of the Acropolis: architects deplore the destruction of the most noble monument of their art, and that it has been partly destroyed none can deny; philanthropists assert that no nation can arrogate to itself the right of purchasing the monuments of the Grecians from their enslavers, the Turks; travellers complain that they are deprived of seeing the wondrous works of Phidias in his own country; the Athenians pretend that the removal of those monuments has deprived their town of its greatest attractions; – all may in some measure be in the right, and to the arguments of all it would, perhaps, be difficult to reply in a satisfactory manner.

[79] Laurent_1821_110 Athens, Acropolis: before I quitted Athens, I, however, saw enough to convince me that it is proper that the magnificent works of the Greek sculptors should be placed under the safe-guard of a nation fond of art, rather than be left exposed to the senseless fury of the Turks, the depredations of private collectors, and the insults of ignorant travellers.

[80] Elgin_1820_9-10, from the translator: En parcourant cette notice de lord Elgin, les artistes et les amis des beaux-arts éprouveront un vif regret de voir les belles et tristes contrées de l'ancienne Grèce et de l'Ionie, tombées au pouvoir des barbares Musulmans, qui regardent sans admiration les plus belles productions du goût et du génie, et qui, ne mettant aucun prix à ces belles statues de marbre, exécutées par la main même de Phydias, les ont converties en quelques boisseaux de chaux ou de ciment. / Dans les pays de l'Europe occidentale, les effets destructeurs de l'atmosphère sur les marbres, sont plus ou moins funestes aux ouvrages de l'art exposés en plein air. Mais dans la Grèce et dans l'Ionie, c'est un effet tout contraire. Là, le climat est si doux et d'une température si égale, que la sculpture, les statues, les monumens exécutés il y a plus de deux mille ans, sont conservés comme s'ils venaient de sortir de l'atelier, ou du ciseau de l'artiste; aussi dans tous les monumens où les violences de la barbarie n'ont pas été imprimées, les productions, les travaux des sculpteurs grecs restent dans leur primitive beauté.

[81] Elgin_1820_29: Lord Elgin voyant qu'on avait bâti une maison immédiatement au-dessous de la place occupée par l'ancien monument, et encouragé par ses premières fouilles, en obtint avec beaucoup de difficultés la démolition, et poursuivit ses recherches. Il n'y découvrit cependant aucun vestige, et le Turc qui, malgré lui, avait été obligé de céder sa maison pour la faire démolir, indiqua, en tressaillant de joie, les lieux des fortifications modernes et ses propres édifices, dans lesquels on avait employé pour faire du ciment les statues que lord Elgin croyait retrouver.

[82] Quarterly_Review_xvii_1817_194-195, reviewing Clarke, Edward Daniel, *Travels in various Countries of Europe etc*, 1817, Clarke in Athens: In some respects indeed, this part of his work, though written with the same force and good taste which we have praised in his accounts of other ancient cities, is of a character which gives us real pain, inasmuch as there is a bitterness always apparent in speaking of Lord Elgin in his pursuits in Greece, which since this question

has been fairly submitted to the good sense of the people of England, very few will, we think, be found to partake in or to justify. Dr Clarke himself has indeed reluctantly admitted a fact which is, in itself, a very considerable justification of the conduct which he so much reprobated, inasmuch as he tells us, that 'the sort of marble which was used for the Parthenon, not being entirely homogeneous, is characterized by a tendency to exfoliate when long exposed to air and moisture,' a fact of which, in different parts of this volume, he gives more than one remarkable instance. It is true he urges that 'to operate an effect of this nature has required the lapse of twenty-three centuries,' and that he laments over the more rapid destruction to which these relics must now be exposed, 'under the influence of a climate peculiarly qualified to assist their progress towards destruction': but, he will not easily convince a candid man that they are more likely to perish when protected from the weather and all other violence in London, that when exposed to weather and depredations of every kind in Athens. Nor when Dr Clarke tells us that to see that part of the Panathenaic procession which yet remains on the Frieze of the Parthenon, is, of itself, worth a journey to Athens, can we help feeling a very contrary emotion, from that with which he is inspired towards the person who has enabled us to examine these glorious sculptures without the difficulties and expenses of such a voyage. If, indeed, it could be proved that the climate of this country is really of so destructive an efficacy as Dr Clarke supposes, yet, if we were to set against the eventual destruction of the monuments themselves, the advantages which the arts both have and will derive from their being, in the mean time, accessible to all; we should hold the revival of Grecian sculpture in the west a satisfactory reason for having deprived the east of treasures which it no longer understood, or any otherwise appreciated them as children value baubles. Nor can we conceive a nobler fate for works, which, however durable, must eventually perish, than to perish in the full gaze of Europe, and in the service of that art of which they are the most brilliant ornaments, – leaving behind them the seeds of future works, perhaps not inferior to themselves, and having been the instruments of communicating the arts of Greece to that nation by whom her language and her spirit have been, in every age, most ciltivated.

[83] Bramsen_1820_II_79-80 Athens & Elgin: Of Lord Elgin, the illustrious patron of the arts, much has been said in praise, still more in bitterness and rancour. By one party he has been extolled as the benefactor of the fine arts and of his country, by the other he has been traduced as a modern Vandal and a sacrilegious despoiler. The subject is so immediately before me, that I may be well excused for hazarding a few remarks. / Who, on reading the sarcasms of a distinguished poet of the day, and the grave animadversions of certain other writers, would not be led to imagine that Lord Elgin had levelled half the remains of Athenian antiquity to the ground? Yet nothing can be farther from the fact. No building that remained in any tolerable state of preservation was mutilated by him. It is true, that from the ruins of the Parthenon he removed those exquisite groups of centaurs and horsemen forming the metopes, and thus rescued them from that entire destruction that awaited them; but from the temple of Theseus, which remains in a more entire state, his lordship was too reverential an admirer of antiquity to remove any thing, though its sculptures were far more easy of access than those of the Parthenon. Casts were taken, and drawings of them made by Signor Lusieri, but nothing was touched, nothing mutilated.

[84] Bramsen_1820_II_82 Elgin: The fact is, the commander of the fortress is poor, his stipend is but trifling and that not regularly paid, and I am convinced no offer of bettering his situation,

by the sale of these relics, from whatever quarter it came, would have been refused. Many had already been disposed of to the French agents in a clandestine manner, and Lord Elgin only anticipated them, in removing the most valuable of those that remained.

[85] Bramsen_1820_II_80-82 Elgin: The sweeping censures and indefinite railleries of the authors above alluded to [including Byron], are also calculated to make the reader believe that every piece of sculpture brought by Lord Elgin to this country was forcibly torn from some mutilated edifice. Nothing can be more uncandid than thus to prejudice the public mind; many of the marbles were dug up at a vast expense, from situations where they had long lain buried: this fact must speak for itself. Who would not see these masterpieces of Grecian art lodged in a safe asylum, for the benefit of the artist and the admiration of posterity, rather than hear of their being broken in pieces by the wantonness and rapacity of the Turks, which was daily the case? When these barbarians were asked what had become of certain statues described by early travellers, they did not blush to declare, that they had pounded them up to make mortar. Who, after hearing of this, can blame the laudable zeal of a British nobleman, in rescuing the remainder of these admirable specimens of art from a similar fate?

[86] Edinburgh_Review_CLXIV_1886_508, reviewing Michaelis' *Ancient Marbles*: With this encouragement [from Benjamin West, and Benjamin Robert Haydon] Lord Elgin resisted the overtures hinted on behalf of the Musee Napoleon, which obligingly offered his marbles a place amongst the "loot" of the various European capitals on which the French Emperor had levied blackmail. The Crown Prince of Bavaria, himself an expert, the very director of the Musee Napoleon aforesaid, and lastly Canova, then dictator of European taste in sculpture, were all emphatic and enthusiastic in their encomiums.

[87] Edinburgh_Review_CLXIV_1886_509, reviewing Michaelis' *Ancient Marbles*: The mortification arising from these untoward circumstances [his capture; loss and recovery of some cases; niggardliness of the Government purchase] was probably the reason why it was not until the year 1831 – when calumny had subsided and adverse criticism had given place to enthusiasm and rapture, and when Payne-Knight was now seven years dead – that Lord Elgin was elected a member of the Dilettanti Society, without his knowledge, and he politely declined the honour.

[88] Chandler_1817_I_XII, travelling 1775-1776, Athens: where I made a very choice collection of ancient marbles, now likewise in the possession of the Society [of Dilettanti].

[89] Hobhouse_1817_I_286, travelling 1809-1810, Elgin: We heard, I fancy, everything that could be alleged by either party on both sides of the question, and being on the spot when the most furious struggles were made by both the French and English to gain their point, may be better judges of the facts than those who have since examined the matter at a distance from the scene of action. / My Lord Elgin's agents are not accused on account of any of their excavations, or carrying off the numerous articles they discovered by those proceedings: their rifling of ancient tombs, and pulling down modern houses to get at buried remains, was on all hands allowed to be a fair and laudable proceeding, as was also the modelling of the reliefs and other sculptures. The part of conduct objected to, was the not being content with the casts, which was all the French wanted or obtained when in power, without the possession of the originals, and by that means hastening the decay, and defacing the ancient monuments, so as for ever to diminish considerably the gratification of future travellers and artists. The injuries seem to be these: / The taking off the metopes, the statue over the Theatre of Bacchus, and the statues of the western pediment

of the Parthenon; and the carrying away one of the Caryatides, and the finest of the columns of the Erectheum. No other come, I believe, within the limits of censure, no other marbles were detached.

90 Dankoff_&_Kim_2010_272 Evliya (born 1611) at Athens, Acropolis: "Within the wall are 300 castle-like houses, built of stone and completely covered with roof tiles. While they have no gardens, they do have windows and balconies with fine views of the vineyards and fields and gardens in the plain. In the time of the infidels, water flowed into the castle through subterranean channels, but no longer. Now all the houses have cisterns that catch rain water from the roofs. So there is ice-cold water even in July, but the amount depends on the rain. Many people get their drinking water from wells in the suburb below, hauled up by donkeys."

91 Breton_1862_87, Acropolis: Les petites maisons turques, grossières échoppes de bois et de torchis, avaient envahi l'enceinte sacrée; s'appuyant aux colonnes, remplissant les portiques, elles étaient comme une lèpre hideuse attachée au divin édifice. On comptait jusqu'à quatre cents de ces baraques informes au sommet de l'Acropole. Dans cet état de désolation où se trouvait le plus beau monument du monde, on ne pouvait contempler ses frontons. ses métopes, ses frises sculptées qu'avec un embarras extrême. Il fallait que la difficulté fut bien grande pour qu'un observateur comme M. de Chateaubriand eût pu écrire dans son Itinéraire, à propos du Parthénon, cette phrase inconcevable: "Des morceaux de sculpture excellents, mais du siècle d'Adrien, époque du renouvellement de l'art, occupaient les deux frontons du temple." Une pareille erreur, excusable jusqu'à un certain point chez un simple littérateur, cesse de l'être chez un artiste, et pourtant elle avait déjà été commise par l'architecte Leroy.

92 Hobhouse_1817_1_286-287 his defence of Elgin: It may be enquired, what excuse can be offered for such a spoliation? It is answered, the French De Choiseul Gouffier detached part of the frieze of the Parthenon many years past. Some of the persons employed in collecting for his museum, and assisting his projects, still remain at Athens, and have the same views, which nothing but inability have prevented them from accomplishing; they had even a plan of carrying off the whole of the Temple of Theseus!!! They only complain because they envy our success, and would themselves have been masters of the same treasures. To this the others reply, "With the exception of De Gouffier, no one of us ever injured the temples – we have often had it in our power – we went to great expense in modelling and designing, which would have been unnecessary, bad we resolved to take the originals – you yourselves, when you first settled here, professed no more; we looked on without opposing you, we were your friends. You have not only robbed, but treacherously robbed!" / The answer is, "We are no robbers, we bought, and dearly bought, every article. Admitting your facts, we only took that which would have been destroyed by the Turks, and which was in a state of dilapidation – it was better the sculptures of the Parthenon should be preserved in a museum in England, than ground to powder on their own bases;we took nothing from the Theseum, because it was exposed to no such imminent peril." / The last retort of the French is, "The case was the same with respect to both; but having been prevented from ruining the latter, you take merit to yourselves for a moderation which was not voluntary. When you talk of buying the right to deface the finest remains of all antiquity, you seem to put out of the question all the proprieties which might in such a case be expected to regulate the conduct of the artist, the scholar, and the gentleman." / This is, as well as I recollect, the sum of every thing adduced on either side, and reduces at once the question to the two points. Would

the French have removed, or endeavoured to remove, the ornamental sculptures alluded to? or, if they would not, were those precious remains likely to have been speedily destroyed by their barbarian masters? – It is certain, that if the Turks remain for many more years in possession of Athens, every valuable antiquity will be entirely destroyed. But the French contemplate the chance of Greece being soon attached to the dominions of Napoleon: – in that case, not even our nationality would prefer a possession of some of their broken parts to their integrity in the hands of an enlightened enemy. It is not the vanity of being the owners of such a treasure, but the wish to advance the fine arts in civilised Europe, that should influence the conduct of any collectors; but without enquiring into motives, it is pretty evident, that an infinitely greater number of rising architects and sculptors must derive benefit from these studies, if they can be pursued in a museum at London or Paris, than if they were to be sought in the Turkish territories; and surely, we can hardly complain, if they are to be found in our capital. Present travellers may feel a little mortification, and those who are utterly incapable of appreciating the merit of the remains in question, wherever they may be fixed, will join in the fashionable clamour of the day. I have said nothing of the possibility of the ruins of Athens being, in the event of a revolution in favour of the Greeks, restored and put into a condition capable of resisting the ravages of decay; for an event of that nature cannot, it strikes me, have ever entered into the head of any one who has seen Athens, and the modern Athenians. Yet I cannot forbear mentioning a singular speech of a learned Greek of Ioannina, who said to me, "You English are carrying off the works of the Greeks, our forefathers – preserve them well – we Greeks will come and redemand them."

[93] Canning_1888_I_501-502 Acropolis, writing to his wife in 1832: You are aware that the most beautiful of these are in London, and do not tell L.B. on any account how nobly indignant I felt against her noble uncle for having spoiled the temple of its finest ornaments. I had taken his part a few years before, on the ground of his having intended to forestall the French, then masters of Egypt, and threatening Greece; but when I learnt that one whole side of the reliefs was, and still is, buried under the ruins, occasioned by an explosion of gunpowder many years ago, I could not help thinking that the Scottish Earl might have better employed his time and money in fishing these up, than in pulling down those reliefs which were still in their places.

[94] Baedeker_1905_LXVII: Lord Elgin could not carry off Homer's sun, nor the rocks and sea, nor the ancient citadels, nor the temples, which even in their ruins inspire admiration and awe. Greece abounds in beautiful and instructive monuments and remains; and every step made in the ordering of the new state is fraught with hope for its ancient possessions. Lord Elgin, in removing the sculptures of the Parthenon to London at the beginning of this century, may almost be considered as their saviour. But when the German government began the excavations at Olympia in 1874 it had already become a matter of course that what was found in Grecian soil must remain in Greece. The extremely rich yield of the Olympic excavations, the small independent museums that are fast springing up in all the provincial capitals of the kingdom, and the large public collections at Athens (in the National Museum, on the Acropolis, and in the Polytechnic) all unite the peculiar features of local collections with the universal interest arising from the fact that the variations and local peculiarities which they illustrate are those of classic art.

[95] Finlay_V_1877_187-188, Morosini at Athens: It was also debated whether the walls of the Acropolis were to be destroyed; and perhaps their preservation, and that of the antiquities they

enclose, is to be ascribed to the circumstance that the whole attention of the army was occupied by the increased duties imposed upon it by the sanatory measures requisite to prevent the ravages of the plague, and the difficulties created by the emigration of the Greek population of Athens … / The last act of Morosini at Athens was to carry away some monuments of ancient sculpture as trophies of his victory. An attempt was made to remove the statue of Neptune and the Chariot of Victory, which adorned the western pediment of the Parthenon, but, in consequence of an oversight of the workmen employed, and perhaps partly in consequence of a flaw or crack in the marble, caused by the recent explosion, which destroyed a considerable part of the building, the whole mass of marble was precipitated to the ground, and so shivered to pieces by the fall that the fragments were not deemed worthy of transport. This misfortune to art occurred on the 19th of March 1688. Instead of these magnificent figures from the hand of Phidias, Morosini was obliged to content himself with four lions, which still adorn the entrance of the arsenal at Venice.

[96] Galt_1813_112-113: I cannot describe the modern city of Athens in fewer words, than by saying, that it looks as if two or three ill-built villages had been rudely swept together at the foot of the north side of the Acropolis, and enclosed by a garden wall, three or four miles in circumference. The buildings occupy about four-fifths of the inclosure; the remainder is ploughed, and sown with barley at present.

[97] Waddington_1825_50: In March last [1823], I left a very promising crop of corn growing between the Acropolis and the Museum, aind on the sides and summit of the latter hill. The open space within the north and west walls of the town was also sown with wheat, and the Temple of Theseus now stands in a corn-field.

[98] Hobhouse_1817_I_316 Athens: It is necessary for travellers to be somewhat circumspect in their endeavours to procure any sculpture or inscribed marbles, and to conceal, in a measure, their eagerness to be possessed of them, as both Greeks and Turks suppose that the Franks would have too much sense to offer large sums for blocks of stones, were they not very precious in some way or the other, thither as amulets, or concealing gold or jewels. It is not long since a Turk, digging in his garden near Athens, discovered, a statue of Venus Accroupie, nearly as large as life, of white marble, and scarcely mutilated. A Frank, to whom it was shown, incautiously offered fifty zequins for the master-piece. The Turk refused the sum, and broke the statue in pieces, to search for the treasure which he supposed it to contain: the parts were put together afterwards as well as possible, and a cast taken from it, which was shown to me, was sufficient to prove what a loss the fine arts had sustained, by the injury done to a piece of sculpture which would have had but few rivals amongst the relics of antiquity. A peasant of Salamis wore on his finger a ring, mounted with a most beautiful cameo, and, though himself ready to sell it, was prevented by his wife, who regarded it as a talisman, effectual against evil spirits.

[99] Athens_1855_149-150: The injury sustained by these incomparable works of art reminds us of the decline and decay of the city which they once adorned. When it was visited by Dr Walsh, in 1821, it presented a striking contrast to its ancient state, which he thus describes: “The city contains about one thousand five hundred houses, of which one thousand are inhabited by Greeks; but it is not easy to describe a town where you see neither streets nor houses. Conceive, then, a mud wall, or one not much better or stronger than that of a parish pound inclosing an area of about two miles in circumference; conceive, then, this area to be filled and intersected with long,

crooked, narrow, dirty lanes, not half so wide or so clean as those of the worst fishing town in England; conceive these dark and winding passages inclosed by high moldering walls, in which there are gates like prison doors, hammered with head nails, opening in the middle, and always fastened by an iron chain, passed across through two large rings on the outside, as if the master, like a jailer, had taken care to lock up all the prisoners when he went abroad; conceive everything silent and lifeless in these lanes, except, at long intervals, a savage dog uttering a dismal howl, a solitary Turk loosening or fastening a chain to let himself in or out, or a woman cautiously peeping through a crevice beside the gate; and this will give you a general impression of the present city of Minerva. It is not to be imagined what a contrast exists between its actual state and what you expect to find it. Modern Rome is sadly degenerated from its former appearance, yet it still bears marks and evidences of its pristine grandeur: but Athens is a miserable mass of hovels, among which you can scarcely discern a trace of its ancient glory; the few fragments of it that remain are to be sought outside the city."

[100] Holland_1815_407 Arrival at Athens: The English, more than any other people, have cultivated the ancient, through the modern Athens, and one of the first persons we saw in approaching the place, was an Englishman, looking over an excavation which had been made for the purposes of research.

[101] Hobhouse_1817_I_281-282 Parthenon: In the interval between two of my visits to the Acropolis, a large piece of the architrave belonging to the exterior colonnade of the Pronaos fell down; all the sculptures from the tympanum of this porch have been destroyed; and the trunks and broken arms of two figures, incorrectly supposed Hadrian and Sabina, or two deities with the heads of those persons, are all now remaining of the grand piece of sculpture which represented the birth of Minerva, and Jupiter in the midst of the assembled gods. The figure of the Victory, which was on the right of Jupiter, has been recovered by Lord Elgin's agents, who demolished a Turkish house close to the north-west angle of the Temple, for the purposes of excavation, and found it, as well as small parts of the Jupiter, the Vulcan, and the Minerva, underneath the modern building, where they had lain since the Venetians had unsuccessfully attempted to remove them in 1687.

[102] Hobhouse_1817_I_282 Parthenon: All that was left of the sculpture on the eastern porch, the contest between Minerva and Neptune, has been carried off by the same person [Elgin]. The marks of the separation are still very apparent. Ignorant of the cause, I pointed them out to Mr Lusieri himself, who informed me of the fact, and showed the places in the pediment whence the two female colossal statues, the Neptune, the Theseus, and the inimitable horse's head, still remembered and regretted by all at Athens, had been removed. Such of the statues as had before fallen, had been ground to powder by the Turks. It is but fair to mention this fact, at the same time that the other circumstance is recorded.

[103] About_1855_176B: What remains to Greece of all the works of her sculptors, is, the western frieze of the Parthenon, the fine Cariatides of the Erechtheum, and some fragments of masterpieces mixed up with the ruins of mediocre works. / But if the sculptor has little to study in Greece, the architect finds a whole world. The Acropolis, that is to say, the fortress of old Athens, is still a nest of masterpieces.

[104] Cockerell_1830_25 alibi: The statement of these circumstances in this place will be excused, as the description of the articles themselves may properly be accompanied by an account of the mode in which they were obtained; and it is essential to the honour of the country, as well as of

Lord Elgin, that his conduct in this matter should be vindicated from the charges of plunder and barbarism which have been brought against him by ignorance, envy or malice.

[105] Cockerell_1830_18-19: To the direct fire of the batteries of the assailants, and probably only in a small degree to the explosion of the magazine, must be ascribed the great destruction of the statues in the western pediment; and to these causes must be added the acts of the Venetian conquerors: for Morosini, anxious to grace his triumph by the transfer of some appropriate monuments of art, resolved to move the car of victory and its noble horses, and place them in Venice, as a permanent memorial of the success of his Grecian campaign. Unhappily the engineers in his employ were not equal to the task imposed upon them, and in the process of removal the whole group was precipitated to the ground, and broken to atoms, so that among the numerous fragments of sculpture which have been carefully coif lected by Lord Elgin, not a particle of these statues has been discovered. Other injury, though perhaps not to any great extent, was probably done to the sculptures by the depredations of individuals; for there are now in the Royal Museum at Copenhagen two heads which once belonged to the Metopes, and which, though they long were neglected and unobserved, are now known to have been deposited there by an officer who had served in the Venetian expedition.

[106] Cockerell_1830_43 metope III: The heads have been fortunately discovered at Copenhagen, whither they were sent from Athens in 1688, by Captain Hartmand, and were said to have once belonged to the Temple of Diana at Ephesus. This latter assertion we know to have been a mistake, but it is useless to conjecture where it originated. They were lying in the Royal Museum, without attracting any observation, until they were drawn from their obscurity by the taste and discernment of the Chevalier Bronstedt, whose perfect knowledge of art, and familiar acquaintance with the sculptures of the Parthenon, enabled him at once to recognize their style and estimate their value.

[107] Cockerell_1830_28 metopes: One, the nearest to the west end, still remains upon the Temple; the next eight and all the seven toward the east end were removed by Lord Elgin, and are now in the British Museum; one other, the fourteenth, had been previouisly removed by Monsieur le Comte de Choiseul Gouffier, and, having been captured on its way to France, was purchased at a Custom House sale in London by Lord Elgin, and with a liberality, of which it is to be lamented there are so few examples, was restored to its former owner. After the death of M. Choiseul, it was purchased by the French Museum against a strong competition from the British Government, for the sum of twenty-five thousand francs, or about one thousand guineas.

[108] Elgin_1820_11, the translator: Mais cette improbation des amis de l'art en Europe cesse, en voyant que l'enlèvement de ces intéressans débris de la gloire Attique est devenu le seul moyen de les conserver. / Sous ce rapport, qui est le plus vrai aujourd'hui, nous devons, au lieu de censurer la conduite et les motifs qui ont dirigé les recherches de lord Elgin dans ces cités antiques, dépositaires des monumens fameux de la Grèce, lui rendre grâces, au nom des arts et du génie, d'avoir mis à profit son voyage, sa situation, sa fortune et son pouvoir pendant son ambassade à Constantinople, non-seulement pour faire prendre et dessiner les mesures, les plans, les élévations de tous les grands vestiges de l'art, mais encore pour avoir colligé avec un goût éclairé, et fait transporter avec le plus grand soin tous les ouvrages ou fragmens du génie de Phydias.

[109] Elgin_1820_28-29: Ce fut en achetant la maison d'un janissaire turc, et qui avait été bâtie immédiatement au-dessous et contre les colonnes du portique, et en la faisant démolir pour

l'excaver, que lord Elgin eut le bonheur de retrouver une grande partie de la statue de la Victoire, enveloppée d'une draperie qui accusait les belles formes de la déesse, sculptées avec la plus grande délicatesse, et le goût le plus exquis. Lord Elgin y trouva aussi les torses de Jupiter et de Vulcain, le sein de Minerve, avec plusieurs autres fragmens précieux.

110 Turner_1820_II_322 Alexandria, French Consul's house: [His servant] shewed me his museum, which, though small, is select, and contains some beautiful things: he intends carrying it to England, where he hopes to sell it for 5,000l. Among other things, is the head of a mummy, with the flesh and hair in perfect preservation (though the former is blackened by the embalming drugs), of which an engraving is given in the account of Egypt, published under the auspices of Buonaparte.

111 Renouard_de_Bussierre_1829_I_296: Je resterai encore deux jours à Alexandrie pour faire mes préparatifs de voyage: cette ville, où résident les consuls européens, offre des ressources de société. J'ai vu chez celui de Suède une riche collection d'antiquités: le Musée Charles X vous a déjà fait connaître des objets semblables à ceux qu'elle renferme; je ne crois donc pas devoir entrer dans des détails à ce sujet.

112 Elgin_1820_40: Les paysans d'Athènes sont généralement dans l'usage de mettre dans une niche, sur la porte de leurs habitations, quelques fragmens, antiques, ou débris de monumens qu'ils trouvent en labourant leurs champs. Lord Elgin travailla à se procurer une collection choisie de plusieurs de ces fragmens antiques, de ces tablettes ou pierres votives, ornées de sculptures et d'inscriptions. Il se procura aussi une suite complète de chapiteaux des trois ordres d'architecture connus dans la Grèce, le dorique, l'ionique et le corinthien; cette suite remonte à la naissance des arts à Athènes, et va jusqu'à l'époque du plus haut degré de leur élévation sous Périclès; et depuis cette époque, jusqu'à celle de leur plus grande décadence dans les épaisses ténèbres du bas empire.

113 Galt_1813_163-164 Athens: Give me leave to tell you an anecdote by way of illustrating this tolerative superstition of the Turks. Their indolence renders them hypochondriacal, and they are often ill of diseases of the imagination. An officer belonging to the garrison of Athens had lately a severe attack of this malady, and sent for a physician, a Frenchman of some humour. The doctor amused him with one dose of harmless trash after another, but without success. One morning happening to observe the head of a statue applied to some derogatory purpose in the Turk's house, both in order to get possession of the marble, and to divert the mind of the patient, he said to him, "I have at last found out the cause of your disease,and I am only surprised that you are not worse." "And what is it, doctor?" said the patient pathetically. "Nothing less," answered the doctor severely, "than a castigation of Heaven for the ignominy with which you treat one of our saints." "I!" exclaimed the Turk, "I certainly use no saint ignominiously, doctor." "Nay; but you do," answered the physician; "the saint is there on the floor before you; Jesu Maria! in what a condition!" "Oh!" replied the Turk, "how could I know that such a figure was a saint? But," he added in a penitent tone, "I will order him to be washed, and immediately sent to church." "There is no need for you to take that trouble," said the wily Frenchman, "I will carry him with me; and you will swallow this composing draught, and go to sleep comfortably." The officer obeyed with alacrity, slept soundly, and awoke perfectly recovered. The physician carried off the head, which, upon examination, proved of excellent workmanship, and a valuable fee. This story father Paul had from the doctor himself.

[114] Chandler_1817_II_57, travelling 1775-1776, Parthenon: It is to be regretted that, so much admirable sculpture, as is still extant about this fabric, should be all likely to perish, as it were immaturely, from ignorant contempt and brutal violence. Numerous carved stones have disappeared; and many, lying in the ruinous heaps, moved our indignation at the barbarism daily exercised in defacing them. Besides the two pediments, all the metopes were decorated with large figures in alto relievo, of which several are almost entire on the side next Hymettus.

[115] Wilkins_1816_59-60 Parthenon, in Athens 1802: When Wheler visited Athens in 1676, the Parthenon remained entire; excepting the roof, which having been constructed with perishable materials, may be conjectured to have yielded to the attacks of time long before this event. The Greeks who had at a much earlier period abolished the heathen rites, and converted the temple to a Christian church, covered it with a roof and cupolas in their usual manner. In this state it remained until the siege of Athens in 1687, when the explosion of a shell, fired from the opposite hill of the Museum, destroyed nearly half the fabric. The walls of the cella before the opisthodomus were almost wholly levelled, together with five of the columns of the pronaos; eight columns of the peristyle on the north side, and six on the south were thrown down. / The shell appears to have exploded near the middle of the cella, spreading destruction in a circle around it, and forcing huge masses to a considerable distance beyond the circuit of the building. The eastern portico seems to have been just without the range of its destructive influence; but the pediment and the sculptures it contained, suffered from the shock and were almost wholly destroyed. The pediment of the western front, although it escaped this eventful catastrophe, has nevertheless experienced the dilapidation inflicted by time, and wilful spoliation; most of the statues which remained in the time of Wheler have wholly disappeared. Morosini the Venetian, who accompanied the forces under Koningsmark, after the reduction of the citadel, attempted to take down one of the principal groupes, but it fell in the effort and was shattered to pieces.

[116] Clarke_1818_224, in Athens in 1802; Lusieri and the Parthenon: We confessed that we participated the Moslem feeling in this instance, and would gladly see an order enforced to preserve rather than to destroy such a glorious edifice. After a short time spent in examining the several parts of the temple, one of the workmen came to inform Don Battista that they were then going to lower one of the metopes. We saw this fine piece of sculpture raised from its station between the triglyphs: but the workmen endeavouring to give it a position adapted to the projected line of descent, a part of the adjoining masonry was loosened by the machinery; and down came the fine masses of Pentelican marble, scattering their white fragments with thundering noise among the ruins. The Disdar, seeing this, could no longer restrain his emotions; but actually took his pipe from his mouth … positively declaring that nothing should induce him to consent to any further dilapidation of the building.

[117] Hobhouse_1817_I_282-283 Parthenon: One hundred and seventy of the six hundred feet of bas-relief sculpture on the frieze of the cell, representing the Panathenaean procession, remained entire in the time of Chandler. A portion of it, containing seven figures, was taken down from its situation by M. de Choiseul Gouffier, and is now in the Napoleon museum. I know not whether the collection of our Ambassador contains any of this precious sculpture … / Within the cell of the Temple all is desolation and ruin. The shafts of columns, fragments of the entablatures, and of the beams of the roof, are scattered about on every side, but especially on the north

of the area where there are vast piles of marble. I measured one piece, seventeen feet in length, and of proportionate breadth and thickness. The floor, also of marble, has been broken up towards the eastern front, and in the south-east angle of the area, is the Wretched mosck, as well as some stone-work of the Greek church, into which the Parthenon was formerly converted. A dent in the floor is pointed out as being occasioned by the shell which blew up a powder-magazine, and destroyed the roof of the Temple, when bombarded by Morosini.

[118] Wilkins_1816_60 Parthenon, in Athens 1802: It has been already observed, that the walls of the cella, towards the peristyle, were ornamented with sculptures in bas-relief: of five hundred and twenty-one feet, which must have been the length of this ornamented frize, when entire, there were about two hundred remaining in the year 1751, when Stuart visited Athens; seventy over the portico of the posticum, and one hundred and thirty upon the walls of the opisthodomus. Many other portions were lying around amongst the ruins, almost all of which had experienced, besides the ravages of time, and the shock of explosions, the violence inflicted by the wanton hands of the Turks.

[119] Wilkins_1816_75 in Athens 1802: I am far from joining in the clamour which has been unjustly raised against Lord Elgin, by some recent travellers. As I resided at Athens whilst the collection, now in England, was removing, I can venture to say that the absence of what was actually taken down from the Parthenon will scarcely be felt. Had the Erectheum been suffered to remain untouched, his Lordship might have escaped all well-grounded censure. The advantages, however, that we may confidently expect to derive from the possession of the collection, are of too great a magnitude to permit us long to regret the loss the originals have sustained.

[120] Quinet_1830_340, the bimbaschi (military officer) of Athens: Tant de douleur nous fut épargnée; il nous interrogea sans hâte et sans soucis sur le départ du général français, qu'il appelait le pacha de Modon, sur le nombre des troupes en garnison dans les places fortes, sur les desseins de Capo d'Istria, et sur les préparatifs des Grecs. La nouvelle de la prise de Lépante, que nous connaissions depuis un mois, ne lui était point encore parvenue, ou peut-être feignait-il de l'ignorer. Il passa de là à de violens reproches contre un capitaine anglais, qui, il y avait peu de temps, avait tenté d'emporter un fragment de statue sur sa frégate.

[121] Waddington_1825_91: The Parthenon, as the noblest, has also been the severest sufferer; for the lantern of Demosthenes, which had been much defaced by the conflagation of the convent, of which it formed a part, has already received some repairs from the care of the French Vice-Consul. Any damage of the Parthenon is irreparable. It appears that the Turks, having expended all their balls, broke down the south-west end of the wall of the cella in search of lead, and boast to have been amply rewarded for the barbarous labour. But this is the extent of the damage. No column has been overthrown, nor any of the sculptures displaced or disfigured.

[122] Blaquière_1825_95 Athens, Acropolis: Distressing as it was to see the destructive effects of the explosion which took place when the Venetians were besieged here in the seventeenth century, it was still more humiliating to witness the mosque which a late tyrant caused to be raised in the very centre of the temple, and which bears all the marks of that puerile design and barbarous taste which distinguish the modern Vandals. Near the door of this miserable edifice, I found a party of Turkish prisoners hewing shot out of the fragments of pentelic marble and granite columns that were strewed about in such abundance. [noted as follows: Two of these shot were presented to the Greek Committee soon after my arrival in London.]

[123] Emerson_& Humpreys_1826_1_281-282 Athens: The city presents a wretched picture of desolation: its narrow streets are half blockaded by the ruins of its houses, three-fourths of which seem to have been overthrown; and those which still remain, are, with the exception of the residences of the consuls, miserable, tottering hovels, devoid of all comfort or convenience. But even its more interesting remains seem hurrying to decay, with a quicker pace than ordinary. Part of the outer covering of the Temple of Theseus has lately given way, and all its columns are so shaken and displaced, that it would appear, that the slightest movement of the surrounding earth, was only wanted to lay them prostrate. The interior, and approach of the Parthenon are almost impassable from the debris of the temple; and numbers of the fallen but lately perfect columns have been broken up, as a substitute for balls to supply the cannon of the fortress. The Temple of the Winds, and the Lantern of Demosthenes, are almost buried beneath the overthrow of the surrounding houses. In fact, decay seems far outstripping the steps of time in the destruction of those inestimable relics of antiquity; and the modern Athenians, though proud of these possessions seem to take no precautions for their preservation.

[124] Alcock_1831_176-177 Athens, travelling 1828-9: Athens is, indeed, most interesting to every traveller; whether he wish to contemplate the finest ancient ruins in the world, which even the most savage battles, and the unparalleled events of a war of extermination have spared, as if barbarity itself had a respect for their antiquity; or whether, in looking at the ruined city, he delights to revel in the idea that, at some future moment, she may once more become the school of the sculptor, the historian, and the philosopher. / The few monuments of past grandeur standing amid a mass of ruin, as if saved by magic, – the wretched huts of some Albanian soldiers, – a paltry bazaar, – and five or six tolerable dwellings, in which the Bey and the chief officers reside, form the exact state of Athens in 1829. So divided, however, was the interest excited in the fallen city, that whilst I was making a tour of the ancient walls with Sir W. Gell's itinerary in my hand, my companion, who had served with the Greek army under General Church, was absorbed in contemplating the position of the Turks while besieging the citadel, and examining the tambours thrown up at one time by the Greeks, and at another by the Turks.

[125] De_Vere_1850_1_98-100 Athens: Whenever excavations are carried out on a large scale in Greece, it is impossible but that many remains of antiquity will be discovered. We shall probably be indebted for yet more such to the progress of agriculture; for who can doubt that when the plains of Argos, Elis, Epidaurus, &c, are turned up, they will yield something besides corn crops? The Romans, the chief pillagers of the world, carried off no doubt multitudes of statues – indeed in the time of Trajan it was a common saying, that at Rome there were as many marble statues as human beings. They never, however, contemplated art except with a horny eye "fat with pride" and dim with the lust of conquest, and they probably left untouched not a few of the best works. Like many a modern "Milord" they would have been determined by names in their selection of their prey; and the old Greek, who, like the modern Italian, boasted that he was "molto astuto," would soon have hit on the device of making his best statues submit to an alias or an incognito. The Turks, probably, carried on the work of destruction most fiercely when their religious zeal burned most brightly; and at a later period, they are said to have occasionally shot the heads of statues out of their cannons for want of better ammunition. A little sacrilege of this sort would be very useful among us now and then. He would be no small benefactor to art who cleansed the Pantheon of St. Paul's; and turned Westminster Abbey back into a church!

Endnotes Chapter 13. Athens under the Greeks

[1] Garston_1842_I_108: The Greeks themselves, in the demolition of the monuments of their progenitors, appear to have been, for a time, not less "barbarous" than their oppressors; and their church, in more senses than one, may be said to have been built on the ruins of Paganism.

[2] Gell_1823_164: Those who vainly flatter themselves that the destruction of the Turkish barbarism would open to them the road to the investigation of Grecian antiquities, treasures of sculpture, and a new asra of the arts and humanity, may assure themselves that no such effect would be produced. A long reign of anarchy would be succeeded by a fresh and more active tyranny, during which, if Greeks ruled, strangers would be excluded, and the monuments of antiquity, fetching no price, would find their way to the lime-kiln. If Greece fell into the hands of a civilised stranger, there would be droves of prefects and commissiaries to watch the traveller's operations, to prevent his antiquarian researches under pretence that he is a spy, and to oppose the exportation of works of art from the country, with a long train of dog-in-the-manger selfishness, which would put an end to enterprize or discovery.

[3] Gell_1823_164-166: The antiquities, under a change of government, becoming private property, would soon disappear, as they did in Italy; and as to the hope of foreigners interfering to save them, such measures only hasten their destruction, as the Greeks are sufficiently active, which the Turks are not, to destroy them, to be rid of visitors and the consequent importunities. The newspapers not long ago, stated that the British ambassador at the Porte had procured an injunction to the Pasha of the Morea, commanding him to spare the temples of Athens, which, taking into consideration the means of the parties, would be like sending a mission to the Emperor of China, to beg him to abstain from the sack of Persepolis, Athens not belonging to that pashalic, and he having no means of getting there; but the same statements find senates where there are no people, and castles which only exist in the air, by way of shewing the valour and virtue of the Greeks. Under no circumstances would the remains of antiquity be likely to last so long, and to be so accessible, as under the Turks; and there exists a method of consecrating these ruins to the mosque at Mecca, to which I recollect that the gymnasium of Ptolemy at Athens was thus dedicated, by raising a subscription in order to deliver it from the Greek who had already destroyed the pediment This is called by a term resembling the word Vakouf, which renders it beyond the power of the Sultan himself to destroy the edifice so consecrated. On the other hand, it is vain to expect that liberty could all; at once spring up in a country like this, peopled by Albanians styled by courtesy Greeks, amongst whom even the vanity of being free, if freedom were acquired, would never prevail against the jealousy which would sacrifice all to pull down a rival, or the avarice which would recall the oppressor for a purse of gold.

[4] Richardson_1822_I_11 Athens: The citizens are 10,000; the walls are of dry stone, to keep out the plunderers of the night; the statues are broken, the temples in ruins; the disdar, or governor of the Acropolis, charges a crown for a cup of coffee, a pipe of tobacco, and permission to see the antiquities it contains; the Ilissus is dry, the fountain of the muses is troubled, the Areopagus deserted, the Lyceum unknown, the academy doubtful; the car of night formerly ornamented the pediment of the Parthenon, the fragments of the horses are now in England, and the sable god reigns triumphant over the whole of Greece, whose citizens have been slaves for two thousand years.

[5] Hobhouse_1817_I_278 Athens, Acropolis: There is a wall, making an out-work to the citadel, on your right hand, all the way as you advance towards the entrance of the fortress. Just after you enter the gate of this outwork, there is a niche on the right, where, in 1765, was a statue of Isis.
[6] Trant_1830_118-119 Athens: On the side of the hill below the citadel is the theatre, the seats are cut out of the solid rock, – there are seventy ranges; but, although the most ancient, it is the least beautiful of all the Grecian theatres. It had lately been cleared out for the reception of the National Assembly. Very extensive brick ruins adjoin the theatre; they contain some curious subterranean passages and a tesselated pavement. Veli Pacha caused an excavation to be made here, and was rewarded for his labour by the discovery of some ancient statues; but as a great part of the ruins are still unexplored, more might possibly be extracted from them.
[7] Murray_1872_197 Athens, Theatre of Dionysus: The same excavations [1862] laid bare also a wall of the Roman period in front of the first row of seats, which served, in all probability, to fence in the orchestra when it had been degraded into an arena for those contests of men and beasts which replaced the intelleotoal enjoyments of the drama. There were also found many still later remains of the Frank and Turkish ages, showing that the orchestra was then used as a reservoir of water, and even for a lime-kiln, fed by the marble relics of art so profusely scattered around.
[8] Farrer_1882_30 Athens, Temple of Hadrian: On the former stands the remains of the costly temple that Adrian had the credit of completing. The original number of columns appears to have been twenty-two by ten, which, counting a double row on either side, and a triple row on either face, gives the enormous total of 124. Of these, only fourteen are standing, – thirteen all together and still supporting their architrave; the other is picturesquely isolated, while a fifteenth lies complete upon the ground, but with its drums shaken into confusion by the fall. The remainder have been broken up for building material, or burnt into lime by an appreciative population.
[9] Murray_1872_192-192 Athens, Stadium: Blocks of marble from the Stadium may have been employed in the construction of many buildings, but that some at least of the marble was burnt for mortar on the spot was proved by three kilns being found in the Stadium, one at the entrance of the course, and two on the rt. of the course. Near one of them a fragment of a female head and part of the breast was found. Accounts dating from the 15th centy lead to the conclusion that the Stadium was then much the same as it was described to be by Wordsworth, and as it remained nntil the date of the recent excavation.
[10] Dodwell_1819_II_165-166, travelling in 1801 & 1805-1806, near Athens: At the village of Ampelo Kepous we noticed a fountain, the receptacle of which was made by the father of the present disdar of Athens: the water falls into a trough of marble, part of the architrave of the Athenian Erechtheion, which has been hollowed out, for the purpose of affording water to horses and cattle. The beautiful ornaments which are on the exterior of the fountain will, in a few years, be obliterated by the friction of the animals. On my arrival at Athens I offered the disdar a considerable sum for this precious relick; but, though he was notorious for his love of money, he refused to sell it, observing that it would be impious in him to take down what his father had erected.
[11] AZ_XVI_1859_17-20 piece by Conze: Zwei alt-attische Grabstelen: Durch einen Fund welchen ich am 27. Februar 1858 in der Nähe von Athen machte und dessen schon gelegentlich in kurzen Berichten von Athen aus Erwähnung geschehen ist, wird es möglich den sparsamen bisher bekannten Ueberresten altattischer Kunst aus der Zeit vor deren Blüthe einen neuen hinzuzufügen. Die hierbei mit n.2 bezeichnete Umrisszeichnung wird hoffentlich bald durch eine in jeder

Beziehung genügende Darstellung des Monumentes ersetzt, dasselbe selbst aber von seinem jetzigen Platze nach Athen in genügende Sicherheit gebracht werden. / Ich verliess am genannten Tage gleich jenseit einer Brücke über den Kephissos die von Athen ab nach Pyrgos, dem Gute Ihrer Maj. der Königin von Griechenland, führende Chaussee auf einem Seitenwege nach links, folgte diesem eine Weile in seinem Verlaufe zwischen den Oelbäumen hin und wurde endlich da, wo die Olivenpflanzung gegen die kahle Ebene endete, dreier in geringer Entfernung von einander liegender kleiner Kirchen ansichtig, welche mir ein Arbeiter als die der Panagia, des heiligen Konstantinos und des heiligen Andreas bezeichnete. Man kann die ganze Gegend auch als von Athen ab hinter dem Dorfe Lewi gelegen bezeichnen. Die zwei erst-genannten Kirchen enthielten keine Ueberreste aus dem Alterthume. Wände und Dach der des heiligen Andreas waren aus kleinen Bruchsteinen aufgebaut; vor ihr befand sich ein kleiner Narthex. Nahe an der Kirche war an zwei Stellen ein aus der Erde hervorsehender alter Fundamentstein zu bemerken; der Erdboden auf der Nordseite war etwas erhöht und nicht wie der übrige Boden umher beackert Unverkennbar war es, dass hier die Fundamente oder die gefallenen Trümmer eines älteren Baus unter der Erde liegen. In den Narthex eintretend bemerkte ich als linken Pfosten der in die Kirche selbst führenden Thür einen Block von weissem Marmor mit einem Relief, dessen schlagende Aehnlichkeit mit dem der bekannten Stele des Aristion (n. 1) im Theseustempel auf den ersten Blick auffiel. Auch der Pfosten rechter Hand von der Thür zeigte sich als ein alter Marmorblock mit folgendem Bruchstücke einer Inschrift …

[12] Forbin_1819_20 Acropolis: Nous avançâmes lentement au milieu d'un amas de colonnes renversées, de frises brisées, jusqu'à l'endroit où devait être la statue de Minerve; elle est remplacée par une petite mosquée.

[13] Quinet_1830_340-341 the bimbaschi (military officer) of Athens: On nous expliqua plus tard pourquoi ce Tartare faisait si bonne garde des marbres de Phidias. La vérité est que, peu de jours avant notre arrivée, le peuple s'était ameuté et avait failli lapider deux Francs, en criant que ceux qui achetaient aujourd'hui les pierres du chemin, achèteraient demain la citadelle. Puis il se radoucit, et nous obtînmes sans peine l'autorisation de rester deux jours dans la ville, à la condition de ne toucher à aucune pierre. Il en vint jusqu'à s'informer avec intérêt du lieu où nous passerions la nuit. Nous ne pûmes nous empêcher de trouver quelque dignité dans le repos et l'hospitalité de ce geolier d'Athènes.

[14] Pittakys_1835_377: Les plus beaux restes du Parthenon c'est-à-dire les admirables bas-reliefs qui ornaient le fronton et les métopes furent transportés par Lord Elgin en Angleterre. Ils ont eté achetés par l'état et exposés au Musée Britannique, Jamais nous n'avons senti plus vivement la tyrannie des barbares que lorsque nous nous vîmes trop faibles pour empêcher un Ecossais d'enlever ce que les Goths, les Turcs, et les siècles avaient épargné.

[15] Wordsworth_1837_279-280 printing a letter from Charles Holt Bracebridge: My answer to your inquiries as to the newly-discovered objects of interest at Athens, will not, I fear, give any high idea of the exertions which have been made, or the success which has rewarded them. Here, indeed, these discoveries are hailed with delight, not only for their own importance, but as the first fruits of a rich harvest; – here, too, where the difficulty of digging down even to the surface of the earth is seen, and the small sums which can be appropriated to research, known, every allowance is made. Nor do we expect, after so many eras of pillage as Athens has passed through, to come at once upon such treasures as have been raised from the remains of a Roman bath or an imperial villa. Yet the antiquities of Athens now under investigation have their great

and peculiar interest – they belong to an earlier epoch – and are parts of one great whole. The excavations in the Acropolis, conducted by Dr Ross, have been carried to a depth of twenty or twenty-five feet below the surface of the soil, on the south side of the Parthenon. Venetian casemates and Turkish subterranean galleries have been pierced through, and the foundations of the great temple laid bare on one side, and the Cimonian walls on the other. It is intended to reduce the ground generally to its original level round the temple, and in this process to move the earth ten or fifteen feet deep. Not only have the vast masses brought for erecting the Parthenon (but unused on account of defects) been found strewn about, but the workshop of the Parthenon has been found, that is, drums of columns of Pentelic marble lying in huge masses of chippings of marble, and fragments left by the hammer and the chisel; nay more, some blocks have been discovered which belonged to the old Hecatompedon, and a number of bronze, pottery, and marble fragments, together with burnt wood, at a level below the above-named marble chippings, which can be attributed only to an era of distinction preceding the erection of the unrivalled fane we now see, namely, the Persian invasion.

[16] Gerhard_1837_13-14: C'est principalement aux dernières fouilles de l'Acropole qu'on est redevable de plusieurs monumens de ce genre, savoir de plusieurs bas-reliefs du Parthénon qui étaient échappés aux recherches des commissionnaires de Lord Elgin, et de ceux qui ornaient le gracieux temple de Niké Aptéros, dont la découverte est des plus heureuses de nos jours. Une description détaillée de ces monumens devient inutile, non seulement par les rapports des fouilles soigneusement donnés par M. Ross, directeur des fouilles mêmes, et par d'autres savants, mais surtout par la publication prochaine de ces découvertes, préparée par M. Ross et les habiles architectes MM. Schaubert et Hausen. Toutefois je ne m'abstiendrai pas d'une mention générale de ces précieux restes d'ancienne sculpture, les plus précieux peut-être qu'on conserve actuellement dans les dépôts d'Athènes. / Les sculptures du Parthénon dernièrement retrouvées consistent surtout en plusieurs pièces de la frise, seulement une métope s'est encore trouvée, représentant le combat d'un Centaure avec un Lapithe. Quant aux bas-reliefs de la frise, le plus remarquable qu'on ait trouvé, est un fragment de la réunion des dieux qu'on avait déjà connu par les dessins de Carrey, mais qu'on cherche en vain parmi les sculptures de la même frise transportées en Angleterre. C'est un bas-relief de trois figures, faisant partie des douze divinités assises. On y voit un homme barbu, un autre imberbe et une femme assise, qui dans le dessin de Carrey est suivie des figures d'Aphrodite assise, et du dieu Eros qui est debout.

[17] Wescher_1869_100, Athens: Une excavation faite en 1836 au sud du Parthénon, à une profondeur de plus de vingt pieds de la surface, fit découvrir des blocs carrés d'un édifice antérieur qui s'élevait sur le même emplacement. On y découvrit également une tête de cheval d'un style intermédiaire entre ceux d'Egine et du Parthénon, des fragments de colonnes, triglyphes, chapiteaux, reliefs, et de nombreux jestes d'ouvrages en bronze, poterie et marbre. On reconnut que le mur cimonien était de dix-huit à vingt-huit pieds d'épaisseur.

[18] Wordsworth_1837_279-280, letter of 1836 to author from Charles House Braceridge: My answer to your inquiries as to the newly-discovered objects of interest at Athens, will not, I fear, give any high idea of the exertions which have been made, or the success which has rewarded them. Here, indeed, these discoveries are hailed with delight, not only for their own importance, but as the first fruits of a rich harvest; – here, too, where the difficulty of digging down even to the surface of the earth is seen, and the small sums which can be appropriated to research, known, every allowance is made. Nor do we expect, after so many eras of pillage as Athens has

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[19] Drew_Stent_1843_1_63 Athens, Acropolis: The surface of the surrounding ground is scattered with fragments, wherein bombs and cannon-balls commingle with shafts of columns, injured capitals, friezes, cornices, and bassi-relievi of exquisite execution. Many such relics, including broken portions of statues, are collected and worked up together, so as to form a long low wall, presenting a motley but deeply interesting group. / The most valuable fruits of the recent excavations are, however, deposited under cover on the spot, and constitute a museum, including relics of the original Parthenon destroyed by the Persians, many of which are of stone covered with stucco, painted in different colours; there are, besides, several small images, vases, and other utensils, with portions of the ancient tools.

[20] Bullettino_1833_89 Pittakys to Bunsen.

[21] Wordsworth_1837_280 Athens, Acropolis: Not only have the vast masses brought for erecting the Parthenon (but unused on account of defects) been found strewn about, but the workshop of the Parthenon has been found, that is, drums of columns of Pentelic marble lying in huge masses of chippings of marble, and fragments left by the hammer and the chisel; nay more, some blocks have been discovered which belonged to the old Hecatompedon, and a number of bronze, pottery, and marble fragments, together with burnt wood, at a level below the above-named marble chippings, which can be attributed only to an era of distinction preceding the erection of the unrivalled fane we now see, namely, the Persian invasion. A very spirited horse's head, in a style intermediate between that of the Aegina and Parthenon reliefs, and the relievo of a fish, appear to be undeniable remains of the older temple; and a vast variety of beautiful bronze-work vases, helmets, utensils, little figures, handles of vases, attest the advanced state of the arts at that remote period.

[22] About_1855_177, Athens: The Government lets nothing be lost. The care of the antiquities of Athens is confided to the worthy M. Pittakis, correspondent of the Institute of France, and the most honest savant of his country. M. Pittakis was born at the foot of the Acropolis. From his birth he instinctively loved the monuments of his country: when a child, he used to slip into the Acropolis and decipher the inscriptions, without thinking of the Turkish sentinels, or of the kicks that he received: when a young man, he was in all the fights and assaults; the first under

fire, the first on the breach, the first in the Acropolis, to see if some column had not been broken, or some cornice chipped: old, he rests himself going from one temple to another, and protecting, like a jealous lover, the Acropolis his love.

[23] Wines_1833_II_298-299 Parthenon: The Parthenon has not suffered much from the war. Thirty-nine columns are still standing, viz. eleven on the south, and nine on the north side, the two entire colonnades of the Pronaos, the outer one of the Posticum, and a solitary column of the inner one. Those at the two ends support their whole entablatures, but the others, for the most part, only the two lower members. The tympanum of the west front, though considerably injured, still remains; but that of the east front, from which Lord Elgin removed the two colossal female statues, the Neptune, the Theseus, and the inimitable Horse's Head, has fallen down since Hobhouse's visit to Athens. Of the sculpture on the ninety-two metopes of the frieze of the peristyle, representing the Battle of the Lapithae and Centaurs, there are remaining, at present, only a few mutilated figures, and the little, of which I have already spoken, on the inner frieze of the Pronaos, is all that is left of the six hundred feet originally surrounding the cell, and representing the Panathenian festival. The remains of the walls and pavement of the cell are most entire at the western end. The doorway is twelve feet wide and twenty-four feet high, and the marble slabs composing the pavement are generally about six feet long and five broad. The heaps of marble fragments filling up the area of the cell, and scattered about without the peristyle, are really astonishing. / There is a pile of these ruins at the S.W. angle of the Parthenon, extending from the base to the entablature, by means of which I managed to climb to the top of the temple, where I obtained a most extensive and beautifully variegated prospect.

[24] Addison_1838_I_45-46 the ruins of Athens: The majesty and grandeur of these ruins, so superior to our most sanguine expectations, made us anxiously await an opportunity of closely examining them. How extraordinary that they should have been so long unknown to Europe, public attention having been first excited towards them by the publications of Spon and Wheler in 1680, or rather by the publication, at Paris in 1675, of the work of La Guilletière, who visited Athens after escaping from slavery in Barbary.

[25] Addison_1838_I_49 Athens, Acropolis: Having obtained an order to admit us within the Acropolis, we proceeded thither with a guide, passing the ruins of the Roman theatre, consisting of rows arches and an excavated hollow, choked up with rubbish: we toiled up the ascent, wondering at the vast marble walls and the lofly square tower above, and arrived at a small edifice, where our order for admission was delivered; capitals, bits of marble friezes, and architraves were built into the wall, and leaning against it, were fragments of statues, cornices, and ornaments of white marble: the noise of workmen, and the rattling of spades and pickaxes, showed that the work of excavation was proceeding; and fragments of bas-reliefs, executed in the moat spirited manner, and sculptured capitals and friezes, of a style of workmanship nowhere to be met with at the present day, and never equalled since the time of Pericles, were shown us as the product of the last few days' labor.

[26] Skene_1847_12-13 tombs: Scarce a day elapses that the workmen do not bring to light, in digging the foundations of some future house, or repairing the walls of a tottering church, some of those treasures of antiquity of which this soil is so prolific. Often some ancient tomb is uncovered suddenly, which can no more indeed give up its dead, but still preserves, as though in mockery, the strange rich ornaments that decked, long since, the corruptible frame whose very dust is vanished now. / The poorest of the sepulchres is certain to contain at least a few of those

beautiful little vases, the lacrymatories, the interpretation of whose angular figures is a science in itself. When found in the graves of females, their form would generally seem to indicate that they had been used for containing scents and other requisites of the toilette: in one that was found not long since, there was a preparation evidently of rouge, or some such paint for the face, where the mark left by the pressure of two fingers of a small hand was distinctly visible.

[27] Skene_1847_13-14 tombs: Still greater, however, is the excitement produced by the discovery of a statue, an occurrence far more rare when suddenly from beneath our very feet is disinterred one of those marvellous pieces of sculpture which are so hopelessly beyond all imitation. There is I know not what of haunting beauty in those marble shapes, which no art has ever since produced; it seems almost as though it were by a mysterious power that they had given to the senseless stone, the life, the soul, that glows in its spotless whiteness. / Even where it is only a bas-relief designed as an ordinary funeral stone, there is an unspeakable solemnity in the aspect of the sitting figure which represents the deceased; and in the expression of the veiled mourners who stand around, a sadness so intense, that it seems scarce possible not to fancy that human tears are stealing down those marble cheeks. / There is one statue lost in the remotest island of the Cyclades, which, if once seen, for ever after haunts the memory like a very ghost: it is the size of life, and has evidently been intended as the portrait of a young female; every fold of the flowing graceful drapery, every vein on the small white feet, has been exquisitely given, but the face, the divine face, that for countless ages has worn that beseeching look of gentlest, most mournful, entreaty, how marvellously lovely it is! We know not what is the timid petition that seems just passing from her parted lips; but so perfectly has the expression been conveyed in every line of those delicate features, that we could almost imagine the living form had grown to marble in the breathless suspense which followed her unanswered prayer. / We find the interesting details of such discoveries as these give a far higher tone to the mere general conversation of the Athenian society, than is to be found in the extensive circles of countries more enlightened.

[28] Morris_1842_I_75 Athens: influenced more by the name, than anything else, we drove to the "Hotel De Londres," which we found quite tolerable, bating the occasional visitation of a few importunate fleas, which being Athenian, we felt bound, out of respect to their ancestors, who had bitten the Socrates, Miltiades, etc., of times past, to indulge with a taste of our barbarian blood. The steps of the hotel were ornamented with some antique vases, which had been dug up from the earth beneath, while the yard was strewn with the trunks, limbs, and headless bodies of statues.

[29] Newton_1865_I_28, Athens: It is to be regretted that the Greek Government does not build a museum capable of containing not only sculptures, but those more portable antiquities, such as vases, which are now dispersed, by being sold to strangers, all note of their discovery being carefully suppressed in the course of this contraband trade. [in antiquities]

[30] About_1855_176: As to the masterpieces of antiquity, they are not innumerable. All the paintings have disappeared, as may be supposed. The sculptures took their departure for Rome in the time of the Caesars; for Venice, in the time of Maurosini; for Germany, in the time of Gropius; for England, in the time of Lord Elgin; for Russia, in the time of Orloff, and under the presidency of Capo d'Istria. It will never be known how much the Russians carried off or destroyed in the Archipelago at the time when they had made themselves masters of it, and the Athenian archaeologists still speak with grief of the diplomatic liberalities of the ingenious president.

[31] Alcock_1831_174-175 Athens: A statue of Minerva, and a lion with a foot on his shoulder much mutilated, supposed to be a fragment of Hercules treading on the Nemean Lion, and some other pieces found in the temple of the Olympian Jupiter, were lying on the banks of the river Alpheus, ready to be embarked for France, by the President's special permission.

[32] Alcock_1831_178 Athens, Lantern of Demosthenes, travelling 1828-9: Under the impression that this, as well as other valuable remains, would, according to the assurance of the Turks, fall a prey to their vengeance before they left Athens, I ventured to ask the Bey if he would permit me to have it carried away, rather than suffer it to risk being destroyed; adding, that the stones were of no value, and that I could send him European articles of much more use to him. He replied, in the plenitude of his delight at the prospect I held out of presents, that I might have it, and that if it were worth millions still he should he happy it were so well disposed of. For the moment I was willing to entertain hopes that I might be able to rescue this beautiful ruin from entire destruction, and procure for the British Museum a specimen of Grecian architecture, such as it has not at present in its collection; but, on reflection, I found it would be difficult to remove, without material injury, a mass of about the weight of eight tons; and I was not anxious to incur the reproach of despoiling Greece of that which, perhaps, may still be an object of pride to her in her dawn of freedom, in spite of the determination of the Turks.

[33] Prime_1855_II_184 Athens, Theseum: We entered it. Heaps of sculptured marble fragments of the works of old masters whose names have been forgotten, but whose works are now disinterred and admired, were scattered around. Within, a grand museum of recovered antiquities has been gathered, the study of which might detain us for many days. Lord Elgin, who has given his name to the marbles of which he robbed the sanctuaries of Greece, meditated the grand enterprise of carrying off this temple bodily to adorn a square in London; but the robbery was never effected. He made dreadful work with other less formidable schemes of plunder, but happily this stands where it has stood, with its walls and pillars nearly entire, for more than two thousand years.

[34] Dodwell_1819_I_369, travelling in 1801 & 1805-1806, Athens, Theseion: It is a most fortunate circumstance, that the Theseion has been converted into a Christian church; if this obstacle had not happily intervened, the whole of the sculpture would now have been in the British Museum; and the world in general, but the Greeks in particular, would have had still more reason to execrate such barbarous Vandalism. Recourse was had to every lure which money could furnish, and to every argument which artifice could suggest, in order to obtain possession of these precious though mutilated relics of ancient art; but every effort proved abortive; and this venerable temple has thus fortunately been saved from utter ruin, and the British name from additional ignominy; for the entire odium of these sacrilegious spoliations was unjustly thrown upon our government, as it was difficult to conceive that such an indulgence would have been granted to an individual without its powerful intercession.

[35] Breton_1862_192: Au sud, près de l'extrémité occidentale du temple, on voit que deux colonnes ont été entamées à leur base, ainsi que le mur du naos. En effet, en 1660, les Turcs avaient commencé à détruire le Théseion pour élever une mosquée sur son emplacement et avec ses matériaux. Il fallut, pour arrêter ce vandalisme, un firman que les Grecs obtinrent à Constantinople.

[36] Morritt_1914_171 Theseum, travelling 1794-1796: The sculptures representing the combats of Theseus with the Amazons, and different circumstances of his life, are, I believe, as well as those in the citadel, the work of Phidias. The heads of all are mutilated, and it must have taken

some pains to destroy them so much. Indeed, I hear they were destroyed prior to the Turks, in the barbarous ages of Christianity, and by order of the Greek Emperors, who, adopting the zeal of the iconoclasts, broke them as idolatrous; and, indeed, the Turks, though they repair nothing, generally don't give themselves much trouble to destroy things placed so high as these are, which seems rather to have required the animation of bigotry, as well as the blindness of barbarism. Would you believe, however, that the Turks have lately been breaking up part of the white marble flags that surround the temple, merely to burn into lime, because it is nearer at hand than most other limestone?

[37] Morritt_1914_171 travelling 1794-1796, Athens, Theseum: The heads of all are mutilated, and it must have taken some pains to destroy them so much. Indeed, I hear they were destroyed prior to the Turks, in the barbarous ages of Christianity, and by order of the Greek Emperors, who, adopting the zeal of the iconoclasts, broke them as idolatrous; and, indeed, the Turks, though they repair nothing, generally don't give themselves much trouble to destroy things placed so high as these are, which seems rather to have required the animation of bigotry, as well as the blindness of barbarism. Would you believe, however, that the Turks have lately been breaking up part of the white marble flags that surround the temple, merely to burn into lime, because it is nearer at hand than most other limestone?

[38] Craven_1789_257 Athens: we returned to the Consul's, very much concerned at the excessive injustice and ignorance of the Turks, who have really not the smallest idea of the value of the treasures they possess, and destroy them wantonly on every occasion; for, from one of the pillars of the temple of Theseus, they have sliced a piece of marble, to burn into lime for the construction of a Turkish fountain – and such is the fate of many a chef d'oeuvre of the best Grecian sculptors.

[39] Turner_1820_1_339-340: A stone's throw to the south of the sixteen columns [Temple of Jupiter] is the site of an Ionick temple (on. a small rocky hill) dedicated to Ceres. Not a single stone now remains of it, though Stuart saw it in tolerable perfection. The complete destruction of this beautiful edifice, in so short a time, sufficiently shows the devastations committed by the Turks, which are still most cruelly marked by a small stone seat, about ten feet high, with steps, to mount it, standing near the sixteeu columns, on which they sit firing attbem. They duly injure with the same barbarity the temple of Theseus.

[40] Schroeder_1846_1_87 Athens, Theseum: The temple is nearly perfect and entire, but the once pure white of the Parian marble is tinged with a lemon colour, soft and beautiful. A sentinel in Greek costume paced beneath the porticoes, and a venerable-looking custode came forth to invite us to enter. We found a museum of antiquities carefully arranged along the walls; statues, bassos, and sarcophagi: among them I was particularly struck with a basso relievo of the death of Socrates, of wonderful expression. Strange to what perfection the arts arrived! The Temple of Theseus alone almost proves a degeneracy in these present days.

[41] Breton_1862_156, Athens: Il est probable que, voisin du Parthénon, l'Érechthéion eut comme lui beaucoup à souffrir du bombardement de l'Acropole par les Vénitiens. En ne réparant rien, en s'acharnant au contraire, selon leur usage, à la mutilation des sculptures, les Turcs continuèrent sa ruine. Au commencement du XVIII[e] siècle, Pococke le vit cependant encore, sinon en bon état, au moins conservant presque toutes ses parties constitutives; mais quand, environ trente ans plus tard, Leroy, Chandler, Stuart et Revett vinrent à Athènes, la destruction avait marché à grands pas; les parties supérieures du monument avaient presque disparu, des pans de muraille

entiers s'étaient écroulés, les frontons n'existaient plus, et le sol autour du monument était jonché de ses débris. Les profanations de lord Elgin et le siège de l'Acropole en 1826-1827 achevèrent l'œuvre du temps et des barbares.

[42] Koeppen_1854_4: But on the establishment of the new Capital of King Otho at Athens in 1834, a new busy, healthy, and at present, even wealthy city, of more than six thousand active and intelligent citizens from the mainland and islands of Greece and western Europe, sprung up as if by magic. It is true, however, that this sudden occupation of the ancient soil, proved detrimental to the antiquities. Some ancient structures here and there were built up into the modern dwellings. The beautiful square blocks of the Themistoklean walls were, during night, broken away and carried off by the Greeks themselves, and many a beautiful bass-relief, statue and sepulchral monument was secreted by the Maltese workmen and smugglers on board the British men-of-war, where the English navy officers paid higher prices than King Otho's pennyless antiquarians. Yet, the entire ancient city of Peiraeeus with its streets, squares, gates, and walls now became excavated, and the Museums at Athens were continually enriched with inscriptions, statuary, vases, and sepulchral monuments from the excavations within the city and the numerous tombs of the nekropolis or burial-ground in the environs.

[43] Curtis_1903_371-372 Parthenon: Within late years much care has been taken in protecting and preserving the treasures that remain, and the Grecian government is exceedingly anxious to recover the works of art which have been taken from the Acropolis to foreign lands. On several occasions during the last half-century overtures have been made to the British government to restore the Elgin marbles, but they have met with no favorable response. Mr Gladstone gave the Ionian Islands back to Greece when he was prime minister and received the gratitude of a nation. The Athenians would be equally grateful if King Edward would return to them the sculptures which once decorated the temple of Minerva, and were taken away with the authority of the Turkish government and not with the consent of Greece.

[44] Adolphus_1821_463, in 1816, Parthenon: By means of the scaffolds raised against the Parthenon, for the artists who were engaged in moulding and making drawings from the sculpture upon the frieze, we were enabled to ascend to all the higher parts of the building, and to examine, with the minutest attention, all the ornaments of this glorious edifice.

[45] Cochrane_1837_II_289-290 Elgin Marbles: the noble collection which London possesses, of the sculptures of the Parthenon, should, at a fitting season, and when that unrivalled building is in a proper state to receive them, be restored to their proper and natural home. The splendid liberality of this act would cause it to be hailed with enthusiasm throughout Europe, and would more than repay the national sacrifice (great as it would unquestionably be) which we should make in performing it.

[46] Williams_1820_II_323: Good heavens! to make a quarry of a work of Phidias! The men of taste in Athens are unanimous in believing, that if this proceeding had been represented to the Earl of Elgin, he would not have allowed matters to have gone so far, but kept to his original plan of merely having casts and drawings. / That the Elgin marbles will contribute to the improvement of art in England, cannot be doubted. They must certainly open the eyes of the British artists, and prove that the true and only road to simplicity and beauty, is the study of nature. / But had we a right to diminish the interest of Athens for selfish motives, and prevent successive generations of other nations from seeing those admirable sculptures? The Temple of Minerva was spared as a beacon to the world, to direct it to the knowledge of purity of taste. What can we say

to the disappointed traveller, who is now deprived of the rich gratification which would have compensated his travel and his toil? It will be little consolation to him to say, he may find the sculpture of the Parthenon in England.

[47] Milnes_1834_180-181: Unless things turn out strangely for the worse, Greece, in the lapse of a few years, will be no longer the remote comer of Europe, living a merely historic life in the memories of other nations, and visited by rare and adventurous travellers, but as common a resort of the wise and the frivolous, of the votaries of intellectual improvement and curious pleasure, as Rome or Parthenope. Under these circumstances, to retain in the chambers of a museum those archetypes of art, to which we have not even the plausible title of conquest would be a petty and selfish nationality. If they cannot again adorn the front of their antient home, let them at any rate display their wonders under a native heaven, be surrounded with the forms and associations of their native nature, and let the words spoken round them be in their native tongue.

[48] Quin_1835_II_199 Parthenon: Enough of that pile, which under the care of an enlightened government, may now be looked upon, I hope, as imperishable, still remains to animate the new generations of Greece with the grandeur of antiquity.

[49] Olin_1854_55 Parthenon, by an American: Every one who looks upon the mutilated façade of the Parthenon must desire strongly to see these dilapidations restored so far as may yet be possible. The feeling may not have been so strong while the Turkish power continued; but now that Greece has become an independent Christian state, and increasing numbers of scholars are annually visiting its classic remains, a more deep and pervading indignation will be felt towards the spoiler of this noblest monument of genius; and the British nation, by retaining what was so unjustly and sacrilegiously taken from its rightful possessors, will be regarded as participators in the crime.

[50] Colton_1856_278 Parthenon: The depredations committed by a late English nobleman on the statuary treasures and sculptured ornaments of this sacred edifice, were enough to have startled Phidias from his grave, and made poor Ictinus sigh in his shroud. Yet these predatory achievements were dictated by a profound reverence; but it too closely resembles the affection which the robber bears your purse; he loves deeply and devotedly the gold which it contains, yet you do not like to surrender it simply on that account; you choose to have him show his love for the sequin in some other form.

[51] Delaroière_1836_33-34 Athens, Acropolis: Vous fouillez alors avec un religieux respect ces marbres épars de cent monumens divers, vous admirez ce que le temps et la rage des hommes ont laissé debout. Vos yeux s'attristent en voyant les bas-reliefs enlevés du Parthénon et les dégâts faits à ce temple par le plus grand vandale moderne, lord Elgin: les nouvelles blessures faites aux colonnes par le canon de la dernière guerre sont moins cruelles, car elles sont moins barbares.

[52] Beaujour_1829_I_110 Parthenon: Tous ces bas-reliefs, ouvrage de Phidias, ont été transportés en Angleterre; et avec quelque soin qu'on les y garde, il est à présumer qu'ils y seront moins utiles aux progrès des arts, que s'ils avaient été conservés sur les lieux.

[53] Rangabé_1842_9 Elgin Marbles: Ils y sont déposés comme de simples sculptures, privées de tout intérêt local, tandis que l'élégant monument auquel ils appartiennent a été élevé en entier, et aurait pu reparaître tel qu'il avait été construit dans les beaux jours de la Grèce, s'il avait encore cette partie de sa frise. Dans ce même temps les villes, les localités et les communes Grecques reçurent leurs anciens noms et leurs anciens emblèmes, de manière que le voyageur retrouve aujourd'hui le pays de ses études, et les grands noms qui avaient cessé d'y retentir sous

l'oppression des Turcs, comme pour rester intacts de souillure et n'être prononcés que par des Grecs libres.

[54] Hamilton_1811_8-10 in view of the continuing destruction of ancient monuments by Turks and travellers: Under these circumstances, Lord Elgin felt himself impelled, by a stronger motive than personal gratification, to endeavour to preserve any specimens of sculpture, he could, without injury, rescue from such impending ruin. He had, besides, another inducement, and an example before him, in the conduct of the last French embassy sent to Turkey before the Revolution. French artists did then remove several of the sculptured ornaments from several edifices in the Acropolis, and particularly from the Parthenon. In lowering one of the metopes, the tackle failed, and it was dashed to pieces; but other objects from the same temple were conveyed to France, where they are held in the very highest estimation, and some of them occupy conspicuous places in the gallery of the Louvre. And the same agents were remaining at Athens during Lord Elgin's embassy, waiting only the return of French influence at the Porte to renew their operations. Actuated by these inducements, Lord Elgin made use of all his means, and ultimately with such success, that he has brought to England, from the ruined temples at Athens, from the modern walls and fortifications, in which many fragments had been used as so many blocks of stone, and from excavations made on purpose, a greater quantity of original Athenian sculpture, in statues, alti and bassi relievi, capitals, cornices, frizes, and columns, than exists in any other part of Europe.

[55] Michon 1894.

[56] Hamilton_1811_14-15 after finding Parthenon fragments in a house he bought and demolished, he tried the same with another house: On the opposite tympanum had been represented the contest between Minerva and Neptune for the honour of giving a name to the city. One or two of the figures remained on this tympanum, and others were on the top of the wall, thrown back by the explosion which destroyed the temple; but the far greater part had fallen: and a house being built immediately below the space they had occupied, Lord Elgin, encouraged by the success of his former excavations, obtained leave, after much difficulty, to pull down this house also, and continue his researches. But no fragments were here discovered; and the Turk, who had been induced, though most reluctantly, to give up his house to be demolished, then exultingly pointed out the places in the modern fortification, and in his own buildings, where the cement employed had been formed from the very statues which Lord Elgin had been in hopes of finding. And it was afterwards ascertained, on incontrovertible evidence, that these statues had been reduced to powder, and so used. Then, and then only, did Lord Elgin employ means to rescue what still remained from a similar fate.

[57] Fuller_1829_540-541 Parthenon: Whatever more of the frieze survived the explosion; the statues on the pediments; and all the metopes that remained on the south side of the temple, many of which were already tottering to their fall, were removed by Lord Elgin. The damage done to the building in that operation has been I believe greatly exaggerated: and after witnessing the events of the last few years, he must be strongly imbued with personal pique or national rancour who does not rejoice that such precious remains are safely deposited in the British Museum.

[58] Galt_1813_112: At first, as every traveller who now comes to Athens must be, I was greatly vexed and disappointed by the dilapidation of the temple of Minerva; but I am consoled by the reflection, that the spoils are destined to ornament our own land, and that, if they had not been taken possession of by Lord Elgin, they would probably have been carried away by the French.

[59] Dodwell_1819_I_322-323, travelling in 1801 & 1805-1806: During my first tour to Greece I had the inexpressible mortification of being present when the Parthenon was despoiled of its finest sculpture, and when some of its architectural members were thrown to the ground. I saw several metopae at the south-east extremity of the temple taken down. They were fixed in between the triglyphs as in a groove; and in order to lift them up, it was necessary to throw to the ground the magnificent cornice by which they were covered. The south-east angle of the pediment shared the same fate; and instead of the picturesque beauty and high preservation in which I first saw it, it is now comparatively reduced to a state of shattered desolation. / Some drawings which I made on the spot, before as well as after that event, shew the objects which have been taken away or destroyed, and the lamentable contrast between the present and the former appearance of those venerable and glorious monuments of antiquity. / It is painful to reflect that these trophies of human genius, which had resisted the silent decay of time, during a period of more than twenty-two centuries, which had escaped the destructive fury of the Ikonoklasts, the inconsiderate rapacity of the Venetians, and the barbarous violence of the Mohamedans, should at last have been doomed to experience the devastating outrage which will never cease to be deplored. Independent of the moral blame which must necessarily attach to such an act, the authority of the example may henceforth be pleaded as a precedent, and employed as an apology for similar depredations. The Athenian temples will thus probably be destroyed for the sake of their ornaments; which, instead of remaining in their original places, as the property of all nations, will be appropriated by the strongest. When we come to trace the causes which led to this scene of havoc and destruction, the greater share of the odium will naturally, and not unjustly, be referred to those / Some of these drawings will be given in my folio work, *Views in Greece*, which will consist of coloured engravings, representing the most interesting architectural remains and celebrated localities in that country who first exhibited the example of such unhallowed violations of all that the feeling of genuine taste respects and consecrates. But while we indignantly reprove and deeply regret the irreparable damage that has been done to the Athenian monuments, we must not overlook the advantage which the fine arts in our country will derive from the introduction of such inestimable specimens of Grecian art. But though we make this concession, we cannot omit to observe, that had the temples been left untouched, and had that sculpture only been removed which had already fallen, our Museum would still have been enriched with sufficient specimens for the improvement of the national taste, while casts would have answered every purpose of those originals, of which the temples have been sacrilegiously deprived. / On the northern side of the Parthenon, nineteen metopae, and the greater part of the Panathenaic procession in low relief, fell when the Acropolis was besieged by the Venetians. Most of the metopae are missing on the southern side, and a great quantity of the low relief; the latter has also fallen with the wall of the cella at the eastern extremity. Great part of that admirable sculpture yet remains buried under the large masses of columns and architraves, by the removal of which they will probably at some future time be brought to light. These precious relics might have been dug up and added to our collection without injuring the temple. / It is indeed impossible to suppress the feelings of regret which must arise in the breast of every traveller, who has seen these temples before and since their late dilapidation! nor have I any hesitation in declaring, that the Athenians in general, nay, even the Turks themselves, did lament the ruin that was committed; and loudly and openly blamed their sovereign for the permission he had granted! I was on the

spot at the time, and had an opportunity of observing, and indeed of participating, in the sentiment of indignation which such conduct universally inspired.

[60] Forbin_1819_20 Acropolis: Nos premiers pas se dirigèrent vers le temple de Minerve et les Propylées; nous y montâmes avec empressement: j'étais troublé, je voulais tout admirer à-la-fois. J'aurais baisé ces marbres vénérables, s'ils n'avaient pas été couverts des noms obscurs de tous les voyageurs qui sont venus visiter Athènes depuis plusieurs siècles.

[61] Blaquière_1825_94-95: I observed that, as usual, a thousand vulgar names, English, French, and German, were carved on the columns of the façade; surely it was the very essence of bad taste that one which has been coupled with that of Attila and Omar, so far as their predilection for despoiling monuments of antiquity is concerned, should find a place among the rest; it is indeed very unlikely that this name will be forgotten so long as the spoliation of the immortal friezes remains on record. On ascending the shivered wall to examine the solitary remains over the great door-way, I could not help raising my eyes to heaven, and ejaculating a prayer of thanks, that there were a few groups whicih could not be removed, at the period of spoliation. Should those glorious trophies of art, which lose all their effect on the pigmy walls of the British Museum, never be restored, there is at least something left to show that Athens led the way in art, and has taught it to succeeding nations.

[62] Giffard_1837_150-151 Parthenon: The restoration of the columns, and what I may call the masonry of the Parthenon, would perhaps not be difficult, as many of the fallen fragments lie as they fell, and others are daily discovered; and men and machinery are all that is required to replace the blocks. But now that the expedient of the Consul Mummius would not be tolerated, how are the works of the hand of Phidias to be replaced? For such a purpose, I can have no doubt that the British nation would restore the Elgin Marbles; but imperfect and mutilated as they are, and so small a portion as, after all, they constitute of the original edifice, they would be far from completing the work; particularly when we recollect that the temple has been battered in two or three sieges; and once at the least, extensively damaged by the explosion of a powder magazine.

[63] Drew_Stent_1843_1_61 Parthenon: During our visit they [workmen] were replacing the blocks scattered around that formed the shafts of the column, several of which are by this means already restored, and some yet remain to be reared. May we not, therefore, cherish a hope that ere long, if not a perfect Parthenon, one may be restored that may again be the admiration in this classic land, and a theme of ceaseless praise to ages yet unborn? Then too, may her marbles, now in our national museum, be restored to their peculiar and proper position, which, despite the anathemas of Byron, would probably have long since been lost for ever, had not the hand of Lord Elgin rescued them from the general wreck.

[64] Radet_1901_5-6 Jacques-Guillaume Legrand, architect, "Projet d'une Académie universelle des Beaux-Arts," undated MS: Le rôle qu'il assigne à la section athénienne n'est pas moins curieux. S'agit-il de rechercher et de conserver les monuments? On ferait tout ce que les circonstances permettent "pour leur restauration, leur isolement et la fouille du terrain qui les encombre;" on relèverait soigneusement leurs débris; on rassemblerait les sculptures, les médailles "et autres objets curieux" pouvant exister dans leur voisinage. Le Parthénon, aménagé à cet effet, recevrait "tous ces fragments échappés aux ravages des guerres. Les murs de la cella du temple seraient relevés et le toit replacé suivant l'inclinaison du fronton." Un jour favorable, éclairant ces antiques, les présenterait "à la curiosité des étrangers et à l'étude des élèves qu'un si célèbre établissement ne pourrait manquer d'attirer de tous les points de la terre."

[65] Depping_1823_1_53-54: Cependant, quand on se rappelle que déjà, pendant le siége des Vénitiens, une partie du Parthénon fut détruite par l'explosion d'un magasin à poudre, et que dans le nouveau siége de la citadelle, en 1822, ces débris couraient le plus grand risque d'être anéantis, il y a lieu à être satisfait de ce qu'à l'abri de la main dévastatrice de la guerre, les bas-reliefs du Parthénon inspirent au milieu de l'Europe civilisée le génie des artistes, et que des copies fidèles communiquent cette inspiration à tous les peuples qui cultivent les arts. La commission que la chambre des Communes d'Angleterre nomma pour examiner la valeur des marbres d'Elgin, dit dans son rapport, que le lord avait acquis la certitude que les Français songeaient à enlever ces mêmes marbres. M. de Choiseul-Gouffier avait en effet porté à Paris un bas-relief du Parthénon. Le marquis de Nointel s'était contenté, dans le 17e siècle, de les faire tous dessiner, et ces dessins, déposés à la bibliothèque du Roi à Paris, sont d'autant plus précieux, qu'ils ont été faits avant la destruction d'une partie du Parthénon. Il me semble que les Grecs libres auraient le droit de réclamer de l'Angleterre ces objets d'art, et que la justice en exigerait la restitution aux maîtres légitimes, les Athéniens.

[66] Morris_1842_1_79-80: If Otho has done but little for the regeneration of Greece, he at least deserves praise for his efforts to preserve and restore the ancient monuments. His father, the King of Bavaria, has, out of his own private purse, contributed to preserving the wrecks of ancient grandeur in Athens. He has also, no doubt, influenced his son to the same praiseworthy undertaking. The King of Bavaria is one of the most passionate admirers and patrons of the art in Europe. In his reign, Munich has become another Athens, and the magnificent pile of the Valhalla, which is now rising on the banks of the Danube, will rival its great original, the Parthenon. The Valhalla is consecrated to the memory of the great men of Germany, and is to contain the statues of the most illustrious of her men of genius. A lofty hill, bearing up from its summit this majestic temple, and commanding the Danube and the country around to a great distance, forms as imposing a site for the Valhalla as that of the Parthenon. Excavations are now being made on the Acropolis by order of Otho, which have been already rewarded by several discoveries, particularly of the remains of the little temple of Victory, which has been restored, and replaced on its original site in front of the Propyla.

[67] Warburton_1848_204 Parthenon: It is admirably chaste, as becomes its virginal dedication, but the friezes that surmount the simplicity of those columns contain the most exquisite sculpture in the world. This temple has been repaired as far as its own ruins afforded materials, but no substitute can supply their place where wanting. What a proud tribute to ancient art is this impossibility to restore what Time or Lord Elgin has removed; it reminds one of the genii-built palace of Aladdin, wherein one window was left unfinished, which all the wealth and art of the East were unable to make equal to the others.

[68] Blouet_&_Ravoisié_1_1833_xi: Nous devons peut-être nous féliciter que la Grèce soit tombée au pouvoir des Barbares, dont l'oubli ou l'indifférence ont sauvé quelques vénérables débris de l'antiquité. Supposons qu'Athènes eût été livrée à la discrétion des architectes, dont le goût change d'âge en âge, ils auraient voulu restaurer, et à force de science, il ne resterait plus aucuns vestiges de ce qui cause aujourd'hui notre admiration. Nous verrions quelques marbres chargés d'ornements; des plinthes, des tores, des filets embarrassés de rinceaux, de feuillages, d'entrelacs et de sculptures riches, parce que les artistes dégénérés n'auraient pu les faire belles. On n'aurait pas craint de vouloir embellir le Theseum et le Parthénon. Ainsi répétons que la Providence, qui veut que les lumières soient éternelles dans le monde, a fait pour le mieux ce qu'elle a permis,

même dans les châtiments qu'elle infligea aux Grecs. La barbarie fut donc nécessaire à la conservation de l'art; tout en déplorant ses effets, si nous continuons notre hypothèse, on verra au moins qu'elle ne leur a pas été aussi funeste qu'on le pense vulgairement.

[69] Spencer_1851_II_267 Parthenon: Indeed, it has been doubted by men of the highest taste, even if the Parthenon were restored, whether it would produce the impression upon the beholder it does now; there is a reverential enthusiasm excited by viewing the successive dilapidations of ages, for, however mutilated, or defaced, enough remains to call forth our warmest admiration; and where is the modern artist that would attempt to imitate and replace the productions of Ancient Greece – ornaments chiselled with a delicacy and a skill, surpassing in beauty of effect any tling of which it could be believed marble was susceptible. The triumph of art consists not alone in the ample majesty of the design, we see it also in the elaborate finish of the details. The Bourse and the Madeleine church at Paris, with their forests of columns, abundandy testify the inability of modern art to compete with the demi-gods of Ancient Greece; and the expense! the Parthenon alone, were it possible to erect a facsimile of it in any of our great capitals of the West, would require an outlay of at least six millions sterling.

[70] Mure_1842_II_70 Athens, Erectheum etc: as I understood from Signor Pittakys, who, since the appointment of Dr Ross to the professorship of Greek literature, holds the office of Conservator of Antiquities, it was the intention of the government to make good the remaining deficiencies to the extent of a complete reconstruction of the building, walls, porticos, and roof. In a neighbouring workshop, a Swiss sculptor was engaged in the execution of a new Caryatid of Pentelic marble, to supply the place of that removed by Lord Elgin. Capitals of columns and other ornamental pieces of masonry were also in progress. Signor Pittakys also expressed his conviction, that almost the whole of the architectural materials of the ruined portion of the Parthenon were lying where they had fallen, and might be replaced for a very small sum; and seemed sanguine of being able, with the help of a few blocks from Pentelicus, to carry into effect his project for its complete renovation. I was unable to congratulate him with any sincerity upon these prospects.

[71] Ricketts_1844_66 Athens: The Acropolis is the first object which attracts the attention of the traveller. It is necessary to obtain permission, in order to ascend the celebrated Cecropian rock. This is to be procured at the office of the Nomarch of the city, to remain in force a certain number of days, for the sum of two drachmas. Mr Hill kindly attended to this matter for me. It is necessary, also, to obtain permission to make sketches in Athens. The money thus collected, is destined to form a fund for carrying on excavations in the Acropolis, and for the formation there of a museum of all the objects of antiquity that have been, or may be, collected in Greece.

[72] Murray_1845_57 Athens: The Acropolis is the first object which attracts the attention of the traveller. It is necessary to obtain permission, in order to ascend the celebrated Cecropian rock. This is to be procured at the office of M. Pittakys, to remain in force a certain number of days. The money collected from these fees is destined to form a fund for carrying on excavations in the Acropolis, and for the formation there of a museum of all the objects of antiquity that have been, or may be, collected in Greece.

[73] Addison_1838_I_61: When I have seen 500 or 1,000 Bavarian soldiers marching about in hot dusty weather in the neighborhood of Athens, to the sound of the fife and the drum, elevating their arms and legs in the air at the word of command, and moving with conceited strut in long files, I have thought how much more usefully and profitably would they be employed, if, selling their muskets and military accoutrements for wheat and barley, and turning their swords into

ploughshares, they were to march to the uncultivated tracts the distant plain, and were to employ their time and labor in tilling the ground, sowing the seed, and draining the marshes; and when I have seen the different marble hunters, the inscription readers, the learned antiquarian writers, and the workmen with their excavating tools, and iron hammers, although their labors are very interesting to the learned, and may eventually elucidate many remarkable facts connected with Grecian mythology and Grecian architecture, yet I have often wished that their labors were postponed for a few years to come, and that in the meantime the talents, the enthusiasm, the energy and the industry they display amid the broken marbles and moss-covered stones of the Acropolis, were diverted to the consideration of the description of grain, roots and vegetables most adapted to the different soils of Greece.

[74] Addison_1838_1_60: The present government seem to be taking no active measures to restore the prosperity of the land, by stimulating the industry of the people. It is not sufficient for the government passively to look on; they ought to stimulate industry by furnishing small loans of corn and agricultural implements to the Greek peasant to use in the cultivation of the soil. They ought themselves to employ what capital they have in reclaiming waste lands and tilling the ground; but, instead of this, they are foolishly spending sums of money in the restoration of the temple of Theseus, and in excavating for marbles and antiquities in the Athenian Acropolis, which, although very proper and creditable when the nation can afford it, yet as it appears to me would be much better postponed to a future time, and the money employed in bringing the many hundreds of acres of waste land into cultivation.

[75] Baedeker_1911_508: In 1834 Athens was made the capital of the new kingdom, and since 1835 has been the seat of government. This distinction it owes to its historic fame, its site being geographically and economically unfavourable for a great modern city. It has attracted neither wholesale trade nor industry, and Attica itself is by no means productive.

[76] Murray_1872_129: The mediaeval town had been completely devastated during the War of Independence; and that which has arisen on its ruins since 1834 has somewhat the general appearance of a German city. The ruinous walls, 4m. in circumference, which surrounded Athens in the time of the Turks, have been pulled down, in order to extend the Hellenic capital. A new quarter of good houses has been built on the N. side of the city, stretching westward from the Palace till it reaches Eolus Street. This is the "West End" of Athens; here are the residences of the diplomatic corps, including that of the English Minister.

[77] Klenze_1838_305-306 Parthenon: Zwischen die äusseren und inneren Säulen und die inneren Seitenwände des Ganzen aber sind von Venetianern und Türken Casematten mit bombenfesten Gewölben eingebauet, so dass man von diesem Innern gar nichts erkennen konnte und auf oft misslungene Konjekturen beschränkt blieb, deren sich besonders Stuart und Revett schuldig machten. Da diese Anlage aber jetzt eine der am besten erhaltenen, und man kann besonders bei dem im köckslen Grade niinpsen Zustande der davor sich hinziehenden Batterie sagen, die Hanptbefestigung der Akropolis an der einzigen aur gänglichen Stelle ausmachte, so beachloss ich sie auch vor allem Anderen anzugreifen, und liefs zu dem Ende mit allem Eifer den Durchbrüch des mitleren Intercolumniums beginnen. / Achtzig bis neunzig griechische Arbeiter wurden nun unter der unmittelbaren Leitung des mir zugewiesenen Ingenieur-Offiziers nebst einigen Soldaten der technischen Compagnie angesiellt, und arbeiteten so gut und schnell als es die ungeheure Sonnenhitze und der höchst mangelhafte Zustand der Werkzeuge gestattete. Hebel von schlechtem Hölze, einige schwache eiserne Brechstangen, und aneinander geknotete

Seile wareis übrigens Alles, was zu Gebote stand, und es war demnach oft die Kraft aller Arbeiter nöthig, um Lasten von sechs bis acht Centnern zu bewegen.

[78] Burgess_1835_I_210 siege of Tripolitza: The siege and sack of this city, in 1822, by the Greeks, forms one of the most important, but hideous, features in their revolution. Colonel Gordon calculates the number of slaughtered Turks at 8000. Ipsilanti performed all the preparatory measures, and then left Colocotroni to finish the operation. That chieftain did attempt to put a stop to the general massacre of the Turkish women and children; but he set the most prominent example of plunder, for the sake of which the massacre was continued. The heroine Bobolina, too, stained her hands with bribes and ravaged booty as deeply as any hero of Greece. In 1829, Ibrahim Pacha took vengeance on the defenceless walls. He left but one solitary habitation standing; and that, at the solicitation of a friend.

[79] Burgess_1835_I_291, Athens, Acropolis: After a blockade of eighty-three days, the Acropolis was relieved by Omer Vriones, in July 1821. On the 21st of June 1822, it was surrendered on terms of capitulation which were shamefully violated by the Greeks. 400 of the prisoners were put to death in cold blood, and the rest saved only by the energies of the foreign consuls.

[80] Trant_1830_248-249 the War: To whom does Greece owe her independence? Not to herself; since, but for the interference of the Allied Powers, there would not have been at this day a single Greek alive in the Morea. In 1827, Ibrahim Pasha was in full possession of the whole country, excepting Napoli di Romania and the small district of Epidauria: he had an unbounded command of men, money, and ships: he was flushed with victory, and fixed in his determination to slay or capture every Christian he could meet: and what had the Greek Government to oppose to this power? A pennyless treasury; a navy without equipments; a dispersed army; and divided councils! In Eastern and Western Greece, their position was not more flourishing. The Vizier Kutayieh, after defeating their army, was in quiet occupation of Attica, the greatest part of Boeotia, and Euboea. The fortresses in Western Greece were occupied by Turkish garrisons; and the Greek forces were nominal. / In the islands, the Greeks had been rather more successful: they still held Samos; but in Candia, the great object of their ambition, the Turks had the upper hand. / Greece was at the last gasp, when the Allies stept in betwixt her and destruction. The French army landed: Ibrahim was forced to forego his advantages; and the Morea, being under the protection of Maison's force. Church was enabled to clear Western Greece from the enemy; so that, when hostilities ceased, the relative possessions of the contending powers were as follows …

[81] Salle_1840_II_208 Athens: Au temps de Démétrius de Phalère, quand Athènes avait près de cinq cent mille habitants, quand le mur de Thémistocle servait d'appui à une série continue de maisons, la cité de Minerve et la cité de Neptune pouvaient être considérées comme une seule cité..

[82] Waddington_1825_89: The modern town of Athens was never remarkable for beauty or regularity of construction: it has now suffered the demolition of about one-third of its buildings. Many Turkish houses were burnt by the Greeks, in the first siege of the citadel: many Greek houses were ruined during the occupation of the place by Omer Brioni; and many of both have fallen into the streets from mere humidity and neglect. The churches and mosques have not met with greater mercy in this religious war; and even the ashes of the dead have not been allowed to repose in security.

[83] Wilde_1840_II_440 Athens: Notwithstanding its bad government, Athens continues to improve and to progress; its population is now nearly 20,000, though it was but 5000 six or seven

years ago. Alas! many of the sacred associations and illusive charms that surrounded the most refined city of the ancients, are dissolved by the inspection of the capital of modern Greece. To climb the acropolis, we must wade through the mud and dirt of narrow streets and lanes. The lantern of Demosthenes is in the back yard of a miserable hovel; and several of the finest specimens of architecture form the sides and gables of modern buildings. The streets are long, straggling, and irregular; and it is very much to be regretted, that some plan has not been laid down for the construction of the new town, so as not to interfere with the remains of all that makes Athens valuable to the scholar, the traveller, or the antiquary. What an interesting object would not the Temple of the Winds form in one of the squares that may yet beautify the rising city; when the wretched houses that now obscure it and other like structures, shall very likely have been purchased by a board of wide-street commissioners.

[84] Hettner_1854_26-27: New Athens stands exactly on the site of the ancient city; and the idea of making it the capital of the new monarchy seems to have originated with King Ludwig of Bavaria. But this piece of romantic sentimentality was decidedly a political mistake. Ancient Athens was founded on this spot for the same reason which led the founders of all the more ancient Greek towns to settle at some distance from the sea, and on steep heights: this reason was the dread of the sudden attacks of pirates; but now-a-days no such dread exists. Greece must rely chiefly on the sea. The natural site of her new capital – that is, the site which the altered character of the times demanded, and which a due regard to her commerce and general intercourse with other nations ought to have suggested – was the Piraeus, which even Themistocles wished his countrymen to consider as the true town. But perhaps Attica was altogether too remote a comer in which to found a city intended to be the metropolis and natural centre of a compact kingdom. It shows the profound sagacity of Capo d'Istria and the Venetians, that they preferred the beautiful Nauplia – which is furnished with an excellent harbour – as a seat of government; and it is well known that at one time it was proposed to found the new city on the Isthmus of Corinth, where it would have commanded both seas. Nevertheless, New Athens has up to the present times been making rapid progress. It has upwards of twenty thousand inhabitants, and covers a very considerable area. Two principal streets, crossing one another in their middle points at right angles, traverse the whole length and breadth of the town. A net-work of confused and winding streets fills the intermediate space.

[85] Nugent_1846_I_26 Athens: The new palace built for the King, according to plans and elevations made at Munich, though constructed at a vast expense of Pentelican marble, so entirely fails in its general effect, and in all its details, that its appearance, on every side from which it can be viewed, resembles only that of a huge manufactory. Nor are the spaces handsome that are allotted to the apartments within. The only respect in which good taste or judgement has been applied, is in the choice of the situation which it disfigures.

[86] Prime_1855_II_185 Athens: Demetrius ushered us with much respect into his Hotel des Etrangers. His pleasant wife received us courteously, and disposed of us in a very comfortable suite of rooms. My windows looked out on the palace of the King of Greece. A long, plain, marble edifice, which might have been made for an asylum without incurring any charge on the score of extravagance or ornament, is the residence of Otho and his Queen; the palace of a land that has the models of architecture for the study of all lands.

[87] Stephens_1838_I_85 Athens, King Otho: In old times there was a divinity about a king; but now, if a king is a gentleman, it is as much as we can expect. He has spent his money like a

gentleman, that is, he cannot tell what has become of it. Two of the three-millions loan are gone, and there is no colonization, no agricultural prosperity, no opening of roads, no security in the mountains; not a town in Greece but is in ruins, and no money to improve them. Athens, however, is to be embellished. With ten thousand pounds in the treasury, he is building a palace of white Pentelican marble, to cost three hundred thousand pounds.

[88] Wilde_1840_II_443-444 Athens: The present palace, though an inconsiderable building as a royal residence, is yet good enough for a king of Greece, in its present infant state. / There is, however, a palace being erected, that bids fair to rival any structure of the kind in Europe, both as to magnificence and extent. It is being constructed of pure white Pentelic marble; the basement story was completed at the time of our visit, and it stands on a space of ground equal to that of the enormous convent of Mafra. The front is to be a Doric colonnade, the columns of which were then nearly finished. Can it be believed that upwards of £150,000 has been already expended on this building, while the country for whose king it is in progress of completion, is scarcely able to afford a taxation sufficient to its own support. Where then has this money come from? Perhaps a solution to this query may be found by an examination of the items in the expenditure of the loan granted by England, France, and Russia, to regenerate the exchequer of this bankrupt kingdom.

[89] Senior_1859_242 Athens, Royal Palace: The palace is said to have cost fourteen millions of drachmas – about 500,000l., nearly the annual income of the state. This is as if our queen had spent on palaces sixty-five millions sterling. This expenditure has been made in a country too poor to make a road or to pay a debt. It is a frightful factory looking building, covered with stucco, with a paltry colonnade in the middle, and two vast flat wings on each side, A Bavarian architect perpetrated it.

[90] Terrier_1866_95 near Keramoti: Un peu plus loin on trouve dans une vallée des restes d'un village moderne, et la tour d'un tchiflik turc à moitié démolie. On ne saurait dire combien de dévastations se sont succédé sur cette terre de l'Attique. On ne voit pas seulement des ruines antiques, mais aussi des ruines toutes récentes et d'autant plus tristes. Une foule d'endroits, qui avant la guerre de l'indépendance, c'est-à-dire il y a environ quarante ans, étaient cultivés et habités, sont maintenant stériles et déserts. Si la Grèce, à d'autres égards, a réparé ses pertes, il est bien des parties de l'Attique qui se ressentent encore des effets de la dévastation.

[91] Wilde_1840_II_444-445 Athens: But there is a still sadder tale to tell of that same palace than the mere squandering of the money I have mentioned; for every block of marble that decorates its walls or forms its pillars, is blasted in the quarries of Pentelicus, broken with sledges, and rudely rolled down the mountain side; so that scarcely one half of them arrive in safety at the bottom. And when I state it as a fact within my own cognizance, that there is not (or was not up to July last,) a single truck or a single marble saw in the whole quarries, the lover of the arts and the admirer of Grecian architecture will indeed mourn over the vast and unnecessary destruction of this precious material, on which was once employed the chisel of a Phidias and a Praxiteles. This is no conjecture, nor was it gathered from "common report;" I visited the quarries, spent hours in their examination, and can vouch for what I say. I have then seen blocks of the purest snow-white marble blown into shivers with gunpowder; and yet so careful did the ancients appear of this beauteous stone, that the sides of the caverns, from which were cut the Parthenon and the temples of Theseus, and Jupiter Olympius, are as square, as if the object was to raise the admiration of the visitor, rather than economise the material.

[92] Mahaffy_1892_438-439: Now a great reaction is setting in. Instead of the dreadful Hopf, we have the fascinating Gregorovius, whose *Mediaeval Athens* clothes even dry details with the hue of fancy; the sober Murrays Guide includes Mt. Athos and its wonders as part of its task. Recent travellers, and the students at the Foreign Schools of Athens, tell us of curious churches and their frescoes, and now Mr Schultz, of the British school, has undertaken to reproduce them with his pencil. Following the example of Pullen, whose pictures have secured for posterity some record of the churches of Salonica, so often threatened by fire, he will perpetuate the remnants of an architecture and an art which were rapidly perishing from neglect. When I was first at Athens [1875] men were seriously discussing the propriety of razing to the ground the most striking of all the Byzantine churches at Athens, because it stood in the thoroughfare which led from the palace to the railway station! Historians tell us the dreadful fact, that over seventy of these delicately quaint buildings were destroyed when the new cathedral, a vulgar and senseless compromise in style, was constructed. A few more years of Vandalism in Greece, a few more terrible fires at Salonica and at Athos, and the world had lost its best records of a very curious and distinctive civilisation.

[93] Guilletière_1675_259-260 Athens, the Academy: Quand nous fumes arrivez à cette fameuse Ecole, quelle fut nostre douleur, & de quelle desolation fusmes-nous témoins! Ce ne sont plus que tas de grosses pierres, & que débris de marbre que l'herbe cache, & que les terres surmontent. Par cy par là des Bosquets de figuiers, des touffes d'Oliviers, des jardinages, & des cabanes où les Jardiniers logent. Si quelque chose nous consola de voir cette source des belles lettres en pitoyable état ce fut en songeant que le nom du lieu & les qualitez du génie qui y presidoit y ont esté heureusement transférées à Paris.

[94] Guilletière_1675_260 Athens, Academy: Le nom d'Académie n'est presque plus connu dans Athènes, on l'appelle Ecole de Platon! Il n'est pas possible d'y fouiller six pieds de terre, qu on n'y trouve quelque precieux antiquité. Il y a trois ou quatre ans, qu'un Jardinier y beschant la terre, trouva une Pallas de marbre blanc, qu'il vendit deux écus à Giraud.

[95] Koeppen_1854_21: King Otho and his lovely Queen came often galloping to the Peiraeeus [sic] and ordered excavations to be undertaken by the Danish architect in the presence of their royal guests of Bavaria. Queen Amelia was then all happiness, when, on the opening of some splendid sarcophagus, marble-vases, armor or coins were found on the skeleton, indicating a man of rank; yet none of the coins were older than the year 250 BC, from the period of the Macedonian rule in Greece.

[96] Koeppen_1854_12 Athens, the Long Walls: Many traces of the two parallel walls are still extant. Their lines, with an interval of only five hundred and sixty paces, descend from the western fortifications of Athens and join the walls of the Munychia at the base of the hill. The northern wall was the best preserved, and presented great masses of square blocks in regular courses, at the arrival of King Otho in 1834. But when the new macadamized high-road was laid out across the marshy plain, the Bavarian engineer officers employed those beautiful relics of antiquity to strengthen the foundations of the cause-way, which, for nearly three miles, rested on the ancient wall. Thus the ruins of Themistokles soon disappeared and only a few large free stones were walled up on the foot-path of the road to indicate the direction and the breadth of the ancient structure. The middle wall, running through vineyards and the less frequented part of the Olive-grove, is at present in a better state of preservation. It was for several years one of our most pleasant occupations to follow its more or less, distinct traces from the hill of Munychia to the

western spur of the Muscion. In many places it still forms a mound or dike, on which a by-road runs along the vineyards, and numerous square blocks are either lying about in that direction, or have been built up into the enclosures of the gardens.

[97] Trant_1830_139 Tiryns: I lately heard that the Greek Government, notwithstanding their pretended love of the fine arts, have been throwing down part of Tiryns, with the view of employing the stones in a wall round a government farm. If true, this act is most disgraceful; for every one who has been in Greece, well knows that there is no lack of stone in the country. To think that Greeks should wilfully destroy what even Turks had respected, does not say much in favour of their pretensions to civilization.

[98] Mure_1842_II_45 Athens: But since the selection of their native town as the metropolis of the new state, a regular plan has been formed for its reconstruction, to which all the new private edifices must conform. Any settler, however, is at liberty to fix his dwelling where he pleases, provided he adhere to the alignement of the street or square which he may select for its site. In this way a considerable number of good houses have sprung up, chiefly on the side of the town which fronts the Daphne road. These, at a certain distance, exclusively engage the eye, and impart to the whole city the gay appearance above described. But on penetrating into the interior, one speedily discovers that these fair palaces are but pearls in a dunghill, scattered here and there at wide intervals among cottages and ruins. Although the place already contains many tolerable, and some few really elegant buildings, not a single street can yet be said to exist, unless an uneven expanse of bare earth and rubbish, bounded on each side by sheds and cottages, with here and there a more substantial edifice, can deserve the name. Even the bazar, or principal thoroughfare, has no pavement or causeway of any kind. During my residence in the city, the weather was dry; so that, with the exception of clouds of dust on windy days, one walked with tolerable comfort from place to place. But in the rainy seasons the mud must be, and indeed, as I was informed by the residents, is a most intolerable nuisance.

[99] About_1855_92 Athens: Those who have passed three summer months in Greece, know that the most precious good, and the one most worthy of being sought for, is shade – in the royal garden there are thickets where the sun never penetrates. The King's dining-room is a room under the open sky, surrounded by open galleries; the sides and the roof are of climbing rose-trees, crowded together, entwined and matted like the work of a basket-maker. / By one of those pieces of good luck which only happen to the fortunate, the Queen found, whilst laying out her garden, the remains of a Roman villa – something like two hundred square yards of mosaic. Part of this precious work was restored, the rest destroyed, and the Queen is in possession of a large gallery, and five or six delightful chambers, the pavement of which is supplied by the Romans, the decorations by camelias, and the walls by passion-flowers.

[100] Brunet_de_Presle_&_Blanchet_1860_579: Athènes fut reconstruite d'après un plan régulier, à la mode allemand: En quelques mois elle sortit de ses décombres; l'acropole fut dégagée, les ruines antiques scrupuleusement respectées. Le marbre du Pentélique fut prodigué pour la construction d'un palais royal, dont le tort est de manquer complètement de caractère. Athènes devint promptement une ville moderne mais sans physionomie, comme les petites villes du duché de Bade ou du Wurtemberg.

[101] Leake_1821_cvii, in his book on the topography of Athens: The squared blocks of the ancient walls furnished convenient materials to the modern mason: while the fine marbles, employed by the ancients for their sculpture, or for the more decorative parts of their architecture, supplied

him with a choice substance for his cement or coatings. It cannot be doubted that many works of ancient sculpture have in this manner disappeared, and the same cause of destruction is still in active operation. [footnoted: It frequently happens indeed that the wrought stones of the ancients are too massy for the artisans of the present day, who find it more convenient to resort to the native quarry than to remove the ancient materials; but the magnitude of the masses has not always saved them, for in several places I have seen masons breaking up the finished materials of the ancients into smaller rude lumps, for the convenience of transportation.]

[102] Morris_1842_I_105: All the monuments of Athens now existing were built of Pentelic marble, and probably all the principal public and private edifices were constructed of the same material. Notwithstanding the length of time these quarries have been worked, and the numerous structures built out of them, the excavations extend over comparatively a small space. Workmen were engaged in quarrying marble for the new palace, and an atelier was established at the foot of the mountain, in which several sculptors were finishing the capitals and architraves. It was a sad comment on the decayed state of art among the countrymen of Phidias, that these artists were all Romans!

[103] Perdikaris_1845_I_40-41: If the views and the wishes of the people in general had been consulted, the government would have been obliged to give its consent in favour of the Isthmus [i.e. Napflion]; but the government suffered itself to be influenced by the absurd notions of men who ought to have had no voice in the matter. They thought that in settling this great question, they ought to make a choice which would be agreeable to the views of the foreign ambassadors in the court of King Otho; pleasing to the savans of Europe; promising to the plans of some few speculators, and above all, in conformity with the wishes and the orders of the crowned antiquarian, to whom the members of the Regency owed their appointment. What could be then more suitable to all parties, – except to the Greeks who had no right to be consulted – and more flattering to the age which witnessed so many wonders, than the magnificent project of closing the splendid events of the Greek revolution with the restoration of Athens! In the meantime, as soon as it became known that the restoration of Athens was ultimately fixed upon, instead of witnessing the rise of temples and the return of their marble gods from the museum of London, there was only a flood of speculators and a rush for house lots. Before the arrival of King Otho in his capital, Athens was as busy a scene as was ever witnessed in the old or the new world. The work of buying, planning and building, went on. Edifices, private and public, rose apace, and though the flute of Orpheus was not heard, Hymettus and Lycabetus were set in motion by the magic agency of Drachmas, and the whole city of Athens rose to view like a newly-created wonder, under the enlivening and all-confounding genius of the Bavarian architects. / One building after another rose upon the site of temples, and many venerable ruins were given up to vile purposes by the hands of those who were to restore them. The stoa of Hadrian, which, according to Pausanias, "was resplendent with alabaster and gildings, and adorned with pictures and with statues," was turned to a fish market, and to stables for the horses of the troops. In a word, the first sound of the hammer upon the foundations of modern Athens, was the last funeral knell over the ruins of the venerable city which was to be restored to beauty and life! / Nor was the destruction of the ancient edifices the only injury to the interests of the country. The prospects of modern Greece suffered as much as the antiquities of Athens, for in choosing an inland town for the capital of a maritime and commercial nation, at a time when the enlightened communities of the earth are aroused to the importance of easy communications, they committed too

great an error – for men who were born and educated in the very heart of civilized Europe – and inflicted a lasting injury on the commerce of Greece.

[104] Texier_1862_248 Hypaepa in Lydia: On trouva dans les fouilles une statue de Vénus, qui a été transportée à Demich, et qui sert à soutenir l'escalier de l'école grecque. Ce morceau de sculpture date des beaux temps de l'art. La tête et le cou manquent, et l'on voit par la coupe des épaules que la tête avait été rapportée.

[105] Perdikaris_1845_1_43 Athens: The growth of the new city was so prejudicial to the monuments of the old, that half an hour's stay by moonlight in the Acropolis, with the faint tinklings of the sheep bells in the valley of the Illissus, and the loud hootings of the owls among the ruins, with night and solitude around the fallen pillars of the Parthenon, would afford to the traveller more real pleasure and enjoyment than whole days or a month's rambling among the din and the dust of the city by daylight. While the injury, however, to the ruins of the city was inevitable, the government and the people could not be wholly indifferent to the preservation of those monuments of antiquity which are scattered throughout Greece, and associated with her history and her glory.

[106] Koeppen_1854_5: Having ourselves resided there for nearly ten years, after the removal of the Royal Military College of the Euelpides from the island of Aegina to the Peiraeeus – 1836-1844 – and having followed up those successive discoveries, step by step, we shall now attempt to bring the results of our investigations into a correct and faithful picture, without daring to touch upon details, which, however interesting in themselves, might carry us too far away among the grand and venerable visions of antiquity. The particular advantages of the site of Athens did not only consist in the strong and almost impregnable Rock of her Akropolis, but much mere in the highly remarkable character of her rocky coast, where nature had formed another still loftier, still stronger fortress, with beautiful subjacent ports, the excellent position of which mainly contributed to the extensive traffic and great naval powers of Athens. The perfect security of these harbors, so conveniently distributed for the divisions of the Athenian fleet, nay, the Peninsular form of Attica herself, the ruler of the Archipelagus, and proud mediator between Asia and Europe – and even her stony and barren soil – all this combined to call forth the activity, courage and spirit of enterprize of this admirable people, the Americans of antiquity.

[107] Salle_1840_208 Athens & Piraeus: la cité de Minerve et la cité de Neptune pouvaient être considérées comme une seule cité. Maintenant le Parthénon est plus loin du Pyrée que Paris n'est loin de Saint-Cloud, et Athènes s'éloigne du Parthénon en se jetant vers le Lycabète. Les alluvions de vingt siècles, au milieu desquelles un petit nombre de monuments antiques dressent encore leur tête, en ont enterré un nombre incalculable qu'il fallait laisser fouiller à la curiosité et à la science européenne. Des constructions bourgeoises et hâtives ont coupé court à cette perspective pour donner, quoi? vingt-six mille habitants à la nouvelle Athènes. Si l'on avait laissé ici la nécropole de la vieille Hellade, en y bâtissant tout au plus un palais royal ayant le Parthénon et ses alentours pour musée national, ce Versailles, précieux par lui-même, n'eût pas empêché l'aggrandissement d'un Paris placé au Pyrée.

[108] Chandler_1817_1_42, travelling 1775-1776: The spectator views with concern the marble-ruins intermixed with mean flat-roofed cottages, and extant amid rubbish the sad memorials of a nobler people, which, however, as visible from the sea, should have introduced modern Athens to more early notice. They who reported it was only a small village, must, it has been surmised, have beheld the acropolis through the wrong end of their telescope. / When we consider the

long series of years, which has elapsed, and the variety of fortune, which Athens has undergone, we may wonder that any portion of the old city has escaped, and that the site still furnishes an ample fund of curious entertainment.

[109] Trant_1830_272-273 Athens: The fall of a house has lately disclosed a magnificent Torso of a Persian or Caryatides [which he illustrates]. The figure is that of a man nine feet high; his legs terminate with a fish's tail, turning up the back, and resting on the shoulders; the head and arms are broken off, but the rest of the figure is perfect; and half-buried in the earth near it is a similar statue, having only the head and shoulders at present visible. An excavation here would probably bring some curious pieces of sculpture to light; but the trouble will be considerable, the earth having accumulated over ancient Athens to the depth of twelve feet, and in many places nearly thirty. The houses being built with earth instead of mortar, every ruin continues to increase the accumulation of the soil; and the last demolition of Athens raised it more than a foot.

[110] Keppel_1831_I_19 Athens: we went over the ruins. Ancient Athens has survived its successor; the pillars of majestic temples still stand, while shapeless heaps are nearly the only indications of the modern town. With the exception of the Turkish garrison, a few squalid-looking Greeks, who cultivated the fields in the vicinity of the town, were the only population to be seen.

[111] Claridge_1837_188-189: Nor is the social and political condition of the Greeks more gratifying to the eye of the observer than the physical aspect of their country. Totally uneducated, accustomed to a sort of guerilla warfare, to pillage and piracy, in which many of them have amassed large sums of money, possessing in themselves and in their islands as great a quantity of combustible matter as is to be found in the composition of Vesuvius, and almost as inflammable, believing that they can gain nothing individually, but rather risk the loss of that of which long-established custom has given them the possession or the use, the greater portion of the people desire no change, and deprecate every thing tending to introduce an orderly state of things.

[112] Lamartine_1848_II_258-259 travelling 1832: I dined to-day at Baron Sturmer's with the Prince Royal of Bavaria, who has stopped some days at Constantinople, on his return from Greece. This young prince, with an earnest desire for information, and with the good sense to appear forgetful of the throne which awaits him, seeks the conversation of men who have no motives for flattering him, and makes their remarks the guide of his conduct. His own conversation is exceedingly agreeable. / "The king, my brother," said he to me, "is still hesitating upon the choice of his capital. I should like to have your opinion on the subject." "The capital of Greece," replied I, "is marked out by the very nature of the event which has re-established Greece. Greece is a resurrection; and where a thing is revived, it should be restored in form as well as in name; in short, as far as possible in its complete individuality. Athens, with its ruins and recollections, is the emblem of the existence of Greece. That city then must be the point of her regeneration, or the Greeks will never be any thing but what they are: a wretched population, spread over the rocks and the islands of the Peloponnesus."

[113] Dodwell_1819_I_410, travelling in 1801 & 1805-1806, Athens, near the Stadium: Near this spot there was, till within a few years, a small Ionic temple, which was supposed to be that of Ceres. It has been totally destroyed, and the prediction of Chandler has been fulfilled; almost every trace of its existence having disappeared! It may well excite our surprise, to find that some of the most magnificent Athenian structures have as completely vanished as if they had never been. Of some of them not a trace remains. Not a stone is left to indicate their situations. The most extraordinary instance of this apparent annihilation is the Pantheon, which was composed of

one hundred and twenty columns of Phrygian marble. To this we may add the Gymnasium of Hadrian, adorned with one hundred columns of Libyan marble, and the temple of Juno and of Jupiter Panhellenios. The Metroon, the Bouleuterion, the temple of the Dioscuri, the Leokorion, the Pythion, and various other temples and edifices,

[114] Adolphus_1821_440, in 1816, after reflecting on Morosini's destruction of the Parthenon with red-hot cannon-balls: The invention of fire arms is a fatal circumstance for the arts. Had the barbarians of old been acquainted with gunpowder, not a Grecian or Roman edifice would have been left standing; they would have blown up the very pyramids, had it been only to seek for hidden treasures. One year of war among us, destroys more buildings than an age of fighting did among the ancients. Thus it would seem, that among the moderns, every thing opposes the perfection of the art; their climate, their manners, their customs, their dress, and even their very discoveries.

[115] Thiersch_1833_I_21-22: L'aversion que le comte Capodistria portait à Athènes éclata en Janvier 1832, lorsque, accompagné des amiraux des puissances alliées, il s'y rendit, en apparence pour faciliter sa reddition, mais plutôt pour rerapêcher. / Tout était arrangé, les amiraux anglais et français avaient même déjà reçu des cadeaux du gouverneur turc, comme cela se pratique dans l'Orient, après la conclusion d'une affaire importante; mais avant d'exécuter le traité, le chef Musulman eut encore une longue conversation avec le Président [Capodistria], à bord de la frégate russe. L'ayant terminé il se rétracta en déclarant, qu'il n'avait pas eu de pleins-pouvoirs suffisans pour une telle négociation. Les présens furent renvoyés par les deux amiraux, indignés d'être joués par ce diplomate d'une manière aussi étrange, et Athènes resta aux Turcs. / Le jour suivant, le Président alla incognito voir les monumens de l'Acropolis. De retour de cette inspection il déclara, que c'étaient des monceaux de pierres comme les autres, et qu'il n'y avait que la fantaisie d'hommes exaltés, qui pouvait attacher de l'importance à ces choses-là. / Mr Cléanthes, architecte du gouvernement, se plaignant peu après à Mr Moustoxydes de ce délaissement et du danger que les monumens antiques de cette ville ne cessaient de courir, celui-ci, ami et confident du Président, connaissant toute sa pensée, s'indignât et finit par s'écrier: "Malédiction aux Turcs, qui ont laissé une seule pierre de ces monumens. Il fallait tout détruire, afin qu'il n'en fut plus question en Europe, et qu'on en finît pour toujours avec de telles choses, qui remplissent de fantaisie les têtes perverses de ce peuple et favorisent les fausses directions des esprits."

[116] Bastea_1989_185-189 Appendix, for the 1832 Explanation of the Plan for the City of New Athens. 185: "Their plan is large-scale, and we took pains to register exactly all old ruins and remnants, even bare foundations, several of which have been newly discovered in recent years … perhaps the government would later use our survey as a useful preliminary work for the plan of the reconstruction of Athens out of its ruins."

[117] Bastea_1989_186, Appendix, 1832 Explanation of the Plan for the City of New Athens: "The transfer of the city into the plateau to the north offers the advantage that the ground of the ancient cities of Theseus and Hadrian remains unbuilt and there is room left for excavations. Even if the present state of Greece should not allow their immediate undertaking, a future generation might accuse the present one of lack of foresight if no attention is paid to it … / One would find on this site an unbelievable bounty of art treasures as well as historically important inscriptions."

[118] Bastea_1989_187, Appendix, 1832 Explanation of the Plan for the City of New Athens: "The place where the greatest bounty from excavations is to be hoped for is marked on the map by a special color, and a broad sidewalk is envisioned at the end of the houses. A good part of this

place is already national property, as churches, mosques, Turkish schools etc. But if the excavations do not start soon, or at least the ground for which they are designated is not soon appropriated by the state, it is to be feared that difficulties as well as costs will increase considerably at a later time as the experience of Rome has shown."

[119] RDM_VIII_1839_614 in J.J. Ampère's *Voyage Dantesque*, in Rome: En voyant ce qui a été détruit depuis le xve siècle, on acquiert la triste conviction que les âges civilisés ont plus dépouillé Rome que les âges d'ignorance, et que les architectes ont fait plus de mal en ce genre que les barbares. Les barbares n'en savaient pas assez et n'avaient pas assez de patience pour démolir des monuments romains; mais, avec les ressources de la science moderne et la suite d'une administration régulière, on est venu à bout de presque tout ce que le temps avait épargné. Il y avait, par exemple, au commencement du xvie siècle, quatre arcs de triomphe qui n'existent plus; le dernier, celui de Marc-Aurèle, a été enlevé par le pape Alexandre VII. On lit encore dans le Corso l'inconcevable inscription dans laquelle le pape se vante d'avoir débarrassé la promenade publique de ce monument, qui, vu sa date, devait être du plus beau style. En outre, on a eu la fureur d'orner de marbres antiques les églises, presque toutes d'un goût détestable, bâties à Rome depuis deux cents ans.

[120] RDM_II_1843_97-98 Ampère reporting on Greece: A peine établi à Nauplie, le gouvernement royal donna ses soins à la conservation, à la restauration et à la découverte des antiquités; il créa à cet effet un conservateur général des antiquités, en lui adjoignant trois sous conservateurs (un pour le Péloponèse, un pour la Grèce continentale et un pour les îles grecques), auxquel fut remise en même temps une somme aussi considérable que le permettait la pénurie du trésor, pour être employée d'une manière convenable. Plus tard, de 1833 à 1836, le gouvernement ouvrit un crédit de 70,000 dr., et ensuite tous les ans un crédit de 6,000 à 12,000dr, non-seulement pour subvenir aux besoins d'entretien les plus urgents, mais aussi pour entreprendre les restaurations nécessaires et pour acquérir à l'État les objets précieux découverts par des particuliers, et faire exécuter de nouvelles fouilles. La direction des antiquités fut mise en état de débarrasser l'acropole d'Athènes des décombres que les siècles avaient amoncelés, de restaurer l'Erechtheum et certaines parties du Parthénon, de réédifier le charmant temple de la Victoire, de retrouver les propylées, jusqu'alors à peu près invisibles sous les décombres qui les recouvraient, enfin d'exhumer un grand nombre de statues, de vases, et d'inscriptions, etc. Là où les ressources du gouvernement se trouvèrent insuffisantes, la société archéologique lui vint en aide. Les moyens de cette société étaient à la vérité fort restreints; cependant comme elle sut toujours les employer avec une grande sagesse, elle put, en ne se chargeant jamais que d'entreprises proportionnées à ses forces et que le gouvernement ne se sentait pas en état d'exécuter dans un avenir rapproche, effectuer des fouilles et des exhumations importantes (celle, par exemple, de la tour de Cyrrheste, etc.), des restaurations et des découvertes précieuses.

[121] Saulcy_1845_276-277: Et maintenant je résume en peu de mots ma pensée tout entière. Athènes a besoin d'un musée, d'un musée unique, où tout ce qu'elle possède soit rassemblé, mais où tout soit convenablement et honorablement disposé. Le local de ce musée est à trouver encore; mais, au nom de tous ceux qui sont capables d'éprouver quelque émotion en foulant le sol sacré de l'acropole, je demande que le musée en soit banni, et que l'on ne cède jamais à la malheureuse tentation de placer de la bâtisse moderne à côté des Propylées de l'Érechteum et du Parthénon. Ce que l'on pourrait édifier là resterait toujours de l'ignoble bâtisse, par cela seul qu'il serait en contact avec de pareils monuments. Respect donc à l'acropole et à ses ruines. Dans

Athènes l'espace ne manque pas, et la vaste plate-forme où sont encore debout les admirables colonnes du temple de Jupiter, pourrait au besoin, ce me semble, recevoir le palais destiné au musée athénien. Athènes a dû tant d'illustration à ses artistes immortels, qu'elle peut bien en retour donner à leurs chefs-d'œuvre un asile digne d'eux.

[122] Saulcy_1845_259: A Athènes, pas un seul débris n'a été restauré, et quand des ciseaux intelligents se seront mis à l'œuvre, les Grecs eux-mêmes seront émerveillés des trésors qu'ils possèdent. Mais ce local vaste et somptueux, je le répète, ce local digne d'Athènes est dès à présent indispensable, et quand les préoccupations fiévreuses de la politique se seront assoupies, les hommes d'État auxquels sont confiées les destinées de la nation, n'oublieront pas qu'ils doivent reconnaître les services que la Grèce a reçus de l'Europe civilisée, en s'efforçant de rendre à la Grèce le rôle splendide qu'elle a joué dans l'antiquité. A elle appartient la gloire d'avoir créé l'art épuré; à elle peut-être reviendra quelque jour la gloire de reprendre le premier rang parmi les nations chez lesquelles l'art est en honneur.

[123] Saulcy_1845_261-262, Athens: C'est dans le temple de Thésée que, dès les premiers jours de la liberté, le gouvernement grec prit le soin de faire apporter tous les débris antiques importants qui restaient épars, exposés aux injures du temps et de l'ignorance. Le nombre de ces marbres vénérables dépasse aujourd'hui plusieurs centaines, et l'intérieur du temple est loin de suffire aux richesses qu'il devrait contenir; aussi les abords de l'édifice présentent-ils quelques morceaux auxquels il n'a pas été possible de donner un refuge dans l'enceinte sacrée.

[124] Clarke_VI_1818_285, Athens: As we passed through the town, there was hardly a house that had not some little marble fragment of antient sculpture stuck in its front, over the door; and since most of the houses have court-yards, where the objects within are concealed from the observation of passengers in the streets, many valuable antiquities will be brought to light as Athens becomes more visited. The few articles which we collected, during our residence here, may be considered as promising indications of future acquisitions of the same nature. In the yard belonging to the house where we resided, there were two Bas-reliefs; and although the workmanship in each of them is not characterized by the masterly style and execution which distinguishes the sculpture in the Acropolis, yet it is easy to perceive that they have been touched by the hand of an Athenian artist. They were both given to us by our hostess, the first day after our arrival; and they are now in the University Library at Cambridge.

[125] Conder_Greece_1830_329-330 Athens, with a population of 12,000 in 1812: In fact, instead of a wretched straggling village, like Corinth, or a collection of huts scattered among the ruins of temples, Athens presented the appearance [quoting Dr Holland] of "a large and flourishing town, well peopled, and containing many excellent houses, with various appendages belonging to the better stage of cultivated life." / Such was modern Athens at the beginning of the present century; but the ruthless contest which has been carried on during the past few years, has now left but a mass of ruins. It has been the scene of frightful massacre, devastating siege, and repeated conflicts. Mr Waddington thus describes its appearance in 1824. / "The modern town of Athens was never remarkable for beauty or regularity of construction: it has now suffered the demolition of about one-third of its buildings. Many Turkish houses were burned by the Greeks, in the first siege of the citadel; many Greek houses were destroyed during the occupation of the place by Omer Brioni; and many of both have fallen into the streets from mere humidity and neglect. The churches and mosques have not met with greater mercy in this religious war; and even the ashes of the dead have not been allowed to repose in security. The spacious Turkish

burial-ground at the foot of the Areopagus, formerly solemn and sacred, and now scattered over with the fragments of its monuments, and profaned by the insults of the conqueror, attests the fury of a revenge not to be satiated by blood. That part of the town which lay immediately under the northern or Pelasgic wall of the citadel, where the house of poor Lusieri will be recollected as very distinguished, has naturally suffered the most severely."

126 Claridge_1837_199-200, Athens in 1836: Only a few third and fourth-rate houses stand amidst the ruins; the whole scene being unsightly and disagreeable; while the opening of drains and sewers for the new erections, renders the atmosphere impure and unwholesome. In summer, breezes from the sea render the dust insupportable. / A palace for the monarch, is in progress, but at present it is not more than six feet from the ground. In the mean time, his Majesty occupies a sort of cottage, of such a description as would, in the vicinity of London, let at about 50l. per annum.

127 Claridge_1837_199, Athens in 1836: Otho having been raised to fill the throne of Greece, all the European powers were represented by their ambassadors, (except the King of Bavaria, who attended in person,) at the ceremony of laying the first stone of the New City, by the young king, in March, 1834, at which time Athens was again raised to a political existence, as the capital of modern Greece; although it should have yielded the palm to Napoli di Romania, but for its classic associations. / During the last Greek struggle for independence, almost every house in the city was destroyed. It can no longer be said of her, "Proud Athens rears her towering head, With opening streets and shining structures spread."

128 Wilde_1840_II_440 Athens: The streets are long, straggling, and irregular; and it is very much to be regretted, that some plan has not been laid down for the construction of the new town, so as not to interfere with the remains of all that makes Athens valuable to the scholar, the traveller, or the antiquary. What an interesting object would not the Temple of the Winds form in one of the squares that may yet beautify the rising city; when the wretched houses that now obscure it and other like structures, shall very likely have been purchased by a "board of wide-street commissioners."

129 AMSL_V_1856_64 in Notice pour le plan d'Athènes antique, dressé par M. Emile Burnouf, membre de l'Ecole française d'Athènes: Mais il faut bien le dire, ce qui existe aujourd'hui de monuments authentiques de l'ancienne Athènes n'est qu'une médiocre partie de ce qui est nommé dans le seul Pausanias. Nous sommes réduits, faute de ruines, à chercher presque au hasard la place d'un grand nombre d'entre eux; cette place même, souvent rien ne l'indique, et ce qui nous paraît plus fâcheux que tout le reste, c'est que, parmi les maisons de la ville moderne, il n'y a guère de visible que des ruines de la décadence d'Athènes ou de la domination romaine. Les monuments des beaux temps de la Grèce ont disparu.

130 Breton_1862_315-316, relaying his 1852 report: Entre la colline des Nymphes et l'extrémité occidentale de l'Aréopage, s'étend un rocher en pente douce entièrement couvert d'entailles faites par la main des hommes et indiquant l'emplacement d'habitations antiques, entassées les unes sur les autres, et dont il serait bien difficile de débrouiller le chaos. Cette entreprise a cependant été tentée, non sans quelque succès, par M. Émile Burnouf, ancien membre de l'École de France à Athènes. [Footnoted as follows: M. Emile Burnouf, dont le nom nous est sacré, a envoyé à l'Académie un plan d'Athènes dressé avec infiniment de soin, sur une échelle plus considérable qu'aucun autre, et où il a relevé, d'après des recherches faites par lui en 1849, toutes les ruines que renferme la partie de la ville située à l'occident de l'Acropole, sur les collines ou entre elles, et

dans laquelle se développait le faubourg compris entre les longs murs. Il y marque la trace d'environ huit cents maisons, de plusieurs rues, de cinquante-huit citernes, de cent onze tombeaux et de beaucoup d'antiquités de diverses natures. Une notice explicative très-bien faite accompagne le plan, et elle est elle-même accompagnée de dessins exécutés avec une rare habileté.]

[131] Burnouf_1856_64: Mais il faut bien le dire, ce qui existe aujourd'hui de monuments authentiques de l'ancienne Athènes n'est qu'une médiocre partie de ce qui est nommé dans le seul Pausanias. Nous sommes réduits, faute de ruines, à chercher presque au hasard la place d'un grand nombre d'entre eux; cette place même, souvent rien ne l'indique, et ce qui nous paraît plus fâcheux que tout le reste, c'est que, parmi les maisons de la ville moderne, il n'y a guère de visible que des ruines de la décadence d'Athènes ou de la domination romaine. Les monuments des beaux temps de la Grèce ont disparu.

[132] Burnouf_1856_64-65: Pour avancer dans la connaissance de l'ancienne Athènes il faut, comme en toutes choses, procéder de ce que l'on connaît à ce que l'on ignore; celui qui, du haut de l'Acropolis ou dès son entrée dans la ville, recherche, Pausanias à la main, les lieux ou les édifices nommés dans son auteur, est semblable à un étranger qui entrerait de nuit dans Paris sans carte ni plans, et qui ne pouvant interroger personne, muni d'une description faite au hasard et sans dessein prémédité, prétendrait reconnaître les monuments et les lieux célèbres de cette grande ville; il y a de plus grandes difficultés encore dans Athènes; car si cette ville est moins étendue que la capitale de la France, elle est en grande partie cachée sous des ruines de tous les âges; les restes de murailles ou les fûts de colonnes qui sortent de terre sont comme les toits des maisons et les cimes des arbres qui paraissent au-dessus des eaux dans une inondation.

[133] AMSL_VI_1871_17 Albert Dumont on ceramic inscriptions in Greece: Ce plan d'Athènes est celui de Forchammer. Une ligne noire marque l'enceinte de l'ancienne ville; une ligne rouge, au contraire, les limites de la partie de la ville moderne figurée sur cette carte. Près d'une moitié de la cité antique est, comme on le voit, aujourd'hui abandonnée. Le temple de Jupiter Olympien et la ville d'Adrien, les collines des Muses, le Pnix, le Stade, lieux autrefois couverts ou entourés de maisons, sont maintenant déserts.

[134] AJA_I_1885_91: Last summer the agglomeration of sheds and shanties forming the market of modern Athens was burned. This happy conflagration left the site of the ancient agora free for investigation. On August 30, the Greek government gave authority to the Archaeological Society of Athens to excavate upon the site of the market and in the neigborhood, including the yard of the cavalry barracks. The results of this investigation will be awaited with interest. *Revue Archeologique* II, 1884, p. 185.

[135] RDM_IV_1843_453-454, Athens, paper by Alexis de Valon: Les premières maisons s'élèvent çà et là en désordre et n'ont aucun style. Les murs sont à peu près blancs, les toits à peu près rouges. Une rue droite, assez large, non pavée, bordée de pauvres boutiques aux enseignes la plupart écrites en français, traverse la ville dans sa plus grande longueur. Cinq ou six autres rues plus étroites, moins longues, désertes, également pleines de poussière, coupent la première à angle droit. Voilà tout Athènes! … La ville, sans animation, sans mouvement, a une physionomie mesquine et bourgeoise où l'on cherche en vain le caractère étranger, la couleur orientale. On dirait un faubourg de Marseille jeté dans une des plaines poudreuses de la Provence … / On se tromperait si l'on pensait que les monuments merveilleux de l'antiquité embellissent la ville actuelle. Les ruines du passé sont tout à fait en dehors de la moderne Athènes. Les murailles noires de l'Acropole cachent à tous les yeux les trésors qu'elles renferment. Il faut faire un petit

voyage pour voir l'œuvre de Phidias. Le temple de Thésée se trouve près de la route du Pirée, en deçà des premières maisons; celui de Jupiter Olympien est du côté opposé, au delà de l'enceinte de la ville. Dans les rues, on n'aperçoit ni inscriptions, ni fragments de sculpture; le badigeon règne sur tous les murs. Je n'ai pas la prétention de donner ici une description nouvelle des ruines d'Athènes, tout le monde les connaît; mais il faut dire qu'à la vue de ces chefs-d'œuvre de l'art, le premier sentiment que l'on éprouve n'est pas de l'admiration, c'est de la surprise; on reste un instant stupéfait, surtout si l'on vient d'Italie, des petites proportions de ces monuments: le temple de Thésée (que l'archéologie me le pardonne) ne paraît guère plus grand que l'arc de triomphe du Carrousel, et le Parthénon est plus petit que la Madeleine. Ou cherche en vain cette nuance dorée des ruines de l'Attique, tant vantée par les voyageurs. Le ciel n'a pas doré les temples d'Athènes, il les a brunis. Le côté des colonnes qui subit depuis tant de siècles les ardeurs du soleil, s'est revêtu d'une teinte bistrée, dure, qui rappelle les couleurs de la rouille; le côté opposé a conservé sa blancheur primitive. Le contraste trop rude de ces deux nuances arrête d'abord désagréablement le regard, et nuit à la mollesse du contour.

136 RDM_IV_1843_454, Athens, paper by Alexis de Valon: Plusieurs particularités, minimes en apparence, vous contrarient pendant votre visite aux ruines. On ne pénètre pas sans permission dans l'Acropole. Si à Schaffhouse, pour voir la chute du Rhin, il faut tirer une sonnette, à Athènes on doit parler au concierge pour visiter le Parthénon. Cette mesure était, du reste, indispensable, les compatriotes de lord Elgin ne se faisant scrupule, en aucun pays, de casser à coups de canne les têtes des figurines ou les doigts des statues, sous prétexte de rapporter des souvenirs de leurs lointains voyages. Le sol de l'Acropole est jonché de fragments de marbre, embarrassé de moellons rangés avec symétrie. Des baraques d'ouvriers se dressent çà et là, les coups de marteau retentissent, le gardien bavarois pérore; tout vous distrait, vous trouble, vous désespère.

137 RDM_IV_1843_454B, Athens, paper by Alexis de Valon: D'énormes poutres étaient dressées, l'an dernier, contre les colonnes du temple de Minerve. Que voulait cet échafaudage à ce monument? C'était une restauration sans doute, et assurément elle était entreprise dans une louable intention; mais quand, du haut de l'Acropole, on aperçoit l'espèce de caserne plaquée de marbre qu'on appelle le Palais-Neuf, on ne peut s'empêcher de frémir en songeant que la restauration du Parthénon est confiée aux mains qui ont construit cette prétentieuse masure.

138 Perthes_1855_II_81-82 Athens, travelling 1853: Lorsque nos collectionneurs ne trouvèrent plus rien sur le pavé des rues ou à la surface des champs, ils voulurent y pratiquer des tranchées et fouiller les murs pour en extraire ce qui leur semblerait bon. Ici les propriétaires montrèrent les dents; ils n'entendaient pas qu'on perçât les murailles et qu'on défonçât les chemins pour en retirer les pierres. En vain nos archéologues leur firent observer qu'ils ne touchaient pas aux bonnes pierres, aux pierres naturelles, mais bien aux pierres mal tournées, impropres à la bâtisse et au pavage, aux pierres déshonorés par des représentations d'hommes, de femmes, d'animaux, et autres inventions désagréables au prophète et défendues par la religion. Les Turcs leur répondirent qu'une pierre était une pierre, et qu'eût-elle l'apparence d'une tête, d'un bras, d'un corps, elle n'en bouchait pas moins un trou et rendait, tout comme une autre, une muraille forte et solide; qu'ils s'opposaient donc à ce qu'on y touchât davantage. / A ceci nos gens n'avaient rien à objecter; mais il y avait un moyen terme auquel les Orientaux sont toujours sensibles, l'argent, et l'on acheta ce qu'on ne pouvait plus obtenir pour rien.

139 Perthes_1855_II_82 Athens, travelling 1853: Athènes devint alors un grand marché d'antiquités, une sorte de halle au bric-à-brac. On y vendit non-seulement des inscriptions, des statues,

des tombeaux, des bas-reliefs, mais des corniches, des chapiteaux, des frises, des entablements, des frontons, des triglyphes, enfin des têtes, des bras, des mains, des jambes, etc. Les reliques de l'Attique se répandirent ainsi dans l'Europe entière, comme autrefois les os des premiers chrétiens. Chacun en voulait un morceau: c'était la mode.

[140] Fiske_1857_203-204: "Modern Athens ought to be removed. It is a very clean, bright, well-built, regular, enterprising town, and therefore one wouldn't really wish to see it destroyed, but it certainly ought to be removed. It is dreadfully in the way of ancient Athens and seriously injures the effect of the old ruins. If it were a dirty Arab mud village like those that occupy the sites of ancient cities in Egypt and Western Asia, where you will see an exquisite marble column built into the clay wall of a donkey-stable, and mutilated statues thrusting their broken noses and stumps of arms out among the rude stones of miserable huts, the thing wouldn't in that case be so open to criticism, because barbarism and ruins go naturally enough together and even heighten each other's effects. But these grim, smirking, upright, self-conceited, civilized edifices, all chequered off into parallelograms, hemming in and crowding upon those glorious old temples of Greece's golden age, are an impertinent intrusion of the utilitarian upon the poetical by no means to be tolerated. It is no wonder that the graceful structures crumble away and sink into the earth before such shocking encroachments." / The above is a portion of a philippic delivered on the eighteenth of April last, by Mr Browne from the very bema where Demosthenes used to thunder against the enemies of his country.

[141] Murray_1840_57 quoting Dr. (Henry) Holland: The modern town of Athens was never remarkable for beauty or regularity of construction: it has now suffered the demolition of about one-third of its buildings. Many Turkish houses were burned by the Greeks, in the first siege of the citadel; many Greek houses were destroyed during the occupation of the place by Omer Brioni; and many of both have fallen into the streets from mere humidity and neglect. The churches and mosques have not met with greater mercy in this religious war; and even the ashes of the dead have not been allowed to repose in security.

[142] Giffard_1837_118-119 Athens: Of these, vast quantities, – particularly fragments of inscriptions, – have been already collected, both here and in the Acropolis; but their full value cannot be yet ascertained, as the greater portion are so mutilated and broken, as to be at present only capable of affording to the mere antiquary the pleasure of arranging and deciphering them. It seemed, indeed, to us, that it would require the wliole of a learned life to enable one to appreciate this class of Athenian curiosities, to whidi every day is making innumerable additions. A Greek gentleman of the name of Pittakys, whom we afterwards met, has lately published in French a kind of Athenian guide book called "L'Ancienne Athènes" in which he has collected, with – as might be expected in a first attempt – more diligence than discrimination, most of the passages of ancient and modern writers concerning the topography of Athens. It is the first attempt at anything of this kind, and will, there can be no doubt, be much improved in succeeding editions. The most novel and valuable portion of Mr Pittakys' own labour, is, that he has collected a great number of these newly-discovered inscriptions, many of which are curious, and some exceedingly interesting, as I shall have occasion to show by and by.

[143] Pittakys_1835_153: Les Chrétiens avaient la coutume de bâtir leurs chapelles sur l'emplacernent des temples payens afin d'empêcher leurs fidèles de conserver pour 1'endroit une vénération superstitieuse.

[144] Hervé_1837_I_131-132 Athens: As far as affection for the objects of antiquity committed to his care be desirable, no one could be more fitted for his office than Signor Pittacki; but with respect either to classical or general information, he is certainly most lamentably deficient. I had a particular letter of introduction to him, requesting his granting me every facility for sketching such remains as the Museum, or, in fact, the government collection afforded. He informed me that he was writing a work on the antiquities of Greece, with which he soon intended to indulge the public; but, from his conversation, I soon found how very shallow was his erudition on the subject; and in his description to me of different objects, he designated all as basso relievos, whereas many of which he spoke were mezzo relievo, and some even alto relievo. I explained to him the distinction, for which he thanked me, declaring he never knew the difference before, but thought that all sculpture raised from a stone groundwork, but still attached to it, was called bas relief, but he would take care to give the proper definition in his threatened book. One day he discovered a figure which was dug up some feet beneath the surface of the ground, which he named after some hero, of whom he had read in history, and would have described it as such in his work, but fortunately for him a gentleman happened to pass by, and the moment he saw the disinterred statue, observed such proportions as plainly proved it to be a woman, which he remarked to Pittacki, who was thankful for the information, observing, that he should dilate upon the circumstance in his book, and certainly class his relic in the female gender!

[145] Hervé_1837_I_133 Athens: Pittacki is cicerone-general to almost all the strangers who arrive at Athens, and is ever very communicative and obliging; and, in taking leave, always presents you the prospectus of his book, solicits the honour of your name, and receives your subscription with great complacency. I was both astonished and gratified that he did not pay me the compliment of asking me to subscribe, but suppose he thought that a wandering artist had hardly money enough to pay his way, and therefore spared me. He was quite right, and I was about to applaud his discernment, when I found it was his intention to bleed me in another way, having the modesty to ask me to make him a present of the portraits of his wife and three children, which I with equal modesty declined, pro tempore.

[146] Burgess_1835_I_289 Athens: For further illustrations of the buildings of the Acropolis, Colonel Leake's work may be consulted with safety, and future travellers may hold themselves ready to receive the abundant lucubrations of German artists, who are now engaged in turning up the dust of the Parthenon.

[147] Garston_1842_I_135 Athens, Acropolis, in 1840: It would be ungracious for lovers of the antique and beautiful to turn away from the Acropolis, without expressing their admiration of the exertions made by the present government to free this hallowed spot from the accumulations by which so many of its beauties have been concealed during a series of ages. The progress made may have been somewhat slow, but in appreciating what has been done, and what is now doing, for the attainment of this object, it must not be forgotten that the means which the government has at its disposal are very limited, and the claims upon it very numerous.

[148] Rangabé_1842_9b: Toutes ces fouilles [by Ross and Pittaki] ont en même temps produit une foule d'inscriptions et d'autres objets de sculpture d'une haute importance et d'une grande beauté. Des constructions modernes s'élevant vers cette même époque sur touts les points de la ville basse d'Athènes, on trouva dans leurs fondements plusieurs anciennes ruines que les ruines modernes avaient recouvertes. Non loin du Pirée on découvrit le cimetière de ce Démos, et le Musée s'enrichit d'une grande collection de pierres sépulchrales.

[149] Bartholdy_1807_227-228, travelling 1803-1804, Haliadgi Aga at Athens: Il faisait construire aux dépens des malheureux Athéniens, des aqueducs, des jardins et autres ouvrages de tout genre. Sa maison de campagne, du côté de l'Académie, est la plus distinguée qu'il y ait dans les environs de la ville, mais d'une structure bizarre et toute combinée pour résister à un coup de main. Elle a la forme d'une tour carrée; les fenêtres et les chambres sont toutes dans la partie la plus élevée de l'édifice, qui est massif, et muni d'espace en espace d'embrasures pour des fusils et des espingolles. Un escalier de plus de trente pieds de haut, situé extérieurement, composé de blocs antiques de marbre enlevés aux ruines, conduit par-dessus un pont-levis à une porte de fer; lorsqu'on lève le pont, la communication est coupée entre l'escalier et le bâtiments. / Une autre entreprise du tyran, qui du moins ne fut pas inutile pour la ville d'Athènes, ce sont les nouveaux murs dont il la fit entourer. Ils furent achevés en peu de mois avec une activité et une promptitude inconcevables, et composés de mortier, de briques, d'anciennes pierres taillées, en un mot de tous les matériaux qui se trouvèrent les premiers sous la main. Riches et pauvres, jeunes et vieux, Turcs comme Grecs, tout dut mettre la main à l'ouvrage; il en fut comme de la construction des murs de Messène sous Epaminondas.

[150] Wines_1833_II_307 modern Athens: It has suffered greatly from the war, nearly half of it being a pile of ruins. A large proportion of the materials of which the city is built are ancient marbles, and it is no uncommon thing to see exquisite pieces of sculpture inserted in walls composed of unwrought stones and mud. Athens was still under the Turks, but not more than four or five hundred of them resided there at the time of our visit. The Greek population, we were informed, consisted of two thousand families, but we could scarcely believe there was half that number.

[151] Clarke_VI_I_1818_378: Athens: There are many Ruins about the three ports, Munychia, Phalerum, and the Piraeus; and we may look to future excavations in their vicinity as likely to bring to light many valuable antiquities.

[152] Clarke_VI_I_1818_337 Athens: Mr Cripps, in the mean time, superintended the excavation of a tumulus near the road leading to the Piraeus; but the difficulty of carrying on any undertaking of this kind, owing to the jealousy, not only of the Turks, but also of the Greeks, who always suppose that some secret horde of gold is the object of research, renders it liable to continual interruption. After two days spent in opening the tomb, we had the mortification to find that it had been examined before; and we had good reason to believe that a knowledge of this circumstance was the sole ground of the easy permission we had obtained to begin the labour for the second time. In the examination of the wells, we succeeded better; but our acquisitions were as nothing, compared with those which have since been made.

[153] Woods_1828_II_267: The neighbourhood of Athens is everywhere scattered over with ruins, a large portion of which appear to have been tombs. With so many unappropriated fragments, it is almost impossible that we should not find some which might be conceived to be those of the celebrated men of Athens, and accordingly we find many of their names attached to these fragments. They are however, nothing more than foundations, rarely rising more than a few inches above the soil. The evidence of their appropriation is very unsatisfactory, and there is nothing in the remains themselves which would enable us to determine the nature of the edifice.

[154] Emerson_&_Humpreys_1826_I_282 Athens: Part of the outer covering of the Temple of Theseus has lately given way, and all its columns are so shaken and displaced, that it would appear, that the slightest movement of the surrounding earth, was only wanted to lay them prostrate. The interior, and approach of the Parthenon are almost impassable from the debris of the

temple; and numbers of the fallen but lately perfect columns have been broken up, as a substitute for balls to supply the cannon of the fortress. The Temple of the Winds, and the Lantern of Demosthenes, are almost buried beneath the overthrow of the surrounding houses. In fact, decay seems far out-stripping the steps of time in the destruction of those inestimable relics of antiquity; and the modern Athenians, though proud of these possessions seem to take no precautions for their preservation. The Turks have declared their intention of destroying them totally, should they again gain possession of Athens.

155 Rangabé_1842_8: Les recherches archéologiques commencèrent en Grèce dès 1833, lorsqu'une contribution faite à Athènes, produisit une petite somme, au moyen de la quelle on fouilla autour du Parthénon. On y découvrit six bas-reliefs de la frise de ce temple et trois inscriptions. On ouvrit en même temps et on examina les anciens conduits souterrains d'Athènes au nombre de 5, qui traversent la ville dans tous les sens. / En 1834 le gouvernement grec choisit Athènes pour sa résidence,et voulant offrir à cette mère de l'ancienne sagesse un premier tribut du respect que la terre lui doit, il résolut de restaurer la plus magnifique de ses ruines, et ouvrit un crédit de 72000 dr. pour relever le Parthénon, autant que cela était encore possible. M. L. Ross, littérateur Danois [he was a German archaeologist], fut chargé de l'inspection des antiquités et de l'éxécution de ce grand travail; et le gouvernement grec croyant devoir rendre la colline de l'Acropole aux Muses amies de la paix, en retira la garnison, en abattit les fortifications modernes, et y plaça quelques vétérans pour garder ces monumens qu'ils avaient aidé à reconquérir.

156 Giffard_1837_149-150 Athens, Acropolis: King Otho on his visit to the Acropolis pledged himself to do all in his power to restore it to its pristine state; but without funds it will be impossible – and whence are these to come in the present condition of this impoverished country? Some enthusiasts propose a sort of crusade or general subscription throughout Europe for this purpose, and assuredly no one who ever visited Athens could refuse to subscribe; but I have no great hopes of the success of this speculation, even if there should be found philhellenists sanguine enough to attempt it. A great sum might, I think, have been collected in Europe, to free Athens from Turkish barbarism, but now I fear that people will be inclined to think that King Otho's dominions ought to provide for their own objects. / It cannot, however, be doubted, that when improved roads, inns, and police shall have facilitated travellmg in Greece, the influx of visitors will be found to repay whatever expenses the government may incur in the restoration of the capital. Colbert is said to have thought that the influx of strangers to Paris would more than compensate the prodigalities of Louis XIV's Carousels. How much more certain would be the advantage derived from such permanent attractions as those of Athens!

157 Buchon_1843_184-185, near Mount Hymettus: En revenant de Khassagni à Traconès par le bord de la mer, je m'arrêtai au milieu d'un champ à examiner une statue de marbre blanc d'une grandeur au-dessus de la grandeur naturelle. La tête manque; un morceau du bras a été aussi brisé; le bras qui reste est assez beau. Elle est représentée en haut-relief, assise et tenant entre ses mains les plis de son manteau; c'était sans doute une statue placée sur un tombeau. Le style est tout romain et assez lourd. Elle est là, étendue dans une terre en culture, sans que personne songe à la relever. Les instruments de labourage passant et repassant alentour auront bientôt achevé d'en briser les membres, et le corps entier est destiné à disparaître dans le premier four à chaux construit pour le badigeon d'un hameau voisin. Dans les fouilles faites autrefois sur celle côte, on a retrouvé un grand nombre de tombeaux et de vases antiques.

158 Clarke_1818_285 Athens: As we passed through the town, there was hardly a house that had not some little marble fragment of antient sculpture stuck in its front, over the door; and since most of the houses have court-yards, where the objects within are concealed from the observation of passengers in the streets, many valuable antiquities will be brought to light as Athens becomes more visited. The few articles which we collected, during our residence here, may be considered as promising indications of future acquisitions of the same nature. In the yard belonging to the house where we resided, there were two Bas-reliefs; and although the workmanship in each of them is not characterized by the masterly style and execution which distinguishes the sculpture in the Acropolis, yet it is easy to perceive that they have been touched by the hand of an Athenian artist. They were both given to us by our hostess, the first day after our arrival; and they are now in the University Library at Cambridge.

159 Garston_1842_I_150-151, in Greece in 1840: The specimens and fragments of statuary and sculpture which have been brought to light by the removal of ruins actually within the limits of the city are very numerous; they already crowd the temporary galleries before alluded to, and hold out the promise of a museum of unrivalled interest. Besides these objects of intrinsic excellence, are daily discovered others, which are chiefly valuable as having formed parts of monuments which no longer exist, and as illustrating their fate, I mean, the portions of columns, architraves &c., of Pentelican marble, which are found enclosed in buildings formed of the roughest materials, or laid down as the foundation stones of houses and churches. Hellenic foundations and portions of walls are also brought to light from day to day. / Those who build on the site to be occupied by the modern city are bound to make known, in an appointed quarter, any discoveries of ancient foundations, or of works of art, which may be made whilst clearing away the ruins preparatory to building. They are also under obligation to build after a plan which has been laid down by government architects, for the streets and squares of the new town.

160 Bullettino_1833_139-141 details of the Parthenon sculptures still in place.

161 Giffard_1837_118 Athens, Theseum: The interior is now a sort of museum, or place of deposit for whatever antiquities may be discovered in digging the foundations of the new houses.

162 Giffard_1837_141 Athens, Acropolis: So very properly strict and jealous are the guardians of the works, that if a stranger stoops to pick up a piece of marble, even for cursory examination, he finds all eyes upon him; and I doubt whether he would be allowed to remove even a pebble from the sacred soil. We certainly had no intention to attempt any such spoliation, and on the contrary, felt the greatest pleasure at observing the care with which every fragment is preserved.

163 Laurent_1821_110 Athens, Acropolis: Hardly do any persons quit the Acropolis without clipping from its monuments some relic to carry back to their country: this rage for destroying has been carried so far that the elegant Ionic capitals, which I before mentioned, have nearly disappeared, and not one of the Caryatides now stands entire. The last time I visited the citadel, when taking a farewell view of the Pandroseon and the Hall of Erectheus, I was much displeased at seeing an English traveller, an officer of the navy (for such his uniform bespoke him to be) standing upon the base of one of the Caryatides, clinging with his left arm round the column, while his right hand, provided with a hard and heavy pebble, was endeavouring to knock off the only remaining nose of those six beautifully sculptured statues. I exerted my eloquence in vain to preserve this monument of art.

164 Hettner_1854_115-116: In Athens, what is most necessary of all is wanting – a building destined for the conservation of such antique monuments, large enough to contain the contributions

made, and sufficient to protect them from the weather, and the hand of man. At present, the ancient remains lie in utter confusion in the most opposite localities. The safest place is the Temple of Theseus, which serves in the meantime as antiquarian museum; but this receptacle is already packed full; further additions it caunot admit. The most precious fragments of the frieze of the Parthenon lean, unsheltered, on the walls of the Parthenon cella, and it is only lately that a fine foot of a Poseidon on one of these slabs – notwithstanding the guardian care of certain old pensioners, who are supposed to have the oversight of the temples, but who nevertheless carry on an underhand trade in vases and terracottas with foreigners – was broken off and stolen.

[165] Hettner_1854_116: And the casts from the pediment and metopes of the Parthenon – which England presented to the Greek Government, in compensation for the originals carried off by Elgin – have been, not arranged, but stowed away in piles, one above another, in a little building, so damp that the stucco is already beginning to crumble, and that in a few years the whole beautiful gift will have become a heap of rubbish. How many wealthy Greeks, particularly Greek merchants residing abroad, have, by their rich foundations in Athens, earned their country's warmest gratitude: they have founded hospitals, the university; recently the Vienna banker, Sina, erected an observatory on the Hill of the Nymphs; oh that these noble benefactors would but furnish the means for a Museum!

[166] Mahaffy_1892_104-105 Athens: Of the two museums on the Acropolis, the principal one requires little comment, and is very easily seen and appreciated. In an ante-room are the archaic figures, of which I have already spoken, with the remains taken from about the Parthenon, together with casts of the Elgin marbles, and many small and beautiful reliefs, apparently belonging to votive monuments. There are also two figures of young men, with the heads and feet lost, which are of peculiarly beautiful Parian marble, and of very fine workmanship. But the visitor is very likely to pass by the little Turkish house, which is well worth a visit, for here are the cypress plugs from the pillars of the Parthenon or Propylaea; here are also splendid specimens of archaic vases, such as are very hard indeed to find in any other collection. The large jars from Melos which are here to be seen have the most striking resemblance in their decoration to the fragment of a similar vessel, with a row of armed figures round it, which was found at Mycenae, and is now in the Ministry of Public Instruction. Lastly, there stands in the window a very delicately worked little Satyr, as the pointed ears and tail show, but of voluptuous form – rather of the hermaphrodite type: there is hardly a better preserved statuette than this anywhere at Athens. It seemed a pity that such a gem should be hidden away in so, obscure a place; and I hope that by this time it has been brought into the larger and official museum.

[167] Farrer_1882_37 Parthenon: Of course, Englishmen have the vandalism of Lord Elgin cast in their teeth, and are asked if they are not ashamed of retaining in the fogs of Bloomsbury that which is the rightful property of a rising and patriotic people. But Greece's treatment of such antiquities as she still possesses is scarcely so enlightened as to induce civilised nations to surrender priceless treasures to her tender mercies. Lord Elgin's spoliation, pace Lord Byron, though rudely and unskilfully carried out, has yet been the means of preserving that little which had escaped the ravages of gunpowder and round-shot, of Turkish engineers and Hellenic patriots; and even if those remnants seem slightly incongruous in their smoky London domicile, they are at any rate accessible to lovers of art as they could never have been in their original home.

[168] Smith_1897_225: Athens, like Rome, takes a special pride in preserving the ruins of the older city; and as we pass through portions of the city where new buildings are being constructed, or

levelings made for new streets, we notice marble busts, and great pottery jars that have been freshly unearthed, and vessels which the Athenian housewife of centuries past found a use for, all laid out with care, ready for transit to some of the city's museums of antiquities

169 Babin_1674_11-13 Athens: L'on peut entrer dans la ville sans passer par aucune des portes, quoyque j'en ay remarqué deux ou trois qui ne se ferment jamais, n'y ayant point de murailles de Ville. / La plus part des rues ressemblent à celles d'un village. Au lieu de ces superbes édifices, de ces trophées glorieux, et de ces riches Temples qui faisoient autrefois l'ornement de cette ville, l'on ne voit que des rues étroites sans pavé, que des maisons sans aucune magnificence, faites des ruines anciennes, ayans pour tout ornement quelques pièces de colomnes de marbre mises dans les murailles sans ordre, et à la façon des autres pierres; ou quelques degrez de marbre marquez de croix, qui ont servy autrefois sur les portes ou fenêtres des Eglises ruinées. Les maisons sont presque toutes de pierre, au lieu qu'à Constantinople la plus part sont de bois. On en void même quelques unes assés belles pour le pays, où il n'est pas maintenant permis d'estre magnifiques en bâtimens.

170 Giffard_1837_150 Greece: It cannot, however, be doubted, that when improved roads, inns, and police shall have facilitated travelling in Greece, the influx of visitors will be found to repay whatever expenses the government may incur in the restoration of the capital.

171 Bartholdy_1807_I_157, travelling 1803-1804, Athens, Lantern of Demosthenes: Ce rehaussement est plus considérable près de la soi-disant lanterne de Démosthènes, et près de Callirhoë ou Eunéa-crounos, où certainement une fouille bien ordonnée dédommagerait amplement le voyageur de la peine et des frais qu'elle aurait pu lui causer. Il est indubitable qu'elle était ornée de statues, et plusieurs traces nous indiquent qu'il s'en trouve encore des fragmens. On distingue clairement les places qu'elles devaient occuper. Dans tous les cas, ce serait une belle entreprise que de dégager les neuf ouvertures, puisque maintenant on n'en voit que quatre, qui sont si directement opposées l'une à l'autre, que les eaux en y descendant, devaient se croiser et former une sorte de cascade.

172 Emerson_&_Humpreys_1826_228-229 Athens: La ville présente un douloureux tableau de désolation. Ses rues étroites sont encombrées par les ruines de ses maisons, dont les trois quarts ont été renversées, et celles qui restent ne sont, à l'exception des demeures des consuls étrangers, que des cabanes chancelantes, privées d'agrément et de commodités. Ce n'est pas tout: les restes les plus intéressans de l'antiquité semblent se dégrader avec une rapidité plus qu'ordinaire. Une partie du toit extérieur du temple de Thésée est tombée depuis peu, et les colonnes sont tellement ébranlées et déplacées, qu'on dirait que le plus léger mouvement de la terre qui les environne doit suffire pour les renverser. L'intérieur et les approches du Parthénon sont obstrués par les débris du temple; et plusieurs des colonnes tombées, mais qui naguère encore étaient parfaitement conservées, ont été coupées par morceaux, pour servir de boulets aux canons de la forteresse. Le temple des Vents et la lanterne de Démosthènes sont presque ensevelis sous les décombres des maisons environnantes. En un mot, ces précieux restes, dont les modernes Athéniens sont si fiers, s'anéantissent à vue d'oeil, sans que les habitans prennent la moindre précaution pour les conserver.

173 Bullettino_1858_177-184 Conze writing from Göttingen: La continuazione del regolamento delle strade in Atene ci ha somministrata una gran quantità di monumenti antichi.

174 Lamartine_1848_I_83 travelling 1832: We emerged by a nameless rugged path, clambering at every moment over breaches of garden walls, of roofless houses, or of other ruins heaped on

the white dust of Attica, as we descended towards the bottom of the deep, deserted, and narrow valley, shaded by the temple of Theseus, the Pnyx, the Areopagus, and the Hill of Nymphs. We traversed a much greater extent of the modern city, which unfolded itself on our left, similar in every respect to what we had seen elsewhere; a confused, vast, and dismal looking assemblage of portions of wall yet standing, huts in ruins, roofs fallen in, gardens and courts ravaged, and heaps of stones barring the path, and rolling under the feet; all having the appearance of recent ruins, in their gray and pallid hue, and destitute therefore even of the sacredness of times past, or the grace of venerable decay. No vegetation, except three or four palm trees, somewhat resembling Turkish minarets, remain around this faded city.

[175] Wordsworth_1837_51: The town of Athens is now lying in ruins. The streets are almost deserted: nearly all the houses are without roofs. The churches are reduced to bare walls and heaps of stones and mortar. There is but one church in which the service is performed. A few new wooden houses, one or two of more solid structure, and the two lines of planked sheds which form the bazar are all the inhabited dwellings that Athens can now boast. So slowly does it recover from the effects of the late war.

[176] Arnold_1868_1_53 Athens, the Frankish Tower: If, instead of addressing this letter to you, I were, upon the same terms of intimacy, writing to the Emperor of the French, I should take the liberty of telling His Majesty that if France has any right in the matter, it is that to her the privilege belongs of paying for the removal of this tower, which, so long as it stands, proclaims that Vandalism came not only from the north and east, but that Goths and Gauls allied in ruining the Acropolis.

[177] Perdikaris_1845_1_45-46 Athens: In the estimation of Mr Pittakes, a new thing is comparatively of no value, and accordingly, in serving the interests of the antiquities – which term he applies only to the works of the ancient Greeks – he has been more than once engaged in undoing the work of time. The Acropolis in general, and the Parthenon in particular, when contemplated in the condition in which they were left by the Disdars of the Sultan, presented an interesting page of history. The master-works of the ancients were here to be seen side by side with the battlements of the Venetians and the minaret of the Turks. The fallen altars, the half-obliterated saints, and the still glimmering emblem of the moon, were indications of the great changes which this sanctuary of religion had undergone. These accompaniments were also antiquities, and therefore interesting to coming generations, but to Mr Pittakes, and to those who, like him, have conceived the absurd idea of renovating the matchless creations of the ancients, everything but the works of the ancients, and in particular the Turkish minaret and its crescent, were regarded as abominations in holy places, and accordingly they have been cast down, and their very dust has been swept out with a perseverance and a zeal worthy of devout heathens.

[178] Milnes_1834_181 Athens: Splendid indeed may be the anticipations of what, with care and zealous labor, the tombs of Grecian antiquity may be made to give up. The statues of the eastern pediment of the Parthenon, which were thrown down with, and buried in, the rubbish of the eastern wall by the explosion during the assault of Morosini, in 1687, must be still there [but cf. Hobhouse], and, it may be, not considerably damaged.

[179] Milnes_1834_181B Athens: Signor Pettachi (Pittakys), to whose intelligence the government has intrusted the antiquities of Athens, has discovered, and concealed from the barbarian occupants, many important specimens in his daily walks on the acropolis, and which will now see the sun. The profusion of antient relics in Athens itself may be judged from the fact, that in the

modern town, before it was destroyed, there was hardly a house which had not over the door some bas-relief or other sculpture, found in digging the foundations. The accumulation of earth and rubbish seems to be immense: during my stay at Athens, a temple with thirty-six columns was discovered near the Theseion, in making a deep drain.

[180] Perdikaris_1845_I_49-51 Athens, Acropolis: Mr Pittakes has been entrusted with the task of clearing the whole of the Acropolis; and, in the execution of this work, he had to carry out and throw down an immense mass of rubbish, and a great number of private and public buildings. The task was sufficiently Herculean, and it was rendered the more so by the want of means; for Mr Pittakes, like the hero of old, had to clear the Augaean mass with little or no aid from the government or the Society. Notwithstanding the many obstacles in the way of the Conservator-General, the whole epipedon or level of the Acropolis has been cleared; every abomination has been thrown out; and so completely has this work been done, that the different divisions and the original pavement of the Acropolis may be now seen, even by the inexperienced in antiquities; and while the ground has been disencumbered of those objects which impaired the proportions of the temples and the monuments, the work has been attended with the further advantage of recovering such fragments of art as had been spared by time and the impious spoilers. Among these are pedestals of statues, friezes, altars, inscriptions, and other relics of art, which, though effaced and mutilated, are in many instances of great historical value. Nor are these fragments few, or altogether deficient in intrinsic merit. The gallery to the left of the Propylaea, two or three rooms to the rear of it, five or six vaulted cells, and a great portion of the open space between the Propylaea and the Parthenon, are literally filled and strewn with the fragments of this great store-house of sculpture. In the upper rooms of one of the private buildings still standing, there is a large and interesting collection of vases and urns, worthy to stand by the works of the great sculptors. Some of these terracotta creations are so light in substance, and so graceful in form, as to claim for the old pot-makers of Greece a place in the pantheon of her artists. In the different collections, and in various parts of the Acropolis, there are many bas-reliefs and alto-relievos of admirable execution. Most of these belong to the ornaments and the friezes of the different temples in the Acropolis, and are therefore doubly interesting; but among them there is one intrinsically and superlatively beautiful. This relievo represents the Goddess of Victory in the attitude of tying her sandal.

[181] Mure_1842_II_34-35 Athens: Standing one day, before dinner, with the lady of a distinguished foreign diplomatist at Athens, on the balcony of her drawing-room, I happened to notice a checquered marble pavement with which it was adorned. In her reply to my observations, she mentioned incidentally that it had been imported by her husband ready-made from Carrara. At this I expressed my astonishment, considering that the outer courts of their own dwelling were strewed with ancient fragments, of the finest produce of the native quarries. She assured me, however, that before sending to Italy, they had made a calculation of the relative expense of the two modes – the result of which was, that the mere hewing of the ancient blocks to which I alluded, would have cost as much as the whole charge from Carrara, including raw material, work, and freight; that they had, however, for the interest of the thing, employed a native artist to operate upon one or two of the ancient fragments; but that the utmost his skill had been able to effect was to shiver in pieces, or otherwise mutilate them, so as to render them altogether unfit for the purpose for which they were destined. Such is the present state of this branch of elegant art among the descendants of Phidias and Ictinus.

[182] Wilde_1840_II_444-445 Athens, the building Royal Palace: Can it be believed that upwards of £150,000 has been already expended on this building, while the country for whose king it is in progress of completion, is scarcely able to afford a taxation sufficient to its own support. Where then has this money come from? … The only good road in Attica is that formed between the palace and the foot of the Pentelican quarries.

[183] Burgess_1835_I_275 Athens: The walls which encircled the Athens of the Turks are now so nearly levelled with the ground, that the city at present cannot be said to have any assigned space; and it would, I conceive, be difficult for former travellers now to recognise, upon the spot, their own descriptions of what Athens was: but it is fortunate for the antiquary, that all the space between the Acropolis and the Ilissus has been kept clear from buildings; and, perhaps, we are indebted to a Turkish cemetery for the veneration which has been shown to the Areopagus and the Pnyx by those who knew not why they should respect them … / The desolation caused by the siege of 1827 is yet, for the most part, unrepaired; whole streets lie prostrate in the dust, and beaten paths are made over the heaps of rubbish which point out the site of a Turkish bath, or the Serai of an Aga: but, at a distance from the ruined habitations, and on the higher ground nearest the Acropolis, which is destined, I conceive, to become the most eligible part of Athens, you see large houses, reared here and there, indicating the return of wealth and peace, if not of authority.

[184] Olin_1854_83-84: Count also the loss in carrying wheat in the bundle on the backs of mules, for there are no roads, and some estimate may be formed of the oppression of this most barbarous and wicked system. It is from a treasure thus obtained, that the King takes a hundred and twenty millions of drachmas for his own expenses, and to build a splendid marble palace, expected to cost five millions of dollars. Since his accession, a tolerable Despotic Government road of about twenty-five or thirty miles has been made. Besides this, there is none in Greece upon which a cart can pass. There are no carriages except in Athens, Nauplia, and Argos. It was well said to me by aa intelligent Greek gentleman, "The Bavarians have placed the huge saddle of a camel upon the back of a poor donkey."

[185] Miller_1891_50 Cairo: Our train conducted us along the foot of the Mokattam Hills, which are of limestone formation, full of curious fossils. We passed the quarries of Tura, where remain the subterranean chambers from which the old Egyptians hewed the stones for the great Pyramids; these we could see just looming opposite in the distance. The modern Arab workmen still excavate stone from this quarry, but in a very inferior fashion to those great primitive workers; for now they cut the stone above ground just as it comes, regardless of selecting the best in quality; their superstitious feelings make them afraid to work underground.

[186] Trant_1830_282-283: Men of capital wishing to settle in Greece, might find in the plains around Athens many inducements to build. Ground uncultivated, but capable of being planted with vines, may be purchased at fifteen piastres a stream [10,000 square feet]; but this cannot be irrigated, and would not be productive before five or six years. Garden ground at Padishah is worth about seven hundred piastres the strema, and the proprietor is entitled to nine hours of water weekly. The water is private, or Government property, being brought in a channel from the Cephissus, and then distributed through the lands of those who choose to pay for it; but, although not abundant now, if proper measures are pursued, water enough may easily be conducted to the city. Building is not expensive at present; and for one thousand eight hundred or two thousand piastres, a person may build a house quite good enough for the actual

circumstances of the country; ample materials are to be found among the ruins; and it is only necessary to procure the boarding and window-frames from Venice or Smyrna.

[187] Stephens_1838_I_83 Athens: The sentimental traveller must already mourn that Athens has been selected as the capital of Greece. Already have speculators and the whole tribe of "improvers" invaded the glorious city; and while I was lingering on the steps of the Parthenon, a German, who was quietly smoking among the ruins, a sort of superintendent, whom I had met before, came up, and offering me a segar, and leaning against one of the lofty columns of the temple, opened upon me with "his plans of city improvements;" with new streets, and projected railroads, and the rise of lots. At first I almost thought it personal, and that he was making a fling at me in allusion to one of the greatest hobbies of my native city; but I soon found that he was as deeply bitten as if he had been in Chicago or Dunkirk; and the way in which he talked of money-eyed facilities, the wants of the community, and a great French bank then contemplated at the Piraeus, would have been no discredit to some of my friends at home. The removal of the court has created a new era in Athens; but, in my mind, it is deeply to be regretted that it has been snatched from the ruin to which it was tending.

[188] Gasparin_1848_I_106-107: Athènes n'est certainement pas une ville; ce n'est pas un village non plus; c'est Athènes. – Il n'y a pas dix belles maisons; le pavé y ressemble à un chemin de montagne; les porcs y courent les rues. Eh bien, cela plait, et une Athènes tirée au cordeau, avec des théâtres, des hôtels, des magasins de nouveautés, des restaurants et des cabinets littéraires; une Athènes ainsi faite serait une Athènes vandale.

[189] Olin_1854_68 Athens: I apprehend the present town is more elegantly built than anything even in Greece, since the fall of the Byzantine empire. I thought Athens a very poor and unsightly collection of shabby habitations, but after I had made the tour of Greece it had the aspect of a well-built town. What is most to be regretted is, that the most populous part of the town covers a portion of the ancient city, which has never been excavated. It stands upon a bed of accumulated ruins from ten to fifteen or twenty feet thick, which is no doubt a rich mine of antiquities, which must forever be lost to the world, unless more terrible revolution shall again overspread this land with new desolation. / The government has been much blamed for making Athens its capital, chiefly because it has rendered impossible those excavations which could hardly fail to enrich the world with many highly valuable discoveries. Some think that Nauplia, others that Corinth, Patras, or the Piraeus, should have had tbe preference, as better suited to commerce, and as free from the strong objection I have just mentioned. Athens should have been left in its venerable ruins – a place of pilgrimage for the antiquary and the scholar. I do not think so unfavorably of the choice made by the government. I know not how far a government is at liberty to allow sentiment and classical enthusiasm to influence the decision of economical questions. The ground which it would have been most desirable to reserve for excavations is precisely that upon which the town destroyed by the war was built. Of course, it was private property which the government was not able to buy, and could not interfere with on other terms.

[190] Mure_1842_II_74-75: But to the antiquary or the artist, the selection is still more to be deplored. At the conclusion of the war the whole area of the city was one heap of rubbish, strewed over the surface of a soil composed, in many places perhaps to the depth of thirty or forty feet, of fragments of ancient Athenian magnificence. There was never so favourable an opportunity offered, on so favourable a spot, for antiquarian discovery; and a well-conducted series of excavations, however slowly carried into effect, would not only have brought to light many treasures

of ancient art, but have uncovered, to a great extent, the plan of the ancient city, its streets, and principal edifices. Here the circumstances are far more propitious than in the waste grounds of Rome. In her case, after the destruction of the old city, the inhabitants removed to the open space of the Campus Martins, and the ruins of their former habitations became, and have more or less remained ever since, a quarry for the materials employed in the construction of a large and splendid modern city. At Athens, on the other hand, as the buildings of the old city mouldered into ruins, the hovels of the modern town sprang up on the same site; and as the lightest materials were preferred in their construction, it is to be supposed that the more valuable remains of antiquity have been allowed to lie in a great measure undisturbed. The selection of Athens as the seat of government, followed up by the draught of a plan for a new town, and the rapid spread of new structures over the portion of the ancient site where the noblest edifices were formerly accumulated, has permanently extinguished all hopes of profiting by these favourable circumstances.

[191] Hettner_1854_19-20 Athens: And yet we know as good as nothing of the real appearance of the ancient city. Not even about the most celebrated part of the old town, about the site and circumference of the Agora, are people as yet satisfactorily agreed. And, after all, it is useless to pursue these inquiries further. Only extensive excavations can lead here to an ultimate decision, and these have been made impossible for a long time to come, by the erection of the new town.

[192] Poujoulat_1_1840_3-4, Athens: La nouvelle capitale de la Grèce s'accroît tous les jours; les personnes qui restait deux mois sans la voir ont de la peine à s'y reconnaître. La reconstruction de la ville a été d'une rapidité étonnante; on n'a pas cessé de bâtir depuis le commençement de 1838; il n'y avait auparavant à Athènes qu'une quarantaine de cabanes parmi les décombres. Pourtant cette cité, qu'on a tant de fois essayé de tirer de sa poussière, offre encore en ce moment l'image d'une ville qui naît à peine; rien n'y est achevé; une jolie maison paraît à côté de pans de murs écroulés; on est surpris de rencontrer, au milieu d'une rue récemment construite, un tas de vieilles masures habitées par de pauvres familles grecques. Il vous serait difficile, monsieur, de me suivre dans une description détaillée de la ville ressuscitée; je n'aurais à vous montrer à chaque pas que des bouts de rues, d'autres rues sans symétrie formées de petites boutiques construites en bois. Jusqu'à présent, Athènes n'est qu'un mélange de ruines et de maisons neuves. Il n'y a que deux rues bien alignées, celle d'Éole et celle d'Hermès; la première commence à l'extrémité nord-ouest de la cité, la divise en deux parties, et va aboutir à la tour des Vents, qui s'élève, comme vous le savez, au pied de l'Acropole; la seconde rue commence à l'arrivée du Pirée, traverse celle d'Éole et se dirige vers le nord-est. Beaucoup de maisons manquent à ces deux rues, et celles qu'on y voit sont toutes irrégulières. On bâtit peu solidement; si on en excepte les demeures des principaux personnages du gouvernement et celles des représentants des nations de l'Europe, toutes les autres sont d'abord ébauchées en bois, puis recouvertes d'une terre noire qui sert de mortier. Un peuple qui se bâtit d'aussi fragiles habitations songe peu à l'avenir. Il est d'ailleurs permis de douter que la plupart de ceux qui reconstruisent Athènes soient animés du désir d'en faire une ville importante et durable.

[193] De_Vere_1850_1_138 Athens: Besides those ruins of which the names are preserved, you meet in most parts of Athens with immense fragments, thrown idly by in every court and garden, and half-formed street: massive walls, prostrate columns, broken capitals, and fragments of cornices. Seldom is a house built without the discovery of such objects among its foundations. My friend Mr F., while clearing the ground for his house, dug up no small quantity of sculpture also, the

greater part of which he has inserted into his garden-wall, where it is well seen, and is safe from molestation. Some pieces of sculpture, quite equal to the expectations formed, have been disinterred in Athens. For the most part they were placed, as soon as they saw the light, in the Temple of Theseus.

194 About_1855_177, Athens: A guard of pensioners, an antique and solemn garrison, defends the Acropolis against the devouring hands of those collecting tourists who travel with a hammer in their pocket, and who would lament the money they had spent if they did not bring away the nose of a statue to ornament their country-house. / The Government severely forbids the commerce and exportation of antiquities. These are all the services which it renders to archaeology.

195 AZ_XXII_1864_231-236 digs in Athens, divided into sculptures, vases and inscriptions (with similar reports from month to month).

196 Blaquière_1825_135-136, who was British: But taking it for granted that the establishment of the credit of Greece in the money markets of Europe, will render assistance of the above description [private donations for restoration] less necessary; and that what might be regarded as the political interference of the committees, will cease with this new state of things; have they not a noble field still open in combining their operations, for the purpose of promoting education and a knowledge of the useful arts throughout the confederacy? If to the prosecution of the foregoing objects, they adopt the resolution of appropriating a portion of their funds to the preservation of the ancient remains. [footnoted as follows: If it be too much to anticipate the restoration of these splendid monuments, surely every effort ought to be made to prevent their total destruction. It is on this account and because the Greek committees may be supposed more capable of appreciating them, than the unlettered people of Greece, that I feel anxious to suggest how much may be done in this matter. It is worthy of remark, that among all the travellers of rank and fortune who have visited Athens, from every part of Europe, not one should have ever undertaken either to preserve or restore any of its ancient monuments. It is not less humiliating to think, that the only person who seems to have considered it a merit to despoil the Parthenon, should have been a Briton! and rescuing those treasures of art, which abound in almost every part of Greece, a truly important service would be rendered to the cause of civilization. When the time arrives for divesting the committees of all traces of their political attributes, every excuse for luke-warmness, which these have hitherto furnished, will be removed, and thus afford the best chance of embracing all parties and opinions; a desideratum which it has till now been found totally impossible to attain.]

197 Trant_1830_89: If proper care be taken to form a Museum, there is every reason to hope that Greece, instead of having fewer beautiful sculptures than any other country, may possess more. Excavations properly conducted would bring a great many interesting marbles to light; and a law having lately been passed that no works of art shall henceforth be exported, she secures to herself those pieces of sculpture which are daily appearing; but when the government is finally organized, persons should be allowed to excavate on condition of resigning to the nation whatever it thinks worth retaining.

198 Olin_1854_64 Athens: I have here enumerated all the antiquities of Athens, with the exception of a multitude of interesting fragments and inscriptions, to be seen in several collections, or in the walls of modern buildings, or finally in various localities, where they have been found in excavations for foundations or for building materials. Almost every house, however mean, has in its wall some fragment of marble, often exquisitely chiselled, and evidently a part of some

ancient structure. One sees capitals, and fragments of beautiful pillars, lying half buried beneath heaps of rubbish, or built into the stair-cases or walls of modern houses, which have themselves become ruins by the violence of war, or the action of the elements upon their frail structures.

[199] Mahaffy_1892_xi: And these are only the most salient novelties. It is indeed plain that were not the new city covering the site of the old, discoveries at Athens might be made perhaps every year, which would reform and enlarge our knowledge of Greek life and history. / But Athens is rapidly becoming a great and rich city. It already numbers 110,000, without counting the Peiraeus; accordingly, except in digging foundations for new houses, it is not possible to find room for any serious excavations. House rent is enormously high, and building is so urgent that the ordinary mason receives eight to ten francs per day.

[200] Blaquière_1825_136, referring to the provisional Government of Greece, founded 1824, in Napflion: Though it has, as yet, been impossible for the Government either to take any effectual steps for the preservation of the ancient remains, or excavating for those which still lie buried in almost every point of the confederation, the prohibition to export any more statues or bas-reliefs, proves that it is not indifferent on this subject; indeed, I am enabled to state, that whenever the seat of government can be transferred to Athens, one of the first objects of the legislature, will be that of establishing a national museum, convinced, as it is, that this will be the best answer it could give to the aspersions of Sir William Gell, and some German travellers, as well as making the ancient mistress of civilization the centre of modern attraction. The friends of art will be glad to hear, that scarcely a day passes without the discovery of some new treasures. Such is the inexhaustible field left to posterity by the ancients!

[201] Emerson_&_Humpreys_1826_229: Les Turcs ont annoncé l'intention de les détruire totalement, si jamais ils reprennent Athènes, parce qu'ils s'imaginent que les Grecs y trouvent de quoi entretenir un esprit public et intéresser les Européens en leur faveur. Les travaux de la société des philomuses, quoique souvent interrompus par les opérations de l'ennemi, avancent; et, à l'époque de notre visite, les livres de la bibliothèque et le petit nombre d'antiques qui forment le noyau du musée avaient été placés pour plus de sûreté dans l'acropolis. Le but de la société, qui subsiste depuis quinze ans, est de répandre l'instruction dans toutes les classes, de propager l'étude des langues modernes, et de faire des découvertes dans l'histoire et les antiquités de la Grèce. En conséquence, les antiques et les restes d'ancienne sculpture qui se découvrent sur le continent ou dans les îles ne pourront plus être transportés hors du pays; ils devront au contraire être rassemblés par le gouvernement pour former un musée national.

[202] Arnold_1868_1_152: The museums of Athens will never be furnished as they might have been if the art treasures of Greece had not been exported to all countries, and consequently, even when the completion of the new buildings displays the now-scattered collections, they will never be famous.

[203] Morris_1842_1_88 Athens, near the Erectheion: Indeed the whole area is covered with fragments of columns and statues. / A museum has been formed of the relics recently excavated; they consist for the most part of vases. The excavations are yet continued by the government; numerous workmen were digging in the earth, and clearing away the hill of the rubbish which encumbers it. These excavations will probably lead to some discoveries, but will they find for the world another Apollo Belvidere, or the Minerva of Phidias? A soldier accompanied us, and he seemed to be very jealous of any minute inspection of the ruins, fearing, perhaps, that we might carry off some of the sacred relics.

[204] Bullettino_1840_65-66 Curtius to Dr Abeken on dig on Athens Acropolis.

[205] Bullettino_1849_170: Frammento di Maschera della testa di Minerva, creduto appartenere al frontone occideniale del Partenone: Negli ultimi tempi grandi sforzi sono stati fatti a riunire ì frammenti quà e là sparsi delle scottare di Fidia provenienti dal Partenone, ed un grido di gioia si è inteso in tutta l'Europa, quando il conte de la Borde avea assicurato alla sua patria quella sublime testa del benemerito antiquario di Venezia, David Weber, la quale sì suppone essere quella di Giunone nel frontone occidentale del Partenone. Quindi il sig. Lenormant ha ritrovato a Parigi altra testa, quasi delle medesime dimensioni, e di stile analogo, che pure si crede appartenere ad una di quelle statue del gran scultore ateniese. / … Parlo di quel picciol brano di maschera di deità femminea, la quale suol assegnarsi alla statua di Minerva rappresentata nel frontone occidentale del Partenone.

[206] Hamilton_1_1842_36-37 Athens: The interior of the temple of Theseus has in the mean time been converted, by order of the government, into a temporary museum, in which are preserved all antiquities found in the ruins and foundations of buildings about Athens, which are declared to be the property of the state, their exportation being prohibited. The larger articles, as sarcophagi, marble chairs, and statues, which, cannot be carried off, are arranged under the external portico. A wanton act of barbarism was here committed by Chosrew Pacha during the last year of Turkish rule, which is a satisfactory answer to the angry attacks against Lord Elgin for removing to England so many masterpieces of Greek sculpture, now secured from further ravages within the walls of the British Museum. The Pacha had been informed that there was a hive of honey in the N.E. comer of the pediment, whereupon he ordered his people to obtain it for him; but on being told that it was so buried amongst the stones, that it could not be got at, he ordered the whole corner or end of the pediment to be thrown down, to enable him to gratify his wishes.

[207] Hamilton_1811_32-34: Permission was obtained from the archbishop of Athens, to examine the interior of all the churches and convents in Athens and its neighbourhood, in search of antiquities; and his authority was frequently employed, to permit Lord Elgin to carry away several curious fragments of antiquity. This search furnished many valuable bas-reliefs, inscriptions, ancient dials, a Gymnasiarch's chair in marble, on the back of which are figures of Harmodius and Aristogiton, with daggers in their hands, and the death of Leama, who bit out her tongue during the torture, rather than confess what she knew of conspiracy against the Pisistratidae. The fountain in the court-yard of the English consul Logotheth's house was decorated with a bas-relief of Bacchantes, in the style called Greco-Etruscan: Lord Elgin obtained this, as well as a quadriga in bas-relief, with a Victory hovering over the charioteer, probably an ex voto, for some victory at the Olympic games. Amongst the Funeral Cippi found in different places, are some remarkable names, particularly that of Socrates; and in the Ceramicus itself, Lord Elgin discovered an inscription in elegiac verse, on the Athenians who fell at Potidaea, and whose eulogy was delivered with pathetic eloquence in the funeral oration of Pericles. / The peasants at Athens generally put into a niche over the door of their cottages, any fragment they discover, in ploughing the fields. Out of these, were selected and purchased many curious antique votive tablets, with sculpture and inscriptions. A complete series has also been formed of capitals, of the only three orders known in Greece, the Doric, the Ionic, and the Corinthian; from the earliest dawn of art in Athens, to its zenith under Pericles; and, from thence, through all its degradations, to the dark ages of the lower empire.

[208] Milnes_1834_130-131: It would indeed be highly honorable to the English nation, if they should consummate the good work, of which they have been the unconscious instruments, by the restoration to the Greeks of these, their proudest ancestral trophies, as soon as a settled state of affairs ensures to them due care and reverence. Unless things turn out strangely for the worse, Greece, in the lapse of a few years, will be no longer the remote corner of Europe, living a merely historic life in the memories of other nations, and visited by rare and adventurous travellers, but as common a resort of the wise and the frivolous, of the votaries of intellectual improvement and curious pleasure, as Rome or Parthenope. Under these circumstances, to retain in the chambers of a museum those archetypes of art, to which we have not even the plausible title of conquest, would be a petty and selfish nationality. If they cannot again adorn the front of their antient home, let them at any rate display their wonders under a native heaven, be surrounded with the forms and associations of their native nature, and let the words spoken round them be in their native tongue.

[209] About_1855_177-178, Athens: The statues, or the fragments which are discovered, are heaped up either at the Propylaea, under the covering of the sky, or at the Temple of Theseus, under a bad roof. The town has no museum; the casts of all the Elgin marbles are preserved in a little mosque. It was England that sent them; last year she offered to give to Greece the casts of all the statues of the British Museum on the condition that a museum should be built. The Government recollected that a subscription had been opened with that object, and that thirty thousand drachms or thereabouts had been collected. The collectors were inquired for, some of them were found, even some money was discovered; but the interest of the sum had disappeared, carrying away in its flight a good half of the capital.

[210] Spencer_1851_II_266: I learned from my friends at Athens, that King Otho's government intends to raise a subscription in Europe, for the purpose of restoring the public buildings of the ancient Greeks at Athens, and that a demand would be made upon the British Government for the restoration of the Elgin marbles! With respect to the first, it is merely a flimsy expedient of a bankrupt government to fill its empty exchequer! At the same time, we feel certain that the British nation would willingly resign the Elgin marbles, if there was a possibility of replacing them in their original position.

[211] Wyse_1865_I_VII President of the Commission: to examine whether the resources of the country sufficed for payment of interest of the loan guaranteed by the three protecting Powers, – a question always denied by the Greek Government, and up to that period advanced every year by them as an excuse for want of faith in fulfilling their engagements. This Commission consisted of the English, Erench, and Russian Ministers at Athens, aided by two Assistant Commissioners. They held sixty-two sittings, and drew up elaborate reports on each department of the Greek Government, showing the actual state of the Administration, and suggesting remedies and improvements, founded on documents furnished to them by the Greek Ministers. At the termination of their labours, the members of the Greek Government were invited to a conference; and the reports of the Commission on the several departments were submitted to their respective heads, in order that any errors of statement might be corrected.

[212] Gerhard_1837_47-48: Je ne saurais me dispenser de toucher encore par quelques mots ce nouveau désir, qui est de la plus haute importance tant pour la science que pour la gloire du nom grec, et qui est d'autant plus naturel que les circonstances actuelles ne sont plus les mêmes

que celles qui accompagnaient la loi de 1834. Les sacrifices que le gouvernement grec a faits dans les dernières années pour les recherches archéologiques ont été bien considérables; cependant ils étaient limités aux fouilles de l'Acropole, qui, d'après la nature d'un terrain tellement recherché, ne pouvaient devenir très fructueuses, malgré leur haut intérêt topograpbique, pour la découverte des grands monumens des arts du dessin. Il faut bien souhaiter qu'on puisse donner une étendue plus grande aux fouilles, ce qui restera toujours extrêmement difficile à accomplir sans le secours de l'Europe; et ce secours est devenu impossible par les déterminations officielles de 1834. Plusieurs patriotes grecs s'opposeraient peut-être aux modifications officielles, qui pourraient amener une telle coopératian des étrangers aux découvertes désirables du sol grec. Fiers de ce sol qu'ils occupent, ils préféreraient de voir retardées jusqu'aux siècles suivants les fouilles, dont d'autres personnes souhaitent l'entreprise rapprochée autant que possible dans toutes les parties de la Grèce. Ils préféreraient, dis-je, le retardement complet de telles recherches au danger de voir nouvellement enlevés à la Grèce des monumens fouillés dans ses terres; ils s'en consoleraient en songeant que les monumens tellement cachés se conservent à la postérité. Cependant une telle crainte de nouveaux enlèvemens doit être presque dissipée; et chaque assignation à la postérité fait tort à la génération présente. Qu'on ne craigne pas de voir nouvellement dépouillée la Grèce de ses monumens durant une administration régulière et éclairée; la loi de 1834 a eu toutes les suites désirables chez les spéculateurs et d'autant plus chez les vrais amateurs pour supprimer un tel abus. II n'y a plus personne à Athènes, qui forme un cabinet d'antiques; il n'y a personne qui en offre à vendre, si ce n'est pas quelque individu du bas peuple, qui se glisse dans les ténèbres pour vous offrir une médaille; il n'y a ni négocians ni acquéreurs, mais aussi ni fouilles ni découvertes. Pour continuer un tel régime, le respect que les hommes honnêtes ont pour la loi, et l'affection que les amateurs portent au nom et au sol de la Grèce pourraient réunir leurs offorts, et si toutefois on craignait des abus nouveaux, voudrait on réellement persister à prétendre que les monumens précieux soient mieux places sous terre que dans une position quelconque, pourvu qu'elle soit accessible aux Grecs vivants?

213 Gerhard_1837_48-49: Répondre à une telle question [better to leave the monuments underground?] en s'opposant continuellement à l'étendue majeure des fouilles, serait priver la Grèce des meilleurs moyens, qu'elle possède pour éveiller dans sa génération actuelle le goût pour les originaux d'art de sa gloire passée. Privée des grands modèles de l'art dont les capitales de l'Europe se vantent, dépourvue même des plâtres de ses propres sculptures enlevées, la patrie de Phidias manque des moyens les plus naturels et les plus infaillibles pour apprécier les chefs d'œuvre de ses ancêtres. C'est sous terre qu'il faut chercher ces moyens, c'est dans le sol de ce pays qui aux premier coup de pioches a fourni de notre mémoire les statues d'Egine et les bas-reliefs de Phigalie; c'est dans ces contrées classiques dans l'histoire des arts, où la ville et les environs d'Athènes, Delphes et Olympie, Mégalopolis et Messène et tant d'autres endroits conservent dans les entrailles de leurs terres les monumens propres à nous instruire sur les siècles passés et à former le goût de la génération actuelle. Pour y parvenir, les ressources de la Grèce avec la meilleure volonté de son gouvernement ne suffiront pas; il faudrait augmenter ces moyens, en y réunissant des secours que l'Europe ne lui refuserait pas. / Heureusement, dans l'opinion générale des deux partis, tout est préparé pour se donner les mains à la réalisation d'un but si important, le but d'établir des recherches étendues et régulières dans les terres classiques, qui engagent le plus à faire des fouilles. En Grèce, on s'accorde généralement que, pour la gloire de ses vieux souvenirs, pour l'institution d'un musée national, et principalement

pour former le goût de la génération actuelle pour les beaux arts, il faudra d'autres fouilles encore que celle de l'acropole d'Athènes, et d'autres collections que celles qu'on a préparées provisoirement à Athènes et à Egine. En Europe on doit être également convaincu, que les forces du gouvernement grec ne suffisent point pour augmenter les considérables efforts qui s'y font continuellement pour les fouilles; que le désir des amateurs de se former quelque cabinet d'antiquités grecques doit céder, pour tout ce qui est éminent dans toute espèce d'objets d'art, à l'importance du musée national réclamé par les vœux généraux pour la Grèce; enfin que non seulement la connaissance, mais le plaisir même des acquéreurs d'objets antiques sera suffisamment satisfait par l'achat de ces médailles et de ces autres monumens, qui comme doubles ou répétitions se détachent par eux-mêmes de l'élite des monumens d'un musée. De nouvelles décisions officielles, propres à ranimer les fouilles et l'intérêt pour leurs découvertes, rendront possible la conciliatian de deux intérêts dirigés dès lors vers un seul but, celui d'exploiter de tous les côtés le sol classique de la Grèce et de ses monumens ensevelis. Plusieurs tentatives sont déjà faites pour y parvenir; j'ai été moi-même témoin, durant mon dernier séjour à Athènes, de l'approbation généralement donnée dans une occasion solennelle, à l'idée d'une souscription à établir tant de la part des étrangers que des Grecs pour faire des fouilles dans le sens conforme du Gouvernement grec et des connaisseurs étrangers. Un tel dessein a été prononcé même postérieurement et d'un autre côté; il ne peut pas manquer dans toute l'Europe d'une coopération très-animée chez tous ceux qui se reconnaissent redevables à la Grèce des meilleures instructions qu'ils possèdent.

[214] Wyse_1865_II_91-92: No museum exists at Athens, and present discovery and acquisition must now be consigned pell-mell to the lumber-room, to casinos, cellars, private houses, to the doubtful faith of ignorant or apathetic ministers; and, ultimately, all may be lost. But this is only a new argument for the prompt erection of a museum, in addition to so many other reasons pressed upon the Greek Government, which takes an uncertain position to be borne out by fact. The indolence, which has so long left the Peiraeus and its adjacencies without a regular system of investigation, has not protected either its topography or its antiquities from the disturbance and the wholesale pilfering which took place a few years since: nor has Corinth, any more than Argos, been able to retain her thousand vases in her earth, owing to the complete indifference to such inquiries on the part of the Government.

[215] Wyse_1871_291 Athens: The excavations have ceased now for some time, the Greek government as usual declaring they have the intention of continuing them on their own account, but which cannot be looked for until they have less suspicion and jealousy of interference, and men capable of managing such works, or adequate funds. For my own part, seeing there is no museum to receive, nor vigilance to guard, nor sufficient knowledge or capacity of the merest professional nature to conduct such works, and knowing the harpies in the shape of Greek guides, dealers, officials, and even legislators themselves, on the edge of all such openings, I prefer seeing the treasure still left in the darkness of the earth than scattered in the hands of ignorance and mere material love of gain.

[216] Wyse_1865_II_92: The fact is, private speculation will not wait for public permission, and Government should have a police to mount guard, as well as to issue prohibition, if they would prevent the opening of tombs. The laws themselves, intended for protection, are the strongest stimulant to destruction or concealment. If diversion of her rightful property from the soil of Greece were a transfer to at least a European museum, that would be some palliation for these

sacrilegious spoliations: but, unhappily, the motive which excites this commerce is of a vulgar order – mere love of gain.

[217] Wyse_1865_II_92B: The vase or bust is not conveyed to the public hall, but to the private boudoir or to the shop-window; and by this dislocation from its original site, it loses all value, quite as much as a letter out of place, or a plan or view without its designation. [footnoted as follows: Amongst the numerous papers drawn up by Sir Thomas Wyse, at the request of the Greek Government, and for their guidance, was a very elaborate one, about 1856, on the formation of a museum at Athens. He held the opinion, and omitted no opportunity of impressing it on all Greeks, that the preservation of their antiquities is a duty they owe to Europe quite as much as to their own country. Though they have undoubted right to retain them on their soil, he thought they should consider themselves as guardians of these treasures, which in one sense are the common property of the civilized world.]

[218] Perthes_1855_II_72 Athens: Visiter Athènes, qui fut pour l'Europe le berceau des lettres, des sciences et des arts, est pour un voyageur, même lorsqu'il n'est ni archéologue, ni savant, ni artiste, une obligation aussi sacrée que celle qui conduit un chrétien à Jérusalem ou un musulman à la Mecque; bref, c'est un devoir. Mais est-ce véritablement un plaisir?

[219] Knox_1879_208-209: In the British Museum, the art-treasures of the Parthenon are far safer than they would be in Athens, and for purposes of art-study they are accessible to thousands of persons, when they wouldn't be seen by dozens if in the Greek capital. For those artists who manage to visit Athens there is quite enough remaining on the Acropolis, and in and around the city, to occupy the whole of a busy lifetime of study, even if it run beyond three-score and ten years; and I further conclude that the modern Greeks, down to the time of Lord Elgin's razzia, had forfeited all claim to the Parthenon by their utter neglect of it. In the interest of art, any person who would undertake the preservation of the sculptures was to be regarded as a benefactor of the civilized world. / I have said my say, and feel better. / Lord Elgin has been called all manner of hard names by a great many writers from Byron downwards, but I think he did right. If his relatives and friends wish to send me any testimonial for coming to his defence, they can remit it, post and duty paid, and I will acknowledge by return mail.

[220] Knox_1879_209: I wish to say on behalf of the present government in Greece, that it manifests a great interest in preserving the works of art that remain. And it is constantly making researches to the extent of its financial ability, and every year new treasures are discovered, and fresh light is thrown upon the art development of Ancient Greece. / Some of the excavations have been made at the personal expense of the young King, and altogether no one can complain that art matters are neglected in Athens at the present time. / An excellent museum has been formed at Athens, and it is under efficient and careful management. Students are flocking to the city from all parts of Europe, and the numbers bid fair to increase from year to year.

[221] Mahaffy_1892_X, preface for 1892: The traveller who revisits the country now after a lapse of four or five years will find at Athens the Schliemann museum set up and in order, where the unmatched treasures of Mycenae are now displayed before his astonished eyes. He will find an Egyptian museum of extraordinary merit – the gift of a patriotic merchant of Alexandria – in which there are two figures – that of a queen, in bronze and silver, and that of a slave kneading bread, in wood – which alone would make the reputation of any collection throughout Europe. In the Parthenon museum he will find the famous statuette, copied from Phidias's Athene, and the recent wonder, archaic statues on which the brightness of the colours is not more astonishing than the moulding of the figures.

Endnotes Chapter 14. Mainland Greece

[1] Gell_1810_IV: With such inducements [architecture, beauty, etc] it is probable that travellers would have visited the country more frequently, had they not been deterred by the real or imaginary dangers of the enterprize; the following pages point out where such difficulties do exist, and the best method of avoiding them; the work is also calculated to assist the traveller in finding the monuments of antiquity, and to inform him where he may procure lodging, as well as the means of proceeding on his journey. To those who may consult this volume as their guide on the road, the advantage of noting every well, rivulet, mill, or farm-house, though it seem frivolous in England, will soon be apparent, in a country which does not abound in water, where every stream has its history, and where every object assists in determining the direction to be pursued, when the road is nothing better than a track frequently interrupted.

[2] Savary_1788_2 Greece, travelling 1779: The traveller of sensibility, led by the enthusiasm inspired by those places, once the theatre of so many memorable events, will long continue to visit them. But, alas! instead of a free, learned, and warlike people, he will find pusillanimous and ignorant slaves; instead of flourishing cities, he will meet with nothing but heaps of ruins, and scattered and mutilated marbles, instead of the famous monuments of ancient genius. Yet if his researches be conduced by sound sense, if he be exempt from prejudices, and correct in his descriptions, even this contrast will supply interesting objects and useful truths.

[3] Bartholdy_1807_44-45, travelling 1803-1804, the ruination of Greece: Il est même très-naturel que la destruction ait plus fortement pesé sur les lieux, à mesure qu'étant plus riches et plus célèbres, ils ont offert à la cupidité des anciens et des modernes plus de motifs de les bouleverser. Athènes seule fait ici une exception; une providence mystérieuse semble avoir veillé sur elle. Elle a conservé une partie de ses chefs-d'oeuvre; elle étale encore la richesse de ses monumens de l'art et du goût, et plaise à Dieu que l'incroyable barbarie de lord Elgin n'y ait pas donné le signal d'une destruction totale et universelle. Mais en Béotie, en Phocide, en Doride, à Locre, en Thessalie, à Eubée, en Acarnanie, en Aeolie et en Epire, je ne pourrais pas citer un seul ouvrage d'architecture bien conservé, pas même une seule colonne qui soit restée intacte et sur pied. / Le Péloponèse et l'isthme sont, à cet égard, plus dignes de curiosité; et Corynthe, Némée, Mycènes, Messène et Phigalée, sont également intéressans et pour le simple amateur du beau, et pour l'architecte, et pour l'antiquaire.

[4] Skene_1847_12, of Greece: We derive also a certain singularity in the ordinary topics of conversation, from the classic ground on which we tread, which could exist nowhere else. Scarce a day elapses that the workmen do not bring to light, in digging the foundations of some future house, or repairing the walls of a tottering church, some of those treasures of antiquity of which this soil is so prolific. Often some ancient tomb is uncovered suddenly, which can no more indeed give up its dead, but still preserves, as though in mockery, the strange rich ornaments that decked, long since, the corruptible frame whose very dust is vanished now.

[5] Leake_1835_I_169 Acarnania: the castle which commands a fine view of the western part of the Ambracic Gulf, bounded by the hills of Suli and Ioannina. The castle has a double inclosure, a ruined church on the summit, a good cistern, and a house built by Aly-Pasha for the Albanian garrison, which lie placed here after he had taken Vonitza from the French, and when he probably expected to have been left in quiet possession of it by the Porte. It is armed only with three small cannon on the southern side. The ruinous condition of the churches here, and in the Recinto,

is said to have been caused by the Venetians having destroyed them to sell the materials when they evacuated the place.

[6] Burgess_1835_I_277 on the antiquities of Greece: he would be a bold man who should attempt to do any thing more than enumerate the objects which remain. Our antiquarian knowledge of Greek topography and antiquities is generally supposed to begin with Spon and Wheeler; but there were several Italian writers who threw light on the subject before them. Bordoni, I think, was the first: he printed his observations at Venice in 1554. Gerbelelio, whose work you will find in Gronovius' *Thesaurus*, as well as those of Laurenbergio and Lazio, laid the foundation for future researches; and, before the close of the seventeenth century, we have Du Loir, La Boulaye, and some other French writers, following up the subject. Spon and Wheeler then came in, and awakened a new interest for the classical soil. Palmerio published a description of ancient Greece in 1678; and Tournefort's admirable work, *Relation d'un Voyage*, &c, appeared in 1718. Le Roy chiefly confined himself to the descriptive; and we then take our stand again upon Chandler's *Travels and Ionian Antiquities*, published in 1769. D'Anville must be considered as a geographer, but one in which every English reader is interested, because he is Gibbon's guide. Stuart published his celebrated Antiquities of Athens, 1762; republished, I believe, in 1817, by the Society of the Dilettanti. If to these be added Castellan and Choiseul, who travelled in 1780, the list will be complete up to the present century.

[7] Bullettino_1833_137-139 Alfred Roumont on excavations at Athens: L'intérêt que le gouvernement actuel de la Grèce porte à la conservation de ce qui reste des monumens de l'art, promet d'un côté, de rendre à la lumière de nombreuses reliques, ensevelies jusqu'à nos jours dans la nuit de l'oubli; et de l'autre de protéger contre une barbarie renouvelée sans cesse ces merveilles de la sculpture et de l'architecture. La nomination de conservateurs dcs monumens publics, qui vient d'avoir lieu à Nauplie, ne peut que produire les meilleurs fruits. Jusqu'ici l'on n'a été accoutumé à considérer la Grece que comme un vaste magasin, où chacun pouvait acheter et emporter ce qui lui convenait: dorénavant il s'agit de sauver pour le pays même ce que les siècles lui ont laissé de son antique splendeur.

[8] Nicolaidy_1859_II_77: La Russie! mais quelle est donc son influence sur les Grecs de nos jours? la Russie, pendant tout le temps que les autres puissances européennes ont ignoré ou laissé dans Toubli Texistence des chrétiens d'Orient, n'a fait que protéger ces mêmes chrétiens; elle a traité la Grèce comme un enfant devenu homme traite ses vieux précepteurs accablés par l'âge et la misère; elle a tendu la main aux failles, aux pauvres, aux déshérités. / Voilà le rôle de la Russie envers la Grèce, tandis que l'Europe civilisée n'y voyait qu'un monceau de ruines propres tout au plus à enrichir les musées de l'Occident en général, et de Londres en particulier. Sait-on ce que témoigne le nom de lord Elgin gravé de sa propre main sur la tour de l'horloge d'Athènes?

[9] Koraes_1806_4 revolutions in Greece: La dernière de ces révolutions [Ottoman Conquest], qui date de près de quatre siècles, l'a plongée dans un état de léthargie, semblable à celui où se troivoit plongée toute l'Europe avant la renaissance des Lettres. Seulement de loin en loin elle donnoit quelques foibles signes de vie de temps en temps, on voyoit paroître quelques hommes instruits au milieu de la nation, qui leur payoit un tribut d'admiration excessif, mais qui, insensible à leur voix comme à leur exemple, les laissoit passer sans en recueillir aucun fruit; de même que dans les horreurs d'une nuit obscure, on est ébloui plutôt qu'éclairé par les météores qui sillonnent de temps en temps la voûte du ciel.

[10] Koraes_1806_5: Cependant, il est vrai de dire, que des voyageurs Européens, quelques-uns même qui n'ont pas vu la Grèce, persuadés vraisemblablement, que, pour connoitre une nation

il n'étoit point nécessaire de se déplacer de son cabinet, voulant faire une peinture de la dégénération des Grecs modernes, n'en ont donné que la caricature. Ils n ont cru voir que chez les Grecs, ce que de tout temps on a vu chez tous les peuples asservis; ce qu'on voit encore aujourd'hui chez plusieurs nations qui ne sont pas, à beaucoup près, aussi arbitrairement gouvernés que le sont les Grecs actuels.

[11] Koraes_1806_12: C'est la France qui eut la gloire de voir dans son sein cette réunion de philosophes qui, les premiers au milieu du siècle passé, jetèrent les fondemens de ce vaste édifice connu sous le nom d'Encyclopédie. La lumière qui rejaillit de cette révolution littéraire, en suivant les mêmes lois que la lumière physique, devoir nécessairement répandre la clarté bien loin de son foyer par-tout où elle ne rencontreroit point d'obstacles. On a déjà vu que de la part de la nation Grecque ces obstacles dévoient être tres-grands; mais on doit aussi avoir remarqué qu'ils étoient contrebalancés par les sentimens dont se nourrissoit une grande partie de la nation. Les Grecs, vains de leur origine, loin de fermer les yeux aux lumières de l'Europe, n'ont regardé les Européens que comme des débiteurs, qui leur remboursoient avec de très-gros intérêts, un capital qu'ils avoient reçu de leurs ancêtres.

[12] Hettner_1854_116-117: How many wealthy Greeks, particularly Greek merchants residing abroad, have, by their rich foundations in Athens, earned their country's warmest gratitude: they have founded hospitals, the university; recently the Vienna banker, Sina, erected an observatory on the Hill of the Nymphs; oh that these noble benefactors would but furnish the means for a Museum! It is not at all necessary that it should equal the great European museums in size and splendour; least of all is it necessary that it should be a grand "Pantechneion," as was formerly projected by Klenze, who had even planned separate rooms for copperplates and drawings. This Greek museum would quite fulfil its purpose if it satisfied immediate necessities, and saved "regenerated" Hellas the disgrace of allowing to go to utter ruin what the reckless Turks have spared. And yet, notwithstanding this lamentable state of affairs, the Athens of to-day is almost of more importance for the study of plastic art than the richest museums of Italy, England, France, or Germany. In the remains belonging to the Parthenon, Athens possesses sculpture of the most flourishing period; and in the frieze of the Erechtheum, in the reliefs of the parapet of the Temple of Nike, and in the frieze of the monument of Lysicrates, she has examples of that graceful and pleasing style which prevailed during and after the Peloponnesian war. And a happy chance has so ordered it, that most of the discoveries made in the excavations of the Acropolis, in Attic tombs, and on the islands, belong to the earlier periods of art. It is certam that we can nowhere gain such a vivid conception of the steady, consistent, and natural development of Greek art as here in Athens.

[13] Emerson_&_Humpreys_1826_1_283-284: The operations of the Philomuse Society, though liable to frequent interruptions from the advances of the enemy, are still going on extremely well; at the time of our visit, the books of the library, and the few antiques which form the nucleus of the Museum, had been placed for security in the Acropolis. The objects of the society, which has been established now fifteen years, are the dissemination of education amongst all classes, the acquisition of the modern languages, and the investigation of the history and antiquities of Greece. In furtherance of the latter objects, antiques, or remnants of ancient sculpture, discovered on the continent or islands, are no longer allowed to be taken out of the country; but are to be collected by the Government for the formation of a national museum. Previous to the insurrection, it had succeeded in establishing schools in various parts of Greece, and two at Athens, on the system of mutual instruction; with one seminary for teaching the ancient Greek

and European languages to the more advanced students. These were attended by upwards of 900 children of both sexes; but at present, owing to the desertion of Athens, we were unable to see them in full operation.

[14] Thiersch_1833_I_291-292: Nous ne nions pas non plus la corruption de tout genre, l'esprit de rixe, d'intrigue et de mensonge qui s'y sont répandus d'une manière alarmante; mais à travers tout cela le bon naturel se montre dans chaque occasion, et, tout en reconnaissant les vices et les défauts parfois trop nombreux des individus, on en reviendra à aimer le peuple. C'est toujours la belle statue de marbre jetée dans la fange; retirez -la de cette place indigne, et l'oeil du connaisseur y découvrira les traces de la beauté à travers les immondices et les dégâts; enfin nettoyez-la, et vous verrez briller de nouveau le cachet du génie que l'artiste lui avait imprimé autrefois.

[15] Harris 2005, 276: "If any person more skilled than I can pretend to be in the manners of the ancient Greeks and with more opportunity than I have had of cultivating their successors would take pain of travelling through Greece with a view to this curious investigation, he would find his troubles most rewarded by the most striking proofs that the modern Greeks, however superficially changed by the sad influence of their present situation and depressed by ages of misery, still retain the great characteristical marks of that glorious people. (Charlemont [1749], 119)."

[16] MacFarlane_1829_I_iv Introduction: La pitié bien légitime qu'ont inspirée de tout temps les Hellènes a enrôlé l'opinion publique dans les rangs des Russes, qui semblent les défendre. Mais l'affranchissement de la Grèce est une question distincte de l'existence de la Turquie. Quels que soient les vices, les superstitions, l'ignorance des Osmanlis, et leur mépris dévot pour les giaours, des gens qui semblent être venus au monde pour allumer et éteindre leur chibouc, et qui placent le suprême bonheur dans l'immobilité, sont des voisïns bien commodes. Montesquieu disait que "les Turcs étaient le peuple du monde le plus propre à posséder inutilement un grand empire." Si Montesquieu vivait encore, comme chrétien sans doute il chanterait le Te Deum pour la victoire de Silistrie; mais, comme politique, il ferait des vœux pour que les infidèles continuassent longtemps à invoquer Allah contre les giaours.

[17] Dodwell_1819_II_210, travelling in 1801 & 1805-1806, Nemea, three columns standing in Dodwell's day: Pausanias praises the beauty of the temple; but, even in his time, the roof had fallen, and not a single statue was left. I found no fragments of marble amongst the ruins; but an excavation would probably be well repaid, as the temple was evidently thrown down at one moment, and, if it contained any sculptured marbles, they are still concealed by the ruins.

[18] Dodwell_1819_II_261, travelling in 1801 & 1805-1806, Epidaurus: It is not known to what cause the destruction of this place is to be ascribed. Many valuable antiquities are, no doubt, concealed under the confused piles of accumulated ruins; and the scattered profusion of fragments, and rich marbles, may readily induce us to believe that the labours of an excavation would be amply repaid. I found some specimens of a most beautiful green porphyry, which I had never seen before; and it is unknown even at Rome, where all the rich marbles of the world seem to have been collected.

[19] Clarke_VI_I_1818_525 Nemea, Temple of Jupiter: Three beautiful columns of the Doric order, without bases, two supporting an entablature, and a third at a small distance sustaining its capital only, are all that remain of this once magnificent edifice; but they stand in the midst of huge blocks of marble, lying in all positions; the fragments of other columns, and the sumptuous materials of the building, detached from its walls and foundations.

[20] Gell_1810_23 Nemea: There is at present a tumulus near the ruins of the temple of Jupiter, and to the south of the columns. Upon it a small Greek chapel has been erected, in which are the fragments of a small doric temple.

[21] Blouet_&_Ravoisié_II_1833_43-56 for Megalopolis.

[22] Laurent_1821_188-189, Megalopolis: Near the door of the church are seen some fragments of fluted columns, of white marble, and some antique sepulchral stones, known by the usual brief, but impressive inscription on monuments of that nature: there is also seen a broken inscription, partly Latin, and partly Greek, alluding to a bridge erected by one of the Roman emperors. Further on, towards the north, are seen the ruins of the ancient city, consisting only of loose stones, heaped upon both sides of the Helisson. On one of the banks are seen the remains of a theatre excavated on an eminence, and having before it a kind of platform: in the bed of the river are found some fragments of pillars and the piers of a bridge. On the opposite side are seen several foundations of old walls, built of a rough calcarious stone, but by no means interesting to him who has seen the glorious ruins of Athens.

[23] Ross_1841_I_31, at Megalopolis, in Arcadia: Diese Beträchtungen hielten mich indess nicht ab, am 10. Mai 1834 auf dem rechten Ufer des Helisson, dem Theater gegenüber, wo eine Reihe aus dem Erdreich hervorblikkender Säulentrommeln bedeutende Reste eines alten Gebäudes zu versprechen schien, eine Ausgrabung zu versuchen. Nach meiner Ansicht von der Lage der alten den Markt umschliefsenden Denkmäler könnte das Heiligthum des Zeus Soter in diese Gegend fallen. Ich liefs mich zu der Wahl dieses Platzes auch durch die Angabe der Bauern bestimmen, dass hier, vor etwa dreissig Jahren beim Pflügen eine weibliche Statue gefunden worden sey, die nach der Beschreibung eine Karyatide gewesen zu seyn scheint. Ein Türke aus Leontari soll sie an sich gebracht und weiter verkauft haben, man wusste nicht wohin.

[24] Ross_1841_I_84 in 1840, at Megalopolis, in Arcadia: Bevor ich von Megalopolis wieder abreiste, liefs ich noch einen stark beschädigten Torso einer bekleideten weiblichen Statue, von sehr guter Arbeit, der in Kasimi vor der Kirche lag, in die Kirche bringen, wo er noch aufbewahrt wird. Der Kopf, der rechte Arm mit der Schulter und die Beine vom Knie an fehlen; der linke ganz erhaltene Arm ist in das Gewand eingeschlungen; das Gewand ist nass und fest anschmiegend. Die Bewohner von Kasimi haben eine Überlieferung, dass die Statue durch vierzig Bauern aus Megalopolis hierher getragen worden sey, welche sämmtlich bald darauf erkrankt und gestorben wären.

[25] Burgess_1835_I_218, Megalopolis, a newly excavated temple: A female statue was found in the excavation. / His Hellenic Majesty spent four hours in going over the site of this ancient city, and intends to commence excavations on a large scale at some future time; but if Cleomenes took away all the best things to Sparta, the labour will be attended with little profit, except that of discovering the plan of many of the buildings. I went over several fields of corn, stumbling over columns and fragments, which, although often broken and prostrate, have evidently never been removed from their original places. Colocotroni took away the stones on the upper part of the theatre to build a monastery with, which may be seen from Megalopolis, on the side of a richly wooded mountain.

[26] Joanne_&_Isambert_1861_224, Megalopolis: Les fouilles faites en cet endroit par l'expédition française de Morée et par Ross, en 1834, n'ont amené aucune découverte intéressante.

[27] Clarke_VI_I_1818_477 Argos: The fortress itself is evidently a modern building; its walls contain fragments of antiquities, used as materials in building them; but on the sides and lower part

of it we observed the remains of Cyclopean architecture, as antient as the Citadel of Tiryns, and built in the same style.

[28] Wines_1833_II_262 Argos: On the opposite side of the theatre, and about a dozen rods distant, there is a little church dedicated to the Panagia, built chiefly of ancient marbles. The site of this church Dr Clarke considers that of the Hieron of Venus, both from its correspondence with the locality given it by Pausanias, and from the numerous Corinthian remains in the materials of which it is constructed. We saw a number of Corinthian capitals, in the earliest style of that order, more beautiful because less loaded with ornaments, than the capitals of later date. There are in the walls several slabs of marble with inscriptions, and we noticed one with a Pegasus feeding on an ear of corn sculptured on it, and another with a bas-relief representing a priest at the altar in the act of administering an oath. Various other churches in Argos are built almost wholly of ruins, and probably occupy sites near those of ancient temples. Some of the foundations have every appearance of being ancient. Near one of them we went into a work-shop, and found the priest who ministered at its altar, in the shape of a brawny, coarse-featured, black-bearded cooper.

[29] Burgess_1835_I_201 at Argos: The towns of Greece have changed their appearance so completely since the evacuation of the Turks, that the descriptions of former travellers are now scarcely to be recognised. The palace of the Bey, or Vaivode, is levelled with the ground, or falling into ruin; the mosques have disappeared; the streets, which had contracted the gloom and filth of a Mussulman population, are replaced by new houses, doomed, perhaps, to as much filth, but certainly to less melancholy.

[30] Buchon_1843_384 Argos: C'est une sorte de grand bourg bâti en plaine et contenant environ 6,000 habitants. Deux ou trois des maisons sont assez bien bâties et presque toutes possèdent un petit jardin. L'école publique et la caserne sont aussi de bons bâtiments. Toutes les maisons ont un air d'aisance dû à la culture du tabac, dont la qualité supérieure est reconnue partout en Grèce. Quelques débris de marbres antiques apparaissent de temps à autre au milieu des murs et au-dessus des portes extérieures des maisons. Dans une rue qui va vers la montagne, je m'arrêtai devant un fort beau bas-relief en marbre, haut de six pieds, et représentant Vénus et l'Amour. La coiffure de Vénus est d'une forme heureuse. Ce bas-relief forme un des deux piliers qui soutiennent le linteau d'une porte de jardin placée sur la rue. En allant de la ville nouvelle à la montagne au-dessus de laquelle étaient placés l'acropolis d'Argos et la forteresse du moyen âge, on trouve d'abord des restes de constructions romaines, puis, un peu au delà, les restes d'un vaste théâtre taillé, comme il était d'usage, dans les flancs mêmes de la montagne. Les gradins sont assez bien conservés jusque dans la partie la plus haute. Il faut encore monter pendant une heure pour arriver au sommet de la montagne sur laquelle étaient bâties l'acropolis et la forteresse franque.

[31] Hughes_1820_I_192-193 near Phigalia, quoting Cockerell: On our return to Andrutzena, I went to the vaivode to bribe if possible, for permission to dig. I found him however fonder of his head, which he said would be in danger, than of the money we could offer.

[32] Williams_1820_I_212-213 Ephesus: An ancient gate at Ephesus has been robbed a short time since of its principal beauties. An English gentleman, who is here at present, employed a Greek to take down the frieze, and was successful. A noted chief, to shew his independence of the government, resisted a firman of the Grand Signor, which was in favour of a certain great collector. The English gentleman above mentioned, however, with whom we are acquainted, took a

surer method to obtain his object, by engaging a wily Greek to apply to the chief himself; by this scheme he got what the firman of the Grand Signor could not command. The frieze is supposed to be the work of Scopas, and represents the Death of Hector; one piece being cracked, was left behind, the Greek supposing it, on that account, to be of little value. The rogue displayed some ingenuity in taking down these marbles, though at first he was somewhat in despair. By means of brushwood placed in an inclined manner to the top of the gate, he mounted, and with some assistance the frieze was rolled down to the ground without the smallest injury. These precious relics are now in London, that great receptacle of the spoils of Greece. The reward which the Greek got for all his trouble was a golden telescope!

[33] Cockerell_1903_75 travelling 1810-17, Andritzena: He [the primate] did not specify what harm, but asked who we were. We in reply said that we had firmans, that it was not civil, therefore, to ask who we were, and that we were not going to carry away the columns. When he heard of the firmans he said he would do anything he could to help us. All the same, he seemed to have given some orders to our guide against digging; for the shepherds we engaged kept talking of the fear they were in, and at last went away, one of them saying the work was distasteful to him.

[34] Cockerell_1903_77 travelling 1810-17, Andritzena: As our labourers had left us, there was nothing for it but to work ourselves. We were doing so and had just lit upon some beautiful caissons, when a man on horseback, Greek or Turk (they dress so much alike there is no distinguishing them), rode up accompanied by four Albanians all armed. He told us he was the owner of the land, and, although he was very civil about it, he forbade our digging any more. We asked him to eat with us, but being a fast day in the Greek Church, he declined. Finally, after writing to Andritzena, he left us. / After so many objections being made to our excavations we felt it would be too dangerous to go on at present, and promised ourselves to come again next year in a stronger party and armed with more peremptory and explicit authority to dig, and in the meantime there was nothing to do but to get through our drawings and studies as quickly as we could.

[35] Cockerell_1903_80-81 travelling 1810-17, Andritzena: He [the Waiwode of Fanari] said he regretted very much having had to write the letter we had received forbidding us to go on digging, but that it was absolutely necessary that we should cease, and there was an end of the matter. At the same time he hoped there had been no expression in it to offend us. "[Pasha] Veli," said he, "is very peremptory about no bouyuruldu or permission being given by anyone but himself; for he insists on knowing all about travellers who move about in his pashalik, and upon periodically inspecting them and their firman and approving it. The mere fact of my having allowed your party to remain ten days at Phigaleia, no matter whether you dug or not, was enough to ruin me."

[36] Clark_1858_257 Bassae: M. Bory de St. Vincent, in his narrative of the scientific expedition sent by the French into the Morea, speaking of this temple at Bassae, says that when Mr Dodwell visited it, "II n'y manquait que la statue du dieu qu'avaient encensé les antiques Phigaliens; en peu d'instans les magnifiques frizes et tout ce qui faisait l'ornement disparut spolié par une troupe de speculateurs qui en ont enrichi Londres." Then he quotes from the travels of a German savant, one C. Miller, who says, "The Ionic columns of the temple supported that celebrated frieze which Vandalism tore from them. What even the Turks had refrained from doing, what no nation would dare to do, that the English did." This is a monstrous falsehood, as M. Bory might have ascertained if he had taken the slightest pains to find out the truth. The temple when it was first discovered was in ruins, as it is now; and the frieze, which only became 'celebrated' after it was dug out, was buried among the fragments which encumbered the ground. "What no

nation would dare to do!" How did France stock the Louvre in the reign of Napoleon? How did she acquire the Venus of Melos? How came the Aeginetan marbles into the sculpture gallery at Munich?

[37] Clark_1858_258: I say confidently that no nation has been more scrupulous in its acquisitions than England. At all events it ill becomes a Frenchman or a German to throw a stone at us. How is it that the lions of the Piraeus stand on guard over the arsenal at Venice? The very commission of which M. Bory was president, found among the ruins of the temple at Olympia some precious fragments of Phidian sculpture, which they took away with them and deposited in the Louvre. No English traveller has as yet been found so foolish as to believe that they destroyed the temple, or so malignant as to affect to believe it. Never were treasures acquired more legitimately than the Phigalean marbles. M. Bory's tirade, coloured as it is by frantic national jealousy, would have been in bad taste, considering the pretensions of his work to a scientific character, even if it had been based upon acknowledged fact; being, as it is, based upon what he might have easily discovered to be a groundless fiction, it is worthy only – if I may be excused for using such strong language – of M. Michelet.

[38] Burgess_1835_I_235-236 Bassae: The singular situation of this temple, the celebrity which it has acquired from the marbles now in the British Museum, taken from it, renders it an object of breathless interest to the traveler … It is remarkable for the elegance of its proportions, and the beauty of its ornaments, as the bas-reliefs in the British Museum sufficiently attest. If we except the Theseium at Athens, perhaps there is no temple in Greece remaining so well preserved.

[39] Trant_1830_234 Bassae (he says the columns are marble): To its secluded and inaccessible situation we may attribute its preservation; and it might have been hoped that, after combating successfully against time, during 2200 years, its remains would have been respected in the present day. Not so: the man in whose hut we lodged at Skleru, boasted that he had thrown down two columns in order to extract the lead from their fastenings; but there was an excuse for this, as the lead so procured was cast into bullets, and expended in successfully defending the village against a party of Ibrahim's troops.

[40] Wyse_1865_II_45-46 Bassae: The fragments of sculpture lying on the floor and in the peristyle, are principally coffers of the soffit and antifixes, with the usual fleuron. Neither give a high idea of the execution or design. The design is very varied, for there are many diversities of coffer ornament, none, however, betokening much originality or grace. Unlike the Parthenon coffers, they are carved, which may be accounted for by their position nearer to the eye. The fleuron ornaments of the antifixes are singularly clumsy and coarse. Their fragments are disappearing gradually, some having heen freshly broken: the splinters lay about on the floor – not the work of a peasant, but of a traveller, perhaps to test the quality of the marble. It is not Pentelic, nor yet Parian – a question of moment in reference to the sculptures, but of little weight as to the building itself. There are some fragments of Ionic capitals, all coarse, which is a defect heightened by the lichen now covering them and rendering them quite green.

[41] Leake_1830_II_8B, travelling in 1806, earthquakes, and Bassae: The preservation of all the parts of the temple shews that the ruins have never been plundered for the sake of building materials. Indeed there is little temptation to transport these immense masses over such mountains as surround them, nor even to break them into smaller stones, by which barbarous process many other Hellenic remains have been destroyed, for there is no inhabited place nearer than Sklirú, a small village, distant about one mile and a half from the temple, on a part of the mountain

where the ground is a little more level than in most other parts, and where alone there seems any possibility of cultivating corn.

[42] Farrer_1882_171-172 Bassae: None of the frieze remains in its place, but, mixed up with the debris of cornice and walls, it strews the ground, waiting till skill and money shall be found to restore the scattered fragments to their place. Nothing is absent except the metopes of the frieze within the cella, which repose safely in the British Museum; and the reconstruction of the temple of Nike Apteros at Athens proves the possibility of carrying out the scheme. But trouble and expense are requisite; so it is scarcely to the native authorities that we can look for its inauguration, although the Hellenic Government does pride itself upon its care for ancient relics, and although we did actually find a solitary workman busily employed in knocking a hole in one of the standing columns. Therefore, unless some foreign Power undertake the task, as Germany has undertaken the excavations at Olympia, we have small hope of seeing the temple at Bassas resume its original appearance.

[43] Brönsted_1_1826_xiii on excavating in Greece, having mentioned Bassae, Aegina etc: de pareils résultats répondent mieux que tout ce qu'on peut imaginer, à la question si souvent reproduite, de savoir ce qu'on pourrait trouver en Grèce en fait de monuments ensevelis. C'est surtout ici que l'antique adage quiconque cherchera, trouvera, rencontre sa rigoureuse application.

[44] Fiedler_1_1840_367 Bassae: Dieser Tempel war ganz von Stein, das heisst von weissem Marmor erbaut. Unter allen Tempeln im Peloponnes wurde dieser nach dem Tegeischen wegen der Schönheit der Steine und des Ebenmaasses seiner Theile am meisten geschätzt. Er ist in seiner Innern Construction wesentlich von der anderer Tempel verschieden; denn er steht nicht, wie fast alle Tempel der Griechen, von Westen nach Osten, sondern beinahe ganz von Süden nach Norden. Er hatte im Innern einen ringsherum laufenden Fries mit schönen Basreliefs, welcher bei der Ausgrabung aufgefunden und im nachstehenden Werke abgebildet wurde; er befindet sich jetzt im Britt. Museo; nur wenige Tempel hatten dergleichen Friese Im Innern. Er hatte ferner Säulen dorischer und jonischer Ordnung und in der Mitte der Cella stand eine einzelne Säule.

[45] Gasparin_1848_1_184 Bassae: Le temple n'est pas de marbre, comme l'écrivent les Guides, comme l'a écrit M. Buchon, comme l'écriront tant d'autres; il est d'un calcaire assez grossier. La plupart des fragments du plafond, épars ça et là, sont du même calcaire. On ne retrouve en marbre que de rares morceaux, portant des traces de sculptures. Les corniches, les caissons de la voûte du sanctuaire, à coup sûr les bustes et les bas-reliefs enlevés par les Anglais en 1813, étaient de marbre. Aujourd'hui, il n'en reste pas vestige debout. Les colonnes, les architraves, les piédestaux, les décombres qui entourent le temple, tout est pierre, et si bien pierre qu'il faut y regarder au travers de lunettes enchantées pour voir autrement.

[46] Cockerell_1903_219-220 the Phigalean Marbles (Bassae): Veli Pasha, the Governor of the Morea, had sanctioned the explorations on the understanding that he should have half profits; but when he had seen the sculptures he was so disappointed that they were not gold or silver, and so little understood them, that he took the warriors under shields for tortoises, allowing that as such they were rather well done. It chanced that at this moment news reached him that he had been superseded in his command, and not thinking much of them, and eager to get what he could, he accepted 400l as his share of the spoil and sanctioned the exportation of the marbles. The local archons, however, put every impediment they could in the way by fomenting a strike among the porters which caused delays, and by giving information to the incoming pasha, who

sent down troops to stop the embarcation. Everything had been loaded except the capital in question, which was more ponderous than the rest, and was still standing half in and half out of the water when the troops came up. The boat had to put off without it, and the travellers had the mortification of seeing it hacked to pieces by the Turks in their fury at having been foiled. The volute of one of the Ionic columns presented by my father to the British Museum is the only fragment of any of the interior capitals of the temple remaining. He brought it away with him on his, the first, visit.

47 Laurent_1821_206-207 Bassae: The thirty-six columns of this monument stand to this day, and the shape of the edifice is most clearly traced; it was built of a fine calcarious stone, and not, as Pausanias insinuates, of marble. Around, at the foot of the columns, are seen many scattered fragments of the roof, which, it seems, was beautifully carved. It was here that a society of young artists discovered the beautiful frieze now placed in the British Museum, and known by the name of the Phigalian Frieze: it represents the combats between the Centaurs and the Lapithae, the Greeks and the Amazons: it was discovered among the rubbish which lay heaped on the pavement of the temple, and, with honourable patience and industry, it was removed on the backs of horses and mules, across a most dangerous and rugged road, to Patrass, whence it was embarked. / The peasants have no idea that so much trouble could have been taken for the purpose of preserving the mere figures of men and horses: they are convinced that the sculptures must have contained an immense sum of gold. A similar idea with regard to the monuments of the ancients is generally prevalent among the uneducated of the Greeks, and even among the higher classes of the Turks: a collector has, more than once, lost a valuable prize by offering too great a sum for its purchase; the Moslem, as avaricious as ignorant, wishing to obtain possession of the fancied treasure, pounds the marble, and destroys the statue; – he finds no gold, and imputes his disappointment to Christian magic.

48 Emerson_& Humpreys_1826_1_73-74 Bassae: This was the first Grecian temple that we had had an opportunity of examining, and its effect was truly sublime: situated in a hollow on the summit of a lofty mountain, from which the tops of the surrounding hills were alone visible, round snowy peaks of which a sea of hoary mist was now curling and boiling, forming a deluge of rain, with which we were drenched on our return. The most perfect stillness and solitude reigned around us, broken only by the sighing of the wind, and the fitful scream of the eagle as he soared above us … / The earth around is strewn with broken pillars, capitals, and fragments of mutilated marbles; but the greater number of the outward columns are still standing, and support the frieze, so as accurately to mark out the extent of the temple.

49 Buchon_1843_471 Phigalia: En voyant ces vastes ruines on se demande comment les peuples anciens pouvaient faire d'aussi énormes frais que ceux qu'exigeait la construction de villes semblables. Ces pierres ont été apportés d'ailleurs, car elles ne sont pas de la même nature que les rochers de Pavlitza, et partout en Grèce dans les lieux les plus âpres, au sommet quelque-fois des plus hautes montagnes, on trouve d'immenses constructions de temples bâtis avec des marbres et de vastes assises de pierres apportés souvent de lieux fort éloignés. Tous semblaient lutter à l'envi pour orner leur ville. Chaque Grec avait un attachement profond non seulement pour sa patrie politique, mais pour sa patrie municipale, qui est comme une extension de la famille. On était toujours prêt à des sacrifices personnels pour la défendre et l'embellir; et souvent les dieux locaux étaient plus respectés que les grands dieux. Ce même attachement à la patrie locale est aussi le caractère distinctif des Grecs actuels: c'est là peut-être ce qui, avec la religion, a protégé

si efficacement leur nationalité contre les Turcs, chez lesquels ce sentiment de patrie n'existe nulle part. Chez les Grecs anciens c'est le dévouement de tous au bien et à la défense de la cité qui permettait d'élever de telles villes et de tels monuments, car Phigalée avait aussi ses temples [Bassae]. On retrouve cà et là des tronçons de colonnes cannelées près des ruines de ces édifices. La vue de là est véritablement imposante; dans le fond du ravin coule sans être vu le torrent de la Neda, et on aperçoit au loin Ithome et la mer du golfe d'Arcadie. De là on voit aussi l'emplacement du temple d'Apollon Épicurien à Bassae. J'achetai quelques monnaies trouvées sur les lieux et montai à cheval pour me rendre à Bassae.

[50] Cockerell_1903_220 Bassae: Everything had been loaded except the capital in question, which was more ponderous than the rest, and was still standing half in and half out of the water when the troops came up. The boat had to put off without it, and the travellers had the mortification of seeing it hacked to pieces by the Turks in their fury at having been foiled. The volute of one of the Ionic columns presented by my father to the British Museum is the only fragment of any of the interior capitals of the temple remaining. He brought it away with him on his, the first, visit.

[51] Clarke_1818_580-581 Isthmus of Corinth: The vicinity of these Ruins to the sea has very much facilitated the removal of many valuable antiquities, as materials for building; the inhabitants of all the neighbouring shores having long been accustomed to resort hither, as to a quarry: but no excavations have hitherto taken place. Persons have been recently sent from England to carry on researches, by digging upon the site of the antient cities and temples of Greece, and it may therefore be hoped that this spot will not remain long neglected. There is no part of the country which more especially requires this kind of examination. The concourse to the Isthmia was of such a nature, and continued for so many ages, that if there be a place in all Greece likely to repay the labour and the expense necessary for such an undertaking, it is the spot where these splendid solemnities were held. Indeed this has been already proved, in the quantity of medals found continually by the peasants.

[52] Clarke_VI_I_1818_581 Isthmus of Corinth: the curious Inscription which Wheler discovered lying upon the area of the temple affords reasonable ground for believing that many other documents, of the same nature, might be brought to light with very little difficulty.

[53] Dodwell_1819_II_191-192, travelling in 1801 & 1805-1806, Corinth: The only Grecian ruin which at present remains at Corinth is the Doric temple, which being published by Stuart, requires little or no additional description. Du Loir, who travelled in 1654, says that twelve columns of this temple were then standing; but what confidence can be reposed in a writer who, like Le Roy, counted fourteen columns instead of thirteen on the flanks of the Theseion? When Wheler visited Greece it had only eleven columns remaining, but long after that period the magnifying imagination of Le Roy represented fourteen. It had eleven as late as the tour of Dr Chandler, who takes it for the Sisypheum; but at present seven only are standing, which rest upon one step.

[54] Dodwell_1819_I_369B, travelling in 1801 & 1805-1806, Athens, Theseum: The Abbé Fourmont allows only twelve columns for each side of the Theseion, and Du Loir and Le Roy have given fourteen; our own countrymen are however not infallible, as Pococke makes the columns seven diameters in height. It would appear as if French travellers at that time had lost the art of counting; for Mons. Tavernier gives only sixteen columns to the flanks of the Parthenon; and Fourmont will have that only seventeen columns were remaining in his time at the temple in Aegina, although twenty-five are standing at this time.

[55] Keppel_1831_I_10-11: The town of Corinth is one heap of ruins; a few newly-built huts are the only habitations now standing. Bones of men and horses lie scattered amongst the rubbish of fallen houses, and attest the last bloody massacre which visited this once prosperous town. / A Cephaloniote has been commissioned by the government to erect some public buildings, and the govemor's house is in progress. Near the site of this building, the workmen employed in clearing away the rubbish have discovered five Doric columns, belonging, I believe, to a temple dedicated to Apollo.

[56] Clarke_VI_I_1818_570-571 Acrocorinth: In all this list [reading Pausanias], there is mention made of two structures only which can properly be considered as temples; that is to say, the Temple of Venus upon the summit of the rock; and that of the Mother of the Gods at some resting-place where there was a seat, perhaps about half way up. Fragments of the former will probably be discovered by future travellers who have liberty to inspect the materials used in constructing foundations and walls of the citadel. All that we observed, in going up, were the remains of an antient paved way near the gate of the fortress, and the capital of an Ionic pillar lying near the same place.

[57] Russegger_I_1841_75 Corinth, acropolis fortress: Das Innere der Festung liegt ganz in Ruinen, doch die Trümmer lassen noch auf die architektonische Pracht schliessen, welche einst die Akropolis des glänzenden Korinths schmückte. Da sieht man noch äusserst geschmackvoll gearbeitete Kapitale aus weissem Marmor, Stücke von Säulen, kolossale Cisternen, unterirdische Gewölbe von grosser Ausdehnung zur Auffangung und Aufbewahrung des Regenwassers. Aus neuerer Zeit sieht man die Reste zweier Moscheen und eines Thurmes, der einem Leuchtthurme ähnlich sieht.

[58] Dodwell_1819_II_296, travelling in 1801 & 1805-1806: The soil, which is of a white colour, between Corinth and Sicyon, assumes a dark hue near the latter place. It is extremely fertile; but the village of Basilika is small and miserable. Its inhabitants are Greeks, who are the most obliging people I have met with, but they are merged in the lowest depths of ignorance. They thought me perfectly mad for purchasing their antiquities, and seemed to pity my folly. After they had sold me all their coins, they went into the fields to pick up cows horns, horses hoofs, and bits of bone, which they offered to me as antiques.

[59] Chandler_I_1817_260, travelling 1775-1776, Corinth: Our felucca was at anchor in the port still called Cenchreae, now as little frequented as the Piraeus. I was assured that nothing remained there, but a statue found in digging and much mutilated.

[60] Fiedler_I_1840_232 Gulf of Corinth: Allein es werden wohl so werthvolle Gegenstände gewiss Tor der Zerstörung weggebracht und nicht verschüttet worden sein, es müssten denn die Priester Zeit gehabt haben, einiges zu verbergen; aber auch ohne Gold zu finden, wurde dort eine vollständige, gründliche Ausgrabung von hohem Interesse sein.

[61] Curtis_1903_329 Corinth: At a shop in the village a few fragments of indifferent value from the excavations are for sale, and they are no doubt genuine. Bogus antiquities are manufactured in large quantities, but most of them are more expensive than the genuine. Although the Romans carried away from Greece the choicest works of art to embellish their palaces and temples, and vandals have been following their example ever since, the earth is still full of marble, pottery and bronzes, which are being uncovered daily. But most of the work is done by foreigners. The Greek government is so poor that it can afford to do but little, and the citizens have other uses for their money.

[62] Galt_1812_182-183 Lipsina to Athens: The peasants are Greeks and Albanians, and they have the reputation of being primitively honest and industrious. Not a robbery has been committed within their district, in the course of many years; and the road, at all times, may be travelled in perfect security. / After passing the second mill, the road is conducted along the foot of the mountains, on the edge of the sea, and still retains some traces of having been partly excavated, and partly built. Where it turns into a hollow between the hills, we observed a fluted marble column lying in a box, one of the remains of Grecian art of which Lord Elgin took possession. In this valley, at the foot of a hill covered with pines, stands the monastery of Daphne.

[63] Hobhouse_1817_I_307-308 between Daphne and Eleusis: From Daphne, Lord Elgin conveyed a shaft, two capitals, and a base, and nothing antique is now to be seen at the monastery, except a stone tomb … In half an hour, beyond Poecile, as it was once denominated, we found ourselves at the extremity of the valley, and at the water-side. Here we saw the shaft of one of the Ionic columns, of very white marble, and the flutings highly finished, lying entire, in a wooden trough, ready for exportation, on the beach. / Our postman said it belonged to the English, but whether to Lord Elgin or not, I did not learn.

[64] Clarke_VI_I_1818_612-613: the Monastery of Daphne, whose romantic situation and picturesque appearance, in the midst of rocks and overshadowing pines, has been a theme of admiration amongst all travellers. Part of its materials are said to have been derived from the ruins of the Temple of Venus [at Eleusis], now mentioned. The Monastery itself seems to occupy the situation assigned by Pausanias to a Hieron, containing the images of Ceres, Proserpine, Minerva, and Apollo, and which had been originally consecrated to the last of these divinities. We found the building in a ruined state, and altogether abandoned. Our Ambassador had already removed some of the antiquities which the place formerly contained; but we saw some broken remains of Ionic pillars of white marble, and other fragments of architectural decorations, whose workmanship denoted the best age of the age of the Grecian sculpture; and in all the pavements of the Monastery there were pieces of the finest verd-antique breccia, some of which we removed, and sent afterwards to England.

[65] Dodwell_1819_II_169, travelling in 1801 & 1805-1806, Daphne: We passed by the monastery of Daphne, which stands on the ruins of a temple, probably that of Apollo. When I was first in Greece, some small Ionic columns, with their capitals, were still remaining. A convenient earthquake is said to have demolished the modern wall in which they were partly immured. The Earl of Elgin, with a praise-worthy solicitude to prevent any future dilapidations, and animated by his well-known ardor for the acquisition of Grecian antiquities, had them sent to England, and they are at present in the British Museum.

[66] Nugent_1846_I_40: This is the Vale and Pass of Daphni. In the midst of this vale stood of old a large temple dedicated to the worship of Apollo; its site is covered by a very picturesque little church of the early Byzantine style of architecture, now deserted and partly in ruins. Many of the materials, some indeed of the smaller columns of variegated marble that stood in the ancient temple, have been worked up into the Christian edifice; and the outward court and nave, the cupola and roof of which still remain uninjured, are strewed with fragments of the old Grecian times, and of those of the lower empire.

[67] Spon_&_Wheler_1678_II_282 Eleusis: Tout est en confusion, & ce n'est qu'un amas informe de colonnes, de frises, & de corniches de marbre. Nous y remarquâmes un chapiteau Ionique très-beau & médiocrement gros, & le reste de la statue de Ceres de très-beau marbre blanc

parfaitement bien travaillée: aussi étoit-elle peut-être de Praxitèle, comme celle qui étoit à Athènes dans le Temple qui luy étoit dédié. Ce qu'elle porte sur la tête est extraordinaire; c'est comme un panier.

[68] Wheler_1682_VI_428_Eleusis, statue of Ceres: a part of her Statue from the Head to below the Waste, made of very fine white Marble, of admirable Work, and perhaps of no less a Master, than Praxiteles himself, as that was in her Temple at Athens.

[69] Sandwich_1807_83-84, Eleusis, travelling 1738-1739: The remains of the temple of Ceres, that are still to be seen at Eleusis, shew it to have been a fabric of more than ordinary magnificence. It was composed of three stories, each of a different order, as may be proved from the great quantities of Doric, Ionic, and Corinthian pillars, which, together with their capitals, and all their other ornaments lie heaped one upon another in confusion. The building was of a very large extent, as is to be seen from the great space of ground, which is now covered with the ruins. It was built all of white marble; the pavement, which is still entire, being of the same. In one part of the temple is the statue of the goddess, buried in the ground almost up to her breasts; on her head she bears a basket filled with the various fruits of the earth, the outside of which is adorned with ears of corn and poppies. Her dress consists in a long garment, which covers her all over from below the neck to the feet, and is fastened on the top with a button on the left shoulder. The Turks, who have a superstition in not suffering any imitation of the work of God, have industriously spoiled the face of it, the rest is very entire, and cannot be too much admired for the delicacy of the workmanship, it being probably done by the hand of some celebrated master, at the time that arts and sciences were at their highest perfection in Greece. From what is now remaining above ground, which is about seven feet high, I judge the whole statue to have been near twenty feet in height.

[70] Chandler_1817_II_215-216, travelling 1775-1776: At a small distance, from the north end of the inclosure, is a heap of marble, consisting of fragments of the Doric and Ionic orders, remains, it is likely, of the temples of Diana Propylea and of Neptune, and of the Propylaeum or gate-way. Wheler saw some large stones carved with wheat-ears and bundles of poppy. Near it is the bust of a colossal statue of excellent workmanship, maimed, and the face disfigured; the breadth at the shoulders, as measured by Pococke, five feet and a half; and the basket on the head above two feet deep. It probably represented Proserpine. In the heap are two or three inscribed pedestals; and on one are a couple of torches, crossed. We saw another fixed in the stone stairs, which lead up to the square tower on the outside. It belonged to the statue of a lady, who was hierophant or priestess of Proserpine, and had covered the altar of the goddess with silver. A well in the village was perhaps that called Callichorus, where the women of Eleusis were accustomed to dance in honour of Ceres. A tradition prevails, that if the broken statue be removed, the fertility of the land will cease. Achmet Aga was fully possessed with this superstition, and declined permitting us to dig or measure there, until I had overcome his scruples by a present of a handsome snuff-box, containing several zechins or pieces of gold.

[71] Clarke_VI_1818_605: We must now break the thread of our narrative respecting the Antiquities of Eleusis, by a transition as sudden as was the cause of it. Having made some proposals to the priest of the village for the purpose of purchasing and removing the mutilated fragment of the Statue of Ceres, and of using his influence with the people to this effect, we were informed that these measures could only be pursued by obtaining a firman from the Waiwode of Athens, to whom, as lord of the manor, all property of this description belonged. We no sooner received the

information, than we resolved to set off instantly from Eleusis; and endeavour to accomplish so desirable an object. For the present, therefore, our observations must be principally confined to the subject of this undertaking.

[72] Forbin_1819_55 Caria/Ionia: Helès Oglou fit assez peu d'état de nous: il se contenta d'envoyer chez le consul un présent de détestables petits poissons. Cet aga, dont la figure est spirituelle, est craint et aimé des siens. Il sera aisé de s'entendre avec lui, si l'on entreprenait des fouilles dans cette province, couvert de ruines de tant de villes opulentes. [54: Helès Oglou, aga, commande une partie de la Carie et de l'Ionie; il réside habituellement à Scala-Nova: son gouvernement commence dans les jardins de Smyrne, aux portes de cette viite, comprend une partie de la Carie et de l'Ionie, et s'étend jusqua douze lieues au-delà du Méandre.]

[73] Clarke_1809_17-24 for earlier accounts of the statue of Ceres at Eleusis; 33-37 recounts the story of the removal of the statue from Eleusis.

[74] Adolphus_1821_537-543, writing in 1816, removing a statue of Ceres from Eleusis: It is impossible to quit the subject of the statue of the goddess Ceres, without relating in the words of an accomplished traveller, the extraordinary undertaking of removing that interesting piece of ancient sculpture to the British shores. The difficulties of this, arising partly from the superstitious fears of the inhabitants, and partly from the absence of all mechanical assistance, were unusually great; nor was the ultimate fate of this inestimable work of ancient art (in close fulfilment of the prediction of the people, who so strenuously resisted its removal, and so heavily deplored it as a calamity) the least remarkable circumstance. / The next morning, (says the gentleman,) our Tchohadar waited upon his relation the Waiwode, and communicated to him the subject of our wishes respecting the Eleusinian marble. / To complete the whole, it was now necessary to apply to the consul himself, for the use of the ferry-boat plying between Salamis and the main land; as the only means of conveying this enormous piece of marble to the Piraeus, if we should be so fortunate as to succeed in our endeavours of moving it from its place towards the shore. Such an application, as it might be expected, excited the consul's curiosity to the highest degree: but after many questions, as to the object for which the boat was required, we succeeded in lulling his suspicions; or, if he had any notion of our intention, he believed that all attempts to remove the statue would be made in vain. A messenger was accordingly despatched to put the boat under our orders. Every thing being now ready, we set out again for Eleusis: and perhaps a further narrative of the means used by private individuals, unaided by diplomatic power or patronage, to procure for the University of which they are members, this interesting monument of the Arts and Mythology of Greece, although a part of it has been already before the public, may not be deemed an unwelcome addition to this volume. / The difficulties to be encountered were not trivial: we carried with us from Athens but few implements: a rope of twisted herbs, and some large nails, were all that the city afforded, as likely to aid the operation. Neither a wheeled carriage, nor blocks, nor pulleys, nor even a saw, could be procured. Fortunately, we found at Eleusis several long poles, an axe, and a small saw about six inches in length, such as cutlers sometimes adapt to the handle of a pocket knife. With these we began the work. The stoutest of the poles were cut, and pieces were nailed in a triangular form, having transverse beams at the vertex and base. Weak as our machine was, it acquired considerable strength by the weight of the statue, when placed upon the transverse-beams. With the remainder of the poles were made rollers, over which the triangular frame might move. The rope was then fastened to each extremity of the transverse beams. This simple contrivance succeeded, when perhaps more complicate

machinery might have failed: and a mass of marble weighing near two tons was moved over the brow of the hill, or Acropolis of Eleusis, and from thence to the sea, in about nine hours. / An hundred peasants were collected from the village and neighbourhood of Eleusis, and near fifty boys. The peasants were ranged, forty on each side, to work at the ropes; some being employed, with levers, to raise the machine, when rocks or large stones opposed its progress. The boys, who were not strong enough to work at the ropes and levers, were engaged in taking up the rollers as fast as the machine left them, and in placing them again in the front. / But the superstition of the inhabitants of Eleusis, respecting an idol which they all regarded as the protectress of their fields, was not the least obstacle to be overcome. In the evening, soon after our arrival with the firman, an accident happened which had nearly put an end to the undertaking. While the inhabitants were conversing with the Tchohadar, as to the means of its removal, an ox, loosed from its yoke, came and placed itself before the statue; and, after butting with its horns some time against the marble, ran off with considerable speed, bellowing, into the plain of Eleusis, Instantly, a general murmur prevailed; and several women joining in the clamour, it was with difficulty any proposal could be made, "They had been always," they said, "famous for their corn; and the fertility of the land would cease when the statue was removed." It was late at night before these scruples were removed. On the following morning, the boat arrived from Salamis, attended by four monks, who rendered us all the service in their power; but they seemed perfectly panic-struck when we told them that it was our intention to send the statue in their vessel to the Piraeus; and betrayed the helplessness of infants when persuaded to join in the labour. The people had assembled, and stood around the statue; but no one among them ventured to begin the work. They believed that the arm of any person would fall off who should dare to touch the marble, or to disturb its position. / Upon festival days they had been accustomed to place before it a burning lamp. Presently, however, the priest of Eleusis, partly induced by intreaty, and partly terrified by the menaces of the Tchohadar, put on his canonical vestments, as for a ceremony of high mass, and, descending into the hollow where the statue remained upright, after the rubbish around it had been taken away, gave the first blow with a pick-axe for the removal of the soil, that the people might be convinced no calamity would befal the labourers. The work then went on briskly enough: already the immense mass of marble began to incline from its perpendicular; and the triangular frame was placed in such a situation, that, as the statue fell, it came gradually upon the transverse beams. The rope was then cut, and fastened as traces; one half of it upon either side; and our machine, supported by wooden rollers, was easily made to move. In this manner, at mid-day, it had reached the brow of the hill above the old port; whence the descent towards the shore, although among ruins, and obstructed by large stones, was more easy. / New difficulties now occurred. It was found that the water near to the shore was too shallow to admit the approach of the boat from Salamis, for the conveyance of the statue on board; and the old quay of Eleusis, which consisted of immense blocks of marble stretching out into deeper water, was in such a ruined state, that several wide chasms appeared, through which the water flowed. Across these chasms it would be necessary to construct temporary bridges, for which timber would be required; and even then the boat could not be brought close enough to the extremity of the quay to receive the statue. Here the whole of our project seemed likely to meet with its termination; for it was quite impossible, without any mechanical aid, to raise a mass of marble weighing nearly two tons, so as to convey it into the boat. At this critical moment, when we were preparing to abandon the undertaking, a large Casiot vessel made her appearance, sailing

between Salamis and the Eleusinian coast. We instantly pushed off in the boat, and hailed her; and the captain consenting to come on shore, we not only hired his ship to take the statue to Smyrna, but also engaged the assistance of his crew, with their boats and rigging, to assist in its removal. These men worked with spirit and skill; and made the rest of the operation a mere amusement. At sunset we saw the statue stationed at the very utmost extremity of the pier head. / Early on the following day, two boats belonging to the vessel, and the Salamis ferry-boat, were placed alongside of each other, between the ship and the pier; and planks were laid across, so as to form a kind of stage, upon which the Casiot sailors might work the blocks and ropes. A small cable was also warped round the statue; and twelve blocks being brought to act all at once upon it, the goddess was raised almost to the yard-arm; whence, after remaining suspended a short time, she was lowered into the hold; and the Eleusinians taking leave of her, the vessel sailed for Smyrna. It should now be stated that the Athenians, in the workings of their despair at the removal of the statue, distinctly predicted the wreck of the ship which should convey it; and it is certainly a most extraordinary circumstance, that their augury was completely fulfilled, in the loss of the vessel which had the statue on board, when it came in sight of the British shores off Beachy Head. [Given in quotes, but author not named except as "an accomplished traveller": this is Clarke_1818.]

[75] Beaujour_1829_1_102 Eleusis: On en reconnaît encore l'enceinte; mais la statue mutilée de la déesse, que l'on y voyait naguère parmi d'autres ruines, n'y est plus maintenant, et a été transportée de nos jours en Angleterre.

[76] Le_Bas_1844-45_45 Eleusis: Il ne me reste rien à dire aujourd'hui sur les ruines d'Eleusis, après tant de voyageurs. L'aspect des lieux n'a pas changé depuis le passage de M. de Chateaubriand. Pour retrouver avec exactitude le plan et les débris de l'antique sanctuaire, il faudrait transporter dans le voisinage le village de Lefsina, très-malsain d'ailleurs, enlever toutes les baraques qui recouvrent le sol et faire des fouilles qui ne manqueraient pas d'être fort dispendieuses. M. Ross l'avait proposé, alors qu'il était conservateur des monuments antiques de la Grèce; mais l'état financier du royaume s'opposa alors et s'oppose aujourd'hui plus que jamais à ce qu'on réalise un pareil projet.

[77] Buchon_1843_176-177 Eleusis: Il y avait autrefois à Eleusis un môle où l'on pouvait débarquer. La jetée en vastes dalles de pierre existe encore, et il serait facile de la réparer; mais il y a trop de bas-fonds pour que le port puisse servir aujourd'hui. Il ne reste rien d'entier à Eleusis, mais on y trouve d'immenses restes de grandeur. Sur ses collines sont les soubassements de ses vastes temples, dont les colonnes de marbre gisent partout dispersées. On en trouve des fragments dans tous les murs des chaumières et dans toutes les clôtures de jardin. Près d'une basse-cour, je vis parterre une inscription en lettres anciennes d'une forme dont on s'accorde à fixer la date au sixième siècle avant notre ère. Un reste de mosaïque d'un ancien temple est exposé aux jeux des enfants, qui en détruisent une moitié tandis que l'autre moitié est engagée dans une maison de paysan dont elle forme le parquet. Quelques statues mutilées trouvées récemment sont disposées dans une vieille église.

[78] Lenormant_1862_1: Nous devons dire en commençant que nous n'indiquerons le lieu de dépôt actuel que pour les inscriptions non trouvées dans nos fouilles. Toutes celles qui proviennent des excavations faites au nom du gouvernement français forment à Eleusis même un petit musée spécial, installé dans la maison du commandant Lascas, où les voyageurs archéologues peuvent les étudier en tout temps.

[79] Breton_1852_370: Les Propylées d'Eleusis avaient été, dit-on, copiés sur ceux d'Athènes; ce n'est plus qu'un immense monceau de ruines de marbre blanc, parmi lesquelles j'ai reconnu un chapiteau ionique provenant du portique intérieur, et des triglyphes ayant appartenu au portique extérieur qui, comme à Athènes, était d'ordre dorique. En avant des ruines est un énorme bloc de marbre que l'on croit avoir occupé le tympan du fronton; on y voit, au centre d'un médaillon entouré de rinceaux, un buste colossal cuirassé, dont la tête, qui faisait saillie en ronde bosse, est brisée. Cette sculpture me paraît évidemment romaine, et me confirme dans l'opinion que les Propylées d'Eleusis, dont Pausanias ne parle pas, n'ont dû être élevés que vers la fin du second siècle de notre ère, peut-être sous Septime Sévère.

[80] Bremer_1863_I_277-278 Eleusis: we hastened out to see the excavations, in which a considerable number of workmen are engaged, under the management of young [François] Lenormant [1837-1883]. / A chaos of broken marble and ruinous remains of the ancient glories of the Temple, had been brought to daylight – a great proportion of which belonged to the time of the Roman Restoration, as, for instance, some beautiful capitals, though overladen with ornament, and many statues, amongst which is one of Antinous, the unfortunate favourite of the Emperor Hadrian. The beantiful marble steps and floors of the large and small propylaea of the two Temples, each separated from the other, although adjoining, constitute the most ancient Greek work of art which has yet been here revealed to light. They are of white marble, finely polished, and in a perfectly good state of preservation. You see upon one of these floors the deep marks made by the opening of the doors. Amongst other valuable discoveries, is a large altar, on which two torches are sculptured in bas-relief, and an inscription, which says that it was given by the Achamians to Ceres; there are also some smaller altars, as well as a few monuments, covered with inscriptions, consecrated to men who had assisted at the Mysteries. / The excavations are continued at this moment, still more deeply into the face of the rock, in which many grottoes have been discovered, which, however, do not appear to have been deep. In one of these is a marble fountain, the uppermost edge of which has been deeply cut into by the rope which was let down to fetch up the water. At the present time the well is empty. Amongst the latest discoveries are many spacious subterranean walled vaults, which were evidently connected with the Temple.

[81] AZ_XXII_1864_196-198 letter from François Lenormant to Ed. Gerhard: Vous verrez, je pense, avec quelque intérêt, Monsieur, la belle terre-cuite dont je vous envoie pour votre Gazette un dessin du à l'habile crayon de M. Muret. J'ai rapporté cette figure de Grèce à l'automne de l'année dernière. Outre son grand style, qui la rapporte à la plus belle époque de l'art grec, elle tire son principal intérêt de cette circonstance qu'elle a été découverte à Eleusis même.

[82] AZ_XXIII_1865_298: Antikenbesitz des Herrn Fr. Lenormant. Herr François Lenormant, ein rüstiger Bereiser Griechenlands, von wo er neulich zum vierten Mal wiederkehrte, hat neben mancher anderen Auschauung und Mittheilung, die auch wir ihm verdankten … eine nicht unbeträchtliche Anzahl von Anticaglien heimgebracht, über deren Werth und Beschaffenheit wir auf Grundlage einer von Herrn J. de Witte in der Gazette des beaux-arts veröffentlichten ausführlichen Notiz hienächst auszugsweise zu berichten im Stande sind. / Die gedachte antiquarische Ausbeute besteht häuptsichlich in Terracotten, welche in dem gedachten Bericht unseres in diesem Gebiet vielkundigen und vielbewährten Freundes nach der Reihenfolge ihrer auf Athen, Corinth, Theben, Tegea, Megara, Thespiae, wie auch auf die Inseln Aegina, Anaphe, Thera, rückweisenden griechischen Fundorte übersichtlich gemacht sind.

[83] RA_xxxii_1876_347, the work of the Société archéologique d'Athènes: Le rapporteur rend ensuite compte des fouilles faites sous la surveillance des inspecteurs de la Société à Tanagre, à Thèbes, et sur plusieurs autres points du royaume de Grèce. Des musées locaux ont été fondés, pour recevoir les antiquités dont le transport serait difficile, à Sparte, à Mykonos (pour les objets trouvés à Délos dans les fouilles exécutées par MM. Burnouf et Lebègue), à Tanagre, à Thèbes, à Platée, à Livadie.

[84] Gell_1810_69 Argos: A large church at the southern extremity of the town contains the fragments of Ionic columns, and some inscriptions. Near it are two mutilated statues, and in a wall is the trunk of a colossal figure of white marble, in a costume which appears to be Roman. / One of the Mosques is said to have been erected with blocks brought from the grove of Aesculapius in Epidauria.

[85] Post_1830_166 Grove of Aesculapius, near Epidaurus: All is reduced to an unsightly wilderness. The works of nature and of art wear alike the same melancholy features of decay. Both the plain and surrounding mountains present a dull and uninteresting aspect, and even the ruins themselves are too far ruined to retain any picturesque beauty. No modern habitation has encroached upon the sanctity of the place, no modern ploughshare has turned up its soil. Antiquity still holds undisputed sway over the scene, and every thing seems to the eye, as if the footsteps of man had not visited it for ages. Here, however, as in other places which have been mentioned, the barbarous work of spoliation has been extensively carried on: this will account for the complete destruction of most of the buildings. The Ligourians many years ago transferred to their village six marble columns, which now decorate their church, and Chandler informs us that during the last century, materials were carried away for building a mosque at Argos, and even for repairing the fortifications of Napoli.

[86] Scrofani_1801_i_162: Le tems ne me permet pas de reconnaître en détail la ville d'Epidaure. Je jette en passant un coup d'œil sur les temples de Vénus, de la Justice et de la Santé; on en voit encore les restes épars parmi les oliviers.

[87] Laurent_1821_130 Epidaurus: The ancient Epidaurus, of which the walls are almost the only remains to be seen, was built upon a small peninsula, stretching out towards Egina, commanded on the north-west side by a lofty ridge of mountains, the highest of which is supposed to be Arachne. The Isthmus is about a quarter of a mile broad. In the middle of the brambles which now overgrow the peninsula, different shapeless ruins are pointed out, to which, I think, antiquaries have not yet even been able to assign a name. We were shewn the remains of a statue of white marble, clothed in flowing robes, and reclining on a couch; it has lost its arms, its head, and its feet; to determine, therefore, whom it originally represented, would be a task worthy of all antiquarian travellers; to them also you must look for a more satisfactory account of the stones which strew this shore.

[88] Houel_ii_1784_37 Taormina, theatre: On trouva aussi des bases de marbre blanc sept chapiteaux d'ordre Corinthien de trois différentes mesures; des morceaux de corniches plus ou moins conservés des morceaux de colonnes cannelées, des frises des architraves, des chapiteaux de marbre blanc & des débris de statues. Plusieurs fragmens de colonnes qui n'ont pas été enlevés pour réparer ou décorer les Eglises de Taormine ont été employés par les soins de Dom Ignazio Camélia à remplir les excavations qu'on avoit faites au pied extérieur des murs de l'avant scène; murs qui sont tous minés par l'absence des briques que l'on a prises en différens temps, pour en faire du ciment afin de rétablir de méchantes maisons élevées sur les ruines des plus beaux

édifices: car dans un pays dégradé les habitans, trop ignorans pour construire de semblables monumens, ne savent ni apprécier, ni conserver ceux qui ont été faits par leurs ancêtres ils se hâtent de les détruire, comme si leur vue étoit pour eux un reproche qui les fit rougir de leur peu de capacité.

[89] Houel_II_1784_38 Taormina, theatre: ce même lieu, qui n'étoit pas prophane chez les Anciens comme chez nous. J'ai représenté dans cette estampe cette avant-scene, ou ce proscenium telle que je l'ai trouvé il étoit en partie détruit on y voyoit encore des bases & des tronçons de colonnes de granite tous très-beaux. Ce n'est pas seulement la guerre ou la main du temps, qui l'a réduit à cet état de délabrement c'est la main des habitans pauvres de ce pays qui l'a ruiné en ôtant successivement les corniches & le marbre des murs quand au lieu de palais, de temples & de théâtres, ils ont bâti des Ménagères & des Eglises.

[90] Diehl_1893_354 Epidaurus: A large number of statues in Pentelic marble were found in front of both façades of the temple; they undoubtedly belonged to the pedimental sculptures, and although most of them are very much injured, it is by no means impossible to reconstruct the composition of which they formed a part.

[91] Holland_1815_441 Nicopolis: Two days still elapsed before I quitted Prevesa. On the morning of the 26th I accompanied the Vizier, who was attended also by some hundreds of his guards, for the ruins of Nicopolis. He went thither to examine some excavations he had ordered to be made with the view to the discovery of marbles, coins, or other relics of the ancient city; influenced probably in this, by the report of the profitable research which had been recently carried on in the Morea during Veli Pasha's government of that province. I rode from Prevesa to Nicopolis in company with the Effendi, and on a horse splendidly accoutred, which Ali Pasha had sent me for the purpose. When arrived amidst the ruins, I found the Vizier sitting on a crimson velvet couch which was placed on the ground near the great transverse wall of the city, and above an excavation which had just been made. He was surrounded by his Albanian guards, with several of his ministers and secretaries. He desired me to sit near him, and asked my opinion as to the research which was going on. The spot was evidently not favourable, and I could not give him any encouragement as to the probable results.

[92] Holland_1815_73-74 ruins of Nicopolis: The course of the great aqueduct of Nicopolis is marked by the now insulated masses of masonry-work, which formed its supporters, stretching in a long line over the plain. This was a work at once laborious and splendid, the water being brought to the city from near the sources of the river Luro, a distance, as I have been informed, of about 16 miles. The edifice which I conceive to have been the baths of Nicopolis, though our guide assured us that it was the ruin of a church, is situated directly in the line of this aqueduct; and on a second examination of the spot, in the spring of 1813, I found the channel, which conveyed the water from its higher level in the aqueduct to the lower parts of the building. On this basement level are the remains of several parallel pipes, or channels, accurately worked in marble, with others traversing these at right-angles, evidently intended for the conveyance of water to different compartments of the building. Many of these channeled marbles, as well as the fragments of marble columns, have been taken away by the orders of Ali Pasha, and applied to different purposes in the construction of his Seraglio at Prevesa.

[93] Hobhouse_1817_I_33 Nicopolis: Proceeding till we came to no great distance from the seashore, we came to the ruins of a square building, within which, half buried in the ground, are several marble troughs: these, and the capital of one Corinthian column lying on the ground,

and the shaft of another enclosed in a wall, were the only pieces of marble I saw in the ruins; but many have been carried away lately, and employed in the building of the fortress of Prevesa; and some also have been preserved as a present to the English Resident at the court of Ali Pasha.

[94] Leake_1835_III_491-492 Epirus: The excavations which have been made at Nicopolis for the purpose of obtaining materials for the fortress and palace of the Vezir at Prevyza, have not led to any interesting discoveries, partly it seems because the city having been hastily built, more in the Roman than Greek manner, little more was found than fragments of walls formed of tiles, mortar, and broken stones, unfit for the purpose of the masons, and which did not much encourage them to persevere. By order of the Vezir, the sculptured pieces were set apart, but the only result has been two inscriptions, which have been placed at the gate of the Serai.

[95] Boué_1854_I_48 Ali Pasha (1741-1822) at Ioannina: Le château, l'ancienne résidence d'Ali-Pascha, n'est encore qu'un lieu de décombres, dont chaque endroit a ses souvenirs. La première enceinte est occupée par quelques maisons misérables et dans la seconde se trouve à l'E. une petite mosquée et à l'O. la résidence du Visir et dans la cour le tombeau fort simple d'Ali-Pascha. Partout ailleurs, où on porte ses regards, on ne voit que de vastes ruines … Parmi les anciens appartenons d'Ali-Pascha on remarque sa salle d'audience à plafond avec des dorures, avec quelques colonnes en marbre et des lambris garnis d'ouvrages en marqueterie et coquillages incrustés. Mais tous ces restes d'une grandeur passée se détériorent journellement, cette salle n'étant plus que l'antichambre du Visir.

[96] Evans_1878_134-135: But what a field for the antiquary! I do not mean that classic temples and palaces still rear themselves amid the ruins of Dyrrhachium. There is nothing here to compare with the hoary piles of Treves or Nismes, of Spalato, or Pola, or Verona. Time and the Turk have done their work too well for that! But in the smaller firagments, the flotsam and jetsam of ancient magnificence, Durazzo exceeds any old-world city I have ever seen. In the courtyard of the Turkish Konak, whither I proceeded, to be informed that without a special order from the Sublime Porte no one could view the antiquities of Durazzo (by which he meant the mediaeval walls) amidst filth and rubble lay two beautiful monuments of Hellenic art, the torsos of a hero and a goddess, both of super-human mould; and near lay a slab in the very act of being broken up by the barbarian, but the pieces of which I collected and put together. [sic for the terrible syntax!] On this slab was a Greek inscription in iambic verse, recording how a Byzantine prince built one of the towers of the ancient city. The tower in which it was originally fixed was still existing only the other day, but the Turks had pulled it down to hunt, I believe, for treasure! Despite my appeal for mercy, I can hardly hope that the inscription will long survive it; but one half of it may endure a little longer, as it has been made use of to support the wooden pillar of a cranky Turkish verandah!

[97] Evans_1878_135 Dyrrhachium: In the streets people follow you with handfuls of silver coins, most of them from the Dyrrhachian mint, coined in the days of the old Greek Republic; and it is noteworthy, as attesting her ancient commercial importance and the consequent activity of the mint, that the cow and calf or gardens – if so they be – of Alcinous, displayed upon her coins, are familiar to every numismatist. Stuck anyhow into the pavement, the gateways, the walls of the modern houses, are the waifs of Durazzo's shipwrecked fortunes – a Corinthian capital, a Roman inscription, the fragments of a temple cornice; the turbaned pillars that mark the last resting-place of true believers are economically wrought from the shafts of pagan columns, and Roman gravestones mingle with the Turkish.

[98] Hobhouse_1817_I_46 Arta: Entering the town, we saw on our right hand a large Greek church in a dilapidated state. We afterwards learnt, that it had been partly built with the remains of marble columns, some only of which were still to be seen inserted in the walls, the remainder having been carried away by the Turks, to adorn a mosck.

[99] Leake_1835_IV_25-26 Prevyza, Gulf of Arta, in Epirus: The remains at Akri or Punta consist of the following objects. Near the ordinary landing-place opposite to the middle of the town of Prevyza, and about half way between the northern extremity of the peninsula of Punta and the kula at the entrance of the harbour of Prevyza, are the foundation and a small part of the walls of a large quadrangular building, which seems to have had an open square court in the centre. One side measures about 90 yards, and the other (parallel to the shore of the harbour) about 130; the breadth between the outer and inner walls is 15 yards; the wall is two feet thick, built of small stones with much mortar. The stones are roughly quared, and placed in the wall with the angles upwards. The ground occupied by the court within has been excavated in every part for the sake of the materials, which have been used in new constructions at Prevyza. When the ancient building was ruined the walls seem to have fallen inwards. Parallel to these foundations, about the middle of the narrow peninsula, are the remains of walls constructed in the same slight manner as the former, inclosing a space not less than 500 yards in length, and about half as much in breadth; they include part of the quadrangle of the tjiftlik of Punta, together with all the southern side of some entrenchments attached to that building, which the Vezir threw up across the peninsula when he was at war with the Russians in Lefkidha. Between the tjiftlik and the northern extremity of the peninsula, fragments of columns and wrought stones have been found, and many coins were brought to me on the spot, which had been turned up in the cultivated grounds of the farm. / But the most important monument, and which has been brought to light since my visit to Prevyza in 1805, is an inscribed marble, now lying in an orange garden belonging to the Turkish dwelling-house of the tjiftlik where it was found.

[100] Leake_1835_I_294, travelling in 1805, Epirus: To the north-eastward is the other peak, called Peristeri; beyond which is the summit above Khaliki, of the same height nearly as that of Syrako, and situated midway between Peristeri and the southern end of the Zygós of Métzovo. The hills around the Three Khans are covered with vineyards and wood. At less than a mile beyond them, at the head of a slope of vineyards reaching to the river, is the village of Vutinós, and on a height on one side of the vineyards some remains of ancient walls called Lakhanókastro. The masons of Métzovo resort to it for the sake of the tiles which they find there. It was perhaps a Roman military station, for the defence of the pass, which is here more open than in any other part.

[101] Taylor_1868_300B Nicopolis/Purk, in Armenia, suspicious locals: The Vandals of the village see – as the Saad Arabs with the Nineveh marbles that fell into their hands in the Busreh marches – whether they contain gold, and consequently just at present the fragments of fingers, heads, and feet of these antiquities are alone to be met with. The largest fragment available which I procured, consisted of a male figure in white marble, apparently reclining against a tree; but hands, head, and feet were all wanting. Roman and Byzantine copper coins were numerous, but in an imperfect state. Among the former were two of Nicopolis, bearing the effigy of Severus, with Greek inscriptions. I saw no gold, and only two silver medals; but the natives are so suspicious of being charged with the unpardonable crime of having found a treasure, that even if coins of more precious metals existed among them, they would probably deny the fact. With regard to information respecting inscriptions it is the same. They are reluctant to talk about them,

and either mislead or give an evasive answer; for it is believed these relics denote treasure spots or title-deeds to old estates, and that if even their lands escape sequester, they would certainly be ploughed up in search of ancient hoards.

[102] Taylor_1868_300 Nicopolis/Purk, in Armenia: From the simple fact of the name of Nicopolis occurring upon this relic, I should not at once have identified this village as the site of the Koman town; but a few miles further on, as will subsequently be described, I found a relic which fully settled the question. In the new church, on the north end of the village, is also an inscribed stone slab, built into the back part of the altar. It is surmounted by a modern cross, recently engraved. Part of the stone is imbedded in the flooring, but what is now visible above ground stands as here represented. / Fragments of sculptured columns, with portions of Corinthian capitals, are constantly found, particularly at the ruin in the village called the "Zurb Khaneh," or Mint; and mutilated statues occasionally exhumed in the corn fields enclosed by the old walls.

[103] Taylor_1868_299 Purk/Nicopolis, in Armenia: Some insignificant confused heaps faintly suggest the sites of temples and other public buildings, but the remains of the old wall are not to be mistaken … As usual the foundations were massive square blocks of rough stone, with a superstructure of smaller, irregular pieces … The gateways, now, alas! ruined, were originally constructed of square columns, composed of three pieces of cut polished porphyry, each 6 feet long, and 2.5 broad, and the same thick, resting on a foundation – like the wall – of blocks of hard sand-stone, 2 feet 8 inches square … At the back the mountain slope comes rather abruptly down, ending in a kind of hill, surmounted by the ruins of an ancient temple, from which we procured a mutilated fragment of a Roman female, half figure, sculptured in high relief, in a shallow niche on a mortuary tablet of marble. Below it on the same stone was a smooth space, denoting an inscription, but it had been broken off here, and the remnant was not forthcoming. The elders of the village say it was broken off 30 years ago, by some Franks, who took it away with them. In the Kenya's house was a Greek inscription on a stone slab, first seen by Bore, in 1845, and, in consequence of which, he first identified Purk with Nicopolis.

[104] Clarke_1816_88 Plataea: Future travellers, who have leisure for making excavations, will find this spot very likely to answer the purposes of such an undertaking, and to reward them for the labour it will require. The ground-plot and foundations of temples are visible among the vestiges of the citadel; and the remains of towers are conspicuous upon its walls.

[105] Clarke_II.3_1816_24 plain of Marathon: Afterwards, proceeding towards the south, and passing again the Tomb which, following Pausanias, we have called that of the Athenians, we came to a rivulet discharging itself into the sea, from a Marsh, or swamp, at the foot of a mountain called Agherlichi. The distance of this marsh from the Charadrus is a mile and a half, or twelve stadia. Here we observed that we were in the midst of Marathonian reliques of every description. The remains of Sepulchres, Stelae, Soroi, and the ruins of marble trophies, appeared upon either side of the rivulet, and in the midst of the more stagnant waters of the marsh. Besides the Stelae, we also found here some larger architectural pillars, and the capital of a Doric column. We saw also the cornice of an immense marble Soros, lying upon the basement of a magnificent tomb; the foundations as of a Temple; and a very fine piece of sculpture in white Pentelican marble, representing a Female Figure seated in a chair. The drapery of this Torso, for it is nothing else, is very fine: the head, part of the arms, and the feet, are wanting; but the left hand remains beneath the right elbow; the Statue having been represented with its arms gracefully folded. In its present imperfect state, it is impossible even to conjecture for whom this statue was originally designed;

for it is an erroneous opinion, that, among antient images of the Heathen female Divinities, the sedent posture denoted any one of them in particular.

[106] Clarke_1816_15 Farther on appears the Marathonian shore, where the Persian army landed; and close to the coast, upon the right, a marsh, wherein the remains of trophies and marble monuments are yet visible.

[107] Beaujour_1829_I_120 Marathon, the mound: On l'a fouillé à sa surface, et l'on y a trouvé, des fragments de poterie et des balles de plomb de forme amygdaloïde que les anciens lançaient avec des frondes; mais on aurait dû le fouiller à sa base, pour s'assurer s'il ne renfermait pas des tombeaux. / A une petite distance du tertre, on voit encore près d'une vieille chapelle en ruines un piédestal carré de marbre blanc, qui portait peut-être le trophée élevé par Miltiade sur le champ de bataille. La victoire de Marathon, principalement due à la discipline des Grecs, leur fit sentir leur supériorité sur les Barbares et prépara tous leurs triomphes.

[108] RA_XXXVIII_1879_391: D'importantes découvertes archéologiques ont été faites dernierement à Marathon, près de l'emplacement du temple de Némésis, où l'on admirait une statue de cette déesse, œuvre de Phidias. C'est près de là que les Athéniens avaient, après la destruction de l'armée persane, élevé un trophée à la Victoire. Ces découvertes consistent en bas-reliefs et en statues, dont une, de grandeur colossale, est assez bien conservée. L'éphore général des antiquités a voulu transférer ces objets au musée archéologique d'Athènes, mais les habitants des villages des environs s'y sont opposés, en vertu de la loi sur les antiquités qui permet à chaque commune de garder les antiquités découvertes sur son territoire.

[109] Blouet_&_Ravoisié_I_1833_XXI-XXII: Alors parut l'histoire de la régénération de la Grèce de M. Pouqueville, qui valut aux Hellènes d'innombrables partisans. L'intérêt devint général en faveur des chrétiens de la Grèce. Peuples, rois, firent des voeux, pour leur cause, avec des intentions différentes, et les sultans, dont l'insurrection grecque est destinée à renverser le trône tôt ou tard, comprirent que leur domination devait cesser dans la Hellade. Ils parlaient encore de maintenir leur suzeraineté dans ce pays, où il n'y a de moderne que le despotisme, lorsque le canon de Navarin, qui retentit dans l'univers, apprit que la marine turque était anéantie par des amiraux français, anglais et russes. A la vérité, ce n'était pas la victoire immortelle de don Juan d'Autriche, et elle serait demeurée sans résultats, sans quelques hommes généreux qui se trompaient alors à la tête du cabinet français. / Une expédition française appareille de Toulon le 16 août 1828, et laisse tomber l'ancre au mouillage de Coroné (Pétalidi) dans le golfe de Messénie, le 30 à 2 heures et demie du matin. Les soldats brûlaient de combattre, et il ne leur fallut que se montrer pour obtenir la soumission de Pylos, de Méthone et de Colonis.Un ordre du jour du 10 septembre annonce à l'armée qu'elle marchera sur Athènes; la joie est au camp, le nom d'Athènes est dans toutes les bouches, lorsqu'un nouvel ordre prescrit aux guerriers de marcher contre Patras, qui n'avait pas été comprise dans la capitulation d'Ibrahim. La presqu'île est aussitôt traversée, et au bout d'une marche de cinquante-trois heures, l'armée française prend position sur la base du mont Panachaïcos, en vue du golfe des Alcyons; il y eut quelque résistance avant de s'emparer du château bâti par Ville-Hardouin et de celui du cap Rhion qui commande l'entrée de la mer de Corinthe. Nos braves demandaient une lutte digne de leur courage! Mais telle n'était pas leur destinée; la mort devait se présenter à eux autrement que sous des lauriers: des fièvres intermittentes ne tardèrent pas à éclaircir leurs rangs. Magnanimes héros, combien de soldats, combien d'officiers, espoir de la patrie, reposent aux plages de Navarin, dans les plaines et sur les hauteurs de Patras.

[110] Blouet_&_Ravoisié_I_1833_XXII: Le ministère français songea bientôt à profiter de la présence de nos soldats qui occupaient la Morée pour envoyer une commission savante. Elle ne prétendait pas égaler celle qu'on vit attachée à la gloire de Napoléon, lorsque vainqueur de l'Orient, il ordonnait d'élever un monument plus durable que l'airain, aere perennius. L'expédition scientifique en Morée devait rendre néanmoins d'éminents services aux lettres et aux sciences. L'Institut de France fut consulté … / Les monuments du Péloponèse, dans leur état de dégradation, présentent plutôt des oeuvres de décombres que des édifices debout. Aussi nos architectes ont accompagné d'une restauration les ruines qu'ils ont retrouvées. Ils n'ignorent pas combien ce travail est délicat. Mais afin de ne laisser matière à aucune équivoque sur ce point, ils indiqueront ce qui existe maintenant, et ce qui est de reconstruction. Comme rien n'est à dédaigner dans un pays où l'on rencontre à chaque pas un souvenir historique, et où le moindre marbre devient un jalon placé dans la route presque effacée qui conduit à la connaissance des monuments de l'antiquité, on a recueilli non seulement les édifices à colonnes, mais encore les murailles des villes attribuées aux siècles pélasgiques. On reconnaîtra dans ces différentes constructions, qu'elles sont toujours basées sur un principe de convenance, rigoureusement rempli, d'après l'emploi de matériaux simples et d'un usage facile, et d'après la plus heureuse combinaison.

[111] Bory_de_Saint-Vincent_I_1836_VII: Le plan soumis par l'Institut ayant été adopté, trois Sections, dites: 1.° des Sciences physiques, 2.° d'Archéologie, 3.° d'Architecture et de Sculpture, furent constituées en Novembre 1828. A la première, dont la direction me fut confiée, le Ministère de la guerre adjoignit aussitôt trois ingénieurs géographes spécialement chargés d'une triangulation, et plus tard une brigade topographique, composée d'officiers d'état-major.

[112] Blouet_&_Ravoisié_II_1833_Avertissement: Plusieurs villes antiques, dépouillées de leurs monuments, et ne possédant plus que quelques faibles traces de leur ancienne splendeur, ont été visitées et fouillées par nous. La forme de leur enceinte, celle que présente le sol sur lequel elles étaient situées, tout a été relevé et mesuré avec le plus grand soin. Enfin, les routes, les sentiers, même les moins praticables que nous avons suivis, ont été scrupuleusement indiqués, et, si notre travail peut être utile à l'artiste comme au voyageur, le géographe, nous aimons à le croire, en retirera également quelque profit.

[113] Blouet_&_Ravoisié_I_1831_XX: L'an 1761, Stuart publia, avec Revelt [sic], la description connue sous le titre de Antiquities of Athènes: c'est un grand travail utile surtout aux artistes, et exécuté avec cette rigueur de mesures sans laquelle on ne saurait maintenant publier un ouvrage d'architecture; mais la vérité, qu se trouve dans lesdétails, manque dans l'ensemble: le crayon et le burin anglais n'ont point toujours la netteté requise pour rendre les lignes pures des monuments du siècle de Périclès.

[114] Blouet_&_Ravoisié_I_1831_25: Pendant le mois que nous passâmes à Messène, je fis faire des fouilles assez considérables, dont les résultats ne furent pas sans importance pour nos travaux. [with plates]

[115] Stephanopoli_1800_I_255-256, in the Morea, on the Messenian Gulf: le territoire appartenant aux Cacavouglis, ou bien Portecaillotes: là, sur le bord de la mer, se trouvent deux statues antiques en marbre, dont l'une représente un homme assis qui joue de la lyre, et l'autre une femme armée de son carquois et de son arc, ayant un chien à son côté. Elles sont placées vis-à-vis l'une de l'autre. Stephanopoli devina sur-le-champ cette dernière; il comprit que c'était Diane, déesse de la chasse; il motiva son opinion sur le témoignage des anciens, qui tous assurent que les

environs du Ténare, aujourd'hui cap Matapan, étaient particulièrement consacrés à cette déesse, à laquelle on avait non seulement érigé des temples, mais encore élevé des statues sur le rivage.

[116] Bory_de_Saint-Vincent_1_1836_ix: Ce serait peut-être ici le lieu d'examiner comment la Commission scientifique se trouva, dès le début de ses opérations, en partie désorganisée par l'esprit d'insubordination ou d'orgueil de quelques-uns et par l'incapacité de quelques autres; le Gouvernement pourrait trouver, dans mes réflexions à ce sujet, quelques bons avis pour la composition des expéditions exploratrices qu'il sentira la nécessité d'ordonner probablement encore, mais autrement qu'il ne l'a fait jusqu'ici. Cette fois je n'écris point pour remplir un devoir envers l'autorité, avec laquelle je crois être àu moins quitte, et hâté que je suis de conduire mon lecteur en Grèce, je m'abstiendrai de tout ce qui ne touche pas directement la contrée que j'entreprends de visiter avec lui. / Pour répondre aux intentions des hommes d'Etat qui m'envoyaient, et qui me demandaient des travaux dans le genre de ceux que j'avais anciennement publiés sur les principales îles des mers d'Afrique, ainsi que sur l'Espagne, je me promis de ne rien négliger dans mes investigations; je m'affermis d'autant plus dans ce projet, qu'à peine débarqué sur les bords qu'il m'était enjoint d'étudier, je reconnus qu'on n'en avait guère donné que des idées fausses ou du moins incomplètes. / La plupart de nos devanciers, ayant visité la Grèce imbus des idées grandioses qu'impose sur tout ce qui la concerne ce qu'on appelle une éducation classique, en sont revenus fidèlement enthousiastes et admirateurs des moindres traces d'antiquité que le temps n'y a point dévorées, ou tellement déçus, pour n'y avoir pas retrouvé jusqu'à ses charmes mythologiques, que les uns et les autres en ont parlé, de manière à ne les pouvoir accorder, soit avec amour, soit avec mépris et colère.

[117] Bory_de_Saint-Vincent_1_1836_xvii: Ce fut un homme d'État, aujourd'hui bien malheureux [unnamed], qui en ordonna la publication. "Il est glorieux pour la France," disait-il dans un arrêté du 8 juillet 1830, "d'avoir affranchi la Grèce; la mise au jour des explorations scientifiques faites en ce pays, doit éterniser le souvenir d'une gloire si pure."

[118] Blouet_&_Ravoisié_ii_1833_Avertissement: Ce fut pour constater l'état de ces ruines précieuses, ce fut pour les ranimer en quelque sorte, pour en retracer une image fidèle et durable, que le gouvernement français nous envoya dans le Péloponèse, à la suite de l'expédition militaire destinée, elle aussi, à rendre la vie avec la liberté aux généreux descendants des Hellènes.

[119] Buchon_1843_483-484 Leondari, in the Morea: j'allai voir l'église, qui est une des plus anciennes et certainement une des plus jolies de Grèce. Je la crois du dixième ou du onzième siècle et antérieure à Andronic, qui fut le grand bâtisseur d'églises de ce pays. Il y a deux dômes, et le premier, qui est en avant, est d'une forme très-rapprochée de l'antique et me rappela un peu la tour des vents à Athènes. Dans l'intérieur, au-dessus de l'église, est une double galerie, comme à Saint-Luc. Quelques restes de marbres épars çà et là et un grand nombre de colonnes de marbre dispersées à l'entour prouvent que cette église a dû être célèbre autrefois. Je crois qu'elle appartenait à un monastère. Les Turcs l'ont complètement gâtée en faisant construire en face une sorte de portique, à droite un gros mur portant le minaret et à gauche une école. En abattant tout cela on aurait certainement la plus jolie petite église que j'aie vue en Grèce.

[120] Pigeory_1854_ii his mission from the Département de l'Intérieure: Cette mission comprendra l'étude et la reproduction par le dessin des monuments d'architecture et de sculpture appartenant à l'époque où les Français occupaient la Morée et les côtes occidentales de l'Asie Mineure à la suite des croisades, depuis le xii^e^ siècle jusqu'au xiv^e^. Vous aurez à examiner les châteaux

forts, les palais, les tombeaux des croisés français et à explorer les rivages de l'Attique et de l'Asie Mineure.

[121] Piacenza_1688_2 Morea: si per l'amenità delle sue Valli, e Colline ricchissìme; massime alcune delle medesime Isole, di marmi, e porfidi nobilissìmi, si per la piacceuolezza di quelle selue, boschi, paludi, e monti, che in diuersì siti l'apportan più tosto vtilità, e decoro, che inconmodono, ò in pedimento, si pure per la fecondità de' suoi seni, e finalmente per la feracità de'campi, irrigati da chiarissimi fiumi …

[122] Piacenza_1688_18 Morea: Era questi in 50. Stadij distante dall'antedetta Città di Titano, che al fuo Greco Leuante per fianco li giace, & ambedue poi trà Sucionia, Cleone, Stimfali, e Corinthia situate; Mà disfacendolo poscia i suoi Cittadini, lo trasportorono à poco à poco à ripiantare in 4. Miglia più oltre, nel luogo, oue scorgonsi fin' a' nostri giorni, chiari e decorosi i suoi vestigi, non men, che le superbe ruine di diuerse Colonne, e simili nobili lauori di marmo; & in cui adorauasi la Dea Hebe.

[123] Piacenza_1688_56 Morea, "Argia": Scorgeasi pur quiui il più famoso, il più preggiato e più sontuoso Tempio di tutta la Morea, alla Dea Miuerua dedicato … fu de' suoi piú notabili ornamenti e statue nel tutto fatto spogliare, ed' indi à Roma tradurre.

[124] Castellan_1820_1_69, travelling 1808 in the Morea, general observation: L'insouciance des Turcs a fait plus de tort aux arts que la lime du temps. Ils ne se donnent pas la peine de tailler des pierres: ils démolissent de superbes édifices antiques, et se servent des matériaux pour construire des baraques. J'ai vu les ruines d'un temple de la plus riche architecture, des murs de granit, des marbres précieux, couverts de bas-reliefs et d'ornemens du plus beau fini, servir à maçonner une digue grossière qui détournoit les eaux d'un ruisseau pour faire tourner les roues d'un misérable moulin en bois. Ailleurs, ce sont des colonnes de tous ordres, arrachées à divers monumens pour servir de soutien au comble d'une écurie. Ici, c'est un autel qu'on a creusé en forme de mortier, qui sert à dépouiller le grain de son enveloppe; un tombeau antique dont on a brisé le fond, formera la margelle d'un puits, et un autre servira d'auge où les troupeaux viendront s'abreuver.

[125] Castellan_1820_1_58-59, travelling 1808, near a villa in the Morea, location not specified: Tout près de là, nous avons reconnu des constructions antiques en assez mauvais état. Ce qu'il en reste avoit été, néanmoins, bâti avec soin en briques, et voûté. C'est avec peine qu'on peut pénétrer dans ces souterrains, qui ne nous ont offert rien de curieux. Les parties supérieures, recouvertes de terre, forment un monticule surlequel ont crû des arbres et des arbustes. Tout auprès, se trouve une espèce de petit temple composé de six colonnes de marbre blanc, d'environ deux pieds de diamètre, encore debout, sur une hase continue qui forme un parallélogramme d'environ huit pieds de large, sur quinze de longueur. L'espace renfermé par le mur paroît avoir servi postérieurement de réservoir pour les eaux; et les colonnes, disposées sur deux rangs, peuvent y avoir été posées pour soutenir un toit ou une treille. Quoi qu'il en soit, elles sont antiques, et il est probable qu'on retrouveroit, en faisant des fouilles en cet endroit, d'autres ruines dont la correspondance avec celles de la forteresse qui domine cette vallée, pourroit faire reconnoitre le site d'une ville antique, qui, jusqu'à cette heure, auroit été entièrement ignorée. D'ailleurs, les rochers des environs sont percés d'une infinité d'excavations d'où l'on a tiré des pierres; et on voit même encore, à l'entrée de ces grottes, des blocs a moitié taillés. Mes compagnons de voyage, attirés en cet endroit, s'y étoient réunis, et depuis, il est devenu le but de nos promenades. Nous

appellons cette habitation notre maison de campagne et, moyennant quelques paras, on nous y laisse cueillir autant de citrons et d'oranges que nous le désirons.

126 Castellan_1820_I_77-78, travelling 1808 in the Morea, near Monemvasia, house of Romeco, a local chief: Il se retira non loin de la ville de Malvoisie, dans une vallée fertile mais écartée il défricha cet endroit sauvage où jadis s'élevoit une antique cité dont le nom même est oublié, et c'est avec les débris de monumens de marbre qu'il construisit sa modeste habitation. Les colonnes d'un temple servoient de support à ses treilles, un riche sarcophage de réservoir aux eaux d'une source, les tombeaux creusés dans le flanc des rochers lui tenoient lieu de magasins pour conserver le produit de ses récoltes.

127 Wines_1833_II_268-269 Mycenae: About midway between Krabata and the Acropolis, we turned aside to our right to visit that splendid monument, known under the names of the Brazen Treasury of Atreus and his sons, the Tomb of Agamemnon, and the Heroum of Perseus. Dr Clarke has brought such a mass of evidence in support of the propriety of the last of those appellations, as scarcely to leave any doubt of it. Externally it is exactly similar to the Tumuli of the Lydian kings and the sepulchral mounds scattered over the Troad. In its original state, it was unquestionably entirely concealed by its covering of earth, but by some means or other, an aperture has been made at the apex, and the entrance has been laid bare, so that the interior is now exposed to the gaze of modern curiosity. Its architecture is of the most massive and enduring character that I have ever seen, and when the last stone was laid upon the stupendous structure, its magnificence must have been the pride, as its vastness and solidity now are the wonder, of every beholder. / The approach to the gate of the Acropolis on the western side, is between two parallel walls in the second style of Cyclopian masonry. It was in the open space between these two walls that Sophocles laid the scene of the first part of the Electra. The space for the gate is in the centre of another similar wall connecting these two, which is thirty feet long and twenty in height. It is nine wide at the bottom, and becomes gradually narrower towards the top. Its present height is six feet five inches, and it was never probably much higher, as the upright circular holes where the gate was fastened at the bottom may still be seen on the inside. The lintel measures fifteen feet in length, six and a half in width, and three feet eight inches in thickness. Directly over this is an alto-relievo of the Heroic Ages – the oldest piece of authenticated sculpture in Greece [viz. the lion(esses)]. It stands, probably, precisely in the spot that it did when Agamemnon left his native city to head the armies of Greece in the Trojan war; and we may reasonably enough suppose that his farewell look was directed towards the lions that guarded the entrance of his capital.

128 Gardner_1892_62 Mycenae: The third important period of Mycenaean history comprises the re-discovery of the buried treasures of the city in the present century. In the year 1808 or 1810, Veli Pasha, who was then Governor of Peloponnesus, heard the report that wealth was hidden in the building called the Treasury of Atreus. He dug down to the entrance, and his workmen searched inside. What they found is now disputed, and will probably never be known. On the one side it is said that not only were large masses of gold and silver ornaments discovered, but also twenty-five colossal statues. This story goes a long way towards refuting itself; for colossal statues do not easily disappear, and these having been, according to tradition, sold to travellers at Tripolitza, should be still remaining in that town or else discoverable in some of our great museums. The part of the story which concerns the statues being thus found wanting, we are inclined to reject the whole of it and to prefer the rival story, supported, according to

Dr Schliemann, by the memory of the oldest inhabitants, that Veli Pasha found next to nothing for his pains.

129 Bartholdy_1807_266-267, travelling 1803-1804, Mycenae, Treasury of Atreus: Plusieurs prennent ce bâtiment pour un temple, mais cette opinion ne peut avoir pour fondement que la majesté de l'édifice et la profonde impression qu'il produit. Par une entrée qui se rétrécit très-sensiblement vers le haut, on pénètre dans une voûte à moitié souterraine, dont la forme est celle d'une coupole assez élevée, et qui est composée de pierres d'une grosseur extraordinaire. Celle qui sert de linteau, et qui unit les deux jambages, a bien trente pieds de long sur quinze de large et cinq de profondeur, et peut par conséquent être mise en parallèle avec celle du tombeau de Théoderic, près de Ravennes, sur laquelle on a publié des dissertations particulières. La voûte peut bien avoir cinquante pieds dans son diamètre inférieur, et soixante d'élévation. Devant la porte il y avait deux colonnes doriques d'un gris verdâtre, et coupées de façon à cadrer avec les jambages. Elles étaient ornées dans leur entier d'ouvrage de sculpture. Un chapiteau et un tronc de ces colonnes étaient encore étendus à terre.

130 Dodwell_1819_II_217, travelling in 1801 & 1805-1806, of Argos: Some years after I had made the present tour in Greece, Veli Pasha, governor of the Morea, caused an excavation to be made near the theatre, and discovered sixteen marble statues and busts in good style and preservation, particularly one of Venus and another of Aesculapius. They were not quite half the size of life.

131 Dawson_Damer_I_1841_57 Mycenae, Treasure of Atreus: Since this work has gone to press, I have learnt that when Lord Elgin visited this interesting monument of antiquity, there were still remaining many beautiful bas reliefs, and other pieces of sculpture. / The most remarkable of these were carried away by Lord Elgin, and deposited by him with his other marbles in the British Museum. They were, however, cast aside, and lay for many years, as it was supposed, lost. A distinguished antiquary endeavoured to recover them; and, after repeated inquiries, discovered that they had been thrown away as rubbish, and broken up for the use of Mr M'Adam!

132 Beaujour_1829_I_149 Orchomenos, Treasury of Minyas: Au pied de la colline est le trésor de Mynias, édifice circulaire à moitié enterré, dont la partie supérieure se termine en pointe, comme celle du trésor d'Atrée à Mycènes. Ces deux espèces de rotonde se ressemblaient parfaitement, avec la seule différence que le trésor de Mycènes était en pierre et celui d'Orchomène en marbre. Le dessus de la porte de celui-ci est un bloc énorme de marbre blanc, de près de vingt-cinq pieds de long.

133 Dodwell_1819_II_426, travelling in 1801 & 1805-1806, Orchomenos: The village of Kalpaki is situated upon the ruins of the lower town, and the cottage which we occupied stood upon the remains of a Doric temple of white marble, some large masses of which are, scattered about in the vicinity. I employed the countrymen to excavate, and they dug out some Doric capitals in perfect preservation, and of an elegant form. The columns had only eighteen flutings. I earnestly recommend it to future travellers to persevere in an excavation, by which their toil will probably be amply recompensed. I had not sufficient time for such an undertaking.

134 Piacenza_1688_25 Olympia: Era pure in Olympia il famosissimo Tempio di Gioue Olimpio, alto, secondo la misura di Pausania, dal suolo alla cima, 68 piedi, lato 95, e lungo 23, tutto di fuori poi cinto di perpetuo ordine di Colonne. [42, relays Pausanias & Strabo for Temple of Euscalapius at Argos / Argia].

135 Pingaud_1887_160-161 Olympia: En fait de conquêtes, Choiseul-Gouffier rêvait celle des sculptures du Parthénon, et, chose singulière, autant il mettait d'habileté et de passion concentrée à

conquérir la meilleure part dans les découvertes de ses auxiliaires, autant il déployait de courtoisie et affectait de réserve quand il n'avait plus en face de lui que des Turcs ou des Grecs; il en usait en grand seigneur avec les uns, en chevalier avec les autres. Il ne reçoit jamais rien, au témoignage de ceux qui l'entourent, sans rendre le double de la valeur de ce qu'on lui donne, et il se ruine tout doucement avec la pensée que le roi le secourra en temps opportun et à double titre, comme il mérite de l'être. On le voit interrompre les fouilles auxquelles les Turcs l'avaient autorisé dans le stade d'Olympie, sachant qu'elles compromettraient la tranquillité et peut-être la vie d'un aga voisin. Cet aga avait répondu au porteur du firman impérial: "Tu enlèveras des pierres dont tu sauras tirer de l'or, le sultan croira que tu m'as fait partager tes richesses, et ma tête tombera." Ici Choiseul-Gouffier avait égard aux appréhensions très légitimes d'un fonctionnaire ottoman; ailleurs il respectait les croyances superstitieuses de la population grecque. Dans un village bâti sur l'emplacement de l'ancienne Sigée, à la porte de l'église, il avait remarqué une pierre portant une inscription qui était à la fois, pour les habitants, un siège commode et un talisman contre la fièvre. Il essaya de l'acheter; mais les indigènes ne voulant à aucun prix se séparer de leur trésor, il refusa, comme on le lui conseillait et comme il eût pu le faire impunément, de recourir à la force.

[136] Fosbroke_1828_179-180: Olympia is now the villages Mirica and Andilalo. It stands in a plain, two leagues from the sea, where several sarcophagi have bean disengaged by the feet of horses. Mirica stands upon the right bank of the Roufia, formerlythe celebrated Alpheus. In the bed of the Cladeus, a river held next in estimation to the Alpheus, into which it runs, are the remains of an ancient bridge, and about the banks of the river have been found pottery, bricks, and tiles, also some fragments of marble. On the other side are relicks of a Theatre, fronting the South and backed by a mountain. There are vestiges of walls, very low, and covered with brush-wood. The village Andilalo is the site of the famous Echo, where the Greeks stood who attended the Olympic games. Several shafts of fluted columns, upwards of 6 ft. diameter, the first segment of one of which was in its place, have been discovered in a cavity. Pausanias remarks that the Temple of Jupiter was of the Dorick order, surrounded by a colonnade 68 feet high, and that it was not built of marble, but of a stone, called poros, filled with marine shells. The columns are made of this stone, stuccoed over, and the Greeks still call the material poros … In the part excavated by the Alpheus, are to be seen sarcophagi, the earth surrounding which being in part washed away, they appear ready to fall into the river. Sometimes also bronze helmets are found, one of which is of the form of that on Phocion's statue.

[137] Newton_1880_332-333: The exploration of the site of Olympia was an idea which Winckelmann earnestly cherished more than a century ago. It does not, however, appear that any traveller examined this site till it was visited by Chandler in 1766 in the course of the mission to Greece on which he was sent by the Society of Dilettanti. Almost the only remains then visible were the massive remains of the temple of Zeus, cropping out of the soil. We find from Chandler that at that time several courses of the cella wall were still standing. When Leake visited Olympia in 1805, the Agas of the neighbouring villages were engaged in carrying off the ruins as building materials. In 1813, Colonel Spencer Stanhope, at the request of the French Institute, made a plan of Olympia which shows that the course of the Alpheios then was very different from what it is now. In 1829, an expedition sent to Olympia by the French Government made a partial exploration of the temple of Zeus, clearing away enough of the ruins to ascertain its dimensions and

general plan. They also found some of the remains of the metopes, which are now in the Louvre. The results of this expedition are given in the splendid work of Blouet.

138 Scrofani_1801_I_61-62 Olympia: Mais que sont devenus les débris de tant de monuments? où sont les ruines de la salle publique et du temple immense de Jupiter olympien? Il n'en reste pas même un chapiteau, une base, un tronçon de colonne.

139 Bramsen_1820_II_93: Mr Stanhope had been a prisoner in France, and had obtained his liberty on condition that he should go to Greece and render himself useful to the French institute.

140 Joanne_&_Isambert_1861_226 Olympia: C'est à l'expédition française de Morée que revient l'honneur d'avoir reconnu dans les colonnes et les soubassements qui existent encore les restes du temple de Jupiter Olympien.

141 Clark_1858_267 Olympia: Not many years ago the ruins of the temple must have been hidden in the accumulated earth. They were discovered and dug out by the Turks. Happily, before they had quite carried off all, their sway came to an end; and the more recent excavations by Mr Stanhope and others were undertaken with a nobler purpose. The size of the fragments had convinced Colonel Leake that these ruins could belong only to the temple of Zeus; and the subsequent discoveries tallying with the description of Pausanias, made the fact quite certain.

142 Dodwell_1819_II_317, travelling in 1801 & 1805-1806, Elis: The ruins of Elis are few, and uninteresting from their want of preservation. Of Grecian remains nothing is seen but a confused wreck of scattered blocks. There are some masses of brick work, and an octagon tower of the same materials, which appear to be of Roman origin. There are niches within the octagon building, and we were informed that below them some statues had been excavated about fifteen years before our arrival, and had been sent to Zakinthos, where they were purchased by a Venetian. / It is surprising that there should be so few remains of the temples, porticos, theatres, and other edifices which embellished the town of Elis in the second century; much is no doubt covered by the earth, which is considerably above its original level.

143 Beaujour_1829_I_58 Olympia, travelling 1817: Il ne reste plus de cet édifice [Temple of Jupiter] et des autres monuments d'Olympie que des ruines. Les principales sont entre le mont Saturne et une autre petite hauteur, dans un vallon creusé entre deux rangées de collines, couvertes de bois: c'est du moins sur ce terrain que l'on a fait les plus riches fouilles. J'en fis faire moi-même, lors de mon passage à Olympie, et l'on en retira avec plusieurs fragments de statues de marbre un petit Hercule de bronze de 22 pouces de haut, portant une coupe à la main: c'est l'Hercule desséchant les marais.

144 Dodwell_1819_II_334, travelling in 1801 & 1805-1806, Olympia: Not many paces from the foot of the Kronian hill towards the Alpheios, we came to the miserable remains of a spacious temple, which there is every reason to suppose that of the Olympian Jupiter. The soil, which has been considerably elevated, covers the greater part of the ruin. The wall of the cella rises only two feet above the ground. We employed some Turks to excavate, and we discovered some frusta of the Doric order, of which the flutings were thirteen inches wide, and the diameter of the whole column seven feet three inches. These dimensions considerably exceed those of the Parthenon and of the Olympieion at Athens, and are probably larger than the columns of any temple that was ever erected in Greece. We also found part of a small column of Parian marble, which the intervals of the flutings show to have been of the Ionic, or Corinthian order. It was

too small to have belonged to the interior range of columns, but perhaps formed a part of the inclosure of the throne of Jupiter.

145 Depping_1823_1_196 Olympia: Déjà Winkelmann a fait sentir combien il serait intéressant de fouiller les ruines d'Olympie. Ce projet a été récemment renouvelé en Allemagne; et quoique la guerre de l'insurrection l'ait interrompu, il serait possible qu'après le rétablissement de la paix, il fût repris avec succès.

146 Emerson_&_Humpreys_1826_1_58: A short distance farther brought us in front of an opening in the hills to our left, from which we had a distant view of the plain of Olympia, over which numerous flocks of sheep were browsing in all directions. Few traces of ancient splendour now remain; the exact spot on which was the Hippodrome is uncertain, and no vestige remains of the splendid temple of Jupiter Olympius, which once contained the chef d'oeuvre of Phidias.

147 Bullettino_1832_17: Nous regretterions d'avantage de n'avoir pas plus tôt rendu compte des sculptures du temple de Jupiter à Olympie, découvertes par la Commission scientifique française dans le courant de l'année 1829 et transportées à Paris 1830, si nous n'offrions à la curiosité de nos collègues un compensation de ce retard, des détails circonstanciés sur la fouille et sur les objets qu'elle a produits; détails que nous devons à l'obligeance de M. Dubois, l'un des deux auteurs de la découverte. Avant de passer à l'examen des monumens qui sont maintenant partie du musée du Louvre, nous rapporterons textuellement les observations que M. Dubois a bien voulu nous communiquer.

148 Trant_1830_12-13: The sun had nearly set when I rode out of Pyrgos; but time was of importance to me, and I determined to hasten onwards, leaving Olympia and the vale of the Alpheus to the right, and following a path leading towards the mountainous district of Lalla. At the moment when I was quitting the town, an officer and a detachment of French soldiers entered it, escorting some waggons laden with statues and antique marbles, the spoils of Olympia, which the French "savants" had rescued from obscurity by excavating on the supposed site of the temple dedicated to Olympian Jove. / The discoveries they made there were not very great; but the Alpheus during this winter having been much swollen by the rain, carried off a considerable portion of the soil near where the excavations had been undertaken, and has brought considerable remains to light.

149 Beulé_RDM_1855_13-16: Aux approches du XVII^e^ siècle, un mouvement nouveau se produit. D'une part, les monumens de la Grèce commencent à être convoités; de l'autre, ils sont étudiés avec plus d'attention par les voyageurs. Richelieu donne l'exemple d'une noble passion pour les sculptures antiques. Sans se laisser effrayer par le souvenir d'André del Sarto et de François I^er^, il prodigue l'or en Italie, afin de décorer son château, que le père Babin comparait au Parthénon. Les Anglais allèrent même jusqu'en Grèce, où le comte d'Arundel, Buckingham, Charles I^er^, entretenaient des agens chargés de former leurs collec tions. Le comte d'Arundel, si l'on en croit Peacham, ne projetait rien moins que de transporter l'ancienne Grèce en Angleterre, de sorte que pour rendre le transport plus facile on sciait en deux les statues. C'est dans cet état que notre ambassadeur à Constantinople, M. de La Haye, trouva l'Apollon colossal de Délos: lord Elgin avait de dignes prédécesseurs! Mais, comme le dit avec raison M. de Laborde, il faut détourner les yeux de cet acte de vandalisme, et ne se rappeler que les services rendus à la science par le comte d'Arundel. Sa galerie était ouverte à tout le monde; les artistes y travaillaient librement; ils apprenaient à aimer l'art antique, sinon à le comprendre. En même temps Athènes attirait l'attention d'esprits curieux et parfois érudits. Les capucins français, établis autour du charmant

monument de Lysicrate, que l'on appelait alors la lanterne de Démosthènes, se mirent à feuilleter Pausanias et les compilations de Meursius. Ils dressaient des plans, dessinaient des vues cavalières, inspiraient aux Grecs et aux Turcs plus de respect pour les ruines au milieu desquelles ils vivaient. Bientôt le marquis de Nointel arriva avec ses peintres Rombaut Faydherbde et Jacques Carrey. Les des sins de Carrey sont aujourd'hui à la Bibliothèque impériale; nous ne possédons aucun document sur le Parthénon qui soit aussi précieux. Cependant quel style! quelle insouciance de crayon! L'élève de Lebrun copiait du Phidias comme il eût copié quelque carton de son maître. M. de Nointel d'ailleurs l'avait emmené moins pour étudier les monumens que pour dessiner des costumes et mille objets frivoles. Il voulait, dit Cornelio Magni dans une relation qu'il a publiée de ce voyage, construire une magnifique galerie à son retour en France: elle devait être composée de mannequins en paille, de gran deur naturelle, revêtus de tous les costumes imaginables. Les antiquaires, comme Spon et Wheler, si toutefois Wheler mérite ce nom, considéraient les monumens de Périclès avec une atten tion plus sérieuse. Ils avaient vu déjà beaucoup de ruines, ils pou vaient établir des comparaisons; mais leur goût ne s'est point cepen dant développé: ils sont de leur siècle. L'art grec est pour eux un livre fermé, complètement fermé: c'est à peine s'ils distinguent les constructions d'Ictinus de celles des Byzantins, et ils n'hésitent point à déclarer que les frontons du Parthénon sont l'œuvre de l'empereur Adrien. En effet, les marbres ne sauraient remonter à une antiquité plus reculée: ils sont si blancs! Du reste, Spon trouve à deux des statues un air de l'empereur Adrien et de l'impératrice Sabine, qu'il connaît parles médailles. La raison est sans réplique. Dans ce siècle, on ne doit chercher ni des critiques, ni des archéologues: je ne vois que des antiquaires. Il y avait aussi ce qu'on pourrait appeler les bonnes âmes, qui s'apitoyaient sur les blessures du Parthénon. A dé faut d'admiration intelligente, certains visiteurs avaient des larmes, si l'on en croit Cornelio Magni; ils gémissaient devant les parties brisées et passaient rapidement devant les beautés intactes. J'ai ren contré moi-même à l'Acropole quelques bonnes âmes qui n'agissaient point différemment: Je pleure, hélas! sur ce pauvre Holopherne Si méchamment mis à mort par Judith. Il est inutile de poursuivre dans le détail toutes ces erreurs: elles suffisent à démontrer un grand fait, qui ne se manifeste avec autant de clarté à aucune autre époque, – l'importance de l'éducation en matière d'art. Des ambassadeurs, des savans, des artistes, des gens d'esprit visitent Athènes aux xvie et xviie siècles, deux grands siècles pour le génie moderne; ils sont insensibles àla simplicité et à la per fection incomparables des monumens grecs, ou, s'ils en sont frap pés, ils ne les comprennent point et ne se rendent point compte de ce qui les étonne. Pourquoi? Parce que leurs yeux sont accoutumés à d'autres formes, leur goût à d'autres préférences, leur esprit à d'autres principes. Ils voient comme leur siècle et n'ont point assez de science pour rompre avec la routine et se placer au point de vue des siècles passés. Je ne sais si la philosophie a déterminé exactement l'influence de l'éducation sur nos sens et notre jugement, quand nous les tour nons vers les arts. L'amour du beau est inné dans l'homme: pour quoi donc le sentiment du beau, c'est-à-dire l'application de cet amour, est-il si incertain, si variable, si opposé à lui-même? Quelle sera la Vénus des Tartares? Quel serait l'Apollon du Belvédère chez les Cafres? La musique des Grecs modernes fait frémir les Européens, mais elle plonge les Grecs, le peuple qui l'écoute, dans l'ex tase. Un temple grec, une église byzantine, une cathédrale gothique ont paru successivement à des générations différentes l'expression la plus haute du sentiment religieux. Nous voulons des églises froides, des intérieurs nus et austères; les Italiens trouvent la dévotion au milieu de décorations somptueuses, et leurs chapelles sont parées comme des boudoirs. Ne voyons-nous pas autour de nous

des écoles rivales méconnaître de bonne foi des beautés éclatantes, parce qu'elles ne rentrent point dans leurs habitudes, c'est-à-dire dans leurs principes? Où donc est le vrai? où est l'absolu? L'imitation de l'antique a commencé avec la renaissance, mais combien l'intelligence complète de l'antiquité est venue plus tard! Notre siècle est, sans contredit, celui qui applique à l'art grec le sens le plus juste, la critique la plus ingénieuse, l'admiration la plus raisonnable. Il doit ces jouissances et cette sagesse à l'archéologie, dont le progrès est si décidé depuis cent ans. Les monumens anciens remplissent nos musées et les maisons des particuliers; partout on les voit moulés; mille reproductions en rendent les images populaires; les artistes les copient dès l'enfance dans l'atelier, les savans les trouvent entre chaque feuillet de leurs livres; nous sommes nourris dans l'étude de l'antique; nos sens sont pénétrés par cette insensible action qui fait de l'expérience une maîtresse souveraine, à laquelle les critiques et les érudits ne se dérobent que pour tomber honteusement. Le livre de M. de Laborde nous retrace la barbarie du moyen âge, puis l'éducation des âges suivans, qui témoignent aux chefs-d'œuvre d'Athènes plus d'égards, mais une attention mêlée encore d'aveuglement. Le récit s'arrête au moment où le Parthénon s'écroule, comme pour punir l'humanité, qui ne sait plus l'admirer. Aussi est-on porté à demander à M. de Laborde un nouvel ouvrage, ou plutôt la suite de l'ouvrage qu'il vient de terminer. Dans cette partie, non moins instructive, non moins neuve, l'auteur raconterait ce que l'on peut appeler l'histoire de l'hellénisme moderne; il montrerait l'essor de la critique, qui s'élève graduellement jusqu'à une connais sance approfondie de l'art grec, cette source éternellement féconde où puisent ceux-là mêmes qui la veulent dédaigner. Dès le milieu du xviiie siècle, les monumens d'Athènes sont mesurés par des architectes; les premiers, ils apprennent aux savans combien les études techniques leur sont nécessaires. Un artiste anglais, Stuart, initie l'Europe à l'intelligence des chefs-d'œuvre de la Grèce. Ses travaux ont pu être complétés par ses successeurs: jamais ils ne seront effacés. Revett, continuateur de Stuart, Leroy, architecte français, prenent une part glorieuse à cette restitution des ruines de la Grèce; Leroy eut même l'honneur de précéder Stuart. Déjà une rivalité louable s'élève entre la France et l'Angleterre. Tandis que les dilettanti de Londres publient les monumens de l'Attique et de l'Ionie, le comte de Choiseul-Gouffier explore les mêmes contrées et demande à la plaine de Troie un vivant commentaire de l'Iliade. Vers le même temps, Herculanum et Pompéi sortent des laves qui les ont enseve lies tout ensemble et conservées; l'Étrurie ouvre les trésors de ses tombeaux; la Sicile et la Grande-Grèce, interrogées à leur tour, pro duisent les merveilles qui avaient été oubliées pendant tant de siècles. Partout l'art grec se révèle, partout il se fait goûter et bientôt comprendre. Comme s'il eût seul contenu les principes de la science, c'est à cette époque seulement que la science véritable, que l'archéologie est fondée. Winckelmann doit son génie à l'art grec; il fait reposer sur lui toute son œuvre. Le comte de Caylus, Lessing, Heyne, Émeric David, Quatremère de Quincy, Visconti, suivent un maître aussi illustre; ils répandent l'amour du beau et propagent les saines doctrines. On sait quel fut le résultat de leur prédication: la renaissance du xixe siècle, la renaissance classique.

[150] Beulé_1855_247-248 Elis: Aussi éprouve-t-on un étonnement bien naturel en ne retrouvant aucune trace de tant d'édifices que ni les guerres, ni les incendies, ni les malheurs qui atteignent les villes n'ont dû détruire. Une fouille heureuse, dont la gloire s'attache au nom français, a découvert l'emplacement et les restes du temple de Jupiter Olympien. Mais les temples de Junon, de Cérès, de la Mère des dieux, de Vénus Céleste; mais le grand Autel, le Pélopium, le Prytanée, le Gymnase, les portiques, les murs de l'Allis, le Stade, l'Hippodrome, que sont-ils devenus?

[151] Beulé_1855_260 Elis: Il est presque sûr que des fouilles étendues et dispendieuses découvriraient les fondements et les premières assises de la plupart des monuments d'Olympie, comme il est arrivé pour le grand temple de Jupiter, Mais des débris plus complets, mais des statues, mais des œuvres d'art, on ose à peine en espérer. Les Romains de la décadence ont achevé, par dévotion chrétienne, un pillage que les Romains de l'empire avaient commencé par amour de l'art. La statue de Phidias elle-même, ce colosse que Caligula avait désespéré d'enlever, alla orner Constantinople et périt dans un incendie.

[152] Giffard_1837_348 Olympia: The ruins have been but partially excavated; indeed, only for the profane purpose of obtaining stone, as in England we open a quarry.

[153] Leake_1830_1_26, travelling in 1805, approaching Olympia on the road from Lalla: About two hundred yards southward of the tumulus, I arrive at the foundation of a temple, which has been excavated by the Agas of Lalla for the sake of the materials, almost all of which have been carried away to Lalla or Miraka. The foundation stones are large quadrangular masses of a very friable limestone, composed of an aggregate of shells.

[154] Leake_1846_106 Olympia: The total disappearance of such large and solid buildings as those of Olympia, is chiefly to be attributed here, as on other ancient sites, to their value as materials for modern constructions. Their removal to the mouth of the Alpheius, or to the shore of the Letrinaea, was unfortunately not difficult; so that a portion of them may have been employed in buildings in various parts of the coasts of Greece. But the people of the modern villages of the Eleia, and of the towns of Pyrgo and Lala, were those probably who chiefly worked this choice mine of building materials; and which was the more valuable, as quarries of stone are more rare in the Eleia than in other parts of Greece. At Lala, in particular, where, during the last century, a colony of Mahometan Albanians, secure in the strength of their arms and position, had created a town of some magnitude, there was a long-continued demand of materials for the palaces of four opulent chieftains; and this cause had so entirely destroyed all the remains of Olympia, that when I was there in 1805, one of the agas of Lala had been lately engaged in excavating the site of the temple of Jupiter for the purpose of carrying away its foundations; the building itself, with the exception of a few fragments, having been entirely removed.

[155] Leake_1846_11 Olympia, Temple of Jupiter: It is difficult, therefore, to understand how the authors of the Expédition Scientifique de la Morée came to the conclusion that nothing more had been ascertained at the time of their visit to Olympia in 1829 or 1830, than "the existence of a temple in this place;" or how they could assert in their work, which was published in the course of 1831 and the following seven years, that all beyond that fact was mere conjecture until the time of their excavation. Dodwell, in his Travels, published in 1819, had described fragments of columns and of a pavement of black marble, which he found among the ruins, and which he thought quite sufficient to identify the temple; and in 1830 my *Travels in the Morea* were published in which are the following remarks. "About 200 yards southward of the tumulus, I arrived at the foundations of a temple, which has been excavated by the Agas of Lalla for the sake of the materials, almost all of which have been carried away to Lalla or Miraka. The foundation-stones are large quadrangular masses of a friable limestone composed of an aggregate of shells: it is the same kind of rock of which all the neighbouring mountains are formed … The blocks are put together in the best Greek style. Among these foundations are some pieces of fluted Doric columns of white marble, and a single fragment of a Doric shaft of poros, of such an

enormous size as to leave little doubt that these poor remains are those of the celebrated temple of Jupiter."

156 Leake_1830_1_43-44, travelling in 1805, Olympia: [Nero] ordered the statues of the athletes at Olympia to be thrown into the common sewers. We are certain, however, from Pausanias, that no such orders were ever executed, at least to any extent; for it cannot be doubted from the accurate description of the Greek traveller, that almost as late as the third century, Olympia still preserved the most numerous and choicest collection of works of art that Greece could ever boast of; to deposit his works at this place being one of the highest honours that a great sculptor could obtain. It was with reason, therefore, that an excavation at Olympia was a favourite speculation of the celebrated Winckelmann. With the exception of the colossus by Phidias in ivory and gold in the temple of Jupiter, of twenty-two other chryselephantine figures by more ancient masters in the temple of Juno, and of those of the same kind in the Philippeium, works which cannot have escaped human spoliation, or the ravages of time; all the other productions of art at Olympia were of the durable materials of brass and marble. The Aeti alone of the temple of Jupiter contained forty or fifty colossal figures. Besides the works in the temples of Jupiter and Juno, Pausanias notices fifty-seven statues of the former deity, of which six were colossal … There were no less than 260 statues of athletes, several of which were accompanied by horses and chariots, in memory of victories in the Hippodrome. The far greater part of these works were in brass. In every instance in which Pausanias could obtain the information, he mentions the name of the celebrated artist who made the statue, as well as the occasion of its dedication, and he expressly informs us that he has not enumerated all the objects of inferior note. He describes eighty-four altars, a portion of which were in the Stadium, Hippaphesis, and Hippodrome; and we may infer, from what has already been discovered, that there must have been an infinity of smaller dedications of armour and of other votive offerings, as well as records of treaties and other inscribed documents on brass or marble: so that there is every reason to believe, that the most interesting discoveries in illustration of the arts, language, customs, and history of Greece, may yet be made by excavations at Olympia.

157 Fiedler_1_1840_377 Olympia: Es ist daher wohl ziemlich sichere Hoffnung da, dass bei einer gründlichen, richtig angestellten Ausgrabung hier noch treffliche Kunstschätze gefunden werden können.

158 Rangabé_1842_7-8: Mais c'est surtout depuis que la Grèce est libre que les antiquités sont devenues un objet constant de la sollicitude nationale. Depuis ce temps aussi leur accès, autrefois si difficile, a été ouvert à tous les étrangers désireux de les visiter. Le Comte J. Capodistria fut le seul qui affectât de reconnaitre la haute importance de ces trésors de science, dont la vue exaltait l'esprit des Grecs à un point qui paraissait dangéreux à sa politique. Aussi en 1832, M. Raoul-Rochette exposait-il au Musée de Paris comme les brillants trophées d'une expédition pacifique les métopes du temple d'Olympie, les seuls objets de sculpture d'un travail et d'une conservatiou parfaite qui restaient encore à la Grèce, et que le Président permit d'emporter.

159 Gasparin_1848_1_200: Ces tronçons, ces blocs, ce creux, c'est le temple de Jupiter Olympien; ce champ de mais, c'est l'emplacement des Jeux olympiques! Deux ou trois fouilles qui ont mis en lumière deux ou trois morceaux de marbre; une masure au trois quarts détruite, qu'on croit être un bain romain: voilà ce qui reste de la pompe d'Olympie.

160 Hettner_1854_179-180 Olympia: This once so festive landscape is now melancholy and desolate. The surrounding heights are bare and treeless; Mount Cronus alone is covered with low

shrubs. The Alpheus has left his proper channel, and lazily seeks a new bed for himself, now in one direction, now in another. The whole plain is marshy and slimy; a few fragments of the wall and pillars of the great Temple of Zeus, and the natural hollow of the ancient stadium in the eastern slope of Mount Cronus, sadly remind us of the vanished magnificence. Some peasants of the neighbourhood cultivate a few small plots of ground, but beyond these nothing meets the eye but the rank luxuriance of the thistle-like blossoms of the asphodel – among the ancient Greeks the flower of death. / Even such an indefatigable archaeologist as Ludwig Ross finds himself obliged to confess that the forming of conjectures as to the position, and appearance of the various edifices, while it may be a pleasant enough occupation, must always remain a profitless one till Winckelmann's plan of comprehensive excavation be put in execution. In the year 1836, Prince Pückler asked permission, of the Greek Government to carry out an enterprise of this kind. It is impossible to calculate how important, the results might have been. Yet, although he even offered to deposit in a museum at Olympia whatever treasures might be found, he was met with a refusal. What are we to make of such disgusting vanity and narrow-mindedness?

[161] Wyse_1865_II_88-90 Olympia: From this it is clear, that its bed has been carried in upon the Olympian plain by a large curve, cutting the ancient platform, as it proceeded, precisely at that part which was most covered with objects of art. But it is believed that the Alpheus has never been dragged like the Tiber, for a statue of Belisarius, in search of real or supposed treasures; and whatever has been missed, probably remains there still. The eye of Winkleman had been long cast that way. He expressed his hopes and wishes, however, in vain. The researches of the French were limited and soon interrupted. They directed their efforts at once to the principal point, the site of the Temple; but, having ascertained this, they desisted. Prince Pückler Muskau proposed to take the whole plain from the Government, on condition of his applying yearly a certain sum for excavations, the products of which should not be abstracted from Greece, but deposited in a museum, which he offered to build upon the spot. There could be no more appropriate site for these objects, and it would be a good principle to establish all over Greece. Boss, in a proposal dated 4th May, 1853, was equally unsuccessful – a matter, perhaps, of no great regret under present circumstances. The Prussian Government made a more formal proposition, but on less advantageous terms. They required, that a proportion of such antiquities as might be found should be transferred to the Museum at Berlin. It is not surprising, therefore, that this offer was declined. Later, an attempt was made to raise subscriptions in Europe by Boss, on the plan he himself had applied with such good result to the excavation of the Herseum near Mycenae, and towards which he contributed £300. But this too had no corresponding effect. The terms are given in an appendix to his monograph on the Pnyx. It is to be regretted that all these efforts should have proved fruitless, and that the same spirit should now preside here as formerly at Naples, hiding what ought to be made the common possession of Europe. This jealousy or negligence is not confined to Olympia. It is conspicuous at Athens, Eleusis, and Delphi. In none of those places have excavations of any moment been made: on the contrary, a studious disregard and discouragement of all inquiry is obvious,* and, in every one of them the old town has been scaled up by the newly-constructed modern village. [footnoted as follows: * Since the above was written, greater activity has prevailed: yet all undertakings of the kind, as heretofore, are unaided by the government. At Delphi, the French have been foremost, and in 1861 they discovered an extraordinary number of inscriptions – amounting to a thousand it was said – on the front of the Temple platform. Their labours, however, came to a standstill in the autumn of that year, shortly

before Sir Thomas Wyse visited Delphi. Indeed, further progress at Delphi is almost impossible, as the peasants have, through the carelessness of the authorities, rebuilt their village over every available corner of the ruins, and make fabulous demands whenever the question of removal or compensation is mooted. Nothing else has been attempted in the provinces: but the excavations at Athens have greatly advanced, within the last few years. The Archaeological Society of Greece has chiefly borne the expense, and the works have been under the superintendence of the late well-known M. Pittakis, so many years Inspector of Antiquities and of the Akropolis, and whose zealous devotion to everything connected with antiquity cannot be easily replaced. Besides the clearing out of the Theatre of Herodes Atticus, a large part of the Bouleuterion and neighbouring buildings has been opened up, although situated in the worst quarter of the town, consisting altogether of Albanian cottages. Moreover, the Akropolis itself has been laid bare to the very rock.]

[162] Saint-Paul_1880_125: Les fouilles d'Olympie se continuent aux frais du gouvernement prussien, qui recueille à son compte les doubles des objets trouvès ou en prend des moulages. La dernière campagne, terminée le 12 juin, a fourni des fragments de colonnes et de statues portant des traces de dècoration polychrome, un grand nombre d'objets en bronze et notamment deux statuettes … L'Institut archéologique allemand fait fouiller les environs d'Acharnes … Les fouilles de Mycènes, commencèes par M. Schliemann, sont continuées par le gouvernement grec, sous la surveillance de la Société archéologique d'Athènes.

[163] Baedeker_1905_284 Olympia: The first idea of an excavation at Olympia suggested itself to Winckelmann, while the French Expédition de Morée of 1829 paid a passing attention to the subject. But the complete exhumation of the entire site of this centre of ancient Greek life was reserved for the German empire. Prof. Ernst Curtius (d. 1896) succeeded in obtaining the assistance of the Emperor and the Crown Prince of Germany; and in 1875-81, at an expense of about 40,000l, almost the entire district of Olympia was freed from the superincumbent soil, which in some places was 20 ft. deep. The work was mainly directed from Berlin, by Ernst Curtius and Friedrich Adler, the architect; while the conduct of the work at Olympia was entrusted to a varying commission of archaeologists and architects. The yield of sculptures fell short of the expectations, but a flood of light was thrown upon topographical and architectural matters of the highest scientific importance. The objects found are, with the exception of a number of duplicates sent to Berlin, now preserved in the Museum.

[164] Baedeker_1905_Lxvii: when the German government began the excavations at Olympia in 1874 it had already become a matter of course that what was found in Grecian soil must remain in Greece.

[165] Farrer_1882_180 Olympia: Next morning we visit the excavations, now going merrily on after the Sunday's rest. The workmen are Greeks, but superintended by German foremen. The gentleman in charge of the museum and works does us the honours most courteously and efficiently: his thorough antiquarian knowledge, and the admirable method with which each article is numbered and ticketed so soon as discovered, make the lionisation a pleasure rather than a duty. All this is a vast improvement upon the haphazard, superficial manner in which the Greek Government conducts its researches; and very pleasant is the discovery of this oasis of education after many days' journey through a desert of barbarism and ignorance – even greater than the pleasure wherewith we originally laid aside the trammels of European life and entered upon our pilgrimage. With an excellent plan of the works to refer to, and the assistance of the German savant, we easily make out the various parts of the Altis.

166 Diehl_1893_223-224 Olympia: The German Reichstag voted an initial grant of £8000 without hesitation, but the Greeks were not so eager to ratify the treaty. The Archaeological Society of Athens protested; the Chamber and public opinion were distrustful. No one could believe that the enterprise, undertaken solely in the interests of science, would not add one marble fragment to the Berlin museums, and even in 1876, a year after the beginning of the excavations, a Greek of high standing cautiously congratulated a German savant on the rare skill with which his countrymen exported the marbles of Olympia from Greece. The suspicion was excusable; the memory of Lord Elgin carrying off the sculptures of the Parthenon is one of those things which a nation does not forget. Consequently a long struggle had to be carried on with the stubborn patriots, who thought it a disgrace to leave to strangers the task of bringing to light the masterpieces of ancient Greece, but in spite of this opposition the convention was finally ratified on November 11th, 1875; the excavations had commenced a month before. / They were carried on without interruption during six seasons, until May 20th, 1881, thanks to the liberality of the German government and the generosity of the Crown Prince, who more than once drew upon his private purse, thanks, in short, to the thirty or forty thousand pounds which Germany was thus willing to spend upon a purely scientific enterprise, from which she did not acquire a single marble for her museums. During six successive years, from October to May, three hundred workmen were employed in this colossal task, which consisted in clearing, to a depth of from sixteen to twenty-three feet, not only the sacred precincts surrounding the temple the Altis, strictly speaking, a vast rectangle more than six hundred and fifty feet long and about five hundred and seventy-five feet broad, but also the numerous buildings which surrounded the sanctuary and were devoted to the administration of the temple, to the games which formed the glory of Olympia, and to the accommodation of the strangers attracted by the renown of its festival. "One hundred and thirty marble statues or reliefs, thirteen thousand objects in bronze, six thousand coins, four hundred inscriptions, a thousand objects in terra-cotta, forty buildings: such was the marvellous spoil won by the explorers."

167 Wheler_1682_IV_295 Patras, after looking around and trying to identify buildings: we could not find the Theater, nor the Odeum, nor many other Temples, which Pausanias speaks of.

168 Mangeart_1830_135 Patras: Il y a tout lieu de croire que des fouilles réitérées, aux alentours et sur les ruines de cette ville, ne seraient pas infructueuses, et pourraient même amener des résultats plus importants encore.

169 Mangeart_1830_219 at Patras: La rage des Turcs et des Arabes a tellement dévasté le littoral de presque toute la Morée, et surtout les places aujourd'hui occupées par les Français qu'on y rencontre bien peu de monuments remarquables ou par leur antiquité ou par leur construction. On voit pourtant ça et là quelques ruines curieuses; leur aspect agrandit l'âme en la reportant à des siècles passés. La philosophie y trouve le sujet des méditations les plus profondes. Ces ruines, ces restes de monuments sont autant de témoins de la révolution des empires, et de la faiblesse de l'homme. Elevés d'abord pour immortaliser des héros, le temps les a détruits.

170 Mangeart_1830_343 Patras: J'en examinai particulièrement le château, qu'il ne m'avait pas encore été possible de parcourir en observateur, et dont, par conséquent, je n'ai pu parler dans le chapitre où sont décrits les environs de Patras. Cette forteresse dominait l'ancienne ville, située en amphithéâtre à peu de distance de la mer. Je remarquai dans ce château, qui n'est autre chose qu'un vaste polygone tombant en ruines, des pierres artistement taillées, des fûts, des tambours de colonnes en marbre, et les restes de quelques ornements d'architecture. J'aperçus au-dessus

d'un hangard plusieurs lettres grecques d'un beau caractère, mais qui me parurent n'offrir aucun sens.

171 Buchon_1843_363 at NeoPatras / Hypate: Je lui [an Orthodox priest] demandai si ce ne serait pas à l'aide de la science cabalistique qu'il avait appris l'endroit précis où étaient les tombeaux, car beaucoup de Turcs pratiquent encore la cabale et y croient. Hadji-Baba m'assura qu'il n'était pas un adepte, mais qu'il avait eu un ami turc très-fort dans cette science et qui même en avait donné des preuves à un étranger fort distingué que j'avais certainement connu à Paris et à Athènes. Ce Turc, qui est mort aujourd'hui, était d'une fortune aisée et d'un caractère fort honorable; il avait beaucoup pratiqué la cabale, et prétendait, à l'aide de certaines formules, se mettre en communication avec des créatures inaperçues et insubstantielles, intermédiaires entre Dieu et l'homme, et, par l'effet de la ferveur de ses prières à Dieu, les forcer à se plier à ses volontés honnêtes.

172 Buchon_1843_362-363 NeoPatras, Hadji-Baba: Ayant appris mes fouilles précédentes dans le torrent du Xerio, il me reprocha de n'être pas venu le chercher pour me servir de guide comme il en avait servi à M. Enian; m'assurant que, si je voulais recommencer, il me désignerait un endroit où je trouverais certainement des tombeaux non explorés, avec statuettes de terre cuite, pierres gravées et médailles. Il me raconta qu'au temps de la domination turque il connaissait déjà ces tombeaux, mais que, bien qu'il lui fût loisible alors de les fouiller comme bon lui semblait, il n'avait pas moins dédaigné ces explorations scientifiques que ses autres frères musulmans. Depuis, voyant les Grecs attacher de l'importance à ces fouilles, il avait compris qu'ils avaient raison; mais maintenant il était obligé à de grands ménagements avec des chrétiens qui l'accueillaient avec amitié parmi eux, et il craignait, en fouillant lui-même, de passer pour un accapareur de trésors et de risquer ainsi la tranquillité de sa vie. Je lui demandai si ce ne serait pas à l'aide de la science cabalistique qu'il avait appris l'endroit précis où étaient les tombeaux, car beaucoup de Turcs pratiquent encore la cabale et y croient.

173 Buchon_1843_335-336 NeoPatras: M. Énian, frère du conseiller d'État Georges Énian, possède aussi quelques antiquités trouvées sur les lieux. Il me montra une fort belle pierre gravée, des pendants d'oreilles en or et quelques belles médailles d'argent dus à des fouilles faites aux mêmes lieux qui avaient fourni les jolies statuettes de terre cuite de la dimarchie, les deux rives du Xerio. Je voulus tenter aussi des fouilles sur le bord du torrent, avec la permission des autorités locales. J'amenai trois hommes armés de pioches et nous descendîmes sur la rive du Xerio, que nous franchîmes dans une des parties les plus rapides de son cours en sautant de rochers en rochers au milieu des cascades; car le pont a été entraîné il y a quelques années, et les revenus de la ville ne suffisent pas pour en faire un autre. Il faut donc traverser comme on peut le torrent rocailleux; et chaque année, entre les rochers glissants du passage des hommes, femmes et enfants tombent dans le torrent, dont le cours est trop rapide et trop convulsif pour qu'on puisse résister, et ils sont brisés par les rochers quand ils no sont pas ensevelis sous les eaux. Les rives escarpées des deux branches du Xerio laissent apercevoir çà et là de nombreuses couches de briques, restes des tombeaux qui bordaient son cours et qui ont été entraînés par ses débordements. Les anciens avaient coutume de placer ainsi leurs tombeaux sur le bord des torrents et quelquefois même dans leur lit. La série des tombeaux à travers lesquels je dirigeai mes fouilles ne me semble pas remonter au delà du second siècle de l'ère chrétienne. Cette portion ne contenait, à ce qu'il semble, que les tombeaux des gens obscurs, et presque tous ont été emportés en bonne partie par le travail des eaux qui avait fait ébouler les terres et les avait entraînées. A chaque couche je rencontrais des centaines de petites monnaies frustes de cuivre de l'époque romaine.

Au fond d'un tombeau je trouvai un grand morceau de marbre grossièrement creusé en forme de mortier et sans trace de sculpture. Je voyais bien que pour rencontrer quelque objet d'art un peu remarquable il fallait porter mes fouilles vers le terrain destiné aux personnages plus considérables; mais, depuis le peu d'heures que je faisais fouiller, le nombre des curieux qui affluaient autour de moi s'était considérablement augmenté malgré la pluie, qui n'avait pas cessé depuis la matinée. Les gens ignorants, dans tous les pays du monde, en Turquie comme en France et en Grèce, s'imaginent toujours que, quand on fait des fouilles, c'est parce qu'on cherche un trésor caché, et ils suivent tous vos regards et tous vos gestes avec anxiété. Le concours des curieux el le redoublement de la pluie mirent fin à mes fouilles.

[174] Burgess_1835_I_131 Patras: By the setting sun I saw the Oxai, and as far as the island of Cephalonia. The two picturesque mountains of Chalcis and Tiaphiassos (Kako-Scali) asserted their pre-eminence in the view from the corn-fields where Patrae once stood. Mr Robinson, the Vice-Consul, lately dug up a beautiful column of Parian marble, which Captain Lyons took on board the Madagascar.

[175] Baedeker_1905_376 Dimitzana, near Patras: In the principal square, opposite each other, are the church of Hagia Kyriaki and the handsome new Public School, both buildings presented by a native of the town who made a fortune in Russia. A Marble Lion, of good archaic workmanship, found in the town, has been placed in front of the school. The interior contains a small Collection of Antiquities, which is obligingly shown to visitors. / The most important objects were found at Sparta.

[176] Clark_1858_286-287 Patras: In a garden belonging to a certain M. Kritiko there is a sarcophagus which seems to belong to the Roman times, but is executed with great spirit and truth. In front are six Bacchant children, two and two, and at each corner one. Behind them are garlands in relief. This relic would have found its way to London or Paris before now but for an order of the government forbidding the exportation of works of art. No one can object to the issuing of such an order; but then it should have followed as a corollary to the establishment of museums in the country. As it is, all the antiquities remain in the keeping of those who find them until such time as the Greek treasury shall be rich enough to buy them – which will be about their kalends.

[177] Stephanopoli_1800_I_VII: on ne peut faire un pas aux environs de Sparte, sans y trouver des vestiges de sa gloire: tels sont l'amphithéâtre de Lycurgue, les colonnes, les pierres, les monnaies, les bustes, les inscriptions, que ces deux voyageurs ont vus les premiers, et que d'autres, avant eux, ne pouvaient voir, par l'impossibilité de pénétrer jusqu'aux lieux qui renferment ces trésors. Parmi leurs découvertes, on distingue la statue de la liberté, dont, à leur retour, ils ont fait présent au général Buonaparte, et qu'on voit actuellement à Paris dans son cabinet d'histoire naturelle.

[178] Scrofani_1801_I_125 Sparta: La plupart des maisons sont construites avec des fragmens de marbre antique; mais nulle part on ne rencontre une colonne, une base, un chapiteau en son entier.

[179] Galt_1812_163-164 Sparta: The imagination, without much effort, in surveying the environs, may form an idea of an extensive town; though the remains are covered with grass. The city of the stern and warlike Spartans, has become a walk for harmless sheep.

[180] Walpole_1817_448, Lord Aberdeen, letter to Walpole: The temple, which the Abbé describes as composed of massive blocks of stone, and whose simple and solid construction had enabled it to stand until the middle of the last century, as well as the inscription on the front, which

informed him of the fact of its dedication, have all unfortunately vanished. But I apprehend, that although the temple of the goddess has disappeared, the true building, when divested of this ancient and venerable character, still exists in the shape of a modern Greek chapel, in which M. Fourmont, if he was himself ever actually at Sparta, may have seen the marbles, and where I found them in the year 1808. / It cannot be necessary to detain you longer with the impudent frauds of this person. You will find them in the Memoirs of the Academy of Inscriptions, where they are supported by all the parade of learned disquisition.

[181] Galt_1812_164 Sparta: The ruins which we examined, have been, originally, buildings constructed with the fragments of more ancient and splendid edifices. We saw, sticking in one of the walls, several broken pieces of elegant fluted columns, and part of a frize, ornamented with grapes and wheat ears, that, probably, once belonged to a temple of Ceres. Near these relicks there is a defaced inscription, which, had it been suffered to remain, might have told us what they were. It was defaced, as we were informed, by two Frenchmen, who, because they could not read it themselves, chipped it off out of spite to the British travellers.

[182] Bramsen_1820_II_42: We took an excursion to see the ruins of ancient Sparta, which M. De Chateaubriand, by his visit there in 1806, has excited so much attention to by the discoveries he made. Former visitants, relying upon the authority of great names, had been accustomed to consider Misitra as the actual site of ancient Sparta, till this celebrated author satisfactorily proved the contrary. To the eye of the classical scholar the place must certainly have its charms, though it presents nothing to the view but heaps of shapeless ruins; and the neighbourhood of the place is so infested by the Baniottes, that the traveller must not think of venturing to examine these remains of antiquity, without obtaining an escort of at least two soldiers from the Aga of Misitra. [Chateaubriand's description of Sparta is long and allusive, but sems to make no "discoveries."]

[183] Trant_1830_198 Sparta, walls: They are evidently the work of the lower ages, in many places upon a Greek foundation, and are formed of brick mixed with fragments of columns, marble tablets, &c. In one part of the walls, we saw the headless statue of a man clad in the toga; and near it were several marble slabs with inscriptions, but so mutilated, evidently by design, that it was impossible to decypher them. These are probably the remains of the Abbe Fourmont's destructive labours, as described by Dodwell. We likewise saw in another part of the ruins an inscription apparently recording some act of the city; the letters were six inches long, but half of the slab was broken off.

[184] Burgess_1835_I_247, Sparta: But, proceeding from the theatre with Pausanias, we may feel our way to the tomb of Leonidas: it must, however, be sought for, amidst stubble and a stony soil, with the somewhat vague direction of being "opposite to the theatre." Of the Roman remains, we find traces of an acqueduct; some masses of cemented material, that might be pressed into Thermae; and a few others quite unintelligible.

[185] Leake_1830_I_157-158, travelling in 1805, Sparta: Every part of the site of Sparta is covered with fragments of wrought stones, among which, especially near the ruin 3, are found pieces of Doric columns of white marble, together with other fragments of architecture of different orders and dimensions. Similar remains have formed the principal materials of the Roman walls, now almost entirely ruined, which surround the principal height. The depth, in the ground, of the door frames in ruins 2 and 3, shew the height to which the ruins of the city have raised the present above the ancient surface, and leave great reason to believe that some of the works of art

existing in the time of Pausanias may be found amidst the accumulated soil, whenever a complete search can be made with safety. Meantime the large supply of building materials which exists above ground in the ruined walls of the citadel, and particularly in the vast mass of the theatre, may long serve as a protection from the hands of the masons to what may remain below the surface. It is not only by carrying away the wrought stones of the ancient buildings that those persons destroy the remains of antiquity in every part of Greece, but they often break the large wrought masses into smaller pieces, rather than resort to the natural quarry, if the ancient site happens to be nearer, or otherwise more conveniently situated for moving the materials.

186 Trant_1830_197 Sparta: at the village of Magula, our guide showed us some marbles collected in a yard, until they could be transmitted to the national museum. They were half hidden in a dunghill, and consisted of a mutilated female head, and a basso relievo well executed, representing the combat of a naked warrior with two Amazons, one of whom he is holding by her long hair, and, with his sword uplifted, preparing to strike; whilst the other is hastening to her assistance. There was also a small but clever bas relief of a naked youth armed with a sword, and having on his head the Phrygian cap.

187 Burgess_1835_I_245, Sparta: we arrived within an hour at a little church of the Panaghia, which stands within the limits of ancient Sparta: in it are shut up several fragments and inscriptions, dug out of the adjoining fields, which the Papas unlocked to view.

188 Revue_Archéologique_I_1844_629, sixth report on expedition to Greece & Asia Minor by Philippe Le Bas, on Sparta: Et cependant que reste-t-il aujourd'hui de cette ville si importante? Si l'on excepte son théâtre de marbre et quelques tombeaux, rien que d'insignifiants débris de l'époque romaine ou même de temps plus récents. Nulle trace de son antique grandeur! Que sont devenus le portique construit avec les dépouilles des Perses, le palais du sénat, l'Agora décorée de tant de statues, de tant de sanctuaires, le Plataniste, le temple de Diane Orthia, celui de Minerve Chalciœcos, et ces innombrables monuments que Pausanias put admirer encore?

189 Gasparin_1848_I_153 Sparta: Des pans de vieux murs, des assises de pierre, la forme à peine reconnaissable d'un cirque et d'un théâtre, de rares colonnes renversées nous arrêtent tout à coup. Nous sommes sur l'emplacement de Sparte. De la Sparte antique, de la Sparte romaine; qui le sait? L'espace qui sépare cette colline de la ville moderne est parsemé de ruines et de morceaux de marbre.

190 Trant_1830_198 walls of Sparta: They are evidently the work of the lower ages, in many places upon a Greek foundation, and are formed of brick mixed with fragments of columns, marble tablets, &c. In one part of the walls, we saw the headless statue of a man clad in the toga; and near it were several marble slabs with inscriptions, but. so mutilated, evidently by design, that it was impossible to decypher them. These are probably the remains of the Abbe Fourmont's destructive labours, as described by Dodwell. We likewise saw in another part of the ruins an inscription apparently recording some act of the city; the letters were six inches long, but half of the slab was broken off. / Several elevated spots indicate the site of temples, from whence the stones had been taken to build the walls: on one of them were two entrances formed of three enormous stones, as at Mycenae, and leading into an open space in front of the temple: the steps of the temple still remain.

191 Trant_1830_198-199 Sparta: On these hills the city was built; and although the walls could not have embraced the whole of the ancient town, yet they enabled us to trace its probable outline. They are evidently the work of the lower ages, in many places upon a Greek foundation, and are

formed of brick mixed with fragments of columns, marble tablets, &c. In one part of the walls, we saw the headless statue of a man clad in the toga; and near it were several marble slabs with inscriptions, but so mutilated, evidently by design, that it was impossible to decypher them. These are probably the remains of the Abbe Fourmont's destructive labours, as described by Dodwell. We likewise saw in another part of the ruins an inscription apparently recording some act of the city; the letters were six inches long, but half of the slab was broken off. / Several elevated spots indicate the site of temples, from whence the stones had been taken to build the walls: on one of them were two entrances formed of three enormous stones, as at Mycenae, and leading into an open space in front of the temple: the steps of the temple still remain. On the south side of the town is an enclosure in the shape of a parallelogram having on one side a range of vaulted chambers: this must have been one of the public institutions connected with the exercises of the Spartan youth, perhaps the Hippodrome; but there is no possibility of ascertaining positively what its purposes were, as Pausanias does not mention any similar edifice; – however, the French savants who have lately examined Sparta, may be able to throw some light on the subject. Outside of the walls is a square building constructed with ancient fragments, and near it an edifice supposed to be the tomb of Pausanias and Leonidas. These ruins are all that is to be seen at Sparta; but there must be a mine of antiquarian wealth not far below the surface, else how can we account for the disappearance of the enormous columns which supported the ancient temples? We saw some broken shafts of columns of so large a size, that they would not be removed for the purpose of building a distant town, when more portable materials were procurable; and we may therefore suppose that when Sparta was deserted, the houses (being most probably in great part built of mud) formed, when they fell, an extra layer of soil to the depth of many feet, and thus concealed the prostrate remains of the public edifices and temples.

[192] Trant_1830_196 Sparta: we proceeded, under the guidance of Mr Theodoraki, to see the few ancient marbles discovered here. We hoped that, amongst the ruins of the old town, we might have discovered some of the spoils of Sparta, but our search was fruitless. Our cicerone first pointed out to us, at the foot of the walls of the old town, a beautiful marble sarcophagus, now used as a cistern. It was six feet long, and three wide: one face represented a dance of Bacchanalians; but the figures, though well executed, were much mutilated. On the opposite side were two winged dragons resting their claws on a spiral ornament standing between them, and at the extremities of the sarcophagus were two sphinxes. At another fountain there is a basso relievo representing three boys supporting a garland; and I likewise saw a head of Bacchus, ten inches high; but the Turks, in their religious zeal, had dreadfully mutilated it. These, and a few fragments of marble columns, here and there built into the walls, are all the relics that Mistra possesses of the ancient arts.

[193] Bremer_1863_1_96 Sparta: The lower part of the slope, also the greater part of the ground occupied by ancient Sparta, has been ploughed up. Its streets and market-places are now tillage land. The hills of the Acropolis alone are incapable of cultivation, from the quantity of broken marble and rubbish which they contain. From amidst masses of insignificant fragments, our host picked out a beautiful little piece of an altar, or of a Doric capital, which he gave to me, and which I shall take home with me to Sweden.

[194] Giffard_1837_300 Sparta: No prophecy can be more true; a careless traveller, ignorant of the localities, would pass over the ancient site of Lacedemon without knowing or suspecting that

a city had ever stood there: the lands are cultivated – seges ubi Sparta – and on one side of a ploughed hill is excavated the theatre, which, with the foundations of a small temple, called the Tomb of Leonidas, form the whole visible vestiges of Sparta. / But even these remains did not belong to the Sparta of Menelaus, of Leonidas, of Greece, but to the modern Roman town, which has also disappeared in the lapse of ages, without leaving any vestiges except of the two edifices I have mentioned, which were, in all probability, works of the time of Antoninus Pius.

[195] Claridge_1837_212 Sparta: Misitra [Mistra] or Sparta, is so despoiled as to render even its site problematical; yet they still affect to point out the tomb of Leonidas, although the circumstance of four or five bodies having been interred there, raises strong doubts of its authenticity.

[196] Perdikaris_1845_I_114 Sparta: I went, in company with the Treasurer and the Commandant of the province, to visit the neighbouring city of Mistra. This city, which succeeded Sparta, and which, indeed, was built from the ruins of the old capital, presents one of the most beautiful objects in Lacedemon. From the sloping hills of "New Sparta," it looks more like the capital of a great kingdom, than of the deserted vales of Laconia. [New Sparta, 6km from Mistra, was the new capital, although people were reluctant to move there from Mistra.]

[197] Bremer_1863_I_91 Sparta: the overgrown ruins of ancient Sparta – with broken columns, walls, and ramparts standing up here and there out of the earth; we ride through a beautiful olive-wood, where white marble pillars show the sites of former temples, and at the end of the wood reach a handsome little town, with regular streets planted with trees, and white, well-built, though not large houses. And now we are in Sparta, but in the new Sparta which was laid out in 1834.

[198] Perdikaris_1845_I_111 new Sparta: The erection of the private and the public edifices in this city have already led to some valuable discoveries of antiquities. To the north, end of the principal street, I noticed the marble columns of an ancient temple lately excavated; and in the hall of the Government House, as well as in the rooms of the silk factory, I found quite a crowd of mutilated statues, bas-reliefs, and amongst others, a number of urns, containing the ashes of some Spartan heroes, who, like some other enthusiasts of the day, having fought for empire and for glory, without end and without bounds, have found out that a small urn of lead was quite enough for all they wanted. It is to be hoped that the growth of New Sparta will lead to more important acquisitions; and I am the more disposed to indulge in this hope, as Mr Latris, the present governor, is a man of taste.

[199] Wheler_1682_I_33 ruins of Palaeopolis: abundance of Foundations of Temples, Arches, Pillars, and marble Inscriptions, have been dug up here, and employed to build the new Fortifications of the present City.

[200] Murray_1854_271 Sparta to Gythium: 9 hours.

[201] Murray_1872_288 Sparta to Gythium: 9 hours.

[202] Baedeker_1905_366: Carriage-road. Carriage In about 5 hrs.

[203] Stephanopoli_1800_I_235 Gythium: En sortant du défilé, ils s'avancent vers la gauche, laissant la mer à la droite. Ils rencontrent d'abord des ouvriers occupés à tirer des entrailles de la terre une colonne de marbre que la faux du temps avait respectueusement conservée: la, s'étaient réunis, à l'invitation de Démétrius, une vingtaine de jeunes Mainotes, enflammés du désir de s'instruire. Stephanopoli examina vainement cette colonne dans toutes ses parties, afin d'y découvrir quelque mot, quelque lettre. Il fut obligé de se contenter d'en prendre la mesure: sa longueur est de quatre toises, et son diamètre d'un pied et demi.

[204] Stephanopoli_1800_1_241-242 Gythium: Stephanopoli croyait se voir au milieu des antiques légions Spartiates, lorsqu'elles se mettaient en marche pour aller attaquer les Messéniens, ou la superbe Athènes. / Rempli de ces idées, il quitte ces marbres, et court vers les autres ruines. Sur ses pas, se présente le puits qui se trouvait au milieu de la ville de Gythium, où ses habitans puisaient l'eau qui leur était nécessaire. Ce qui fixe d'abord ses regards, c'est le morceau de marbre qui couvre ses bords. Il est usé par les cordes des seaux; ses rides, si l'on peut parler ainsi, attestent son grand âge. "Heureuses! s'écrie le commissaire, heureuses les mains des jeunes filles qui venaient ici puiser de l'eau pour l'usage de nos ancêtres!" Les Mainotes se baissent, embrassent à l'envi ce marbre auguste en ajoutant ces mots: "Posons nos lèvres où posaient les mains des filles de nos ancêtres: elles ne sont plus, mais elles vivent encore dans nos âmes."

[205] Wyse_1865_1_41, Gythium, annoyed by a crowd of would-be guides: Once or twice we tried to rescue ourselves from the legion by surrendering to one or other amongst them, but were soon obliged to reject our choice, or were severed from him by a new competitor. None knew where the theatre was, or, indeed, what was meant by a theatre. It was a curious literary discovery to find so considerable a population, as yet unconscious of an idea, which, no doubt, every regular opera-goer considers innate.

[206] Wyse_1865_1_42-43 Marathonisi, Gythium: Our road lay through a very rich vegetation – arable land, vineyard, and shrub – to some remains of ancient work towards the west, about a mile distant from the town. They presented a sort of coved vault, the stones in support being large, quadrilateral, and unornameuted, of a character of construction anterior to the Romans, and had probably been tombs. Further on, are large portions of lateritial work, of what appeared a bath, and so it is designated to the present day. They are altogether Roman. Many similar fragments are to be met with over the whole of this ground to the summit of the hills; but the entanglement with corn, brushwood, and hedges was such, that we found it difficult to penetrate to each of them. They run on for nearly a mile, at intervals, towards the west and north-west. / In this direction is also the Theatre. Very few of the seats still remain, or else they are overgrown by the thick herbage. Leake gives the diameter at about 150 feet. It looks towards the sea, from which it is distant about 300 feet. No traces of the scena are visible, as is generally the case in the Greek and in some Roman theatres. Between this point and the sea we passed by a large well of curious construction, raised on a platform, the m.outh of which, like those of most wells in Greece, is much worn. Both Leake and Curtius believe this to be the well of Aesculapius, found by Pausanias in the Agora; it therefore also serves to mark this latter site.

[207] Wyse_1865_1_43-44 Marathonisi, Gythium: Near the beach were shown to us some substructions and other coarse Roman rubble-work, with cement and rude mosaic floors; the cement being usually painted red. We were told that they stretch a good way out to sea, like those at Baiae, and are visible when the water is calm. The Eparch had now taken the lead in our instruction, of which, and of his English and good-will towards England, he was not a little proud. He directed our attention especially to the windmill close at hand, built probably from fragments of these edifices. By its side, a late excavation had brought to light a sarkophagus, which still remained nearly "in situ." This had been discovered, the Eparch said, about three years ago, but is not as yet completely raised from the soil, and I could not ascertain that it had concealed vases, or other relics of interest. It is of coarse marble, and three of its sides are unsculptured. They were probably intended to be ornamented according to the taste of the purchaser; and this was bought in haste by the relatives.

[208] Post_1830_121-122 Gythium: After breakfast Tzanetakes escorted us to the ruins of the ancient Gythium, which lie in a few minutes' walk from Marathonesi, and are now known by the name of Palaiopolis, or the old city. This was a place of considerable importance in ancient times, and was the principal naval station of the Lacedaemonians. About the year 200 BC it was attacked and laid waste by the Roman General Flaminius, during the war which he was carrying on against the Spartan tyrant Nabis. Few of the remains that are now visible are of more ancient date than the time of the Roman conquest. They are principally of brick, and are scattered over a narrow plain, running along the sea shore and over the slope of the low hills rising from it. We observed a building with small niches for urns, similar to those found at Rome, and intended as a repository for the ashes of the dead. A sort of cistern, composed of large blocks of hewn stone, was the only thing we saw that had an appearance of high antiquity. Close to the margin of the sea, and running far out into the water, are extensive ruins, probably of baths, among which we found a portion of a mosaic pavement in good preservation. These are nearly all the objects that are in the least deserving of notice, among the chaotic masses of broken walk and foundations, that cover the ancient site. Tzanetakes had lately been probing the soil in search of antiquities, by means of sharp iron rods, which were thrust into the ground in different places to the depth of several feet. Whenever any of the instruments encountered a solid obstruction, an excavation was made; and in this manner he had disinterred the half of a large column, the bases of several others, a part of a heavy entablature, and a perfect statue, which he decided to be that of Leonidas, and which, he stated, he sold in Zante for nine thousand piastres and five hundred okas of powder.

[209] Giffard_1837_373-374 citing a letter from James Johnstone: the following morning I made my examination of the city of Epaminondas. Strangely as have vanished from all the cities of ancient Greece, Athens excepted, the monuments and evidences of their former magnificence and civilization, from no one have they so completely disappeared as from Thebes. Corinth has its heavy Doric temple; Argos its theatre; Sparta the presumed tomb of Leonidas; Messene its splendid walls and towers; Delphi its excavated tombs and the foundations of its temples; but Thebes has nothing. A few scattered and disjointed columns of rare marbles testify that a city of wealth had once existed here; but there is no form or feature of an edifice of older date than a large uninteresting Turkish tower of patch-work masonry, reared, where probably once stood the Cadmean citadel, or than a ruined Christian church, which had evidently robbed chaster buildings of their ornaments.

[210] Phil_Trans_1676_580, Francis Vernon in Greece, the Archipelago, and Asia Minor: Thebes is a large Town, but I found few Antiquities in it, excepting some Inscriptions and Fragments of the Old Wall, and one Gate, which, they say, was left by Alexander, when he demolish't the rest.

[211] Wheler_1682_IV_332.

[212] Holland_1815_400 Thebes: The remains of antiquity in Thebes are externally less conspicuous than most of the other great cities of Greece, and even with the minute detail of Pausanias, it is difficult to make out the position of the seven gates, or of the numerous temples which adorned the city. Three or four places, indeed, may be pointed out within, or around the modern town, where from the form of the ground, and the numerous fragments of columns and marbles, it may be presumed that certain of these temples stood; and I doubt not that when circumstances shall allow of excavation here, much will be found to repay research, even though the Mercury of Phidias or the Minerva of Scopias should never again be restored to light.

213 Clarke_II.3_1816_68-69 Thebes: The Stadium will doubtless be hereafter discovered, and the future knowledge of its situation will serve as a beacon guiding to the buried vestiges of the Gymnasium and the Temple. In this edifice there were colossal statues of Hercules and Minerva in Pentelican marble, the workmanship of Alcamanes. It is therefore almost impossible, that the antiquities enumerated by Pausanias can have been all removed from the ruins of a city placed at such a distance from the coast, and so remote from the military operations of the Romans after the age of the Antonines, and from all those means which afforded to them a facility of ransacking the Grecian cities for works of art; neither is it likely that Thebes has been despoiled of its valuable remains to serve as building materials for the Turks; because there is no place near enough to render it a convenient object of resort for such a supply; and Turks are not likely to use extraordinary exertions upon any occasion of this nature. The probable conclusion therefore must be, that within the mosques, baths, and dwellings of its present inhabitants, and, above all, beneath the soil now occupied by the town and by the suburbs, many of its antiquities lie concealed from observation.

214 Mure_1842_I_261 Thebes: Although Thebes, we are told, was utterly destroyed by Alexander the Great, yet there is every reason to believe, that the Cadmea or Acropolis was in so far preserved as was necessary to supply quarters to the Macedonian garrison. That the same holds good of the principal religious sanctuaries, both within and without the walls, appears from the text of Pausanias, who describes the temples of Minerva Onca, of Apollo Ismenius, and numerous other remarkable structures from the period of the old mythical dynasties down to that of the fall of the city, with their most ancient and sacred monuments, as entire at the epoch of his visit. Hence it is probable that a well-regulated excavation, or even a small degree of attention on the part of the authorities to the remains occasionally brought to light, might be the means of securing relics of great antiquity and curiosity. But here, as at Delphi and elsewhere, it is to be feared that many a valuable fragment will be reconsigned to the bowels of the earth, or to an equal obscurity in the walls or foundations of some new edifice.

215 Juchereau_de_Saint_Denis_1844_I_122 Thebes: Les anciens monuments qui y étaient renfermés n'existent plus aujourd'hui; on n'y aperçoit que des tas confusément épars de ruines de toute espèce.

216 Wyse_1871_193 at Thebes: Some others [inscriptions] are scattered up and down the town. Col. Theagenes showed me one of some length, in good Roman-period characters, in a narrow lane going down to Dirke. Adjoining his house he has been making excavations for building, and found a good deal of ordinary Greek masonry, suggesting the site of a temple or sacellum; good blocks of stone, and some frusta of pillars. In another place he has purchased, also for building purposes, the ruins of a mosque, remains of more than one being still visible here as at Livadia and Mistra – and found substructions, large, square, and well-chiselled blocks, which I still saw in situ, but with no inscriptions to determine the site.

217 Wyse_1871_192-193: There are few fragments of interest, though an immense quantity of architectural and other rubbish at Thebes, especially on the Kadmeia. On every side, are drums of pillars, portions of entablatures, a few capitals, bases of statues, large squared blocks of buildings, but little sculpture, and none remarkable. In Col. Theagenes' yard there were half a dozen. Amongst them, a large portion of a couchant lion, with little detail which may make it very ancient or very recent, and it wants the head; a female figure with half-lifted veil, raised with affected delicacy – no doubt sepulchral.

[218] Wyse_1871_63 Thebes: The house was newly built, after the disaster of the earthquake, and showed signs of improvement on the older one, although the woodwork was unpainted, coarse, and clumsy. Colonel Theagenes complained that all their artisans had gone to Athens in consequence of the extensive building going on there of late, and it was no easy matter now to finish anything in Thebes.

[219] Wyse_1871_193-194: All these buildings [in Thebes] are generally on the sites of Christian churches, as they again of heathen temples, and often even ancient churches themselves have been opened and broken up without care or inspection. In many places irreparable injury to topographical data has thus been caused. But what is to be hoped for in the provinces, when at Athens greater negligence and barbarisms, under the eyes of the Court, Government, and Education Ministers, daily take place! If they must build, although it is now too late, as some assert, to prevent all this, a plan should once for all be made, which would allow the insertion of dates as the work proceeds. They might preserve, if not the place, at least its record. / This, however, is only one of the many governmental sins of omission. Col. Theagenes, all the time I was with him at Thebes, was loud in his denunciations. He told me how when Nomarch, under Mavrocordatos, he had tried to check such Vandalism at Delphi, and prevented people building on the remains of the temple and stadium, the stones of which the builders were converting to their own use: and for a time he succeeded. On being dismissed by the next Ministry, the old work of ruin was resumed, and no doubt with the worst result. M. de Feken, Secretary of the Prussian Legation, says that a great portion of the substruction of the temple at Delphi is tumbling outward – one of the most precious parts of the whole topography. In a few years it will disappear. The negligence as to antiquities, of which there is such boast – "our ancestors" never being out of their mouths – is common in other matters. Col. Theagenes attributed much of this to the sleepiness and incapacity of the King (Otho), and the individual selfishness of Ministers. I well know that no such thing exists as activity, comprehensiveness, self-denial, and generosity – all self, to which all is bent. He gave a very unfavourable account of the distribution of the fund for relief of sufferers during the fatal earthquake. It was not distributed for a long time after, and when given, it was amongst favourites and dependents. He counselled caution very strongly in the Corinth distribution, otherwise the money would infallibly go astray into other hands than those of the sufferers.

[220] Hammer-Purgstall_1844_I_191: Murad and the devastation of churches at Thessaloniki, on his conquest of the city in 1430: D'abord, il n'y eut que les principaux temples et couvents, l'église de la sainte Mère de Dieu, et le couvent de Saint-Jean le précurseur, qui furent convertis en mosquées; quant aux autres édifices religieux, on en avait seulement enlevé une immense quantité de plaques de marbre, pour les transporter à Andrinople, et les employer à la construction du grand bain de Murad; mais quand ensuite les colons de Jenidsche-Wardar eurent pris possession de la ville, les Grecs sentirent s'évanouir les espérances dont ils s'étaient bercés, que Murad, après avoir été comme son père Mohammed le conquérant de la ville, s'en montrerait aussi le bienfaiteur. Après un inventaire exact des maisons, des cloîtres, églises, auquel les Grecs eux-mêmes offrirent de concourir, le sultan transforma en mosquées tous les temples, à l'exception de quatre, assigna les palais aux principaux turcs, et les autres édifices aux colons venus de Jenidsche-Wardar. Les cloîtres devinrent des caravansérais, et les pierres des églises démolies servirent à la construction du grand bain turc élevé au milieu de la ville. Ainsi dépouillée de ses ornements, et couverte de souillures, Thessalonique, dit Joannes Anagnosta, gémit

profondément, et regretta de n'avoir pas été engloutie par un tremblement de terre, dévorée par les flammes, couverte par les flots de la mer.

[221] Lucas_1_1712_159-160 Thessaloniki: Dans toute cette Ville, & aux environs, on rencontre un nombre prodigieux de Colomnes.

[222] NM_Jésus_Levant_IX_1755_281 Thessaloniki: On trouve en beaucoup d'endroits dans la ville & hors delà ville, sur les tombeaux des Turcs, des colomnes de marbre, de granit & de jaspe, des bustes, des statues, des bas-reliefs, des chapiteaux & d'autres pierres bien travaillées; mais dégradées maintenant & fort défigurées; je n'ai point vu à ces ouvrages d'inscriptions que j'aye pu lire, où qui méritent d'être rapportées; & pour faire voir la négligence des Turcs.

[223] Querbeuf_1819_490 Thessaloniki: On trouve en beaucoup d'endroits dans la ville et hors de la ville, sur les tombeaux des Turcs, des colonnes de marbre, de granit et de jaspe; des bustes, des statues, des bas-reliefs, les chapiteaux, et d'autres pierres bien travaillées, mais dégradées maintenant et fort défigurées. Je n'ai point vu à ces ouvrages d'inscriptions que j'ai pu lire, ou qui méritent d'être rapportées; et pour faire voir la négligence des Turcs, il suffira de dire que j'ai remarqué, parmi des pierres communes, un bloc de porphyre maçonné au bas d'un minaret de mosquée.

[224] Tozer_1869_1_148 Thessaloniki: a handsome white marble portico near the centre of the town, which was probably the entrance to the hippodrome. It is called by the neighbouring Jews, in whose quarter it stands, Las Incantadas, or "the enchanted women," from the eight caryatides which stand in the upper part of the structure, and were supposed to have been petrified by the effect of magic.

[225] Mackenzie_&_Irby_1867_8 Thessalonica: On the way down the hill we passed through the burying-place of the city. The Franks have secured themselves graves between those of the Turks and the walls. On the other side of the Turks lie the Jews, "that they may be obliged to carry their dead furthest from the town." The whole ground is unenclosed, and desecrated by asses and dogs. Some time ago a violent thunder shower washed the earth from an ancient sarcophagus which was found by the French consul and sent off to Paris.

[226] NM_Jésus_Levant_IX_1755_286 Thessaloniki: Les médailles d'or, d argent, & de cuivre, y étoient autrefois assez communes; et un marchand François m'a dit qu'il en avoir une fois acheté quarante-neuf quintaux, toutes médailles de bronze. Sans faire tort à sa sincérité, on pourront, je crois, en sureté de conscience en rabbattre quelque chose; il m ajouta qu'il les avoit revendues à un Chaudronnier: c'étoit dommage … Un Chancelier François de cette Echelle en avoit de fort belles qu'il a emportées en France.

[227] Galt_1812_235-236 Thessaloniki: The inhabitants begin again to have some slight notion of public amusements. They have built a pavilion, close to the sea side, within a short and pleasant walk from the western gate of the city, to which, during the summer, they make excursions to smoke. Over the gate leading to this place, there is a rude picture of the triumphal entry of the Mahomedans into the town, and several ancient defaced marble heads placed, like those of traitors, above it. Before the walls were lately repaired, other sculptures, of Roman origin, were visible, but they are now concealed or destroyed. / Salonika, after Athens, possesses the best remains of antiquity that we had met with; but none of them are in so pure a taste, nor so well preserved, as to tempt the attention of artists.

[228] Fiedler_1_1840_311 Tripolitza: Diese Stadt, an deren Steile einst das alte Tripolis stand, wurde aus den Trümmern der Städte Tegea, Pallantium, Mantinea und Megalopolis erbaut. Es war

unter der türkischen Herrschaft mit Mauern und Bastionen umgeben, hatte 15000 Einwohner und war ein lebhafter Platz, die Hauptstadt von Morea und Sitz des Pascha. Es wurde aber 1828 gänzlich zerstört, noch sieht man eine Menge Brandstellen und aus der Ferne glaubt man nur ein grosses Dorf zu sehen. Die Türken, weiche gar nichts retten konnten, sollen eine Menge Geld und Kostbarkeiten dort verborgen haben; es würde sich eine regelmässige Ausgrabung der Brandstellen Wahrscheinlich lohnen.

229 Leake_1830_I_90, travelling in 1805, Tegea: I measured here a piece of architrave of which the metope was one foot in breadth, the length of the glyphs of the triglyph one foot eight inches. I found also, lying on the ground, the trunk of a white marble statue, measuring ten inches and a half from the hip-bone to the arm-pit. The form is elegant, but no part, except the back, preserves its surface.

230 Leake_1830_II_47-48, travelling in 1806: I find a white marble column hollowed out, and serving for a horse-trough at a well, one mile from the gate of Tripolitza on the Anápli road. Its dimensions being precisely the same as those of the two columns in the mosques of the city, it is evident that they all belonged to the same colonnade at Tegea; I was told at Piali that fifteen similar columns had been carried away from the same excavation at that place.

231 Leake_1830_I_91-92, travelling in 1805, Tegea: From Akhuria we ride to Piali, a village belonging to Yanataki, where, in the church, which is in ruins and without a roof, I find many fragments of the ancient Tegea, such as pieces of fluted columns of white marble, and a fragment of architrave, with a caput bovis for the metope; but the most remarkable remains at Piali are the foundations of an ancient building near the church, formed of fine squared stones, among which are two pieces of some large columns of white marble. They are so much buried in the ground, that the only dimension I could obtain was the chord of the fluting, measuring eight inches; the fluting Doric, whereas some of those in the columns in the church appeared to be Ionic. The small marble Doric columns in the mosques of Tripolitza are known to have been brought ten years ago from Piali, where they were dug out of a pond near the church, on the side of which some lofty white poplars are now growing. The Papas says that fifteen of the small columns were then taken out, but he cannot inform me what became of them all. It is said that some steps of marble, deeply worn by use, were found in the same pond. The excavation, where the fragments of the great columns are still lying, is more recent, and has been made for the purpose of obtaining building materials. The great columns must be broken, before they can be of any use to modern workmen, and I cannot learn that any of them have yet been so treated; so that perhaps the masons, finding these great cylinders of hard marble too intractable, may resort to some new excavation, or be satisfied with the foundation stones, which are of a stone less hard. Though the proximity of so large a modern town as Tripolitza must have been injurious to the preservation of the remains of Tegea, the deep alluvial soil of its site, on the other hand, is favourable to the concealment of such treasures, and may still contain some of the works of Grecian art, which remained there at the end of the second century.

232 Leake_1830_I_85, travelling in 1805, Tripolitza: In the principal Mosque, among the barbarous columns of the portico, there is a fine Doric fluted shaft of white marble brought from the ruins of Tegea. There is another of the same material and dimensions in a smaller mosque near the Palace.

233 Leake_1830_I_105, travelling in 1805, Mantineia, Arcadia: Mantineia, being more distant than Tegea from Tripolitza, has probably not been so much disturbed by masonic depredations.

Indeed, I should think an excavation would give nearly a complete plan of the town; for the foundations of the houses and the line of the streets are in some places apparent.

234 Gell_1823_364-365 Tripolitza: The desire of riches was so strongly implanted in Veli Pasha, that he absolutely undertook to read, or cause to be read to him, Pausanias, that he might be enabled, as well as the milords, to judge where statues, or other precious relics of antiquity, might be probably concealed: and he actually visited Athens, as a private person, though not without some degree of pomp, by way of satisfying himself' as to what could be the motive of coming so far to see such a place; it appears that he was much struck with the ruins, and the effect of the whole. This would not have been surprising in any European, but is by no means usual with a Turk. The fact is, that all the members of the family seem to have been very much alive to their own interest; and having learned what might be done by good fortune and perseverance, Veli Pasha was willing to permit any excavation, on condition of sharing in the toil; so that, had his government prospered, there is no doubt many objects would have been discovered, which are now destined to remain underground, or at least not likely to fell into the hands of those who would value them. I saw a list of statues found by an English gentleman, in company with the Pasha, on the eastern coast of Laconia, on the borders of Argolis, which, though highly ludicrous in itself from the pompous style in which the several fragments were set forth, was sufficient to show that the field was very productive. This list began in full-mouthed Greek: – one Venus, without a head; one draped Minerva, without head, arms, or feet; one Apollo, wanting one leg, &c. &c. The treasures of Delphi, where the steepness of the ground has, in all probability, covered innumerable statues; and of Olympia, where the river has covered up the antiquities, like a second Pompeii, are probably inexhaustible; at either there is a certainty of finding inscriptions and treaties, of every age and every nation of Greece.

235 Emerson_&_Humpreys_1826_1_79 Tripolizta: The Greek churches here are paltry edifices, though many of them are adorned with basso-reliefs and columns, from the neighbouring ruins, at Mantinea.

236 Fosbroke_1828_312: Tripolitza (Greece). The first ruins, which Mr Dodwell reached, occupied a gentle eminence, on which is the church of Agios Sosti, which has probably replaced some ancient temple. In the outer wall, is a fragmented inscription and a Dorick capital. Not far from this is an elevation, crowned with the ruins of a large church called Palaio-Episkopi, apparently built with the remains of a Dorick temple, and situated on the original foundation. Several Triglyphs, frusta of columns, and other architect tural and sculptured fragments, besides broken inscriptions, are visible in the walls. Some hundred yards from this church is the village of Piali, and a few remains of the great temple of Minerva Alea, built by Skopas of Paros.

237 Leake_1835_1_373-374 Kalyvia (ancient Prospalta?) in Illyria, in the Balkans: To the southward of the hill of the monastery are the remains of two temples, one in the valley at the Kalyvia, the other beyond that valley, at the extremity of the heights which rise from that side of it. The former temple appears from some fragments to have been Ionic. The low situation and deep loam of this valley seemed to promise, that some considerable remains of the temple might still be concealed below the surface; but on inquiring of the monks, I was informed that no less than seventy cart loads of materials had been taken from thence to build the new serai at Berat. Similar spoliations have been committed at the western temple, and so recently that the excavation made to carry away the foundations, of which not a single stone is left, affords a very tolerable measurement of the length and breadth of the building. One column standing in solitary

grandeur is the only part of it which has been spared by the Pasha's masons. The length of the temple was about 135 feet, the breadth 55; the column, which has 20 Doric flutings, with a capital more spreading than in the Parthenon, and probably more ancient, is 14 feet in circumference at its base, and consequently 4-5 feet in diameter, which, compared with the dimensions of the ground plan, and supposing an intercolumniation of 5.5 feet, would lead to the belief that the temple was a hexastyle with 14 columns on the side. The extant column is composed of 12 pieces of stone, and the height is about 22 feet, including the capital and plinth, which are of a single stone, and together about 2 feet 9 inches high. The material is a dull white limestone, hard, but nevertheless much injured by time and the effect of the sea air.

[238] Leake_1835_I_369 Apollonia in Illyria, in the Balkans: The monastery contains some fine pieces of sculpture, which having been found, for the most part, in ploughing the fields on the ancient site, have been fixed into the walla in the room of other atones displaced for their reception. It is to this custom of adorning their convents and churches, which still generally prevails among the Greeks, that we are indebted for the preservation of the greater part of existing inscriptions and remains of art. Of those in the walls of the monastery of Apollonia the most remarkable are as follows [and cites 12 works, plus three inscriptions]

[239] Clarke_VIII_1818_65-66 near Yeniga, in Thrace: At the northern extremity, or inland termination of this lake, we came to a large and picturesque ruin, as of an abbey or monastery, of very great magnitude. A paved causeway led through the fen to and from this building. Almost the whole of the walls, and many of the mural towers, were yet standing. It had once been fortified. Within this structure we found the remains of a church and of a chapel, evidently formed out of an edifice more antiently erected to serve the purposes of war rather than those of peace; the interior of the ecclesiastical part of the building exhibiting arches that had been walled up, and walls plastered over and painted by some of the early Christians. We found fragments of Grecian sculpture; among others, the breast of a female statue covered with drapery, and finely executed in white marble. The remains of portals, or propylea, were visible, with three gates in each place of entrance. There was one upon the western side of the building: and here we observed, among the foundations, the grand style of Grecian architecture, consisting of large blocks of marble placed evenly together without any cement. In the walls of the church we saw some large slabs of Thasian marble, finely grooved, as for the ornaments of a Heathen temple. The modern name of this ruin is Boar Kalis.

[240] Mahaffy_1892_43-44: In the last century many private persons – many noblemen of wealth and culture – possessed remarkable collections of antiquities. These have mostly been swallowed up by what is called "the nation," and new private collections are very rare indeed. / In Greece the very opposite course is being now pursued. By a special law it is forbidden to sell out of the country, or even to remove from a district, any antiquities whatever; and in consequence little museums have been established in every village in Greece – nay, sometimes even in places where there is no village, in order that every district may possess its own riches, and become worth a visit from the traveller and the antiquary. I have seen such museums at Eleusis, some fifteen miles from Athens, at Thebes, now an unimportant town, at Livadia, at Chaeronea, at Argos, at Olympia, and even in the wild plains of Orchomenus, in a little chapel, with no town within miles. If I add to this that most of these museums were mere dark outhouses, only lighted through the door, the reader will have some notion what a task it would be to visit and criticise, with any attempt at completeness, the ever-increasing remnants of classical Greece.

/ The traveller is at first disposed to complain that even the portable antiquities found in various parts of Greece are not brought to Athens, and gathered into one vast national museum. Further reflection shows such a proceeding to be not only impossible, but highly inexpedient. I will not speak of the great waste of objects of interest when they are brought together in such vast masses that the visitor is rather oppressed than enlightened. Any one who has gone to the British Museum will know what I mean. Nor will I give the smallest weight to the selfish local argument, that compelling visitors to wander from place to place brings traffic and money into the country. Until proper roads and clean inns are established, such an argument is both unfair and unlikely to produce results worth considering. But fortunately most of the famous things in Greece are sites, ruined buildings, forts which cannot be removed from their place, if at all, without destruction, and of which the very details cannot be understood without seeing the place for which they were intended.

241 Mazure_n.d._24: Le musée assyrien a été une grande fondation à Paris; il doit s'augmenter. Celui de Londres est bien plus considérable que le nôtre. Un antiquaire anglais a cru trouver un palais qui remonterait à la dynastie dont Sardanapale fut le dernier roi. Une expédition scientifique française est partie pour recommencer les fouilles, interrompues depuis 1848, et nous rapporter de nouvelles richesses du sol mieux exploré de Babylone, de Ninive, de Memphis et d'Ecbatane.

242 Mazure_n.d._28: pour varier ces études un peu sévères sur les plus anciennes cités du monde, je continuerai à transporter mes jeunes lecteurs dans cet Orient féerique, sans leur faire quitter Paris, en les promenant dans notre Musée national, immense dépôt où tous les âges ont apporté le tribut de leur génie et de leur art. Ninive est à Paris; Thèbes et Memphis s'y rencontrent également.

Endnotes Chapter 15. Shipping Antiquities Home

1 Drummond_1754_120 Smyrna: But the bay is very spacious, and forms an admirable natural harbour, where an infinite number of ships may ride in safety, if their ground-tackle be good: the only inconvenience that attends it is, that all the goods must be shipped and landed by lighters; for there is no such thing as a key or wharf for shipping in Turkey; though here, I am sure, they might be easily built.

2 Michaelis_1908_168-169 Pergamon: The old Byzantine wall which they proceeded to pull down proved a treasure-house of a remarkable kind, similar to the "longer the better" wall at Olympia. A great part of the magnificent frieze, partly in entire slabs, partly in fragments, was built into the wall with the sculptures toward the inside. At the very beginning important slabs were found: Helios guiding a chariot and an Apollo. The latter is comparable in beauty to the Apollo of Belvedere. Toward the end of the year thirty-nine slabs had been recovered. Humann rejoiced: "We have discovered an entire epoch in art, we are at work on the most important remaining work of antiquity." / To transport these huge blocks to the harbour of Dikeli, some eighteen miles distant, the high road had to be repaired and a landing-stage built at Dikeli. In the following year, 1879, with the co-operation of Conze, the altar itself was uncovered and a number of slabs were found.

[3] PEFQS_1887_212B: Before returning to the capital the ship [the Turkish *Assir*, engaged in moving the Sidon sarcophagi to Constantinople] stopped facing Mylassa (in Caria), to take up two marble statues of the best Greek era. The museum of the Louvre had bought them for several thousand francs; but the difficulties of carrying them down to the sea had caused the transaction to be broken off, but now an easy route afforded an opportunity of taking them away without difficulty. His Excellency, Baltazzi Bey, is of opinion that it is the quarries of Mylassa which have furnished the white marble of the great sarcophagi of Sidon.

[4] Hilprecht_1903_57-58: Under the especial patronage of King William IV., in the years 1835-37, an expedition was organized by the British government, in order to survey the northern part of Syria, to explore the basins of the rivers Euphrates and Tigris, to test the navigability of the former, and to examine in the countries adjacent to these great rivers the markets with which the expedition might be thrown in contact. The Suez Canal not yet existing, England, jealously watched by France and Russia, advanced this important step, apparently in the hope of stirring; the national energy and enterprise by the results to be achieved to such an enthusiasm as to lead to establishing regular railway or steamer communications with the far East by way of the Euphrates valley, and to restoring life and prosperity to a region renowned for its fertility in ancient times and generally regarded as the seat of the earliest civilization. / This expedition, then, owed its origin mainly to commercial and political considerations, with the ultimate view of securing the Euphrates valley as a highway to India … The members of the expedition left Liverpool in February, 1835. Large provisions and the material of two iron steamers accompanied them to the bay of Antioch, whence under the greatest difficulties they were transported over land to the Upper Euphrates. Somewhat below the ferry and castle of Birejik (but on the west bank of "the great river") light field works were thrown up, and a temporary station established under the name of Port William. Long delays in the transport of the material, carried by 841 camels and 160 mules from the seashore to the Euphrates, heavy rains and consequent inundations, the difficult task of putting the boats together, and the severity of the fever, which seized so many of the party, consumed almost the whole first year.

[5] Percy_1901_304: In order that the farmer, by delaying his visit of inspection, may wring a few extra piastres from the peasantry, grain lies rotting on the threshing floors of the Angora and Sivas vilayets, while famine rages at Bitlis or Van; and it is more profitable to send abroad, to the United Kingdom or India, the produce of a harvest which more than suffices to feed the whole population of the interior, than to incur the heavy double expenses of transit dues and wheeled transport.

[6] Osborn_1859_521 near Ramlah: Now we see something reminding us of a road; but we have seen no wagons in Palestine. All the lumber, rocks, merchandise, &c. is transported on the backs of camels and mules. No wheels roll in Palestine!

[7] Clarke_1816_46-47 extract from letter to author from Mr Hawkins, journeying to Thebes, of a find near Skimaturi: At the distance of about a mile eastward from Grimathi, and at the same distance southward from the village of Skimatari, there is a ruined Greek Chapel, in which I found an Ionic Capital of white marble, in fine preservation. I was so struck with the beauty of its proportion, that I resolved to convey it, if possible, to the shore of the Gulph, and thence on board the vessel which was there in attendance upon me. But it was first necessary to secure the permission of the Papas of the village of Skimatari, to remove it from the sacred inclosure; and, in the next place, to contrive some mode of conveyance for it, in a country where the use

of wheels is unknown. The protection of an Archon of Livadia, who at this time farmed the revenues of the village, powerful as it was, together with that of his Soubashi or Turkish intendant, would have scarcely sufficed to overcome the first of these difficulties, had the stone been in reality what is here called a consecrated stone, i. e. a part of an altar; nor in this case would I have had recourse to such protection; for my intercourse with the peasantry of Greece had been uniformly conducted with a scrupulous regard to their religions feelings. The Papas, however, after a due inspection of the altar of the Chapel, as well as of the situation in which the Capital stood, pronounced that the stone might be removed without committing the crime of sacrilege; and we had now no further difficulty than that of contriving the means of transporting it about six or seven miles across the country. / For this purpose a raft was made, of the branch of a Vallania oak, whereon the Ionic Capital was laid; and a pair of oxen were fetched from the village to drag it, a rope being first tied to the stem of the branch, and then to the yoke. A considerable time elapsed before all this preparation was completed; the oxen being taken from the plough, and their owner showing some reluctance to attend them. At last, however, the signal was given by my friend the Soubashi, an Arnaut Turk; and the oxen being goaded and cheered, put themselves in motion; – but, alas! they had not proceeded with the marble an hundred yards, before one of them fell, and refused, most obstinately, to rise again. It was evident that this arose from lassitude, for the oxen were of a small weak breed, and young, or perhaps it arose from the natural stubbornness ot their disposition: but I soon perceived that the peasants attributed it to a very different cause; and, in fact, after another trial had been made, by cheering and goading these poor animals, and the refractory ox had joined his companion in dragging the marble about a furlong farther, and then dropped, their owner loudly proclaimed the impossibility of removing "the consecrated stone," as he called it, any farther. Even the Papas, who was more enlightened, shook his head, and would no longer assist, so that, were it not for the zeal of the Soubashi and of my attendant, no further attempt would have been made. The former, however, being a Mussulman, did not so readily believe in this supernatural interposition, and with direful imprecations and threats at length obliged the owner of the oxen to make one more effort. The beasts were now, with great difficulty, forced again upon their legs, and driven forward for a few yards, when they fell again, and their master exultingly cried out, "Did I not tell you it was impossible? You are now convinced of it! nor would all the oxen in the world be able to move the stone one inch farther." / To this opinion the Papas assented, as well as the other peasants. Even the Soubashi seemed to feel a flash of conviction, for he too desisted, and became silent; and in this state of things it would have been useless, and certainly wrong, to prosecute the attempt. I relinquished it, however, with reluctance; and the mortifying history of my failure is, without doubt, recorded as a miracle wrought by the Patron Saint of Skimatari.

[8] Davis_1879_31-32: Perhaps the most beautiful antique yet found at Tarsus is the white marble sarcophagus, presented by the American Vice-Consul to the Metropolitan Museum of Art at New York, and to remove which the "Shenandoah" man-of-war came to Mersina in 1871. With considerable difficulty its transfer was obtained, and it was dragged to Mersina on a kind of car by sixteen buffaloes. The bones and teeth of its quondam owner were found in it, and remain in their resting place. How would he have marvelled had he been assured that his bones would be carried away, some eighteen centuries, it may be, after his death, to a great city, not then in existence, and some 6000 miles distant from Cilicia! / From the description I had of it, this beautiful sarcophagus must have been a fine specimen of ancient art. It was discovered a short distance

from the eastern end of the bridge over the Cydnus, and it is believed that there are other sarcophagi near the spot; but the Government will not allow any excavation.

[9] AZ_VIII_1850_129-134: the Branchidae statues.

[10] Newton_1865_II_231 Branchidae: I took with me Corporal Jenkins, sixty Turkish workmen from Cnidus, tents, and all the tools and tackle necessary. Encamping on the Sacred Way, we lost no time in transporting to the shore at Karakoi the ten seated figures, with the lion and sphinx. The distance is about three miles, the road an easy incline, and, as we were provided with excellent four-wheeled trucks, we accomplished the work of transport at the rate of one statue per diem. After accomplishing this principal object of our expedition, I made some excavations along the line of the Sacred Way.

[11] Texier_1865_31: The Temple of Apollo Branchidae at Leronda. The architecture here is fine in style, and excavations would give important results; but the enormous size of the blocks of marble that would have to be removed would make operations here so expensive that I was reluctantly obliged to place this last on the list, as feasibility and cost had to be taken into consideration. Such a work as the thorough exploration of this temple is worthy the attention of a government that has ships of war at its disposal for scientific purposes. Looking at this matter in a monetary point of view, it is probable that the sculpture recovered here, and on other important sites, would, as at Halicarnassus and Cyrene, far exceed in value the cost of an Expedition.

[12] Hettner_1854_114-115 Athens: The very limited remains of sculpture from the temples and public edifices; the statues, and fragments of reliefs, rescued from the débris of the Acropolis, or found in the neighbouring districts of Attica; and an occasional isolated contribution from the interior of the country or from the islands; – these form the whole wealth of Athens in plastic art. / In the meantime, there is little hope of any alteration. So long as the country remains as poor as it is at present, and engaged in such a struggle for the mere necessaries of existence, no regular or extensive system of excavation can be thought of. The Government has therefore repeatedly, and by most influential individuals, been requested to allow, under these circumstances, a greater liberty of private excavation. And certainly, for the purposes of science, such permission would be in the highest degree advantageous, since otherwise, the noblest monuments of art must lie, perhaps for centuries to come, buried under ground. On the other hand, one can very well imagine that the Greek Government has its reasons for being so deaf to proposals of this nature. It has not sufficient funds to purchase what important remains may be discovered, and it would therefore have patiently to submit to the removal of the noblest works to foreign countries, exactly as under the barbarous supremacy of the Turks. It therefore continues to claim a monopoly of the excavations, in the hope that better times will come, in which it may be able to derive from this monopoly the due advantage. / At present it is a mere accident when – in the course of erecting a house, or laying out gardens, vineyards, or ground for tillage – antique remains are found. Suppose, however, some discovery has been made, it is again mere accident if the object reach the public collections; unfortunately, the chances are either that the finder forthwith destroys and makes lime of it, or that he secretly sells it to some foreigner. And even if the exceptional case do occur, that due notification of the treasure-trove is made to the Government, embarrassments are then only beginning. Unless the monument lie in the immediate neighbourhood, or close to the coast, so as to allow of its rescue by sea, how is it to be conveyed to Athens? A stone monument of this description is usually too heavy for mules, and it is only in a very few localities that there are roads for waggons. The result is, as I know on

good authority, that frequently these accidentally excavated works, after a drawing of them has been taken, or a copy of the inscription, if such exist, are again carefully covered over with earth, in order to protect them from the thievish and destructive tendencies of the peasantry. But suppose the monument has by some miraculous means actually reached Athens. What then? In Athens, what is most necessary of all is wanting – a building destined for the conservation of such antique monuments, large enough to contain the contributions made, and sufficient to protect them from the weather, and the hand of man. At present, the ancient remains lie in utter confusion in the most opposite localities.

[13] Maihows_1763_IV_185-186 Naxos: Ce sont les ruines d'un Temple dédié anciennement à Bacchus. Toute la surface du rocher est jonchée de fragmens de colonnes, de piédestaux & de morceaux de corniche. Les curieux ont emporté de tems à autre des trésors innombrables de ce seul édifice. Il en reste encore assez pour frapper d'étonnement les connoisseurs. Tout ce qui reste encore d'entier, se réduit au cadre de la porte qui conduisoit au Temple. Il n'est que de trois pièces, & est extrêmement uni & simple; mais il y a bien de la noblesse dans cette simplicité. Nous vîmes parmi les ruines beaucoup de granite & des marbre les plus riches: celui-ci est de marbre blanc & tout uni: chacun des montans est d'un seul morceau, & le linteau d'un autre. Il y a encore des vertiges du seuil; il étoit de trois pièces, mais celui du milieu a été enlevé. Ce monument a dix-huit pieds de hauteur & onze de largeur; les montans ont quatre pieds d'épaisseur & trois & demi de large, & le linteau a les mêmes dimensions. Quel génie noble & grand animoit les grands Architectes, qui, jusque dans leurs ouvrages les plus simples, vouloient absolument avoir des pareils morceaux entiers & d'une seule pièce!

[14] Belzoni_1820_104-105 small temple, plus obelisk, near the First Cataract: The blocks of stone, which formed the compartment of fourteen feet long and twelve wide, were twelve in number. When they were put together on the ground, they were a beautiful group, consisting of the great god Osiris seated on his chair, with an altar before him, receiving offerings from priests and female figures; the whole surrounded by flowers and hieroglyphics. The blocks were three feet six inches long, and three feet wide: but as they were two feet three inches thick, they were too bulky to be embarked whole. As they could be easily cut, being a calcareous gritstone, I made an agreement for one hundred piastres, to have them cut to six inches. I left the money in the hands of the Aga; and it was understood, that these stones were to be embarked by the first opportunity of a boat, and sent down to Luxor. The Aga hinted, that he should be happy to know what I meant to give him for permission to take away the obelisk; for though I was authorised by the firman of the Bashaw to take what stones or statues I pleased, yet these fellows think they have a right to demand something; and if they cannot openly refuse, still they have it in their power to throw such obstacles in the way, as to entirely defeat your undertaking. It was agreed, that he should give orders to the Sheik of the island, to guard the stones and the obelisk, so that no one should injure them; for which guard, as before stated, he received four dollars; and that on the removal of the obelisk he should receive three hundred piastres, equal to thirty dollars.

[15] Azaïs_1855_83 church in Jerusalem: On voyait encore dans ce lieu, il y a quelque temps, des colonnes que le vandalisme stupide des musulmans a tout récemment sciées par le milieu, pour pouvoir les emporter plus facilement et les faire entrer comme des matériaux vulgaires dans une construction. Heureusement les souvenirs restent toujours et ne s'en vont pas comme les pierres.

[16] Beulé_1855_13: Le comte d'Arundel, si l'on en croit Peacham, ne projetait rien moins que de transporter l'ancienne Grèce en Angleterre, de sorte que pour rendre le transport plus facile on sciait en deux les statues. C'est dans cet état que notre ambassadeur à Constantinople, M. de La Haye, trouva l'Apollon colossal de Délos: lord Elgin avait de dignes prédécesseurs! Mais, comme le dit avec raison M. de Laborde, il faut détourner les yeux de cet acte de vandalisme, et ne se rappeler que les services rendus à la science par le comte d'Arundel. Sa galerie était ouverte à tout le monde; les artistes y travaillaient librement; ils apprenaient à aimer l'art antique, sinon à le comprendre. En même temps Athènes attirait l'attention d'esprits curieux et parfois érudits.

[17] Maurand_1901_159-160 Delos, citing Fermanel in 1630: Sur le bord de la marine nous vismes le débris de quantité de statues de marbre; puis montant la montagne, nous trouvasmes toujours quelque chose de curieux; et venant en haut, quoyqu'avec grande difficulté, nous y vismes tant de ruines, que nous demeurasmes tous estonnez. Nous trouvasmes par tout plusieurs colomnes, vases, et statues de marbre, et nous reconnusmes au milieu les mesmes Colosses qui avoient autrefois rendu les Oracles. Mais le temps qui dévore tout, n'a point pardonné à ces pièces estimées jadis les plus rares et les mieux travaillées de la Grèce; elles gisent contre terre toutes rompues; la statue de Diane, depuis le sein en haut, reste encore dans son entier, et est du moins de huit pieds de haut: de là on peut juger de la grandeur démesurée de ces statues. Je ne doute point que plusieurs trouveront estrange, comment ces pièces demeurent là ainsi abandonnées, pouvant servir d'ornement aux cabinets les plus curieux de la Chrestienté, comme estant les plus belles et les plus rares antiquitez de l'Europe. Mais il faut considérer que ceste isle est écartée, peu fréquentée, sans port, et de difficile accez, et que ces Colosses estant au haut de la montagne, malaisément pourraient-ils estre enlevez, à cause de leur prodigieuse grandeur; quoy que c'en soit, chacun est libre d'en croire ce qu'il luy plaira; mais plusieurs personnes dignes de foy, et entr'autres le Père Recteur des Jésuites de l'Isle de Chio, qui par curiosité avoit esté au mesme lieu, nous asseura que ces statues ne pouvoient estre autres que les mesmes Colosses de Diane et d'Apollon, si renommez parmi les Grecs.

[18] Maihows_1763_IV_247-248 Delos, Portico of Philip: On lit sur quelques architraves brisées, & encore couchées sur le terrein, quelques inscriptions qui portent le nom de Philippe de Macedoine. Celle de tous y qui porte les plus belles inscriptions, a dix pieds de longueur & deux & demi de grosseur. Elle a échappé à la ruine commune, parce qu'elle est attachée dans les restes des colonnes, & trop pésante pour être emportée.

[19] Lacroix_1853_451 Delos: La curiosité impie des savants et des amateurs d'antiquités n'a pas été moins fatale aux ruines de Délos que la barbarie des habitants des îles voisines exploitant ces grands débris comme des carrières car il y a plus de mille ans que les gens de Mykonos, de Syros, de Ténos viennent chercher des matériaux pour bâtir. Les pierres étaient toutes taillées; à quelques vestiges de sculpture on les reconnaît parfois aux environs, maçonnées dans les murailles des plus sales masures et non loin de l'emplacement du temple s'élève encore un vieux tour à chaux dans lequel ont été calcinés bien des statues et des marbres précieux, destinés à faire du mortier. Les derniers débris conservant quelque figure et qui n'avaient pas été depuis longtemps déjà transportés à Venise ou à Constantinople, ou pillés par des bâtiments russes ou anglais, ont servi, il y a vingt-cinq ans, à la construction d'une grande église que j'avais vue, quelques jours a Ténos.

[20] Wheler_1682_I_51

[21] Clarke_1809_37 Eleusis, statue of Ceres, now Cambridge: and as the sun was setting, by the additional assistance of the crew of a Casiot vessel hired to convey it away, was placed at the extremity of the antient quay of the port. / The next day, 23rd of November, boats were placed parallel to each other from the quay to the vessel; and planks being laid over them, a kind of stage was formed, on which the crew could more easily work the blocks of the ship. These being all brought to act at once upon the marble, it was raised and let into the hold. The vessel then sailed to Smyrna, where the Statue was again moved into the Princessa merchantman, Captain Lee. In her passage home, this vessel was wrecked and lost near Beachy Head; but the Statue was recovered, and finally reached its destination. [the wreck fulfilling the predictions of the locals at Eleusis]

[22] Beechey_&_Beechey_1828_517 Apollonia: Without the town, to the westward and southward, excavation would probably be interesting; and indeed there is hardly a spot in the habitable parts of the Pentapolis where objects of interest would not in all probability be found. In the space between Apollonia and Derna there are remains of several ancient villages and stations, where we could have very much wished to excavate; and in that between Apollonia and Cyrene there appears to be a great deal of matter for inquiry. The embarkation of heavy objects would be difficult at Apollonia on account of the little depth of water near the beach; it might, however, be managed, and would at any rate be preferable to the transport by land-carriage to Bengazi or Derna, which indeed may be said to be wholly impracticable on account of the frequent deep ravines and dangerous mountain-passes which intervene.

[23] Holland_1815_513 Apollonia, monastery: Most of the stones, of which the, buildings are composed, have evidently been taken from the ruins of Apollonia. Various fragments of statues and columns I found enclosed in the walls of the monastery; and some fine sculptured marbles under the portico, which forms the entrance to the chapel. In one place I discovered the remains of a fine basso-relievo.

[24] Texier_&_Popplewell_Pullan_1865_7-8: Soon after my arrival, Mr Blunt informed me that he had received a dispatch from Sir Henry Bulwer requesting him to take measures to secure a torso discovered by Captain Spratt at Elaea [Aolis, River Caicus], in the Gulf of Sanderlik, for the British Museum. As in all probability a fortnight would elapse before the heat moderated sufficiently for me to commence excursions by land, I agreed to undertake this for him, as it would enable me to explore the coasts of the Gulf of Sanderlik by means of a caique.

[25] Wood_1877_81: As I had accumulated at Ayasalouk, in my magazines, a large number of inscribed blocks of marble, besides sculpture and other antiquities, I applied to the Trustees of the British Museum for the aid of a man-of-war to remove the Salutarian inscription from the wall, and to take it and other antiquities to England. January 25, 1868, H.M.S. "Terrible" came to Smyrna, with orders from the Admiralty to take on board a number of cases of antiquities from Ephesus, to be transported to England, and to assist in conveying from the ruins of the city to the railway station at Ayasalouk all the inscribed and sculptured marbles which I had selected for the British Museum.

[26] Bailie_1851_85-86 inscription: This has resulted from the disappearance of rather more than one-half of each of its component lines, in consequence of injuries sustained by it at distinct periods. / Of these mutilations, a certain amount was, perhaps, intentional; whilst others may be presumed to have been the result of carelessness during the period of the transit of the marble

over sea to its present destination. Fortunately, however, a moiety of the epigraph of no inconsiderable interest has been left intact, adding one more notice to the very few which we had already possessed of the city for which it was originally designed; and acquainting us, in all likelihood, with the name of the donor.

[27] Wood_1877_223 from Ephesus: H.M.S. "Growler," Captain Verney, came into the port of Smyrna, and I hoped to be able to put on board some of my cases of antiquities; but the captain told me that a *small ship of war like his could not* take a cargo, as she was supposed to be sufficiently laden with her guns.

[28] Wood_1877_192-194 1872 transport of material from Ephesus: On the 28th H.M.S. "Caledonia," Captain Lambert, arrived in the port of Smyrna. This ship had been sent from Malta in reply to my application for a ship of war to take away the stones and cases which might be ready for shipment. Part of the last working day of the year was spent on board the "Caledonia," making arrangements with Captain Lambert for the assistance of a certain number of his officers and crew at Ephesus … / The sailors began their work by drawing some of the smaller stones from the excavations to the railway station at Ayasalouk. A large devil-cart had been lent by the authorities at Malta for the removal of heavy stones, but it was found impracticable for very bulky stones, which, on account of their large dimensions in every direction, could not be slung beneath the axle of the cart. It was, however, found very useful afterwards in transporting heavy flat stones from the ruins. / A strong sledge, chiefly used for taking the stones, conveyed the large sculptured drum slowly but safely to the station. The sailors took to their work most kindly; the officers enjoyed their duties ashore, which were occasionally lightened by shooting and boar-hunting during the day, and whist in the evening. Whist at Ephesus! It must sound like a desecration of holy ground in the ears of those who have never seen the place. For ourselves, we were accustomed to it, and enjoyed a rubber occasionally with our visitors. / Among the blocks moved by the crew of the "Caledonia" was one of the five capitals now in the British Museum. / In using the sledge, it was found to be an excellent plan to employ about ten Turks with twenty sailors, and these together made up the number needed to draw the sledge when heavily laden. Large rollers, nine or ten inches in diameter, were employed for the purpose, and each of these required two men to move them forward as they fell loose behind the sledge. / The devil-cart was used to bring the colossal statue of a Persian found in the ruins of the city to the station at Ayasalouk. When the cart arrived at the lower village with the statue slung to the axle, it appeared as if one of the numerous Turkish tombstones which still remain in the street must be removed to allow the cart to pass. I was sent for to be consulted as to the course to be pursued, and when I came to the spot I found the Custom-house officer and all the petty Turkish officials of the place assembled to protest against the desecration of the tombstones. I found it useless to reason with them, and to promise that if we removed one of them for a minute only it should be set up again in a firmer and more upright position. They continued to protest against its removal, and we arranged the ground for the cart and its load to pass over the tombstone without touching it.

[29] Wood_1877_197 material from Ephesus: February 1st the "Caledonia" left Smyrna with its valuable freight. The large sculptured drum had been carefully cased up, and being, like some of the other blocks, too large for the hatchways of the ship, it remained with them on the deck securely lashed. / Messrs. Dussaud, contractors for the Smyrna quay, had most kindly lent us

their powerful steam crane to hoist the big drum on board the "Caledonia," which was done to the music of fifes. On reaching England it required twenty powerful dray horses to move it from the docks to the British Museum.

30 Miller_1891_320 transporting the stones to Baalbek: It has long been an unsolved problem as to how the ancients could have transported such enormous masses as this stone to their destined place; but Sir A.H. Layard has lent us a valuable clue by his discovery, at Koujunjik, of some bas-reliefs which represent the transport of colossal bulls, by means of rollers moving along a narrow embankment evidently reared for that purpose. Thus, the germ-thought of so modern a discovery as our railway communication may have existed in the minds of those acute men of yore!

31 Newton_1865_II_264 May 1859: After nearly three years of rough life ou the coast of Asia Minor, I find myself once more within the pale of European civilization, rejoicing in the prospect of a few months' leave of absence in England before I proceed to my new post, the Consulship at Rome. We left Cnidus on the 8th inst. Our last few days there were very pleasantly spent. About three weeks ago we had a visit from the Euryalus, on board which H.R.H. Prince Alfred is now serving as midshipman under Captain Tarleton. After staying a day at Cnidus, the Euryalus went over to Budrum, where I had the honour of showing the Prince the site of the Mausoleum, now a desolate-looking spot, of which the idea is finer than the reality.

32 Newton_1865_II_235, at Cnidus: The Supply left us on the 28th, bound for Malta and England. She took with her the big lion and upwards of 100 cases of sculpture and other antiquities, and will return to this place next spring. During her absence, Admiral Fanshawe promises to send a ship of war here about once a month to replenish our provisions and see how we are getting on.

33 Newton_1865_II_211: After this long account of our diggings, it may amuse you to read the enclosed letter, which was picked up in the streets of Budrum and handed over to me. It bears no signature; but the writer is evidently one of the sailors of the Supply. / "Dear father and moter, with gods help i now take up my pen to right these few lines to you hoping to find you in good health & sperits as thank god it leaves me at present. Dear father of all the drill that a seaman was put to i think the Supply's company have got the worst, for here we are at Boderumm a useing the peke madock & shovel, nevur was there such a change from a sea man to a navy; yes by George we are all turned naveys sumetimes a diging it up & sometimes a draging it down to the waters edge & then imbarking it. Dear father this is the finest mable that ever i saw; we get on so very slow that i fear we shall be hear a long time; the city of Ninevea as been sunk such a long time that we find nothing but mable; every thing els is compleatley roted away, what is most to be seen is the crockery ware that they used in those days; their is upwards of a hundred turks & Greeks mixt together; they have dug up to lions, but they are very much broken about from lying so long in the ground."

34 Texier_1865_3 Bodrum: In 1862, Mr C. Newton, now keeper of Greek and Roman antiquities at the British Museum, was appointed Vice-Consul at Mitylene, chiefly in the interest of art and archaeology. He thoroughly explored most of the islands, and frequently visited the mainland, where he made many interesting discoveries. It had been ever bis ambition to discover tbe site of the sepulchre of Mausolus, king of Caria, which was considered one of the seven wonders of the ancient world. In 1855 he visited Budrum, and there found traces of fine Greek sculpture sufficient to induce him to ask assistance from the Government, which was at once granted. A ship of war, the Gorgon frigate, an officer of the Royal Engineers, Lieut. Smith, and a detachment of

sappers, were dispatched to aid him in his operations. In tbe month of January, 1857, he had the satisfaction of ascertaining without doubt that he had come upon the site of tho Mausoleum, and before the expiration of the year he had obtained sufficient architectural data to determine tho plan of the monument and its general dimensions; and he had brought to light the magnificent series of sculptures now in the British Museum. In December, 1857, Mr Newton proceeded to Cnidus, for the purpose of thoroughly exploring that ancient city, the ruins of which had been visited by Sir William Gell and the second Mission of the Dilettanti Society. Here he made excavations on the site of the Temple of Venus, at the Lion Tomb, the lower theatre, and the temenos of Hecate.

[35] Newton_II_1865_70 Bodrum: I then tried the experiment of employing Turks, and was very well satisfied. When properly treated, they are most intelligent and docile workmen; not so handy and expeditious as sailors, but their dogged perseverance makes up for the slowness of their movements. They have great strength for carrying heavy weights on their backs. They do not strike so heavily with the pick as Englishmen, which is rather an advantage in excavations where antiquities are found. The poorer Turks of Budrum are most of them more or less mariners; hence many of my labourers have a certain familiarity with ropes and blocks, which makes them very apt and handy in learning the use of the triangle. Wages vary from six to eight piasters a day, according to the quality of the workman.

[36] Spratt_1847_I_13-14, Xanthus: Captain Graves remained at Xanthus during the four following days, occupied with his officers in ascertaining the weight, &c, of the antiquities proposed to be carried away, and the means of transport. The result was unfavourable as respected the *Beacon*, which proved unequal to the task, the expedition not having been provided with sufficient means, and the ship not being large enough. Nevertheless, as the work so far had given a promise of rich treasures, should the excavations be proceeded with, it was resolved to continue the operations until the 1st of March. And the result proved the wisdom of the determination; for the greater part of the Xanthian marbles, now in the British Museum, were brought to light during the interval, and carefully cased to be carried away by ships provided with sufficient means; a duty which was afterwards performed most efficiently by the *Monarch* and *Medea*. During the two months in which the excavations were carried on, Sir C. Fellows remained at Xanthus, deeply interested in the operations conducted under his eye among his favourite ruins, in company with Mr Freeland, the first-lieutenant of the *Beacon*, who had been appointed by Captain Graves to command and direct the seamen and marines on shore, and Mr Harvey, the assistant surgeon of the ship.

[37] Spratt_1847_I_VII: H.M. Surveying Ship Beacon visited the coast of Lycia in the beginning of January 1842, for the purpose of conveying away the remarkable remains of antiquity discovered at Xanthus by Sir Charles Fellows. Her commander, Captain Graves, had charge of this expedition. During the months of January and February her crew were employed excavating among the ruins of Xanthus, and making preparations for removing the marbles; for which task the ship proved unfitted.

[38] Wood_1877_284 materials from Ephesus: Notwithstanding the comparatively barren results results of the season 1873-74, I had twenty-three cases and sixty-three loose blocks of marble to send home. Admiral Randolph entered the port of Smyrna April 8th, with five ships of war from Athens, where he had been detained a few days beyond the time which had been fixed for his departure by threatened disturbances. As Admiral Randolph's ships were not bound for either

England or Malta, I made an arrangement with Mr Paterson, a much-esteemed British merchant in Smyrna, and a most kind friend of mine, for the transport of my cases and marble blocks by one of the ships in which he was interested as the accredited agent. Admiral Randolph provided me with the necessary means in men, boats, and tackle for putting the antiquities on board the merchant vessel.

[39] Monk_1851_II_26 Pyramid of Mycerinus: In this chamber was found a stone sarcophagus, which was, unfortunately, lost on its way to England, the vessel having gone down at sea, but the wooden coffin, with the name of the king which it contained within it, is now in the British Museum; where there is also a mummy, found in the passage of this pyramid, lying between two large stones.

[40] Damer_1841_II_189-190 Sakkara: We found Denino very forward in his cooking, comfortably encamped close to some water, which seemed full of wild geese and ducks, quite at hand for second course, but our doctor would not hear of so marshy a position, and we were obliged to remove, much to the discomfiture of our attendants. The wood they gathered was so green we could not succeed in making a good fire, till we discovered the outer case of a mummy coffin, which had probably been flung aside by some late amateur excavator. This well-preserved wood made us most excellent, however sacrilegious fuel.

[41] Galt_1812_138 Serigo, Scandia: Galt_1812_138 on Serigo: Near Avlemana are several traces of the ancient town of Scandia; and the ruins of a Grecian fortress are still visible. It was near this village, that a vessel foundered, with a part of the Athenian marbles, the spoils of the temple of Minerva. The cases, though many were of a great weight, and sunk to the depth of fourteen fathoms, were, afterwards, raised by sponge divers, and have since been transported to London. It is somewhat curious, that the vessel happened to bear the name of Mentor. The pillage of the Parthenon has been followed by a number of events, in the style of the miracles of the classics, almost, indeed, sufficient to reconvert the Greeks to the dread and adoration of their ancient deities.

[42] Adolphus_1821_587 expert divers: The following is a curious instance of their dexterity: Some years ago many rare antiquities were obtained by the English ambassador to Athens, and were sunk, by the loss of a vessel in the bay of Cerigo, together with the valuable journals of his secretary, relating to his travels in Greece and Egypt: this gentleman, with great presence of mind, sent for some of these divers; who actually succeeded in penetrating to the ship's hold, and in driving large iron bolts into the cases containing marbles, at the bottom of the sea, in ten fathoms water: to these they afterwards applied cords, and thus succeeded in raising a part of the ship's cargo.

[43] Ferrières-Sauveboeuf_1790_II_26 Ormuz, on the Persian Gulf: Ormus n'est plus aujourd'hui qu'un rocher isolé à deux lieues de terre ferme; la forteresse, où les Portugais firent une si vigoureuse résistance, est tombée en ruine, & à peine voit-on les vestiges de cette ville si célèbre par le commerce, le luxe, & les richesses de ses habitans. Les Hollandois ont lesté leurs vaisseaux avec les débris de ses maisons & ont transporté à Batavia les marbres qui en faisoient les ornemens; Ormus, couverte de sel, ne conserve à présent que son nom & n'a plus d'habitans.

[44] Diehl_1893_135 Delos: The altars have been overthrown for eighteen hundred years; the marbles, which a traveller in the fifteenth century still counted by hundreds on the strand of Delos, have become the spoil of sailors in want of ballast, or of the lime burners who have calcined in their kilns so many ancient masterpieces. Yet it is still Artemis and Apollo whom these modern

pilgrims come to honour; what they desire is to find among the heaps of ruins which cover the sacred island the plan of the temple and the buildings which surrounded it, of the warehouses and the port, as well as the inscriptions engraved in marble or bronze, which relate the history of this famous sanctuary.

[45] Espérandieu_1898_489 August 1789, protest from Couturier: Il faut que je vous informe qu'il y a des pierres qu'il sont telement pesantes, que je n'ai pas à bord aucun apareil assés suffisant pour pouvoir les débarquer. Il faudroit donc que vous prissiés la peine de m'en faire venir un.

[46] Espérandieu_1898_484 November 1788 letter from Amoreux, consul at Smyrna, to Couturier, merchant at Marseille, about CG's marbles: Le sr Saunier, qui a la direction de ce bâtiment, s'est prêté avec plaisir au transport de ces marbres de Paros ici, sans fret; n'ayant pu que convenir à M. l'Ambassadeur de faire passer ces marbres à Marseille par le même bâtiment, je me suis employé pour lui procurer le reste de son chargement, mais le sr Saunier m'a fait observer qu'outre la quantité de marbres employé pour son lest, le restant lui otoit la place de 50 à 60 balles et lui préjudidoit d'autant pour le fret du bâtiment. Je n'ay cependant pu rien fixer à cet égard, ignorant les intentions de M. l'Ambassadeur, à qui j'ay fait part de la réclamation du sr Saunier, à l'effet de vous transmettre son avis et son opinion.

[47] AMSL_1_1864_498 Léon Heuzey to the Emperor in 1862, reporting on his mission to Macedonia: Le soin de relever, sur mes indications, la topographie de tous les points historiques, était confié en même temps à un garde du génie, M. Laloy, qui s'est acquitté de cette tâche avec beaucoup d'habileté et au prix de grandes fatigues. Enfin nous devons une reconnaissance particulière à M. l'amiral commandant la station du Levant, pour les services qui nous ont été rendus par la corvette à hélice la Biche, placée sous le commandement de M. Saillard, lieutenant de vaisseau. La présence de ce bâtiment, le zèle et l'entrain des matelots, transformés en travailleurs, nous ont rendu faciles des opérations qui eussent été jugées impraticables dans les conditions ordinaires; le concours qui nous a été prêté par les officiers est devenu pour nous une collaboration des plus utiles, toutes les fois qu'il s'est agi d'explorer des régions voisines de la côte.

[48] Tissot_II_1888_799 Carthage: Nous avons pratiqué une tranchée, en 1884, au sud-est du cirque, près du village de Douar-ech-Chott. Ce terrain avait été fouillé, en 1883, par M. d'Hérisson, qui y découvrit la tête d'une grande statue en marbre. D'après sa description, M. Tissot avait pensé qu'il pouvait y avoir là un temple punique. Nous trouvâmes à notre tour une colonne en marbre de 90 centimètres de diamètre et une grande statue en marbre sans tète que nous avons transportée au Louvre (Bulletin du Comité, 1886, p. 35). Au mois de juin 1886, la collection de M. d'Hérisson ayant été vendue à Londres, la tête en marbre fut déposée dans le sous-sol du musée Britannique. Le hasard m'ayant conduit à Londres vers cette époque, je crus reconnaître que la tête s'adaptait au torse découvert par nous; une vérification, faite à l'aide d'un moulage, m'en donna la certitude. Le musée Britannique voulut bien renoncer à acquérir la tète et les autres fragments de la statue ayant appartenu à M. d'Hérisson; ces marbres, transportés au Louvre, ont permis de reconstituer la figure entière, qui représente un Dioscure auprès d'une protome de cheval. C'est une bonne statue romaine, de dimensions colossales et d'une remarquable conservation. Elle a sans doute orné autrefois une des extrémités du cirque.

[49] Omont_1902-1_309 for 1681: Si l'Egypte avait été un champ fertile pour les recherches archéologiques, il en devait être bientôt de même de la régence de Tripoli de Barbarie, l'ancienne Cyrénaïque. L'intendant de Vauvré écrivait de Toulon au ministre, le 3 janvier 1681. / Sur l'advis que j'en, il y a 5 ou 6 jours, que la barque de patron Louis Maunier, de Cassis, qui avoit chargé

les statues de marbre à Tripoly pour les porter à Ligourne [sic], avoit échoué à Napoule, proche de Cannes, j'envoyay ordre au sr Charonnier de s'y transporter, qui m'a fait sçavoir qu'il y avoit trouvé ladite barque, ayant quatre pieds d'eau dedans, et les trois grandes statues, une petite teste et quelques morceaux de la draperie desdites statues, qui avoient esté données rompues audit patron, et une caisse de livres, que ledit patron croit estre vénitiens, mais qui se trouveront en meschant estât, parce qu'ils estoient dans l'eau. Ledit sr Charonnier m'escrit qu'il avoit veu les testes de deux de ces statues, qui luy ont paru fort antiques, ayans quelques traits effacés, mais qui ne laissent pas d'estre belles et très curieuses. La plus grande pèse trente quintaux et les deux autres vingt-cinq quintaux chacune, au rapport du patron, qui dit qu'elles ont esté achetées à Tripoly cent escus par un juif et un marchand de Marseille, nommé Compion, qui doit estre présentement à Ligourne; qu'il y avoit à la vérité plusieurs autres statues et inscriptions dans le navire du capitaine Bon que les Tripolins n'avoient pas vendues et qu'il a veu employer dans les bastimens de maçonnerie qui se faisoient pour lors à Tripoly. J'escris au sr Charonnier de les faire mettre à terre et me les envoyer par la première occasion.

[50] PEFQS_1887_212 moving the Sidon sarcophagi: The *Assir*, carrying these monuments to Constantinople, stopped two days at Beyrout. Their Excellencies took advantage of this to put on board certain valuable antiquities which had been confiscated by the law and placed in the court-yard of the Seraglio, viz., a fine head of the Emperor Adrian; a cuneiform inscription of twenty lines, in a very good state of preservation, covering a slab 0.45 metre square; a hand-mill, on the upper stone of which are some extremely curious characters, recalling the Hittite inscriptions; and a cone of white marble 0.50 metre, the Phoenician symbol of the great goddess Astarte.

[51] Reinach_1891_415-416 the Assir: Voyage archéologique de l'Assir. Un navire de guerre turc, *l'Assir*, a récemment accompli une véritable campagne archéologique, sur laquelle les journaux du Levant nous apportent quelques détails curieux. Ce bâtiment avait été chargé de transporter à Beyrouth les cadeaux que le Sultan envoie annuellement à La Mecque par la caravane de Damas. Lors de la découverte du sarcophage de Tabnit par Hamdi-Bey, il fut mandé télégraphiquement à Saîda et vint jeter l'ancre, le 43 juin 1887, entre l'îlot de Djezireh et la côte. L'état de la mer entrava d'abord les opérations; le navire talonna et l'on eut quelque peine à le dégager. Le 16, la mer redevint belle et l'on put commencer l'embarquement des sarcophages, au moyen d'un énorme radeau construit par Bechara Deb. Les sarcophages furent hissés à bord à l'aide de poulies, manœuvrées sous la direction du capitaine Hassan-Bey; le plus grand, pesant 13,000 kilogrammes, fut embarqué en dernier lieu; un coup de canon annonça aux habitants de Saîda que tout s'était terminé sans accident. Les frais de ces opérations difficiles et dangereuses n'ont pas excédé 10,000 francs.

[52] Reinach_1891_416: De Saîda, *l'Assir* regagna Beyrouth, où il fêta le Baîram et embarqua plusieurs antiquités qui avaient été conséquées et déposées dans la cour du konak. Ce sont: une belle tête d'Hadrien; une inscription cunéiforme de vingt lignes; une meule à bras, dont la pierre supérieure porte des caractères qu'on croit hittites, et un cône symbolique de marbre blanc, haut d'un demi-mètre. / Poursuivant sa route, *l'Assir* vint mouiller à Rhodes; là il reçut une dépêche du ministre de la Marine lui enjoignant de se rendre à Thasos, au port de Liménas. Il y chargea dix caisses d'antiquités récemment découvertes par M. Bent, ainsi que celles qui avaient été déposées, il y a longtemps, dans le konak de Liménas. Parmi ces dernières il y a une très belle tête virile de style attique et un excellent bas-relief funéraire que j'avais vus en

1882, et dont M. de Launay a bien voulu, tout récemment, me communiquer des photographies. Il est utile de rappeler que l'île de Thasos est un fief héréditaire du khédive d'Egypte, mais il parait que S.M. le Sultan n'a pas renoncé à ses droits sur le sous-sol. La question est pourtant litigieuse, puisque de grands bas-reliefs découverts à Thasos, en 1866, sont à Tchinli-Kiosk, tandis qu'un aigle gigantesque en marbre, trouvé dans l'île vers la même époque, a été transporté en Egypte.

[53] Volney_1787_I_256-257 building tombs in Egypt: on gémit sur la foule d'injustices et de vexations qu'ont dû coûter les corvées onéreuses et du transport, et de la coupe, et de l'entassement de tant de matériaux. On s'indigne contre l'extravagance des despotes qui ont commandé ces barbares ouvrages; ce sentiment revient plus d'une fois en parcourant les monumens de l'égypte; ces labyrinthes, ces temples, ces pyramides, dans leur massive structure, attestent bien moins le génie d'un peuple opulent, et ami des arts, que la servitude d'une nation tourmentée par le caprice de ses maîtres. Alors on pardonne à l'avarice, qui, violant leurs tombeaux, a frustré leur espoir: on en accorde moins de pitié à ces ruines; et tandis que l'amateur des arts s'indigne dans Alexandrie, de voir scier les colonnes des palais pour en faire des meules de moulin, le philosophe, après cette première émotion que cause la perte de toute belle chose, ne peut s'empêcher de sourire à la justice secrette du sort, qui rend au peuple ce qui lui coûta tant de peines, et qui soumet au plus humble de ses besoins, l'orgueil d'un luxe inutile.

[54] AZ_XI_1853_22-29: Ueber die Memnons-Kolosse des ägyptischen Thebens.

[55] Bullettino_1838_37-46 Dr Lepsius on *Sur deux statues colossales égyptiennes de la collection Drovetti qui se trouvent actuellemeni au musée royal de Berlin*. Statues of black granite, 38: L'une de ces deux statues, sans doute, n'est qu'un fragment et n'a été adinise dans la collectìon que pour restaurer l'autre statue, faìte de la même pierre et intacte dans toutes ses parties essentìelles.

[56] RA_1844_121 Béziers: A un mètre environ de profondeur, on a trouvé de grandes briques romaines à rebords prolongés. Ces briques étaient placées debout et en dos d'âne; elles servaient à recouvrir des ossements. Un ou deux fragments de pavés en marbre ont été également trouvés à peu de distance des briques; non loin des ossements était un fragment d'avant-bras d'un beau marbre statuaire, veiné de bleu, d'un style correct. Après examen, on a reconnu l'avant-bras gauche d'une statue colossale. / Cette découverte excita la curiosité du propriétaire, on bêcha la terre avec plus de soin. Dans un fort court espace de temps, un nouveau débris fut dégagé de la terre qui le recouvrait. C'était la tête d'une statue de femme dont la face était tournée contre la terre. Cette tête est en beau marbre parfaitement conservé. Le port de la tête et du cou est des plus gracieux, la sculpture en est parfaite, le dessin correct. La coiffure est d'un style élégant. Les cheveux tressés en natte forment coquille sur le sommet du crâne, et la tresse va se terminer en chignon sur le derrière de la tête. Les cheveux, toujours en natte, sont aplatis sur les tempes, mais ne dépassent pas les oreilles. / De nouvelles fouilles furent pratiquées, et elles amenèrent la découverte encore d'une autre tête représentant les traits d'un adulte. La finesse et la beauté du visage, la régularité de l'ensemble, les particularités des détails, tout annonce que c'est évidemment un portrait. Le marbre est d'une transparence et d'une blancheur extraordinaire, et le grain de la pierre est d'une ténuité extrême. / En continuant les travaux en ce même endroit, les ouvriers ont encore retiré de la terre un autre fragment, également en marbre, d'une main droite appartenant à une statue colossale. / Une nouvelle fouille fut pratiquée, et une troisième tête fut encore découverte. / Les fouilles vont encore recommencer, et il est vraisemblable que la science et l'art auront encore de nouveaux fragments à étudier et à admirer.

[57] Pococke_1745_II.2_110 Alexandria Troas: At one of the baths I saw a colossal statue of a woman of white marble; the head was broke off, but the drapery is very fine, and one of her hands appears to have been covered by the vest.

[58] Renouard_de_Bussierre_1829_I_189 Alexandria Troas: J'y trouvai aussi une statue en marbre blanc, de taille colossale, couchée à terre, parmi des ronces et des plantes sauvages: elle paraît avoir été d'un assez beau travail, et bien drapée; mais les bras et la tête sont cassés; d'ailleurs, servant à soutenir le chemin du côté du précipice, ses contours sont en général fort usés.

[59] Pococke_1745_II.2_186 his antiquities: The bronze foot A, in the eightieth plate, was brought from the island of Mycone in the Archipelago by the Right honourable John earl of Sandwich, when his lordship made his second voyage into the east in 1739, and was returning from Egypt. It was found at the bottom of a well, and is of the natural size of a very large foot of a statue, which must have been about eight feet high; for the foot is twelve inches long, and five broad; the sandal is of a very singular kind … I brought from Asia Minor the piece of a marble foot B; it must have belonged to a Colossal statue, as it is six inches wide; the workmanship is very fine, but the great particularity of it is that it seems to represent the wooden sandal, the upper part of which is about an inch deep, and the lower part three quarters of an inch … I bought the earthen lamp D, at Kept in upper Egypt, which is the antient Coptus in the Thebaid; it seems to have the name of some saint on it, the letter Π being under the handle; consequently it is a Christian work. I brought from Aleppo the bronze statue C.

[60] Nugent_1846_I_132, Memphis, "the colossal basaltick figure of Remeses II": It lies, prone, in the pit from which the earth was removed when it was first discovered, and in which the crater covers some eight or ten inches of the lowest part of the face and chest and legs. A village path runs close past it, leading among palm-groves and rice-grounds. The fellahs of the village speak of this great statue as of the work of the genii. "Its place knoweth it no more." / It was discovered by M. Caviglia and Mr Sloane, who have given it, with the consent of the Pasha, to the British Museum.

[61] Gregory_1869_II_88 Memphis: In a hole, with its face to the ground, lies Abou Phon, the "father of terrors"; a gigantic statue of Rameses the Great, almost perfect, and the property of the British Museum. The material is of white silicious limestone, very hard, and most beautifully polished. It is one of the few Egyptian statues of any note that has the features entirely uninjured; but, as it is of limestone, it will, no doubt, be broken up and converted into cement ere long. The expense of transporting it to England has deterred us from rescuing this noble monument from destruction; and when we estimate the weight of a statue forty-two feet high, without the pedestal, made of a solid block, there is no doubt but that in the present high price of freight its removal would be dear.

[62] Knox_1879_592: In the court yard of the Rameseum is an overturned and broken statue of Rameses III, the builder of the temple. It was destroyed by the Persians at the time of the invasion of Egypt, but they did not succeed in obliterating it. The figure was a sitting one like many of the statues of Egypt. The throne and legs were reduced to comparatively small fragments, but the upper part, broken at the waist, lies comparatively perfect and enables us to judge of the great size of the figure. It is not sufficient to say that it was the largest statue ever hewn from a single block and transported two or three hundred miles. It is calculated to have weighed (when entire) not far from nine hundred tons. It was nearly twenty feet across the shoulders of the statue, and the foot of the figure was eleven feet from toe to heel. From the shoulder to the elbow was nearly five yards, and the other measurements were in proportion.

[63] Budge_1920_I_103, in Egypt 1887: I received a telegram from Sir E. Baring, asking if the British Museum would abandon all claim to the colossal statue of Rameses II, lying at Sakkarah, and take the shrine at Philae in place of it. I replied that I had no authority to make such an exchange, which would be greatly to our disadvantage, and that in my opinion it ought not to be done. I reminded him that the statue had been given to the British Nation by Muhammad 'Ali, and that no one, not even the French, had raised any objection to our taking possession of it; on the contrary, Mariette had always been anxious that the statue should be taken to England, where it would be preserved; and I pointed out to him that General Sir Frederick Stephenson had already spent a considerable sum of British money on labour and tackle for raising it up out of the water-hole in which it had been lying for so many years. All this, however, had no effect. The Director of the Service of Antiquities told Sir E. Baring that public opinion in Cairo would be greatly affronted if the British took the statue out of Egypt, and promised him that if he would keep the statue in the country, he would direct his enguieers to bring it into Cairo, and to set it up before the new Museum of Egyptian Antiquities, the building of which was under consideration.

[64] Budge_1920_I_104, in Egypt 1887: Sir E. Baring, for some reason or other, wished to placate the French Colony in Egypt, so he adopted the views of the Director, and it was reported in England that the removal of the statue would be very unpopular in Egypt … Thus the British lost the statue, which still lies on the ground at Sakkarah, where Major Arthur Bagnold, R.E., left it in 1887, a testimony to the value of official promises.

[65] Warburton_1848_181 Philae: The whole island is not above fifty acres in extent, but it is richer perhaps in objects of interest than any spot of similar extent in the world. Here the student might live for years, finding each day reveal some new source of knowledge, and the antiquities of the island inexhaustible, until he became one himself.

[66] Budge_1920_I_82 in Egypt 1887; colossal statue of Rameses at Memphis: Sir John Gorst told me that he did not believe the statue had ever been given to the British, but whether it had or not, we ought not to attempt to remove it because its removal would annoy the French. I told him that the eminent French archaeologist, Mariette, had stated that the statue was the property of the British, and that I hoped Sir Frederick Stephenson would get it up out of the mud and send it to England. Sir John warned me not to repeat this hope, and called upon me to support, by every means in my power, the opinion of Sir E. Baring and himself, that the statue must not leave the country. He was wholly opposed to the export of antiquities from Egypt; it was quite right of the British Museum to send me to help the Sardar to dig out tombs, but everything found must stay in Egypt. The attitude of Sir E. Baring and Sir J. Gorst puzzled me, but as I knew quite well that the agents for the great Continental Museums regularly despatched to them collections of antiquities, I determined to follow their example, if I could find out the way they managed their affairs, and send home collections to the British Museum.

[67] Belzoni_1820_41 shifting the Memnon head: I presented the firman from the Defterdar at Siout. He received it reverently, and promised to do every thing in his power to get the Arabs to work; but observed that, at the present season, they were all occupied, and it would be better to wait till after the inundation of the Nile. I remarked, that I had seen a great many Arabs about the villages, who appeared perfectly idle, and who would be glad to gain something by being employed. "You are mistaken," he replied, "for they would sooner starve than undertake a task so arduous as yours; since, to remove that stone, they must be helped by Mahomet, or they will never stir it the thickness of a thumb. Now, at the rise of the Nile, the Arabs of these banks are quite unoccupied, and that is the very time for your purpose." The next objection was the

Ramadan, which was just beginning; and the third, that he could not spare any Arabs, as they must work in the fields for the Bashaw, whose work could not be interrupted. I saw plainly, that I should have to encounter many difficulties, but I was determined to persist; and I told him, I should collect men myself, accompanied by my Janizary; and that all the Arabs I might find idle and willing to come, I should engage, according to the firman I had received.

[68] Monk_1851_II_18 Memphis: A little further on towards the extremity of the lake, then almost filled with water, we came to the fine colossal statue of Remeses the Great lying on its face, which, at the period of our visit, had some feet of water around it in the pit, where it was found by Signor Caviglia and Mr Sloane, who presented it to the British Museum, on the condition of its being removed to England.

[69] Fitzclarence_1819_467: By the present which Mr Salt has made to the British Museum in the head of the young Memnon, which, I conceive, from the accounts I have heard, must be the finest thing in Europe, he has made the whole population of Great Britain his debtors.

[70] Salt_1834_II_31-32: The first undertaking in which Mr Belzoni engaged was the removal of the Colossal head of the younger Memnon from Thebes to Alexandria, at the joint expense of Messrs. Burkhardt and Salt, by whom it was subsequently presented to the British Museum. The difficulty attendant on such an enterprise will be apparent to every one who has viewed this magnificent specimen of Egyptian art, which for grandeur of style may be fairly placed on a par with most of the best productions of Grecian sculpture.

[71] Vaux_1851_300, head of Memnon, "the most celebrated monument of Egyptian art in any European collection, whether we consider its history, its colossal proportions, or the style of its sculpture:" The Museum head was removed in 1815 by Belzoni at the suggestion of Mr Burckhardt and Mr Salt, then British Consul in Egypt, from the temple, commonly called the Memnonium, at Thebes. It had been repeatedly observed and described by former travellers, and several attempts had been previously made to remove it to Europe. Belzoni found it lying on the ground, broken, and with its face upwards. – (If Norden is to be trusted, when he saw it in 1737, it was reposing with its face downwards.) After difficulties which remind us of Mr Layard's account of the removal of the Great Bull from the Mounds of Nimrud, Belzoni succeeded in moving the statue to the river side, and in conveying it in safety to Alexandria.

[72] Jolliffe_1820_II_206 writing October 1817: I accompanied the English Consul this morning to the quay, to assist at the embarkation of a colossal bust in red granite. This fine relic is supposed to belong to a statue of Memnon – not the celebrated musical image – but another, in some respects more valuable. The head is nearly perfect, all the features being preserved without the slightest injury; it is the diadem only which has suffered mutilation, and that seems nearly half demolished. One of the shoulders is also destroyed. The French, who were extremely desirous of enriching the collection iu the Louvre by the addition of so rare a piece of sculpture, used their utmost efforts to transport it to the coast; but the weight appeared an insuperable obstacle: to lessen this, it was proposed to adopt the barbarous expedient of lopping away some of the limbs, and they, in consequence, blew off the right shoulder with gun powder; which clumsy device did not, however, avail them, and they were ultimately compelled to relinquish their intention. In this mangled state it remained till within a few months, when the ingenuity of an Italian artist, Signor Belzoni, supplied an easy method of removal; and it is now on the road to England, as a present to the British Museum.

[73] Jolliffe_1820_II_206B writing October 1817: But previously to its reaching the transport, it very narrowly escaped from an element which would have proved still more fatal than the

destructive zeal of the French Savans. The vessel, which was procured to convey the bust as far as Malta, being too bulky to approach within a given distance of the pier, a smaller boat was taken up to receive it in the first instance; and about thirty Arabs were hired to restrain its descent over some inclined planks. The labourers appeared anxious to acquit themselves to the satisfaction of their employers, and seemed to take a strong interest in bestowing the treasure with safety; but from some imperfect adjustment of the cords, and the confusion of so numerous a party engaged in working them, the machinery became unmanageable, and the head rolling forward with irresistible violence, was on the point of being precipitated into the water – when one of the slabs fortunately broke under the pressure, and occasioned it to fall on a large quantity of grain placed in the bottom of the scherm. This effectually guarded it from further damage, and I trust you will, in a very few months, have the gratification of examining in London, this most perfect specimen of Egyptian art.

74 Vaux_1851_297, head of Memnon: His right arm has a hole drilled in it, apparently for blasting, and his left appears to have been blown off by the same process, probably to render it lighter for transportation.

75 Nugent_1846_I_132-133, Memphis, "the colossal basaltick figure of Remeses II": But that ill-directed spirit of what is called economy in England, (which, while it sometimes allows millions of publick money to be lavished upon works reflecting little credit on the national taste, grudges a few hundreds to adorn our country with such a relick as this of ancient art,) has shrunk from the expense of removing it. And when the barbarism or bigotry of the next successors of Mohammed Ali in the government of Aegypt shall perhaps have revoked the permission he has given, and shall perhaps have broken up this fine statue and burned it into lime, then, as Sir Gardner Wilkinson truly says, "it will be regretted."

76 Choiseul-Gouffier_II.2_1822_468 Constantinople: Les Turcs ont vengé sans le savoir les mânes de Théodose; ils ont renversé la colonne, et l'ont creusée pour en faire le réservoir des eaux d'une fontaine; la superbe statue a été transformée en canons qui ont servi à battre les représentans des anciens Empereurs.

77 Craven_1789_201 Constantinople: I have a double satisfaction in being au Palais de France; Mr. de Choiseul has been sick these six months and never been out, but his spirits are better, and upon my account he has opened his house, and goes out a little, which cannot fail to do him good. He has some artists with him, whose pencils he has employed to collect all the finest drawings, coloured, of the finest ruins that exist either in Europe or Asia, where an artist could venture – Monsieur Cassas, one of them, has been plundered by Arabs several times, but his beautiful and accurate drawings will gain him immortal honour. The Comte de Choiseul's collection is, perhaps, the only thing in the world of the kind, and he means, when he returns to Paris, to have all the ruins and temples executed in plaster of Paris, or some materials which will copy the marble, in small models; to be placed in a gallery upon tables.

78 Espérandieu_1898_461-462 Il semble résulter, de l'examen de ce dossier [Archives, Bouches-du-Rhône], que les premières antiquités recueillies par le comte de Choiseul arrivèrent en France au commencement de 1787. Elles se composaient de 13 pièces de marbre et de 28 caisses de "plâtres moulés" envoyées d'Athènes par le vice-consul Gaspary et reçues à Marseille par un négociant appelé Etienne Martin. Le magasin où elles furent déposées, – et qui était cependant de vastes proportions, si l'on en juge par le prix de la location: 45 livres par mois, – ne tarda pas à être rempli. Il s'y trouvait déjà, vers la fin de l'année, 73 colis de toute nature.

[79] Legrand_1806: Jacques-Guillaume, *Monuments de la Grèce ou Collection des chefs d'œuvre de l'Architecture des différens peuples exécutés en modèles sous la direction de L.-F. Cassas ..., décrite et analysée par J.G. Legrand*, Paris 1806.

[80] AZ_XXVII_1869_59-64 on the casts of Parthenon sculptures.

[81] Cust_1914_131-132: When in 1799 the Earl of Elgin was appointed to the embassy at Constantinople, Harrison suggested to him the possibility of obtaining casts and drawings of the remains of ancient sculpture at Athens for his new mansion of Broom Hall. / Fired by Harrison's suggestion, and undeterred by the discouraging attitude of Government, Elgin consulted Sir William Hamilton in Sicily, and on his advice sent a Neapolitan painter, Lusieri, with two draughtsmen, two modellers, and a Calmuck figure-painter to carry out this work at Athens. Difficulties however occurred with the local authorities, so that in 1801 Elgin obtained from the Porte a firman not only to mould casts of the figures, but also to take away any pieces of stone with old inscriptions or figures thereon. Shocked by the deliberate destruction which went on almost before his eyes, Elgin determined to use the firman to remove as many of the marbles as he could from Athens with the view of preserving them from further ravages. Into the detailed history of his operations it is unnecessary to enter here.

[82] Hamilton_1811_3-4, the usefulness of casts: On this suggestion, Lord Elgin proposed to his Majesty's Government, that they should send out English artists of known eminence, capable of collecting this information in the most perfect manner; but the prospect appeared of too doubtful an issue for ministers to engage in the expense attending it. Lord Elgin then endeavoured to engage some of these artists at his own charge; but the value of their time was far beyond his means. When, however, he reached Sicily, on the recommendation of Sir William Hamilton, he was so fortunate as to prevail on Don Tita Lusieri, one of the best general painters in Europe, of great knowledge in the arts, infinite taste, and most scrupulously exact in copying any subject he is to represent, to undertake the execution of this plan; and Mr Hamilton, who was then accompanying Lord Elgin to Constantinople, immediately went with M. Lusieri to Rome; where, in consequence of the late revolutions in Italy, they were enabled to engage two of the most eminent formatori to make the madreformi for the casts: Signior Balestra, the first architect there, along with Ittar, a young man of great talent, to undertake the architectural part of the plan; and one Theodore, a Calmouk, who had distinguished himself during several years at Rome, in the capacity of figure painter.

[83] British_Museum_1850_347-348: Subsequently Lord Elgin was able to obtain from the Turkish government permission not only to make casts of whatever objects he thought proper, but also to remove as many of the objects themselves as he chose. He himself left Turkey in 1803; but, till the year 1816, he continued to employ agents at Athens in the work of selecting ancient marbles, and shipping them, or casts from them, for this country. The result was the formation of the splendid collection since known as the Elgin Marbles. The total expense incurred by his lordship in the undertaking, from its commencement in 1799 to its conclusion in 1816, was said to be £74,000. To reimburse himself, he was willing to sell the collection to Parliament. In the year 1811, while the collection was still incomplete, Mr Percival proposed to give him £30,000 for it; but this offer was rejected. In 1815, however. Lord Elgin renewed the negotiation, and offered to accept such terms as Parliament, after due inquiry, might think reasonable. A parliamentary debate on the subject ensued, in which Lord Elgin was blamed by some parties for what they considered the barbarism of removing the marbles from their original site, and by others assailed for

misdemeanour, in having had pecuniaiy transactions with a foreign government while he performed ambassadorial functions at its court. The final result was, that, after two valuations of the marbles had been received, the one by Mr Payne Knight, estimating them at £25,000, the other by Mr William R. Hamilton, estimating them at £60,800, an act was passed on the Ist of July 1816, purchasing them for £35,000. The king of Bavaria, it is said, was on the watch to purchase them, should the British parliament have neglected the opportunity.

[84] Hamilton_1811_5: After much difficulty, Lord Elgin obtained permission from the Turkish Government to establish these six artists at Athens; where they prosecuted the business of their several departments during three years, acting on one general system, with the advantage of mutual control, and under the general superintendance of M. Lusieri. They at length completed Lord Elgin's plan in all its parts.

[85] Hamilton_1811_2-3: Mr Harrison [an architect] had besides studied many years, and to great purpose, at Rome. Lord Elgin consulted him, therefore, on the benefits that might possibly be derived to the arts in this country, in case an opportunity could be found for studying minutely the architecture and sculpture of ancient Greece; and his opinion very decidedly was, that although we might possess exact measurements of the buildings at Athens, yet a young artist could never form to himself an adequate conception of their minute details, combinations, and general effect, without having before him some such sensible representation of them as might be conveyed by casts. This advice, which laid the groundwork of Lord Elgin's pursuits in Greece, led to the further consideration, that, since any knowledge which was possessed of these buildings had been obtained under the peculiar disadvantages which the prejudices and jealousies of the Turks had ever thrown in the way of such attempts, any favourable circumstances which Lord Elgin's embassy might offer should be improved fundamentally; and not only modellers, but architects and draftsmen, might be employed, to rescue from oblivion, with the most accurate detail, whatever specimens of architecture and sculpture in Greece had still escaped the ravages of time, and the barbarism of conquerors.

[86] British_Museum_1850_347: In the year 1799 Lord Elgin was appointed English ambassador at the court of Constantinople. Before his lordship set out, Mr Harrison, an architect who had been employed by him in Scotland, suggested that he should use the opportunities his position would give him to take casts of some of the Athenian sculptures, as yet known to the public only by description. Lord Elgin mentioned the matter to government, but received no encouragement. By the advice, however, of Sir William Hamilton, whom he met at Palermo, he resolved to prosecute the undertaking on his own account; and accordingly he engaged a number of Italian artists, both draughtsmen and modellers, to proceed at once to Athens. Here they spent several months during the years 1800 and 1801 in making drawings, &c. at his expense.

[87] Vaux_1851_52 Elgin Marbles, metopes: This metope was much more perfect when seen by Carrey. The two human heads are plaster casts of originals preserved in the Royal Museum at Copenhagen. They were detected by Chevalier Brondsted as they lay there unobserved and unnoticed. It is said that the originals were brought from Greece by a Captain Hartmand, who served at the Venetian siege of 1687, to which period, therefore, we may attribute the chief injuries done to this metope.

[88] Quatremère_de_Quincy_1836_18-19 Elgin Marbles, written in 1818: Quoi qu'on puisse dire, tous ces objets, vus en leur lieu et à leur distance, nous donneroient certaines leçons, produiroient certaines impressions qu'il n'est pas au pouvoir de notre imagination de recevoir. Que

voulez-vous donc? me direz-vous. Le voici. Le British-Museum possède des fragmens de toutes les parties de l'architecture du temple. Je voudrois qu'on les moulât; un chapiteau moulé en donneroit huit. En architecture, il suffit d'un fragment de corniche et d'entablement, pour en rétablir la totalité. Rien ne seroit donc plus facile que de construire au bout du Muséum, en plâtre ou en maçonnerie, la ligne des colonnes antérieures du Parthénon avec son fronton, de placer, sous cette rangée de colonnes, une portion moulée de la irise; d'incruster, entre les triglyphes, les plâtres des métopes, et de remplir le tympan du fronton, des plâtres des statues qui l'ornoient jadis. On verroit ainsi d'un seul coup d'œil tous ces morceaux, tels qu'on les vit dans l'atelier, et tels qu'ils furent vus selon l'esprit, et selon le vœu de leur destination.

[89] Robinson_1838_II_430 in the East 1830-32: Une copie du plâtre en question a été envoyée par M. Bonomi à la Bibliothèque royale à Paris, où elle se voit dans la salle du Zodiaque. Il serait bien à désirer que tous les voyageurs, qui visitent ces intéressantes contrées, imitassent ce digne appréciateur des arts, en se bornant à rapporter en Europe les empreintes des sculptures et sous prétexte de sauver les monumens de la destructions, ne devinssent pas eux-mêmes les premiers destructeurs. J'ai été enchanté de voir les frises, les métopes et les statues de Phidias à Londres, mais j'ai pleuré leur absence au pied du Parthénon.

[90] Dodwell_1819_II_353-354, travelling in 1801 & 1805-1806: The Earl of Guildford, influenced by a laudable attachment to the classical remains of the Athenian Acropolis, has had a statue made in London of artificial stone, from a cast of the Caryatid which is in the British Museum, and has already sent it to Athens, to replace the original; and the disgraceful substituted pilaster will be removed. / Would it not be worthy of this country to imitate such a noble example, and to restore to its place the column of the Erechtheion, and the dismembered entablature, which might be done without any very serious expense? our Museum would only be deprived of that single column, which might be replaced by a cast, answering fully the purpose of the original. / We should be esteemed for such an action by all nations, and particularly by the Greeks and Turks; who, from such an example, would learn to respect the ancient monuments of their country.

[91] Farrer_1882_37C Parthenon: The English Government has tried to make some amends for its alleged injustice by presenting very handsome casts of all the Elgin marbles to the museum of the Acropolis; but it is not the way of the natives to acknowledge these little courtesies.

[92] Russell_Barrington_1912_53 Elgin Marbles: That Lord Elgin did well to seize them, and preserve them from utter destruction, no one can doubt; but now that their right preservation would be as much secured on the Parthenon as in England, surely England should rise to a generous magnanimity, and return the originals to their right home, and substitute casts for them in our Museum.

[93] Reinach_1891_47-50 Ottoman Règlement sur les Antiquités, 1884: Art. 1er. Sont considérés comme objets d'antiquité tous les vestiges laissés par les anciens peuples des contrées formant aujourd'hui l'empire ottoman, tels que: les monnaies d'or et d'argent et les autres pièces monnayés; les inscriptions historiques; les sculptures et les gravures; les ornements en pierre, en terre, ou en métaux; les vases; les armes; les pierres d'anneau représentant des ornements ou des figures; les temples, palais, cirques et théâtres; les fortifications, ponts, aqueducs; les tumulus, mausolées et obélisques; les bas-reliefs, statues et toutes sortes de pierres gravées et sculptées. / Art. 2. Le présent règlement définit le droit de propriété sur les antiquités en général. / Art. 3. Tous les objets d'antiquité qui existent dans l'empire ottoman, qui sont à découvert, qui seront dans la suite découverts par l'exécution de fouilles, ou qui seront retirés du fond de la mer, des lacs, des rivières, des cours d'eau, appartiennent de droit à l'État. / Art. 4. Les propriétaires de

terrains et bâtiments où il peut exister des objets d'antiquité n'ont pas la faculté de les détruire et de les enlever. Le gouvernement impérial a adopté à cet effet les mesures ci-après, indiquées en vue de remettre ces antiquités dans leur état primitif et de les rendre stables. / Art. 5. Il est absolument défendu aux propriétaires de détruire sans autorisation les antiquités qui seront découvertes dans leurs terrains ou de mettre en pièces et d'anéantir des vestiges de bâtisses et de routes anciennes, des murs de forts, de remparts, de fortifications, de bains, de cimetières anciens, etc. Il est défendu d'établir des fours à chaux à une distance d'un quart de kilomètre des ruines antiques, afin de ne pas porter atteinte à ces antiquités. L'élévation, à proximité de ces ruines, de constructions, et l'exécution de toutes sortes de travaux de nature à endommager les antiquités, sont également interdites. De même, il est absolument interdit d'enlever les matériaux gisant à terre et détachés des antiquités, d'appliquer des échelles ou échafaudages conire les monuments en vue de les mesurer, de les dessiner, d'en prendre des moulages ou pour tout autre motif, et de se servir de ces monuments, soit en partie, soit en entier, en guise d'habitation, de dépôts de grains, de paille et de foin, ainsi qu'en guise de réservoirs d'eau, d'auges, de fontaines, etc., bien que ces destinations eussent pu ne pas les détériorer. / Art. 6. Dans le cas où, avec la décision et l'approbation du gouvernement impérial, l'autorité compétente entreprendra des recherches et des fouilles, le gouvernement obtiendra l'assentiment du particulier ou de la communauté à laquelle appartiendrait l'emplacement choisi pour ces fouilles. Dans le cas où cet assentiment ne peut être obtenu, le gouvernement exproprie l'emplacement en conformité du règlement sur les expropriations pour utilité publique. / Art. 7. Personne, sans autorisation obtenue conformément aux conditions et dispositions du présent règlement, ne pourra, dans l'empire ottoman, pratiquer des fouilles, extraire des objets antiques, ni être, même en partie, possesseur de ces objets. / Art. 8. Il est absolument défendu d'exporter à l'étranger des antiquités découvertes dans l'empire ottoman. / Art. 9. Un permis officiel pour pratiquer des fouilles et extraire des antiquités peut être accordé à un individu ou au nom d'une société scientifique. Ce permis sera accordé dans les conditions limitées qui sont énoncées dans le présent règlement. / Art. 10. Le permis de pratiquer des fouilles et d'extraire des objets d'antiquité sera accordé par la Sublime Porte, dans les conditions indiquées à l'article 3, sur la demande du ministère de l'Instruction publique, à la suite de l'approbation du conseil de ce ministère et sur l'avis de la direction du Musée impérial. / Art. 11. L'espèce et la quantité des objets extraits seront considéres dans un double bordereau à souche fourni par le ministère de l'instruction publique. Ces bordereaux, signés ou scellés par le préposé du gouvernement et l'entrepreneur des fouilles, et dûment légalisés, seront remis l'un à l'entrepreneur et l'autre au conseil et à la commission d'instruction publique de la localité, et, à défaut d'un conseil ou d'une commission, à l'autorité locale. Celle-ci, après avoir enregistré ce bordereau dans un registre spécial tenu à cet effet, le fera parvenir au ministère de l'Instruction publique. / Art. 12. Tous les objets d'antiquité extraits en vertu d'une autorisation officielle appartiennent exclusivement à l'État. Les entrepreneurs de fouilles ne pourront en prendre que des moulages et des dessins. / Art. 13. Les objets découverts à la suite de fouilles pratiquées sans autorisation officielle seront saisis. Si l'entrepreneur les fait disparaître avant la saisie, il en indemnisera l'État. / Art. 14. Si, par hasard, des antiquités sont découvertes dans le terrain ou la propriété d'un particulier au moment du creusement de fondements ou de la construction d'un mur, d'un acqueduc, d'un canal, etc., la moitié des antiquités découvertes est abandonnée au propriétaire. Toutefois l'État a le droit de prendre dans le partage ce qui lui convient ou d'en recevoir la contrevaleur. Il a aussi la faculté de prendre, moyennant payement, la part du propriétaire.

Endnotes Chapter 16. Museums and International Competition

[1] Leake_1821_xliii-xliv: The opportunities of collecting plunder of every kind, which occurred to the Romans in authority in the conquered countries, ceased in great measure with the establishment under Augustus, of a new system of government throughout, the Roman world. From this time no extensive plunder of Grecian works of art could be undertaken but by the emperors themselves, and such was still the influence of a common religion, that to remove the sacred offerings from the Grecian temples, could only be inflicted as a punishment upon an offending city, or undertaken by those emperors who were totally indifferent to public opinion. Augustus removed some of the sacred offerings from the temple of Minerva Alea, at Tegea, because Tegea had led the whole confederacy of Arcadia, except Mantineia, to take part against him in his war with Antony. Pausanias justifies the action by the right of conquest; and as he mentions several occasions upon which statues had been removed from Grecian temples by conquerors, beginning from the war of Troy, without mentioning a single instance in which the Romans had exerted a similar privilege, he furnishes a strong argument that such examples were by no means frequent.

[2] Gregorovius_iv_1905_253-254 booty from Rome: Owing, moreover, to internal causes, the destruction of the city made rapid progress at this period. The building of churches had formerly contributed to its ruin, and the transformation of ancient monuments into fortresses and towers now effected the like result. Foreign cities, too, even sent to Rome, as to a quarry, for stones and columns. The beautiful cathedral of Pisa, – built in the eleventh century, – the celebrated cathedral of Lucca, consecrated by Alexander ii., were undoubtedly adorned with columns which had either been presented by Rome, or had been purchased from the city. When Desiderius built his basilica, he bought columns and blocks of marble in Rome, which he caused to be shipped from Portus, and although, amid the booty which Robert carried off to Salerno, pagan statues can scarcely have been forthcoming, it is probable that it contained valuable ornaments and columns which were afterwards employed in building the cathedral of S. Matthew in this southern city. It is possible that, like Genseric, Robert may also have removed actual works of art, for some remarks uttered by Hildebert in his first elegy allow us to conclude that, even after the Norman sack, statues of marble or bronze still survived in Rome.

[3] Gregorovius_1894_i_159: The historian may spare himself the trouble of demonstrating the absurdity of representing Goths, Vandals, or any other German race, as endowed with a peculiar spite against temples and statues, or as, during their short sojourn in Rome, not engaged in plunder, but wandering about, hammer in hand, breaking statues to pieces, or climbing over theatres with levers to try their strength in the useless work of dividing the gigantic blocks of stone. / The Goths refrained from all mischief in Rome save that inseparably connected with pillage; they injured the buildings of the city so far as the abstraction of what is portable entails injury; but what was immovable they spared. Breaking into temples, baths and palaces, they ruthlessly snatched at everything of beauty and value, and under the impulse of wantonness, many beautiful statues were destroyed in the squares.

[4] RA_1844_333, signed F.L.: Une lettre écrite d'Athènes, en date du 21 juin dernier, et adressée au directeur de la Revue de Paris, vient d'appeler l'attention des amis des arts sur l'état actuel

du Musée du Louvre. L'auteur anonyme de cette lettre a été tellement frappé de l'incurie apportée par les conservateurs du Musée, à la garde de cette précieuse collection, qu'il s'applaudit de savoir que les nouveaux objets envoyés par M. Prisse ne vont plus grossir le nombre de ceux qui sont entassés dans les rez-de-chaussée du Louvre, et que les curieux bas-reliefs de la Chambre de Mœris sont destinés à la Bibliothèque royale. Quant à nous, nous avons été d'autant moins surpris d'apprendre que l'insouciance coupable des directeurs des Musées royaux était chose connue jusqu'à Athènes, que nous avions pour notre part fait depuis longtemps de tristes réflexions à cet égard; toutefois nous espérions toujours qu'une disposition de l'intendant général de la liste civile viendrait remédier à cet abus, et nous attendions impatiemment le moment où tant de monuments intéressants seraient livrés aux regards et aux études du public. Mais puisque tout donne à penser que d'ici à longtemps ce système de vandalisme continuera à être suivi, puisque nous voyons le Musée apprendre avec indifférence que M. Prisse envoie à la Bibliothèque royale des monuments dont la place était marquée d'avance au Louvre, nous ne pouvons plus garder le silence, et nous viendrons joindre notre voix à celle inconnue, mais pleine de bon sens et parfaitement éclairée, qui est partie d'Athènes.

[5] RA_1844_337: Nous dirons, en terminant, que si l'état dans lequel sont les antiquités du Louvre doit durer, nous regrettons sincèrement que la révolution de juillet n'ait pas rendu à la nation des musées que l'on n'a laissés à la royauté que dans l'espoir qu'ils s'agrandiraient davantage par sa munificence. Une telle conduite de la liste civile va faire multiplier les imitateurs de M. Prisse. Quand on saura que le généreux donateur du sarcophage de Thessalonique, M. Gillet, qui avait refusé de le livrer à l'étranger pour cent mille francs, n'a pas même reçu un remerciment de la maison du roi et qu'il est encore à savoir officiellement ce qui est advenu de son présent, on sera, certes, peu encouragé à imiter une générosité payée par tant d'ingratitude. Et tout nous donne à penser qu'il ne faut plus rien espérer pour un musée pour lequel il est de bon ton de montrer à la cour de l'indifférence et du dédain!

[6] Turner_1820_1_330 Athens, the school, to which he subscribed: They are also to have a museum, where are to be left the antiquities found by English travellers, which are too cumbrous for them to carry home.

[7] Leake_1846_107 Olympia & Athens: We may confidently expect that excavations will be undertaken by the Greeks, whenever they shall be sufficiently recovered from the deplorable state of poverty in which they were left at the end of their struggle to throw off the Turkish yoke; for, even in the time of their greatest political depression, they proved themselves promoters of education, desirous of obtaining a knowledge of the works of their accomplished ancestors, and ambitious of rendering that knowledge conducive to their own restoration to the civilized world.

[8] Leake_1846_107B Olympia & Athens: Nor have the hopes conceived of them in a servile condition been disappointed by their liberation. At Athens, the excavation of the Acropolis, and the discovery therein of some of the monuments described by Pausanias, the exhumation and re-construction of the temple of Victory, the clearing of the Propyleia, the Collections deposited in the Parthenon and Theseium, the publication of a great number of Inscriptions newly-discovered, have shown what may be accomplished by the most limited means, when a national feeling is carried into effect by individual intelligence and activity, although meeting with very little encouragement from the constituted authorities.

[9] Leake_1846_107-108 Olympia & Athens: It is no more than an act of justice to compare these unassisted exertions of the Greeks in archaeology with those of a Government which has never

been deficient in power or pecuniary resources, which has been in undisturbed possession for centuries of a country second only to Greece as the ancient abode of art and literature; who are masters of the sites of Syracuse, Taras, Metapontum, Selinus, and Agrigentum, but, above all, of Pompeii and Herculaneum, which having been preserved by a convulsion of nature in the exact state in which they existed in the reign of Titus, gave hopes that the losses sustained by literature from the influence of northern barbarians, or from the ferocious Arabs at Alexandria, might yet in great measure be repaired. But no such hopes have been realized. The excavations at Pompeii, though continually rewarded by interesting discoveries, have proceeded at the most tardy pace, while the excavators of Herculaneum, instead of being encouraged by the discovery of near seventeen hundred ancient volumes, have from that time suspended their labours entirely. At the end of ninety years, the public is not yet fully informed of the contents of such of those ancient books as have been found legible; nor is it certain that there are not, among those still unexamined, some that might make amends for the disappointment which the specimens already published have undeniably occasioned.

[10] Adolphus_1821_289-290 Portici: Under this town and palace, lies buried, at the depth of seventy feet under accumulated beds of lava, the city of Herculaneum, the first victim of the fires of Vesuvius. Its name and catastrophe were too well recorded to be forgotten; but its site, though marked out by the ancients with tolerable precision, was a subject of debate among the learned, till an accident determined the controversy. A peasant sinking a well in his garden, found several fragments of marble. The prince d'Elbeuf, being informed of the circumstance, purchased the spot, and continuing the excavations, discovered various statues, pillars, and even a whole temple of the richest marble, adorned with statues. The Neapolitan government then interposed, and suspended all further excavations for the space of twenty years; at which time, instead of satisfying the public curiosity, and doing itself immortal honour by purchasing the village and buildings above, and laying open the whole city below it, bought the ground, but with an extraordinary inactivity resolved to cover it with a palace. The excavations were indeed continued occasionally, but negligently, and rather for the purpose of profit than liberal curiosity. However, a church, two temples, and a theatre, were successively discovered, and stripped of their numerous pillars and statues. Streets were observed, paved and flagged on the sides; and private houses, and even monuments, explored. A prodigious number of statues of bronze, of different sizes, pillars of marble and alabaster, and paintings and mosaics, many entire and in high preservation, others fractured and damaged, have been drawn from the edifices of this subterraneous city, and give a high idea of its former opulence and splendour: to these we may add every species of ornaments used in dress, of weapons and armour, of kitchen utensils and domestic furniture, of agricultural and chirurgical instruments. More treasures, without doubt, might be extracted from this long forgotten and neglected mine of antiquity, but the almost inconceivable indifference of the court, and the indolence with which the excavations have been carried on, as well as the manner, which is more influenced by a regard for the safety of the heavy useless palace above, than by any considerations of curiosity and interest in the city below, have hitherto, in spite of public eagerness, checked, or rather suspended the undertaking. At present, the theatre is the only part open to inspection; the descent is by a long flight of stairs, wide and convenient, but the darkness below is too deep to be dispelled by the feeble glare of a few torches.

[11] Mure_1842_1_183-184 Phocis, Krissó: Close to it [modern Greek church] are several small chapels in ruins. Among the stones and rubbish heaped up within one of them, were some

fragments of statuary marble, one of which was a large sepulchral stela, sculptured in relief, with a sitting figure of a poet surrounded by emblems of his literary profession. As it appeared both elegant in style and interesting in point of subject, I was at much pains to place it in a position where a good view of it could be obtained, and nearly lost a finger in the attempt. I also occupied myself for some time in taking such a sketch as would at least serve as a memorandum of the general design and subject of the work. I should certainly have spared myself this trouble, had I known, as I have since discovered, that it has been already published in Stackelberg's Grecian tombs. The fragment is well worthy of a place in any museum; and its present neglected condition supplies one, among numerous other evidences that offered themselves during my passage through the country, how little attention is paid by the present government to the preservation of works of antiquity or art beyond the immediate limits of the capital From Krissó the road up the valley continues to wind over rocky declivities, where here and there I fancied I perceived traces of an ancient paved causeway.

[12] Leake_1835_II_540, travelling in 1806, Phocis: The baggage mules which set out with us from the metokhi arrive at Aspra Spitia at 10.20, and continue their route to Dhesfina, while I visit a spot towards the head of the bay, where, among olive plantations, are some ancient foundations sufficient to indicate a Hellenic site, though as building materials are often carried away from hence by sea to the neighbouring coasts, in a few years probably there will hardly be a vestige of antiquity left.

[13] Mure_1842_I_212 Kapourna / Chaeronea: On the site of the lower town, the only existing remains of ancient masonry are a few pieces of Roman brick-work on the open plain towards the river. Yet the quantity and quality of the loose rubbish of antiquity, spread over a vast extent of ground in front of the valley, rather exceeds than falls short of what one might expect on the site of a city of this secondary character. The soil is here raised many feet above the natural level of the adjoining plain, by an accumulatian of fragments of every age and style of masonry, and of every variety of material; shafts of columns, massive blocks of stone and marble, plain or sculptured; bricks, Greek, Roman, Byzantine, and Turkish.

[14] Mure_1842_I_218-220 Boeotia: About a mile or little more from the khan, on the right side of the road towards Orchomenus, is the sepulchre of the Boeotians who fell in the battle of Chaeronea. At the period when this district was traversed by Leake, Dodwell, Gell, or any other previous traveller to whose works I have had access, nothing was here visible but a tumulus. The lion by which Pausanias describes it as having been surmounted, had completely disappeared. The mound of earth has since been excavated, and a colossal marble lion discovered, deeply embedded in its interior. This noble piece of sculpture, though now strewed in detached masses about the sides and interior of the excavation, may still be said to exist nearly in its original integrity. It is evident, from the appearance of the fragments, that it was composed from the first of more than one block, although not certainly of so many as its remains now exhibit. None of the fragments, however, seem to have been removed. The different pieces are so scooped out as to leave the interior of the figure hollow, with the twofold object, no doubt, of sparing material and saving expense of transport. I could obtain no authentic information as to the period and circumstances of this discovery. The story told on the spot was, that the celebrated patriot chief Odysseus, when in occupation of this district, had observed a piece of marble projecting from the summit of the mound, which, he further remarked, when struck produced a hollow sound. Supposing, therefore, according to the popular notion, that treasure might be concealed in the

interior of the tumulus, he opened it up, and under the same impression broke the lion, which at that time was entire, into pieces; or, as the tradition goes, blew it up with gunpowder. Another account is, that the lion was first discovered by that patriarch among the present race of Hellenic archaeologers, the Austrian consul Gropius; Odysseus being only entitled to the credit of having severed it in pieces. That the government, during the ten years of comparative tranquillity the country has now enjoyed, should have done nothing for its preservation, is anther proof how little the regeneration of Greece has done for that of her monuments. It would appear that the marble, with the lapse of ages, had gradually imbedded itself in the soft material that formed its base, so as finally to have sunk, not only beneath the surface of the tumulus, but, to judge from the appearance of the excavation, even of the plain itself – a remarkable instance of the effect of time in concealing and preserving, as well as in destroying, monuments of ancient art.

[15] Murray_1872_222-224.

[16] Murray_1884_409: The accounts of its recovery vary. The fact seems to be that the discovery was made by four English travellers on 3d June 1818. They tried to get the lion removed, and, failing to do so, carefully buried the pieces. These must, however, have been again disturbed, for the remains were seen by Professor T.L. Donaldson in 1820. [Then briefly cites Mure that it was subsequently blown up with gunpowder]

[17] Murray_1884_410: That Androutsos opened the tumulus in search of treasure is probably true, but that he was not answerable for the destruction of the lion is clear, both from the account referred to and the evidence of the monument itself. As stated by M. Kaftanoglou, the lion fell to pieces through the bad construction of the foundations and the friable character of the stone used for the pedestal. Foreign writers of all nations had for fifty years reproached Greece with the neglect with which this interesting historical relic was treated, and at last in 1879 the Greek Archaeological Society decided on undertaking its re-erection.

[18] Linton_1856_6: A Royal Ordnance of May 1834, contains regulations, from which the following are extracts: All Hellenic antiquities existing in Greece are considered as the property of the nation. / Local officers, called "Conservators of Antiquities," are appointed in every province, under the "Conservator General," who is subordinate only to the Minister of Public Instruction. / Whoever finds antiquities in excavating, etc., to report the same within three days to the local conservator, under a penalty, &c. / All antiquities discovered in future, or known at present to exist in Greece, are strictly prohibited from being exported to a foreign country, under penalties, etc. / Private possessors of antiquities are forbidden to destroy, mutilate, or otherwise damage, ruins and objects of art on their property, &c.

[19] Pingaud_1887_VII: Ici aussi s'est manifestée la rivalité des nations européennes. La France, l'Allemagne, l'Angleterre, ont envoyé à l'envi leurs explorateurs et leurs commissions scientifiques en Grèce, en Egypte, en Syrie; il n'y a pas jusqu'aux Etats-Unis qui, récemment encore, représentés à Chypre par le général de Cesnola, revendiquaient leur part de ces immenses dépouilles. Ainsi arraché âge par âge à l'oubli, et reprenant conscience de ses destinées, l'Orient se rapproche insensiblement de l'heure où il échappera sans effort, pour commencer un nouvel avenir, à ses maîtres d'aujourd'hui.

[20] Falkener_1855_I_205-227 Charles Newton, "Remarks on the collections of ancient art in the museums of Italy, the Glypothek at Munich, and the British Museum," in MCA III July 1851.

[21] Davis_1879_285 the sarcophagus found near Lake of Eregli, at the hamlet of Serpek, site of the ancient Derbe: It is of a declining age of art, being, as I have said, overloaded with ornament, and

in many parts of questionable taste. Still it is remarkable, and it is a pity some European museum does not possess it, rather than it should be lying in the moist earth of Lycaonia.

[22] Baedeker_1905_lxvi-lxvii: The original Greek works are indeed, to a large extent, no longer in their native home. Most of the Parthenon sculptures, the frieze from Phigalia, and the objects discovered at Knidos and Halikarnassos are in London, which has long possessed the finest collections of both the larger and smaller works of art from Greece and Asia Minor; the Aeginetan marbles are at Munich; the Samothrakian Nike and various sculptures from Olympia are among the numerous other examples of Greek art in Paris; and the museum of Berlin has attained an undreamed of importance through the possession of the Pergamene sculptures.

[23] RA_xxxviii_1879_317 relaying the *Journal de Genève* 28 Sept 1879, Pergamum: Il y a trois ans environ, un ingénieur allemand, M. Hummann, avait été chargé par les autorités locales de faire à forfait une route carrossable allant de Pergame à l'une des stations du chemin de fer de Cassaba. Les ouvriers employés par M. Hummann avaient attiré l'attention de leur chef sur certains bas-reliefs en marbre trouvés sur le parcours à une faible profondeur. L'ingénieur, qui est aussi, parait-il, un archéologue distingué, fit les observations nécessaires et adressa secrètement et sans perte de temps un rapport à l'ambassade allemande à Constantinople. Il parait que ce rapport était accompagné de quelques marbres ornés de certaines inscriptions qui mirent une commission de savants réunis à Berlin sur les traces de véritables trésors archéologiques enfouis dans cet endroit et que l'on croyait perdus pour la science. Obtenir un firman de la Porte et mettre M. Hummann en position de commencer immédiatement des fouilles à Pergame fut pour le cabinet de Berlin chose facile. L'ingénieur se mit résolument à l'œuvre, et, aidé par ses connaissances et de larges crédits qui lui furent ouverts à la Banque ottomane, il ne tarda pas à obtenir des résultats inespérés. Les statues de prix, les bas-reliefs, les médailles, les colonnes de marbre ornées d'inscriptions qui gisaient là depuis des siècles surgirent comme par enchantement et en nombre prodigieux. / Je regrette de ne pouvoir m'étendre sur la valeur et sur la quantité des objets trouvés, ne voulant pas compromettre la personne qui m'a fourni ces détails à Dikili môme, où je me trouvais il y a quelques jours. M. Hummann a tout intérêt à ce que la Porte soit aussi peu au courant que possible de ce qu'il fait et de ce qu'il découvre. / Mais ce que le sympathique ingénieur ne pourra jamais cacher, c'est que plus de 250 caisses de grande dimension et contenant les objets les plus rares ont été déjà embarquées à bord de bâtiments de guerre allemands envoyés à Dikili, et que ces objets garnissent à l'heure qu'il est le Musée de Berlin.

[24] AZ_iii_1845_3 after citing Xanthos in UK and Khorsabad in France: Die Museen Deutschlands können auf so kolossale Vermehrungen ihres Besitzes keinen Anspruch machen; doch ist aus München die Aufstellung kostbarer Anticaglien in einer noch nicht näher beschriebenen Abtheilung, aus Berlin die Eröffnung eines den Skulpturen Etruriens gewidmeten Zimmers zu melden. / Von einzelnen Kunstdenkmälern, welche erst neuerdings zum Vorschein kamen, heben wir zwei Werke loreutischer und glyptischer Gattung hervor. Als ein sehr spätes, dem fünften Jahrhundert angehöriges aber im Zusammenhang alter Münzkunde wichtiges Monument, die künstlich ausgelegte Silberschale der Sassanidenzeit, die als Geschenk des Duc de Luynes dem Pariser Münzkabinet anheimgefallen ist; als ein gefälliges Kunstwerk römischer Kaiserzeit, die aus Chalcedon zierlich geschnittene jetzt im Berliner Museum befindliche weibliche Gewandfigur eines unweit Köln vor Jahr und Tag entdeckten römischen Grabes.

[25] Reinach_1891_60-61: The law of 1874, enforced by that of 1884, forbids, under the penalty of confiscation and of a heavy fine, the exportation of works of ancient art. Now the obvious result

of that absurd prohibition being to increase the price of antiquities on the markets of Europe, and the Turkish Governement being quite unable and unwilling to purchase any works accidentally discovered in the country, the first conséquence of the law is that antiquities continue to be exported in secret, but with ail the fatal inconveniences attached to archeological smuggling: 1st. The origin of the antiquities exported to Europe is systematically altered by the dealers, who fear to attract the notice of the Turkish officials. 2nd. Marble statues, sometimes of high value, are daily being broken to pieces in order to be sold off in fragments by their owners, a head going to Paris and a foot to Berlin. I can vouch for the perfect certainty of my information with regard to that scandalous practice, which is particularly frequent in Asia Minor. As the Turkish Government confiscates without indemnity the antiquities found by the natives, the latter are almost compelled to break what they find, to be able to carry the pieces off and sell them secretly.z

[26] Canning_1888_I_103, years 1810-12: Before we enter upon the intricate course of negotiation which ended in the Treaty of Bucharest, it will be well to complete the picture of the ordinary work and occupations of the British mission at Constantinople. The long struggle with the Porte for the protection of English merchants in the Archipelago was indeed the chief and all absorbing business of the two years during which Stratford Canning held the post of minister. Scarcely a day passed without some official communication passing between him and the Porte on this thorny subject, and it is interesting to find that he used the aegis of England to protect the then budding commerce of the United States in the Levant. But matters of considerable importance, besides the usual correspondence with, the consuls in the Levant, came up for consideration. The other embassies required to be vigilantly watched, for there was hardly one of them that did not try its hand at some intrigue against the interests of England. Canning had his secret informants in various places. There was especially a Greek in the employment of the Porte, who is frequently referred to as M.G. in the Diary, and never by his full name who seems to have had unusual opportunities for ascertaining what plots were on foot. At one time it leaks out that the French charge d'affaires has had a secret interview by night with the Reis Efendi; or a carriage has been seen suspiciously waiting at the door of a great personage; or the Internuncio of Austria has had a post from Vienna and gone with it straight to the Porte. The meaning of all such occurrences had to be interrogated.

[27] L'Illustration_XV_1850_192, reviewing a biography of Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire, and his part in trying to best the British: Toutes les richesses scientifiques de la commission allaient tomber aux mains des Anglais. Le général Hutchinson en avait réclamé la remise, et Menou l'avait consentie par l'article 16 de la capitulation du 31 août. Ainsi nos savants et nos artistes n'avaient travaillé trois ans et demi au milieu de tous les périls, plusieurs d'entre eux n'avaient succombé sur le sol de l'Egypte, que pour préparer à l'Angleterre de plus riches trophées! Qui pourrait peindre l'indignation des Français à cette nouvelle? Les protestations furent unanimes et énergiques. Entraîné par elles, honteux lui-même de l'acte qu'il avait signé, Menou lit entendre, après coup, quelques molles représentations. Mais Hutchinson, on devait le prévoir, répondit: "Le traité est signé; l'article 16 sera exécuté comme les autres." La question semblait donc jugée; et déjà le littérateur Hamilton, venu en Egypte à la suite de l'armée britannique, avait mission de se faire livrer, pour les conduire à Londres, les dépouilles des savants français. Mais dans cette extrémité même, la commission, abandonnée de tous, ne voulut pas s'abandonner elle-même. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire et ses collègues Savigny et Delille se rendirent en députation au camp anglais. Le

général Hutchinson les reçut avec politesse mais avec froideur. Ils établirent que nul n'avait le droit de leur ravir des collections. Ce fut alors, dit l'historien de l'expédition d'Egypte, que par un élan courageux, par une inspiration énergique, Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire sauva une partie que tout le monde considérait comme perdue. "Non, s'écria-t-il, nous n'obéirons pas! Votre armée n'entre que dans deux jours dans la place; eh bien! d'ici là, le sacrifice sera consommé. Nous brûlerons nos richesses. Vous disposerez ensuite de nos personnes comme bon vous semblera." etc etc

[28] Baikie_1924_8: Unfortunately, however, the tie with international strifes and jealousies, which had drawn the French savants originally to the Nile Valley, remained unbroken for many years; and questions of archaeology were continually complicated by questions of national pride and prestige, so that the early story of Egyptian exploration is not the story of pure research, conducted for the love of truth and of antiquity, but very often merely the story of how the representative of France strove with the representative of Britain or Italy for the possession of some ancient monument whose capture might bring glory to his nation, or profit to his own purse.

[29] Beulé_RDM_1855_15: Déjà une rivalité louable s'élève entre la France et l'Angleterre. Tandis que les dilettanti de Londres publient les monumens de l'Attique et de l'Ionie, le comte de Choiseul-Gouffier explore les mêmes contrées et demande à la plaine de Troie un vivant commentaire de l'Iliade.

[30] Beulé_RDM_1855_16: Le comte de Caylus, Lessing, Heyne, Émeric David, Quatremère de Quincy, Visconti, suivent un maître aussi illustre; ils répandent l'amour du beau et propagent les saines doctrines. On sait quel fut le résultat de leur prédication: la renaissance du xixe siècle, la renaissance classique.

[31] AR_1_1888_186, United Kingdom: It requires no demonstration that the preservation of our National Monuments, historic and pre-historic, is an object of national interest and importance. We have long spent the public money freely in the acquisition of the ancient monumental relics of alien peoples – in Egypt, Chaldea, Assyria, Greece, Asia Minor, and other places. By thus rescuing them from the barbarous hands of the existing occupants of the soil, we have induced the Governments of such countries as Egypt, Turkey, and Greece to protect their monuments by legislation. But although we have thus enforced the lesson that the people that fails to preserve the antiquities of the soil which it possesses is deemed to be deficient in civilisation and culture, we have been among the last of European nations to have recourse to legislation for the protection of our own antiquities. While we have been acquiring and preserving the monumental remains of many foreign countries, those of our own land have been left uncared for. Our pre-historic monuments liave been most inconsiderately and remorselessly dealt with. Those that stood in good land have been rooted out as encumbrances. Those situated on, or near to lands in process of improvement have been utilised as building materials for farms or fences, or used in the construction of drains or roads. As this has been going on since land began to be improved, the numbers that now exist bear but a small proportion to the numbers that are on record, as having been in good preservation within the last 150 years. And it is not only the minor monuments that have thus suffered. Many of the larger and more important constructions of pre-historic origin have been hopelessly mutilated or totally destroyed in quite recent times.

[32] Baikie_1924_31 Mariette: apart from the work at the Serapeum and in the necropolis at Saqqara, was the unveiling at Abydos of the noble temple of Sety I, with its exquisite reliefs, which will always rank among the very finest work of the artists of the New Empire. Besides the excavation of the temple, he did an immense amount of work, very imperfectly recorded, alas,

in the great necropolis of Abydos, where he unearthed over 15,000 monuments of one kind or another.

[33] Baikie_1924_23-24 Mariette: "No one knew better than he how to conceal a quest, to pack up the product of it in secret, and to dispatch it without arousing the suspicion of anyone." Curious qualifications for the head of a great Government department; yet they served him well in what was really a lifelong battle against the rivalry of men of science, who, instead of encouraging him in his efforts to set Egyptology on a firm foundation in its native land, did their worst to rob him of the fruits of his labours; and against the apathy and indifference of his master, who regarded the antiquities which his untiring servant unearthed as valuable only because he could gratify a globe-trotting potentate by the gift of some of them, or in the last resort might raise a loan on the precious treasures of his Museum.

[34] Baikie_1924_9-10: In the early years of the nineteenth century, and, indeed, till Mariette in 1858 laid his masterful hand upon the key of the great treasure-house and allowed no one to spoil it but himself, there was a perfect orgy of spoliation carried on, not in the interests of science, but partly out of vanity, and partly out of greed. Every important or noble traveller had to add a few curios from Egypt to his miscellaneous collection gathered from half a dozen other lands, and sculptures, inscriptions, and papyri of the greatest value were thus uselessly dispersed in paltry private collections, where, when they had gratified a passing curiosity or ministered to a momentary spirit of emulation, they were allowed to gather dust through years of neglect, till at last the futile cabinet of curios was dispersed, and its items were lost sight of altogether.

[35] Budge_1920_I_112: In 1887 the Service of Antiquities promulgated a rule which, on the face of it, was absurd. It ordered every native who was in possession of an antiquity to bring it to Cairo, and to submit it to the authorities at the Museum, so that they might decide whether its acquisition for the National Collection was desirable or not; and it went on to say that if the authorities decided to acquire any object they would make a valuation of it, and give the possessor one half of the sum at which it was valued, as an act of grace! The natives were to understand clearly that the money thus given by the authorities must not be regarded as payment for any antiquity which the authorities might decide to keep, for every object of antiquity in Egypt was the property of the Government absolutely, but as payment for expenses incurred in bringing it to Cairo.

[36] Budge_1920_I_112B every native in possession of antiquities to bring them to Cairo: The dealers were greatly exasperated by this new rule, and even a newcomer in the country like myself could see that it would not work. They pointed out that they had never had any difficulty with Mariette Pasha or Maspero, and that when either of these Directors of Antiquities wished to take an object for the Egyptian Museum they always acted fairly in the matter, and sometimes even generously; and I heard from the dealers stories of how the new rule was worked in Cairo.

[37] Budge_1920_I_112-113 Dealers in Cairo: According to one of them, he and his friends obtained a genuine and valuable sepulchral statue from a tomb, and sent one of their "company" with it to Cairo, and told him to offer it for purchase to the Museum authorities. The statue was believed by them to be worth £100 in the open market, and before they sent it to the Museum they took the precaution of showing it to two or three European savants, who pronounced it genuine. When the statue was offered to the official in the Museum he declared it to be a forgery, but offered to buy it from the dealer as a good specimen of a modern imitation; as such it was worth, he said, £E12, and the sum due to the dealer was therefore £E6. The dealer protested, but in vain,

and he was, according to his story, forced to take the £E6 and leave the office. A rumour was current subsequently that the statue had been sold by the Museum to an American traveller for a considerable sum of money. The natives believed that the officials of the Museum made collections of Egyptian antiquities, which they sold to American and European travellers, and so exploited sources of supply which should have been reserved for the National Collection. Whether these statements were literally true or not I could not then tell, but the experience of later years has convinced me that on the whole the natives had just cause of complaint.

[38] Salle_1840_1_213: Maintenant je comprends les châteaux de Tripoli, de Latakié, de Beyrout. L'architecte devait faire un trophée avec les matériaux précieux trouvés dans le pays conquis. Il ne savait pas faire un temple où la colonne fût employée comme colonne, peut-être même voulait-il l'insulter en l'employant d'une autre façon. C'est presque la pensée qui, dans les arcs de triomphe romains, a fait enchainer en appendice au monument des rois et des captifs barbares. C'est tout-à-fait la pensée qui, dans une colonne monumentale de Moscou, a fait employer en nature des canons français maçonnés dans la base, droits, couchés, obliques.

[39] Babin_1674_9-10 Piraeus: On voit encore au bord de l'eau les fondemens d'un quay, et d'une ancienne Citadelle, et les restes des piliers ou probablement étoit la chaîne, qui sont maintenant à fleur d'eau comme deux écueils à l'entrée du Port, qu'on appelle le Port Lyon, à cause d'un grand Lyon de marbre blanc qui est à l'extremité du côté de la ville, proche d'une seule maison inhabitée que l'on a bâtie, pour y mettre les marchandises avant d'en charger les vaisseaux: C'est là où le Douanier en fait peser une partie pour en tirer son droit. Quoy que ce Lyon soit assis sur son derrière, il porte sa tête aussi haut que sauroit faire un des plus beaux chevaux.

[40] Howe_1854_70 Piraeus: As we rowed down the harbor, we passed near the pedestals, on which once sat the colossal marble lions which the Venetians transported to Venice in 1687, and which, now so unsightly, are set to guard the portal to the Arsenal of that now fallen city – once mistress of the ocean. We think that stolen property, which can be so well identified, should be returned to its rightful owners.

[41] Murray_1854_24: It would be beyond the scope of the present work to discuss the sculpture, the vases, the coins, or the other relics of Hellenic antiquity, which are now best studied in the Museums of Western Europe.

[42] Michaelis_1882_3B: Since the opening of this century the British Museum has advanced with rapid strides to the supreme position of having the finest collection of antiques in the world. It was no longer Rome, or Italy generally, which filled the rooms of this institution with late copies or imitations of Greek originals; but Greek art itself, represented by a stately series of its most beautiful creations, entered the museum in triumph, and asserted a might of simple grandeur before unknown. The British Museum must in this respect remain altogether beyond the reach of rivalry. The sum of its priceless treasures has been completed by means of excavations specially undertaken, and successful acquisitions made with unremittent zeal at the sites of discoveries. They have often been increased by donations or purchases of private collections. In fact, the British Museum has gradually thrown all private collections far into the background. It seems therefore only natural and desirable that in the future also the several brooklets should discharge themselves into this mighty stream.

[43] Cust_1914_69: In promoting the regular search for such antiquities, and thus laying the foundations of what we now call the science of Greek archaeology, England may fairly claim to have taken a lead among the nations of Europe.

[44] Michaelis_1908_10-11, Preface by Percy Gardner: It is necessary to confess that since 1875 the share of England in the work of discovery has diminished, while the shares of France and Germany have increased. The circumstances of the time fully justified the removal to London of such remains as those of Phigaleia [Bassae] and Halicarnassus; and all impartial persons, including Professor Michaelis, allow that by carrying away the sculpture of the Parthenon, Lord Elgin rescued what is really the property of the civilized world from certain injury and probable destruction. Still, we cannot blame Greece and Italy for being determined in future to keep the works of art, the possession of which constitutes the great distinction of those countries in the eyes of the educated world. And we must now accept the changed circumstances, and do what we can for historic and artistic progress, without hope of results in the form of works of ancient art for our museums. We must learn to work for science, not for reward.

[45] Newton_1880_46, lecture dated 1850: The collection of Greek sculpture at the British Museum far exceeds in interest that of any of the continental galleries. / The most celebrated statues in the museums of Italy have for the most part little claim to be considered original Greek works. Many of them, as for instance the Apollo Belvedere, and the Group of Niobe and her Children, are probably copies executed in the Augustan or in a later age, when Greek art had lost its independence, and worked under Roman dictation.

[46] BSA_I_1894-1895_68, obituary for Newton: The acquisition of further archaeological treasures from Greece was precluded by the prohibition of the export of antiquities which formed a part of the Greek constitution of 1842; but the presentation to the British Museum, in 1846, of twelve slabs from the frieze of the Mausoleum at Halicarnassus, by the ambassador at Constantinople, Sir Stratford Canning, afterwards Lord Stratford de Redcliffe, suggested another field for the acquisition of the remains of Greek art; and the British Government was sufficiently enlightened to make the most of the opportunity. With a view to a search for more antiquities to be exported from Asia Minor, Newton was appointed British vice-consul at Mytilene in 1852, and since that time he has occupied a foremost place amongst travellers and explorers. He practically held a travelling commission, which gave an official sanction to his explorations and his excavations; these were subsidised by the British Museum and also by the British Government, which supplied him not only with money but also with ships and with professional assistance. His success in obtaining all these concessions shows that he possessed a tact and a persuasiveness no less serviceable to the excavator than the more obvious qualifications for the performance of archaeological work; and the influence he thus acquired over those in authority he retained throughout his career, and turned again and again to the most valuable uses.

[47] Newton_1880_48-49, lecture dated 1850: And here the British Museum presents us with a most interesting series of monuments: the Harpy Tomb, in the Lycian Room, a specimen of archaic relief, of which the date is probably not later than BC 540; the frieze from the temple of Apollo Epikourios, at Phigalia [Bassae], which we know to have been executed under the direction of Iktinos, the contemporary and colleague of Pheidias; the sculptures from the tomb of Mausolos, at Halicarnassus, more generally known as the Budrum Marbles, of which the date is fixed by historical evidence to about BC 350; the statues and the friezes from the Xanthian Monument, which are probably anterior to the era of Alexander the Great, and which exhibit the curious phenomenon of Greek designs executed by the unskilful hands of less civilised Lycians, and thus, as it were, translated into a barbarous dialect. / I trust that I shall not be thought to exaggerate when I say that this chronological sequence of sculpture is such as no other museum in

Europe can boast of. Take away the Elgin Marbles, and the continuity of the series is destroyed; it is as if the keystone had fallen out of the arch.

[48] Newton_1880_37, lecture dated 1850: the archaeologist cannot, like the Scholar, carry on his researches in his own library, almost independent of outward circumstances. / For his work of reference and collation he must travel, excavate, collect, arrange, delineate, decipher, transcribe, before he can place his whole subject before his mind. / He cannot do all this single-handed; in order to have free scope for his operations he must perfect the machinery of museums and societies. / A museum of antiquities is to the Archaeologist what a botanical garden is to the Botanist; it presents his subject compendiously, synoptically, suggestively, not in the desultory and accidental order in which he would otherwise be brought in contact with its details.

[49] Michaelis_1882_127: The British Museum, founded on the legacy of Hans Sloane, had been already several times enriched by presents, from Thomas Hollis, the Lethieullier family and Sir William Hamilton. The nucleus of a Department of Antiquities had been formed by the purchase (AD 1772) of the first Hamilton collection, and a most valuable addition had been made to this nucleus by the booty won from the French in the Egyptian expedition (AD 1802).

[50] Salle_1840_1_4-5, Alexandria: Les obélisques de Luxor avaient déjà été donnés par le pacha à M. Barker, consul général d'Angleterre à qui il fallut les retirer, et donner en échange ceux d'Alexandrie. L'adresse moelleuse de M. Mimaut réussit à cette difficile négociation les Anglais, après avoir évalué plus haut que R. Wilson et lord Cavan les frais l'embarquement de ces pierres et sans doute aussi avoir considéré l'état de dégradation de toutes deux, ont renoncé à en prendre possession. Pareil exemple avait déjà été donné par le consul français que je viens de nommer son amabitité et ses talents ont ici laissé de beaux souvenirs; sa mort récente a excité beaucoup de regrets; M. Mimaut, entre autres présents qu'il reçut du pacha, montrait avec fierté de grosses colonnes de granit, prevenant selon toute apparence de la grande rue du quartier Sérapion. Pour les transporter du lieu des fouilles au bas de la rue des Consulats il en coûta des talaris par centaines, mais là les dépenses s'arrêtèrent et les colonnes aussi. Un groupe de granit, représentant deux divinités égyptiennes, était un peu moins lourd, aussi a-t-il cheminé plus loin, il est gisant sur le port de l'arsenal. Ces trois débris resteront sans doute aux places où on les a abandonnés, comme tant d'autres fragments épars dans les divers quartiers turcs et arabes. Dans le quartier franc, les architectes osent parfois arranger des fragments antiques dans de modernes constructions, heureux quand ils n'en font qu'une borne ou seuil de porte, mais par Vitruve! comment supporter l'association d'une statue, d'une colonne ou d'un sphinx antiques avec le bois et le platras dont on fabrique ici et les hôtels et les palais. Les décombres des villes grecque, romaine et sarrasine, sont la carrière inépuisable d'où l'on extrait et pierres et briques.

[51] Browne_1799_7 sarcophagus of "serpentine marble in the great mosque" in Alexandria: It is said, that one of those who farmed the customs some years since, on retiring from Egypt, had negociated for the removal of this precious monument of antiquity, on board of an European vessel, with the intention of carrying it as a present to the Emperor of Germany. On the night when it was to be embarked, however, the secret being disclosed, the citizens clamorously insisted that the property of the mosque was inviolable. The projected removal was accordingly relinquished, and the chest has ever since been watched with uncommon vigilance, so that it is now difficult for an European even to obtain a sight of it; which must be my excuse for not having been more minute in my description of a monument that seems not to have been particularly observed by former travellers.

[52] Edinburgh_Review_VII_1806_481, Clarke on the Tomb of Alexander: This sarcophagus was forcibly taken from the mosque of St Athanasius in Alexandria by the French, in spite of the howlings and lamentations of the inhabitants, to whom it was the object of superstitious veneration; and on the capitulation of Alexandria to the British, it fell into the hands of the conquerors. It had then been long removed from the sight and adoration of the people of Alexandria; it was already destined for Europe; however It might have been obtained by the French, it was to us the prize of war; lastly, it was a most tempting article; and, on all these accounts, we seized it, brought it into England, and placed it in the British Museum, where it now lies, a wonder to. the ignorant, and a riddle to the wise. Seriously, although we are of opinion that the acquisition of this treasure by our victorious army, stands on very different ground from the lawless seizure of it by the pretended deliverers of Egypt, yet it seems a nice inquiry, whether conquest strictly conferred on us the right of converting it to our own use, and whether the feelings of those, to whom it had previously belonged, were sufficiently consulted in this transaction. [Existence of sarcophagus supposedly told to Clarke (commissioned by General Lord Hutchinson to find it) by a group of local merchants.]

[53] Falkener_1855_I_I-II: Of late years, however, a relish for antiquity has been combined with an improvement of taste, an effect to be attributed chiefly to the better and more extended education given to the people generally, and confined to no single land, but embracing all the countries of the civilized world. Every city of Germany has its Vaterlandisches Museum; the modern Greek searches the soil to collect the proud evidences of the taste and learning of his ancestors; France establishes in every town a commission to preserve the existing remains of antiquity; Russia and the northern countries send their students to the classic soils of Rome and Athens; while America sends her many sons to finish their education in visiting the principal cities of Europe. In England, also, Antiquarian Societies have been established in several counties, new Institutions and Associations have been formed in the metropolis, vying with each other in talent and assiduity, and meetings are held annually to collect the combined knowledge of the learned of the day.

[54] Falkener_1855_I_II: But, though the German archaeologist stands pre-eminent in all that relates to classical antiquity – though the Greek selects the remains of classic art belonging to his Pagan, rather than the semi-barbarous relics of his Christian ancestor – though France sends out commissioners to every region of the ancient civilized world: to Greece, Asia Minor, Armenia, Persia, Egypt, Barbary, and Algiers – England, at present, devotes nearly an exclusive study to the picturesque architecture of a Gothic age.

[55] Sterrett_1911_145: It is a matter of shame to American scholars who have visited the Orient to see how important work has suffered from lack of sufficient means to carry it to completion. German and French scholars are provided by their governments with means to work at their own discretion and so their labors have been thorough and exhaustive. The most serious handicap encountered by the American scholar and scientist is the demand made upon him to produce something in return for a given amount of support. Accordingly his results are generally abortive or merely tentative. Those who give money for exploration and excavations are prone to judge the value of the work done by the positive results in monuments, sculpture, inscriptions, etc. In science, however, the negative results have an equal value, and if anything lasting or permanent is to be produced by American scholarship, scholars and scientists must receive continuous loyal support whether their results be positive or negative.

[56] Guérin_1859_60: A peine a-t-on mis le pied sur le sol égyptien, qu'on reconnaît, presque à chaque pas, les traces de la civilisation française venant s'inoculer à la barbarie musulmane, et je ne parle pas seulement ici de notre civilisation au point de vue matériel, car sous ce rapport les Anglais nous égalent, mais à un point de vue plus élevé, je veux dire au point de vue moral et chrétien. Le seul dispensaire d'Alexandrie qui soit pour tous est tenu par des sœurs de charité françaises.

[57] Guérin_1859_62 Cairo: Au milieu de cette décroissance de l'influence mahométane, l'influence de l'Europe, et, en particulier, de la France, semble grandir de jour en jour. Ce sont partout des Européens qu'on voit à la tête du commerce, de l'industrie et de toutes les entreprises ayant pour but la culture, l'exploitation et l'amélioration matérielle du pays. Mais ce qui devait surtout attirer mon attention, c'est la part que s'est arrogée la France sous le rapport moral. Ce sont, en effet, des frères de la doctrine chrétienne qui, sous leur modeste et humble apparence, tiennent les rênes de l'éducation populaire.

[58] Guérin_1877_77: En terminant ce rapport, Monsieur le Ministre, je crois devoir vous communiquer le détail suivant: j'ai arboré le drapeau français au-dessus de ma tente, sur des montagnes et dans des localités où il n'a peut-être jamais paru. Je puis affirmer qu'il a été partout respecté par les musulmans, par les Druses, par les Métualis, par les Grecs; mais, par les Maronites, il a été de plus acclamé. Chaque fois que j'arrivais dans un village *maronite où je devais passer la nuit*, et où par conséquent je faisais dresser ma tente, aussitôt que la bannière française y était placée, le curé, accompagné des vieillards de l'endroit, s'empressait de se rendre au-devant de moi et de me souhaiter la bienvenue.

[59] British_Museum_1850_389 archaic Apollo: The statue, which was bought for the museum in 1818, formed part of a collection of sculptures belonging to the Comte de Choiseul Gouffier, once French ambassador at Constantinople.

[60] British_Museum_1850_351-352, the Elgin Room: The metopes in the museum are sixteen in number, all from that part of the frieze devoted to the Battle of the Centaurs and the Lapithae; fifteen are original; but one (No. 9) is a plaster-cast, taken from the original metope in the museum of Paris, for which, by itself, the French government paid 25,000 francs (£1000).

[61] Fitzclarence_1819_467 Egypt: His [Belzoni's] attachment to the British nation has been, he says, the principal spur to his endeavours. I am convinced, if Mr Salt and himself are properly supported by the trustees of the British Museum out of their yearly parliamentary grants, that in the course of a few years every thing worth removing in these parts will have found its way to this great national repository. All that these gentlemen have done has been at their own charge, the former having expended 2000l. of his private fortune within the last two years in obtaining what will tend so much to the credit of our country. It behoves us now to attempt surpassing the French nation in their collection of valuable remains of antiquity. We have already, by the taking of Paris, given back to their proper owners the plunder of Europe; and it now only remains for us to enrich our own public collection, so as to uphold its superiority. By the present which Mr Salt has made to the British Museum in the head of the young Memnon, which, I conceive, from the accounts I have heard, must be the finest thing in Europe, he has made the whole population of Great Britain his debtors. / Belzoni is married to an Englishwoman, who is at this time gone on a pilgrimage to Jerusalem.

[62] Ferrières-Sauveboeuf_1790_1_39: le Comte de Choiseul-Gouffier, entièrement voué aux marbres d'Athènes, occupé uniquement à la recherche des médaillés & des antiques,

n'ambitionnoît qu'une place à l'Académie, lorsqu'il faisoit son *Voyage Pittoresque*, & qu'il s'étoit si peu attaché à connoître les mœurs & le gouvernement des Habitans de la Grèce moderne, que malgré les longs séjours qu'il a fait parmi eux, il ignore même aujourd'hui jusqu'au premier mot de leur langue.

63 Ferrières-Sauveboeuf_1790_1_210-211: Je terminerai ce qui concerne le Comte de Choiseul-Gouffier, par dire que s'il n'a point de crédit à la Porte Ottomane, les Académies, dont il est membre ou honoraire, lui doivent, en revanche, une nombreuse collection de médailles & d'antiques; ses dépenses énormes pour faire fouiller les tombeaux de la Troade, mouler la plupart des chefs-d'œuvre d'Athènes, & réunir plusieurs milliers de vieux morceaux de marbre, viennent de lui être remboursées en partie par le Gouvernement qui, malgré ce moment de pénurie, a cru devoir accorder une gratification de quatre-vingt-dix mille livres, pour récompenser sans doute les travaux littéraires de cet Ambassadeur Académicien.

64 Michaud_&_Poujoulat_1_1833_176-178: l'exemple de lord Elgin avait commencé à diminuer le respect pour les monumens; il avait éveillé la cupidité, enhardi les spéculations sacrilèges. Les Grecs et même les Turcs ont appris que les pierres avaient une valeur et qu'on pouvait les vendre; depuis ce temps, il s'est fait une exportation de pierres et de marbres qu'on ne peut calculer, et qui suffiraient à bâtîr un édifice comme Sainte-Geneviève. Après la prise d'une cité, la pillage ne dure ordinairement que quelques heures, que quelques jours; le pillage et la dévastation d'Athènes durent depuis plusieurs années. Des flottes ont été envoyées en Orient pour arrêter les brigandage de la mer; les pirates ont été punis, et les spoliateurs de l'antiquité ont poursuivi tranquillement leurs dévastations, sans qu'aucune plainte se fit entendre, ni dans les tribunes de nos assemblées, ni dans les conseils des rois, ni même dans nos académies et dans les comités des Philhellènes. Il fallait voir les marchands, les courtiers de la science, dans les jours du désordre et de l'affliction; que de caisses remplies de bas-reliefs, de colonnes, de statues! Quelqu'un qui aurait vu embarquer tout cela au Pyrée, dans des bateaux de corsaires, n'aurait-il pas pu dire encore: les dieux s'en vont. Smyme et toutes les villes maritimes de l'Anatolie ont été remplies des ruines d'Athènes; on les vendait dans les bazars comme des pièces de drap ou comme des raisins secs; partout on se disputait les dépouilles de la ville de Thésée; il y avait des procès, des plaintes judiciaires devant les cadis, pour des hermès, pour des pierres du Gymnase, pour des métopes du Parthénon, pour des marbres revêtus du nom d'un dieu ou d'un sage de la Grèce. Les Turcs, qui ne concevaient rien à cette passion pour les antiquités, avaient pris le parti d'interdire l'enlèvement et la sortie des pierres.

65 Omont_1902_803 Roboly, second dragoman at Alexandria, sends statues back to Paris in 1751: Je me rendis d'abord sur les lieux, et ayant vu en effet deux statues d'un fort beau marbre blanc, d'environ six pieds de haut, je cru ne devoir pas trop marchander, ni même perdre de tems, de crainte que le bruit de cette découverte ne parvenant aux oreilles des nations étrangères, on ne me les enleva à force d'argent; puisqu'après les avoir acheté et fait transporter dans l'oquelle [described as une de ces grandes maisons où logent les étrangers] que nous habitons, les puissances de cette ville, et surtout l'aga de la douane (qui a inspection de tout ce qui se trouve sous terre), à la sollicitation sans doute des gens jaloux de cette découverte, voulut maltraiter ceux qui me les avoient vendus, et m'obliger à les luy remettre. Mais, à la faveur d'un présent et en considération des amis, il ne m'a plus recherché.

66 Elgin_Commons_Report_1816_64-66 for Hamilton's listing of what Elgin retrieved (mostly from Athens), the total of which he valued at £60,000.

[67] Hamilton_1820_24-25: Le temple construit, en ordre ionique, sur les bords de l'Ilyssus, et qui était assez bien conservé à l'époque du voyage de M. Stewart, vers l'année 1759, était si complètement détruit qu'il fut impossible d'en dessiner même les fondemens. Un autre temple, bâti près Olympia a eu le même sort, d'être effacé du souvenir des hommes. Le temple de Minerve qui avait été converti m un magasin à poudre, fut entièrement détruit par une bombe qui y fut jetée lors du bombardement d'Athènes par les Vénitiens à la fin du 17eme siècle. Cet événement n'a point empêché les Turcs de destiner à un semblable usage le magnifique temple de Neptune et d'Erectée, qui se trouve ainsi exposé à éprouver le même sort. Plusieurs statues qui étaient placées sur le porticum ou portique du temple de Minerve (nommé Parthénon), et qui furent renversées par cette explosion, avaient été brisées pour servir à faire du mortier, parce qu'elles fournissaionr le marbre le plus blanc qu'on pût trouver sur les lieux. L'on a découvert quelques parties de cette construction moderne, ainsi que les maisons pour lesquelles on s'est servi de ce mortier. D'ailleurs, il est connu que les Turcs grimpent souvent sur les murailles, par les édifices qui sont en ruine, et qu'ils se plaisent à dégrader, à mutiler tous les ouvrages de sculpture auxquels ils peuvent atteindre, à briser les colonnes, les statues, et les autres débris de l'antiquité, dans l'espoir de trouver ou de découvrir des trésors cachés dans l'intérieur. / Dans ces circonstances lord Elgin, guidé par un motif plus puissant que son intérêt personnel, ne s'occupa qu'à soustraire à la destruction plusieurs morceaux de sculpture, et les arracha ainsi, sans les dégrader, aux dangers de leur ruine prochaine. Il avait d'ailleurs devant les jeux l'exemple donné avant la révolution par l'ambassade française près la Porte ottomane. Les artistes français enlevèrent plusieurs ornemens et ouvrages de sculpture de plusieurs édifices dans l'Acropolis et principalement dans le Parthénon. En descendant une des métopes, les cables se brisèrent, et ce morceau fut mis en pièces. Mais plusieurs objets, pris dans ce temple, furent transportés en France, où ils jouissent de la plus grande réputation, et ils occupent une place distinguée dans les salles du Louvre.

[68] Hamilton_1811_6-8 circumstances which impelled Elgin to act: In the prosecution of this undertaking, the artists [drawing for Elgin] had the mortification of witnessing the very wilful devastation, to which all the sculpture, and even the architecture, were daily exposed, on the part of the Turks and travellers. The Ionic Temple, on the Ilyssus, which, in Stuart's time, (about the year 1759,) was in tolerable preservation, had so completely disappeared, that its foundation can no longer be ascertained. Another temple, near Olympia, had shared a similar fate, within the recollection of man. The Temple of Minerva had been converted into a powder magazine, and been completely destroyed, from a shell falling upon it, during the bombardment of Athens by the Venetians towards the end of the seventeenth century; and even this accident had not deterred the Turks from applying the beautiful Temple of Neptune and Erectheus to the same use, whereby it is constantly exposed to a similar fate. Many of the statues on the posticum of the Temple of Minerva, (Parthenon) which had been thrown down by the explosion, had been absolutely pounded for mortar, because they furnished the whitest marble within reach; and the parts of the modern fortification, and the miserable houses where this mortar was so applied, were discovered. Besides, it is well known that the Turks will frequently climb up the ruined walls, and amuse themselves in defacing any sculpture they can reach; or in breaking columns, statues, or other remains of antiquity, in the fond expectation of finding within them some hidden treasures.

[69] Elgin_Commons_Report_1816_56-58 questioning William Hamilton: Were you present at Athens during the removal of any part of the Marbles? – Yes, I was. / During the removal of those that were taken from the Parthenon? – Yes, I was; I cannot say that I was present at Athens when any one particular object was taken down from the Parthenon; but the operations in general were going on while I was there. I had nothing to do with them myself, being at Athens quite as a private individual. / Did it appear to create any sensation either among the principal persons or the inhabitants of Athens? – No unpleasant sensation whatever; they seemed rather to feel it as a means of bringing foreigners into the country, and of having money spent amongst them. / Can you form any opinion of the danger of destruction to which those Marbles would have been exposed, if Lord Elgin had not removed them? – From the state of degradation in which they were, and the injury they had evidently suffered during the last fifty years, it was clear that there was a continued system of destruction going on, as well from the wantonness of the Turks, who amused themselves with firing upon the objects; and from the invitation that was held out by occasional travellers to the soldiers, arid other people about the fortress, to bring them down' heads, legs or arms, or whatever else they could easily carry off. / Have you ever seen Nointel's drawings of the Parthenon, as it appeared in the year 1678? – Yes, I have. / Have not great dilapidation and degradation of the monuments taken place since that period, supposing Nointel's drawings to be correct? – Very great degradation indeed. As one instance, there was one large colossal figure, which is in the centre of the west pediment, almost entire in Nointel's time, of which Lord Elgin has only recovered, and that with difficulty, (it having been found amongst the ruins of the temple) a small part of the chest and shoulders. / How much, according to your best recollection, did remain of the numerous, and in many instances, perfect figures, which Nointel describes as existing in the west pediment? – There appears to be nineteen, in Monsieur Nointel's drawing of the west pediment I do not think, when Lord Elgin's artist's began, that there were above seven or eight remaining; the whole of the centre had fallen to the ground long before the time that I was at Athens; I understood that one of the heads of the figures that are still left, was broken off by a Turk, and dashed in pieces on the marble pavement.

[70] Hamilton_1820_12: Lord Elgin a fait preuve d'un excellent jugement, autant que d'un zèle courageux, en faisant exécuter des fouilles dans les ruines des édifices publics d'Athènes; et avant qu'on voie disparaître du Péloponèse, de l'Ionie et des îles de l'Archipel grec, les monumens et les ouvrages des plus beaux génies qui aient brillé sur la terre. L'on peut donner à tous les voyageurs, qui dans les temps à venir iront visiter ces antiquités célèbres, si la jalousie des Turcs le permet, l'idée de suivre l'exemple généreux donné par lord Elgin, en employant comme lui la pince et la bêche pour fouiller le sol où s'élevèrent jadis ces grands monumens, et interroger cette portion de ruines qui ont fatigué la main du temps. Ils trouveront dans ces fouilles les trésors qui ont échappé aux dévastations des barbares, en s'enfonçant dans les entrailles de la terre.

[71] Quarterly Review XXIII 1820, 591, in a paper on new churches: The sense of the legislature too has been distinctly pronounced by the purchase of the Elgin Marbles, an act of which the wisdom is becoming every day more and more evident. Many foreigners have already come into this island solely for the purpose of seeing these marbles. Casts from the whole collection have been already sent to Bavaria, to Wirtemberg, to Russia: others have been ordered for Florence. The school of sculpture will soon be in England. We have seen in our own exhibition the work of Canova beside that of an Englishman, and England might well be satisfied with the excellence to which her native artist had attained. That national encouragement is asked for painting which

sculpture already receives: and when that encouragement is given, England will assert and win for herself as high a pre-eminence in art as she holds at this time in commerce, in science, in literature and in arms.

[72] Bramsen_1820_II_78-79: The greater proportion of these very statues, thus mentioned by Plutarch, and many others of the finest remains of ancient genius, were first recommended to public notice by Mr Cockerell, in conjunction with Baron Haller, Baron Stachelberg, and Mr Grotius. They have since, under the patriotic feeling and unwearied exertion of Lord Elgin, been removed to England, and are thus preserved from the attacks of weather, to every change of which they were exposed, as well as to the blind and wilful spoliations of the Turks, who wage war against the most refined fruits of human intellect. Thus secured, they have become the delight and instruction of a people generous and free as Athens once was, and emulous to contest the palm with her, even in the finer arts, for which she stood unrivalled, and in pursuit of which, wealth ought ever to consider its resources employed for the noblest purpose.

[73] De_Vere_1850_I_139-140: Shall we ever send back the Elgin marbles, and will the king of Bavaria one day restore those of Egina? Such acts of reparation may perhaps be made, if these works of art should ever be really appreciated in the countries which have appropriated rather than adopted them; – otherwise certainly not. So long as statues are regarded chiefly as matters of vanity, of course no nation will part with its spoils.

[74] Ruins_1852_316-317 Parthenon: The chief portion of its sculptures were removed by Lord Elgin, and are now deposited in the British Museum. The spoliation of the ruined fane of works which had retained their original place for so many centuries, was made the subject of severe animadversion at the time, and called forth the sarcastic muse of Lord Byron to assail the nobleman by whom these treasures were secured for Britain. Just, however, as such censure would be, had the spoliation been wantonly done, or under the mere influence of a selfish or mercenary spirit, it has since been very generally admitted that the removal of the sculptures of Phidias from the walls of the Parthenon was designed to rescue these invaluable relics of ancient art from the imminent danger to which they were exposed by the wanton barbarity of the Turks, as they had already been by their indifference. When the Venetians laid siege to the Acropolis, in 1687, they battered it with four mortars and six pieces of cannon; and some of the most beautiful works of Phidias, in the west pediment of the temple, were destroyed by the shot and bombs. It had previously been used as a Christian church, and was afterwards converted into a mosque; thus placing it once more under the protection of a superstitious veneration. All such feelings, however, had disappeared when Lord Elgin proceeded to remove the remains of its sculptured decorations; and so little veneration did they then excite, that the Turks were known to point their rifles at the most delicate portions of the sculpture, and enjoy the evidence of their skill as marksmen, in seeing the fall of the shattered fragments. It requires such evidence to incline us to pardon the defacement of the noble temple; and it perhaps justified the indignant protest of the Poet, that the removal of the marbles was attended with needless injury to the remains of the temple, owing to the carelessness of the workmen employed; while the squabbles of two rival collectors gave it, at the time, the character of a mercenary and selfish act of spoliation. Yet even the indignant Poet shows, in the very stanzas in which he reflects on the remover of the Phidian sculptures from their original sites, how indifferent both Turk and Greek were to their fate.

[75] Wilkins_1816_143-145 Erectheum: There were originally six statues supporting the south portico of the Pandroseum, four in front, and one in each return; one of the latter was wanting

when Stuart visited Athens. Its place had been ill supplied by a pile of modern masonry, which disfigured the ancient building and afforded little aid in upholding it; another has been lately removed, and the unseemliness of the fabric considerably increased, by a substitute of similar rudeness and equal inefficiency. The statue last removed was taken from the front of the building, and consequently is one whose loss is more felt, and whose removal is the more to be lamented.* [* Noted as follows: I am far from joining in the clamour which has been unjustly raised against Lord Elgin, by some recent travellers. As I resided at Athens whilst the collection, now in England, was removing, I can venture to say that the absence of what was actually taken down from the Parthenon will scarcely be felt. Had the Erectheum been suffered to remain untouched, his Lordship might have escaped all well-grounded censure. The advantages, however, that we may confidently expect to derive from the possession of the collection, are of too great a magnitude to permit us long to regret the loss the originals have sustained.] / The tetrastyle portico of this building is used by the Turks as a magazine for powder; to make it subservient to this purpose the intervals between the columns have been closed by a wall of rough stone. The unhallowed hand is thus withheld from fixing its rude grasp upon this part of the building; the circumstance, however, which preserves its sanctity, is no subject of congratulation to the lover of Grecian antiquities, since some sinister accident, similar to that which has already befallen the other buildings of the Acropolis, may level it with the ground in an instant.

[76] Elgin_Commons_Report_1816_122-123 questioning the Earl of Aberdeen: Does not your Lordship think there would be considerable difference in point of difficulty, in removing any remains from a building in existence, and excavating and removing things under ground? – Very possibly; but it is very difficult to say what might be the conduct of the Turkish government; it seems to be governed entirely by caprice; at one time there might be no difficulty, and at otter times it might be very difficult. / Your Lordship is not aware of any permission given to individual travellers, of the same nature as that given to Lord Elgin? – No, I am not; but again I would beg to be understood, as not saying it would be refused; I obtained the permission I asked for from the Government, without any difficulty. / That was a permission to excavate? – Yes. / In point of fact, your Lordship obtained all the facility from the Turkish government which you wished for? – I certainly did. / Can your Lordship form any judgment whether a great expense was not necessarily incurred by Lord Elgin in these operations? – Very great indeed. / Not only with regard to conducting the operations, but towards conciliating the good will of the local authorities? – I dare say it might have been necessary, in obtaining any such permission, to conciliate those authorities by means of presents; but the difficulty of moving the objects themselves was very great indeed; I think when I was at Athens, there was but one cart in the whole city, and that did not appear calculated to bear any great weight.

[77] Elgin_Commons_Report_1816_124-125 questioning the Earl of Aberdeen: Your Lordship has alluded to the circumstance of the head of the figure called Hadrian, having been broken off during the time your Lordship was at Athens, is your Lordship enabled to give an opinion as to how the Committee might estimate the service done to art or the disservice, by the removal of the other fragments? – I think the danger the Marbles at Athens were in, arose not so much from the destruction by the Turks, as from the frequency of travellers going to that country, and from the continued endeavours of the French government to obtain possession of them; and therefore I think that at no great distance of time they probably might have been removed from Athens; and in that view I certainly have always been very well pleased to see them here. / Was

your Lordship apprized of the steps taken by Count de Choiseul for their removal? – I frequently heard of it. / In fact, not one of the figures on either of the pediments was perfect? – No, I believe not; they had suffered very much from the Turks at one time; but that violence had subsided completely; the Turks never injured them, they never thought of them. / Had Lord Elgin purchased the two houses under the Eastern, pediment, at the time your Lordship was there? – He had; the Temple was cleared in consequence. / It was in those houses, and in the excavations under them, that he found some considerable part of the Marbles? – I believe so.

[78] Elgin_Commons_Report_1816_118-119 questioning the Earl of Aberdeen: Does your Lordship imagine, that if those works had been left in their old places, they would have been much longer preserved? – I think they were in a state of great danger, and exposed to increasing danger, from the multitude of travellers that of late years resorted to that country. / Were the travellers in the habit of procuring fragments from the works of art? – Some travellers were in that habit; but the natives had a notion that all travellers were desirous of it, and therefore they destroyed them accordingly.

[79] Elgin_Commons_Report_1816_48 Questioning Elgin: If your Lordship considers it as a mark of the public gratitude of the Porte to Great Britain [for freeing Egypt of the French], does not your Lordship consider that mark of gratitude essentially connected with your character of representative of the Court of Great Britain at the Porte? – I did not ask it in that character, nor did I ask it as a proof of the disposition of the Porte; but I availed myself of that disposition to make the application myself.

[80] Hamilton_1820_51-52 letter from Benjamin West to Elgin: Qu'il me soit permis du moins de vous prouver, m'1ord, par mes intentions, (quels que soient l'opinion et l'estime que dans l'avenir les hommes auront des arts de notre époque), que votre nom sera toujours en honneur dans notre siècle, et passera à la postérité, non-seulement comme celui d'un bienfaiteur éclairé envers qui les artistes et la nation entière seront pénétrés de reconnaissance, mais encore comme celui d'un homme puissant qui a soustrait aux ravages de l'ignorance et aux fureurs sacrilèges de la barbarie ces inimitables productions du génie pour les déposer dans le sein de votre pays natal; productions inappréciables qui, si on avait tardé encore quelques siècles à les enlever, auraient disparu ou seraient tombées dans un profond oubli. [Footnoted by the translator as follows: On a accusé lord Elgin dans la notice des travaux de la 4eme classe de l'Institut de France, par M. le Breton, secrétaire-général de cette classe, dans la séance du mois d'octobre 1815, en ces termes: "Ce ne sont point les Français qui ont arraché par lambeaux les sculptures de Phydias des monumens d'Athènes, et mis en ruine les portiques des temples violés." / Le Mercure du samedi 23 octobre 1815, en rapportant ces paroles de la notice, ajoute ces mots: "Il est possible qu'en France, tout le monde n'ait pas saisi le sens de cette phrase; mais à quel Anglais cette allusion a-t-elle pu échapper? N'a-t-on pas ainsi voulu signaler les profanations de lord Elgin, qui après s'être emparé, moitié par ruse, moitié de vive force, des bas-reliefs du Parthénon, les a fait transporter sans grandes précautions en Angleterre; les y a, suivant l'usage britannique, enfouis dans sa propre maison, et vient de finir par les vendre au British-museum pour la modique somme de 50 mille livres sterling, environ 1,300 mille fr. / Après cela qu'on dise qu'à Londres nous n'aimons pas les beaux-arts, et que nous n'avons pu en tirer profit." / Extrait d'un journal du voyage pittoresque en France par lord St.... / Ces deux imputations sont injustes: 1. Le secrétaire-général de la 4eme classe de l'institut de France ne pouvait pas ignorer que les artistes français qui auraient accompagné M. de Choiseul-Gouffier dans ses recherches en Grèce, enlevèrent plusieurs morceaux

de sculpture de quelques édifices dans l'Acropolis, et surtout dans le Parthénon, et que leur peu de soin laissa briser quelques-uns de ces précieux ouvrages de Phydias et de son école. Ainsi les artistes de l'ambassadeur français ont violé les temples d'Athènes, comme l'ont fait les artistes de l'ambassadeur anglais; et tous ont également arraché par lambeaux les sculptures des portiques, et les chefs-d'œuvre des artistes grecs les plus célèbres. 2. Lord Elgin a été le bienfaiteur des arts dans l'Europe occidentale, bien plus encore que M. de Choiseul-Gouffier, en faisant transporter à Londres une aussi grande et précieuse collection des monumens de l'art chez les anciens; ce que le Mercure et le voyageur lord St.... appellent les profanations de lord Elgin, sont ses travaux les plus honorables et du moins les plus avantageux pour les arts de la civilisation. L'ambassadeur anglais a stipulé à Athènes, pour la célébrité des anciens, et en faveur du génie et de l'émulation des modernes; son musée est une conquête sur les Turcs; et cette conquête faite par un diplomate et par des artistes n'a coûté ni larmes, ni sang. Jamais les richesses et le pouvoir n'ont été aussi ingénieusement et utilement employés.

[81] Elgin_Commons_Report_1816_44-45 questioning Elgin: Did Monsieur Choiseul take down any of the metopes and the frieze? – One piece of the metope and some of the frieze; the metope I bought at a public sale at the custom-house. It was at the time I returned from France; my things were dispersed all over the country; and my agent told me of some packages in the custom-house without direction; and I gave four or five-and-twenty pounds for them at a lumber sale. / Thinking those packages to be your Lordship's? – Yes. / When your Lordship heard of those cases being to be sold at a rummage sale, did your Lordship make any application to the Government, stating; that they had any interest in it, and that therefore you ought not to be obliged to purchase – No; certainly not. / It was a matter of private purchase? – Yes; these things had been left at Athens during the whole of the French Revolution. Buonaparte allowed a corvette to call and bring these things for Monsieur Choiseul, who was an intimate acquaintance of Monsieur Talleyrand's: from the delay which occurred, they did not get away in time to escape our cruizers. Monsieur Choiseul applied to me to make interest with Lord Nelson, and I wrote to him, and he directed them to be sent home; and applied to Lord Sidmouth and Sir Joseph Banks, wishing Government to make such a purchase as to secure the captors, but at the same time to restore the articles to Monsieur Choiseul. When I left Paris, Monsieur Choiseul remained in the belief that they were still at Malta, consequently I had no clue to guess these were his at the time of the purchase in the year 1806; but I immediately wrote to him to state what these things were, as I had no doubt they were his by the metope; and in the year 1810 he wrote to me, stating that his were still at Malta: when I went over to Paris last year, I took a memorandum with me for him, and satisfied him they were his; but he has never yet sent about them, and I do not know what he means to do at all; but there they are, marked among my things as belonging to him. / Does your Lordship know, that subsequent to your coming away, and during the time we were at war, any similar permission was applied for, and obtained by the French? – I do not know any thing about that; but in point of fact, my cases were at the harbour during the whole of the war; and if the French government had had any thing they could have put afloat, they would have taken them.

[82] Pingaud_1887_279-281: L'auteur du *Voyage pittoresque* avait retrouvé entre les mains de ses anciens collaborateurs les objets rapportés de Grèce en 1776, dont la reproduction ornait son premier volume; mais les moulages du Parthénon délaissés à Marseille avaient été détruits, comme on l'a vu, par des gardiens soupçonneux et avides; quelques débris seulement firent retour entre ses mains. Il ne put obtenir la remise de ses papiers séquestrés; du moins, par le

ministre de l'intérieur Chaptal, il recouvra les marbres déposés au Muséum ou confisqués pour les collections publiques de Marseille. Vingt-cinq caisses d'objets recueillis dans les îles de la Grèce avaient été détruites dans un incendie à Smyrne en 1797; vingt-six autres demeurées à Athènes furent embarquées pour la France au printemps de 1802. Cette précieuse cargaison fut capturée par Nelson entre la Sardaigne et la Sicile, déposée à Malte, et depuis, les caisses qui la contenaient furent confondues avec celles d'un autre amateur trop célèbre, lord Elgin. Choiseul-Gouffier ayant réclamé ces richesses à Nelson par l'intermédiaire du gouvernement russe, l'amiral anglais, aussi généreux en paroles que l'avait été George III vingt ans auparavant envers Foucherot et Fauvel, répondit qu'il n'était jamais en guerre avec les protecteurs des arts. Il fallut se contenter de cette belle parole, demeurée vaine par suite de la mort de Nelson, et Choiseul-Gouffier devait aussi mourir avant d'être rentré en possession de ses conquêtes.

[83] Foreign_Quarterly_Review_III_1829_199 Choiseul Gouffier: After M. de Choiseul's death, which happened in 1817, before his great work was finished, the French Government purchased the precious collection of antiquities which he had formed in Greece, for the Musée Royal, where they are now exhibited; the materials for the termination of his work were left in a forward state, and the names of Barbie du Bocage and Letronne sufficiently vouch for the fidelity with which the important task of completing his labours has been executed.

[84] Ince_1803_179: The following eight Lots were purchased at Mr Christie's in London, May 1800, being a Part of 45 Cases consigned from Italy to a Merchant in London, whose Agent had purchased them from a Frenchman. These cases, with the ship, were taken and retaken in the passage four times, and at last brought to Liverpool, where the cases being opened, and not meeting with sale, they were re-shipped for London.

[85] Ince_1803_310 a bas-relief called "The Winds": P.S. Since the above was written, this curious bass-relief was brought to Liverpool for sale, with a great variety of other marbles, in forty-five cases, from Leghorn, all plunder and pillage out of the pope's palace by the French. They were bought on speculation and sent to England. In their passage, they were taken and retaken four times; and at last brought to Liverpool; but the owners finding them not likely to sell there to advantage, they were shipped off to London, and sold by auction at Christie's, in April 1800. This bas-relief was there bought again by the present owner of it.

[86] Ince_1803_181: DXXVI. Two mosaic slabs. These two mosaic tables, with the two following, are well remembered in the Pope's palace at the Vatican, and were part of the French plunder.

[87] Choiseul-Gouffier_1842_IV_359 notice on Choiseul-Gouffier: On voit au musée [du Louvre] plusieiurs antiquités grecques qu'il avait recueillies dans ses voyages; il en avait rassemblé d'autres dans un magnifique édifice qu'il faisait construire à l'extrémité des Champs-Elysées. Là s'élevait un temple fait sur le modèle de celui qui, dans Athènes, était consacré à Thésée, orné des superbes cariatides du temple de Minerve. Les amateurs des arts virent avec douleur ces ouvrages interrompus par la mort de M. de Choiseul. Pendent opera interrupta, minaeque murorum ingentes. / Bientôt ce monument inachevé fut vendu à quelques industriels, et tout disparu: etiam periere ruinae!

[88] Michaelis_1908_31: Against the questions whether Lord Elgin was justified in using his official position to further a private enterprise, whether Hunt's interpretation of the firman was correct, and whether the workmen always exercised the greatest care and skill, we may set the consideration that these precious sculptures were spared from damage and destruction, and withdrawn from the injuries inflicted on the Acropolis, and in particular on the western front of

the Parthenon by two bombardments about twenty years later. We can only ask here whether, in consequence of Lord Elgin's action, science has been promoted or retarded, and the answer cannot be doubtful. Only since these valuable remains have been secured from the indifference and coveousness of the Turks, placed in safety and exhibited in an easily accessible spot, have these masterpieces of the school of Phidias gained an influence over the development of archaeology, and established a fixed standard or scale for the contemplation of the history of Greek art which they would never have exercised in the then remote Athens, in the enclosure of a Turkish fortress, at the inaccessible height of the pediments, or scattered and hidden in many secret places. The history of Greek art would for another half-century or longer have lacked the important stimulus given by the Elgin marbles in London. Science therefore has every reason to feel grateful to Lord Elgin.

[89] Mahaffy_1892_87-88 Elgin Marbles: I confess I approved of this removal until I came home from Greece, and went again to see the spoil in its place in our great Museum. Though there treated with every care – though shown to the best advantage, and explained by excellent models of the whole building, and clear descriptions of their place on it – notwithstanding all this, the loss that these wonderful fragments had sustained by being separated from their place was so terribly manifest – they looked so unmeaning in an English room, away from their temple, their country, and their lovely atmosphere – that one earnestly wished they had never been taken from their place, even at the risk of being made a target by the Greeks or the Turks. I am convinced, too, that the few who would have seen them, as intelligent travellers, on their famous rock, would have gained in quality the advantage now diffused among many, but weakened and almost destroyed by the wrench in associations, when the ornament is severed from its surface, and the decoration of a temple exhibited apart from the temple itself. We may admit, then, that it had been better if Lord Elgin had never taken away these marbles. Nevertheless, it would be absurd to send them back, as has recently been advocated (in 1890) by some ignorant English sentimentalists. But I do think that the museum on the Acropolis should be provided with a better set of casts of the figures than those which are now to be seen there. They look very wretched, and carelessly prepared.

Endnotes Chapter 17. The Empire and Greece Strike Back against Governments and Travellers

[1] Lombay_1892_9: Depuis que l'Orient s'ouvre à l'influence de l'Europe, tous ces vestiges matériels de l'antiquité affluent en si grand nombre que les musées sont devenus trop étroits pour contenir tout ce qui tombe de cette corne d'abondance. A mesure qu'à la suite des télégraphes et des chemins de fer, l'esprit moderne pénètre en Orient, le monde ancien, dont l'Occident a beaucoup mieux conservé les traditions, se dépouille aussi du linceul dont la barbarie l'avait recouvert. C'est la civilisation contemporaine qui remonte à sa première origine et y recueille pieusement les témoignages de sa filiation.

[2] Reinach_1891_47-56.

[3] Burgess_1835_II_240-241 Constantinople, machines in the dockyards: But whilst, at a distance, these things may appear to be effecting a great improvement in the hopeless land of

Mahommedanism, to a nearer inspector, they are but as snow flakes falling into the ocean. The Sultan has no one to sympathise with his feelings of inferiority; not a Pascha sees the necessity, which he sees, of civilising his people or losing his throne. He stands alone on the embankment, which he himself has reared, to stem, for a while, the torrent of destruction which is coming upon him; and before he has entered upon the threshold of his regenerated fabric, it must fall and bury him under the ruins. When he has patched the old garment with new cloth, it must rend asunder, and the fragments be divided, like the Greek empire of former days on the plains of Buykdere. There, the ministers of the nations are already gathered about the carcass, and why should not England divide the spoil with the strong? Sultan Mahmoud would find a better field for his exertions in Asia Minor; fixing himself at the royal seat of his ancestors, at Prusa. His son might reign, under the protection of the powers of Europe, at Hadrianople, over Thrace and Bulgaria; and the city of Constantinople, the great prize, be made an independent port, with the two keys of the Bosphorus and the Hellespont. Then might the Colossus of the North be appeased with Wallachia, and the inglorious Austria might reach her long extended finger along the shores of Albania. The vanity of France should be satisfied with a descent upon Egypt; and England, retaining Corfu, and acquiring Candia, should give up her Ionian Isles to the new king of Greece! But after this division of territory, it is time that I take my departure from the Sultan's dominions.

[4] Volney_1787_1_9: L'esprit turc est de ruiner les travaux du passé et l'espoir de l'avenir, parceque dans la barbarie d'un déspotisme ignorant, il n' y a point de lendemain.

[5] Müller_1897_133-134 Constantinople: The fame of this discovery spread quickly over Europe, and the most extravagant accounts were published, though no one had really seen the works of art which Hamdy Bey had unearthed at Sidon. Hamdy Bey has been blamed for keeping these treasures so long under lock and key; nay, it was considered very unfair that he should not at once have made over his sarcophagi to the care of one of the great European museums. It was thought that the Turks had no right to keep these treasures of classical antiquity. Instead of being grateful that Turkey should have produced one real lover of ancient art, and that he should have gained the sympathy and generous protection of the Sultan, there were grumblings that Turkey should dare to call these art treasures her own. Even now everything seems considered allowable in carrying off, that is, in stealing, whatever ancient works of art can be recovered from Turkish soil, whether by fair means or by foul. Hamdy Bey, seeing what mischief was being done by unscrupulous hands in acquiring and selling the most beautiful specimens of ancient art, has induced the Sultan to issue an order which makes that kind of traffic illegal and punishable. The same law exists in all countries, but in Turkey alone it is thought fair to decry it, nay, to defy it, in the interest, it is said, of archaeological science, but too often from far lower motives.

[6] Colbeck_1887_152 Constantinople: Other buildings stand near the old Seraglio. In the corner of a courtyard, an ancient church, probably the church in which met the one hundred and fifty bishops of the second General Council, has been turned into an armoury. The nave is desecrated by the array – rather a poor array – of swords, axes, coats of mail, and other offensive and defensive weapons of days long gone by. Various sculptured marbles have also been collected in a museum, without any classification, or attempt to ascertain their comparative value. The severe iconoclasticism of the believers in the Koran has thrown them confusedly together, and would probably treat an offer to sort them out, and arrange them, as a connivance at idolatry. There are several sarcophagi, said to have once contained the bodies of Constantine the Great,

Justinian, Theodora, Julian the Apostle, but all are now empty. The Imperial Treasury stands on this ground, the gate of which, as the Sublime Porte, has become the official designation of the Turkish Empire. In the Treasury are stored an extensive collection of antique objects, but here there is the same lack of order as in the museum, and the same indifference to comparative value, golden vessels of rare beauty, adorned with priceless gems, in the midst of a mass of mere tinsel worth nothing at all.

[7] Müller_1897_60 Constantinople: The establishment of a museum of classical, i.e. pagan, antiquities at Constantinople is one of the signs of the times. The Greek statues placed round the building, which are almost all headless, show how these relics of classical antiquity used to be treated in former times. At present, though no attempt is made to repair these mutilated works of art – and all archaeologists will be grateful for this – every ancient fragment is carefully collected, and, if possible, put back into its right place. This is a new departure, and, like many other things – nay, more even than railways, electric telegraphs, and daily papers – must convince us that Turkey has been decidedly progressing, and is by no means doomed to that stagnation which many people regard as inevitable in Mohammedan countries.

[8] Müller_1897_134-135, Constantinople: The present Sultan must indeed feel proud when he sees how magnificently the patronage which he has bestowed on Hamdy Bey and his excavations at Sidon has been rewarded. / Even now there is no collection of sarcophagi or funeral monuments in the world that can rival the collection in the new Imperial Museum at Constantinople, and there is every prospect of a large increase of the present collection. One meets there serious students who have come from many parts of Europe to see the Sidon sarcophagi, and if these treasures once become more generally known they will prove a powerful attraction to many intelligent travellers, just as the Parthenon marbles draw people to the British Museum, or as the Venus of Milo collects hundreds of worshippers around her in the Louvre of Paris.

[9] Müller_1897_132-133: There has long been a Museum of Antiquities at Stamboul, but few people have taken the trouble to visit it, nor did it deserve a visit from a busy traveller. The first idea of collecting antiquities, instead of allowing them to be destroyed or carried off to the museums abroad, seems to have come from Fathi Ahmed Pasha, who in 1850 deposited a certain number of ancient coins and other remnants of antiquity in the Church of St. Irene. In 1875, Subhi Pasha, Minister, for a time, of Public Instruction, and himself an experienced numismatist, had the whole collection transferred to the Chinili Kiosk in the old Seraglio. This kiosk is one of the most ancient Mohammedan buildings at Constantinople. It is most interesting as a specimen of Mohammedan architecture; the tiles more particularly with which the walls are covered are most perfect. Soon, however, the rooms of the kiosk became crowded, and of late years, when a new impulse had been given to archaeological research in Turkey, through the labours of Hamdy Bey and others, it became necessary to provide new and larger rooms for the treasures which were brought to light in great abundance. The Turkish soil is a perfect mine of art treasures – a mine as yet very imperfectly explored, and utilized chiefly by foreign workmen. We know the brilliant discoveries which have rewarded the labours of Schliemann and of the various scientific expeditions sent by the English, French, and German Governments to various parts of the Turkish empire. If the Turkish Government would undertake this work of disinterring the treasures of antiquity more systematically, its museums would soon rival, nay excel, the best museums in Europe. An excellent beginning has been made, and thanks to the perseverance of Hamdy Bey, thanks to the enlightened and generous support of the present Sultan, Abdul

Hamid, Constantinople now possesses a new museum which every Turk may well be proud of. This museum was built opposite the Chinili Kiosk, the architect being Vallaury Effendi.

[10] Reinach_1891_58-59 long letter from Reinach to *The Nation* (New York), 10 June 1884, on the partition of discoveries from Assos: I wish expressly to assert that I never held the American scholars responsible for the disgraceful partition agreed upon at Assos. I know too well by my own experience that an archaeologist in Turkey, when not energetically upheld by his Ambassador, can do nothing but preach and cry in the désert. In 1881 I dug many tombs at Cyme, in Aeolis, and made some very good discoveries. A dragoman of the United States Consulate in Smyrna, the name of whom I will charitably omit, thought he had some claims on the ground I was digging upon, and denounced me to the Turkish Government as having injured his rights. After three months wasted in scribbling reports and counter-reports, the Turks settled the quarrel by confiscating the whole of the discoveries and conveying them to Tchinli-Kiosk. The French Embassy was then very busy with Tunisian matters, and interfered only just enough to give the Turks the pleasure of taking no heed of it. A couple of months later, M. Schliemann, excavating at Troy, experienced all possible annoyance from the Turkish commissary appointed as his overseer. A telegram fron the German Chargé d'Affaires, declining to give him further help, is said to have been intercepted at Dardanelles by a Turkish official, who immediately informed Hamdi Bey that he could act as he chose toward Schliemann. Accordingly, the discoveries of the German scholar were seized upon in great part by the director of the Ottoman Museum. It is somewhat strange that Dr Schliemann, in his work just publîshed on his last compaign in the Troad, has not a word about the partition of his discoveries; his silence is ominous enough, and betrays the grievous annoyances which he could not manage to escape. / If I give these particulars, it is because I wish your readers to understand that Turkish encroachments have been continually encouraged by the weakness or indifférence of foreign diplomatists. Hamdi Bey, who is the son of a Prime Minister, soon perceived that no one would check him in his attempt to exclude Western scholarship from Oriental archaeology. Several reasons, the best of which are worth nothing, induced him and his friends to pursue that aim: firstly, the dislike for civilized Europe, which is a predominant instinct in the heart of every Turk, even if that Turk, as is the case with Hamdi, has been educated in France; secondly, the somewhat childish desire of imitating the external apparence of European civilization. A new regulation, drawn up by Hamdi, was submitted to a Commission, and finally, on the 21st of February of the current year, the new law on antiquities was issued and made known to the public by a French translation and extracts in the Constantinople papers La Turquie and the Eastem Express.

[11] Reinach_1891_59-60, writing in 1884 in a long letter to *The Nation*, New York, 10 July: The new law is a servile copy of the Greek one enacted in 1832, and may be briefly resumed thus: No excavation can be undertaken without the leave of the Governement; no antiquity whatever can be exported out of Turkey. It is not even admitted that private individuals can possess collections of antiquities without immediately making them known to the Governement. If a foreign state or an academy obtains the permission to dig, with archaeological purposes, the excavators must pay the overseer appointed by the Government, but they will in no case be allowed to carry away any part of their discoveries. This is clear enough: the excavator must pay everything (in Greece the overseer is naturally paid by the Greek Government), and he will get nothing unless he is on good terms with Sultan Bakshish – that is to say, unless he succeeds in bribing the overseer and many others who will contrive to stand in his way. I am sorry to state that not a European paper

as yet, not one archaeological review exceptîng the *Revue Archéologique*, has protested against that barbarous regulation, or, indeed, seemed to be aware of its existence. German philological reviews know or care nothing about it. There was a rumor in Constantinople, when the decree was ready to be issued, that some Ambassadors wished to interfere; and they certainly had the right and the duty to do so, in the name of their respective national collections thus deprived of their main source of increase, and still more on behalf of ancient art and scientific research. It is reported that the German Ambassador discouraged the attempt, saying that Germany would always contrive to obtain favorable terms for her own archeological investigations. Unfortunately for the Museum in Berlin, things have taken a quite different turn. When the statues discovered in the last campaign at Pergamon had to be divided two months ago – the old partition System being still admitted for excavations begun under the former régime – the Museum of Tchinli-Kiosk claimed and obtained several beautiful fragments of the Gigantomachy and of the frieze of Telephus, the remainder of which had been previously secured by the Berlin Museum. M. Dennis, H.M. Consul-General in Smyrna, who possessed a firman for excavating at Sardes, immediately abandoned his plan, not caring to work under the absurd and leonine conditions imposed by the Turkish law of 1884. It is probable that the Austrians, who have lately obtained a firman to dig at Elaca and at Lagina, will do exactly like M. Dennis. Truly, Hamdi Bey has announced for the past twelvemonth in the Turkish papers that he was about beginning large excavations at the expense of the Ottoman Government; but who can be simple or foolish enough to suppose that the Turks will ever find money for archaeological researches, in a country utterly destitute of schools, bridges, and means of intercourse?

[12] Cuinet_III_1894_661: Lagina. – Non loin de Stratonicée, près du village de Lagina, S.E. Hamdy Bey, directeur du Musée impérial de Constantinople, a découvert récemment les restes d'un temple, jadis décoré de nombreuses sculptures, qui sont autant de chefs-d'œuvre de l'art antique. Elles ont été retrouvées intactes dans les fouilles exécutées par S.E. Hamdy Bey. / En vertu d'un Iradé Impérial qu'il a obtenu de S.M. le sultan, le monument entier sera transporté à Constantinople, où il prendra place à côté du nouveau musée élevé spécialement pour les autres découvertes, si importantes pour la science archéologique et l'art grec de l'époque Alexandrine, qui ont été récemment faites à Saïda (Sidon) par le directeur du Musée impérial. / Le monument de Lagina sera réédifié, et les magnifiques sculptures qui en formaient la frise seront remises à leur place primitive.

[13] Reinach_1891_60-61: I must add a few words more to justify the severity of my censure respecting the new Turkish regulation and its authors. Europe and her diplomatists, by their benignant indifference or silent complicity, are partly answerable for the injury thus inflictcd upon science, and it seems fit that every scholar in the Old and in the New World should understand the nature and extent of the injury sustained and the far-reaching consequences it involves. The law of 1874, enforced by that of 1884, forbids, under the penalty of confiscation and of a heavy fine, the exportation of Works of ancient art. Now the obvious result of that absurd prohibition being to increase the price of antiquities on the markets of Europe, and the Turkish Governement being quite unable and unwilling to purchase any works accidentally discovered in the country, the first consequence of the law is that antiquities continue to be exported in secret, but with all the fatal inconveniences attached to archeological smuggling: 1st. The origin of the antiquities exported to Europe is systematically altered by the dealers, who fear to attract the notice of the Turkish officials. 2nd. Marble statues, sometimes of high value, are daily being broken to pieces,

in order to be sold off in fragments by their owners, a head going to Paris and a foot to Berlin. I can vouch for the perfect certainty of my information with regard to that scandalous practice, which is particularly frequent in Asia Minor. As the Turkish Government confiscates without indemnity the antiquities found by the natives, the latter are almost compelled to break what they find, to be able to carry the pieces off and sell them secretly. / Such facts speak for themselves and sufficiently condemn the régulations and the officials who are alone answerable for them. I wish they could excite some indignation among the liberal minded readers of this journal. They will perhaps think with me that if diplomacy dared to interfere collectively in matters of such high interest for civilization, no intelligent man, to whatever nation he might belong, would accuse hîs ambassador or minister of wasting his time, paper, and ink in pleading the cause of learning against wantonness and vandalism.

[14] AJA_I_1885_67 commenting on the 1884 edition of the RA: S. Reinach, Chronique of the East: excavations and discoveries. In this communication M. Reinach gives the text of the "Règlement sur les Antiquités," by which the Turkish Government henceforth forbids the export of all works of art and makes excavations and researches on the territory of the Ottoman Empire of extreme difficulty.

[15] Burton_&_Tyrwhitt-Drake_1872_II_284: According to him [Konstantin Khuri bin Daud], the eastern regions between Hums and Palmyra abound in ruins, basaltic all, like those of the 'Alah; and for the small sum of five hundred piastres per month he volunteered, provided I would supply him with a guard, to bring back a rich store of "written stones" and antikat. Of late, however, the Sublime Porte has adopted the highly invidious measure of forbidding all antiquities to be exported, under the pretext that they are wanted for a home collection. Were this the case, no complaint could be made; the step has been taken by civilised powers. But here it means simply a bakhshish ad valorem to the local governor, and the place for housing such valuables is yet in nubibus. It will be time to enforce the order when the museum, for which a Greek Rayyah has obtained a firman, comes into existence. Meanwhile interesting remains are left in the streets to be broken by boys; and foreigners are subject to all manner of annoyance. The Custom-house at Constantinople seized a collection made by Messrs. Drake and Palmer when en route from Athens; it was not without difficulty and loss of a month that the plunder was recovered by their agent Mr Lawson; nor were their expenses paid.

[16] Baedeker_1876_9 Syria and Palestine: All goods exported are liable to a duty of 1 per cent on their value, and the exportation of antiquities is entirely prohibited. The traveller is therefore liable to another examination on leaving the country.

[17] Flinders-Petrie_1918_99-100: In many countries the Government claims a monopoly of all antiquities, as in Greece and Turkey; or a modified monopoly, as in Egypt, where claims are facultative; or as in Italy, where private possession is allowed, but not export without permission; or as in Britain, where gold and silver that has been hidden is treasure-trove to the Government, but not when it has been lost. It may be safely asserted that every Government loses by such restrictions. It is solely a question of money. Each Government could secure all it claims by payment instead of by force. Its claims serve to establish an extensive and able secret service for export. And the prohibitions only serve to retain things which are not worth the expense of using this secret service. No prohibitory laws can retain the things which will pay to export. You may buy a full-sized bronze chariot in Rome, and contract to pay on delivery in Paris; and it comes as a matter of business. You may agree to buy a large picture, and it crosses the frontier in the roof of

an omnibus. You may walk through the Greek customs with a priceless vase – if you put a plant in it and a pink paper round it. There is not a great museum that is not fed by illegal channels, which it knows and trusts. If the prohibitive laws do not retain the best things, they are worse than useless; for if there were a free supply of the second best, it would often check the foreign demand for the finest.

[18] Budge_1920_I_317-318 dealers fooling officials and judges: As he stepped off the bridge on the Baghdad side and was passing the officials, a passer-by jostled him, and a tablet fell from the cloak on the ground. Seeing this a Customs' officer seized him and shook him, and tablets fell from him in all directions. His turban also rolled off, and tablets fell from it. He was then taken into the guard-house of the bridge and searched, and over one hundred tablets were found in his cloak. They next stripped him, and a string of cylinder seals was found tied round his waist, and a little bag containing old Arab gold coins. He was then formally arrested and locked up in the guard-house for the night. The boxes on the donkeys which were with him were opened, and were found to be full of tablets. These were at once taken possession of by the police. The following morning he was brought before an official, who asked him where he got the tablets, and where and to whom he was taking them; but he refused to answer any questions. In the afternoon he was taken and charged before another and a higher official, who, finding that he would not answer his questions, ordered him to be beaten. At the first stroke of the stick the man said he would answer all questions, and then said the tablets were not his, but that he was taking them into Baghdad for a friend at Hillah, who had asked him to deliver them to a merchant in the city. When asked the names of these men he gave the names of two fictitious individuals, and the officer ordered both to be arrested. Meanwhile the case was remanded, and the accused was sent to prison until the men whose names he had given could be found. When this was discovered to be impossible, as they did not exist, the accused was brought into court, with the tablets and the cylinder-seals, but the gold coins had disappeared, for the accused had given them to the police officer who first examined him. The case was quite clear. The accused had been caught red-handed smuggling tablets into Baghdad, and dealing in antiquities was illegal; it only remained to punish the accused and confiscate the tablets.

[19] Budge_1920_I_318-319 dealers fooling officials and judges: At this point the accused told the judge that he could not punish him for dealing in antiquities, because the tablets were "new," i.e., forgeries made by the Jews at Kazimen, and the police officer who had received the gold coins as bakhshish testified that there were many forged tablets in the bazar. The judge's secretary suggested that two dealers, whose names he gave, should be summoned to advise them, and the case was postponed until they arrived. When the dealers came they looked at the tablets which had been taken from the cloak of the accused, and swore they were "new," and as for the other tablets and the cylinder-seals, they were "no good." As a matter of fact, the really valuable things were the tablets which the donkey carried in boxes, but they were covered with the clay in which they had been found, and looked like dry clods of earth. The judge was very angry at the time of the court being wasted, and got up and went out, saying that he had urgent business in another court, and his secretary was left to dispose of the case. This he did by setting free the accused, who left the court with enhanced reputation, and still in possession of the tablets. Subsequently I learned that the accused had planned the whole thing very carefully. The tablets in his cloak were "new," and many of the cylinder-seals were "new," and the gold coins were provided for bakhshish, for he had been warned that an enemy had betrayed him, and that he would be

jostled and stopped and searched. The judge's secretary, who had suggested the summoning of the dealers to give expert evidence, was a kinsman of the accused, and also of the dealers.

[20] Canning_II_1888_138 Layard in 1845: The ambassador would have willingly seen so intelligent and industrious an assistant enrolled among his attachés; indeed so earnest were his recommendations that the Foreign Office went near to reproaching him with importunity; and it was certainly no fault of his that Layard did not obtain his first step in diplomacy at the Embassy at the Porte in 1845. Failing in this, and deeply interested in the traveller's reports of promising mounds, suggestive of buried cities, in Mesopotamia, Canning resolved to attempt an exploration of the sites thus indicated, and despatched him in October 1845 with such funds as he could afford to risk. He gave him a salary at the rate of £200 a year, and £120 to begin his digging. It was not much, but the expenses of the Embassy left little margin for a speculation of this kind, and the sum was enough to enable Layard to establish the truth of his conjectures and to draw the attention of the Government to the importance of his discoveries.

[21] Canning_II_1888_138-139 in 1845: He [Layard] was furnished with letters of recommendation, and in May 1846 he was sent a firman or Grand Vezirial letter authorizing him to excavate and export sculptures. Lord Stratford's Memoirs contain a few sentences on this subject. / "With respect to the spoils of Nineveh, its sculptures, inscriptions, and human-headed bulls, there seemed to be a kind of fate in our acquisition of them. Mr Layard, to whom 1845 the country is so much indebted, arrived from Baghdad an utter stranger to me, with letters from our consul there. Employment was an object to him, and forming a good opinion of his abilities and activity, I favoured his wishes, and had no reason to regret my confidence. He gave his mind a good deal to the discovery of antiquities, and pointed out a spot not far from Mosil where he thought an excavation might be made with success, and where a tributary stream would facilitate the transport of any discovered objects worthy of being conveyed to England. It so happened that I remembered having read of the same place in Mr Rich's narrative as likely to conceal important remains of antiquity. The coincidence struck me, and I made up my mind to inaugurate an excavation by means of Mr Layard. He undertook the adventure at once, although I could only give it a private character, and engage his services on my own account."

[22] Canning_II_1888_149 Canning to Sir Robert Peel, 1846: M. Botta's success at Nineveh has induced me to adventure in the same lottery, and my ticket has turned up a prize. On the banks of the Tigris not far from Mosil there is a gigantic mound called Nimrud. My agent has succeeded in opening it here and there, and his labours have been rewarded by the discovery of many interesting sculptures, and a world of inscriptions. If the excavation keeps its promise to the end there is much reason to hope that Montagu House will beat the Louvre hollow.

[23] Ross_1841_I_XII-XIII: Und dass in einem Lande, welches ringsum Küsten und Häfen hat, und wo fremde Kriegs- und Handelsschiffe überall anlegen, die heimliche Einschiffung auch schwererer Gegenstände nicht immer verhindert werden kann, lässt sich in thesi nicht bezweifeln. Beweis dafür eben jene einzelnen Beschlagnahmen. Solche heimlich ausgeführte Antiquitäten sind aber nicht allein für den Staat, sondern zum guten Theile auch für die Wissenschaft verloren; denn wenn sie auch in den Europäischen Sammlungen wieder auftauchen mögen, bleiben doch ihre Herkunft und die Umstände ihrer Findung meistens unbekannt, und die Wissenschaft kann aus ihren localen Beziehungen auf den Boden, von welchem sie stammen, und auf die Monumente, denen sie ursprünglich angehörten, keine weiteren Folgerungen und keinen Gewinn ziehen.

[24] Ross_1841_1_xi-xii: Ich fühle mich um so mehr gedrungen, diese Hoffnung und diesen Wunsch unumwunden auszusprechen, als ich selbst früher mehr oder weniger in der Ansicht befangen gewesen bin, dass alle Ausgrabungen der Regierung allein, oder doch ihrer unmittelbaren bevormundenden Aufsicht vorbehalten werden müssten; allein meine Erfahrung im Amte und noch mehr das unbefangene Zusehen aufser dem Amte hat mir im Laufe von sechs Jahren die Überzeugung gegeben, dass das Gesetz in seiner jetzigen Fassung unausführbar, und in seinen Wirkungen für den Staat, wie für die Kunst und Wissenschaft nachtheilig ist. Unausführbar: denn Ausgrabungen sind nur verboten, wenn sie sich als solche ankündigen; wer aber auf seinem Grunde und Boden eine Ausgrabung unternimmt, um einen Brunnen, einen Keller, einen Weinberg anzodegen, kann nicht behindert werden. Nachtheilig: denn die Bestimmting des Gesetzes, dass der Staat an allen auch auf Privatgründen gefundenen Antiquitäten das Miteigenthum zur Hälfte hat – eine Bestimmung, deren wohltbätige Absicht, die antiken Überreste unter sichern Schutz zu stellen, nicht zu verkennen ist – hat in der Ausfuhrung nur die Wirkung, dafs die meisten zufällig oder absichtlich gefundenen Alterthümer der Regierung und ihren Beamten sorgfältigst verborgen gehalten, und von den Besitzern entweder, um sich keinen Weiterungen auszusetzen, zwecklos zerstört, oder heimlich zur Ausfuhr ins Ausland verkauft werden.

[25] Ross_1841_1_xi: Immer aber werde ich bei der Topographie Griechenlands nicht bloss den historischen, sondern ganz besonders den archäologischen Standpunct festzuhalten suchen: hoffend, dass wir Beide noch die Zeit erleben, wo das Griechische Antiquitätengesetz, nach dem Vorgange der Italiänischen Regierungen, die hier eine dreihundertjährige Erfahrung für sich haben, auf billigere, das Privateigenthum mehr achtende Grundsätze zurückgeführt, und dadurch im Interesse der Geschichte, der Kunst und der Archäologie den Ausgrabungen grössere Freiheit gegönnt werden wird.

[26] Guasco_&_Boubers_1768_xix-xx, Rome: Sous le Pontificat du Pape régnant, qui a fort à cœur la gloire d'avoir enrichi la collection du Capitole, on a fait un règlement par lequel désormais il ne fera plus permis de transporter de Rome les monuments antiques. Quelque facheuse que soit cette défense pour nous autres étrangers, & surtout pour les Anglois qui ont tant de guinées à donner à leur curiosité, il faut convenir qu'elle est dictée autant par une saine politique que par l'amour des arts, car après la grâce de Dieu, & du St. Siège qu'on va puiser à Rome comme à la source, je ne connois rien qui contribue plus à la subsistance du peuple que ces curiosités; elles attirent grand nombre d'étrangers, & les invitent à s'arrêter. S'il arrive que cette ordonnance y soit plus scrupuleusement observée que celle de la réforme des abus qu'on y renouvelle, de temps en temps, il ne faut pas douter que le nombre des statues n'aille encore en augmentant, au moyen des fouilles de terre qui se font continuellement, & qui ne laissent pas de procurer souvent de nouvelles découvertes & de nouveaux trésors.

[27] Curtis_1903_328-329: Unfortunately for us, the laws of Greece prohibit the exportation of these relics. The government is very strict about such matters. No excavations can be made without a permit from the authorities, who designate an inspector to supervise them, and he keeps a careful watch upon all that is done. Everything must go to the museum at Athens unless the owner of the property is willing to erect a building for the public exhibition of whatever he may find. In this way some of the old cities and the little towns of Greece have secured local museums which possess a certain advantage in enabling students to study archeology upon the ground, but this scarcely offsets many disadvantages, for most of them are difficult of access. The most

important articles discovered at Corinth have been sent by the American school to the National Museum at Athens.

[28] Warburton_1848_207 Finances of Greece: The two great national mortgages afford no interest to the bondholders; Rothschild only secures his repayment by the guarantee of the three great powers. The civil list amounts to about £36,000 per annum, and the king retains his Bavarian apanage of £7,000 a year. / The population of Greece does not amount to above 900,000 souls, and this, notwithstanding the fecundity of the people, is daily diminishing, owing to emigration. When the independence of Greece was first declared, numbers of Fanariot (or Constantinopolitan) Greeks repaired to their own country, but, finding the despotism and oppression there more galling than in the Turkish provinces, they returned hastily to the Sultan's rule. / There are about 12,000,000 of acres contained within the boundaries as defined by the three great Powers; of these more than half are comprised in the Morea. It is computed that 5,000,000 of people could find ample subsistence in this highly-favoured country, if its resources were fairly developed. There is not a landed proprietor in Greece worth £500 a year: the revenues of the church were all confiscated in the revolution, and the clergy are at present poorly paid by the government, or rather by the king. Some Englishmen have settled in the Negropont and other parts of Greece, but, owing to the taxes and other drawbacks, they do not receive above one-and-a-half per cent, on their purchase-money.

[29] RA_xv_1867_200: Le produit des fouilles de Douvrend [canton d'Envermeu] sera partagé entre le Musée de Rouen et celui de Dieppe, qui ont contribué aux frais de l'exploration.

[30] Hughes_1820_i_236 Aegina, citing Cockerell: With some difficulty I procured authority from the archons of the island and struck a bargain which would give them half the produce of the excavation, which was to be made at my expence, leaving me the option of purchasing their share in preference to any other person. Under these conditions I dug for three successive days, but without finding a single fragment of sculpture, and, what was worse, satisfied myself that the soil had been turned over a hundred times; for the foundations of this temple had long served as stone quarries for the Aeginetans: so much did this Parian foot deceive me! However the expence was not very heavy, and I have no right to complain from want of success in excavation.

[31] St_Clair_1892_57: It is justly remarked by Rev Greville J. Chester that there is scarcely a better or more striking commentary upon the prophets of Israel than the present condition of the ancient Biblical cities of Lower Egypt. For information regarding these cities – or what remains of them, buried in the soil – we are largely indebted to the Egypt Exploration Fund, which was founded in 1883, for the purpose of promoting historical investigation in Egypt, by means of systematically conducted explorations. Particular attention is given to sites which may be expected to throw light upon obscure questions of history and topography, such as those connected with the mysterious Hyksos period (the period of the Shepherd Kings), the district of the Hebrew Sojourn, the route of the Exodus, and the early sources of Greek art. Explorers have been sent out every season, and each year has been fruitful in discoveries. The objects of antiquity discovered are first submitted to the Director and Conservators of the National Egyptian Museum; and those which can be spared are divided between the British Museum and the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, USA.

[32] Reinach_1891_240: Early in the summer of 1880 M. Poltier and myself were sent to Myrina by the direction of the French Scbool in Athens, with the object of exploring methodically the necropolis, which had hitherto been abandoned to unscientific pillage. Our excavations lasted,

witb some interruptions, till the month of October, 1882, when a great misfortune put an end to them: the young archaeologist, M. Veyries, to whom the continuation of the work had been intrusted, fell ill in Myrina and died at Smyma. Our firman, too, had now expired, and a final division of our booty was effected: one third of the discoveries was given over to the Turkish Government, one third to M. Baltazzi, and the rest to the French School. M. Baltazzi [the local landowner – a rich Greek banker] most generously abandoned his share to the School, which now possessed a collection of more than 900 figures, vases, bronzes, and other objects. The unfortunate terracottas which fell into the hands of the Turks were carried off to the Tchinly-Kiosk Museum in Constantinople, where they have been treated with utter neglect and most arbitrarily restored. The rest of the collection was transferred to Athens, whence the choicest part of it, numbering about 500 pieces, was sent to the Louvre. A special room has been devoted to the spoils of Myrina and will be opened to the public about the 15th of October. Reports on the excavations, accompanied by photographs, have been published in the Bulletin de Correspondance Hellénique, the journal of the French School in Athens; and a volume embodying the results of the whole

[33] Hilprecht_1903_202 Hormuzd Rassam negotiating for the British Museum (1878-82): Edhem Pasha, father of Hamdy Bey, the present director-general of the Imperial Museum at Stambul, was then Grand Vizier. He was not ill disposed towards England, but as one of Turkey's most eminent and enlightened statesmen, he considered it his first duty to protect and promote the interests of his own country. Accordingly, he suggested that "a convention should be entered into between the British government and the Porte, giving the sole privilege to England of making researches in Turkey, similar to that which had been agreed upon between Germany and Greece." Such an arrangement, however, was to be based upon the condition that Turkey retained all the antiquities discovered, with option of giving only duplicates to the British Museum. But Rassam did not consider himself authorized to spend public money without the prospect of some material compensation. Looking upon the mere right of publishing the scientific results as "an empty favor," for which he had little understanding, he declined the proposition of the Grand Vizier as a one-sided agreement, and returned to England after having waited nearly four months in a vain effort to accomplish his purpose.

[34] Wood_1877_38 at Ephesus: Mr Charles Blunt, who was then British Consul at Smyrna, in writing to inform me that the difficulties respecting my excavations had been removed, and that I might resume them whenever I pleased, humorously went on to say, that the Pasha of Smyrna merely requested that when I found the Temple of Diana in duplicate I would, perhaps, be good enough to inform him of it. Mr Blunt here referred satirically to the advantageous terms of my firman, which authorised me to export all antiquities not found in duplicate.

[35] Wood_1877_16 dig at Ephesus begun 1863: I was authorised by my firman to excavate at Ephesus and Colophon, in search of antiquities, for twelve months, and to export whatever antiquities I might find, leaving all duplicates for the Turkish Government; but I was obliged to obtain the consent of the owners or occupiers of the land in which I desired to excavate, and this condition alone involved many hindrances to the work of exploration. My firman had to be renewed from year to year, if required for more than twelve months.

[36] RA_xxxviii_1879_317-318 relaying the Journal de Genève 28 Sept 1879, Pergamum: D'après une convention passée avec la Porte, les gouvernements qui reçoivent l'autorisation de faire des

fouilles sur le territoire ottoman prennent l'engagement suivant: s'ils découvrent deux statues représentant le même individu, l'une des deux doit être envoyée à Constantinople, et ainsi de suite pour les autres objets. Vous devinez s'il y a la matière à contestation, et si surtout des querelles, je n'ose dire d'Allemands, peuvent surgir.

[37] Wood_1877_209: While I was waiting at Constantinople for the decision of the Porte, a box containing 2,004 of the coins which I had found on the site of the Temple arrived from the British Museum for presentation to the Ottoman Government. The Trustees, having reserved a certain number selected for the Museum, had forwarded the duplicates to the Turkish authorities. Sir Henry Elliot thought it would be well for me to present this box myself to Server Pasha, the Minister for Foreign Affairs at that time, as it might give me an opportunity of conciliating his Excellency, and of urging the immediate renewal of my firman.

[38] Wood_1877_211, visiting the museum at Constantinople: The chief object of my visit was to ascertain what had been done with the statue of Venus found in the great theatre at Ephesus, a female head, and some other sculpture which had been ceded to the Turkish Government by the Trustees. / I found, on visiting the museum at Constantinople, that this statuary, with some other objects which had been sent from England, had been placed in a sort of store-room, in which they were locked up. The Venus had been injured by having a large splinter of marble displaced from the thigh, and this fragment was lying by the side of the statue. I asked the Curator why he did not get the piece replaced. His answer was that he had no funds, not even the few piastres for the gypsum needed for the repair of statuary. As for the head, it was placed on the ground where no one could possibly see its beauty, and where it was liable to be knocked over and broken to pieces.

[39] Mendel_1914_117 Head of Athena: Cyrène; temple d'Aphrodite; fouilles de Smith et Porcher (1860-1861); la figure a passé par le musée britannique … elle est encore placée surle piédouche portant en anglais l'indication de la provenance. M. Arthur E. Smith a bien voulu nous faire savoir à la suite de quels incidents s'était produite cette cession: quand Ch. Newton se trouvait à Constantinople en avril 1869, il fut avisé par les autorités britanniques et ottomanes que la Porte se plaignait de ce qu'il n'avait jamais été envoyé à Constantinople, malgré les conventions stipulées dans le firman, aucun des duplicata, trouvés dans les fouilles de Smith et Porcher; Newton, à la suite d'une entrevue avec le grand vezir Aali pacha, transmit ces observations au British Museum dont les trustées décidèrent d'offrir au gouvernement impérial un certain nombre de marbres de Cyrène et d'Éphèse et une petite collection de vases, de terres cuites et de lampes; tous ces objets furent présentés au musée en juin 1870. [several more are from Cyrene, and mis-catalogued]

[40] Mendel_1914_362 statue of Artemis: La provenance Éphèse, fouilles de Wood M., donnée par l'inventaire et par les Catalogues de MM. S. Reinach et Joubin, est inexacte; la statuette provient en réalité de Cyrène, et a été trouvée, dans les fouilles de Smith et Porcher (1860-1861), parmi les ruines situées au nord du temple d'Apollon; elle faisait partie des antiques qui furent rétrocédés par le musée britannique au musée impérial en juin 1870.

[41] Hilprecht_1903_197 Smith at Mosul in 1874: About the middle of March his firman ceased. A few days previously he closed his researches. But a new embarrassment appeared. The local authorities refused to let him go, unless he delivered half of all the antiquities found as the share of the Ottoman Museum. Telegraphic communications were opened with the British ambassador

at Constantinople, which subsequently led to a satisfactory arrangement with the Porte. Leaving only half of the duplicates in the hands of the Turkish officials, Smith could finally depart from Mosul on the 4th of April, 1874.

[42] AJA_III_1899_95-96: Word has just been received by the Secretary of the New York State Branch of the Egypt Exploration Fund that a division of the finds made at Denderah by Professor Flinders Petrie in the course of his explorations during the last winter, has been made by the London committee. The finds were first divided into two parts in proportion to the amounts contributed to the resources of the fund by England and America, and then the American portion was divided into four parts for distribution in Boston, New York, Chicago, and Philadelphia, with a number of objects thrown in for Detroit, where a branch of the fund is in course of organization. Unfortunately the Cairo Museum has first claim upon all finds made in Egypt, so that the best objects do not leave the country. Nevertheless a considerable number of fine curios are obtained, which are distributed as already indicated. As is to be expected, the management being in English hands, the British Museum comes in for first choice of the objects brought home, and America has to take what is assigned to it. But in justice it is to be added that the basis of distribution has been changed this year, and New York has received more liberal treatment than ever before.

[43] Reinach_1896_344 writing of 1894: Au moment où la construction d'un nouveau Musée allait être décidée, pour remplacer le palais trop combustible de Gizeh, l'Athenaeum est revenu à la charge avec sa proposition étrange de "partager les collections égyptîennes entre les divers musées européens." Et cela, parce que "les indigènes de l'Egypte regardent les restes de leur ancien empire avec horreur, mépris ou indifférence," et encore parce qu'un pacha (on ne dit pas lequel) a proposé de jeter toutes les collections d'antiques dans le Nil.

[44] Michaelis_1908_125-126: The Archaeological Institute had in 1871 been placed on a firmer basis as a Prussian State institution; now in 1873 it was transformed by the Reichstag into an institution of the German Empire, and at the suggestion of Curtius a branch was established in Athens. The imperial confirmation came the following year, and Curtius was sent at once to Athens to arrange with the Greek Government the conditions on which the German Empire was to acquire the privilege of excavating the Altis, the sacred precinct of Olympia. As the Greek Government prohibits the export of antiques, the German Empire renounced all claims except in case of duplicates being found; thereby giving a magnanimous example of carrying on a costly enterprise under the supervision of a Greek ephor, simply in the interest of science. Narrow-minded critics of this contract were not wanting in Germany, and curiously enough it was fully a year before the representatives of the people in Athens consented to this disinterested agreement. / Its realization began in 1875, but its execution was not entrusted to the recently established Athenian Institute, which would have required assistance, but the supervision remained in Berlin in the hands of Ernst Curtius and the architect Friedrich Adler.

[45] Tristram_1873_212 Mschatta: Suddenly drawing rein in front of Mashita, after a headlong dash at a herd of gazelle across the hadj road, we were astonished at the unexpected magnificence of the ruins, unknown to history, and unnamed in the maps. It has evidently been a palace of some ancient prince. There is no trace of any town or buildings round it. The only remains outside the walls are those of a deep well near the south-west corner. It must have stood out on the waste in solitary grandeur, a marvelous example of the sumptuousness and selfishness of ancient princes.

[46] Shaw_2003_121-122: The export of some stones from the building known as Mschatta, located in the valley of Balga in the village of Salat in the province of Syria, has been requested by his highness the German emperor for the Frederick Museum which is to open in Berlin. The report of the high council [meclisi vukela] of June 4, 1903, concerning this matter requires that it be shown that these stones do not have a religious purpose and that it become understood that they have various designs. Even if it would be necessary to maintain them as part of the sultan's privy because of their status as antiquities, and even though it would be good to transport them to the museum in the capital, the most important matter is to make certain that the aforementioned stones are not religious antiquities. The honored German emperor, like his grandfather, has made manifest numerous times works carrying charity and friendship. Since the aforementioned imperial highness follows in the footsteps of his grandfather, upon the request of the aforementioned emperor, the council has decided to grant the petition made by the German consulate.

[47] Bell_1907_44: We rode east by north, leaving Mshitta a little to the south, and though no one who knew it in its loveliness could have borne to revisit those ravished walls, it must be not forgotten that there is something to be said for the act of vandalism that stripped them. If there had been good prospect that the ruin should stand as it had stood for over a thousand years, uninjured save by the winter rains, it ought to have been allowed to remain intact in the rolling country to which it gave so strange an impress of delicate and fantastic beauty; but the railway has come near, the plains will fill up, and neither Syrian fellah nor Turkish soldier can be induced to spare walls that can be turned to practical uses. Therefore let those who saw it when it yet stood unimpaired, cherish its memory with gratitude, and without too deep a regret.

[48] Baldwin_Brown_1905_222: In view of the vast extent of the Empire, and its almost incredible wealth in remains from all the artistic periods of the past, arrangements will no doubt continue to be made for the export of antiquities. Thus the collections at Vienna have been enriched, not only by the reliefs from Gjolbaschi (Trysa) in Asia Minor sent home by Benndorf in 1882-3, but quite recently by numerous sculptures from the Austrian excavations at Ephesus, including some late-Roman high-reliefs on a monumental scale. Again, the Sultan has presented to his friend the German Emperor the interesting and decoratively beautiful sculptured facade from Mschatta, now in the new Kaiser-Friedrich Museum at Berlin. These are to be regarded however as exceptional cases, and the control of excavations and of the export of antiquities is in theory at any rate as severely exercised in Turkey as in Greece or Italy.

[49] Langlois_1861_271-272 Tarsus, the Dunuk Tasch: Enfin, M. Gillet, excité par le désir de reconnaître la destination du monument, fit fouiller le sol entre les deux cubes et trouva, mêlé à des débris de marbre blanc et à des fragments de poterie rouge en terre dite de Samos, un doigt en marbre blanc d'une assez grande dimension, découverte qui lui fit supposer que sur ce point une statue colossale avait dû orner le monument. / A compter de ce moment, le consul de France, qui attendait une subvention du Ministère de l'Intérieur pour continuer ses travaux, cessa ses recherches et quitta Tarsous en 1839, sans avoir pu découvrir le mystère que cache le Dunuk-tasch.

[50] Langlois_1854_29B necropolis near Tarsus: Mon départ annoncé et mes fouilles abandonnées, le vice-consul d'Angleterre, d'accord avec M. Grégoire Alepson, voyageur arménien et, d'après ce qui m'a été dit, agent du musée Britannique, commença des fouilles à côté des trois puits que j'avais creusés. Mon départ ne me permit pas de suivre leurs travaux; mais je suis convaincu que,

disposant de fonds suffisants, ils trouveront des objets intéressants pour la science archéologique et la céramique.

[51] Hamilton_1842_I_102 Aezani: Close to our cottage we found the substructions of an extensive building of huge blocks put together without cement, which was perhaps a gymnasium. It appeared to stand upon a rising ground, but this may have been only the effect of the fallen ruins, which had so buried the foundations, that without much excavation it would be impossiblc to make a plan of them. The two Roman bridges over the river form the only means of communication between the two banks.

[52] Sterrett_1911_72-73, support from University of Czernowitz: Those who have conducted research in countries that were the home of an ancient civilization know that journeys in the interest of science are unsatisfactory; for route surveys, even when made with great care by persons who are not experts, are only makeshifts, and for a similar reason the treasures of natural science that lie along his road must be left unutilized by the traveler who is not a natural scientist; so too the archaeologist, who has studied on a given site the monuments that are above ground, must almost always leave the site with the disheartening knowledge that even a little superficial digging would have increased the scientific value of his work many times. All these evils would be remedied by an expedition provided with ample means and the necessary staff of experts and planned to be continued for decades to come.

[53] Sterrett_1911_6-7: There is a crying need for great haste in putting into the field an expedition for surface research. The reason for haste is the fact that ancient monuments of every kind, whether structural, sculptural, or epigraphical are being destroyed every day with pitiful remorselessness. The Turks, and even the Christians, are using the ancient stones of every kind for building materials, especially in the construction of mosques, fountains, barracks, mussafir odas, schools, etc. But besides that the actual annihilation of buildings, of sculptured and inscribed stones, is brought about in two ways, firstly, by being burned to make lime, and, secondly, by being destroyed ruthlessly because of superstition or religion. There is a universally prevalent belief that the hewn, sculptured, or inscribed stones that date from pagan or Christian antiquity contain gold which was secreted in their interior by the inhabitants of the country at the time of the Seljuk or Turkish conquest. Therefore the searcher for gold attacks the stones with drill and maul and blows them up with gunpowder, a fate which befell the splendid lion of Chaeronaea. On the other hand the religious fanatic destroys ancient stones, whether they be sculptured or inscribed, because sculpture is an offense in his nostrils, and inscriptions carved on stone by the detested infidels, whether Pagan or Christian, are hated all the more by the Moslems, because, in their ignorance, they are unable to read the inscriptions which tell where treasure was hidden by the Giaours at the time of the Turkish conquest. Therefore, to prevent the interloping archaeologists from reaping a golden harvest that is denied to the faithful, but ignorant, Moslem, he takes hammer and chisel and hacks away the inscription, or at least he defaces it to the best of his ability; especially if the stone bears a cross, that hated symbol.

[54] Sterrett_1911_128 letter of support from Bologna: We express our earnest hope that the plan of exploring Syria and Asia Minor with rigorous topographical method may be carried into effect. That region, which up to the present has only been explored partially and with interruptions, certainly conceals remains of antiquity and treasures of art, which, if revealed to science, will make precious contributions, not only to the history of those countries, but also to that of the Occident. We cannot conceal the particular interest Italy would have in the discovery in Asia

Minor of the traces of the ancient people to whom classical tradition attributed a Lydian origin, and who developed in the heart of the peninsula an advanced civilization, whose monuments are the subject of so many serious controversies.

Endnotes Conclusion: The Rapacity of Verres!

[1] British_Museum_1850_323: one private collector, Verres, had a passion for such antiquities that amounted to a mania. This man, who was prosecuted for rapacity and misgovernment as praetor of Sicily, had in his possession genuine works of Praxiteles, Polycletus, Myron, and other great artists, procured in many cases by positive theft.

[2] Arnold_1868_1_81: Athens has borne much; she has been plundered by every people in Europe; her expatriated treasures form the riches of most celebrated museums. They have not left her a single statue; they would have transplanted the Parthenon itself if their strength had been equal to their rapacity.

[3] Willis_1853_213: For my own part I cannot conceive the motive for carrying away a fragment of a statue or a column. I should as soon think of drawing, a tooth as a specimen of some beautiful woman I had seen in my travels. And how one dare show such a theft to any person of taste, is quite as singular. Even when a whole column or statue is carried away, its main charm is gone with the association of the place. I venture to presume, that no person of classic feeling ever saw Lord Elgin's marbles without execrating the folly than could bring them from their bright, native sky, to the vulgar atmosphere of London. For the love of taste, let us discountenance such barbarisms in America.

Endnotes Appendix Two: Ambassadors, Consuls, Their Aides and Antiquities

[1] Michaelis_1882_23.

[2] Omont_1902_1_359: dans une nouvelle lettre, du 8 juillet 1716, à l'abbé Bignon, Paul Lucas lui annonce l'envoi, par l'ambassadeur de France à Constantinople, d'un bas-relief en marbre, offert au comte de Pont-Chartrain.

[3] Passalacqua_1826_117 Drovetti & Salt, in footnote: Les deux premiers, consuls-généraux français et anglais en Egypte, ont fait les fouilles les plus considérables à Thèbes, après l'expédition des Français. La collection de M. Drovetti principalement, très-remarquable par les objets colossaux, et les manuscrits qu'elle contient, appartient maintenant au roi de Sardaigne, et contribue à la splendeur actuelle de Turin, où la plupart des étrangers se portent pour la voir et pour l'examiner. Le docte Champollion y est pour l'étudier. Celle de M. Salt, non moins considérable sous le même rapport, a été expédiée successivement à Londres, et une partie s'en trouve actuellement à Livourne.

[4] Walsh_1836_1_110, travelling in 1820-21: The Baron [Haller] unfortunately died while prosecuting his researches, but the more perfect of his statues came into the possession of the Marquis

de la Rivière, then the French Ambassador at Constantinople, who presented it to the King of France, by whom it was placed in the Louvre at Paris.

[5] Michaelis_1882_48.

[6] Vaux_1851_188-189 Head of Serapis in dark green basalt.

[7] Michaelis_1882_162: Among other purposes he utilized his residence in the East for founding a fine collection of antiquities, part of which he presented to Canterbury. This section consists chiefly of terra cottas from various islands in the Archipelago, and they are not all free from suspicion. The marbles were far more valuable, though few in number. Two among them, an archaic statue of Apollo after a style allied to the Aeginetan, and the fragment of a copy of the shield of the Athene Parthenos of Phidias, became famous soon after they had passed by bequest into the possession of the British Museum.

[8] Wood_1877_208-209: Sir Henry Elliot, H.B.M.s Ambassador, did all he could to persuade the Turkish authorities to grant the renewal [of my firman] without further delay, his chief plea with them being that, as the firman was granted, in the first instance, for the purpose of finding the Temple of Artemis, and securing what remained of it for the British Museum, this object could not be fully accomplished unless the renewal was granted from year to year till the completion of the work.

Endnotes Bibliography

[1] Cust_1914_79: Richard Dalton also, who accompanied Lord Charlemont to Greece in 1749, and was afterwards employed by George III, made several drawings of Athenian antiquities which he engraved; but they are of little value either for art or archaeology.