of the Classical peribolos remain, on the N. side and at the NE. corner the other hand the line of the first Roman temenos wall, built in the 1st B.C., can be clearly determined. Its S. wall has been found, about from the S. wall of the temple, and its S. wall is equidistant from the four sides of the temple. This S. section of the Roman temenos wall is surrounded by buttresses about 0.70 m. apart; on the N. it joins another wall, about 1.15 m. apart, which seems to have supported a terace at the W. of the temple. The first Roman altar stood within the temenos, in the NE. corner, second Roman period the temenos was considerably enlarged, and a more ancient, which seems to have supported a terrace at the W. of the temple. Here a similar grade was doubtless planned but never erected. Not far from the SE. side of this temenos are the foundations of a construction jutting out from the wall; this has been identified as a propylon. An Archael road which runs under the foundations of the Roman peribolos has been marked by cobblestones.

Between the temple and the modern road, on the S. side, is a most interesting curiosity of the Isthmian excavations. It is the starting line of the Greek stadium. It consists of a triangular paved area, once covered with a layer of hard clay; on this site sixteen lines are inscribed, radiating from a central well-shaped 1 m. deep. At the end of each inscribed channel is a bronze rectangle set in the pavement by means of lead poured about its base; these are cuttings in which upright posts could be placed. This mysterious arrangement has been explained as a mechanism for regulating the start of runners as described by Aristophanes in the Knights (432-36). The starter, standing in the central position, controlled a set of cords which passed along the channels, over the bronze sadders, were attached to removable cross-bars set between the verticals at each runner’s position. He could thus control the departure of 16 contestants. About 10 m. S. of the base of the triangle is a starting line which consists simply of limestone blocks, once used with cement.

Between the triangular pavement and the temple are two parallel retaining walls which mark the entrance to the Archael stadium. Further to the E., near the supporting wall on which the bearers rested. Near the triangular pavilion is a complex of channels and basins (see Hesperia, 27, pp. 1-37).

During the Roman period a temple of Poseidon, the Poseidonion, was in part covering the Greek starting line. Under this temple there was a vault where walls were taken in the name of the god; a small subterranean chamber or has been found which probably led to the subterranean chamber described by Pausanias. The temple seems to have been built in the 1st cent.

Between the Sanctuary of Poseidon and the fortress of Justinius are two retaining walls of a Greek theatre. The scene building and the foundations of the proskenion are preserved; no trace of a Roman building has been found.

About 400 m. W. of the Temple of Poseidon are the ruins of the Byzantine fortress, built by Justinius in the 6th cent. A.D. Monuments for the fortress were taken from the ancient monuments of Isthmia. This fortress strengthened the defensive wall which had been built ever since 480 B.C., when the Peloponnesians had decided to make their stand here against the Persians.

A ravine a few yards to the S. of the fortress marks the spot where the Roman stadium, visited by Pausanias, stood.

### 3. Loutraki and the Heraion of Perachora.

- **13 km (8 mi.):** Loutraki, popular summer resort. There are mineral hot springs here (85° F.), good for bladder and skin disorders and rheumatism.

- **11 km (7 mi.):** Loutraki, the town is a popular summer resort. There are mineral hot springs here (85° F.), good for bladder and skin disorders and rheumatism.

- **13 km (8 mi.):** Loutraki, popular summer resort. There are mineral hot springs here (85° F.), good for bladder and skin disorders and rheumatism.

- **13 km (8 mi.):** Loutraki, popular summer resort. There are mineral hot springs here (85° F.), good for bladder and skin disorders and rheumatism.

- **13 km (8 mi.):** Loutraki, popular summer resort. There are mineral hot springs here (85° F.), good for bladder and skin disorders and rheumatism.

- **13 km (8 mi.):** Loutraki, popular summer resort. There are mineral hot springs here (85° F.), good for bladder and skin disorders and rheumatism.

- **13 km (8 mi.):** Loutraki, popular summer resort. There are mineral hot springs here (85° F.), good for bladder and skin disorders and rheumatism.

- **13 km (8 mi.):** Loutraki, popular summer resort. There are mineral hot springs here (85° F.), good for bladder and skin disorders and rheumatism.

- **13 km (8 mi.):** Loutraki, popular summer resort. There are mineral热 springs here (85° F.), good for bladder and skin disorders and rheumatism.
chora. The remains of this sanctuary were uncovered by an archaeological mission from the British School at Athens.

The road ends in an esplanade, and a path going off to the left leads towards the charming little port. The first remnant one encounters are the ruins of an L-shaped Doric stoa. A few yards west of this stoa are the remains of a large altar with a frieze of triglyphs and metopes.

On each side of this altar there was an Ionic column—one base of the column in its original position. After the chapel of Fositis Yannis was dismantled (the temple was a little higher up), the foundations of a Geometric apsidal building were uncovered; these were later identified as belonging to the temple of Hera Akraia. This temple probably disappeared when the stoa and altar were built.

Further to the W. behind a paved esplanade are the remains of the temple of Hera Akraia; this shrine replaced the Geometric temple during the third quarter of the 6th century B.C.

S. of the temple there is an esplanade, partly on the rock; this is the site of the agora, built in the 5th cent. B.C.

The cove, which was once the ancient port, is an ideal swimming place in fine weather.

Going southwards back up to the upper plateau, one sees a Hellenistic cistern; its roof was supported by pillars which are still to be seen.

A little further to the north there are the remains of a drainage gallery leading in a 5th cent. B.C. cistern. S. of the Hellenistic cistern are the ruins of a Hellenistic house, which was once the preceding portico.

Further east, one reaches the site of the temple of Hera Limni, the foundations of which are practically all that remain.

In a sacred pond situated to the E. of the temenos of the temple of Limni, nearly 200 bronze phials have been discovered. These phials have been the "monuments" of the Heraion of Perachora, the place (according to an ancient author) where the oracles were given. The phials probably served to take water from the sacred pond in order to purify the offerings (cf. T. J. Duff, Annual Reports of the British School at Athens, XLI, 1954, pp. 61-71).

FROM CORINTH TO PATRAS AND OLYMPIA, see p. 545-549.

— FROM CORINTH TO MYCENAE, ARGOS, TIRYNNS AND NAUPLIA

— [p. 161]: 33 m, 36 ½ m, and 38 m; 3 railways a day as far as Argos, 1 railway a day to Nauplia; the journey to Nauplia takes about 2 hrs. 30 m, 30 m, 30 m, 30 m, 30 m, 30 m, 30 m, 30 m, 30 m: excellent asphalt road.

— The road to Nauplia is a beautiful one through the lovely landscape of the Lakedaemonian Trachis.

— From Corinth by way of Leoforos Vasileos Constantionou.

— [p. 161]: 33 m, 36 ½ m, and 38 m; 3 railways a day as far as Argos, 1 railway a day to Nauplia; the journey to Nauplia takes about 2 hrs. 30 m, 30 m, 30 m, 30 m, 30 m, 30 m, 30 m, 30 m, 30 m: excellent asphalt road.

— From Corinth by way of Leoforos Vasileos Constantionou.

— [p. 160]: 11 m, 10 ½ m: Chlomos. On the S. is the large city belonging to the vicinity of Cleonae, a town allied with Argos. Remains of its polis and its buildings and houses can be seen on a hillside 20 mins NE of the bay, beyond the "knight of Knoutsos.

— From Corinth to Mycenae: 30 km (18 m.): After the Nemea railway station a road goes off to the site of ancient Nemea (21 m.); here there are the ruins of the temple of Zeus which should be visited. It was here that Heracles, the legendary hero who was famous for his strength, had his cult.

— Temple of Zeus was excavated by the French School in 1886, and some research was done by Cleemsen and Vahos in 1912, and Cernin and Vahos in 1924. The temple was a Doric peripteral building, in the 5th century B.C., built at the same time as the temple of Apollo.

— Temple of Zeus was excavated by the French School in 1886, and some research was done by Cleemsen and Vahos in 1912, and Cernin and Vahos in 1924. The temple was a Doric peripteral building, in the 5th century B.C., built at the same time as the temple of Apollo.

— Temple of Zeus was excavated by the French School in 1886, and some research was done by Cleemsen and Vahos in 1912, and Cernin and Vahos in 1924. The temple was a Doric peripteral building, in the 5th century B.C., built at the same time as the temple of Apollo.
temple of Zeus on the r. 10 km (6 1/2 m.); Nemea: about 2 km (1 1/4 m.) that village stands the small sanctuary of Polyaenos, with 12th cent. fresco. 25 km (15 1/4 m.). On the r. of the road are situated the ruins of Philaia, excavated by the American School of Classical Studies. The city, protected by a wall in polygonal masonry, was on a spur of Mt. Parnon. Recently, a theatre was discovered on the site. Close to the town of Panagia Hagiostissa lay some other antique remains.

39 km (24 1/4 m.); Kalami, on the road from Kiatos to Stymphalos, p. 534.

After the road branches off to Nemea, the Corinth-Nauplia route winds into a gorge. It was in another gorge nearby that a famous Greek leader Kolokotronis, with a force of a thousand men, attacked and defeated the six thousand Turkish soldiers of Dramali Pasha, who were coming from Argos. This was in the place known as Loggos Sarakos.

41 km (25 1/4 m.) Phylachi; road on the l. for the village of Mykene (pronounced Mikenich) and 2 1/2 miles the acropolis of Mycenae. The village of Mycenae (Tourist Pavilion, a mile from the v.), see below; lfl. The Fair Helen), stretches out over the slopes of a hill; there were quarries here in ancient times, the village the road runs along beside the remains of a Turkish fort and then on the r. looks down on the deep bed of a stream. On the right, about 300 yards past the village, is a raised Mycenaean seaport. built in cyclopean masonry, which crossed the This, route linked Mycenae with the Heraion of Argos, and Prosima, where there was another Mycenaean town.

A road goes off to the l. a little further on; this leads to the tourist Pavilion (bar, restaurant, 12 rooms). A few hundred further on the route goes past some Mycenaean chamber tombs cut in the rock, and then goes along beside the retaining the terrace of the most imposing Mycenaean sepulchre, that is the Treasury of Atreus, or the Tomb of Agamemnon (see p. 537). The tourist will see in front of him the magnificent sight of the acropolis of Mycenae, and it is with the fortress that visits to the site usually begin.

Mycenae, occupied the eastern slope of a rocky hill, like a promontory where the acropolis was built, an ancient city, haunted by sinister memories of the Atrides, the family of the bloody crimes have supplied subjects for two thousand years of tragedy. Mycenae is also the site of various monuments whose architectural and archaeological wonders of the world, — the Gate, the Treasury of Atreus, the Cyclopean Wall.

Historical notes.—The hill of the acropolis has been occupied from the beginning of the Bronze Age (approx. 3000-2900 B.C.). Remains dated to this time have been found on the acropolis hill, near the Lian Gate, and on the Kalkani hill on the W. According to tradition, the Palaeoagi of Pylos is traditionally attributed to Danaus, who perhaps came from Egypt. The Dori of Danaus was divided up amongst his descendants: Akrisios sold himself to Argos, and his brother Protesilaos founded Troy. Perseus, grandson of Akrisios, who had been thrown into the sea, came back by the Cyclopes after long wanderings through Asia and founded Mycenae, the seat of the Perseids. Mycenae came to an end when the Achaeans, led by the Argives, came from Elis and settled in the Peloponnesus. Mycenae became the seat of a powerful kingdom, the rulers of which were related to the other successors of Phlegyas at Phthia and Argos.

Archaeological evidence shows that the Achaeans arrived here about 2000 B.C., at the beginning of the Middle Bronze Age, which finished about 1600 B.C. Mycenae must have already been a prosperous city at the end of the Middle Bronze Age (ca. 1600 B.C.), as the many precious objects found in the shaft graves in the Royal Circle bear witness. There were close contacts with Crete, and Cretan influence can be seen in the objects in the tombs.

During the last part of the Late Bronze Age (1600-1500 B.C.), several of the shaft graves in the Royal Circle were plundered and the tombs were destroyed. These tombs contained richly decorated tombs which were buried in the shaft graves of the Royal Circle of the acropolis. At the end of this period the royal family began to be buried in large tombs with circular chambers (tholoi), the oldest of these, that known as the Treasury of Atreus, dates from between 1550 and 1500 B.C. A little after the middle of the 13th century B.C., the citadel was fortified by a cyclopean circuit wall. Mycenae was the most powerful of the Achaean Greek principalities, and its influence spread to Asia and Palestine, and even into Egypt.

The power of Mycenae continued to increase during the 13th century B.C. Agamemnon, the king of Mycenae, was the uncrowned king of the Achaean league, which fought against Troy, and Homer tells us that he also married the daughter of the king of Troy and was killed in the Trojan War. Mycenae was destroyed by fire about this time, probably during a civil war or at the moment of a dynastic crisis; the royal tombs were burned, and the palace burned down. The Doric migration (known as the Return of the Heraeum) took place about the end of the twelfth century B.C. The first Mycenae was conquered by the invaders and the citadel and the palace burned down.

In historical times, Mycenae, like neighbouring Tiryns, has not been a large town of secondary importance. Both Mycenae and Tiryns were hostile to the domination of Argos, and they were destroyed by the Argives in about 680 B.C. In the thirteenth century B.C. Argae buried Mycenae in the 2nd century, but they left nothing but ruins— which cannot have changed much from this time.

The ruins of Mycenae were excavated by Schliemann in 1874-1877, followed by Schliemann's excavations in 1877-1878, and by the Greek Archaeological Society (from 1886 to 1902). The British Archaeological School at Athens excavated here in 1929, and this work has continued with certain interruptions, notably during the last war. A second Royal Cemetery, which was discovered by the British School, was beginning restoration work on the cupola of Mycenae (see below).

From the large esplanade where cars can be parked, going to the entrance of the acropolis, the visitor will notice the second entrance, which is the chief entrance to the South of Mycenae (ca. 17th cent. B.C.); this was partially destroyed during the excavation of the tomb of Clytemnestra. It contained shaft graves similar to those in the Royal Circle of the acropolis; these were furnished with a great variety of funerary objects.

A mummy 8.96 m. wide, the second Royal Circle is considerably larger than the first, and contains (Middle Helladic III). The grave was defined by a line of stones and covered by a small tumulus of earth; graves were found in this vicinity, instead of the tumulus itself.

Archaeological notes.—At Mycenae, five principal types of prehistoric graves are found. The simplest is a shallow shaft cut in the earth or in the rock, containing a funerary offering. In this type of burial arrangement there is little or no passage. The second type, which is found in the Middle Helladic period (ca. 2000-1550 B.C.), is a simple grave in the rock at a depth which varied from 0.50 m. to 2 or 3 m., the shaft grave being cut into the rock to a depth which varied from 0.50 m. to 2 or 3 m. The graves were arranged in a line or in a circle, with the head to the north. The third type of grave is a shaft grave with a roof, the shaft being cut into the rock and the roof being built of stones. The fourth type is a chamber grave, the chamber being cut into the rock or in a mound, the roof being built of stones. The fifth type is a tholos grave, with a circular chamber and a passage, the chamber being cut into the rock or in a mound, the roof being built of stones.
to be seen in this wall, the oldest of which is characterized by famous rough-cut blocks, joined by the insertion of smaller stone and by clay. The Lion Gate itself and the N. postern were built little later, and exhibit more or less regular courses of roughcut blocks, still of monumental size. Some sections of them were repaired in the 3rd cent. B.C., in a very rigid polygonal style, the NE. and NW. corners and the mid-section of the SW. side, where the wall reaches a height of 17 m. Its thickness varies from 3 to 5 m.

Beyond the door is a passage 3.50 m. long which was presumably covered and closed by a second gate to the inside, which has disappeared. On the left is a narrow niche which served as a postern. On the other side of the gate is an irregular opening bounded on the left by a great cyclopean retaining wall, of a date later than the gate, constructed to hold the upper clay in place.

On the right is a building which probably served as a guardhouse and grain storehouse; just beyond is the Royal Grave Circle, containing its well-preserved circuit wall 26.50 m. in diameter.

The small storehouse stands on a terrace which is supported by the wall, and therefore seems to be of a later date than that postern, probably built in about 1300 B.C., then enlarged after a fire.

The Royal Circle of the acropolis is outlined by two rows of slabs, 1.50 m. high, placed upright in the ground. This wall is a later date than the six tombs which it surrounds. Probable was built at the time that the royal cemetery was included with city fortifications; at that same time, that is, the Lion Gate erected.

It was in this sacred enclosure that Schliemann, in 1876, uncovered six tombs cut in the rock. In the tombs were 16 skeleton remains of the kings of Mycenae with their funerary treasures. The graves of the Royal Circle once had been part of a larger cemetery, remains of which have been found outside the city wall, near the Lion Gate. They were excavated by A. J. B. Wace, in the period between 1600 and 1500 B.C. to receive the remains of the kings of Mycenae with their funerary treasures.

Beyond the Royal Circle are some not very eloquent remains of Mycenaean houses.

In the first house beyond the Royal Circle the famous Warrior Vase of the National Museum was found. In the course of further excavation, sixteen graves of a prehistoric cemetery were found under this house.

To the right of the Lion Gate is the so-called Lion Gate, which was built by a wide road to the region of the Palace. At the opposite side of the megaron type there is a religious building with a "chapel." Near by stands the pediment which is a part of the rampart rebuilt in the 3rd cent. B.C.
porch, on a line with the column bases, is the foundation for a pillar.

Between the column and the S. aorta was a decorated base which probably held a large tripod, an altar, or an offering table of bronze. Beside this, S., was a shallow basin cut in one of the gypsum blocks, presumably for libations.

From the porch a door (its sill is still in place) led into the vestibule. Here the floor was of painted stucco, bordered on the edge with gypsum blocks. Another doorway, with sill preserved, leads into the megaron. At either end of the sill are the corner blocks for the placing of door frames. At the centre of the megaron (of stucco with a gypsum border) is a raised circular hearth which was surrounded by four wooden columns on stone bases; two of the bases, with the foundation of a third, remain. Here the walls were decorated with frescoes, some fragments of which have been preserved.

From the porch, a door led into the vestibule, where the burned fragments of a flight of stairs were found; this was the stairway that led to a room with a floor level about 5 feet above that of the vestibule. The vestible one could likewise enter a large room to the E. at the end of which was probably a stairway leading to the terrace which lay to the N., and perhaps also to the upper story of the megaron. The room on the upper level belonged to the domestic quarters.

The N. section of the palace has been almost completely destroyed, especially by the construction of other buildings here, in the Hellenistic period. The N. corridor led to various storerooms and to the temple of the Nymphaeum sanctuary, which occupied a part of the site where later a temple building was erected.

At the summit of the acropolis (278 m.) are the foundations of a Doric temple of the 3rd cent. B.C., built on the site of the Mycenaean palace temple.

A.J.B. Wace, who studied these foundations, held that they were the bases of certain re-used columns, part of this temple was earlier than the reoccupation of the site of Mycenae in the 3rd cent. B.C. How much of this was succeeded each other on this spot, built the 10th cent. B.C. and continued until the Roman period. The Mycenaean temple was placed directly over the Mycenaean gate which explains its NS. orientation. The excavation of the N. then showed that this area was twice extended to the N., surely due to successive enlargements of the temple. An inscription on the baptismal 6th cent. B.C., seems to indicate that this temple was dedicated to Apollo.

At the edge of the rock, at the foot of the temple platform, a citadel has been uncovered which belongs to the fortifications of the Middle Ages. It before the great cyclopean walls of the acropolis (see Annual of the British School at Athens, 40, pp. 248-218).

From this point the hill slopes down to the E. end of the acropolis. The path to the further end of the acropolis passes on the left to the House of the Columns, in truth a well built mausoleum with its foundations in the acropolis rock. This habitation of its megaron, offers a close analogy to the Homeric description of the palace of Odysseus.

Near the NE. end of the citadel is a section of the 14th cent. wall; it constituted the outer fortification of the city in the period before the building of the cyclopean wall (13th cent.). The later and much larger wall contains, in its NE. section, the entrance to a subterranean passage, which opens to the left of the path, just beyond the NE. wall. This passage, constructed with a corbelled vault, penetrates the N. face of the rampart, following a natural fissure in the cyclopean rock, and descends 39 feet to a secret cistern fed by the spring of Perseus. The stairway has an initial flight of 16 steps, a turn and a second flight of 83 steps. This remarkable piece of work, done in the 13th cent. B.C., assured the citadel of a source of water even in time of siege.

On the Spring of Perseus (which was formerly connected with the well by terracotta conduits), the path to Peribahaiti leads eastward through a small hill between Mt. Haghios Ilia and Mt. Zare. From the hill, above the Spring of Haghios Ilia, a view can be made in about 1 hour and 30 minutes; with sea to the NW. At the top of the mountain is a small chapel erected to the prophet Elias, and nearby are the remains of a small Mycenaean fort from which fire-signals from other posts could be observed.

The whole system of fortifications which protects Mycenae on the E., was traversed by a large number of Mycenaean roads. One of these connected the acropolis with Berynth, the ancient Prakynchos, where a Swedish expedition, in 1904-5, found a 12th cent. B.C. bronze bowl. Because of the abundance of pottery found in this vicinity, the large numbers of potsherds and the many ruined buildings found near Berynth, Perseus has put forth the hypothesis that this communally Mycenaean pottery.

Berynth, the road continues in the direction of the isthmus.

To the N. rampart, as it leads towards the Lion Gate, contains a gate, with an exterior ramp, protected by two bastions, 100 yards further on, a gallery has been built against the wall, somewhat later date than the construction of the gate (he wall itself). The Lion Gate is reached by turning back towards the centre of the acropolis. The NW. section of the citadel is filled with the remains of some Mycenaean houses.

The point of the building called the House of the Shields, which stands on the N. end, is a large secondary building of the 12th cent. B.C., and in its storeroom thirty stirrup vases were found, still closed with caps of stamped clay. The vases show signs of soot or charred wood. These were burned, with the house, during Late Helladic III-B. With the oil jars, 39 clay tablets were found, carrying names in the writing known as Linear B. Beneath the floor of the storeroom some fragments of a fresco from an even older building.
were discovered. The house shows signs of having been remodelled in the 13th cent. B.C., not long before its destruction by fire.

Further to the S. are the ruins of the so-called House of the Sphinx, built about 13th cent. B.C., probably a little later than the oil Merchants House. Ivory figurines were found here, in particular a plaque showing two sphinxes facing one another in a heraldic arrangement. This was a collection of 62 miniature ivory columns, representing the column goddess seen on the Lion Gate.

The existence of these three houses outside the citadel wall shows that in the 13th cent. B.C. the Mycenaeans were not afraid of invasion, either from sea or land. About 500 yards outside the acropolis is the most marvellous of the Mycenaean tombs, the so-called Treasury of Atreus or Tomb of Agamemnon; it lies a few yards to the right of the road, and goes towards the village.

The Treasury of Atreus is one of the most remarkable monuments of the Bronze Age in continental Greece, and surely the finest surviving example of Mycenaean architecture. It was built about 1400 B.C., on the site of an older building, which was destroyed to make way for it. The tomb consists of a vast corridor, or dromos, in the rock of the hillside, which leads to a monumental gate, lintel of this tholos entrance consists of two enormous blocks of stone weighing at least 120 tons.

The door-sill of red conglomerate is still in place. The House of the Dromos pilots now the visitor towards the second entrance, and the other side of the valley, where the Mycenaean wall is still visible, and where the remains of the Mycenaean town can be seen.

The Treasury of Atreus is also the starting point of the best-preserved Mycenaean road, which passes through the Acropolis and leads to the city of Mycenae. The road is a well-preserved example of Mycenaean architecture. It was built in about 1400 B.C., on the site of an older building, which was destroyed to make way for it. The road consists of a vast corridor, or dromos, in the rock of the hillside, which leads to a monumental gate. The lintel of this tholos entrance consists of two enormous blocks of stone weighing at least 120 tons.

The door-sill of red conglomerate is still in place. The House of the Dromos pilots now the visitor towards the second entrance, and the other side of the valley, where the remains of the Mycenaean wall is still visible, and where the remains of the Mycenaean town can be seen.

In addition to the four beehive tombs described above, in the course of the itinerary there are five others in the immediate vicinity of the area. About 200 m. W. of the Treasury of Atreus is the Panagia Tomb, built in 14th and 13th cent. B.C. Its dromos is 70 m. wide, cut into the rock and walled with stones and with cut blocks of stone. A little further W. is the Epeus Tomb, in very bad condition, which dates from the 16th cent. B.C. Here is a fine Palace Style amphora, found (Late Helladic II, or the first half of the 14th cent. B.C.).

From Epeus Tomb a path leads to the Epeus Tomb, which is the oldest, is called the Cyclopean Tomb. Its rock-cut dromos is almost entirely gone, the lintel of rocky spring was made of stone.
called Othryades. According to W. Vollgraff (Mnemosyne, 4 ser., pp. 193 ff.), this group symbolized the Argive claim to the Thrysaean territory in dispute between Argos and Sparta. The bitter rivalry was kept alive by the tale of the legendary combat which was supported by this bodyguard. Herodotus tells the story (1.52) of the battle fought in which each city fought until all seemed to have been killed. Two thinking themselves the only survivors, left the field at the end of the battle, set off for home—Herodotus names them Chronios and Alkenor—in the desire to transmit a single dying Spartan rose, evocative relief of two intertwined lilies, to the hero's native place in Sparta. There he waited until representatives of the cities arrived to collect their dead. This story was told again and again, and on that day Sparta celebrated each year by a special festival at the time of the new moon; the hero's name was said to have been Othryades. An Argive surely existed, but was ignored by the literary tradition; all the reports is that the Argives claimed an affective victory. The source of the theatre at Argos was presumably intended to demonstrate that.

To the S. of the theatre is the odeon; the way from the theatre to the other passes by the remains of a small Roman aqueduct, probably 3rd cent. A.D.

The odeon is a semi-circular concert hall, probably 6th cent. A.D., and remodelled in the 3rd cent. It was built on the site of an earlier theatre which had its seats arranged in parallel aisles, some of which can still be recognized. This earliest theatre belongs to the period before the 4th cent. B.C., and was the assembly place of the Argives.

The cavea of the Roman odeon is preserved only in its lower 9 or 10 tiers (of first 14 tiers). The earlier theatre, with straight aisles of seats, had 35 rows stretching for about 35 m. A 45 minute walk leads to the kastro, the fortress built by the Phocians and enlarged by the Turks. Take the steps lead to the modern cistern on the slope of the Larissa hill, built above the theatre and the odeon; from here a zig-zag path leads to the kastro.

The fortress consists of an elliptical outer fortification wall, entrance on the S. floored by towers; inside is a central castle, nclad curtain walls. The ancient acropolis on this site was surrounded by a double system of walls, the remains of which have been found in the kastro walls. The oldest of the ancient walls, in polygonal stone blocks, dates from the 9th cent. B.C.; it can be seen in the N. and NW. The fortifications were strengthened in the 5th cent. B.C. by a second rampart of regularly set courses; it is to be found in the NW. curtain wall of the outer fortification.

In the E. court of the Roman castle, Vollgraff, a foreign scholar, discovered the foundations of two temple tufa structures which have been identified as the sanctuaries of Zeus Labraeon, and Athena Polias. In the same year, 1930, Vollgraff also found a temple at the acropolis wall near the ancient acropolis wall here.

The acropolis of Larissa was joined to the city fortification wall, on the hill called Aspis, where there was also a summit fortress, and the slope of the Larissa hill is several spurs of this height in which the elements, usually superimposed. The wall proper, built in the 9th, is of rough irregular boulders dressed only on the outer face; the rest of masonry derives from repairs made at a later time.

**Argive Heraion**

possible to descend to the town by a flight of steps cut in the rock; in the path on the E. slope of the Larissa hill; to go to the Aspis on the path; for the theatre, turn right.

way towards the Aspis; there is, on the left side of the path a relief representing a mounted hero and a snake. After the path reaches a rectangular terrace supported by a polygonal retaining wall, a triple of a relief of a E. slope of the Aspis has been cut. This monument occupies the site of a temple of Hera Akraia (Hera of the cliffs) near the temple of Hera, which separates the Larissa hill from the Aspis; in this temple was called Deipus.

Round hill of Hafos in the NE. which rises to the NE. is the ancient temple. At the foot of its SW. slope, N. of the road to Karia, Vollgraff found a Mycenaean burial ground of ten rock-cut tombs, seven of chamber tombs, the other three, shaft graves; in addition there was an altar in a natural cleft of the rock. After making a preliminary trench, the French School at Athens began excavation in 1935, discovering a Mycenaean burial ground of ten rock-cut tombs, three more shaft graves 2.50 m. to the NW. Vollgraff reports the site of the Sanctuary of Apollo, which occupied a long rectangle made up of four terraces. On the site of the Sanctuary of Apollo and Athena, a walk of ten minutes to the summit of the Aspis, 84 m. above the plain. At present the hill is a chapel of Hafos in the NE. Here a small acropolis was built by the Argives above the remains of a prehistoric town which dated from about 2500 B.C. Some remains of this Early Bronze Age settlement have been found by Vollgraff. The wall of the Classical fortress, in polygonal masonry, rests in some places on the prehistoric city wall, which was of cyclopean masonry. The walls of the Franks and the Turks, and enlarged by the Turks. Take the steps to the modern cistern on the slope of the Larissa hill, built above the theatre and the odeon; from here a zig-zag path leads to the kastro.

The fortress consists of an elliptical outer fortification wall, entrance on the S. flanked by towers; inside is a central castle, nclad curtain walls. The ancient acropolis on this site was surrounded by a double system of walls, the remains of which have been found in the kastro walls. The oldest of the ancient walls, in polygonal stone blocks, dates from the 9th cent. B.C.; it can be seen in the N. and NW. The fortifications were strengthened in the 5th cent. B.C. by a second rampart of regularly set courses; it is to be found in the NW. curtain wall of the outer fortification.

In the E. court of the Roman castle, Vollgraff, a foreign scholar, discovered the foundations of two temple tufa structures which have been identified as the sanctuaries of Zeus Labraeon, and Athena Polias. In the same year, 1930, Vollgraff also found a temple at the acropolis wall near the ancient acropolis wall here.

The acropolis of Larissa was joined to the city fortification wall, on the hill called Aspis, where there was also a summit fortress, and the slope of the Larissa hill is several spurs of this height in which the elements, usually superimposed. The wall proper, built in the 9th, is of rough irregular boulders dressed only on the outer face; the rest of masonry derives from repairs made at a later time.

**Argive Heraion**, see (p. 453).

**Argos to Tripolis**, see (p. 455).
FROM CORINTH TO NAUPLIA

The sanctuary is located between two streams, the Eleutherios, which flows through a grove of olive trees, and the Asterion. The sanctuary consists of two terraces, the lower one being the Acropolis of Argos and the upper one near Corinth. The lower terraces are used for religious purposes, while the upper ones are used for military purposes.

To the east of the sanctuary, the Acropolis of Argos is located. The Acropolis is surrounded by a stone wall and contains several important buildings, including the Temple of Hera and the Treasury of the Sow.

To the west of the sanctuary, the Acropolis of Corinth is located. The Acropolis is surrounded by a stone wall and contains several important buildings, including the Temple of Athena and the Treasury of the Sow.

ARGIVE HERAION

L. W. Blegen, in 1928, discovered the foundations of a building of the 8th century B.C. This building was situated on the Acropolis of Argos and was used for religious purposes. The building was rectangular in shape and was surrounded by a stone wall.

The building was destroyed in the 7th century B.C. by a fire caused by a priestess who accidentally threw a lighted torch into the building. The building was then rebuilt and used for religious purposes.

The building was finally destroyed in the 6th century B.C. by a fire caused by a priestess who accidentally threw a lighted torch into the building. The building was then rebuilt and used for religious purposes.

The building was finally destroyed in the 5th century B.C. by a fire caused by a priestess who accidentally threw a lighted torch into the building. The building was then rebuilt and used for religious purposes.

ARGOS (7 km; 4½ m.) MERBAKA (and Midea); good as far as Merbaka: after that dirt road for 3 miles to Dendra, then turn left 1½ m. on the Merbaka road, into a track which goes to Dendra, the starting point for the excursion to Midea.

MERBAKA (4½ m.): Merbaka, a small village with one of the most beautiful views of the Argolid, dedicated to the Panagia. It was built in about 1200 B.C., and rebuilt in the 15th or 16th century. The town is now a ruin, but some parts of the walls are still standing. The town was originally a small village, but it was later expanded into a city with a stone wall.

Midea (5 m.; 3½ m.)—Take the dirt road to Manessos (2 miles).—5 km from Manessos to Dendra, a little village, which is the starting point for the excursion to Midea. At the top of this hill are the remains of the acropolis of Midea, which is surrounded by a stone wall. The town was originally a small village, but it was later expanded into a city with a stone wall.
with small stones), form a half-circle on the west slope; on the extreme join a ridge above the ravine. The N. front is the best preserved, and is feet high. This fortress overlooked the direct road from Argos to Ephesia Cheli and Pylaia, as far as the point where it entered the mountains. is a square tower on the SE.

Some 2200 yards to the N. of the village of Dendra, there is a Mycenaean necropolis excavated in 1926-27 and in 1939 by a Swedish mission, one direction of Persson.

New excavations carried on in 1960 in a chamber tomb of the necropolis of Dendra produced interesting remains of the equipment of the Mycenaean warrior.

**Itinerary Tiryns-Nauplia Continued.**—On leaving Argos the ancient river Charadros.

57 km (35 m.) : Tiryns; from the road one sees on top of a rocky mound (Palaio-Kastro) rising some sixty feet from the acropolis of ancient Tiryns. The cyclopean walls are even more impressive than those at Mycenae, and Poseidon did not hesitate to compare them with the pyramids of Egypt. The origins of this citadel go back further than history, and the name of Tiryns is associated with some of the most famous persons of Greek mythology.

**Historical notes.**—According to legend, Tiryns (Tiryn, the "city") of Homer) seems to have belonged originally to the Danaoi, an Epeian people. It is said to have been founded by Proetes, the brother of Atreus, king of Argos, with the help of the Cyclops whom he brought from the Euboea. His successors were Perseus, Amphitryon and Eurystheus. Legend has it that after killing his children by Megara, Heracles atoned for his crime by following the counsel given him by the Delphic oracle; this was to put his task of killing the bats at the service of Eurytheus for twelve years. The weak and fearful Eurystheus set him twelve tasks, hoping in this way to rid himself of this too formidable hero. These trials, known in legend as the Twelve Labours of Heracles, earned the hero his reputation as a redresser of wrongs.

Schliemann and Dörpfeld began excavations here in 1884; this work was taken up again in 1905 by Dörpfeld and Karo, and then again in 1920 by Karo, Kunze and Müller, and their findings have made it possible to reconstruct the history of Tiryns. The acropolis of Tiryns was already inhabited in the early Helladic period, in the 3rd millennium B.C., and probably the town was built on into the plain. At the summit was the palace of the rulers of the round building 92 feet across, roofed with tiles and slabs of schist. During the Middle Helladic period (ca. 2000-1600 B.C.) the fortification of the base of the hill was begun. Houses and tombs belonging to this period were found on the hill in 1926, but it has not yet been possible to ascertain precisely where the city extended. In the 14th century B.C. (Late Helladic I), the fortifications of the acropolis were altered. There was probably a palace in which there remain only a few fragments of stucco; subsequent buildings on the site has obliterated all other traces. Round about 1500 B.C. (Late Helladic II) a rampart was built of enormous blocks of stone, and here again the existence of a palace is indicated by a few remaining fragments of stucco. Between 1550 and 1250 B.C. the ramparts were rebuilt on the S. and E. and the ancient E. gate was blocked up with earth and stones. The E. ramparts and the lower wall were built about this time, and a great gate was vaulted galleries were added on the S. and S.E., and a gate was built on the west side with a stairway and a hidden exit. The E. ramparts also date from this period, as does the palace in its present form (1200 B.C., a little before the end of the Mycenaean period). A tomb...
FROM CORINTH TO NAUPLIA

TIRYNNS

built here in historical times, in the 6th cent. B.C. Tiryns and Mycenae were a contingent to the Battle of Plataea, in spite of Argive opposition; after the struggle Argos succeeded in defeating Tiryns in 488 B.C. The ancient port was once more inhabited in the Middle Ages, as the ruins of a Byzantine ship, the acropolis bear witness.

Having followed the W. face of the fortress, turn off to the right into a side road to the left; after a very short distance a path leads up to the E. gate of the acropolis. This main gate was approached by a ramp 4.70 m. wide, wide enough for chariots. The gate is protected by additional thickening in the walls, each side of which measures 7.50 m. The main gate was at some early time reduced in width by the addition of blocks on either side. Inside it, turn to the left to the upper terrace of the acropolis where the royal palace is surrounded by its own inner fortification wall.

In turning to the right, one discovers a niche cut in the outer rampart, probably served as a guard house for the passage between the lower and the royal quarters.

About 17 m. from the main gate, in the passage formed by the outer rampart and the circuit wall of the palace area, is the upper terrace. Probably this gate was similar to the Gate at Mycenae; it has, at least, similar dimensions. In the masonry sill are the cuttings for door pivots, and in the breccia on the left one can see the cuttings for the grates which could be drawn into the wall to the left. To the right, at the foot of the wall, opening which pierces the wall and serves a drainage channel. Beyond the gate is a terrace once bordered by a sort of wooden loggia, which was constructed above the rampart. Beneath the terrace is a stone gallery opening by casemates to the outside of the rampart; in time of peace this probably served as a storehouse, in time of war it was a shelter for the defensive forces.

Three of the bases which supported the wooden columns of the temple can be seen here. The gallery, 30 m. long, 1.90 m. wide and 4 m. high was closed above by a corbelled arch; six doors opened from it in six casemates. Because the outer face of the rampart has fallen, casemates now open into nothing, but they were originally covered within the wall and roofed over with corbelled stone. At the S. end the wall is a cistern.

From this terrace the Great Propylaea opened on the right (its sills a single enormous slab).

This gate provided the formal entrance to the palace. On the right (to the N.) a side gate opened into a passage leading to the women's quarters.

Beneath the gate, remains of the walls and gate of the acropolis have been found.

Beyond the gate one enters the principal courtyard, surrounded by the rampart wall, and on the N. by the inner gate of the palace.

In the S., at the edge of the acropolis, there is another covered passage contained in the rampart wall, with five casemates. To the E. of it the gallery, the inhabitants of Terynns passed through and down a flight of covered steps, still to be seen, which make a slight angle turn. These steps led to a gallery 20 m. in length, 7 m. below the level of the courtyard above. At the right is a small loophole opening through the rampart wall. The gallery, five casemates open to the S. On the SW. is a bastion built around two cisterns covered with a roofing of modern masonry. To visit the ruins of the palace, return to the courtyard above, to a passage, which only the foundations now exist, is reached by a second propylaea smaller than the first, which opens into a second court, paved with cement. On the right of the court is a square mass of masonry hollowed out at the centre; the royal altar, with its sacrificial pit. The E. and W. sides of the court were bordered by porches and by rooms probably for servants and for guests. Opposite the gate is the facade of the palace proper, its principal hall (megaron) preceded by a court and a vestibule. At the centre of the megaron was the hearth, an oil stone, 3.30 m. in diameter, originally surrounded by wooden columns. These columns stood on stone bases, serving as supports for the roof of the hall. This palace, like the Mechas, contained a bathroom which is to be seen among the ruins of the E. of the megaron were the women's quarters. This complex of a separate, smaller megaron preceded by a court and a passage, which served as a storehouse, was variously occupied, probably by private apartments for the rulers, and lodgings for the royal guests.

The back of the palace, on the W., is the entrance to a passage which cuts through the W. rampart wall; a long, straight flight of steps, still well preserved, tunnels down inside the wall to reach a corbelled postern gate by which one leaves the citadel.

The palace is a terrace where there were various buildings; this was bounded by a thick transverse wall, beyond and below which was the lower N. terrace. This lower N. terrace served as quarters for the women, and as a place of safety in time of invasion and as a lookout for the citadel, and as a place of safety in time of invasion, and as a lookout for the citadel.
18. — NAUPLIA AND ITS SURROUNDINGS

By Rail.—154 km (96 ½ m.) from Athens; 2 trains a day; a journey of 4 ½ to 5 hours. From Corinth 83 km, 39 miles; 2 trains a day; a journey of from 1 ½ hours to nearly 2 ½ hours.

By Road.—146 km (90 ½ m.) from Athens; 61 km (38 m.) from Corinth. Bus from Athens (leaves Haghia Konstandinou Square) insert at Corinth, Argos.

By Sea.—About 13 hrs from Piraeus. It is also possible to go either to Porto Cheli (p. 385) or to Porto Heli by boat from Piraeus, and either of these two places to take a bus to Nauplia.

Nauplia (pronounced Nafplia) is a picturesque small town, nearly 9,000 inhabitants. It is admirably situated on the shore of Argolis; lying at the foot of a rocky crag with an impregnable fortress at its summit (Fort Palamedes). Nauplia is not a suitable starting-point for excursions to Mycenae, Argos, Asine, Epidaurus, etc. but also a very pleasant summer resort.

The name Nauplia means naval station, and it was the port of call founded by sailors coming from the East. In legend are represented by Palamedes who taught the Achaeans to play chess and throw dice during the siege of Troy, and who is also said to have been the inventor of the lighthouse and the alphabet.

Railway Station: see pl. p. 443; trains for Tiryns, Argos, Mycenae, Corinth, Athens. For Tripolis, Sparta, change at Argos.

Bus: leaves Nikitara Square; buses for Argos and Tiryns (every half-hour); for Athens (about 10 buses a day); for Epidaurus; Galata (service to Porto once a day); Kranidion (two buses a day); change at Kranidion for Ermoni and Porto Cheli; from where one can go on to Spetses; Tolon (Asine excursion).

Historical notes.—Nauplia was an independent city affiliated to the tonty of Calauria, but in 628 A.D. it was seized by Argos, which turned it into an Argive port and arsenal. As most seaport cities, Poseidon was much honoured here. At the time of Strabo and Pausanias the city was also the site of a temple to Poseidon. Later Nauplia was under Byzantine rule until 1210; at this time it was captured by the Franks. With Argos (captured 1212) it became the capital of the Duchy of Athens. In 1377 it was taken by the Venetians, who called it the Napels of Morea, then to the Turks in 1540. Moreau recaptured it in 1688; the Turks took it back in 1714. Then early in the war of Independence, the Greek rebels took possession of the town. Nauplia was the capital of modern Greece, between 1824 and 1834.
the governorship of Daniele Dolfin (1701-1704). The main entrance was added by governor Sagredo in 1713.

Vasiléos Constantinou Street leads into Syndagma Square, with old houses; there is a Museum here, housed in an old Venetian barracks.

The Museum has a rich collection of Mycenaean vases which came from Asine, Tyrins, Mycenae, Berbati (Prosymna), Midea (Dendra), and some fine Geometric and Classical pottery; offering tables and vases in terracotta; from Asine, some fragments of frescoes from the Mycenaean period (Tyrins), a mould for gold jewellery (Mycenaean), a piece of gold with an inscription in linear B, and so on.

In a corner of Syndagma Square there is an old mosque known as Vouleifiko; this is where the first Assembly of free Greece was held. There is a façade of another old mosque in the square; this is used as a place of entertainment.

Coming back towards Nikitara Square one sees the church of the Archangel Michael (see plan), built in 1702; it was in front of this church that d'Istria was assassinated on the 9th of October, 1831. In a square behind it is the metropolitan church, a former Turkish mosque which was formerly consecrated to Roman Catholic worship.

A few minutes walk from Syndagma Square will take the visitor to the Macellum of the Monument of the Philhellenes. From there, which lies facing a large mole, one can see the small island of Koroni, some 500 yards offshore. In other days a breakwater linked the peninsula, and it still has an old Venetian fort which is today a hotel. It once served as a home for retired executives, the objects of superstitious hatred for the Greeks, they were considered as ostruments.

The Acronauplia citadel (see p. 443) can be reached by following the picturesque little streets which usually end in flights of stairs or leading up to the fortress.

The Palamedes Fort, perched on a steep crag 709 feet high, can be reached by climbing a stairway of 857 steps carved in the rock. Those visitors with a car can follow a road (1 3/4 miles) from the town via Leoforos 25 Martiou, and leads up to its entrance (see plan).

Between the E. end of the citadel of Acronauplia and the foot of the Palamedes cliff there are two ditches, cut in the rock by the Venetians for the Grimaldi coat of arms makes the date of their construction c. 1650. The Palamedes fortress itself was built by the Venetians, in the 17th century, under the direction of a French colonel, Laquis, while Acustino Sagredo was governor. A secret passage led to the Acronauplia citadel. There are seven separate forts that are named after ancient warriors (Themistocles, Miltiades, Agesilaus, Phokion, Eumenes, and Leonidas) while the seventh is called Cepheus. The Miltiades Fort was once used as a prison. The magnificent panoramic view from the top of the citadel over the Gulf of Argolida, the Argolid and the surrounding mountains.

The road to the Palamedes fortress goes through the suburb of Pigi, perched on a rock surrounded by cypresses, is the Church of the Philanthropini. The Assembly met here in Pronia Square in 1832, when the election of Prince Otto as king of the Hellenes took place. The stone lions nearby, sculpted by Siegel, was commissioned by Otto in memory of the Bavarian soldiers who died in Greece in 1826.

To see near Nauplia.—Outside the major excursions to Asine, Nauplia (the visits to the Mycenaean sites of the Argolid and Mycenae, etc.), there is a number of agreeable small trips to be made around and about the town. The fine Byzantine church of the Archangel Michael is well worth a visit; and the tourist may like to wander along the Tolon beach; this is a little fishing village near ancient Asine below.

Haghia Moni (Church of the Zoodochos Pigi; 1 1/2 m.). Leave Nauplia by the Epidaurous road.—1 1/2 m. Dirt road on the r. for Haghia Moni, a monastery founded in 1144; the church has a mosaic here (known as Zoodochos Pigi) which was in 1149 by John Lein of Argos. This is a typical Byzantine church; it is near a spring (remains of walls, well and ancient aqueduct), which is said to have been identified as the Kanales, the ancient sacred spring where Minos Hera bathed every year in order to regain her virility.

Asine and Tolon (7 m. and 7 1/2 m.; good asphalt road).—Leave Nauplia by the Epidaurous road.—2 1/2 m. : The road to Tolon goes off to the l. : Leave the road to Lefkadia on the L. (4 m.) : Asine; a road leads from the village, pass on the L a road which leads first to Drepano and then to Kranidon (about 40 m.); from here one can go to Porto Chelis (45 m.; p. 385) or Ermonio (46 m.; p. 384); from Porto Chelis one can go on to the island of Speotsa. On the shore of the island of Speotsa, there is a small Venetian fortress built at the beginning of the 18th century.

Road from Nauplia to Athens.—Leave Nauplia by the Epidaurous road.—2 1/2 m. : Leave the road to Lefkadia on the L. (4 m.): Asine; a road leads from the village, pass on the L a road which leads first to Drepano and then to Kranidon (about 40 m.); from here one can go to Porto Chelis (45 m.; p. 385) or Ermonio (46 m.; p. 384); from Porto Chelis one can go on to the island of Speotsa. On the shore of the island of Speotsa, there is a small Venetian fortress built at the beginning of the 18th century.

Road forks; keep right for Tolon (1 m.), a little fishing village with a beautiful beach (small restaurants). A road on the r. leads to the acropolis of which was a rocky point on the edge of the hill. The site of Asine is mentioned in the Iliad (II, 560), and its site has been described by a Swedish mission. One can still see a few fragments of the acropolis in the polygonal masonry.

The monument was discovered at the foot of the headland which had been cut off from the 2nd millennium B.C. until the Hellenistic period. A little to the W. a Mycenaean acropolis was discovered, its tomb (approached by stone passages or dromos) cut in the rocky heights facing the acropolis.