mountains all round produce most beautifully clowd skies, byther acr currents, it is seldom that some cap felous is not rolling over into the vallies. And the Exquisity scent ofthe air, forthyme + will plants, is enough for one to recognise her when in the andt ofthe town. Then from any high part there is the gulf of Altreas, with the mountains of the Peloponesus believed, + misty light across the water. I am much surprised at the high civilization of mykenace; and I think that I can now date those touts within soyers, by the Cyptian features. Thave got many new lights on the matter; or some frish views may result from this. Especially it seems tome that the acure of that wile sature was about 1300, 130. + there it declined, & decayed before the irruption ofthe Dorians swept it away. That no letters last week (mail arring 17th) my Petrie, 8. Cresent Rand,

mountains all round produce most beautifully clouded skies, by the air currents, it is seldom that some cap of cloud is not rolling over into the vallies. And the exquisite scent of the air, <from> thyme & wild plants, is enough for one to recognise even when in the midst of the town. Then from any high part there is the Gulf of Attica, with the mountains of the Peloponesus behind, & misty lights across the water.

I am much surprised at the high civilization of Mykenae; and I think that I can now date those tombs within 50 years, by the Egyptian features. I have got many new lights on the matter, & some fresh views may result from this. Especially it seems to me that the acme of that civilization was about 1300, B.C. & thence it declined, & decayed before the irruption of the Dorians swept it away.

I had no letters last week (mail arriving 17th) only 2 Natures & Pub. Op.

M^{IS} Petrie, 8. Crescent Road, Bromley, Kent to look out a station time NEMEA, on Tiryus or hugherae. The way was home, showing fault & varied bedon had not her motion by vorfeld the ardited, who studied the matter. Her take order heres. are very clear, & show from the form ofther

[Page also numbered 1.]

XXIV. 27 April – 15 May.

(Writing in train). At the Gardner's I met Walter Leaf the Homeric scholar (who worked over my Iliad M.S. in London); he was going into the Peloponnesos, & kindly offered to take me to Mykenae. An American professor of Greek – MacLean – also joined us. We took train to Nauplia, & stayed at the inn there, & it seemed most strange to look out at a station & see NEMEA, or Tiryns or Mykenae. The way was delightful, skirting round the gulf, with Salamis & Aegina for a background; we changed at Corinth. The canal seems almost cut down to sea level, & is a most brilliant geologic section 5 or 6 miles long, shewing faults & varied beddings at every ¼ mile. We drove over next day to Tiryns & on to Mykenae, returning to Nauplia. Tiryns to my astonishment is not a hill at all, but stands in the flat plain, rising about 30 or 40 feet, much of which is artificial. I saw the remains of the palace on the top; & noted the sawn stones, finding chips of bronze and possibly some of the cutting jewels <(afterwards found to be emery saw teeth)> left in a saw cut which had not been noticed by Dorpfeld the architect,

who studied the matter. The tube drill holes

are very clear, & shew from the form of the

Uso I am invest The sews were over 4 tfeet long, winter from one east only, I is inch wide at adje. Im Trypes we want on trung kenne, suidic from the platographer dan bri Done, lower than those would be win (Dappel) knew often) tak irriguleer destances. These country therefore have been for or amental vosettes

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after rows of mails were to uplated the

Trapping of the chamber, View is another

The wait letter around the human doorway yet chowler are close together, and with the faster a cooling of bronce, of which trains

[Page also numbered 2.]

furrow at the bottom the use of an invert outer edge of stone teeth to the tube, the groove being thus [\Re] core

The saws were over $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet long, worked from one end only, $\&^{1}/_{16}$ inch wide at edge. From Tiryns we went on to Mykenae, which is finely seated on a wide spur <3/2 > half way down the mountain, & almost isolated by a deep rocky ravine on one side. The great treasury is a noble piece of work, as you will see from the photographs I am bringing. I noticed in it two rows of nail holes in the great dome, lower than those usually known (Dorpfeld knew of them) & at irregular distances. These cannot therefore have been for ornamental rosettes as they vary from 41 to 51 ins apart. The distance is too great for them to support a bronze lining; hence one comes to the conclusion of drapery being used, & both these & the upper rows of nails were to uphold the draping of the chamber. (There is another evidence of draped tombs, as I shall notice below) The nail holes around the inner doorway of the chamber are close together, evidently to fasten a coating of bronze, of which traces

[Page also numbered 3.]

can be sean in the protection ofthe plates part has been dove, finding two excellently flution, on each son of the Toomany These bases are guit plane, a rectangular for the fluter prices of well (such as in B. m.) are certainly the capitals. The great lion gate, + what is well known. It to back of the wordpolin a leep barrage has lately bear cleared, turning several times, + the mountain. The es called muraum ch- myhenae is melandily; a shouty bile up with heals of fine they in invisible paintes potten, piear of prieze, lange leade Next sen we oron to spid acros. Un testre is the main thing there, in very good preservation. At present all sorts of views are raying + stifting from may to day about

can be seen in the protection of the plated part from weathering. At Mrs Schliemann's treasury, near the great gate, further digging has been done, finding two excellently fluted, on each side of the doorway. These bases are quite plain, a rectangular foot to the fluted shaft. Hence the decorated pieces of roll (such as in $B \cdot M \cdot$) are certainly the capitals. The great lion gate, & the tombs in the ring were most interesting, but I have nothing to add to what is so well known. At the back of the acropolis a deep passage has lately been cleared, turning several times, & going down for about 100 feet length, evidently to reach a water cistern fed by a subterranean conduit from the well on the mountain. The so called Museum at Mykenae is melancholy; a shanty piled up with heaps of fine things in invisible confusion; 40 large baskets of pieces of painted pottery, pieces of frieze, large leaden & bronze vessels, &c, &c.

Next day we drove to Epidauros. The theatre is the main thing there, in very good preservation. At present all sorts of views are raging & shifting from day to day about

[Page also numbered 4.]

the contraction of the freele theatre of early times; but How a few more interesting Esercise. Is the Devent could colve in order the mad it, he said that not but agree with me throughout; the than the germans had I'm in ten yours to clear up the matter" from my Explorer ban; He larsent they paker alone & the Hellewie jaronal. In he is not waterally ah all rash or over sutterpraction his Spinion is well

the construction of the Greek theatre of early times; but I found a far more interesting subject in the trap for the sacred serpents, – the tholos of Polykleitos. The plan is thus, –

walls about 8 feet high, sunk in the ground, a little central cave where the serpent could retreat, & a maze for his exercise. So the devout could come &

exercise. So the devout could come & drop him delicacies, without a chance of too much attention on his part. The next day I & MacLean returned to Athens, & Leaf went on further.

From a study of the Mykenae & other things I came to a different view as to their relative history to what is generally held; & much of my ground was from Egyptian comparisons which I could make. Gardner encouraged me, & <but> referred to "my heresy" for some days. When at last I put down all I had to say in order, & he read it, he said that he could not but agree with me throughout; & he considered that I had "done more in a week than the Germans had done in ten years to clear up the matter" from my Egyptian basis. He has sent off my paper at once to the Hellenic journal. As he is not naturally at all rash or over enthusiastic his opinion is well worth having.

of the sure of the gueral outling for remely and there. The my herear civilization was with showed, the objects invitato from lyption courses are not making by by but made in freeze, steering a high civilization there capable of many wetat in several column, of classing pottery with gladorate batterns. The

+ glazing follows with glaborate ballers. The cat + Whis on this nature with shows the makers to have been familiar with Egypt itself. Then

the silver all or reinder, the Baller author shows a northern in terrore : and the surfer wife please on, wifin fletter comment in the unglessacon,

anther furthe continuation. We deal therefore with a great wide spread and states out the Continuation

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2500 BC. The spock of grand trubs, sud este qual treasuries, would be about 1400

raphio, which show much high art, being about

shown into great find of Solilieran Atte

[Page also numbered 5.]

27 Ap - 15 May

The general outlines of my results are these. The Mykenaean civilization was wide spread, the objects imitated from Egyptian sources are not made in Egypt, but made in Greece, shewing a high civilization there, capable of inlaying metals in several colours, & glazing pottery with elaborate patterns. The cat & lotus on this <u>native</u> work shews the makers to have been familiar with Egypt itself. Then the silver elk or reindeer, & the Baltic amber, shews/<w> a northern intercourse: and the evident origin of Celtic ornament in the Mykenaean, & the Scandinavian custom of draping tumulus--chambers, point to a continuity with the northern Europe civilization. We deal therefore with a great widespread civilization, & not a local culture. This agrees with the Egyptian inscriptions which shew the power of the Libya--Aegean league which attacked them. As to dates, many of the things come from Egypt in 1450 B.C. & the designs even from 1650, which is what we might expect if the Aegean was already rising as early as 2500 BC. The epoch of grand tombs, such as the great treasuries, would be about 1400 to 1200 B.C.; the splendid cups of gold from Vaphio, which shew such high art, being about 1200. Then decadence set in, & is markedly shewn in the great finds of Schliemann of the

[Page also numbered 6.]

graves in the wird in the aemphis . These Date about 1150 by various fourts, mainle the sours of some your glass strys, then about 1000 Bc came in the infressed glass ornament, or they are almost always along with ribbed System beads of 1000-800 BC. The tomb of mendi, Spata, Marpha, & there lately found at hyberiae all belong to the ay. In Drie migration broken of the andiration then, I a date has just turns up for the "dibylon vase", fromtwo yland han in a recent find which comes the service than 850 is c. As the vaces cannot be Jegiges are endown in tations of budet patterns, but series from the sorlier Ih Ate surseme on to draping the tourts is curious. There were four tres of forcelow from glazed award & that they countr have fitted anywhere but between a would develing . They must therefore have been attacted to the top the tout chamber they in such a place show that them was support to be smeeting to the wp, which can hardy have been anything but traking.

graves in the circle in the acropolis: these I date about 1150 by various points, mainly the colour of some green glazed things. Then about 1000 BC came in the impressed glass ornaments, as they are almost always along with ribbed Egyptian beads of 1000–800 B.C. The tombs of Menidi, Sparta, Nauplia, & those lately found at Mykenae all belong to this age. The Doric migration broke up this civilization then, & a date has just turned up for the "dipylon vases", from two glazed lions in a recent find which cannot be earlier than 650 BC. As the vases cannot be later, this fixes their date very closely. Their designs are evident imitations of basket patterns, & not derived from the earlier ages.

The other evidence as to draping the tombs is curious. There were four ties of porcelain green glazed [$\stackrel{\frown}{\sim}$] curved so that they cannot have fitted anywhere but between a wall & cieling^{sic} [$\stackrel{\frown}{\sim}$]. They must therefore have been attached to the top of the tomb chamber, & ties in such a place shew that there was supposed to be something to tie up, which can hardly have been anything but drapery.

[Page also numbered 7.]

Have made colored traning these of several other thing. Espent about 5 de Low not what doing ongthing, being werely boiling on; + I could not have Ione as graph much by a great deal two your apo. It is mally gurdo that has on my nature from higheren facillad on les. Parfate Who had invite un before; + afterno heat & died there one night. There were her. The P. , A Ev. Parpet who had fled from the Turks & tweeier, then have beforette bur var Psida; tafter dimer Katina + lur. Dragomini came in. He latter is waiting

in the supleme room only. on the

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curious link -, Int. P's outer ther I am

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is along one often moves (1) there is

no money, or (2) the otes of the verter interest

I have made coloured drawings of these & several other things. I spent about 5 days in the Mykenae room only. On the whole I am much satisfied at the amount of clearance I have made in the subject, for I did not anticipate doing anything, but merely looking on; & I could not have done as much much, by a great deal, two years ago. It is really Gurob that has solved the business.

On my return from Mykenae I called on M^r Paspati who had invited me before; & afterwards I went & dined there one night. There were $M^{\underline{r}}$ & Mrs P., old Mr Paspati who had fled from the Turks to America, & there known Lafayette – a curious link –, M^r P's sister & her dau^r, Mr & Mrs Psicha; & after dinner Katina & M^r Dragoumi came in. The latter is waiting until Tricoupis returns to power to get a professorship of physics & mineralogy at the university. Everything in Greece depends on politics. No government dare make a single quay or jetty in any Greek port not even the Piraeus – for fear of losing the votes of the boatmen. Wherever one asks why improvements are not made it is always one of three answers (1) There is no money, or (2) the votes of the vested interests

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in when would be bot, or (3) No one Oficers of they are led som a rough road Alexan of simorther. Francis would down take that out of those After my return to Athens the fordners handly As level to withy for 2 yr (big freel Easter hority) Iwas glad of it, & a land over in the library of the trebustopic hout out to the menidi tout him 二年. Isfent threewing of on the ter a magnificent week farchitecture to any anything about it. The house

involved would be lost, or (3) No one can be trusted for fear of jobbery <or robbery>. Such is democracy in Greece. A rattling good tyrant, such as they occasionally had in old times, would be the making of the country. Let the German Emperor be autocrat there for 7 years, & Greece would soon shew an improvement. It is even said that troops stop & remonstrate with their officers if they are led down a rough road & know of a smoother. Prussian discipline would soon take that out of them.

After my return to Athens the Gardners kindly pressed me to come up & stay with them. As I could do nothing for 2 days (being Greek Easter holidays) I was glad of it, & as I could work in the library of the Archaeological School, & there I wrote up my results on Mykenae.

I went out to the Menidi tomb, Miss Sellars & a friend going there & giving me a lift. It is a large domed tomb, but of the later period as impressed glass was found in it.

I spent three mornings up on the Acropolis, a magnificent wreck of architecture, which every one knows so well that I need not try to say anything about it. The Museum

is the most interesty part tous. There are all the anchair statues found in

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27 Ap - 15 M

is the most interesting part to me.

There are all the archaic statues found in digging away the rubbish. They were smashed by the Persians, & used for filling up the ground for the Parthenon & later buildings.

I have brought photographs of nearly all. There are also the sculptures of a temple of Herakles which no one knows anything about historically.

xx[?] One morning quite unexpectedly up drove Prof. Blackie <to stay with the Gardners>; a genial hyperborean of immense age & equal authoritativeness, with whom it is impossible to do aught but agree in silence to his harangues, as his mind does not readily conceive of any different point of view to his own. He argued on Greek accent all day with all comers, & sang Scotch songs with but small provocation. A strong personality whom I am glad to have seen, knowing his name so well already. Next day however he was suddenly taken ill <(age 82)>, a fearful tax on poor Mrs Gardner, who had only just shipped off a sick student that had been ill for weeks. Most happily an Edinburgh doctor had been fetched over from Switzerland for another invalid in Athens, & was called in to the Professor. To my

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preabsorpine hour also knowled or struck attack with inflormation temporal fam now setelles here

great surprise I was also knocked over by a stomach attack with inflammation, temperature 2½° up, but down to normal in 18 hours. And I was also thankful to get D^r Porter, to guarantee that I might immediately be off on my journey to Naples before I was well. As Mr Leaf was going, I did not wish to lose the opportunity of a companion; & if one has to fast for two or three days, travelling is the least fatiguing occupation to fill up the time. It was well I did move then as I fell in with students of the American school of archaeology; & one of them Mr Pickard (who had been excavating in Eretria) was coming to a pension in Naples, so I joined him, & am now settled here, & as well as usual.

This is a flat in a large new block of building about ½ up the hill, out of the old town altogether, looking over the western bay to Capri. It is kept by an Englishwoman, Miss Storey; there are not many people, some 20 if full; & it is very reasonable. So I am in good quarters, & can get all the information

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I want from my American archaeologists here.

I expect that I shall be here <Naples> for 8 or 10 days at least.

I got letters & papers at the Gardners regularly up to date.

14-25 may 189! M. From Brindis to Naples we had a brilliant day, or the views grip through the mountains were my fine.

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XXV 14-25 May 1891.

From Brindisi to Naples we had a brilliant day, & the views going through the mountains were very fine.

I went with M^r Pickard, the American archaeologist, up to the Pension Storey where his party were staying, & settled in there. It is a little up the hill over the west half of the bay. I went to the Museum, & – having heard what to do from my friends – I got an artist's ticket of free admission, which is given very readily on shewing passport, & also a ticket for Pompei, & other places along with it, <given with it> as a matter of course.

I spent six days in the Museum; mainly drawing the tools which are a splendid collection of Roman age, & all dated, being Pompeian. I also got photographs of most of them, which do not supersede the use of drawings, as so many details depend on seeing well round a thing. The sculpture is not much at Naples, although they brag of it in the catalogue; there is not a single marble I wish to see again. But the

from statues thead are some of then really fine, although who the best age, bulouly Romans freek Lest plestignafter of all the best. The glass estlection is borlliant, of all Jata, being Powheian; Shaling from pletographes fthe whole fit, and it is very valuable for sating vancties offerms. The same value belongs tothe politry, which Imainly sous + notto at Pompie. There is there a age of lamps + vases, as much by by That are found. Twent & Pomber two Days: and of Iwere loafing about at any time should go + elife there, on there is close to the gate, when they were Having a free and human tootal on can

bronze statues & heads are some of them really fine, although not of the best age, but only Romano Greek. I got photographs of all the best.

The glass collection is brilliant, & all dated, being Pompeian; I luckily found photographs of the whole of it, and it is very valuable for dating varieties of forms. The same value belongs to the pottery, which I mainly saw & noted at Pompei. There is thus a definite line to be drawn as to the age of lamps & vases, as much by what varieties are <u>not</u> there as by what are found.

I went to Pompei two days: and if I were loafing about at any time I should go & stop there, as there is a clean & cheap restaurant (Suisse) close to the gate, where they were anxious to take me in at 5 fr a day. Having a free admission ticket one can

strll in vont as often as one likes, and the air is very sweet them. of worse & it was not very impressive for its age, as one looks on all Roman towns as "late stuff in lynght: but is delightful -the perfect griet of storling in rout of houses without any guidesor went all men the persone. One day ment all men it with not. Pickard; the second time Sweet above, for some quiet shatcher in a place better than anything also. The Pomberace faintings, in the town . at trafles, are mostly very poor, just house decorators! stuff; hardly one & compare with the flute flager in the Brit. hus. nor with the good Howara portraits. There is only one e) really fine hear, a small full face of a fire country what to write, (called Saffloo, baselessly); that is really able, x Igot a good plutel, git.

stroll in & out as often as one likes, and the air is very sweet there. Of course it was not very impressive for its age, as one looks on all Roman towns as "late stuff" in Egypt: but it is delightful, – the perfect quiet of strolling in & out of houses without any guides or interference. One day I went all over it with M^r Pickard; the second time I went alone, for some quiet sketching which enables one to solidly take in a place better than anything else.

The Pompeian paintings, in the town & at Naples, are mostly very poor, just house decorators' stuff; hardly one to compare with the flute player in the Brit. Mus. nor with the good Hawara portraits. There is only one really fine head, a small full face of a girl considering what to write, (called Sappho, baselessly); that is really able, & I got a good photog. of it.

As the nursem is only offen from 10 to 4, that Sundy afare hours. Iwent round the country somethat; up capadimente of round the hills to vomers; out to Position through the turned, Nich is moder, or top Athe wills over Positips, with splendis views on each and over the bay of bables of over Possadi. Lalso went to the opening Shit is Isoppose the finest anywhere! Un? species fravous species, makes it the tank windows; comes, answers, various fishes octopi, medusae, to, all in groups. The large all, transparent in thinner parts & silvery over the thick bell, with a people fringe, incessed waring in vontwill the pulsation. The small medical + pelly fil ofother forms, were also exquisite Henring In what Smarily wants in Naple, Ithen left on 25th for Rome, Shere hr. Pickers has gones before, I sent me a card with details ofhis pension. So! Impect. hosfetic. Sentiste were

As the Museum is only open from 10 to 4, I had sundry spare hours. I went round the country somewhat; up Capodimonte & round the hills to Vomero; out to Posilipo through the tunnel, which is modern, & saw the ancient tunnel; round the top of the hills over Posilipo, with splendid views on each side over the bay of Naples & over Pozzuoli. I also went to the Aquarium, which is I suppose the finest anywhere. The excellent arrangement of it in a series of groups of various species, makes it the more intelligible. There are 30 or 40 separate tank windows; corals, anemones, various fishes, octopi, medusae, &c, all in groups. The large medusa was the most beautiful thing of all, transparent in thinner parts & silvery over the thick bell, with a purple fringe, incessant waving in & out with the pulsation. The small medusae & jelly fish of other forms, were also exquisite.

Having done what I mainly wanted in Naples I then left on 25th for Rome, where M^r Pickard had gone before, & sent me a card with details of his <u>pension</u>. So I am now settled here for a week or so, I expect.

M^{IS} Petrie, 3 Calverley Cres^t, Tunbridge Wells 25 they - 2 Jane /91 . Having Jone what Lunge wanted at Naples, hout on to Rome, + settle at Pension Kriger, 181, Via Nozionale, Shirt is in the Palerro Rospigliosi, at the of the blorbrandini gardens, just in Ruinial, well above the low parts of Rome wakes is the power of the ways times shown in the vast constonations most ofwhich are merely substruct for building which have Disaplea building -out of the Palatine to for into the hill; the monground (abyrinthe of galleries, rank after south, which Inflorted Nero's golden house; the vast vaults of

buildings as remain above grown

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XXVI. 25 May - 2 June /91.

Having done what I most wanted at Naples, I went on to Rome, & settled at Pension Krüger, 181, Via Nazionale, which is in the Palazzo Rospigliosi, at the side of the Aldobrandini Gardens, just under the Quirinal, & well above the low parts of the Forum &c. The main impression that Rome makes is the power of the imperial times shewn in the vast constructions. most of which are merely substructures for buildings which have disappeared. The building-out of the Palatine to form a great artificial platform, supported by galleries & arches 50 or 60 feet high, which run back in two or three tiers interminably into the hill; the underground labyrinth of galleries, rank after rank, which supported Nero's golden house; the vast vaults of Caracalla's baths, & of the basilica of Maxentius; all these were mere unseen superfluities of architectural luxury, & yet <they> are each of them such works as would be creditable for any great purpose in themselves. Such buildings as remain above ground, after the ravages committed by ages of Papal barbarians, exceed in due proportion the greatness of their substructures. The towering masses of Caracalla's baths 80 or 100 feet high, spreading

Mrs Petrie, 8. Crescent Rd Bromley, Kent -

over acres (Enclosing tom acre in one hall ilay) and the splendid anches of maxeuleus, about So feet in span, are worthy of the preparation which his beneath them. Ihave not attempted bases a great part ofthe usual eights here but have your over all that is important to At the Vatican Isaw all the ancient semblature of the bruses . butit is end a villeoner frustwent that the fine things lose their force. I the Confitchine nursem, & its later part office, are peolales the most pleasing of all; there are some of the very best they there, + all the Statues from later Excavations Exactly as they were found, without the poteting Shich has been your atthe votice Un Lateran Mecter is mainly of the for the mass of inscriptions, I some few sulfitures. of all, the Kircherians in the Collegio Romano, un taten up by from of added to asthe prober time tellenographice

over acres (enclosing ½ an acre in one hall alone), and the splendid arches of Maxentius, about 80 feet in span, are worthy of the preparation which lies beneath them.

I have not attempted to see a great part of the usual sights here, but have gone over all that is important to me.

At the Vatican I saw all the ancient sculpture & the bronzes: but it is such a wilderness of mediocrity that the fine things lose their force. The Capitoline Museum, & its later part opposite, are perhaps the most pleasing of all; there are some of the very best things there, & all the statues from later excavations exactly as they were found, without the abominable scraping & polishing & patching which has been done at the Vatican.

The Lateran collection is mainly of interest for the mass of inscriptions, & some few sculptures. Of all, the Kircheriano in the Collegio Romano, now taken up by government & added to as the prehistoric & ethnographical,

is the best amongs to the most 119 interesting to me. The Strongen section together that bilongs toler some com tout; the authorpolypial

is the best arranged & the most interesting to me. The Etruscan section is excellent, & contains some superb things; the prehistoric is astonishing for the supply of flint & bronze implements, all geographically arranged, & everything kept together that belongs to the same cemetery or same tomb; the anthropological is apparently all quite recent, but brilliant for variety & excellently in order, with labels giving every tribe to/<from> whom things can be came; it seems to be mainly fed by Italian explorers, the King, & naval officers. The whole of the anthropologic is far in advance of any other museum in management.

The Villa Papa Giulio is a new collection outside Rome, not yet labelled or catalogued; there are many fine things, & sets of objects found in early tombs in this district.

I there met Prof. Petersen, talked with him, & at last he asked if I had not <in Egypt> been helping – myself! So on exchanging names we became most cordial.

As the museums are only open 10-3, I used to take a long morning, lunch at 2, & then go to see places in the city. The Forum I visited often. & learnt all there is there pretty well. Also <the> Palatine hill & its vast substructures (under the Farnese Gardens); the Thermae of Caracalla, & of Titus; the Pyramid of Cestius; the Ostian gate, Porta Maggiore & other gates; Antemnae; Raffaello's frescoes in the Farnesina: the various arches; Cloaca Maxima; & most of the various temples, including that glorious building the Pantheon - "a piece of heaven & earth enclosed in perfect form & proportion". The Monte Testaccio is evidently – from the nature of the pottery, & its cleanness - the waste heap for all the wine & oil jars imported at the neighbouring wharves along the Tiber. I went out to Albano & the lake by train at 5½ one morning with an American minister here, & walked in, the 14 miles along the Appian way from the Alban mount, visiting all the tombs on the way in to Rome.

I leave on 3^{rd} for Chiusi, Perugia & Florence along with $M^{\underline{r}}$ Pickard. \int Florence till 9^{th} Bologna till 13^{th} . It is just beginning to be warm.

3-9- June, 1891. Having hastily soon (21) What Smost wanted in Rome, Sleft with but Picker who went on aday in advance ofher party. We took have to cheuse, + after hund walked up to the town. Or seguin we found that there were two museung twent to one when we found the custodian of both, & then on to the other. In they are nearly all Etruscon, that is before the - 200 B.C. There were many trangs many black vases with figures relief, I some with stamped figures about 600 BC). But there was harry a tree of the vandy be on punctured patterns, shaving that those etyles are bretentone, as that supposed from Egypt. There are some good freekvases, I some browse weaponer, to, The town is finely seato on the halls, with a spland a country. He same might we went or to Perugia. It situation is fine even than Chiusi, soo or 1000 feet

XXVII <u>3-9. June, 1891</u>.

Having hastily seen what I most wanted in Rome. I left with M^r Pickard who went on a day in advance of his party. We took train to Chiusi, & after lunch walked up to the town. On enquiring we found that there were two museums, & went to one, where we found the custodian of both, & then on to the other. The things are nearly all Etruscan, that is before the Roman dominion, but late, – mostly 400 – 200 B.C. There were many trays of black pottery [₹] with small cups them from tombs. & vases in Many black vases with figures in relief, & some with stamped figures (about 600 BC). But there was hardly a trace of the vandyke or punctured patterns, shewing that those styles are prehistoric, as I had supposed from Egypt. There are some good Greek vases, & some bronze weapons, &c. The town is finely seated on the hills, with a splendid view from the gate far over the country. The same night we went on to Perugia. Its situation is finer even than Chiusi, 800 or 1000 feet

above the plain plate Trasimenus. Vin town were a small valley in the top ofthe will with high buildings your connected by arches 30 or 40 feet above the street,! There is an university there with museum Yantyutes plant, minerals, spictures be went over the antiquities to an many good things. The black potters again was almost all with reliefs if records; which showther use found forms found in from graves, to collection of easts of the ime, which was clean thereof, (Pichan) had a had 6 ft x 7 i ft!) we left for Contine It is on a hill frommer, as all there 81d Etroscan towns are, we had an hour Were in a magnificent supraved bronze lauf, + the well known painting the muse flortona?

above the plain of Lake Trasimenus. The town covers a small valley in the top of the hill with high buildings often connected by arches 30 or 40 feet above the streets. There is an university there with museums of antiquities, plants, minerals, & pictures. We went over the antiquities & saw many good things. The black pottery again was almost all with reliefs if decorated: scarcely a trace of incised dots. There are groups of objects found in tombs, & a very rude incised drawing on a large tomb stone of warriors using lance shaped daggers [?] which shew the use of such forms found in iron. There is a large series of sculptured cists from graves, & a collection of casts of Etruscan inscriptions. After lunch at the inn, which was clean & cheap, (Pickard had a bed 6 ft x $7\frac{1}{2}$ ft!) we left for Cortona. It is on a hill of course, as all these old Etruscan towns are. We had an hour or two for the museum, which is only a lot of "curiosities", good & bad, in a library. There is a magnificent engraved bronze lamp, & the well known painting the "Muse of Cortona".

to its attent has been much angua, 123) which dosely at it, with the Pompeion prescoes + the Egyption wexportrats in mind In every point my conclusion is that it is and some of fainting of the XVIth cent. He surface is too brushy, not like the ancient; the oil paint; the colours are notherse used in Roman worker, exactly; there is an absence portuet tomber of solver, all being blended smoothly; the lyne (?) is too " mechanical; the light are to Idaled, x not in blotches as in Roman work; the · at in the wood of the type of superior to the secution. I cannot find a single point in the favour of it age. I Leaving Cortona we picked of the rest of the party in the Frain twent on to Hovence that night. Both Cetter keeper was out, so willing was ready, x it was too late to get . Simer. Bread & It Horence the main matter was to see

As its antiquity has been much argued, I looked closely at a/<i>t, with the Pompeian frescoes & the Egyptian wax portraits in mind. In every point my conclusion is that it is an ordinary oil painting of the XVIth cent. The surface is too brushy, not like the ancient; the film is too thin & too hard to be wax, but is oil paint; the colours are not those used in Roman work exactly; there is an absence of distinct touches of colour, all being blended smoothly; the lyre (?) is too mechanical; the lights are too detailed, & not in blotches as in Roman work; the not Roman; and the face is inferior to the modelling of the breast, whereas in Roman work the expression is superior to the execution. I cannot find a single point in its favour of its age.

*[?] Leaving Cortona we picked up the rest of the party in the train & went on to Florence that night. Both letter & telegram had been delayed, & the pension keeper was out, so nothing was ready, & it was too late to get a dinner. Bread & butter consoled us all.

At Florence the main matter was to see

the Ufine gallines, Sich are connected Ispent a longmorning, to short the Nat. Gall. I he falls off outer As for carto Dolai truck forter, their in amilie weary one by the acre. on ofthe most delightful things than seen a good staturary in the Ufice of later freeh ap , expecially the Niobe of dilloren. Also a Roman touch with a new fort engraved on it , of 16-7 inches.

the Uffizi galleries, which are connected by a passage over streets & bridge with the Pitti palace nearly half a mile off.

I spent a long morning, & a short one, on taking a hasty view of the paintings & sculptures. Many painters rank differently to what one supposes in London. Lippi rises, & Botticelli stands out first of all, for both drawing & expression. Raffaello, whom one is warned against judging outside of Italy, does not rise, being almost always marred by the peaked face of Perugino or lost in the wind-bag style of puffy cupids & bulging limbs; I prefer his Michael in the Louvre to anything here. Dürer one hardly knows as a painter; but his power & beauty here is a surprise. Verrocchio Credi & Francia all advance; whereas Bronzino we have very favourably in the Nat. Gall. & he falls off on the whole. As for Carlo Dolci & such folks, their inanities weary one by the acre. One of the most delightful things I have seen are the glazed figures of infants by della Robbia on the Foundling Hospital. There is some good statuary in the Uffizi of later Greek age, especially the Niobe & children. Also a Roman tomb with a new foot engraved on it, of 16.7 inches.

Beside these main galleries I went to the Antica e Moderna which contains a splendid number of large paintings of the best period, many Boticelli's Lippi's & others; also Michael Angelo's David & casts of his other sculptures, where one can see how he pushed intensity to its limits, so that no man could imitate with<out> mere bombast; also several rooms of modern pictures, of which a few were creditable.

I also went to the National Museum, which is mainly of renaissance things. Armour, mediaeval seals (a fine lot) & many bronzes among which are the grand pieces, Verrochio's David, Giambologna's Mercury, & Donatello's David in bronze (perhaps the best of all) also in marble, & a room of casts of his work. He seems to stand before almost all else for beauty of work; and I can still see now & then, boys in the street of the same type as his exquisite little John Baptist & other child heads.

The most important place after the Uffizi, – & to me most of all – is the fine Egyptian & Etruscan collection, in which I spent two mornings. The Egyptian is Rosellini's

Alection, reinforced. In brown 2es to x small glased figure, scarabs, to it is not very much + there is nothing special. I funeral stelar there is a very fine collection mostly XII & XVIII of. Alabaster Aston vares a good number though none so fine of mine: There are two Small ones however of unas and merenna. Here are some good small though tooks to butter menumies are not grand. I to brilliant red grant sampleyer of XII the set of black Struscon fettery; I some good frede vases, about six large rooms in all, arranged in Arondlyical groups The most un pritant such piece is the François vase, with many scares crowded with figure, (a hundred or more) all named by the painter; is gives a great one to other vases. Instice BAPPODITH Home Ather strongs spellings. Un browses are a fine set, with three larger figures, a Pallas an orator, to chinesera, all about 1112 cut. B.c. There are two room of stone carrings.

collection, reinforced. In bronzes it & small glazed figures, scarabs, &c, it is not very much, & there is nothing special. Of funeral stelae there is a very fine collection mostly XII & XVIII dyn. Alabaster & stone vases a good number though none so fine as mine: there are two small ones however of Unas and Merenra. There are some good small things, tools, &c; <& a complete chariot of wood;> but the mummies are not grand. A brilliant red granite sarcophagus of XIIth dyn is a main piece.

The bronzes are a fine set, with three large figures, a Pallas, an orator, & a chimaera, all about IIIrd cent. B.C. There are two rooms of stone carvings.

Ithen west on & Brogna. W. Pickard Stayed a day or two longer, as he had been delayed by a touch of fever. Islade probably not writing in, as Isapect to be at Voronley about 6 pm on 15th, orif not in 16th. (Idaly welther from P. wismuly a two papers. Also little with wedernams tome from much direct & staters) . He arrived on June 15th after a rough passage across the Charmel -

I then went on to Bologna. M^I Pickard stayed a day or two longer, as he had been delayed by a touch of fever.

I shall probably not write again, as I expect to be at Bromley about 6 p.m. on 15th, or – if not – on 16th.

(I duly got letter from P. at Bromley & two papers.

Also letter with Wiedemanns, & one from Bromly^{sic} direct & s papers)

<He arrived on June 15th after a rough passage across the Channel ->

9-13 June, 1891. The rail to Brogna 128 but some low ft or so up, the northern in fluence, + at At Bruge front fortun long morning. The Stons can & unboran sections con the

XXVIII 9-13 June, 1891.

The rail to Bologna is very fine, but for the tunnels. After leaving Pistoia the train winds up among the hills & comes out just over Pistoia but 800 or 1000 ft or so up, & then cuts through the Apennines; the views are beautiful whenever the tunnels intermit. Bologna is the turning point where the north overcomes the rises strongly against the south. At Florence northern influence is very perceptible, every building is modified by it, a severity & plainness of style is strongly shewn. At Bologna the north is almost predominant; the little nest of churches of S. Stefano, S. Vitalis, &c, is half northern in features, & quite northern in decoration. Then at Milan the north triumphs, & the south is hardly to be seen, in buildings, in decoration & in the people. There is nothing more fascinating in Italy than watching the insensible differences; – the purely southern Magna Grecia world, changing into the Umbrian & Latin, then the Etruscan, then the northern influence, & at last the south vanishing.

At Bologna I went for two long mornings (9–2) to the Museum. It is a splendid collection. The Etruscan & Umbrian sections are the

man matter; Attegere amanger according blocality There ever groups have been sheleton, broses vases, tall, more bodd on the block of sath into the building; Dasa all the intels of cet, there without a history, an growthed according to periods, + all smiles things of one are Julia proper sequence. Then there founder, + all your date purably. in Emple, song 800 Be. Had thought them there been invento bythe in Statung. I fine Egyptian collection, with

main matter; & they are arranged according to locality wherever groups have been found together; all the contents of one tomb, skeleton, bronzes, vases, & all, moved bodily on the block of earth into the building; where all the isolated objects, &those without a history, are grouped according to periods, & all similar things of one age put in proper sequence. Then there is the room of the foundery, thousands of tools, &c, all found together in a bronze foundery, & all of one date probably. Here I saw to my surprise that the chisels of the plain bar[?]/<bar>, the deep mortice, & the socket, types are all of the bronze age in Europe, say 800 B.C. I had thought them to have been invented by the iron--using Greeks. There is an abundance of Etruscan tomb stones of this form with low relief sculptures, apparently about 600-300 BC, very well wrought & very curious. Some rooms of Greek vases, many good ones. Some good pieces of statuary. A fine Egyptian collection, with

some good tablets of winor things. Beside these there is a grand rought of church musics, & a great quantity of modern musical instorments of various lands. My to morning were just sweet tomake hurried abstract of the Etruscan things, + to Now the tooks. And Iwent to Ravenna. It is the Roman world still living. The there are just like the Roman Guildings we bear in illuminations or morais, the same erched ed walls, the same little comical tiled mys. of me met Honoring this court round the corner it would make in the least in congruous. Every the place almost las sied; Pompei i dead, tout stoudage skeletin; Explan temples are dead; even the Pautteen is in a new guise. But here are the chardres as Honorius on Theodoric built them, brick for brich he anthomorains with Which they incented them exactly as they were put up took while Rome was the world's power, as toight, on foesh, as clear, as when the Ruperor passed is approval on them. Notice brich, not a tessera seams there changed.

some good tablets, & minor things. Beside these there is a grand roomful of church music, & a great quantity of modern musical instruments of various lands. My two mornings were just enough to make a hurried abstract of the Etruscan things, & to draw the tools.

And I went to Ravenna. It is the Roman world still living. The <Roman> churches are just like the Roman buildings we know in illuminations or mosaics, the same arched el walls, the same little conical tiled roofs: if one met Honorius & his court round the corner it would not be in the least incongruous. Every other place almost has died; Pompei is dead, & only stands a skeleton; Egyptian temples are dead; even the Pantheon is in a new guise. But here are the churches as Honorius or Theodoric built them, brick for brick; here are the mosaics with which they incrusted them exactly as they were put up bef while Rome was the world's power, as bright, as fresh, as clear, as when the Emperor passed his approval on them. Not a brick, not a tessera seems to have changed.

And they are still living buildings, cared for, used there bear never a day out of human hands of attention since Rome was all to norther Europe a vildeness. Being thus always in hand wet has not been allowed to south. in to the fullings of to injure the wasais, Hasthey are all of practions glass, not ground or polished, the surfaces retain their brillianay; the gold is all between glass, with melto glass over it. The rich effect ofthe great aprein 5. Vitale is astructing, the glow of god & green, the sefth of colour of the benilterny effect of seeing Justemine this court Theodora ther minds, all standing life size, gargeons in arrow. Perhaps more starthing is the mansolement of galla Placedia Little a short parray lines with moraic, in deep greens toght from the exchaight aproard, leads into a chamber, roued with there despresences. It is entirely coals with moraic, above the plastering ofthe lover part: hoha anosaice with figures, galla Placetia sat there in hex robes, imperially thrones, in her affin forom attrousand pears

And they are still <u>living</u> buildings, cared for, used, & have been never a day out of human hands & attention since Rome was all & northern Europe a wilderness. Being thus always in hand wet has not been allowed to soak into the buildings & to injure the mosaics, & as they are all of <u>fractured</u> glass, not ground or polished, the surfaces retain their brilliancy; the gold is all between glass, with melted glass over it. The rich effect of the great apse in S. Vitale is astonishing, the glow of gold & green, the depth of colour, & the bewildering effect of seeing Justinian & his court, Theodora & her maids, all standing life size, gorgeous in colour.

Perhaps more startling is the mausoleum of Galla Placidia [a short passage lined with mosaic, in deep greens & gold from the eye-height upward, leads into a chamber, domed with three deep recesses. It is entirely coated with mosaic, above the plastering of the lower part: not a stone or brick to be seen; all deep blue mosaic with figures. Galla Placidia sat there in her robes, imperially throned, in her coffin for over a thousand years

until accidentally bunk up in 1577 by \$32 could just through a gal to see her. the two rest, as they were placed, in their own mansoleum with the deep rich blue with a similar wealth of the more trut of Theoremie; the form is the old so many on the Appian way: but the got had impressed his nighty seas on it, to capped the while by one month cover Ax ar soo tous, with giganter handly around it, set I am on the circular tomb, under which he restrong his ancestors hard restor great, tasignificent, sight; - neither of the Maje nor of the new, but with, might ta gutteman; Horrasius & his folk rest in peace in their our place, he respected them; but the currich rengeance of the

until accidentally burnt up in 1577 by a candle put through a gap to see her. At the two sides rest Honorius in another great coffin, & Constantine III. There the trio rest, as they were placed, in their own mausoleum with the deep rich blue f mosaics above them, as they saw it & planned it. Other churches I also visited with a similar wealth of fres mosaic. brilliant & perfect. And I went to the tomb of Theodoric; the form is the old Roman & Etruscan circular tomb, like so many on the Appian way: but the Goth had impressed his mighty ideas on it, & capped the whole by one monolith, a cover of 4 or 500 tons, with gigantic handles around it, set down on the circular tomb, under which he rested as his ancestors had rested under cromlech masses in their northern land. It is a great, & a significant, sight; - neither of the old age nor of the new, but with <the> might of both about it. The Goth was a Arian, -& a gentleman; Honorius & his folk rest in peace in their own place, he respected them; but the currish vengeance of the

"great" Justician Traggio out Mistorie Ascattered him from his vast sepulchy Ravenna, from its vitality, tits perfection is a far more moving sight than Rome - perhaps the most impressive place Henre ever seen. It strikes on one as if an fettyroun oflesio, aurus had keph house together is some unworldy work since mesozoie times, & for biben of for a trifling counteration. hr. Pichard came up when Hand deen 2 days at rolling, + lefthere with me, turing If at modern for minich. mila is ofthe mother, northern. In catherne is like an ing mountain crowned with a forest of susavy icicles. No me Sho had not the mostle in his very blow could ever have thought jit. It is very beautiful outsite; + winds perhabi the pandest affect How seen after the Pautheon. The vast hopfer, the massive get subdiried alums, +the glan of golden high pouring in from the

"great" Justinian dragged out Theodoric & scattered him from his vast sepulchre.

Ravenna, from its vitality, & its perfection, is a far more moving sight than
Rome – perhaps the most impressive place
I have ever seen. It strikes on one as
if an Icthyosaurus & Plesiosaurus had kept
house together in some unworldly nook since
Mesozoic times, & offered to shew off for
a trifling consideration.

M^L Pickard came up when I had been 2 days at Bologna, & left there with me, turning off at Modena for Munich.

Milan is of the north, northern. The cathedral is like an icy mountain crowned with a forest of snowy icicles. No one who had not the north in his very blood could ever have thought of it. It is very beautiful outside; & inside perhaps the grandest effect I have seen after the Pantheon. The vast height, the massive yet subdivided columns, & the glow of golden light pouring in from the

bung in mid air in the darkens. The deriver or Horara combara with it in the least inside ; I is much less affecture, though pelastis as satisfactory, Lalso wast to S. Lubrogio. Me uncade or atrum in pout ofit, oftis 1x the court is very pleasing, with grant later inscriptions preserved all round it, mostly later Empire. The celebrated brunedown can hardy be those Ambrosius Shut on Theodosius; they look as late as 1x cont. bythefigures on them. from milan the St. gothand brings one to Inter in 34 hours; the ends about the most instruction two mouths River spent. At volume from a good case of huslam's dag. I boy with a band organ had stoffer when a stone was handy at the was it; citting there he swirled his arm round & grinding the most inflamine organ France heard, reading intenting a cheap would when not disturbed by looking aparta passer by.

dome on the great gilded crucifix hung in mid air in the darkness. The Duomo at Florence cannot compare with it in the least inside; & is much less effective, though perhaps as satisfactory, outside.

I also went to S. Ambrogio. The arcade or atrium in front of it, of the IXth cent is very pleasing, with quaint Latin inscriptions preserved all round it, mostly later Empire. The celebrated bronze doors can hardly be those Ambrosius shut on Theodosius; they look as late as IX cent. by the figures on them.

From Milan the St. Gothard brings one to London in 34 hours; & so ends about the most instructive two months I ever spent.

At Bologna I saw a good case of Ludlam's dog. A boy with a barrel organ had stopped where a stone was handy at the roadside; sitting there he swirled his arm round & round grinding the most inoffensive organ I ever heard, reading intently a cheap novel when not disturbed by looking up at a passer by.

Broger is a city farcades. Meany Every street has the houses built out over the foot path, & subboth by most varied columns tarder. Toost of the work is beautiful to very effective, sit gives a special style He arrived at hame on the evening of 15th June. our the Thound -Mis Petrie, S. Crescent R. Browley, Kent

Bologna is a city of arcades. Nearly every street has the houses built out over the foot path, & supported by most varied columns & arches. Most of the work is beautiful & very effective, & it gives a special style to the place.

<He arrived at home on the evening of the 15th June, after a stormy passage over the Channel ->

M^{rs} Petrie, 8. Crescent R^d Bromley, Kent.