February

1st

Was a splendid day. This morning Ed and I went out in the city. Went up to Versailles.

This afternoon Ed, Mrs. Kimball and I went down to Monaco and had tea and ball came out at six. Dined with Mrs. Kimball and Ed. They came home by the eight o'clock train and the rest of us at eleven.

Tunis is a municipality, neither in France or Italy, but its own. It has a population of about 20,000. It contains an old bazaar at the Palace and a cathedral at which miracle plays are acted on Good Friday— but it is especially noted for "Russian boots" which is now the largest gambling place in the world— Gardens, hotel, gambling rooms, men and women gambing Russian style. 
very pleasant. Got up earlier after we packed our things went out to the city. This morning same berth at bridge an old hamster 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 care would be sure to go as to visiters. It formerly belonged to Piedmont but now added to France is situated at foot of Mount Alban having a fortified castle. Consists of old and new nice former has narrow and dirty streets and no attractions of an account. New nice is finely built up - broad streets - high houses. Contains a fine statue of King Louis FOUR. On the sea there a fine walk of foot called the Promenade des Anglais in a line with the Rue du Tradi with which it is connected by an iron bridge. Port Nice 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 cabs came down to see us off. Arrived at Genoa at 10.50 - stopped at Hotel Landes - got supper and went to bed.

9th, 11

Here called at 6.30 had breakfast - at seven and left for Milan. Arrived there at 12.30 drank lunch and then went to the "Cathedral" - it was commenced in 1866 and is next to St. Peter's, the largest in the world - it is built entirely of white marble from the Limpias - and is no
led for its elaborate and rich decorations. It has 135 spires—1923 statues on the outside and 1,789 on the inside. The Virgin's Chapel is the most elaborate room—it contains many relics.

Hamlet's coat of our Lord. I also went through the treasure room—vases, cups, ornamented with jewels—old pictures.

The theatre of 'La Scala' opened in 1778. Scala holds persons also 'Palla della Pace.' "Venetian" was founded by the Benetti on Quai. The chief city of Padua and Vicenza, etc. 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. Ambro, which is very old—and "St. Lorenzo," and the bell tower of St. Lorenzo—and the statue of Leonardo da Vinci in the Piazza uncovered in 1872—also the Teatro dell'Opera (a new one) and the modern Amphitheatre. We returned to the Hotel and supper and left for Venice in the late hours.

He arrived here at 4.50—got a Gondola and it was about 5.15 before we got to our Hotel, which is considered the finest in the City. The 'Royal Hotel Donizelli' on St. Mark's Square—ne went to bed—got up about 12 next and got our breakfast. Walked around the Square, came back and wrote a long letter to Harry. This afternoon we went to see the
Bampanite, 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. In 1540 near it are the "Standards Poles" used to support standards of the Republic as they now do those of the Italian nation - the bas reliefs represent the victories of the Republic, and the houses conquered by the Venetians.

The clock tower - it was built in 1499 and has a clock which marks the hours from 1 to 12, also phases of the moon and zodiac - on the top of the tower, one on each side of a large bell, are two bronze grating which strike the hour with hammers, and the clock is a statue of the "Virgin" in bronze sitting in a chair with the "infant Jesus" in her arms. This is lifted at 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 Three Kings' figures are over. He then returned to our Hotel - had our dinner - after which we wandered around, went into a cafe - got some coffee and then returned to the Hotel. Had a smoke and went to bed pretty well tired out.
It was quite pleasant here today. We got up pretty early this morning - as soon as we had our coffee - & then to get his eye fixed - we then got a guide for the purpose of seeing 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 1170 and was destroyed by fire in 1180 and rebuilt in 1357 1358. There are two facades to the Palace one overlooking the Maser 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 Essays which extend to the very dates back to the 15th century. Passing into the East Yard through the principal entrance you first see some splendid carved statues representing - Fortitude, Hope and Charity - passing these leading up to the Palace is "the Giant's Staircase" across 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 designs - at the top of the Staircase is "The Rion Murch" into which accusations against men were dropped, and if a certain number were brought against them they were condemned to death. The first room he entered was the Library which contains 110,000 volumes in different languages and 800 MSS - it was founded in 1363. He then entered the Hall of Scrutiny which was the chamber where the 142 nobleman met who appointed the Doge - it contains many elegant paintings by old masters, among others is
The style is Byzantine. The facade is adorned with many statues and statuettes. The winged Lion of St. Mark is to be seen here with its paw upon a book upon the following inscription: "Pax tec- 
in Marie Evangelista Veron." Hence it is 4 ancient pieces of bronze and once belonging to the archbishop of Rome. Here thanks are to Byzantium by Constantine, and taken from the Hafsaume of Constantinople by the Venetians when they conquered that city. Hapsburg I took them to Paris along with the Louvre, but were returned to Venice. The tombs are very few, only three Doges and one Dogarella here buried. Here because the Venetians did not name the Basilica to become a Royal Bishop. The floor is inlaid throughout with marbles. 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. One had architect in the 14th century representing the Virgin, Mary and 12 apostles (1393) — "The High Altar" work of the 14th century. The Palazzo Du - 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 enamels representing incidents in Our Saviour's Life and Pictures of the Saints. It was made at Constantinople in 1776.

"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 Venice by the Emperor Emilir in the 7th century.
He dined at the hotel & met noted to brother, met Mrs O's & daughter - also parade this afternoon - music in the square (40) a large crowd out. This evening we went for a coffee & after we came back started a letter to Henry.

7th.

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

"The Bridge of Sighs" was built in 1597 by Antonio da Ponte. Style that of the Renascence, 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 procuratori (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 "Canto Quindici, Harold."

"Flood in Venice on the Bridge of Sighs - a palace & a prison at either hand."

"The Ponte della Paglia" running parallel with the "bridge of sighs" is the oldest stone bridge in Venice - built in 1260.

"Ponte de Parachute" which is surmounted by an image of the Virgin Mary. 1460.

"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 are 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 colored with shops.

I then took a gondola and went to the Church of St Maria dei Frari - built in 1230 - the principal gate in the arch.
style of 14th century. The interior is in the
form of a Latin cross with three naves and
two very rich in monuments, statues and
tombs. Among the most celebrated monu-
ments for art are those of Marcello and
Pierre (epochs of 15th cent) - but most worthy of
note are the tombs of Titian and Bandin
(Titian lived 99 years). Among the celebrated
paintings are the altar piece, represen-
ting the Virgin and Child with Saints
(Titian) and the altar-piece in the res-
laby, in three divisions, by Bellini 1488.
One of the anti rooms is built of four
Rinds of marble, mosaic floors, and a
clock entirely of wood of the 15th centu-
y "Church of SS. John and SS. Paul."
The facade dates from the 15th cent.
Interior in form of Latin cross was com-
menced in 1240 - finished 1430. The entire
bulk is supported by six arches - Large
octagonal and round painted glass
windows light the church. Contains
an elegant altar in fresco and mosaic.
It contains the tombs and monuments
of many celebrated legates and generals
of the Republic. The most celebrated monu-
ment is that of Doge Pietro Mocenigo
and tomb that of Bartocci.

One window of mosaic carving.
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 carved images carved in
marble and mosaics. As you leave
the church you are in the middle of
the campo, a fountain with octagon
reeling, and an elegant fresco of
sculpture representing murder of St. Peter.
"Jesuit Church." Of Sicilian marble and is one of the
finest in Venice. The pulpit is of two
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. There is a statue of marble representing Jesus crucified on the cross and a cup of vinegar beneath (drown marble). Monument of Velleli - was built in memory of Bartolomeo, a brave general of the Republic. Stands upon a bronze pedestal, elegant and ornamented. It was made in 1496.

Monument of Luigi Manini, the last Doge of the Republic the 122nd regent, eight years 1788 to 1796. "The Arsenal".

One of the most celebrated in the world. It was commenced in 1504 and improved in 14, 15, 16, and 19 centuries. There are many stumps of interest in the Arsenal but the finest were taken away by Sir Francis 1797.

He saw all the Turkish arms - coats of mail, etc. A cannon of the 15th century - a number of spears, hammers, etc. that had been used in ancient battles - the first Reatonin used. A number of foreign weapons of the "Inquisition" - a ship's protection. A collection of Venetian armor made in 1547 - a picture of the Serenissimo (1500). The guns of all the Venetian ships that have been made - the first guarda. Also the ship that executed Doge Marino Faliero (1555) - also first galley ship "Glass Horks".

First went into the apartment where they cut glass - then where they make beads. Take them and color them - then where they spin the glass and make chains, mats, etc. Then where they made shells into jewelry - then mosaic setting.
and intersecting each other in every direction, passing under 378 bridges which connect 494 minor streets and 294 squares.

April came this morning and went around with us. He asked this evening at the New York Hotel after dinner if I came back and finished two-page letter one of 20 pages and then went to bed.

8th. It was very pleasant here. He got up about 9, packed our trunk, then got our breakfast. Took a general and went for hunt. We left for Bologna at 12:30 and arrived there at 5:30. Stopped at the Grand Hotel Principe and found it very good. We had a good dinner there. Went into the cafe. Had some coffee. Went to bed and then went up to plains. smoked a while, and then went to bed.
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 Baraccos (of whom there were three brothers), Tursino, Albani etc.

Among other paintings there was one representing Bologna in time of pestilence, and the relics praying for its protection - on silk. After spending about two hours here we visited "The Church of St. Petri", which consists of four churches in one and is one of the oldest churches in Europe - one of its altars is of Egyptian marble. It was a picture of the Magi engraved on wood 1400 years old.

We then visited the University, which was founded in 1119 by "Humbert". On entering the building you first pass through a large court, the walls of which are hung handomely decorated - and the aisles contain some coats of arms. The first entrance the dissecting room - where the first body ever dissected was done by "Menchini".

He then went through the library which contains 150000 volumes, and has books in every language and dialect - it has a bust of "Joseph Bezzofante", the celebrated linguist, who spoke 42 languages and 76 dialects - he died in 1649.

He then passed into the rooms containing the antiquities - he saw a great number of Egyptian relics among them an old coffin, papyrius written in time of more 2000 years old - a design cut in stone 4000 years old - through the Tauricotta department - a statue 4000 B.C. - Van 500 B.C. - a skeleton of a man and woman 3000 yrs old - one of a woman with bracelets - one of an infant with its play things etc. and a number of old relics.
that have any up - Thus 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 re-
turned 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 strongly entrenched camp - the town is
very gloomy and antique - most of the
buildings are whitewashed - the streets are very
long and irregular. On 10th it was an
Episcopal fee and was raised by Gregory
13 and Archipresbyterate - it was, from the
Pope to Rome and nearby in Cardinal
cardinals over 100 hundred Churches
It was at this University that Galvani-
disclosed electricity.

He got an annul about one, and at
1:10 left for Ancona and arrived there
at 10:40 and found that our boat had
gone - so we put up at Hotel De La Paix
small by roundness came with a cart at
a Revende - had some supper and went to
bed.

10th

Ancona is a modern city, but
containing nothing of its portland - except
Vimpich Circle the Circle.

The left for Chiuncoli at 8:15 and being
we are not to stop til four Pm - had a
leisure put in. He arrived in Chiuncoli at
4:30 after a fourteen hour ride and
was pretty sorely played out - We stopped
Hotel De L'Europe - got some supper and
turned in. "Tree in the town were leaves
we had some fun.
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. Then took a carriage, an apology for a landrove around. We then returned to the hotel and about 6:30 had our dinner, and at 9:30 went aboard our steamer. Ed. wrote to Adelaide. "The Yacht",

Durrus has about 2200 people, and the buildings are all very old— It is merely a port for sailing to Alexandria from.

12th

We left Brindisi last evening about 12. We got up this morning at a quarter of ten. Had breakfast at 8½, finished about half-past. Hart was sick and did not get up till after one. Ed. and I went but 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 Tarifa. We see the tops of the Pindus covered with snow. As we drew nearer, the coast of Tarifa rises to the southward. The outlines of the island are very graceful and its surface is a mass of olive-cypress and eucalyptus. On the right we pass the ruined walls of the medieval fortress of Cassopea, erected on the site of the city of Cassopea; on the left the ancient Hellenic town, then entering the gulf, the city of Tarifa, the citadel first appears, sailing along the gulf we first came to the two islands of Veilo and then approached within about a quarter a mile of them and anchored. He 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 cauday and views and about went abroad.
The sat on deck till about 9 a.m. and then went to bed.

Syracuse 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. In account of its position as to Greece and Italy, it has been an important port both in ancient and modern times. A colony was planted here 734 B.C. by the Messenians. It was here that Augustus assembled his fleet before the battle of Actium; here that Here danced before the altar of Jupiter at Cassipe. The barracks is built on a huge rock, with its summit split into two lofty peaks (Arche Praxucre) from which the modern city derives its name. The cliff is surrounded with forts and batteries, while its base is strewn with houses and barracks. Getting out of the boat we land on the Esplanade which occupies the space between the hill and citadel and is laid out with walks lined with trees. On its northern verge stands a Palace of white marbles, dome, ornamented with a colonnade in front. The caspia of the King is about a mile south of the town—at the southern extremity of the Esplanade is a terrace overlooking the sea, is a circular temple erected in memory of Sir Thomas Maitland who built the Palace and in front of the Palace a plain in honor of Sir Frederick Adamo, builder of the Casino. The Greek Garrison Church near the Esplanade has a dome, pallas, some of the ramparts date back to 1550. At the western end is that heay on a hill, and these two defend the harbor. Has a population of 14,000. narrow streets—law houses.
It was a splendid day, and the sea was very smooth. We went 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 boatman tried to climb over the side, jumped 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 5180 ft called Aenos, a temple of Jupiter Aeneas was built in 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 arrived at Zante. It is next to before Cephalonia in size. The capital is Zante and about half the population live in this one town. It stretches along the bay for 1 1/2 miles. However that are unusual keep in secluded. We left here about seven. commenced a letter to Mary and write her 12 pages.

14th

It was very pleasant today, but very quiet on board. This afternoon about 4:00 we arrived at the island of Berigo (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 Sepos 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 Sepos, 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 2000 people. The streets are very narrow and winding. The modern city, Hermopolis, contains 20000 and is built around the harbor; the streets here are very narrow but furnish nothing of importance to the visitor. I visited the lighthouse.

Very seldom we know only once or twice in five years. We went to the top of the mountain to see the view of the town. From the coffee shop we walked around and saw the harbor. I bought a cigarette holder on board for 1 franc.

16th

It was a pleasant day. We got up this morning at seven, and went aboard the "Nestor" for Athens. But as the crew did not get their breakfast we did not leave till nine. I'm just off the harbor.

is the island of St. George. 1 mile by 1/4 mile. It was raised up 14 years ago by eruption—vessels cleaned by passing through.

Note to Eugene

7th

It was very pleasant this morning. We arrived at Piraeus 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 five, 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 Acropolis to see if we had any letters, but found none. We then drove to the suburbs which is one mile from Athens. The view was splendid but, through the old dust, great clo-
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 the 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 Daphne," now partly in ruins. Both the church and encircling walls are built for the most part of square blocks of marble which have 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 frescoed walls may be seen on the frescoes of saints and martyrs which decorated the interior. We then visited the "Temple of Apollo" which is very old, and mostly in ruins. In the interior the walls are richly frescoed and contain valuable mosaic carvings, one of which is now RESET a picture of "Christ" (we bought some pieces of it). In one of the walls of the church there were formerly three fluted Ionic columns which were removed in 1807. The capitals of these columns and a column are in the National Museum "Temple of Venus." Just beyond that of "Apollo" is the "Temple of Venus," entirely in ruins. A hall, stone altar remains and niches are visible. It was also the home of the "Dion A of 90th Gen." From here we drove down the pass to Salamis which is mostly rugged and barren, noted for its beauty.
Here we had a splendid view. You can distinctly see Mt. Pentelicus 3500 feet above the sea, Mt. Hymettus 5500 feet, and had a fine view of Mt. Aethereus also a fine view of Eleusis, the birthplace of Aeschylus—a part of the bay of Salamis where was fought the remembered battle of Salamis between the Persians and Athenians—commanded by Xenes 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 Simon. The Academy was the favorite resort of Plato, who lived in a small house near by. Here is the sacred hill of Bolono, 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 Meurs, whose great zeal in Athenian researches brought him a score of which he died. Omitting from the Academy to the hills of Athens is the Sophists, whose banks are fringed by the orange, fig, peach and apricot trees—front the hill had a fine view of all Athens—the Acropolis, the summits of Hymettus, Anches mus, and Pentelicus, and five outlines of Scydralus. Across and left and right the house walked around town, came back and dined after which we went to a cafe and some coffee and then

Hunt a game of billiards—then returned to the hotel. Mr. Starns a classmate of Rants called on us.
It was a splendid day. He 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 750 feet broad at the middle. It is the second highest point in the city. Lycaetetus being higher by 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 Simon. The sculptures seem from the costumes and arms to represent the victories gained by the Athenians over the Persians in which Simon and his father Miltiades bore a great a share. It originally consisted of 14 pieces of which 12 have remained, several of them are so mutilated, that it is difficult to make out the subject. 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 depicting standing, reared, and falling Victories in various attitudes. "The Propylaea."

It was commenced in the archonship of Oltymenes 437 B.C. and completed in 5 years and is said to have cost $480,000 in our money. It was built of Pentelic marble, and carried all the western end of the Acropolis which is there 170 ft across - a flight of about 200 steps led up to the Propylaea which was 62 ft in breadth and five 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 fourth story is in a useless plate, a
porch from this story led to a hall called "Pinacothea", 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 - Polybus
and Callimachus were the architects - and
the general supervision was entrusted to
Phidias - was finished 480 B.C. (date
of commencing not known) and cost about
700,000 drachmae in cash money. - was built of
the marble except the tiles of the roof.

The architecture is Doric - had a
portico at each end of 8 columns, and in
all had 16 - of which 8 are standing.
the entire length of it was 228 feet
long, the columns are fluted and 34 feet
high. The architrave above was adorned with
gilded shield. The pediments were filled
with sculptures, greater than life size.

Those of the E. relating to the battle of
Athens - as at the W. to the contest between
Athens and Poseidon for Attica - all are
gone excepting three bases, heads
in the Eastern, and a single group on
the western, representing Hercules and
Aegaeus - within these are ambulatory, 9 by which paves entirely around
the building - within this was the cela,
divided into two unequal parts by a
wall. the eastern was the "treas", approached by a porch called "Pronaos", whose walls,
and called "gates" 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 37 ft. high and contained an image of Poseidon, whose shrine stood on the outstretched left hand of the goddess. The eastern portion contained sculptures of "the pediment of day" - Theseus or Baphæus and then the Persians - then came a gap after which came one of Fortune - then of Apollo - then of Night going down, three lions heads - holding in each hand of day, and one shut of night - the western side was one of Poseidon 11 ft. high, and of Athena 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 Nicean says "is the finest edifice in the finest site in the world. No building by the noblest recollections that can stimulate the human heart."

The Erechtheum was the most revered of all the sanctuaries of Athens, and was formed 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 from heaven made of pure gold. Here was the sacred well called Euthy, from the earth by Athena in the earliest times Poseidon for the possession of Attica - here was the well of salt-water which Poseidon produced by the stroke of his trident, He unthinkingly which was seen on the rock - and also the tombs of twelve and Erechtheus.

In the temple of Athena Polias in front of the portico was the altar of Zeus Hypatos in the portico were altars of Poseidon and Erechtheus - and Polias - In the cells was
The Palladium or statue of the Goddess Athena, in front of the statue was the golden lamp made by Callimachus. Pestilence, day and night, was filled only once a year.

The Asklepy has Upper Town contains "Tower of the Winds." It was built from 150 to 168 B.C. by Andronicus of Cyzicus, an astronomer, to act as a measure of time both by a sun dial on the exterior, and a water clock on the interior of the lattice timepiece. The water that marked the clock came from the fountain near the case of Apollo and Pheidias. 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 hand pointing to the wind which blew. It is an elegant building 44.5 feet high.

Athena Arechegetis or Gate of the New Agora. The building is of Pentelic marble and was ended by means of donations from Julius Caesar and Augustus. It was held up by 47 Ionic columns, the middle one contained a statue of Caesar.

"Arch of Hadrian" is not of much interest, although not devoid of merit. The archway is 100 feet wide, 50 feet high. It contains an inscription on 16th sides of the frieze, above the center of the arch, which describes it as having "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 24 feet high and which formed the western facade of a large enclosure with
in which is situated the modern ba-
azar- this façade ranges with the "Gate
of Agora". It was 376 ft from East to West
and 252 from N to S. In the inside there
have been found of a colonnade 23 ft
from the wall. The church of Megali
Panaghia is near the eastern part of the
area also a "Temple of Pan and Pepis
Panhellinios", and a faustian column
mon to all the gods. The most con-
spicuous things are 120 columns of
Phrygian marble and a gymnasiu-
called the "Gymnasion of Hadrian",
which are 100 columns from Libya.

"Gymnasion of Phiolon" or "Stoa of Attala"
head the soot of Hadrian, are the re-
 mains of this gymnasion-stairs 300
B. to a later ends of marble. The seats
still remain, and were built so as to
sheltered and oppose to the sun at
all times of day.

The "Theseum" is the most perfect archi-
tectural relic of all antiquity, it was
preserved in "dark ages by having been
converted into church of St. George. Its
architectue and sculpture are only in-
ferior to the Parthenon - The temple
stands a little detached, on a point
of land running out from the hill
of the Areopagis - it is 104 ft long and
60 ft broad. There are many representa-
tions that can be deciphered among
the principal ones are, on the East side:
"Heracles and the boar of Cre-
cules with one of the hands of Iomodes
king of Thrace and Heracles taming
the flag of Ephesia - on the south
side "Theseus or the Minotaur" - Theseus
and the marathonian Bull - on the
north side "Theseus and Ceryon". The
walls also contain sculptures as well as
painting (murs). The principle
first sculpture is the Gigantes machine, consisting of 29 figures, in which Jupiter is represented as seated on the top of Olympus, with Juno and Minerva near the centre are the giants, and the battle appears raging in every side - above the seated figures is hewn the Platao, of the Platao, who has his right hand raised in the helmet of Pluto, the chief god of the Hellios, fighting with a giant. The Sibyl is striking the giant with her staff, 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 statue of Pausanias and some ancient vases and monuments.

Wild of the nymphs is just beyond the Thesaurus, and is remarkable for the observatory with which it is adorned. This hill used to be called Lycabettus but incorrectly: an inscription found on its summit has restored its true name of the Phoenix. 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 ft. in size. Originally the entire platform sloped toward the crater, the level on the celebrated Bema or pulpit often called the "rock" - it is at present 1 ft. broad and 10 ft. high. The area of the platform was capable of seating 10,000 or 12,000, the area contained 7 acres. The name is derived from Phoenix meaning throng assembled had no halls excepting a few private retreats.
is in the first row, but on the rock had nothing to protect the people from the sun, and this was probably the reason why the assembly was held at day break. We have floated some of the most talented sculptors we had. Demosthenes Pericles, Phidias, and Polycleon. It was from this rock that Demosthenes delivered his celebrated Oratio De Corona.

"The Agora" was immediately beneath the Pnyx; it resembled more or less a large square, and contained the Senate Hall, and the Assembly where the laws were deposited. It contains "all the Twelve Gods" and statues of "The Ten Heroes" who gave names to the 12 Athenian Tribes. Near the helemum was the spot chosen by Plato for the scene of Socrates' dialogue with Diogenes. Near here was the Sea of Jupiter Aeropatorius, also temple of "Olympos" and "Poenes Cerechii." The museum is just south of the Pnyx, at the northern part of the museum are three remarkable excavations in the rock, one of which was a well and another a granary, and the other the "Priest of Socrates." On the summit is of the museum is the "monument of Philopappus" of Bosra, the residence of Athens, where he took the offices of Agoranizes and Choregus and died.

Callirhöe or Eumaeumiaus from the 9 pipes that conveyed the water. This fountain supplied the only running water in Athens, and was
used especially for the sacred pur-
poses of lustrations i.e. near the
Funambul is the site of a celebrated
ionic building - it is now a church
called "St. Mark's in the Rock" of made

"The Olympium"
The foundations of this temple
were laid by Pisistratus and was
then carried on by the Greek Princes of
Asia - it was left unfinished by
Augustus, and was not finished
until 650 years after its commencement
and was at last perfected and dedi-
cated by Hadrian, but not till the
survival of Jupiter had ceased to be
real, and had almost fallen into contem-

The Horacian Monumnet of Lysicrates
Although small, 84 ft in diameter and
34 ft high, is of great interest, being

The earliest instance of Doric Ionic
architecture - it was built to commemo-
rate that Lysicrates, led the chorus
when the boys of the tribe of Acanthura
were victorious (336 B.C)

"The Dionysiac Theatre"
The first stone theatre was com-
menced 500 B.C. but was not completed
until the period of Lycurgus 340 B.C.
when the great masters of Athenian
drama had all passed away - as
Hipparchus can only differ, it suf-
fred from full and lavish adornment
and delight by the munificence
of Hadrian (117 A.D) - it consisted of
parts - the orchestra, body of the
theatre and stage - the body of the
theatre consists of seats surrounding
in the shape of a fan - is divided
by 13 flights of steps answering to the
15 tribes in time of Hadrian - was 65 columns of marble five feet each. The centre of the middle compartment is the Caesaer Thome of the "Aeol Strophus."

"Odeum of Herodes a Regella." Built by Herodes Atticus in honour of his deceased wife Regella. The diameter within was 40 ft. capable of seating 6,000 persons. It is built of brick and limestone, lined with marble. Contains a statue of Herodes Atticus, father of Herodes Atticus.

"The Areopagus."
It is situated near the caves of Apollo and Pan. So called because Mars was the first person here tried for the murder of Helenus. Near is an altar of Minerva Aecia dedicated by Dido as an escaping punishment for the murder of his mother. Here are four stones, one of which is the accuse's stand, and on the other the defendant also statues of Pluto, Hermes, & Earth. Mars Hill. No stone steps cut in the rock lead up to the base of the Areopagus from the Agora. On the level of the base is a whole of stone excavated in the rock forming three sides of a quadrigyle on one side of which was the Tribunal - at the east of Mars Hill is a shrine where the water is black. It was on this hill that St. Paul addressed the multitude - near where he stood was the Temple of Mars - below was that of Demeter and the Parthenon of Athena facing him. Above him on the rock of the Acropolis was the bronze Colossus of Athena.
armed with a spear, shield and bow, met as the champion of Athens. He then returned home had dinner at six. After dinner, took a smoke, and then went to the theatre; play was 'Don Caesar of Bazan.' was nothing extra. King George, the Queen, and Duke of Alexis, and a brother of the King of Denmark were there. After the theatre, going back lost our way, andquired of some fellows who were students at the University. took and got some beer. met a friend, shelter of Ambico and a Mr. Mead a teneeman.

Was a splendid day. This morning, ascended Mt. Lykekkos, the most prominent eminence in the plain. it is surrounded by the chapel of St. George, which is a small chapel built of lime stone. This hill is to Athens. what person 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 Otto who gave his name to it, presented it a handsome Palace 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, etc. The library is a large room, divided into two principal sections by the reading room. It has 12,000 volumes, 1800 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 Greek Revolution, amongst them of Mazzocchato, 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 Lyca, better and faces the Park. Its is quadrangular, one of which the sides are 300 by 250 ft. The front of the Palace has a portal 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 in 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 Otto to sign the Constitution at Chaltea, which he did after much hesitation.

Mr. and Hans went to Marathon, & did not go, as I could not stand the ride. They left at 5 am got back about four.

He dined at six, after dinner Mr. Shel had came in our room and smoked a while. He then went and got some bin after which we went to bed.
It was an elegant day. We got up a little after nine had cut 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 principal promenades.

At five, Ed and I went up to the palace. I commenced a letter to many. Ed and I went out and got some tea.

It was a splendid day. Had our break fast a little after nine. At 9.30 a party of
22nd

It was not very pleasant today - this morning we had a slight shower and the wind quite had all day. Intended to have visits to 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. Nicolaus, which is the largest and finest of the Athenian Churches.

The next day the University a very hard some building is being erected of marble - the Barreling of Vienna, a gift to the University, and is intended for the settings of the National Academy. Cost $40,000.

The observatory situated near the Acropolis, is with its instruments the gift of the same gentleman and belongs to the University. He also went down to see about our passage and then went to get some wine - got a drink, then returned to the hotel - dined, and in the evening had dinner. Have gone to the theatre.

Finished many letters.

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 2,000 francs - then to the post office and mailed many and brothers letters. Then drove to the Theresgories Office and engaged our passage to Constantinople. Ed and I then went to the Acropolis. I did not give an account of my limb - but went to the Palace to hear the music. Had breakfast at 12. This afternoon 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. Had just got into bed, and Ed & Hart were nearly undressed when the quill came and told us the Steamer was in so we got dressed, got a boat and went aboard. The Le Flambeau 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 deities, but the city is supposed to have owed its origin to Theseus, who united the independent cities of Attica into one State, with Athens as its capital. In historical times, the first attempts to establish the city were made by Aristocles, his son (560-545 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 Pericles, and especially by Pheidias, in whose time (460-432 B.C.) it reached its greatest splendor — when with the assistance of Phidias and other celebrated sculptors and architects it was 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 Macedonians, the Long Wall and fortifications were destroyed — they were restored by Demetrios Poliorcetes after his return from Victory at Efesus. The public buildings were repaired and beautified after this period. Although in 200 B.C. it was nearly all ravaged by the last Philip of Macedon, it still continued under the Romans a great and flourishing city. It was captured by Scipio in 211 B.C. when its fortifications were laid waste. Nero adorned it with many new buildings (A.D. 120-125) also Herodes Atticus during the reign of Antoninus. Thus at which time Athens was never more splendid. However, it does not appear to have suffered materially till the incursions of the Goths under Alaric and in 396. The Pagan religion etc. continued 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 1304-1456 was in the hands of the Franks. In 1687 the buildings in the Acropolis suffered from the Venetians, before which the Acropolis had remained uninjured for 2000 years. It was reduced to a ruin by the explosion of a quantity of gunpowder placed in it by the Turks in 1687 under whose government it was incorporated from 1456. The ruin of the 18th cent has been almost completely swept away. The Acropolis was again used as a fortress during the War of Independence (1821-1827) and suffered from both Greeks and Turks.

In 1834 Athens was declared capital of the Kingdom of Greece, and since that time has been much improved and beautified.

The entire circuit of the walls of Athens was 175 stadia (22 miles) 43 stadia belonged to the city, 75 to the Long Walls and 57 to the fort-towns. The Long Walls connected the city with the sea and were built under the administration 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 them 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 Rogo. There were therefore 2 Long Walls in all, 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 Colos' and Hermes St-
24th.

He left the Arcaus about twelve last night. Had breakfast this morning at 9.30 and found it as well as everything else a great deal better. The Austrian Lloyd boats have a very handsome cabin, large state rooms, and at a good table. Our Steamer is about as large as the Queen. We had a pretty good sea this afternoon. About six it commenced to rain and came down pretty good and turned very dark so much so that they had to stop the engines for a while. He arrived at the Dardanelles about 9.30 and anchored.

25th.

Last night they sent a boat ashore. On its way it broke its tiller, as soon as they got ashore, they pigged it and shut the tiller. They were very quiet, but all here so scared that they were very quiet. They were out on the deck all night. It was very pleasant. He arrived out of Dardanelles at about 8.30 and anchored. Could not go ashore as every one goes to bed about sunset.

26th.

We got up at seven. Had some coffee and then went ashore after paying through the customs house as "official." We went to the Hotel. Gentleman had some breakfast, then took us about and set out. We went down to the Halat Bridge where we took a Steamer and started for a ride up the Bosphorus. The first place we stopped at was "Kabaliash," rough stone, and refers to "Pelea Thermastis," opposite the rock the merchant ships are moored. This is the rock whose roadstead was formerly
called "Panteleimon" - that is the haunt of the so-called ships - because here Satan
the slythian on his way to break anchor
with his so-called vessels.

"Pantikleia" - it was here that the Venetian fleet landed the troops which besieged
under the command of Dandolo. Near the
shore is the convent of "Martyr's" and close by is
the convent of "Yahia al-Din" a large mausoleum,
whose Sultan Mehmed II erected a monument.
This is the residence of the Ottoman sultans in
summer. This palace was erected in 1579, and the
Imperial fleet before setting sail always
anchored between H- and K-and salute the Sultan.

Ortaköy:
It is a large place but very anti- it
has a large and very handsome mosque and
contains nothing else of importance - just
legend on the way to Hereo Lachrome is a
large summer palace which the late Sultan
gave to his brother-in-law "Mehmed Ar-Rashid"
and just beyond this is a still痕迹more
or-ornamented with oriental colonnades.

"Hereo Lachrome"
It is a very celebrated place. Here devout
a laurel tied and to have been planted
by media. On landing at this spot, sailing
from his ruler's ship golders - this place
was formerly called "Velas Michaelius" from the
consecrated church of the Archangel Michael;
which Constantine the Great, here erected
in his honor, and which the Emperor Jes
repaired. The Church of the Archangel
was remarkable in the 5th century for
the Rigoles -țiım and after their Rome
the Rigoles were used by the people
while standing on pillars which were
first 15 ft. high and finally raised to
100 feet.
Amasea. Here.
At this place the Bosphorus narrows, as is dangerous for small boats. Near here a queer sight may be seen at the Greek festival of the Epiphany. An archbishop blesses a crucifix and then throws it into the sea, and men dive after it, and he who gets it wins a reward.

Bekôt.
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. Since the French came, and is built the "Romele Hissar or Castle of Europe" with winding walls.

"Romele Hissar" contains nothing of any importance, nor does Ensinghank.

At which place we next stopped.

Iseri Yenice.
Has a large Greek and American 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, whose Consul here has their summer houses here. That which belonged to Prince Yusufa has been presented to the Porte by the French Embassy. The English Ambassador has also an elegant residence here. The harbor here is celebrated as having had a great number of tall ships of maritime powers, especially between the Venetians and the Venetians. It was the
place of retreat chosen by Nikols Rosjan, after having continued his days (Feb 12 to 15, 1852) with the enemy and plundered Stenica.

"Buyukdere":

It contains many summer residences, the principal one its beauty of architecture and position is that of the Russian Palace; it consists of the upper and lower halls. The upper contains the halls of the pavilion, and the lower summer residence where you have a view of the Aqueduct built by Sultan Mahmud in 1732. It contains 53 arches, 40 yards broad and 560 long.

Yenimahalle:

This was the last place we stopped at, and remained here over two hours. We went about a quarter of a mile from the Great Sea, came back, got some coffee and walked around and about.

there (3.15) started back, and got here just in time for dinner at 6. About eight we took our guide and first went to "Café Français" where we got some coffee. Heard some "ingiring" - we then went to a masquerade ball to be the costumes - we stayed for an hour and a half, then came back and went to bed. We took no part and not go in costume.

27th.

It was very pleasant, but a little colder. We got our breakfast and then started out with our dragoman a little after six. We crossed over to Blamboul, and first visit:

"The Ahmecayi" - 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 the
almost alike - the windows are glazed - the most remarkable feature of this mosque is that it consists of 4 large flat-topped经验丰富 10 yards in circumference that support the dome, and rise outside like so many towers. The cupola of the great dome is surrounded by 4 half cupolas, each of which is supported by 4 entirely round cupolas, which form exactly between the 4 large pillars, the 4 corners of the mosque. On both sides of the mosque rises a double gallery, one on the outside the other on the inside, in which there are treasure vats, containing gold and silver costly effects. On each side of the "mihrab" stands an enormous candelabrum, whose size, as well as thickness, of the wax candles, is in proportion to the gigantic size of the 4 columns. Near the "mihrab" stands the "thulth" - or pulpit for the Khatib (or Friday preacher) of houra, once 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 in the recesses of the lamps. Its founder, Sultan Ahmed I, richly endowed this his favorite work. Jaffer Pasha, the governor of the harem, sent 6 lamps set in emeralds, suspended by golden chains. Korans of very fine and in the most beautiful writing, lie on gilded cushions interlaced with mother-of-pearl. This is called the "State Mosque of Constantinople" - the annual income of the Ahmed yeikh is 20,000 piastres. "Saadet Pasha"
Ommante Sultans, by Sian, the greatest architect of the Ommante 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 towers, but commandes also a fine view of the whole city. The mosque is a square of 125 ft. by 105, entered on the entrance side by the forecourt, and behind by the cemetery. In the middle of the forecourt, called the Harumi, is the fountain for the regular purifications before prayers. The pedastal, called the "Garden", was the cupola of the main columns of the fountain, his consorts and his children. The court facing the entrance, in the middle of which stands the fountain, covered with cupolas, is surrounded on the other 3 sides with colonnades, which are covered with 23 small domes—on the 4 corners of the forecourt rise the 4 minarets—the 2 first on the outer side of the court being lower and with 2 galleries for the 4 7747; the other higher and with 3 galleries for the people (tiers 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 magnificently dressing statues of Venus, the other the statue of Justinian the Great on the Augusteum—The two others are thought to be the red columns on which John the Baptist, the statue 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 and the galleries are built on the ground floor, formed of windows, on the Stumps of pillars. Intended for recitals of the Koran, and numerous stands for the Haran itself, embled 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, purity, and lenience. 3. Schools - 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 dome of this mosque is covered with rich embroidery and costly shawls. That of the fountain is surrounded by a railing lined with mother of pearl - and also contains his "play things."

"Sultan Sophia."

It covers nearly a whole square without its vestibule - it is 235 ft. from N. to S. and 350 E. to W. near the entrance is the library - near this flows the water of the great cistern, which occupies the great portion of the extent of the temple with subterranean water vessels - besides these there are 3 other fountains. The roof is surmounted by 9 cupolas, of which the great dome forms the highest summit. The great easterly dome is 107 ft. in diameter and 46 ft. rise, elevated 130 ft. above the ground with semi domes - the grand dome is carried on 4 arches - their masonry is 118 ft. are about 100 ft. span, and 120
high, resting on 4 massive piers. The two arches are filled with a forest of pillars supporting the enormous gallery. The men prayed in the lower part, and the women up in the gallery - all of these arches are now inlaid with marble and mosaics (inlaid marbles). The seat of the emperor separated by a marble screen, is marked by the imperial eagle, and the doors of the cistern, the fountain was left by the name carved on the balustrade in front. The whole number of columns is 607 - the mystic number of columns assigned for the support of the house of wisdom, and has oases of different kinds of marble. The entire wall is of mosaic representing the great Prophet, His 4 followers, and the 4 archangels, Michael, Gabriel, Raphael, and various inscriptions. On the tops of the minarets are high, glazed crescents: the largest is on the cupola of St. Sophia instead of the cross. Sultan Mustad is said to have founded 5,000 decans or its gigantic about - this crescent is visible for miles at sea, and is seen from the top of the Athenian Olympus, glittering in the sunshine.

During the seven holy nights of Islam, especially in the Lailat-ul-Kadr: the night of the predestination (the 14th of the fast month Ramadan), in which the Koran was sent down from Heaven - the whole mosque is illuminated (about 15,000 lights) - the Sultan repairs with his whole court and attends night service, and then returns to the Seraglio where his brother brings him a beard, and he returns to his room. The floor are covered with inlaid 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. These four columns, two of white marble, two of verd antique, support the portico, and vertex it rests Selim II, by the side of four Doves.

The Mosque of Bayezid II

Has 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 & verd antique. Their capitals are of white marble ornamented like the gates. A marble fountain occupies the centre of the court. It contains a great number of pigeons which are continually fanned. On Friday there is a distribution of bread to the dogs.

The Djembe - or Burnt column.

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

Column of Theodosius.

It is of the Corinthian order, and 50 ft high, and is surrounded by a handsome capital of verd antique.

"At median", or "The Hippodrome".

It formerly comprised a part of the space now occupied by the mosque of Sultan Ahmed, and is in the most cellular square of ancient or modern 6. Though in a great part built over, the plan and form of a circus 200 ft long and 450 broad may still be traced.
was formed by the Emperor Severus - the statues were 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 Selim maneyh" - The Hippodrome in the time of Nicetas is said to have contained more trees and hercules carried 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 10 by the Latins in 1204. and most of the bronze statues, as of "Danae, Juno, Pallas, Hercules" etc. 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

draft of one single piece, soft brick covered with hieroglyphs, brought in Egypt - it was shaken down by an earthquake and after lying a considerable time was re-erected under Theoderic - the machines which were used in raising it are represented in bas-relief.

Pyramid

Near the Obelisk are seen the remains of a Pyramid with four faces and was built of marble - the top of it has fallen and the rest cannot be seen long - it was originally 45 ft. high - it was erected by Constantine Porphyrogenetos and marked the goal in the chariot races. It was covered with broken plates which were set off by bas-reliefs and ornamental.
Skutari, in Asia

It is the largest of the suburbs of

a bulwark of the sea, built like

various places of rest. - It is the

beside all the caravans coming from

Asia, and where travellers set out for

the East: - On a rock rising out of the

sea is "the maiden's tower" 30 ft. high,

serves as a beacon. The Turks say that

Sultan Mohammed shut up his treasure

within it.

The cemetery.

They are the largest and

most celebrated excelling those at Eygpt.

The marble cenotaphs are made of

marble. - 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 crowd - a canopy

resting on 6 columns marks the rest

place of Sultan Mahmood's father

Osma.

The English cemetery.

It lies at the banks of the Bosporus,

and contains many tombs of men who

died in the service of the Queen and

their Country. - and also a number of

mounds containing 3000 dead (Cimam-Boz). A large "granite obelisk", supported

by four angels is erected in the midst,

held by the Queen and her people

with the inscription in four different

groups relating the history of the place.

We then crossed back and went to Stam-

boul.

"The Seraglio"

After 15 centuries of Royal occupation, this palace has, beside Sultan Mahmood, 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 pavilion with 8 openings over the gate in parade. This gate called the "Imperial Gate" is very high, semicircular in its arch, with an Arabic inscription beneath the lintel 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 "Delio Kapoo" a middle gate was also kept by 50 men, but now 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, here one but the Sultan enters this Court on horseback.

It contains a small stable for the Sultan's horses, and a large one, that can accommodate 1000 for his Officers. The justice hall is on the left at the farther end of this court in the right is a door that leads into the inside of the Seraglio, in former times now used to pass through here except sent for. The hall of the Audience is large, covered with Turkish felt. Here the grand vizziers, 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, fired Babylon to surrender to Sultan Mehmed, 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 sarcas 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 1 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 Al-madiana has been done.

Repository of antiquities

This museum adjoins the Armory and here are preserved some superb pot phrygian limbs, and other Graeco-Roman monstrosities which have been found in and around Constantinople: cist lamps vases, a beautiful golden helmet, statues—and stone tablets with inscriptions. There is a piece of the frieze of the mausoleum from Solomon. In another division are to be seen the ancient bell of St. Sophia, the kettle and kettle drums of the janissaries, a curious Persian metal box, ancient maces, halberds and other weapons of all descriptions as kettving weapons: armors, swords, lances and arrows etc. There must we were not allowed to enter—the above are in the outer court of the fragia—and one can enter by paying a fee to the guide. But the inner court one can not enter without a special permit. It contains the Treasury.

Situated in the court-called Aue-es-Saadet (abode of felicity). Here is collected a vast store of treasures principally in
emeralds and rubies: the pillars that support the glass are set with diamonds, the stem and claws of the table are diamonds-emeralds. Carvings 3 rubies with numerous pendant diamonds of large size, and on the edge of the base is an elegant fringe of diamonds: the next thing of its value is the Sultan's throne: it is of solid gold—about 12 ft. high and 4 ft. circumference, and 20 carats all over with diamonds etc. Also the Sultan's hat of diamonds—and plumes containing diamonds as large as ones fragrant turban. Helmet coat-of-mail ball-crown with diamonds. Here is preserved the ancient banner of Mohammed "the Sanjak Thibé" but it is not shown. This building is opened by four locks and chains, held about 30 attendants were led to much attention in my life.
We next saw the interior through the private apartments of the King Sultan. It is of marble, and the furniture is inlaid with gold. It contains four large rooms where he entertains the embassades and one room all inlaid in gold. A bed room to which the King enters once a year—a magic is granted here.

Directly in front of the gate of the Seraglio is a large quadrangular fountain built in the reign of Ahmad III. It has all the four colored sides, as well as in the corners are gold inscriptions on azure ground.

He then went through the Bazaar after which he returned to our Hotel. Lord Amherst and during the evening laid off. Wrote to many. Met the Bazaar 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 Helouin Line for 10 francs each. We then visited the Bazaars.

Not only in the covered Bazaars but also in those that resemble open streets, separate districts are allotted to particular trades and merchants. The shops of engravers and jewellers occupy one quarter; goldsmiths another; the horse dealers all congregate at Al-Sagaarn—miscellaneous to the drug department—All the coffee is ground by hand by Tahnis Bazaar—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, Chintz torches, embroidered slippers, perfumes, pipes, money, arms etc etc.
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—bought a couple of pairs of embroidered slippers for many hirdiworked table spread—a large table cloth—some necktie and perfume bottles of water or rose for many ekhs. Rich pipe—zigar holders—and a cap for myself. We then returned to the hotel and left our things—and then went to see

"The Derishi."

These are of two classes one

Known as the dancing or turning, and the other as the howling Derishis. We visited the former, whose true name is "mestery-Derishis." Their principal dress is all black, 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 whoever around upon his toes, making a cirlce, as if by some irresistible impulse with eyes fixed, arms extended, and noses (all are dressed alike) inflated, with out ever jostling one another or moving out of the orbit of their own particular whirling. 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
March 1st

It was a splendid day.

The cistern of Constantine, now called "Bibi Liddiok" or the Thousand and One Altars. 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 rest of this reservoir, also supported by a triple floor, consisting altogether of about six hundred pillars, of which only the upper half are 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 this evening Mr. Hauke spent in our room, who is connected with the "Graphic." Saw a Turkish funeral.