

The prompt mention in our list of "Books of the Week" will be considered by us an equivalent to their publishers for all volumes received. The interests of our readers will guide us in the selection of works for further notice.

## DR. SCHLIEMANN'S TROJA.\*

THE latest result of Dr. Schliemann's admirable labors with the spade, and of the digging of his literary and archaeological friends among the libraries and museums, deserves quite as warm a welcome as that which his previous works received. His *Troja* is to be received, valued and judged for the same weighty reasons and upon the same sound principles as its predecessors.

More particularly the work, in all its aspects, is strictly supplemental to his "Ilios," which appeared late in 1880. In body, notes, preface and appendixes, it is strictly supplemental. It teems with necessary references to "Ilios," both for letter-press matter and for pictorial illustrations. The labors and journeyings which it records, the theories and views put forth, its spirit and sympathies, and even the motive which the author assigns for his recent diggings and writings, are all supplemental. He had thought that, by his excavations on the hill of Hissarlik in 1879, he had "settled the Trojan question forever"; but he became skeptical as to the extent of the city of Troy, and he undertook the work of 1882 in order to settle that doubt. Accordingly, his supplemental result, as the author himself views it, is that on the plain of Troy there was "a large city, destroyed of old by a fearful catastrophe, which had on the hill of Hissarlik only its Acropolis, with its temples and a few other large edifices."

With this general conclusion and its legitimate consequences probably few will dissent who consider that the author has settled the main point of the site of Troy. That point once granted, the other conclusion might follow, almost without any excavation to prove it, since, in the presence of historical testimony, the question of a city of great extent about an acropolis would not depend upon the existence or non-existence of abundant remains—especially of an inferior wall of great circumference and inclosure.

The grand idea which all along has moved Dr. Schliemann to his wondrous works and discoveries, and to the bringing out of so much good to the common brotherhood of earnest investigators, has been his search for the remains of Troy; and it would be cruel to hint at the existence of skeptics regarding his main point, or to repeat the frequent observation that Dr. Schliemann's actual discoveries and indirect services to general archaeology and history are of far more value than his own discussions of them. That is true, however, in a sense that is flattering to him, and which he himself would probably be one of the first to admit. Doubtless, also, on his main point, he carries with him a majority of the popular vote, not to say a portion of the learned world that is respectable in quality and numbers, and that does not diminish as time goes on.

*Troja* proper contains, first, a brief narrative of the explorations at Hissarlik and in the Troad in 1882, which is interesting and particular, but leaving many items to be picked up in the following chapters. The remainder of the work discusses the alleged seven successive cities on the site explored, of which the supposed second was the Troy of Homer, and the seventh the Ilium of the later Greek and Roman writers. Next comes a discussion of the conical mounds called Heroic Tumuli, and of the other recent explorations in the Troad. Notes, and six Appendixes, with the Index, complete the volume.

In general, the discussions throughout the volume, as already stated, are thoroughly supplemental to (rarely corrective of) the conclusions adopted and the positions taken in Dr. Schliemann's former works, especially "Ilios"; and they everywhere exhibit partiality to the author's own views—whether main or subsidiary—and to people who sustain him. The scholar will not be troubled at that, but will thank the author for his careful descriptions and beautiful illustrations, glad even to learn now and then from the subtle remarks of a practical excavator and eye-witness, and equally as much in the way of references to books not always at command in his own library. Yet he will be unable to see the pertinence of citing authorities to prove points of common notoriety, or of citing authorities of inferior weight in order to prove a less obvious point, when far better authorities are at hand. Neither will he wonder (seeing that certain professed archaeologists keep Dr. Schliemann company herein) that objects (e. g.,

whorls and hand-made pottery and querns) representing a number of arts and practices in common use to-day are classed as indubitable evidences of the pre-historic. Nor will he be surprised that Dr. Schliemann even finds a "probable" copy of the genuine Palladium. The only criticism that the scholar will feel bound to pass upon Dr. Schliemann is that he has allowed himself, in a few instances, to speak of his critics, especially Prof. R. C. Jebb, of Glasgow, in terms scarcely worthy of himself, and of course harmless to the subjects of his remark. A man, who, like Professor Jebb, has been knighted by the King of Greece (in Dr. Schliemann's opinion a very sound archaeological authority) for his work in Greek lore and archaeology, is not to be put down or disgraced by epithets.

On these points, however, Dr. Schliemann is scarcely less contentious, while he is less vituperative than some of the language in Appendix V, by Professor Mahaffy, on the site and antiquity of the Hellenic Ilium, and in the Preface, by Professor Sayce. Neither of these gentlemen either needs or can well afford such weapons; nor is the contest one where they have a proper place. The Appendix in question is a reprint, with added notes of a reply to Professor Jebb's article on "Ilios" in the *Edinburgh Review*. The Preface is in large measure a reiteration of positions taken by its author in an appendix to "Ilios," with some added assertions about his hypothetical "Asiatic Syllabary," in which experts, who are at least his peers, will scarcely agree with him, either as to facts or theory, the whole intermingled with a deal of fact and brilliant writing, which generally amuses and sometimes profits. It may have been natural, in the dash of a preface to Dr. Schliemann's book, to find fault with the critic's warning that a strict distinction should be made between the theories Dr. Schliemann has put forward and the facts he has discovered; but it was rather rash to say that "it is the critics themselves who have been guilty of propounding theories which have no fact to support them." The "disheartening signs" which are seen by the author of the Preface, "in the criticisms passed upon 'Ilios' in respectable English publications," are described with brilliancy and feeling; but the description is by no means accurate as a cool head and impartial pen would have laid down. Those who differ from Professor Sayce in opinion are not generally—especially those at whom he aims are not—any the less to be regarded than he, nor greatly to be harmed by the rapid statements in which he undervalues their acquisitions or misappreciates the depth of their learning. Writing in less haste, Professor Sayce would, perhaps, have invited a more prudent judgment than that of "the reader who does not pretend to a knowledge of archaeology," except as he is invited "to examine the wood-cuts so lavishly distributed through the pages of 'Ilios.'"

The Appendixes of Rudolph Virchow and Karl Blind deal mostly with the bones found by Dr. Schliemann in the Troad. Blind's Appendix IV., on the "Teutonic Kinship of Trojans and Thracians," is a curiosity in the specific, but not in the generic manner of luxuriant theorizing.

As a whole, there is no reason to reverse, or greatly to modify, the general scholarly estimate of Dr. Schliemann's books, nor to abdicate sound positions in archaeological matters because of any vehement writing on the part of his learned assistants and contributors. The defining of positions may be done—or overdone—by vigorous language, but the battles of sober and tugging science are not fought in that way.

An English critic once said that Dr. Schliemann had need to pray to be saved from his friends; but even if that were literally true, his brilliant discoveries, no less than the means and qualities which led to them, place him beyond the reach of the missiles of his foes—if he has any, or of the recoil of his too ardent friends' artillery.

\* TROJA. RESULTS OF THE LATEST RESEARCHES AND DISCOVERIES ON THE SITE OF HOMER'S TROY AND IN THE HEROIC TUMULI AND OTHER SITES MADE IN THE YEAR 1882, AND A NARRATIVE OF A JOURNEY IN THE TROAD IN 1881. By Dr. HENRY SCHLIEMANN. . . . Preface by Prof. A. H. SAYCE. With 110 Woodcuts and 4 Maps and Plans. New York: Harper & Brothers, 870, pp. 21, 494.