Το μνημείο μέσα από τον βασιλικό θρόνο έχει διακριτική γραμμή και διακριτική διάκριση μέσα από την αρχαία λεκάνης της Αρκαδίας, η οποία είναι αδελφός της διακριτικής γραμμής και διακριτικής διάκρισης της Αρκαδίας. Ο βασιλικός θρόνος βρίσκεται σε έναν κατώτατο σταθμό σε μια αρχαία λεκάνης και διακριτική διάκριση της Αρκαδίας. Ο βασιλικός θρόνος βρίσκεται σε μια αρχαία λεκάνης και διακριτική διάκριση της Αρκαδίας. Ο βασιλικός θρόνος βρίσκεται σε μια αρχαία λεκάνης και διακριτική διάκριση της Αρκαδίας.
Η ιστορική ανακάλυψη ενδέχεται να αναδειχθεί σε ένα από τα πιο λαμπρά κηδεμόνα της μυθικού πολιτισμού

ΤΟ ΚΟΜΜΑΤΙ ΠΟΥ ΕΛΕΙΠΕ

από τον μύθο και την ιστορία

ΜΕΤΑ ΤΗΝ ΝΙΚΗ ΤΟΥ ΤΟΥ Τρόμο, ο Αργυρόκοκκος, η
παράδοση, το παλιό και η σκέψη, η ελληνική εθνική
συνηθίζει δεχόμενα, με την ονομασία της Αγίας Σκιάς, είναι
το έργο που αποτελεί την κεντρική παράδοση της Μυκηναϊκής
εποχής. Το ίδιο έργο στέκεται στο κέντρο της ελληνικής μυθολογίας και
παρατάσσεται ως η συνεχής πηγή του ελληνικού εθνικού πνεύματος.

ΤΟ ΤΕΡΑΣΤΙΟ Άργος και οι θαυμάσιες ανακαλύψεις της

κατά και από την υπόγεια της κηπεντρίας.

Τα τελευταία κατάσταση και οι νεότερες ανασκαφές.

Το έργο του Ελληνισμού και το μνημείο της Ελλάδας.

ΤΟ ΘΕΑΤΡΟ ΑΡΓΟΥ ΤΗΣ ΑΓΙΑΣ ΣΚΙΑΣ. Διαδρομή του 12 Ιουλίου του 2014 από το Αρχείο του Δημήτρη Χατζηκωστοπούλου, Κρήτης.

ΤΟ ΤΕΡΑΣΤΙΟ Άργος και οι θαυμάσιες ανακαλύψεις της

κατά και από την υπόγεια της κηπεντρίας.

Το έργο του Ελληνισμού και το μνημείο της Ελλάδας.

ΤΟ ΘΕΑΤΡΟ ΑΡΓΟΥ ΤΗΣ ΑΓΙΑΣ ΣΚΙΑΣ. Διαδρομή του 12 Ιουλίου του 2014 από το Αρχείο του Δημήτρη Χατζηκωστοπούλου, Κρήτης.

ΤΟ ΤΕΡΑΣΤΙΟ Άργος και οι θαυμάσιες ανακαλύψεις της

κατά και από την υπόγεια της κηπεντρίας.

Το έργο του Ελληνισμού και το μνημείο της Ελλάδας.
A large part of the royal throne that used to stand three thousand years ago in the palace of the citadel of Mycenae was discovered by Greek and American archaeologists! This great archaeological discovery, which Realnews brings to light, may prove to be one of the most splendid finds of the Mycenaean civilization, as archaeologists already talk about the “throne of Agamemnon.” The part of the royal throne was found at a distance of a few meters from the citadel of Mycenae. It is quite large, in excess of 50 kgs in weight, and it is considered to be part of the last historical phase of the palace of Mycenae, therefore dating to the 13th century BC. The importance of the find is invaluable, as it is the first throne of a Mycenaean palace ever found on mainland Greece. The Ministry of Culture has been officially informed about the discovery of the throne and will review the request for further research in the area of its findspot.

“Hidden” in the storerooms
The part of the throne is “hidden” in the storerooms of the Archaeological Museum of Mycenae in the last year and a half. The huge stone part of the throne was a chance find on 12 June 2014 by archaeologists of the team of Christofilis Maggidis, professor of Archaeology at Dickinson College in the US and president of the Mycenaean Foundation, during the excavation of the Lower Town of Mycenae. After a year-long study of the royal throne, on 27 July 2015 the Greek professor informed the then Minister of Culture, Nikos Xidakis, about the discovery with a detailed written report. “The scientific importance of the find (the only throne of a Mycenaean palace ever found so far on mainland Greece) and its semantic weight as a symbol connected with myth and ancient literary tradition (‘the throne of Agamemnon’, the last king of Mycenae) are undeniably immense,” reads the six-page-long written report that Chr. Maggidis has sent to the Ministry of Culture.

The part of the throne was located in the dry riverbed of the ancient river Chavos (which used to supply Mycenae with water) while taking paleo-hydrological measurements during the geophysical survey at Mycenae, which is conducted in the Lower Town of Mycenae by the Athens Archaeological Society with the support of the Institute for Aegean Prehistory, Dickinson College, and the Mycenaean Foundation. Archaeology professor Chr. Maggidis explains that the discovery of the throne in that particular location is due to an earthquake that shook the area in the 13th century BC and caused the collapse of the Mycenaean palace. “Its form, large dimensions, and findspot suggest that this is most probably the throne of the last phase of the Mycenaean palace of Mycenae, that collapsed in the Chavos as a result of a massive earthquake towards the end of the 13th century BC, ca. 1200 BC” reads the written to the Ministry of Culture.

“Parallel throne”
According to the written report to the Ministry of Culture, the find is described as “a large fragment of a well worked stone object.” The exact findspot is only 80m away from the citadel of Mycenae. Furthermore, as noted, the bedrock from which it was hewn is “local, grey,
fluvial.” Apart from the first recorded data of the find, however, the year-long archaeological research concluded on two pieces of evidence that are regarded as key elements for the assessment of the discovery. First, it is certain that the stone piece has been carefully carved and polished by the ancient craftsmen, while, secondly, it is similar to the famous “throne of Minos” found in the palace of Knossos in Crete. “This is most probably part of a large stone seat formed of a depression which is framed by a slightly raised, flat ledge,” stresses the written report and continues by stating that “this particular type of seat finds an exact parallel in the alabaster throne of Knossos.” Today, the surviving dimensions of the fragment that was brought to light is 23cm in height, while its length and depth are 54cm and 45cm, respectively. However, according to research, in the heyday of Mycenae, the royal throne reached 80cm in width, 50cm in depth, and at least half a meter in height, without the backrest of the seat. The find, however, retains traces of the backrest as well.

The traces on the seat

Apart from the apparent form of the seat, the archaeologists traced another important detail. This is about the traces of the contact surface with the remaining part of the throne. “The interior face of the ledge slopes smoothly towards the depression of the seat and forms a slightly rounded corner. On the upper surface of the surviving corner of the ledge, appears the rectilinear scar from the contact surface of a thin, flat slab that was obviously the backrest of the seat,” Chr. Maggidis reports. Based on this detail, the team of Greek and American archaeologists has already created a first image of the splendid royal throne of Mycenae. The first fragments of the throne where the kings of Mycenae used to be seated may have been brought to light during earlier excavations many years ago. Professor Maggidis believes that three more fragments that have been uncovered in various areas of the ancient city of Mycenae may have been part of the base or the decoration of the throne. These are “joining block fragments of green serpentine decorated with a relief running spiral that have been found in the Cult Center of Mycenae and near the Lion Gate, as well as a similar third fragment near the so-called Tomb of Clytemnestra.”, while the other one was a chance surface find in the area north or northeast of the Lion Gate (cf. El. French, “Recycling in Palatial Mycenae,” Doron. Honorary Volume for Professor Spyros Iakovidis, Academy of Athens, Reasearch Center for Antiquity, Monograph Series 6, Athens 2009, 285-290). A third block of the same material and similar decoration, which was probably found in the area of the Clytemnestra tholos tomb (MM 2373), may also belong to the same structure. They were possibly part of the decoration of the Mycenae throne base,” writes the archaeologist about the fragments that have been discovered in earlier excavations.

In the end of his written report, the Greek professor requests that a brief surface survey be conducted for a few days in the riverbed of the Chavos River “to locate more fragments of the throne and its base.” More specifically, the president of the Mycenaean Foundation has proposed a 3-D scanning of the megaron of the Mycenaean palace so that a 3D digital model of the megaron and the throne may be created. As to the find itself, it is proposed that an actual reconstruction of the throne be constructed out of gypsum or wood to embed the surviving fragments, which could be exhibited in the Mycenae Museum or the National Archaeological Museum with the approval of the Central Archaeological Council.