

Therefore, being restless does not quite explain how he was able to accomplish so much. Not everything went right in Schliemann's work. He was able to answer the question *Ubi Troia fuit* and paved the way for future scholars to continue excavations. Wilhelm Dörpfeld proved in work conducted in 1893–1894, just a few years after Schliemann's death, that the actual archaeological level that could be connected to a great destroyed city, on a site where people had lived for thousands of years, was level number six. Schliemann in his fervent attempts to find the city of Priam, had actually dug through this level, ending up in the early Bronze Age about one thousand years earlier.

The book comes with maps and photos. An index would have been useful, given the great number of people and events discussed.

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LEONI HELLMAYR (Hrsg.): *Heinrich Schliemann und die Archäologie*. wbg (Wissenschaftliche Buchgesellschaft), Darmstadt 2021. ISBN 978-3-8053-5317-5; ISBN (e-book) 978-3-8053-5287-1. 127 S. EUR 32.

The life and work of the German archaeologist Heinrich Schliemann (1822–1890) has been re-examined in new publications at the bicentenary of his birth. This collection of articles written by historians and archaeologists sheds light on his life as merchant, archaeologist, writer and the founder of modern archaeology.

Undine Haase: “Wo alles begann – Das Heinrich-Schliemann-Museum in Ankershagen”. The director of the Schliemann museum introduces Schliemann's first home – now turned into a museum – and discusses the history of the museum, its collections and how it instructs visitors about Schliemann, his work and what archaeology was like in the 19<sup>th</sup> century.

Leoni Hellmayr: “Ein Leben für Troia? Der Mensch hinter dem Mythos Schliemann”. Schliemann himself was so intent on gaining recognition and creating a myth about himself that he added non-existing information to his autobiography. On the other hand, he diligently saved documents during his life, including notebook notes, copies of letters he had sent, diaries and books from his business. All this should make the study of his life relatively easy. However, the documents have only been openly accessible to all scholars since the 1960s, and as a result, a thorough study separating verified facts from myths has been delayed for decades. This article explains the complex reasons for this.

Matthias Wemhoff – Bernhard Heeb – Susanne Kuprella: “Schliemanns Welten: Eine Ausstellung anlässlich seines 200. Geburtstages”. The highlights of the exhibition Schliemanns Welten (April–October 2022) at the Museumsinsel Berlin are discussed. The themes include Schliemann’s extensive journeys, the letters he wrote, in which he often touches upon events in the world, and of course his archaeological work.

Ulrich Veit: “Die Erfindung der modernen Archäologie: Welche Rolle spielte Schliemann dabei?” This article deals with the development of archaeology, Schliemann’s predecessors, and his ability to communicate his ideas to scholars of his time. Archaeological excavations had taken place in the 17<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> centuries, but they did not have much in common with modern excavation techniques and could best be described as projects uncovering large architectural remains or hunting for treasures. These excavations mainly served collectors in their search for objects for their collections, but there were also exceptions, such as the excavations conducted in Monticello by Thomas Jefferson, which gave him the title of the father of archaeology in America. Schliemann’s ability to communicate his findings and ideas so that others could step in and find different uses for these material is remarkable. The physician Rudolf Virchow did not agree with every interpretation Schliemann made of the findings in Troy, but he became involved enough for the Trojan excavation to become the prototype of modern interdisciplinary settlement excavations. Architect Wilhelm Dörpfeld was also drawn in, making drawings that explained the basic structure of Hissarlik Hill with its complex formation of buildings and layers. Carl W. Blegen and Manfred Korfmann were then able to continue from there.

Wilfried Bölke: “Die Wahrheit über seinen Titel: Schliemanns Promotion an der Rostocker Universität”. The title of Doctor of Philosophy supposedly given to Heinrich Schliemann by the University of Rostock in 1869 is one of those issues where the information in Schliemann’s autobiography as well as Schliemann’s honesty has been called into question. Did he earn a doctorate at all? Did he write his thesis in ancient Greek as he claims? We now know that he earned his doctorate with a thesis called *Ithaque, le Péloponnèse, Troie, Recherches Archéologiques*, and Bölke explains how Schliemann’s reputation has been restored. In this investigation, Schliemann’s letters to members of his family in Mecklenburg have been used as well as documents found in the Rostock University archives. These documents include Schliemann’s CV that he wrote in Greek and Latin, the university’s assessment and approval of his work, and the confirmation of his title by the Grand Duke Friedrich Franz II. All this is described in Bölke’s article.

Stefanie Samida: “Alles eine Frage der PR: Schliemanns Weg zur Popularität”. This article sheds light on Schliemann’s worldwide popularity, and how it started to develop after his discovery of Troy. Again, it was Schliemann himself who made his own work known, first by writing a series

of articles in the *Allgemeine Zeitung* in Augsburg, one of the most widespread daily newspapers in Germany. Schliemann described in detail the golden objects he excavated in Troy, which he called Priam's treasure. This naming was immediately questioned by contemporary archaeologists, who claimed that it was a fantasy that had nothing to do with the real Priam and that Schliemann had little understanding of the meaning of his excavations (at that time German scholars were excavating in Olympia and Samothrake). Schliemann was, moreover, ridiculed in the Berlin-based satirical magazine *Kladderadatsch*, where it was reported that he had found a petrified horseshoe that must have belonged to the Trojan horse! The writers also anticipated that Schliemann would soon report on the discovery of Cleopatra's grave or the treasure of the Nibelungs. Through active self promotion, Schliemann and his family became a household name and he was celebrated both in Germany and in Britain in the 1880s. Schliemann's death in 1890 was widely reported.

Curtis Runnels: "Mehr als ein Laie: Schliemanns Bücher liefern den Beweis". In scientific and popular science Schliemann is without exception described as a layman. Runnels makes the case, however, that Schliemann should not be seen as an eager amateur, but as an archaeologist of his time in the same way as John Evans, Lane Fox Pitt Rivers and Austen Henry Layard. Schliemann's merits lie in the development of the study of the prehistory and early history of the Aegean. Runnels analyses the books Schliemann wrote between 1869 and 1885 and how his archaeological methods and excavation techniques developed, as did the way he published his results, always making sure there were many illustrations. Schliemann strove to produce the best possible publications, and received advice from John Evans. For the English version of his *Trojanische Alterthümer*, which was published in London in 1875 under the title *Troy and Its Remains*, Schliemann even used the same publisher (John Murray) that had printed Evans's work. This co-operation continued in the books that followed. As Runnels points out, Schliemann always published his results within two years of his current excavation finishing.

Wilfried Bölke: "Otto Kellers Reise nach Troia 1874: Der Beginn einer langjährigen Freundschaft mit Heinrich Schliemann". Schliemann's friendship with Professor Otto Keller provides further evidence of his ability to be accepted by contemporary scholars. Otto Keller was in fact a philologist, but had an interest in archaeology, and visited Schliemann in Athens and then went to Troy in 1874. This visit resulted in correspondence that lasted for fifteen years as well as Keller's public support for Schliemann's theory that Hissarlik was the true site of Troy.

Thomas Martin: "Schliemanns 'Marmorpalast' in Athen. Das Ιλιου Μελαθρον". Athens became the new capital after the Greek War of Independence (1821–1832). The new city aspired to a neoclassical appearance, one of its most prominent architects being Ernst Ziller, who planned and built over 500 buildings. Ziller took his influences from ancient buildings in Athens, such as the library of Hadrian, the Parthenon and the Erechtheion, becoming in time popular with

the Greek people and with the king himself. Besides planning state buildings, he also created churches, banks and other trading houses. He built private residential buildings as well, one of these being Schliemann's own house, which stood out in the way it was built, its building costs being six times the amount that the Athenian upper class usually spent on such projects. On the outside, the main influence came from Italian Renaissance architecture, a feature that was also recognizable in those buildings in Dresden and Vienna that Ziller had designed before coming to Athens. Researchers can now follow the building process from Schliemann's and Ziller's correspondence. The interior that was decorated with Pompeian wall paintings by Juri Subic not only followed the fashion that was fully in use at the time, there were also references to Schliemann's own excavations. Overall, the choices Schliemann made on decoration showed his vast knowledge of ancient literature.

Natalia Vogeikoff-Brogan: "Zu Gast bei Schliemann: Das *Iliou Melathron* als gesellschaftlicher Fixpunkt". This article explains the rich social life that took place in the home of Heinrich and Sophia Schliemann, a life which she continued after her husband's death. An invitation to a party at the Schliemanns' was widely appreciated in Athenian high society, and as one visitor recorded, there was a wide number of different nationalities and professions present: Greek statesmen, professors from the university, Athenian journalists, archaeologists from England, Germany and France, as well as diplomats from various embassies. Their hosts discussed effortlessly with them, having mastered all their languages.

Umberto Pappalardo: "Ein Grab für einen Helden: Das Mausoleum von Heinrich Schliemann". Researchers have asked what was the primary purpose of Schliemann's house in Athens. Was it, for example, built to his everlasting memory? This is unlikely, as Schliemann arranged a mausoleum for himself and his family in Athens, and Ziller was again hired to plan and build this memorial.

The articles tackle many essential questions in Schliemann's life, his work, and its reception. What is noteworthy is Schliemann's ability to make connections with the scholars of his time and the way in which this led to new discoveries and solutions by others. Schliemann's reputation is restored in many ways. The authors have also taken the effort to place Schliemann in his own 19<sup>th</sup> century world, and thus they succeed in touching on many aspects of the cultural history of the time. The book is richly illustrated and comes with a short bibliography.

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