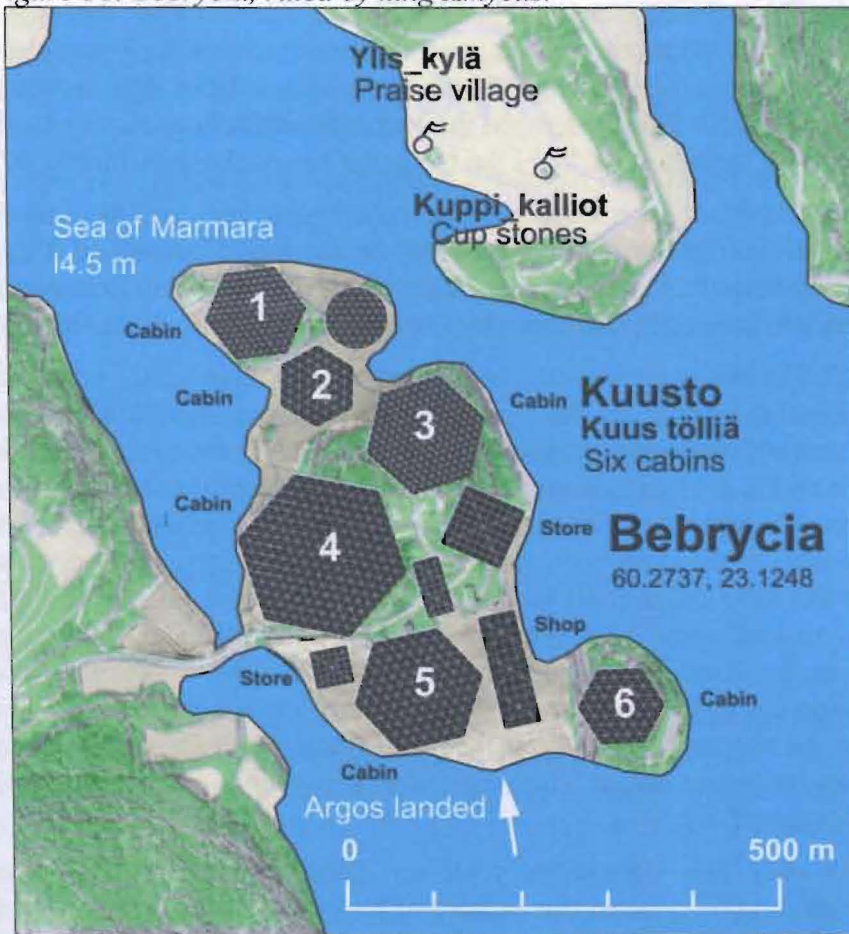


Book 2: Voyage to Colchis

Figure 36: Bebrycia, ruled by king Amycus.



62 Bebrycia

(2.1-18) Here were the ox stalls and farm of **Amycus**, the haughty king of the **Bebrycians**, the most arrogant of men; even for strangers, none should depart till they had made trial of him in boxing. "Listen, ye wanderers by sea. It is the rule that no stranger who comes to the Bebrycians should depart till he has raised his hands in battle against mine. Wherefore select your bravest warrior and set him here on the spot to contend with me in boxing."

Argonauts in Finland

(2.19-24) The challenge smote **Polydeuces** most of all. "Willingly will I undertake to meet thee."

(2.25-59) Hereupon the son of **Tyndareus** laid aside his mantle, closely-woven, delicately-wrought; and the king threw down his dark cloak of double fold with its clasps and the knotted crook of mountain olive. They chose a spot and bade their comrades sit upon the sand in two lines; between them **Lyeoreus**, the henchman of Amycus, placed at their feet two pairs of gauntlets made of raw hide, dry, exceeding tough. And the king addressed the hero: "Bind them about thy hands; thou shalt learn how skilled I am to spatter men's cheeks with blood."

(2.60-66) Thus he spoke; but the other gave back no answer and readily took up the gauntlets that lay at his feet; **Castor** and **Talaos** quickly bound the gauntlets about his hands. To Amycus came **Aretus** and **Ornytus** and bound them for the last time on their champion.

(2.67-97) When they were ready, they raised their heavy hands and matched their might in deadly strife. The Bebrycian king tried to daunt the son of Tyndareus, to give him no respite. But the hero baffled the rush of his foe, and noted the play of his fists to see where he was invincible and where inferior, and returned blow for blow. So, cheeks and jaws crashed on both sides, and a huge clattering of teeth arose, nor did they cease until labored gasping overcame both. Then back they rushed again. Next Amycus sprung to his full height and swung his heavy hand down upon his rival; but the hero swerved aside, turning his head, and just received the arm on his shoulder. Coming near, he slipped his knee past the king's, struck him above the ear and broke the bones inside. The king fell in agony upon his knees, and his life poured forth.

(2.98-144) The Bebrycians took up clubs and spears and rushed straight on Polydeuces. But in front of him stood his comrades, swords drawn. Castor struck the head of a man; cleft in twain, it fell on each side upon his shoulders. Polydeuces slew huge **Itymoneus** and **Mimas**.

Oreides wounded **Talaos** in the side but only grazed the skin. Likewise, **Aretus** smote **Iphitus**, yet soon was he himself slain by the sword of **Clytius**.

Then **Ancaeus**, son of **Lycurgus**, seized his huge axe, his left hand holding a bear's hide, and plunged into the midst of the Bebrycians

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with furious onset. With him charged the sons of **Aeacus** and Jason, and grievously scared the arrogant Bebrycians.

They scattered themselves inland through Bebrycia, proclaiming the death of Amycus; fools not to perceive that another woe was hard upon them. For at that hour their vineyards and villages were being ravaged by the hostile spear of **Lycus** and the **Mariandyni**, now that their king was gone. For they were ever at strife about the iron-bearing land. And now the foe was destroying their steadings and farms, and now heroes from all sides were driving off their countless sheep.

(2.145-153) "Think what would have happened if Heracles were here. No trial of fists, I ween. When the king drew near to proclaim his rules, the club would have made him forget his pride and rules to boot. Yea, we left him uncared for on the strand and we sailed overseas; and full well each one of us shall know our baneful folly, now that he is far away."

(2.154-163) Through the night, they tended the wounded, offered sacrifice to the immortals, and made a mighty meal. They wreathed their brows with bay that grew by the shore and chanted a song to the lyre of Orpheus in sweet harmony.

53 Bosporos River

63 Bithynia

(2.164-177) When the sun rose, they put on board the spoil they needed, and with a favoring wind, steered through the eddying **Bosporos**. Where the river meets the sea, a wave rose in front as though rushing upon them. By the steering-craft of Tiphys they escaped, unhurt but dismayed.

The next day they fastened the hawsers to the coast opposite the **Bithynian** land.

Argonauts in Finland

Figure 37: *Bebrycia to Phineas home on Bosporos took one day.*



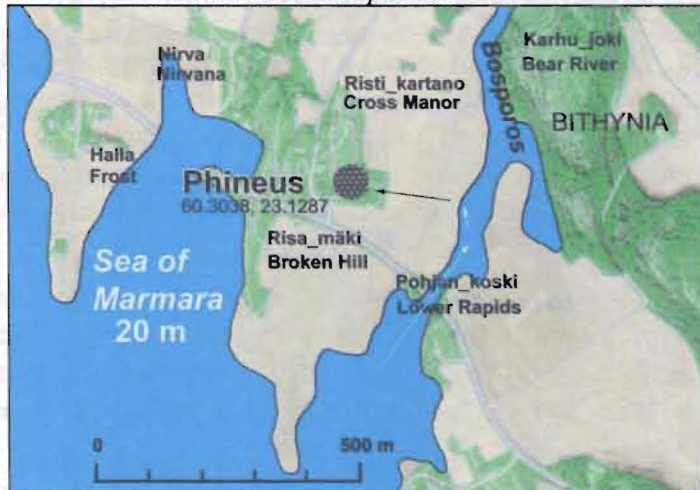
64 Phineus home

(2.178-208) There **Phineus**, son of **Agenor**, had his home by the sea.

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The home of Phineus lay past the lower rapids of the Bosporos, 250 m west of the river, opposite Bithynia.

Figure 38: Phineus home on the Bosporos.



He had the gift of prophecy and foretold unerringly his sacred will. Wherefore, Zeus sent him a lingering old age and took from his eyes the pleasant light. **Harpies** incessantly snatched food from his mouth and hands and poured forth a loathsome stench.

When he heard the voice and the tramp of the band, he knew who they were. He rose from his couch, bowed over his staff, and crept to the door on his withered feet, feeling the walls. His limbs trembled from weakness and age, his parched skin was caked with dirt, and naught but skill held his bones together.

He sat on the threshold of the courtyard, speechless. They gathered round and marveled, and at last he spoke:

(2.209-239) "Listen, bravest of all the **Hellenes**, if it be truly Jason leading the ship Argo in quest of the fleece. I beseech you to help me, save an ill-fated man from misery, depart not leaving me as ye see. For a woe hangs over me, the bitterest of all. Harpies swoop down and snatch food from my mouth. These pests, the oracle declares, the sons of **Boreas** shall restrain."

(2.240-253) Deep sorrow seized each of the heroes, and especially the two sons of Boreas, and **Zetes** spoke: "Unhappy one, none is more wretched than thou. Yet we will never check them until thou hast sworn we shall not lose the favor of heaven."

Argonauts in Finland

(2.254-261) The aged sire opened his sightless eyes, and replied: "Store not such thoughts in thy heart, my child. Let the son of Leto [Apollo] be my witness no wrath from heaven will fall upon you two for your help to me."

(2.262-287) Quickly they prepared a feast, a last prey for the Harpies, and both stood near, to smite those pests when they swooped down. Scarcely had the aged man touched the food when they suddenly darted from the clouds, swooped down with a yell, devoured everything, and sped away over the sea. Afterwards, an intolerable stench remained.

Behind them the two sons of Boreas rushed in pursuit. Zetes and **Calais** just grazed the Harpies in vain with their finger-tips. Assuredly they would have torn them to pieces had they overtaken them at the **Floating Islands**, had not swift **Iris** seen and checked them with these words:

(2.288-290) "It is not lawful to strike with your swords the Harpies, the hounds of mighty Zeus; but I myself pledge that hereafter they shall not draw near to Phineus."

(2.291-300) The heroes turned back to the ship, and for this, men call them the **Islands of Turning**. The Harpies and Iris departed, they for their den in Minoan² **Crete** (14 km); and she to **Olympos** (4 km).

(2.301-310) Meanwhile the chiefs carefully cleansed the old man's squalid skin and sacrificed sheep from the spoil of Amycus.

They laid a huge supper in the hall, sat down, and feasted with Phineus. When they had taken their fill of food and drink, they kept awake all night waiting for the sons of Boreas, while the aged sire sat near the hearth, telling of the end of their voyage and the completion of their journey:

² Minoan Crete was 2500 km away; the original source must have written Crete, which Apollonius interpreted as Minoan.

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Instructions by Phineus

Bosporos was a narrow river with three sets of rapids that drained Lake Pontos into the Sea of Marmara. Its Finnish name, Bear River, derives from Thor, whose home lay east of the river entrance.

Figure 39: Phineas to Pontos.



65 Cyanean Rocks

(2.311-340) "First of all, ye will see the twin **Cyanean rocks** where the two seas meet. They are not firmly fixed, but constantly **clash** against one another. Grip your oars well and cleave the sea's narrow strait. If you falter midway, then turn back, for it is better to yield to the immortals.

Argonauts in Finland

66 Pontos

63 Bithynia

67 Rhebas River

68 Thynias Island

(2.341-359) "If ye come scatheless inside **Pontos**, keep the land of the **Bithynians** on your right and sail on, until ye round the river **Rhebas** and the **Black Beach**, and reach the harbor of the **Isle of Thynias**.

Pontos was a crescent-shaped lake 10 m above the Sea of Marmara. The Argo passed Rhebas, Colone Peak, Phyllis, Black Headland, and Plain of Calpe before beaching at the Isle of Thynias. South of Black Headland, a path led down to Hades.

Figure 40: Pontos to Thynias Island.



69 Mariandyni

70 Hades

Thence ye must turn back a little space through the sea and beach your ship on the land of the **Mariandyni** lying opposite. Here is a downward path to the abode of **Hades**.

Mariandyni bordered the south coast of Pontos. Hades refers to Norse Helgard (Figure 42), where the sick and elderly resided and the dead were cremated. It lay five kilometers south of Pontos, a walk of less than two hours.

The Aesir founded Helheim around 6500 BC, beside a pond called Well of Hvergelmir, when sea level was 45 m. Measuring a kilometer

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on a side, the city's many large buildings housed the elderly and infirm. After death, they and others were cremated here.

Figure 41: Pontos to Hades (Helgard).



Argonauts in Finland

Around 6300 BC, the Aesir fortified Helheim, Asgard, and Midgard, and its name changed to Helgard. Around 3800 BC, the fortification was extended to 35m asl, shown below. As sea level continued to fall, the fortification was again extended. Like most of Europe, Helgard did not survive the flood of 3161 BC. The topo map calls it 'Ghost head'

Figure 42: Helgard, one kilometer from Asgard.

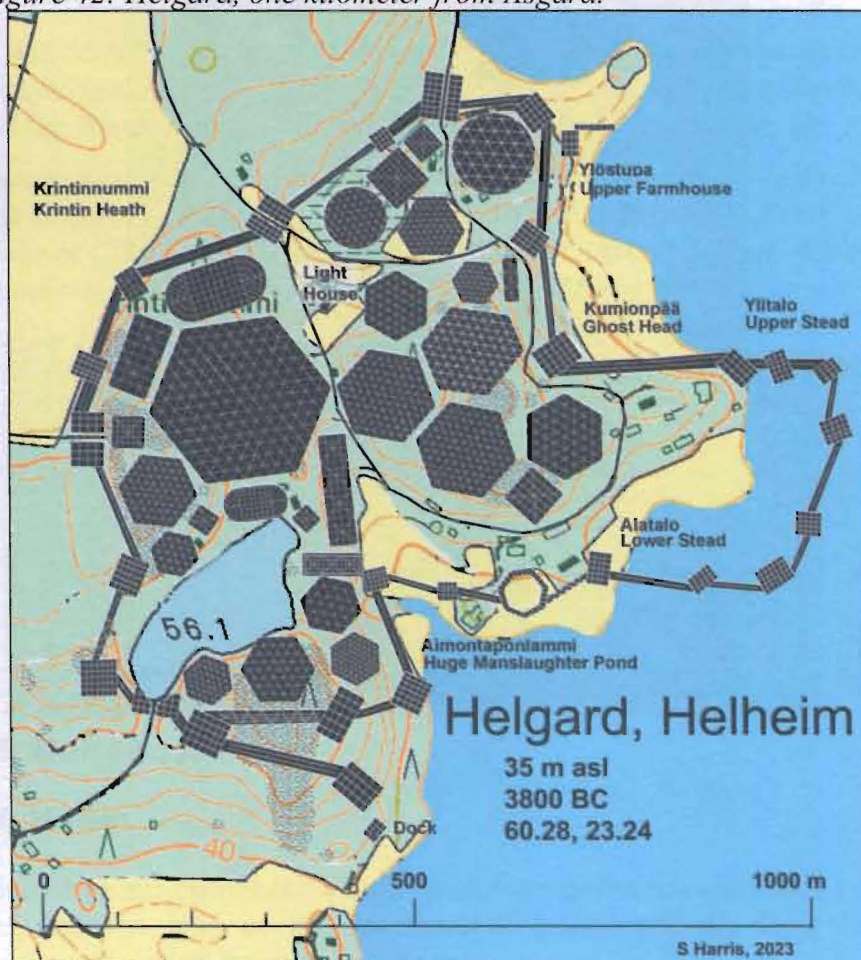


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71 Acherusia Headland #1

72 Acheron River #1

73 Paphlagonians

Acheron was a collective name for several short rivers that linked the Baltic Sea between Salo and Perniö through a series of lakes. The branch that ended at the Sea of Marmara had its own name, the Bosporos.

The **Headland of Acherusia #1** stretches aloft; at the bottom, **Acheron #1** cleaves its way through the headland and sends its waters forth from a huge ravine. Near it ye will sail past many hills of the **Paphlagonians**.

From the Eastern Sea, Acheron River #1 passed through a gap in Acherusia Headland #1 to Pontos, a drop of 2.5 m. The town of Muurla lies beside the crossing of Acheron at the head of the rapids.

Figure 43: Thynias to Eastern Sea.



BREAK IN THE MANUSCRIPT. Pages are missing. The text skips ahead to Carambis.

Argonauts in Finland

74 Helice the Bear

75 Carambis Headland

76 Aegialus River

77 Halys River

(2.360-369) "There is a headland opposite **Helice the Bear**, steep on all sides, and they call it **Carambis**.

With sea level at 75 m asl, the mountain opposite Carambis turns into an island shaped somewhat like a bear with a long tail (Floodmap.net)

Figure 44: Helice the Bear, opposite Carambis Headland.



And when ye have rounded it, broad **Aegialus** stretches before you. At the end of broad Aegialus, at a jutting point of coast, the waters of the river **Halys** pour forth. After it is a smaller stream. From thence the bend of a towering cape reaches out from the land.

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At Carambis Headland, the river Aegialus widens to become the Bay of Aegialus. Opposite Carambis Headland is Helice the Bear and the river Halys. Past Assyria is Themiscyreian Headland and Thermodon River, where Aegialus again widens.

Figure 45: Carambis Headland to Themiscyreian Headland.



78 Thermodon River

79 Themiscyreian Headland

80 Doeas Plain

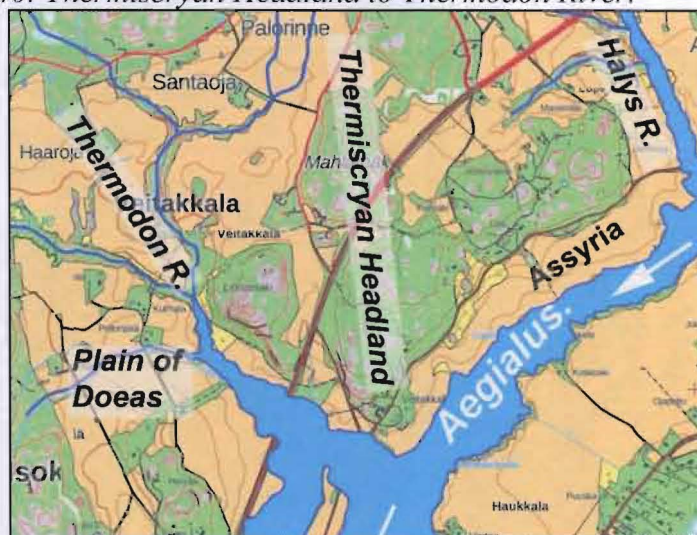
81 Amazons

(2.370-374) Next **Thermodon** flows into a quiet bay at the **Themiscyreian** headland. Here is the **Plain of Doeas**, and near are three cities of Amazons.

Argonauts in Finland

Argo passed Halys River, Assyria and Thermiscryan Headland to reach Thermodon River that watered the Plain of Doeas with three cities of Amazons.

Figure 46: Thermiscryan Headland to Thermodon River.



82 Chalybes

83 Genetaean Headland of Zeus

84 Tibareni

85 Mossynoeci

(2.375-381) After them, the **Chalybes** busy themselves with working iron. Near them dwell the **Tibareni**, rich in sheep, beyond the **Genetaean headland of Zeus**.

Bordering on it, the **Mossynoeci** inhabit the mainland and parts beneath the mountains. They have built towers made from trees for their wooden homes, which they call **Mossynes**.

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After leaving Thermodon River with Amazons, the Argo sailed past the Chalbes, the Genetaean Headland, circled the bay beside the Tibareni and Mossynoeci, and landed on the island of Enyalios with a temple to Ares. Large gulls roosted on the island. This route circles around Salo.

Figure 47: Thermodon River to Enyalios Island.



86 Stone temple of Ares

(2.382-389) Then beach your ship upon a ~~smooth~~ [rugged] island, when ye have driven away the ravening birds, which in countless numbers haunt the ~~desert~~ [deserted] island. In it, the Queens of the Amazons, **Otrere** and **Antiope**, built a **stone temple of Ares** when they went forth to war.

Argonauts in Finland

The stone Temple of Ares on top of Enyalius Island has been replaced with Faith Church (Figure 66). Most likely, the new building incorporates stones from the original structure.

Figure 48: Enyalius Island had a Temple of Ares.



87 Philyres

88 Macrones

89 Becheiri

90 Sapeires

91 Byzeres

92 Colchians

(2.390-397) Beyond the island and opposite mainland dwell the **Philyres**, and above them the **Macrones**, and after them the **Becheiri**. Then the **Sapeires**, the **Byzeres**, and beyond them the **Colchians**.

93 Cytaea

94 Amarantine Mts.

95 Circe's Plain

96 Phasis River

97 Grove of Ares with Fleece

98 Aea (Cytaean Aeëtes)

(2.398-407) Speed on in your ship till ye touch the inmost bourne of the sea. Here at the **Cytaean** mainland and from the **Amarantine** mountains far away and the **Circaean plain**, eddying **Phasis** rolls to the sea.

Guide your ship to the mouth of that river and ye shall behold the towers of **Cytaean Aeëtes** and the **grove of Ares**, where a dragon keeps watch over the fleece that is spread upon the top of an oak."

Leaving Enyalius, the Argo turned right at Phasis. From here were visible the towers of Aea. Aea was built on land 10 m above sea level, while the intervening mountains are 23 m above sea level plus 5 m for trees on top. Therefore, the towers were taller than 18 m.

Figure 49: Enyalius Island to Phasis Stream.



Argonauts in Finland

End of instructions by Phineus

(2.408-425) Aeson spoke, "When we have escaped, how shall I return such a long path through the sea, unskilled though I am?" The aged sire addressed him, "O son, fear not, for a deity will guide your homeward voyage from Aea by another track."

(2.426-447) The twin sons of Thracian Boreas came darting back from the sky.

(2.448-467) Early dawn appeared. Round Phineus were gathered neighbors who used to come and bring a portion of their food. To all alike he gave his oracles and freed many from their woes. With them came Paraebius, who sent his chiefs to bring back the choicest of his sheep.

(2.268-489) When Paraebius had left the hall, Phineus spoke gently to the throng of oarsmen. "Not all men are arrogant. When he labored the most, the needs of life would waste him. He was paying the sad penalty of his father's sin. For he when alone on the mountains, felling trees, once slighted the prayers of a Hamadryad, who wept and pleaded not to cut down the stump of an oak tree coeval with herself, where for a long time she had lived. But he, in the arrogance of youth, recklessly cut it down. So the nymph made her death a curse, to him and his children. I bid him build an altar to the Thynian nymph, and offer on it an atoning sacrifice, with prayer to escape his father's fate. Ever since he escaped the god-sent doom, never has he forgotten me."

(2.490-499) His friend came near leading two sheep. The younger comrades made ready a feast, and having feasted well, turned themselves to rest.

The Tale of Cyrene and Aristaeus

99 Libya

(2.500-515) Cyrene once tended sheep along the **marsh meadow of Peneus**. As she guarded her sheep, Apollo carried her off far from **Haemonia** to **Libya** near the **Myrtosian height**.

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³ Min

⁴ Ceos

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2 Stone house of Cheiron

Here she bore **Aristaeus**, whom the god brought to be nurtured in the **cave of Cheiron**. The Muses taught him the arts of healing and of prophecy.

100 Athamantian Plain

63 Phthia = Bithynia

101 Othrys

53 Apidanus river = Bosporos

58 Ceos

They made him the keeper of their sheep, of all that grazed on the **Athamantian Plain of Phthia** and round steep **Othrys** and the sacred stream of the **river Apidanus (Bosporos)**.

(2.516-527) But when from heaven Sirius scorched the **Minoan Isles (2033 BC³)**, and for long there was no respite for the inhabitants, then by the injunction of the Far-Darter (Apollo) they summoned Aristaeus to ward off the pestilence.

By his father's command he left Phthia and made his home in **Ceos⁴**. He gathered together the Parrhasian people who are of the lineage of Lycaon and built a great altar to Zeus Icmaeus⁵. They duly offered sacrifices to the star Sirius, and to Zeus son of Cronos. In Ceos even now the priests offer sacrifices before the rising of the Dog-star.

101 Othrys

Upon leaving Phineas, the Argonauts should have encountered a large town on the west bank of Bosporos. However, they did not, which means it no longer existed. What town was it?

A hint comes from two names on the topographic map, which describe a clan of tall and large people. In addition, the last completed building was constructed in 1940 BC. It was Othrys, the first home of the Titans.

³ Minoan Crete was scorched in 2033 BC by Typhon (Spedicato, 2016).

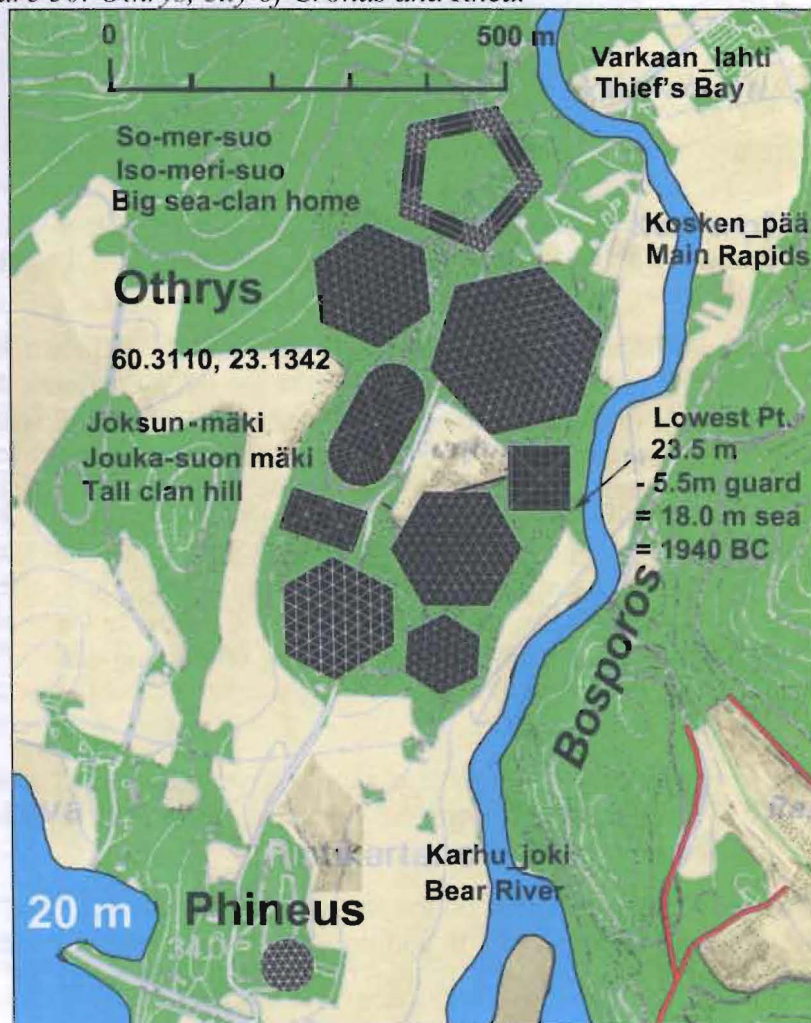
⁴ Ceos is an island in the Cyclades of Greece.

⁵ The rain God.

Argonauts in Finland

A large town occupied the west bank of Bosporos half a kilometer north of the home of Phineas. The last construction date is 1940 BC. Neither Phineus nor the Argonauts mention this settlement, which means it had vanished. Two names on the topo map are 'big' and 'tall', which applies to the Titans. It lacks a palisade, as does Phlegra (Figure 16), home of the giants, which suggests that the ten-year war between Titans and giants called Titomachia was fought in the heavens, not on Earth.

Figure 50: Othrys, city of Cronus and Rhea.



Greek mythology says that Ouranos and Gaia founded Othrys. They came from Chaos, a Finnish word *kauas* meaning 'far away', which

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does not help. He ruled on the shore of the Atlantic Ocean, which does help.

The history of Frisland was copied from the walls of buildings into books by women training to become burg maids. A single copy survived, Oera Linda Boek (OLB). At some point it was translated from into Frisian. It says that in 2094 BC, 100 years after the sinking of Aldland, a large group of men and women from the south were stopped at the Rhine River by fierce Saxon warriors. Spies watched while they debated what to do. Half went east, half went west.

Of those who went west, Irish Annals record the arrival of 600 Fomorian men and women in six longboats at Dublin Bay. These Fomorians arrived 100 years after a mega flood devastated the island. This flood came from the sinking of Aldland in 2194 BC, so the Fomorians arrived in 2094 BC. They expected to find a thriving community. Instead, Ireland was deserted, every animal dead. The same in England. When they sent ships back to Normandy to retrieve their livestock, they found that rustlers had taken them. So, for the next 200 years, Fomorians lived on fish and fowl. Without an extra source of milk, their population expanded slowly and the next arrivals were able to defeat them.

Archaeologists discovered that Fomorians used an unusual pot with holes around the rim. This pot comes from only one place, the Sil River Valley between Spain and Portugal. Its delta has a breakwater that protects spawning herring (silli) from whales and other large predators.

OLB states that the half going east arrived at the north coast of Poland, near a river's mouth, in 2094 BC. Over the winter they built ships, and the next summer spread out across the Baltic, to eastern Sweden, Finland, and Estonia, which were thinly populated. A great many locals from Poland accompanied them.

From Greek mythology a plausible scenario can be constructed. Ares went to Sweden, Chronos went to Estonia, Ouranos and Rhea to Finland while Gaia stayed behind to build the city of Gdansk.

When Ouranos reached the preferred site at Asgard, he discovered that it was now four kilometers from the sea. The next best site was at Bosporos. It was sheltered from storms and led to a maze of lakes and

Argonauts in Finland

streams that attracted salmon during the breeding season, making it easy to net fish, like netting fish at the river Sil.

Byzantium

An interesting confirmation comes from the foundation of Byzantium, which occupied a place on the west bank of the Bosporos in Turkey at about the same position as Othrys on the Bosporos of Finland. The Delphi Oracle chose this exact location for Byzas of Megara to found a city in 667 BC. Byzas means 'tallest son'. With a population of 15 million, Byzantium is now the largest city in Europe.

101 Othrys – How did it vanish?

What happened to Othrys? How and why did it vanish around 1940 BC?

Greek mythology describes events in Finland, Estonia, and Poland from 2094 BC to 1940 BC, then switches to Sweden, Athens, Thebes, and the Oracle of Delphi. In between, a ten-year war was fought between Titans and giants called Titanomachy, which has all the trappings of a battle in the sky. It begins with the Olympians being sent away from Finland, which allowed them to survive. In Finland, both sides died and went to Tartarus, the Titans living at Othrys and the giants living at Phlegra. Both settlements vanished completely. When the Olympians returned, Zeus and Hera built a new settlement called Olympos.

A strange metaphor is the death of the Titan Prometheus, chained to a rock because he brought fire to man. What kind of fire?

Iceland has the deadliest volcano in the world, named Hekla. In 1940 BC it exploded, called Hekla G. In strato-volcano mode, Hekla spews a mixture of poisonous hydrogen fluoride and magma at high velocity into the stratosphere. The magma condenses into small transparent shards of glass. The wind blows this glass and gas mixture in some direction; wherever it falls, the hydrogen fluoride kills every breathing animal.

Hekla decimated Finland several times, as measured by gaps in the construction dates of houses on the island of Lemnos (Figure 51). However, death by poisoning would have left Othrys intact, in which case, Zeus and Hera would have continued to live there. Instead, Othrys vanished.

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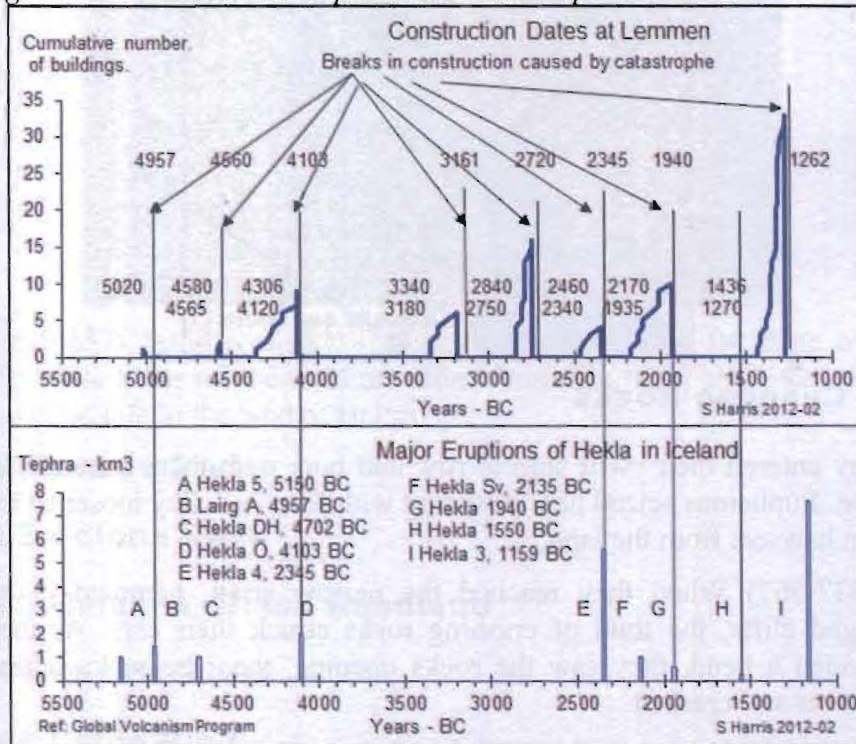
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This suggests that as a consequence of a war in the heavens: 1) a satellite fell on southwest Finland and incinerated it; 2) a hundred-year delay after incineration allowed trees to regrow; 3) new settlers arrived from Denmark and Sweden, and others from Poland called Pelasgians.

Most long breaks in the construction of houses on the island of Lemnos followed strato-volcanic eruptions of Hekla, which spewed deadly hydrogen fluoride. Eruption G of Hekla in 1940 BC matches the last construction date of Othrys at 1940 BC.

Figure 51: Lemnos catastrophes vs. Hekla eruptions.



101a Altar to the blessed twelve

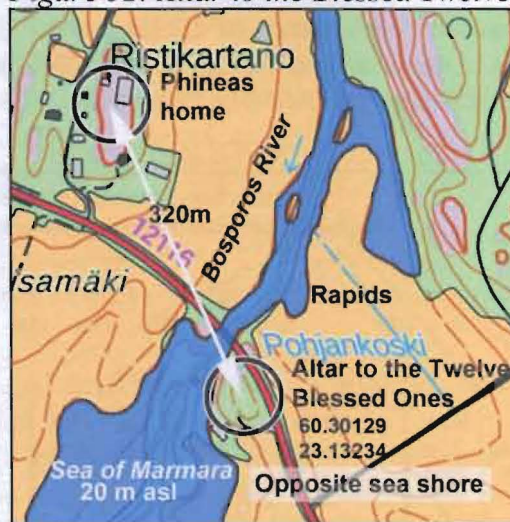
(2.528-536) So the story is told. The chieftains stayed, and every day the Thynians, as a favor to Phineus, sent them gifts beyond measure. Afterwards they raised an **altar to the blessed twelve**⁶ on the sea-beach opposite and laid offerings thereon.

⁶ The Twelve Blessed Ones are the gods and goddesses of the Olympian pantheon: Aphrodite, Apollo, Ares, Artemis, Athena, Demeter, Hephaistos, Hera, Hermes, Hestia, Poseidon, and Zeus.

Argonauts in Finland

The altar was located on the seashore opposite the home of Phineas. The Bosporos ends and the sea begins at a mound of stones piled up on a beach, covered with sparse trees. The mound has been partially flattened to make a storage space.

Figure 52: Altar to the Blessed Twelve.



65 Cyanean Rocks

They entered their swift ship to row and bore with them a trembling dove. Euphemus seized her, quivering with fear, and they loosened the twin hawsers from the land.

(2.537-567) When they reached the narrow strait, hemmed in by rugged cliffs, the thud of crashing rocks struck their ears. As they rounded a bend, they saw the rocks opening, then the rocks rushed together and crashed.

(2.568-609) The current whirled the ship round. The rocks were again parting.

Athena with her left hand thrust back one mighty rock and with her right pushed the ship through. At that moment, the rocks were rooted fast to each other for ever.

(2.610-618) Tiphys began to speak: "Athena breathed into Argo divine strength when Argus knitted her together with bolts. Son of Aeson, a god hath granted us escape between the rocks. Phineus said that our toils hereafter would be lightly accomplished."

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Figure 53: Athena pushes two rocks apart (Judy Nimtz).



(2.619-637) Jason replied: "Tiphys, thou talkest only for thine own life; while I fear for thee and my other comrades, that I shall not bring you back safe to the land of Hellas."

67 Rhebas River

102 Colone Peak

103 Melaena, Black Headland

104 Phyllis River

105 Calpe Plain

(2.638-668) Quickly they passed by the river **Rhebas** and the **peak of Colone**, and soon thereafter the **Black Headland**, and near it the mouth of the river **Phyllis**, and quickly they sailed past the river and the **Plain of Calpe**.

Argonauts in Finland

Along the north coast of Pontos, the Argo passed the Rhebas and Phyllis rivers. Along the south coast were the lands of Bebrycia, Bithynia, and Meriandyni. At the Peak of Colone, the lake angled northeast toward Black Headland. To the west was the Plain of Calpe, while to the east, the river Sagarius drained multiple small lakes.

Figure 54: Pontos to Thynias Isle.



68 Thynias Isle

(2.669-684) At twilight they ran into the harbor of the desert **island Thynias**; soon after, the **son of Leto** [Apollo] appeared. About his cheeks flowed his golden locks; in his left hand he held a silver bow, and on his back was slung a quiver. Beneath his feet the island quaked and waves surged high on the beach. Amazement seized them and no one dared gaze into the fair eyes of the god. They stood with heads bowed to the ground as he passed on to the sea through the air.

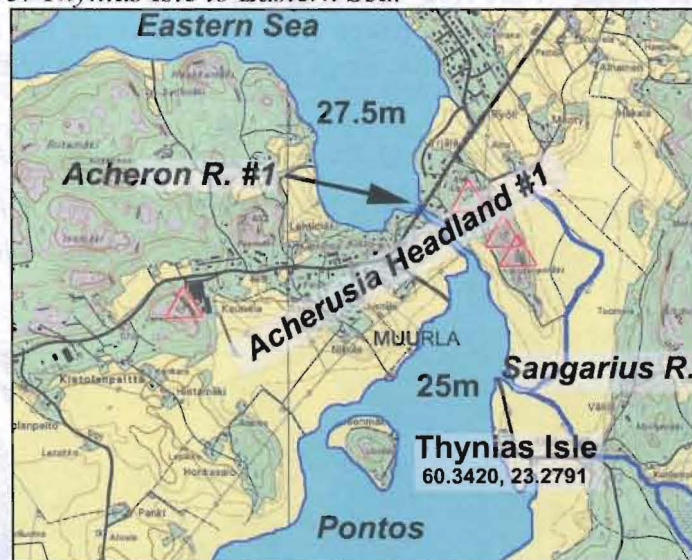
(2.685-719) At length Orpheus spoke: "Let us call this island the sacred isle of **Apollo of the Dawn** since he passed by at dawn.

We will offer such sacrifices as we can and build an altar on the shore." They built an altar with shingle, and over the island they wandered, seeking a fawn or a wild goat for a sacrifice.

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Leaving the Isle of Thynias, the Argonauts passed the mouth of Sangarius River and headed toward a gap in Acherusia Headland #1, where Acheron River #1 poured down rapids from the Eastern Sea. Multiple cairns surmount the steep headland opposite Muurla.

Figure 55: Thynias Isle to Eastern Sea.



106 Sangarius River

69 Mariandyni

(2.720-751) When the third morning came, with a fresh west wind, they left the lofty island. On the opposite side they passed the mouth of the river **Sangarius** and the fertile land of the **Mariandyni**,

and the **stream of Lycus** and the **Anthemoesian lake**. [Out of order; belong with Bithynian Sea.]

107 Eastern Lake

108 Acherusian Headland #2

109 Bithynian Lake

110 Acheron #2

Argonauts in Finland

During the night the wind ceased and at dawn they reached the haven of **Acherusian Headland #2**. It rises aloft with steep cliffs, looking towards the **Bithynian Sea**, and beneath it smooth rocks, washed by the sea. Towards the land a hollow glen slopes gradually away.

Here is the outfall of the river **Acheron #2**, which bursts through the headland and falls into the **Eastern Sea**. In after times the **Nisaeen Megarians** named it **Soonautes** when they were about to settle in the land of the **Mariandyni**.

By this way the ship went through the **Acherusian Headland #2**.

Argo passed uneventfully across the Eastern Sea to Acherusian Headland #2. Acheron River #2 drops 5 m through rapids from Bithynian Sea to Eastern Sea.

Figure 56: Eastern Sea to Bithynian Sea.



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and landed as the wind ceased at the **stream of Lycus**, which drains **Anthemoesian Lake**.

111 Lycus Stream

112 Anthemoesian Lake

The Argonauts paddled north on the Bithynian Sea until they reached Lycus River on the east coast. This large river drained Anthemoisian Lake and beside it was the city of Lycus.

Figure 57: Bithynian Sea to Lycus.

