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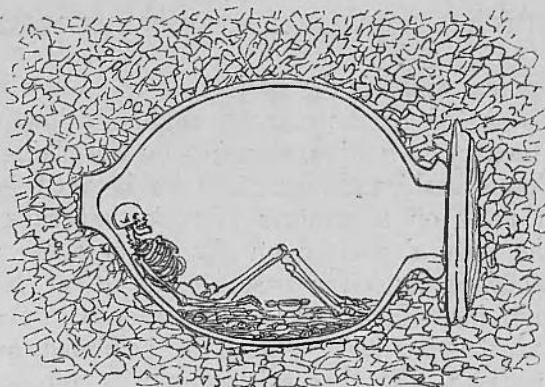
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### THE TUMULUS OF HANAI TEPEH IN THE TROAD.

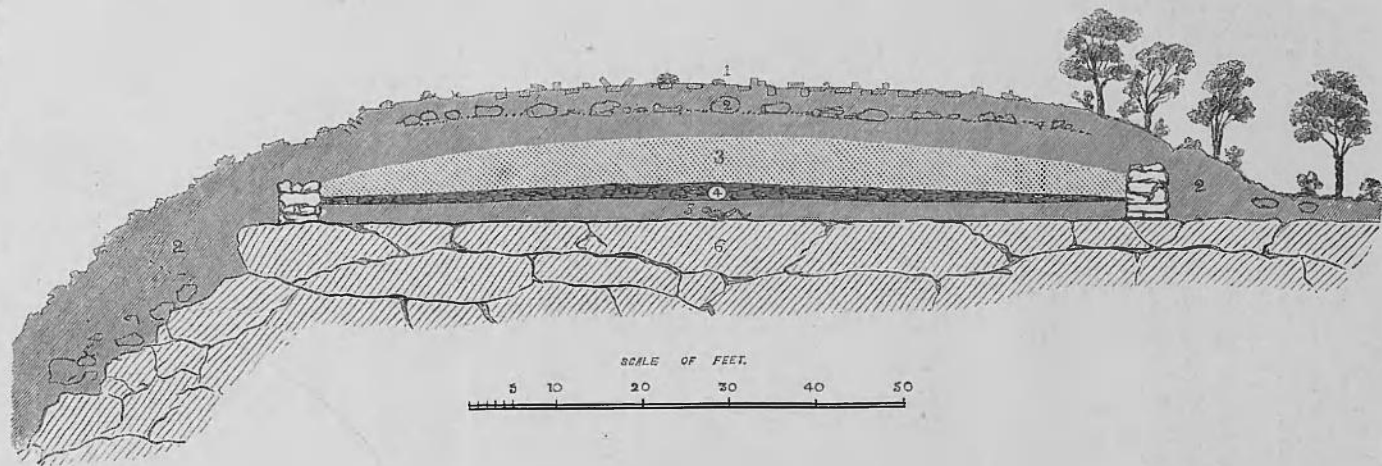
THE tumulus, which is the subject of the following observations, is situated on the extreme angle of a low flat range of hills of tertiary formation, abutting on the plains of Troy opposite Bounarbashi, and about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mile distant from it. Its foundation rests on a stratum of rock that runs not far beneath the natural surface on the upper side; and it is nearly washed at its lower base by the River Kemar, or ancient Andreios, a little before its junction with the Simois. In nearly all that has been written on the Troad, to which I have had access, I find that this tumulus is considered as a natural hill. Dr. Forschhammer, in his observations on the topography of Troy, published in the Journal of the Geographical Society for 1842 (vol. XII.), remarks that "the three tepehs near Akchekioi are natural—some doubts may exist as to the character of Hanai Tepeh in the direction of Bounarbashi, but its immense size renders it being artificial improbable; excavation alone can settle this point."

Being desirous to determine the true character of this mound, I resolved to excavate, and commenced operations by sinking a shaft in its centre. Immediately below the surface were some tombs, evidently Turkish, containing skeletons in a tolerable state of preservation,—doubtless those of the inhabitants of the village of Akchekioi, which existed in the neighbourhood some forty years ago. A little below these tombs were others of a different description and of far greater antiquity, consisting of large earthen jars, and forming part of an extensive necropolis which stretches to this point from the south and east. I have discovered

similar tombs in other parts of the Troad and the Chersonesus of Thrace, and they have likewise been found in Greece, Roumelia, Anatolia, Mytilene, the Ionian islands, and other places, as well as latterly in the Crimea, near Balaklava, by Colonel Munro. The following description of the tombs on Hanai Tepeh will equally apply to those excavated by myself in other parts of the plains of Troy (see woodcut). The jars are of all sizes, ranging from about 2 feet 2 inches long, by 1 foot 8 inches wide, to 6 feet long, by 4 feet 7 inches wide (the largest found in the tumulus itself were about 5 feet in length), and constructed of



coarse red clay, intermixed with gravel. Many of them appear to have cracked in baking, and are mended with leaden rivets. They are all placed in a horizontal position, sometimes within an excavation made in the rock. A flat micaceous stone covers the mouth, which invariably faces the south or south-east. Contained within are the unburnt bones of skeletons, which generally fall to powder on exposure to the air; they are found placed on a thin layer of pebbles in the lower side of the jar, reclining on their backs with upraised knees, surrounded by terra-cotta penates and painted vases (*lecythi* and *pateræ*), many of them being of the best period of the art, the fourth century before Christ, but for the most part appertaining to the archaic style (these, I may remark, were the first discovered in Asia Minor); likewise blue, green, and yellow glass vases, and other small objects. Amphoræ are sometimes found within the larger jars and sometimes without, containing the



SECTION of the TUMULUS of HANAI TEPEH, in the TROAD.

- 1 Turkish Tombs.
- 2 Artificial soil in which are found ancient sepulchral jars.
- 3 Stratum of calcined bones.

- 4 Wood-ashes and fragments of pottery.
- 5 Stratum of soil, containing a skeleton.
- 6 Natural rock.

skeletons of children, accompanied by vases of smaller dimensions. Very few of the large jars are found in a perfect state; in most cases a small portion of the lower part remains, the upper being destroyed by the plough, the displacement of the surface soil, or other causes.<sup>1</sup> Another variety of tomb was also found among those above-mentioned, in Hanai Tepeh (chiefly at its base), and apparently belonging to the same period—these consist of large oblong tiles



placed at right angles, under which the bodies were laid at full length; in these tombs bones alone were found (see woodcut).

Having penetrated to the depth of  $5\frac{1}{2}$  feet from the surface of the tumulus, a layer of a light whitish substance,  $5\frac{3}{4}$  feet thick, was reached, which has since been examined and proved to be calcined bones, probably human. From its dry state it did not appear that any rain or damp had ever penetrated into this substance, which was of such a loose, powdery nature that the dust raised by the workmen occasionally prevented them from continuing their labours, and there was some danger of its falling in with the superincumbent earth and filling up the shaft. Rounded granite pebbles, such as are found in the beds of rivers, and bearing the marks of violent heat, were intermixed with the lower part of this stratum. Below this again was a layer of  $1\frac{1}{2}$  foot of wood ashes intermixed with small pieces of charcoal as well as fragments of coarse pottery; and finally, reposing on the solid rock, another layer of earth, 2 feet thick, in which a skeleton was found extended at full length, with a large unhewn stone at its head. It was in tolerable preservation, no doubt owing to the exclusion of air and damp.

<sup>1</sup> The largest and most perfect jar was found near the site of the ancient Dardanus in an extraordinary manner. Some bee-hunters in search of honey traced a bee to a hole in the ground; they were surprised on digging to find the jar, and the interior of it filled with honeycombs. They removed their prize, but overlooked some vases which I was so fortunate as to discover, buried in a

little earth which had filtered into the tomb. An idea may be formed of the size of the jar from the fact that, when emptied, six persons entered it together, and it contained them all in a sitting posture.

Some of the above particulars, with a sketch of the interment in the large jars, appeared in the Illustrated London News of the 26th April, 1856.

Thus it appears that this mound served as a place of interment at three, if not four, different periods.

My next step was to commence a trench on the southern side of the tumulus, towards its centre. A wall was soon exposed to view, and was traced all round the mound, 5 feet in thickness, and 95 in diameter, consisting of large rough stones without cement, which repose on the rock. The purpose of this wall seems undoubtedly to have been that of enclosing the calcined bones, which are found heaped up within it, rising gradually from the sides towards the centre. Three or four vases of coarse pottery and rude form were found within the wall and close to it. (See woodcut.) The height of the specimen figured is 9 inches.



In the construction of this tumulus there is certainly a perfect analogy with those in use in the heroic age of Troy, as more particularly described by Homer in reference to the funeral pile of Patroclus :—

Τορνῶσαντο δὲ σῆμα, θεμελίιά τε προβάλοντο  
 Ἄμφι πυρήν· εἶθαρ δὲ χυτὴν ἐπὶ γαίαν ἔχευαν.  
 Χεύαντες δὲ τὸ σῆμα, πάλιν κίων.

Il. ψ'. 255.

“Next they marked out the tomb, and threw the foundations round the pile ; then cast upon it the dug earth, and filled up the tomb.” (Iliad, xxiii. v. 255.)

It appears that the wall must formerly have stood higher than at present, judging by the remains of trenches still discernible over it, and by the appearance of the top of the wall itself ; and it may be presumed that the inhabitants of Akchekioi carried away the materials for building purposes.

Having thus described the situation, construction, and contents of Hanai Tepeh, its origin and the relation it bears to the ancient Troad now remain to be determined.

I shall premise by assuming that in the Iliad is preserved to us the main design of certain historical facts of comparatively recent date at the time of its composition, and unanimously concurred in by every nation and people of antiquity within the sphere of the events it records. Some participation in this faith, however disciplined and qualified, seems



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Painted fictilia and other relics, found in the tumulus of Hanai Tepeh.

\* Small Vase of coloured glass.



to me a necessary condition of the utility of researches into periods beyond authentic history, for, if we reject such a mass of broad and concurrent testimony, in overturning it—what can we hope to find of sufficient weight, at this distance of time, and with the meagre facts that have come down to us, to establish in its stead? The internal evidence of Homeric truth so universally admitted, though in a restricted sense, and however embellished and harmonised by poetry, is certainly found to be illustrated and confirmed in all that relates to topography, by the most admirable exactness.

Writers on this subject mention only the “common tomb of the Greeks,” and nothing about that of the Trojans,<sup>2</sup> when the truce was concluded between the two contending armies. That the Trojans did not burn their dead on the same pile with the Greeks is shown by Nestor’s speech to his countrymen in the seventh book of the Iliad, v. 331, where he recommends “bringing the bodies of the Achæans with oxen and mules to burn them at a little distance from the ships that they might each carry home the bones to the children on their return, and raising one common tomb.”

Τῷ σε χρὴ πόλεμον μὲν ἄμ' ἡοῖ παῦσαι Ἀχαιῶν,  
 Αὐτοὶ δ' ἀγρόμενοι κυκλήσομεν ἐνθάδε νεκροὺς  
 Βουσί καὶ ἡμιόνοισιν· ἀτὰρ κατακήομεν αὐτοὺς  
 Τυτθὸν ἅπο πρὸ νεῶν, ὥς κ' ὀστέα παισὶν ἕκαστος  
 Οἰκαδ' ἄγῃ, ὅταν αὐτε νεώμεθα πατρίδα γαῖαν·  
 Τύμβον δ' ἄμφι πύρην ἓνα χεύομεν ἐξαγαγόντες,  
 Ἀκριτον ἐν πεδίῳ.

Further, in the same book, v. 416, it is said that men were sent on either side to collect the dead, and that it being difficult to distinguish each man, they washed them with water to enable them to do so. The fact of such separation precludes the idea of a funeral pile common to the Greeks and their enemies. If the counterpart of the “one common tomb” of the former is sought for, the tumulus of Hanai Tepeh, being situated but  $1\frac{1}{2}$  to 2 miles from the site of Ilium (Bounarbashi), far removed from the ground occupied by the Greeks, and visible from many parts of the Troad, appears a most suitable place to have been selected by the Trojans for such

<sup>2</sup> Except Chevalier, who presumes that this tomb exists on the Pergamus of Troy.

a purpose. The marvellous quantity of calcined bones contained therein induces the supposition that it was the funeral pile of a very great number of bodies, and is suggestive of that most probably raised by the Trojans after the first truce mentioned in the Iliad.

FRANK CALVERT.

DARDANELLES, *Sept.* 8, 1856.

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The Institute is indebted to the kindness of John Anthony, Esq., M.D., for the communication of the foregoing memoir, the first fruits of the interesting researches which Mr. Frank Calvert, in the course of his residence with his brother, H. B. M. Consul at the Dardanelles, has prosecuted with unusual advantages. We hope to place before our readers at no distant period further results of his valuable investigations.