and dine grapes - we had some lunch out there - returned about six - This evening Nat and I went to the Circus and it was splendid - and after it was over - Nat invited me to dine with him at the Cafe - Went to Rosie - also to Reilay and Mr. Macklindale -

February.

1st

Was a splendid day. This morning Ed and I went out in the City - went up to Nats.

This afternoon Ed. Mrs Kimball and I went down to Monaco - and Nat and Ball came out at six - I dined with Mrs Kimball and Ed. They came home by the eight o'clock train - and the rest of us at eleven.

"Monaco" is a principality, neither in France or Italy. - has its own Prince has a population of about 2000 - it contains an old castle at the Palace - and a cathedral - at which miracle plays are acted on Good Friday - but it is especially noted for "Monte Carlo" which is now the largest gambling place in the world - Gardens - hotel - gambling rooms - men and women gamble gambling - "Russian & Hofi fleuli" -

2nd

very pleasant. Got up earlier - after we packed our things went out in the city. This morning Sam took of Diego an old Hamden boy called that came down - we dined at his Hotel - after dinner we got some views "As to Nice"

It has a population of about 52 000 - and corresponds to our Saratoga as to visitors. It formerly belonged to Piedmont - but now ceded to France is situated at foot of mont albano - has a fortified castle - Consists of old and new Nice - former has narrow and dirty streets and no attractions of any account. - new Nice is finely built up - broad streets - high houses - contains a fine statue of King Carlo Felice on the sea-shore - a fine walk 80 feet wide called the "Promenade des Anglais" in a line with the Quai du midi. Nice

which it is connected by an iron bridge "Pont Napoleon" which is more than a mile long. with flowers and shrubs on both sides - Nice is noted for its pure and healthy air being situated in the mountains - noted for its roses.

We left Nice at 3.05 - the boys came down to see us off - arrived at Genoa - at 10.50 stopped at Hotel Londres - got supper and went to bed.

3rd "

Were called at 6.30 had breakfast at seven and left for Milan at 7.50 - arrived there at 12.20 - had lunch and then went to the "Cathedral" - It was commenced in 1386 - and is next to St Peters (Rome) the largest in the world - it is built entirely of white marble from the Simplon - and is no-

led for its elabrate and rich decorations it has 135 spires- 1923 Statues on the outside and 679 on the inside- The Virgins Chapel is the most elaborate room- it contains many relics- "Seamless coat of our Lord" I also went through the "treasure room"- vases- "busts ornamented with jewels"- "old pictures" &c

The Theatre of "La Scala" opened in 1779- seats 4000 persons. also "Palazzo della Ragione"

"Milan" was founded by the Insubrian Gauls"- chief city of Lombardy. It was sacked by Attila A-D-452- but its destruction was not effected until its surrender to Frederick I 1162- was restored in 1167- It fell again in 1535 under the power of Charles 5th. "The Treaty of Utrecht" handed it over to Austria in 1713- in 1859 it was returned to the new Kingdom of Italy.

After going through the principal

streets- seeing the Churches of "St. Ambrose" which is very old- and "St. Lorenzo"- and the Column of "St. Lorenzo"- and the "Statue of Leonardo de Vinci" in the Piazza uncovered in 1872- and the "Teatro del Vermeis" a new one and the "Modern Amphitheatre"- we returned to the Hotel got supper- and left for Venice on the late train-

H[u]

We arrived here at 4.50- got a Gondola and it was about 5.45 before we got to our Hotel, which is considered the finest in the City- the "Royal Hotel Danieli"- on St. Marks Square- we went to bed- got up about 12 went and got our breakfast- walked around the Square, came back and wrote a long letter to Mary. This afternoon we went to see "The

Campanile which is situated in the Piazza - it is 316 feet high and 42 feet square - with a pyramidal top - it is the highest monument in Venice - on the Summit is the statue of an angel in gilt - four walls in the interior - parallel with those outside - the terrace of it is ornamented with statues and columns of Greek marble - the four niches contain images of bronze by "Sansovino" the builder of the terrace - 1540. near it stand the "Standard Poles" - used to support standards of the Republic as they now do those of the National nation - the basreliefs represent the dominions of Cyprus - Candia - and the Morea conquered by the Venetians.

"The Clock Tower" - It was built in 1499 - on the front is a clock which marks the hours from 1 to 24 - also phases of

the moon and signs of the zodiac - on the top of the tower - one on each side of a large bell, are two bronze giants which strike the hour with hammers - over the clock is a statue of the "Virgin" in bronze sitting in a chair with the "infant Jesus" in her lap. This is filled on Ascension Day - when four marionettes, representing the Three Kings escorted by an Angel blowing a trumpet, make their appearance every hour from sunrise to sunset till the Whitsuntide fêtes are over.

We then returned to our Hotel - had our dinner - after which we wandered around, went into a Café - got some coffee and then returned to the Hotel - took a smoke and went to bed pretty well tired out.

5th /

It was quite pleasant here today We got up pretty early this morning - as soon as we had our coffee - Ed went to get his eye fixed - we then got a guide for the purpose of going through The Palace of The Doges. The first palace was built in 820 and was destroyed in a tumult - the second one was built in 970 and was destroyed by fire in 1120 and rebuilt in 1354 85 - There are two facades to the Palace one overlooking the Molven court the other the Piazzetta - the walls are of white and red marble - on each wall are 7 large windows - the principal window is decorated with spires which extend to the roof - dates back to the 15th century - Passing into the Court Yard through the principal entrance one first see some splendidly carved statues representing - Fortitude

Prudence - Hope and Charity - passing these leading up to the Palace is "the Giants Staircase" crossing which, and then going on a short distance you come to the "Golden Staircase" - the stairs are of mosaic and the roof of gold ornamented with sculptural desegns - at the top of the Staircase is "The Lions mouth" into which accusations against men were dropped, and if a certain number were brought against them they were condemned to death # The first room we entered was the Library which contains 140000 volumes in different languages and 8600 MSS - it was founded in 1362 -

We then entered the Hall of Scrutiny which was the chamber where the 42 nobleman met who appointed the Doge - it contains many elegant painting by old masters, among others is

The style is Byzantine- The facade is adorned with many statues & statuettes The Winged Lion of St. Mark is to be seen here with its paw upon a book open- with the following inscription - "Pax tibi Marce Evangelista Meus". Beside it are 4 horses - of bronze and once belonging to the arch of Nero at Rome- Were thence carried to Byzantium by Costantine, and taken from the Hippodrome at Constantinople by the Venetians when they conquered that city. - Napoleon I took them to Paris along with the Lion, but were returned to Venice - The tombs are very few, only three Doges and one Dogaressa here buried here- because the Venetians did not want the Basilica to become a Ducal Chapel The floor is inlaid throughout with mosaics - The interior of the Cathedral is divided into compartments in the form of a Greek Cross

The Presbytery is separated from the body of the Church by a marble parapet. Over the architrave are 14 statues representing St. Mark - the Virgin Mary and 12 Apostles (1393) - "The High Altar" work of the 11th century

The Pala d'Oro - a wonderful piece of workmanship - studded with pearls and precious stones - consists of two large horizontal sections and subdivided into 83 smaller ones with gilded enamellings representing incidents in Our Saviour's Life and pictures of the Saints. - It was made at Constantinople in 976-

"The Sacristy" contains some mosaics of our Saviour and the Evangelists.

"The Stanza del Tesoro" - contains the Episcopal chair said to have been presented to the Patriarch of Grado by the Emperor Emilio in the 7th century

He dined at the Hotel = Ed rode to mother met Mrs Enas and daughter - Hagger parade this afternoon - Music in the square (40) a large crowd out. This evening we went to a Café - and after we came back Harled a letter to Mary.

7th.

It was a splendid day and much warmer- started out early.

"The Bridge of Sighs" Was built in 1592- by Antonio da Ponte - style that of the Decidence- useful as a corridor- it is a small corridor with a hall in the centre, dividing it into two separate passages. One of these leads from the apartments of the Avvogadori (lawyers) to the prisons: the other from the prisons to the Hall of the Inquisitors - it is one of the most celebrated bridges in the world. Byron alludes to it in "4to Canto Childe Harold"

"I stood in Venice on the bridge of Sighs
A palace and a prison on each hand."

"The Ponte della Paglia" running parallel with the "bridge of Sighs" is the oldest stone bridge in Venice - built in 1360.

"Ponte del Paradiso" which is surmounted by an image of the Virgin Mary - 1400-

"Ponte Di Rialto" - The first stone of this famous bridge was laid June 9th 1588- The word "Rialto" is a corruption of "Rivo Alto" (high-shore) and is the name given to the central island of Venice the oldest part of the city, the place where the law courts ^the and are held. The bridge was also built by Antonio Da Ponte (who built "bridge of Sighs") it spans the grand Canal with a single arch - is covered with shops.

We then took a gondola - went to "The Church of St Maria dei Frari" - built in 1250- the principal gate in the arch

style of 14th century. - The interior is in the form of a Latin Cross with three naves - and is very rich in monuments - statues and tombs. - Among the most celebrated monuments for art are those of Marcello and Tron (Doges of 15th cent.) - but most worthy of note are the Tombs of Titian and Canova. (Titian lived 99 years). Among the celebrated paintings are the Altar piece, representing the Virgin and Child with Saints (by Titian) and the altar-piece in the vestry, in three divisions by Bellini 1488 - One of the anti rooms is built of four kinds of marble - mosaic floor, and a clock entirely of wood of the 14th century - "Church of St. John and St. Paul" -

The façade dates from the 13th cent. Interior in form of Latin cross. - was commenced in 1240 - finished 1430 - The entire bulk is supported by six arches - Large octangular and round painted glass

windows light the church - Contains an elegant altar in stucco and mosaic. It contains the tombs and monuments of many celebrated Doges and Generals of the Republic. The most celebrated monument is that of "Doge Pietro Mocenigo" and Tomb that of Bertucci.

One window of mosaic carvings - Passing through an entrance, we came to the famous Chapel of the Rosary" - It was destroyed by fire August 14th 1867 It has a few relics left - It was ornamented by raised images carved in marble and mosaic - As you leave the church you see in the middle of the campo, a fountain with octagon railing, and an elegant piece of sculpture - representing murder of St. Peter. "Jesuit Church" -

Of solid marble - and is one of the finest in Venice. The pulpit is of the

kinds of marble elegantly carved - it has the most elegant altar in venice. the inside is supported by 10 marble columns. the steps leading to the altar contain engravings in mosaic and marble - the top is adorned with paintings and stucco work - has a statue of marble - representing Jesus hanging to the cross and a cup of vinegar beneath (Carara marble).

"monument of Valeni" - was built in memory of Bartolemo V. a brave general of the Republic - stands upon a bronze pedestal elegantly ornamented - pedestal was made in 1496.

"monument of Luigi manin" - was the last Doge of the Republic the 122nd reigned eight years 1788 to 1796.

"The Arsenal"

One of the most celebrated in the world it was commenced in 1104 - and improved in

14th 15-16 and 19th centuries. - There were many things of interest in the armory but the finest were taken away by the French 1797 We saw all the Turkish arms - coats of mail etc - a canon of the 15th century - a number of spears - knives etc that had been used in ancient battles. - The first Revolver used. A number of torturing weapons of the "Inquisition" - A life Protector - a suit of venetian armor made in 1347 - a Picture in Wood (1300). The models plans of all the Italians ships that have been made - the first gondola - also the sword that executed Doge marino Faliero (1355) - also first galleyship -

"Glass Works"

First went into the apartment where they cut glass - then where they make beads. saw them make and color them then where they spin the glass and make chains - mats etc - then where they made shells into jewelry - then mosaic cutting

room - saw them separate it and make them buttons etc - then make neckties - & then room. We each of us bought a glass neckie - and a glass card receiver. Then took a ride down the Grand Canal.

Venice was founded in the beginning of the 5th cent. - it is the capital of Venetia, an important section of the Kingdom of Italy it is built on 72 islands - on piles in the midst of a salt lagune - it is divided into two unequal parts by the "grand canal" - the course of which forms an inverted S - it is 300 feet wide - contains several large Piazzas, nearly all of which are adorned with fine churches & palaces. The principal Piazza is that of St. Mark - 562 - by 232 - Pigeons of St. Mark. They are fed every day at the cities expense - at 2. P.M.

The Grand Canal - finest street in Venice it divides the city into two parts - it has 147 smaller streets branching off from it

and intersecting each other in every direction passing under 378 bridges, which connect 2194 minor streets and 294 squares.

Hart came this morning and went around with us. We dined this evening at the New York Hotel - after dinner I came back and finished Harry's letter on 20 pages and then went to bed.

8th It was very pleasant here. We got up about 9 - packed our trunk, then got our breakfast. Took a gondola and went for Hart. - We left for Bologna at 12.50 and arrived there at 5 - we stopped at the Grand Hotel Brun and found it very good. We had a good dinner - then went into the Cafe, had some coffee - Hart - Ed and I then went up stairs - smoked a while, and then went to bed

9th

We got up about 9.30 - had our coffee - then got a guide and carriage and went around.

We first drove to the Art-Gallery where we saw many very fine and old paintings by celebrated painters as Barraccio (of which there were three brothers) Guercino - Albani &c. Among other paintings there was one "representing Bologna in time of pestilence, and the saints praying for its protection" - on silk - after spending about two hours here we visited "The Church of St. Stephen" - which consist of seven churches in one, and is one of the oldest edifices in Europe - one of its pillars is of Egyptian marble - it has a picture of three Magi engraved on wood 1400 years old.

We then visited the University, which was founded in 1119 by "Irnerius" - On entering the building you first pass through a large court the walls of which are very

handsomely decorated - and the sides contain 5000 coats of arms. We first entered the dissecting room - where the first body ever dissected was done by "Munchini"

We then went through the Library which contains 150000 volumes, and has books in every language and dialect - It has a bust of "Joseph Mezzofanti" the celebrated linguist, who spoke 42 languages and 72 dialects - he died in 1849.

We then passed into the rooms containing the antiquities - we saw a great number of Egyptian relics, among them an old coffin - papyrus written in time of Moses 3000 years old - a design cut in stone 4000 years old - through the terra cotta department - a statue 400 B.C. - vase 500 B.C. - a skeleton of a man and woman 3000 yrs old - one of a woman with bracelets on - one of an infant with its playthings &c and a number of old relics

that have dug up. - Then visited the Church of St. Petronio, built in honor of the patron and first Bishop of Bologna - It is of Gothic structure and contains many fine paintings - also saw the house in which Rossini lived - also the "leaning Tower" and some of the other churches - and then returned to the Hotel.

Bologna is a city miles in length, and one in breadth, and is divided into four quarters. It is entered by 12 Gates, connected by grass covered walls - and is the nucleus of a strong entrenched camp. - The town is very gloomy and antique - most of the houses are whitewashed - the streets are very long and irregular. In 210 A. was an Episcopal See - and was raised by Gregory III to an Archiepiscopal one - it has given 6 Popes to Rome and nearly 100 Cardinals - contains over 100 hundred Churches It was at this University that Galvini

discovered electricity.

We got our dinner about one, and at 2.10 left for Ancona - and arrived there at 10.40 and found that our boat had gone - so we put up at Hotel La Paix - small but would'nt scare worth a cent - at a Reveler - had some supper and went to bed.

1

10th

Ancona is a marine city, but containing nothing of interest - except "Trajan's Arch" the bride -

We left for Brindisi at 8.25 - and being we were not to stop till four P.M. had a lunch put up - We arrived in Brindisi at 10.30 - after a fourteen hour ride and was pretty well played out - We stopped "Hotel De L'Europe" - got some supper and turned in. "Inn" in the train here boasts it had one fan

11th

It was a splendid day and much warmer. We did not get up till pretty late. had some breakfast and then went out to see about the boat leaving. We then took a carriage (an apology for one) and drove around. We then returned to the Hotel and about 6.30 had our dinner, and at 9.30 went aboard our Steamer. Ed. made to Adelaide - "The Taitone."

Brundisi has about 12000 people, and the buildings are all very old - it is merely a port for starting to Alexandria from.

12th

We left Brundisi last evening about 12 - we got up this morning at a quarter of ten, had breakfast at ten, finished about half-past. Hart was sick and did not get up till after one. Ed. and I were out on deck all the time. - the scenery was grand. we sailed close to the Albanian coast, on our left - all the time from breakfast till we reached Corfu. We see the tops of the Pindus covered with snow. As we advance, the coast of Corfu rises to the southward. - the outlines of the island are very graceful, and its surface is a mass of olive - cypress and ilex groves On the right we pass the ruined walls of the mediaval fortress of Cassópo, erected on the site of the city of Cassiope; on the left the ancient Buthrotum. Then entering the gulf, the city of Corfu and the citadel first appear - paping along through the gulf we first come to the two islands of Vido - and then approached within about a quarter a mile of shore and anchored - we took a boat and went ashore - then took a carriage and drove around for a while, returned and dined at Hotel St. George (Hart was sick by the way he ate) after dinner

we walked around. got some candy and views and about went aboard. We sat on deck till about ten and then went to bed.

Corfu (Corcyra) is the most beautiful as well as the largest and most important of the Ionian Group - noted for its olive groves and vineyards also for its orange and cypress: on account of its position as to Greece and Italy it has been an important part both in ancient and modern times. A colony was planted here 734 B.C. by the Corinthians. It was here that Augustus assembled his fleet before the battle of Actium: here that Nero danced before the altars of Jupiter at Cassiope. The Citadel is built on a huge rock, with its summit split into two lofty peaks (aerias Phaeacum arces) from which the modern city derives its name - the cliff is bound around with forts and batteries, while its base is strewn

with houses and barracks. Getting out of the boat we land on "The Esplandde" which occupies the space between the town & citadel and is laid out with walks lined with trees. On its northern verge stands a Palace of white Maltese stone, ornamented with a colonade in front. The Casino a villa of the King is about a mile south of the town - at the southern extremity of the Esplanade is a terrace overhanging the sea, is a circular temple erected in memory of Sir Thomas Maitland who built the Palace - and in front of the Palace a statue in honor of Sir Frederick Adam builder of the Casino. The Greek Garrison Church near the citadel has a Doric portico. Some of the ramparts date back to 1550. - at the Western end is Fort Neuf on a hill, and these two defend the harbor. Has a population of 24 000 - narrow streets - low houses.

13th

It was a splendid day, and the sea was very smooth. We were out on deck all day.

Had breakfast at ten. About twelve we arrived at Cephalonia, we anchored in the harbor, did not go ashore as we only had a short time - boats came out - "a boat man tried to climb over the side, jerked off" - Cephalonia is the largest island in the Ionian Sea - called by Homer Samos - it contains four cities. Remains of all still exist. It is very mountainous. The highest peak is 5380 ft called Aenos a Temple of Jupiter Aenesius was built on it. The island has not a single constant flowing stream. Argostoli is its chief town, in the harbor of which place we landed. We left here about 1.30 - and at ~~eight~~ 11th arrived at "Zante" - it is next to Corfu & Cephalonia in size. The capital is Zante and about half the population live in this one town - it stretches along the bay for 1½ miles - Women that are unmarried keep in seclusion. We left here about seven. Commenced a letter to Mary and wrote her 12 pages.

14th

It was very pleasant today, but very quiet on board. This afternoon about four we arrived at the island of Cerigo (Cythera) only stopped about fifteen minutes. did not go ashore. Finished Mary's letter 16 pages.

15th

It was a splendid day. We arrived at Syros about seven, and anchored near shore. We had breakfast at ten, and then went ashore. We first went and mailed our letters. Then wandered around in both cities. First went into Old Syra, it is built on a hill, and is an-

nected with the new town by continuous buildings. The old City is built in a conical form and contains 6000 people. the streets are very narrow and winding. The modern town, Hermaupolis contains 26000 and is built around the harbor. the streets here are very narrow, but paved- nothing of importance to be seen- visited the Jesuit Church. Very seldom we snow only once or twice in three or four years. We went to two Cafes- just to see their mode of life- poor coffee- smoke thick water jugs. wandered around awhile and then came aboard. Bought a meerschaum cigarette holder on board for 17 francs.

16th

It was a pleasant day. We got up this morning at seven, and went aboard "The Rein" bound for Athens. But as she did not get her cargo aboard we did not leave till nine P.M. just off the Harbor

is the island of St. George. 1 mile by 1/2- broad thrown up 14 years ago by Eruption - "vessels cleaned by passing through."
Made to Eleusis-

17th

It was very pleasant this morning. We arrived at The Peraeus about nine - and got ashore about 9.30- here we took a carriage and drove to Athens, about six miles, and arrived there a little after ten, and put up at the Hotel des Etrangers. We first got cleaned up, and then sat down to a good breakfast. As soon as we finished we got a carriage and a guide and drove to the Bankers to see if we had any letters, but found none. We then drove to Colonos which is one mile from Athens. The ride was a splendid one, through the old dirt graves &c-

From there we drove to "The Pass of Daphne" The pass is a narrow rocky gorge very important as a military point, as it forms the direct approach to Athens from the Peloponnesus, and is very easily defended. There may be traced remains of fortifications of various epochs from ancient Hellenic times down to the rude breastworks of loose stone erected during the Greek War of Independence. In the centre of the defile stands "The monastery of Daphni" now partly in ruins. Both the Church and enclosing walls are built for the most part of square blocks of marble, which had formed part of some Hellenic temple, thought to be from "Temple of Apollo" The monastery contains the tomb of one of the Dukes of Athens. The marks of pistol balls may be seen on the frescoes of saints and martyrs which adorned

the interior - We then visited the "Temple of Apollo" - which is very old, and mostly in ruins. In the interior the walls were richly frescoed once, and contained valuable mosaic carvings, only one of which is now visible a picture of "Christ" (We bought some pieces of it) - On one of the walls of the Church there were formerly three fluted Ionic columns which were removed in 1801 - the capital of these columns, and a base are in the British Museum.

"Temple of Venus."

Just beyond that of "Apollo" is the Temple of Venus, entirely in ruins - a wall & stone alone remains, and niches are visible in it. - also the words "Ἴδιον Α. Φ 90 δίον".

From here we drove down the pass to Salamis which is mostly rugged and barren, noted for its barley. From

here we had a splendid view - you can distinctly see Mt. Penteliçus 3500 feet † Pygmaeus above the sea - Mt. Hymettus 3500 feet - and had a fine view of Mt. Cythenus also a fine view of Eleusis, the birthplace of Aeschylus. - and of the bay of Salamis where was fought the renowned battle of "Salamis" between the Persians and Athenians - commanded by Xerxes and Themistocles.

We then drove to the Academy "The Academy" is surrounded by a wall built by Hipparchus, and was divided into walks and adorned with fountains by Cimon. The Academy was the favorite resort of Plato, who lived in a small house near by. Close by is the sacred hill of Colonos, celebrated by Sophocles as the scene of the death of Oedipus. On its summit a modern statue of marble marks the grave of the

accomplished and distinguished scholar and antiquary Müller, whose too great zeal in Athenian researches badgld [badgled] on a fever of which he died Excluding from the Academy to the hills of Colonos is the Cephissus, whose banks are fashaded by the orange - fig - peach and apricot trees - from the hill had a fine view of all Athens - the Acropolis. - the summits of Hymettus, Anchesmus and Penteliçus - and fine outlines of Corydalus - Aegaleos and Parnes. We then walked around town, came back and dined - after which we went to a Cafe got some coffee - and Capt Hart a game of billiards - then returned to the Hotel. - Mr. Stearns a class-mate of Hart's called on us.

18th

It was a splendid day - We got up pretty early this morning, had breakfast, got our guide and started out for "the Acropolis" which was only a short distance from our Hotel

The Acropolis is very irregular in shape being 1100 feet long and 450 feet broad at the middle - it is the second highest point in the city, Lycabettus being higher, the summit being 300 feet above the city, and from it you have a splendid view. The road is very good but steep, and the ruins of which still remain 1st "Temple of Victory."

This is not mentioned among the works of Pericles and is thought to have been built by Cimon. The sculptures seem from the costumes and arms to represent the victories gained by the Athenians over the Persians in which Cimon and his father Miltiades bore so

great a share. It originally consisted of 14 pieces of which 12 now remain, several of them are so mutilated, that it is difficult to make out the subject, but some of them evidently represent a battle between Greeks and Persians - it is 27 ft long and 23 ft high. - It was highly adorned with frieze, and slabs representing winged Victories in various attitudes

"The Propylaea."

It was commenced in the archonship of Euthymenes 437 B.C. and completed it in 5 years. - and is said to have cost $1480.000 in our money - It was built of Pentelic marble, and covered all the western end of the Acropolis - which is there 170 ft across - a flight of about 60 steps led up to the Portico which was 69 ft broad - having six fluted Doric columns. - 5 ft in diameter and 29 ft high - had 2 wings 78 ft apart - The north wing

remains in a very perfect state - the south wing is in a ruinous state, a porch from this wing led to a hall called "Pinacotheca", which contains many architectural fragments - it was the building of all others most admired by the Greeks.

"The Parthenon" was built under the administration of Pericles - Ictinus and Callicrates were the architects - and general superintendence was entrusted to Phidias - was finished 438 BC - date of commencing not known and cost about 8000 in our money. - was built of Pentelic marble - except the tiles of the roof - Parian. - The architecture is Doric - had a portico at each end of 8 columns, and in all had 46 - of which 32 are standing. the entire length of it was 228 ft - breadth 101 - the columns are fluted and 34 ft high. The architrave above was adorned with

gilded shields. The pediments were filled with sculptures, greater than life size, those of the E - relating to the birth of Athine. - at the W to the contest between Athene and Poseidon for Attica - all are now gone excepting three horses' heads in the Eastern, and a single group on the western, representing Cecrops and Agraulos. - Within the pedisyles is an ambulatory, by which passes entirely around the building - within this was the "cella" divided into two unequal parts by a wall - the eastern was the "naos" approached by a porch called "Pronaos" whose walls were carved - gate was dedicated to Sta Sophia - It also contained a statue of Minerva - which was excepting that of Jupiter at Olympia (both by Phidias) the most celebrated of antiquity - it was called the "Chryselephantine" because ivory was employed for all the parts

which were undraped - the dresses and ornaments were of gold - was 39 ft high and contained the image of "Victory" 12 ft: which stood on the outstretched right hand of the goddess. The eastern pediment contains sculptures of "Hyperion a Day" - "Theseus" or "Cephalus" - and then the "Seasons" - then came a gap after which came one of "Fortune" - then of "Fates" - then of night going down, three horses heads & bridging Lockarch of "Day" and one that of night-remain - On the western side was one of Poseidon naked 11 ft high, and of Athene draped - on the left of Poseidon was Amphitrite seated in a chariot drawn by sea-horses and dolphins at her feet: and others It was the Centre of the Acropolis, and the Bishop of Lincoln says" is the finest edifice on the finest site in the world that loved by the noblest recollections that can stimulate the human heart"

The Erechtheum was the most revered of all the sanctuaries of Athens, and was founded by Erechtheus who occupied an important position as to Athenian religion - he was interred here. It contains here was the most ancient statue of "Athena Polias, the guardian of the city - and was said to have fallen down from Heaven - made of olive wood, here was the sacred olive tree called forth from the earth by Athena in her contest with Poseidon for the possession of Attica - here was the well of salt-water which Poseidon produced by the stroke of his trident, the impression of which was seen on the rock, - and also the tombs of Cecrops and Erectheus.

In the temple of Athena Polias, - in front of the portico was the altar of Zeus Hypatus in the portico were altars of Poseidon and Erechtheus - and Butes - In the cella was

the Palladium or statue of the Goddess- in front of the statue was the golden lamps made by Callimachus Kept burning day and night, was filled only once a year.

The Asty or Upper Town contains "Tower of the Winds"

It was built from 150 to 100 B.C. by Andronicus of Cyrrha, an astronom to act as a measure of time both by a sun dial on the exterior, and a water clock on the interior of the latter some traces remain, the water that worked the clock came from the fountain near the cave of Apollo and Pan. Each of the eight sides faces the direction of one of the eight winds into which the Athenian compass was divided - on the summit was a Triton having a wand pointing to the wind which blew - it is an elegant building 44 ft high.

"Athena Archegetis" or Gate of the new Agora"

The building is of Pentelic marble and was ended by means of donations from Julius Caesar and Augustus was held up by 4 Doric columns, the middle one contained a statue of Lucius Caesar

"Arch of Hadrian" is not of much interest although not devoid of merit The archway is 20 feet wide - 56 ft high It contains an inscription on both sides of the frieze, above the centre of the arch, which describe it as dividing "Athens the city of Theseus" from the city of Hadrian - one of the arches blew down a short time ago, and is now being repaired.

"Stoa of Hadrian" consists of a colonnade of Corinthian columns of gray marble 29 ft high - and which formed the western facade of a large inclosure with

in which is situated the modern bazaar- this facade ranges with the "Gate of Agora"- It was 376 ft from East to West and 252 from N- to S- in the inside-trace have been found of a Colonade 23 ft from the wall The church of megáli Panaghia is near the eastern part of the area also a "Temple of Juno and Jupiter Panhellenius" and a sanctuary common to all the Gods. The most conspicuous things are 120 columns of Phrygian marble- and a gymnasium called the "Gymnasium of Hadrian", where are 100 columns from Libya-

"Gymnasium of Ptolemy or Stoa of Attalus

Near the Stoa of Hadrian, are the remains of this gymnasium- date 300 B-C or later- rods of marble- The walls still remain, and were built so as to sheltered and opposed to the sun at all times of day.

"The Theseum" - is the most perfect architectural relic of all antiquity, it was preserved in "dark ages by having been converted into church of St. George" its architecture and sculpture are only inferior to the Parthenon - The temple stands a little detached, on a point of land running out from the hill of the Areopagus - it is 104 ft long and 45 ft broad- There are many representations that can be deciphered- among the principle ones are, on the East side "Hercules and the hemaean Lion"- Hercules with one of the horses of Diomedes King of Thrace" and Hercules taming the flag of Cerynia- on the south side "Theseus & the Minotaur"- Theseus and the Marathonian Bull"- on the north side "Theseus and Cercyon"- The walls also contain sculptures as well as painting (micm). The principle

piece of sculpture is "The Gigantomachia" consisting of 29 figures in which Jupiter is represented as seated on the Summit of Olympus with Juno and Minerva near the centre & the giants, and the battle appears raging on each side - above the seated deities is Mercury wearing the helmet of Pluto - then Apollo who has slain Polybetes - "Bacchus fighting with a giant" - "Vulcan thrusting red hot iron at Clytius" and others. The chief part of the National Museum of Athens is temporarily placed in the interior of this temple - principal figure is an ancient figure of a warrior found at Marathon - also a small figure of Pan - and some ancient vases and monuments.

"Hill of the Nymphs" - is just beyond the Theseum, and is remarkable for the observatory with which it is surmounted This hill used to be called Lycabettus but incorrectly: an inscription found on its summit has restored its true name

"The Pnyx" -

A portion of the wall alone remains 16 ft high and composed of large blocks of stone - one of which is 10 ft by 8 on the face - Originally the entire platform sloped toward the centre, where stood on the celebrated "Bema or pulpit often called the "rock" - it is at present 11 feet broad and 10 ft high The area of the platform was capable of holding 7 or 8000 the area contained 12000 sq yards. The name is derived from Πύκνος meaning throng assembled - had no seats excepting a few wooden benches

es in the first row sat on the rocks - had nothing to protect the people from the sun, and this was probably one of the reasons why the assembly was held at day break. Here have stood some of the most talented & renowned men the world ever had - Demosthenes - Pericles - Themistocles - Aristides and Solon - it was from this rock that Demosthenes delivered his celebrated Oration "De Corona."

"The Agora" was immediately beneath "the Pnyx" - it resembled more or less a place in square, and contained the Tholé Hall, and the Metroön where the laws were deposited - It contains "altars of the Twelve Gods" - and statues of "the ten Heroes" who gave names to the 12 Athenian tribes - near the Metroön was the spot chosen

by Plato for the scene of Euthyphro's dialogue with Socrates. - near here was the Stoa of Jupiter Eleutherius. - also "Temple of Ceres" and "the Pompeium."

"The Museum" is just south of the Pnyx - at the northern foot of the museum are three remarkable excavations in the rock; one of which was a well another a granary - and the other "The Prison of Socrates" - On the summit is of the Museum is the "monument of Philopappus" of Cesa - he resided at Athens, where he took the offices of Agonothetes and Choregus died A.D. 105 -

Callirhoë or Enneacrunus from the 9 pipes that conveyed the water. This fountain supplied the only ever-running water in Athens, and was

used especially for the sacred purposes of lustrations &c - near the fountain is the site of a celebrated Ionic building - it is now a church called "St Mary's in the Rock" of marble

"The Olympieum"

The foundations of this temple were laid by Pisistratus - and was then carried on by the Greek Princes of Asia - it was left uncompleted by Augustus, and was not finished till 650 years after its commencement and was at last perfected and dedicated by Hadrian. but not till the worship of Jupiter had ceased to be real, and had almost fallen into contempt

The Choragic Monument of Lysicrates

Although small 8 ft in diameter and 34 ft high, is of great interest, being

the earliest instance of Corinthian architecture - it was built to commemorate that Lysicrates, led the chorus when the boys of the tribe of Acamantis were victorious (335-B-C)

"The Dionysiac Theatre"

The first stone theatre was commenced 500 B-C but was not completed till the period of Lycurgus 340-B-C- when the great masters of Athenian drama had all passed away.- as Menanders comedy differed it suffered from Sulla- but was adorned and altered by the munificence of Hadrian (117 a-D) - it consisted of 3 parts the orchestra - body of the theatre - and stage - The body of the theatre consists of seats radiating in the shape of a fan - is divided by 13 flights of steps answering to the

13 tribes in time of Hadrian - has 65 columns of marble fir for each tribe. In the centre of the middle compartment is the carved throne of the "Priest Dionysus"

"Odeum of Herodes or Regilla"
Built by Herodes Atticus in honor of his deceased wife Regilla. The diameter within was 240 ft - capable of seating 6000 persons - it is built of brick and limestone, lined with marble. - contains a statue of Herodes. father of Herodes Atticus.

"The Areopagus"
Is situated near the cave of Apollo and Pan, so called because Mars was the first person here tried for the murder of Halirrhotius. Here is an altar of Minerva Area dedicated by Orestes as escaping punishment for the murder of his mother. here are two stones, on one of which the accused stood, and on the other the defendant. also statues of Pluto - Hermes & Earth. Mars Hill. - 96 stone steps cut in the rock lead up to the hill of the Areopagus from the Agora - on the level of the hill is a bench of stone excavated in the rock forming three sides of a quadrangle - on one side of which was the tribunal - at the east of Mars Hill is a chasm where the water is black. - It was on Mars Hill that St. Paul addressed the multitude - near where he stood was the temple of Mars - below was that of Eumenides - and the Parthenon of Minerva facing him above. In front of him on the rock of the Acropolis was the bronze Colossus of Minerva

armed with a spear - shield and hel. met: as the champion of Athens."
We then returned home had dinner at six - after dinner took a smoke, and then went to the Theatre - play was "Don Caesar Bazan" - was nothing extra - King George - the Queen - and Duke Alexis, and a brother of the King of Denmark were there - after the theatre going back last one way, and inquired of some fellows who were students at the University. all went and got some beer met a Mr. Shelton of America and a Mr. Marie a Frenchman.

19th

Was a splendid day. This morning I ascended Mt: Lycabettus. the most prominent eminence in the plain - it is surmounted by the chapel of St. George which is a small chapel built of lime stone - This Mt. is to Athens. what Vesuvius is to Naples - from its summit you

have a splendid view of Athens and the surrounding country - it is about 3800 to 4000 ft high -

"The University"

It was founded in 1837 - and was built almost from subscription. King Otho who gave his name to it: presented to it a handsome Portico of Pentelic marble: on each side of which an open corridor serves at once for a shady walk along the front of the building. and for access to the lecture rooms. It contains an anatomical theatre - a council room &c. The library is a large room, divided into two principal sections by the reading room. It has 120000 volumes. 18000 of which are Greek and Latin - also has 600 manuscripts. "The numismatic museum attached to the Library contains a rare collection of

Grecian coins of cities and Kings - a collection of coins of the Ionian Islands - together with a series of Roman Byzantine and middle aged coins The Library contains busts of the most remarkable heroes of the of the Greek Revolution - amongst them of Mavrocordato - Byron - and Sir Richard Church The Students number 1500 - there are 60 Professors - degrees are conferred in divinity - law - medicine and art -

"The Palace"

Was commenced in 1836 - and finished in '43 - it is the most conspicuous building in Athens, and is situated on an eminence at the foot of Lycabettus and faces the Park - It is quadrangular, of which the sides are 300 by 280 ft. The front of the Palace has a portico of Pentelic marble, but the massive walls are of limestone faced with cement.

There is a Chapel for the King, and one for the Queen - Attached to the Palace is the private garden of the Queen, opened to the public every day. It was on the square in front of the Palace that the People and troops assembled in 1843, and remained ten hours without committing any act of violence or being any blood shed, waiting for King Otho to sign the Constitutional Charter, which he did after much hesitation

Ed and Hart went to Marathon, I did not go, as I could not stand the ride - they left at seven got back about four.

We dined at six, after dinner Mr. Shelton came in our room and smoked a while. We then went and got some beer after which we went to bed

20th

It was an elegant day. We got up a little after nine had our coffee - Ed and Hart went to Church and I went and took a walk

From eleven till twelve the band played in front of the Palace. And from 2.30 till five they played in the square. Saw the King Queen and Duke Alexis riding. Sunday is a grand day here. The square was full all the afternoon and also the principle promenades A great many came out masqued and in fancy dresses and had all sorts of performances - "procession of the donkey carts" Had dinner at five six - This evening Hart went up to Mr. Reams - I commenced a letter to Mary. Ed and I went out and got mine bee

21st

It was a splendid day. Had our breakfast a little after nine: At 9.30 a party of

us - Ed. Hart - Mr. Marie - Mr and I started for the Piraes. We left here about 9.30 and the depot at 10. We arrived at the Piraes at 10.15 and here we took a sail boat and went to Salamis. - where the celebrated battle was fought between Xerxes and Themistocles. There was no wind and we had to be rowed most of the way. We landed and first ascended Mt. Etichia from which we had a splendid view - We then descended had our lunch - when we left we intended to have visited Eleusis also. but being no wind was unable too - So on our way back we visited the remains of the monument of Themistocles and then sailed to the Piraes. In the harbor we saw King George's fast yacht - and Duke Alexis's Steamer, which is a very large and fine one. The Piraeus contains nothing of note. We arrived here in time for dinner at six. and had a pleasant day.

22nd

It was not very pleasant today - this morning we had a slight shower. and the wind quite had all day. Intended to have visited The Acropolis again this morning but on account of the weather did. About twelve we went out in the city - went to the Church of St Nicodemus. which is the largest and finest of the Athenian Churches.

The new near the University a very handsome building is being erected of marble. by the Baron Sina of Vienna, a gift to the University, and is intended for the sittings of the National Academy. - Cost $40000

The observatory situated near the Pnyx. is with its instruments, the gift of the same gentleman, and belongs to the University.

We also went down to see about our passage and then went to get some wines - got a dozen. Then returned to the Hotel - dined, and in the evening Ed. & Hart went to the theatre - Finished Mary's letter.

23rd

It was an elegant day. Had our coffee about 9.30 - after which we took a carriage and first drove to the Bank and drew 2500 francs. then to the post office and mailed Mary and Mother's letters - then drove to the Messaggeries Office and engaged our passage to Constantinople - Ed. and Hart then went to the Acropolis - I did not go on account of my limb - but went to the Palace to hear the music. Had breakfast at 12. This afternoon I packed the trunk. Had dinner at six - and about 8.30 left for the Piraeus - we drove down. arrived about 9.30 - went to the Hotel and left our things and then went and got some beer - after which we started for bed. I had just got into bed. and Ed. & Hart were nearly undressed when the guide came and told us the Steamer was in - so we got dressed, got a boat and went aboard. The Le Donnai bound for Constantinople.

"As to Athens"

It is situated about six miles from the sea in the central plain of Attica. The most ancient part of Athens is said to have been built by the mythical Cecrops but the City is supposed to have owed its origin to Theseus, who united the independent tribes of Attica into one State, with Athens as its capital. In historical times, the first attempt to embellish the city was made by Pisistratus & his sons (560-544 B.C) who erected temples etc.

A new Era begins with the Persian war. Athens was reduced to ashes by Xerxes, but was rebuilt and fortified by Themistocles, and was adorned by Cimon, and especially by Pericles, in whose time (460-429 B.C) it reached its greatest splendor - who with the assistance of Phidias and other celebrated sculptors and architects has been able to leave monuments etc which have been the admiration of succeeding ages, but these have suffered

from earthquakes and wars. The Peloponnesian War put a stop to the embellishment of Athens. - On the capture of the city in 404 B.C by the Lacedaemonians, the Long Wall and fortifications were destroyed - they were restored by Conon 393 B.C. after his renowned victory off Cnidus - the public buildings were repaired and beautified after this period - and although in 200 B.C. its suburbs were ravaged by the last Philip of Macedon, it still continued under the Mn. & Romans a great & flourishing city. - It was captured by Sulla 86 B.C. when its fortifications were broken. Hadrian adorned it with many new buildings (A.D. 120-128) also Herodes Atticus during the reign of Antonius, than at which time Athens was never more splendid - nor did it does not appear to have suffered materially till the incursion of the Goths under Alaric in 396. The Pagan religion did continue to flourish at Athens until time of Justinian

in the 6th century when they were abolished
During the Middle Ages Athens sank into
a provincial town - from 1204-1456 was in
the hands of the Franks - in 1687 the buildings
on the Acropolis suffered from the Venetians,
before which the Acropolis had remained
almost unharmed for 2000 years. - it was reduced
to a ruin by the explosion of a quantity of gun
powd placed in it by the Turks in 1687 under
whose government it was incorporated from 1456
The town of the 18th Cent has been almost complet
ly swept away. The Acropolis was again
used as a fortress during the War of Inde-
pendence 1821-1827 and suffered from both
Greeks & Turks - in 1834 Athens was declared
capital of the Kingdom of Greece - and
since then has been much improved
and beautified.

The entire circuit of the Walls of Athens
was 175 stadia 22 miles 143 stadia belonged
to the city - 75 to the Long Walls and 57 to the

port Towns. The Long Walls connected the
city with the sea and were built under the
administrations of Themistocles and Pericles
they consisted of the wall to Phalerum on the
east - and to Piraeus on the West - each about
4 miles long - between these two, at a short
distance from the latter and parallel to it
another wall was erected thus making two
walls to the Piraeus (sometimes called the Legs
There were therefore 3 Long Walls in all - but
that name seems to have been applied to
the two leading to the Piraeus - and the other
was called the Phalerian Wall - the Long
walls were in ruins in the time of Pausanias
It has at present a population of 6000
the principal streets are Eolus & Hermes St -

24th.

We left the Piraeus about twelve last night. Had breakfast this morning at 9.30 and found it as well as everything else a great on the Austrian Lloyd" boats. These boats have a very handsome cabin, large state rooms - and set a good table. our Steamer is about as large as the Ocean Steamers. We had a pretty good sea this afternoon. About six it commenced to rain and came down pretty and turned very dark so much so that they had to stop the engines for a while. We arrived at the Dardanelles about 9.30 and anchored.

25. Last night they sent a boat ashore on its way it broke its tiller - as soon as they got ashore, they signaled to send a boat for them, but all were so scart that that none would go, and they had to stay on the dock all night. It was very pleasant. We arrived at Constantinople about 8.30 and anchored, could not go ashore as every one goes to bed "about sunset." Met a Mr. Montague who is in the Queens service and found him very pleasant. also met a "guy devil" who is collecting specimens for the "British Museum".

26.

We got up at seven - had some coffee and then went ashore - after passing through the custom house as "Officers" I went to the Hotel Angleterre - had some breakfast - then took a guide and set out. We went down to the Galata Bridge where we took a Steamer and started for a ride up the "Bosphorus". The first place we stopped at was "Kabatash" (rough stone) and refers to "Petra Thermastis" - opposite this rock the merchant ships are moored. This is the rock whose roadstead was formerly

called "Pentēcontōrion" - that is the roadstead of the 50-oared ships - because here Jason the Scythian on his way to Crete anchored with his 50 oared vessels.

"Beshiktāsh" - it was here that the Venetian fleet landed the troops which besieged Constantinople under the command of Dandolo - near the shore is the convent of "mevlevis" and close by is the convent of "Yahia Effendi" a pious man to whom Sultan Mahmud III erected a monument. This is the residence of the Ottoman Sultans in Summer - This palace was erected in 1679 - and the Imperial fleet before setting sail always anchor between K - and B - and salute the Palace

Ortākeui.

Is a large place - but very dirty - it has a large and very handsome mosque - and contains nothing else of importance - Just beyond on the way to Kouro Chesmeh - is a large summer palace which the late Sultan

gave to his brother-in law "Mehemet-Ali Pasha" and just beyond this is a still handsomer one - ornamented with circular colonnades.

"Kouro Chesmeh"

Is a very celebrated place - here stood a laurel tree said to have been planted by Medea, on landing at this spot with Jason on his return from Colchis - This place was formerly called "Circus Michaelicus" from the celebrated church of the Archangel Michael - which Constantine the Great, here erected in his honor, and which the Emperor Justinian repaired. The church of the Archangel M. was remarkable in the 5th century for the Agapites - Syrians and after him Romans the Agapites were here adored by the people who sat standing on pillars, which were first 18 ft high - and finally raised to 108 feet.

Anaort Keui:

At this place the Bosphorus narrows, as is dangerous for small boats: hear here a great sight may be seen on the "Greek festival of the Epiphany" (Jan 18th) an archbishop blesses a crucifix and then throws it into the sea, and men dive after it; and he who gets it receives a reward.

Bebek:

It was a resort for the Ottoman Sultans - and Selim I built here a Kiosk as a summer residence - Several American missionaries live here - the shore here is one of the most picturesque portions of the B. - here the shore curves, and is built the "Roumeli Hissar or Castle of Europe" with winding walls.

"Roumeli Hissar" - contains nothing of any importance, nor does Emirgyan

rest which place we next stopped.

Yeni Yenui.

Has a large Greek and Armenian population, some of whom are very rich - and it contains many handsome summer residences.

Therapia.

Is about the most important place on the B. - it is the principal place of resort for the Greeks - where Fanariotes have their summer houses here - that which belonged to Prince Ypsilanti has been presented by the Port to the French Embassy. The English Embassador has also an elegant residence here. The harbor here is celebrated as having had a great number of sea-fights of maritime powers, especially between the Genoese and the Venetians - It was the

place of retreat chosen by Nicolo Pisani after having combated two days (Feb 13 + 14 1354 with the enemy and Pietro al Pietra

"Buyukdereh"

It contains many summer residences. the principal one for beauty architecture and situation is that of the Beshair Palace - it consists of the upper and lower trains - the upper contains the houses of the porte dar - and the lower summer res. from here you have a view of the Aqueduct built by Sultan Mahmoud in 1732 - it consists of 21 arches - 40 yards broad and 560 long.

Yenimahale:

This was the last place we stopped at - and remained here over two hours we went about a quater of a mile from town to see the Black Sea - came back got some coffee and walked around - and about

three (3.30) started back, and got here just in time for dinner at six. About eight we took our guide and first went to "Cafe Francais" where we got some coffee - heard some "singing" - we then went to a masquerade Ball to see the costumes - we staid for an hour two hours and then came back and went to bed - we took no part: and not go in costume.

27th

It was very pleasant, but a little cooler We got our breakfast: and then started out with our dragoman a little after ten - we crossed over to Stamboul, and first visit "The Ahmeareh" - Mosque of Sultan Ahmed It occupies a part of the Hippodrome, and is not only the chief of all the mosques but is the only one in all the Ottoman empire which has 6 minarets. Its plan is nearly square 235 ft by 210 - and its four sides are

almost alike - the windows are glazed - The most remarkable feature of this mosque is that consist of 4 large fluted piers 36 yards in circumference that support the dome, and rise outside like so many towers - The cupola of the great dome is surround by 4 half cupolas each of which is supported by 2 entirely round cupolas, which form, exactly behind the 4 large pillars. the 4 corners of the mosque On both sides of the mosque runs a double gallery, one on the outside the other on the inside, in which there are treasure vaults for depositing gold and other costly effects. On each side of the "mihrab" stands an enormous candelabra, whose size, as well as the thickness of the wax candles, is in proportion to the gigantic size of the 4 columns. near the "mihrab" stands the "minber" - or the pulpit for the "Khatib" (or "Friday preacher") of hewn stone - covered with a gilded crown, above which rises the gilded crescent: from this pulpit was

read the decree that put an end to the tyranny of the Janissaries - and near this is the golden seat of the Sultan: this mosque is very rich in curiosities of every kind, which are here partly preserved, partly suspended on the wreaths of the lamps. Its founder Sultan Ahmed I., richly endowed this his favorite work. Jaffer Pasha, the governor of Nubia, sent 6 lamps set in emeralds, suspended by golden chains. Korans of every form and in the most beautiful writing, lie on gilded cushions inlaid with mother-of-pearl. This is called the "State mosque of Constantinople" - the annual income of the Ahmedyeh is 2 000 000 piastres. "Sandal Shoes"

"Suleimanyeh": "mosque of Suleiman the Magnificent"

This is the most beautiful monument of Osmanli architecture, built expressly as a mosque (not a church adapted to Moslem use) under the greatest of the

Ottoman Sultans, by Sinan, the greatest architect of the Ottoman empire - commenced in 1550 - finished - 1555 - it stands on an elevated part of the city, and the large open space in front affords not only a fine view of the mosque itself and its several courts, but commands also a fine view of the whole city. The mosque is a square of 225 ft by 205 - enclosed on the entrance side by the forecourt and behind by the cemetry - In the middle of the forecourt, called the Harem is the fountain for the regular purifications before prayer - In the second called the "Garden" rise the cupolas of the mausoleums of the founder his consorts and his children. The court facing the entrance, in the middle of which stands the fountain covered with a cupola is surrounded on the other 3 sides with colonades, which are covered with 23 small domes - at the 4 corners of the forecourt rise the 4 minarets - the 2 first on the

outer side of the court being lower and with two galleries: the 2 others close to the mosque being higher and with 3 galleries for the criers (criers to prayer). The dome is supported on 4 massive piers - the screen under the lateral arches of the dome by 4 marble columns, the largest in Constantinople - 13 ft in circumference - 28 ft high - one of these columns supported the virginity-proving statue of Venus, the other the statue of Justinian the Great - or the Augustean - the two others are thought to be the red columns on which stood the statues of Theodora and Eudoxia in the Palace the capital of these columns are of white marble, and support the double gallery which runs around on both sides - under these galleries are built: on the ground terrace formed rows of stone, or low stumps of pillars, intended for readers of the Koran - and numerous stands for the Koran itself, inlaid with mother of pearl

are scattered about - the pulpit and praying place of the Sultan are of white marble. the dome of the mosque is 86 ft in diameter Attached to this mosque are endowments of wisdom - piety and benevolence - 3 schools - 4 - academies - a school of medicine - hospital a kitchen for the poor - a fountain etc this mosque is considered the most glorious piece of Ottoman architecture - the revenue of this mosque is 300000 piastres.

"Turbehs or Tombs of Suleiman"

These tombs of Suleiman I, 1566 are all attached to the mosque. It is octangular in form of colored marbles with cupola & fluted roof four pillars, four of white marble - four of porphyry support the dome - it contains the remains of 3 Sultans & the founder and his successors Suleiman II (died 1691) and Ahmed II (1695) besides daughters of the former. The tombs are decorated with

rich embroideries and costly shawls - that of the founder is surrounded by a railing inlaid with mother of pearl - and also contains his "playthings" -

"Santa Sophia"

It covers nearly a whole square without its vestibules - it is 225 ft from N - to S - and 350 E - to W - near the entrance is the belfry. - near this flows the water of the great cistern, which occupies the greater portion of the extent of the temple with subterranean water vaults. - besides this there are 3 other fountains. The roof is surrounded by 9 cupolas, of which the great dome forms the highest summit. The ~~great~~ central dome is 107 ft in diameter and 46 ft rise, elevated 180 ft above the ground with semi domes - the grand dome is carried on 4 arches - their running N & S - are about 100 ft span, and 120

high. resting on 4 massive piers. the 4 arches are filled with a screen of pillars supporting the women's gallery (the men prayed in the lower part, and the women up in the galleries) - all of these arches are inlaid with marble & mosaics - (no gold mosaics). the seat of the Empress separated by a marble screen, is marked by the imperial eagle - and Theodora wife of Diocletian, the founder, has left her name carved on the balustrade in front the whole number of columns is 107 - the mystic number of columns assigned for the support of the house of wisdom. - and has 67 above of different kinds of marble - the entire roof is of mosaic representing the Great Prophet - & his 4 followers - and the 4 archangels Gabriel - Michael - Israel - and Raphael - and various inscriptions On the tops of the minarets glisten brightly gilded crescents: the largest is on the

cupola of St Sophia instead of the cross. Sultan Mahmud III is said to have expended 50000 ducats on its gilding alone. - this crescent is visible 100 miles at sea, and is seen from the top of the Bithynian Olympus. glittering in the sunshine

During the seven holy nights of Islam, especially in the Leilet-al-Kadr: the night of the predestination (the 24 of the last month Ramazan) in which the Koran was sent down from Heaven - the whole mosque is illuminated (about 15000 lights) - the Sultan repairs with his whole court: and attends night service. and then retires to the "Seraglio" where his mother brings him a virgin and he retires to his Harem. The floors are covered with matting and carpet - the income amounts to two million piastres per annum.

Tomb of Selim II - 1575.

In the southern court of St. Sophia is the mausoleum of Selim II - it is beautifully decorated - has four columns, two of white marble - two of red antique, sup port the portico, and within it rests Selim II, by the side of how Banos, a

The Mosque of Bayezid II

Was completed in 1505. - the architecture of the outer court is very fine - the gates are elaborately decorated in arabesque the cloister which surrounds the court is enclosed by columns of porphyry & red antique - their capitals are of white marble ornamented like the gates - a marble fount also occupies the centre of the court. It contains a great number of pigeons which are considered sacred - On Friday there is a distribution of bread to the dogs.

"The Djemberli - or Burnt - column"

It is about 100 feet high - its name is well applied, as it is black and smoke dried by the frequent fires - it is of porphyry, the joints are covered with copper rings - it is thought that Constantines statue stood on it.

Column of Theodosius.

It is of the Corinthian order, and 50 ft high - and is surmounted by a handsome capital of red antique -

"At - meidan", or "The Hippodrome"

It formerly comprised a part of the space now occupied by the mosque of Sultan Ahmed, and is in the most celebrated square of ancient or modern to. Though in a great part built over, the plan and form of a circus 900 ft long and 450 broad may still be traced - It

was formed by the Emperor Severus - The seats here of white marble - and a part of them were carried off by Ibrahim Pasha to build his palace - and the pillars of the lower gallery were used in building the "mosque of Sultan Mahmoud" - The Hippodrome - in the time of Nicetas is said to have contained more Gods and heroes carved in stone or moulded in brass than there are inhabitants in the modern city. But most of these monuments of ancient art disappeared at the time of the Conquest of C. by the Latins in 1204. and most of the bronze statues. as of "Diana - Juno - Pallas - Hercules &c were melted and turned into coins.

"The Obelisk"

It is of Egyptian granite and still occupies its former place, in the centre of the Hippodrome - it is a four corner

id shaft of one single piece. 50 ft high covered with hieroglyphics, brought in Egypt. - it was shaken down by an earthquake, and after lying a considerable time was re-erected under Theodosius - the machines which were used in rearing it are represented in bas relief -

Pyramid

Near the Obelisk are seen the remains of a Pyramid with four faces built of marble: the top of it has fallen and the rest cannot stand long - it was originally 95 ft high - was erected by Constantine Porphyrogenetus, and marked the goal in the chariot races. It was covered with brazen plates, which were set off by bas-reliefs and ornaments.

28th

Skutari: in Asia.

It is the largest of the suburbs of & and forms a town of itself, built like Constantinople on seven hills. - It is the post-station for Asiatic couriers, the rendezvous of all the caravans coming from Asia, and where travellers set out for the East. - On a rock rising out of the sea is "The Maidens Tower" 190 ft high - serves as a beacon - the Turks say that Sultan Mohamed shut up his mistress within it.

The Cemeteries.

They are the largest and most celebrated except that at Eyub. The marble over their graves comes from Marmora. - The stones are ornamented with various colors. - the tombs of men are distinguished by a representation of the head-dress they wore - One tomb in the midst of the Ground - a canopy

resting on 6 columns marks the resting place of Sultan Mahmoud's favorite horse.

The English Cemetery.

It lies on the banks of the Bosphorus and contains many tombs of men who died in the service of the Queen and their Country. - and also a number of mounds containing 8000 dead (Crimea). A large "Grand Obelisk", supported by four angels is erected in the midst - built by the Queen and her people - with an inscription in four languages detailing the history of the place. We then crossed back - and went to Stamboul -

"The Seraglio"

After 15 centuries of Royal occupation, this palace has, since Sultan Mahmoud, ceased to be the habitual residence of the Ottoman emperors. The enclosure

of this far famed palace occupy the space of the ancient city of Byzantium. The Apartments are on the top of the hill. the gardens are below.

The principal entrance of the Seraglio is a large pabilion with 8 openings over the gate or porte. This gate called "the Imperial" is very high, semicircular in its arch, with an Arabic inscription beneath the head of the arch. - 50 men formerly kept this gate. At first you enter a large court-yard. on the left is the court leading to the Imperial mint. - in the second court, the entrance called "Orta Kapoosi or Middle Gate was also kept by 50 men. but here not allowed to enter it contains the offices and kitchens

All around the court runs a low gallery covered with lead and supported by marble columns - no one but the Sultan enters this Court on horseback.

It contains a small stable for the Sultans horses, and a large one, that can accomodate 1000. for his Officers. The Divan or justice hall is on the left at the farther end of this court on the right is a door that leads into the inside of the Seraglio, in former times none used to pass through here except sent for. The hall of the divan is large, covered with Moorish gilt. Here the grand vezier, assisted by his counsellors, used formerly to determine all causes, criminal & causal without appeal. The quays outside the Seraglio are armed with artillery: most of the cannon are planted level with the water: the largest piece is that which, they say, forced Babylon to surrender to Sultan Morad, and, by way of distinction it has an apartment to itself. The following are the principal objects worthy of notice within the walls of the Seraglio and the Seraglio itself.

The Armory:

Once the church of St. Irene: here are preserved the swords of the conqueror Mohammed II: an armlet of Tamerlane and the keys of numerous conquered cities. Here is also a large quantity of chain mail and some fine Circassian helmets. There are 2 effigies in suits of chain mail. one with a remarkable fine head piece- numerous flags red and green are suspended aloft- and 2 of them, called the flags of Ali. bear on a red field, three double bladed swords with other ensigns. Here is also shown one of the heads of the brass serpent in the At-meidan. Has 6000 arms.

Repository of Antiquities

This museum adjoins the Army and here are preserved some supposed physy limbs, and other Graeco-Roman memorials which have been found in

and around Constantinople: ie- lamps vases. a beautiful golden helmet: statues- and stone tablets with inscriptions. There is a piece of the frieze of the mausoleum from Bodrum. In another division are to be seen the ancient bell of St. Sophia- the kettles and kettle drums of the janissaries, a curious Persian metal box- ancient maces, halberds and other weapons of all descriptions -as torturing weapons- ancient arms- swords- bows and arrows etc. The hunt we were not allowed to enter- the above are in the outer court of the Seraglio- and one can enter by paying a fee- with the guide- but the inner court one cannot enter without a special firman. It contains

The Treasury:

Situated in the court called Dar-es-Saadet- (abode of felicity). Here is collected a vast store of treasures principally in

in precious stones - One of the first objects that engages the attention is a large carpet embroidered with pearls from the smallest seed pearl to very many as large as a sparrows egg. next there are the most splendidly embroidered cushion coverings inlaid with pearls & diamond. jewelled helmets and bare furniture swords etc - on one sword-hilt alone are 15 diamonds each as large as the end of a mans thumb. In other cases are jewelled sword belts - agate cups. beads of every description. coral and amber - and an imperial cradle richly covered with precious stones - on the second floor are rich chairs of state - vases and clocks - and the most costly article in the treasury - a toilette table with looking glass back, the table being of lapis lazuli and other costly material richly inlaid with diamonds - pearls

emeralds and rubies. the pillars that support the glass are set with diamonds the rim and claws of the table are diamonds - emeralds - carbuncles & rubies with numerous pendant diamonds of large size. and on the edge of the table is an elegant fringe of diamonds - the next thing of in value is the Sultans Throne - it is of solid gold - about 12 ft high and 6 in circumference, and is covered all over with diamonds etc - also the Sultans hat of diamonds - and plumes containing diamonds as large as ones finger - his sword - helmet coat of mail all covered with diamonds. Here is preserved the ancient banner of Mohammed "The Sanjak Shireef" but it is not shown. This building is opened by four locks and chains - I had about 30 attendants never had so much attention in my life.

We were then shown through the privat Seraglio of the ~~King~~ Sultan. it is of marble. and the furniture is inlaid with gold- it contains- four large rooms where he entertains the embassadors and one room all inlaid in gold- a bed room to which the King enters once a Year- a bagni is given him

Directly in front of the gate of the Seragl is a large quadrangular Fountain built in the reign of Ahmed III. Ha on all the four ~~corners~~ sides. as well as on the corners are gold inscriptions on azure ground.

We then went through the Bazaar after which we returned to our Hotel. had dinner and during the evening paid off. Wrote to many. met the Japanese Minister stationed at London and the one at Vienna.

29th. It was a splendid day. after we had breakfast we first went and engaged our passage to Alexandria by the Khedivie Line 208-186 francs each. We then visited the "The Bazaars".

Not only in the covered Bazaars but also in those that resemble open streets. separate districts are allotted to particular trades and merchandise. The shops of engravers and jewellers occupy one quarter - goldsmiths another - the horse dealers all congregate at at Bazarm - Misir Charshy is the drug department - all the coffee is ground by hand in Tahmis-Bazar- and all other things have their own department - one may walk for three hours without going over the same ground - twice. amidst diamonds gold and ivory things - cashmere shawls - Chinese silks - embroidered slippers - perfumes - pipes - money - arms &c -&c.

The crowd in the bazaars renders it difficult to pass, and such are their extent that it takes a long time to go through them. The covered bazaars are closed and deserted before midnight - it is now unusual to see any Turk of rank or wealth in the bazaars; as they have them brought to their houses. As for ladies none but those of a certain age are allowed to go to them. We bought a number of things - I bought a couple of pair of embroidered slippers for Mary - two worked table spreads - a large table cloth - some necktie and perfume 6 bottles of Otter of Roses) for Mary, a Turkish pipes - 2 - Cigar Holders - and a cap for myself - we then returned to the Hotel and left our things - and then went to see

"The Derrishes"

These are of two classes one

known as the dancing or turning, and the other as the howling Derrishes. We visited the former, whose true name is "mevlevy" Derrishes". Their principal tezzeh is at Pera, and this one we visited it is a place of worship. - It is a queer sight to see them (20 or more). They first bow and scrape around, and then leaving off their outer cloak. Then each one revolves around upon his toes, making circles, as if by some irresistible impulse, with eyes fixed, arms extended, and robes (all are dressed alike) inflated, without ever jostling one another or moving out of the orbit of their own particular whirl. The music is of a very peculiar character, being performed upon a flute called "nay". - and it is said that many Turkish gentlemen attend as the music has great charms to them.

We then took a walk down the Grand

Rue of Pera to the "Barracks" and then returned to our Hotel, had dinner - took a smoke, and then Ed. Hoalt. an English gentleman and I went out to a Café - Wrote to Mary.

March.

1st

It was a splendid day.
The cistern of Constantine: now called "Binbirdirek" or the Thousand and One Pillars. It is now dry and has the appearance of a hall in a subterranean edifice - and is now occupied by a number of Jewish and Armenian workpeople employed in twisting silk between the long colonnades. The roof of this reservoir, was supported by a triple pier, consisting altogether of about 600 pillars. of which only the upper half 224 pillars, is now cleared from the earth.
We also visited the Bazaar again - was followed by a few "Stuffed club" - and spent the afternoon in getting views and looking around.
Had dinner at six - and then evening Mr. Hauser spent in our room - who is connected with the "Graphic"
Saw a Turkish funeral -