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XII

OCTOBER 13^d. MONMOUTH

1895.



THE MONASTERY
OURKANO.

and Mrs. Stone.

We had our supper of soup, boiled goats flesh, black bread and goats milk cheese in a long barrel vaulted room that ended in a niche painted with a Madonna in the Byzantine style. At the sides of this niche were smaller ones, however all empty. An old monk sat to entertain us with wine. Before supper we had watched the twilight effects on the mountains as night came on and sketched the cloister buildings, a picturesque group in gray stone with the contrast of the rich greens of the garden to the left and the great mass of the towers in background. The view from this platform was superb. The evening was cool, but beautiful and well illuminated by the buildings and towers.

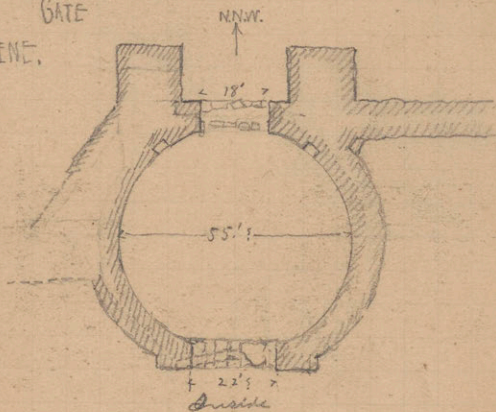
October 24th Tuesday.

MESSENE.



THE ARCADIAN
GATE


MESSENE.

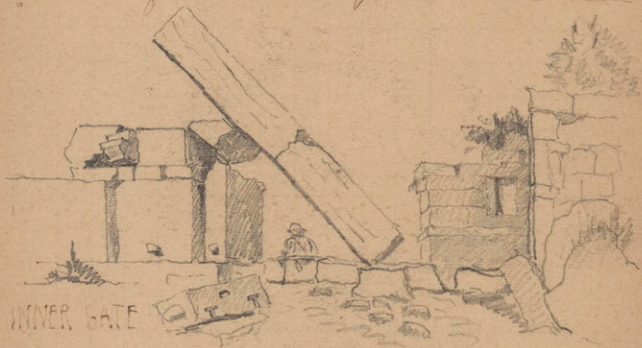



The Arcadian Gate, is built of extraordinarily large blocks of stone - I think limestone. The plan of the court between the gates is circular. The first course of stone in this interior is a high perhaps 3 feet the second projects a little and is narrow. The height of the remaining wall is from 5 to 7 courses. The

Oct 24th Tue (con)

MESSENE.

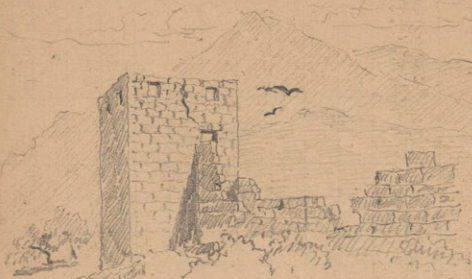
inner gate was double, The upright has fallen to one side and now rests on the west side of the door. It is perhaps 20 feet long and about 3 feet square. It was of one block but now is cracked in the centre. The lowest course is drowed;  but the other joints are flush. Several of the stones that I noticed had projections like the Roman masonry. Beyond the gate on the inside, the way was paved with large blocks. These are square headed and back, niches in the court on the side of the outer gate. The Walls




 to the east immediately adjoining the gate are in good preservation at most places both inner and outer but near the first tower only the outer shell with its long bond stones.

Oct 24th Tue (con)

MESSENE.

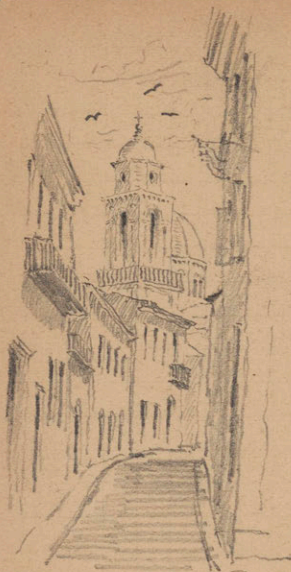


WALL TOWER
MESSENE.

The stone of these towers is carefully wrought inside and out. 2 stories of small windows of this plain  ledge above the first story on which to rest the floor timbers show on each side with steps from the wall. Outside of city wall only is standing and shows the long hard stones. The centre was evidently filled with rubble. Beyond the height to the west of the gate is a long stretch of the wall with many of the towers in good preservation and making an imposing appearance. The entire vicinity of Messene is very mountainous and the lack of remains in a greater part of the enclosed space indicates that the ancient city did not nearly reach to the walls. The Subconian gate near the Convent is almost destroyed - only a small part to the west with a small window remains. All walls are of rectangular well wrought blocks.

October 24th Tue (con)

We were out shortly before
or after 6 o'clock and had
a good breakfast of bread,
cheese, orange peel & pre-
serves, figs &c. We then
at 7 o'clock started up
the mountain with one
of the boys of the convent
with us. We soon re-
ached the Saeonian gate
and then left our book-
seller and the boy go on
to the summit of the
Throne while the ser-
vant and I went on through
the valley to the site of



STREET
IN
KALANATA.

ancient Messone. The country
here is planted in vineyards

where there is any soil, and the town
that occupies the site of the
centre of the old city, is pleasant but muddy.
In the centre of the town is a large spring
that was perhaps the ancient Klepedon
where we had a cool drink from the
spout that emptied into an apparently
ancient basin. The town was one of those
picturesque many colored places that
make ~~so~~ many charming pictures
in Greece. Beyond the town we saw the
scanty remains of walls that mark the

Oct 24th Tue (con)

MESSENE


site of the ancient theatre and some of the other more important buildings of the old city, and then after some time we reached the Arcadian Gate. Before reaching the gate we had a good view of the extensive line of wall that remains in good preservation to the north-west, strengthened by towers at short intervals. The gate is somewhat disappointing at first but after a more careful examination seems well worthy of its reputation. To the right of the gate is a well preserved fragment of the wall and one of the best towers. The masonry is laid in regular courses and the stone carefully wrought. We left the gate at 10 o'clock and walked over the rough foot hills to a large olive plantation then over a stone bridge into a village where we wandered around among the cactus hedges and in the big wallows until we found the way that led to Melizila. We passed over the small river where some women were washing by a curious triple bridge that by means of a bridge and a half served for two bridges. About 11⁴⁵ we reached Melizila and had a light dinner. Then with boy to carry our baggage we went to the station - a mile from the hotel. We took train at 2¹⁰ and after a run of through the fertile plain covered with vines and olives, with a village at frequent intervals arrived in Kalamata. The town here too long at some

Oct 24th Tue (con)

KALAMATA.



MT. S. ELIAS
AND THE
GORGE OF
LANGADA.

distance from the station over the dry river bed. We put up at the Hotel d'Europe - I had room no. 11-. In the evening I walked in the town a little, saw the remains of the old castle, the new church, a rubble stone building with white marble accentuation at some places. The windows are filled with white marble plate tracery - circular openings - with this ornament . The interior as usual was the greek cross arrangement with barrel vaulted arms, madupatite under the corners. The interior furnishings were cheap and in bad taste. A small Greek church in the town was

(Oct 24th Tue (pm) KALAMATA.

interesting on account of its apparent age
The small pyramidal ^{roofed} dome was octagonal
in form and the apse also polygonal. The
masonry reminded me of that in roman-
esque work, but the details around the door looked
suspiciously like renaissance. The view from the
castle over the picturesque town and wide expanse of
Messene was beautiful by evening light.

(note in chalk) Tower pink top lower part yellow and
blue stripes very pale tints. Tower was at the S.W.
corner. Some pink in stripes of two shades. Ves-
tibule with columns, at the west front between
the towers. The day was mostly clear, only one spindly

October 25th Wednesday. We were out early, and
found two mules - one white, the other bay -
and a wreck of a horse for our caravan.
We started at 6.30 and went through the town
between adjoining rows of loapers. After leav-
ing the town the way led over the stony
ground past outlying houses and began
to ascend the slope of the great Targgetos range.
The view over the town and beautiful bay
- semicircular, and I imagine not infer-
ior to Naples - grew more and more exten-
sive as we ascended until it became a grand
panorama of sea, plain and mountain. We
seemed to be reaching the summit at every
fresh ascent, but there was always one beyond.
We however did finally reach a watershed
where we looked deep down in a valley
where we heard the sound of rushing water

Oct 25th Wed. (con) ROAD TO TRYPI

and saw a picturesque red roofed village on the olive and vine clad hillside.

It was a long zig-zag descent to the valley where we crossed the stream on a stone arch bridge, and ascended to the town between the stone walls of the olive orchards. We had a lunch of bread, cheese, grapes and nuts at a little rustic inn on the hill top, in the middle of the village, where the old innkeeper climbed up on his balcony and cut enormous bunches of red grapes for us. This was about 11 o'clock. At 12⁴⁵ we entered a pine forest where the trees were of great size. This ridge crossed we came out on the edge of a profound gorge. Beyond rose the imposing height of Mount St. Elias - a naked peak of gray rock - while the lower peaks were partly covered with pine trees. Below lay the Upper end of the famous Langada Gorge. We entered this pass about 1¹⁵ and soon were threading our way between the rocks that formed the bed of the stream - now dry. Huge blocks of beautiful white marble, or varieties that were streaked with blue or green lay scattered along the water course while above rose sheer cliffs of the gray-yellow rock streaked with reddish stains and crowned by pines. Along the stream were low but thick sycamore trees, candelars and laurel bushes. Later we again crept up the side of the mountain to avoid 5

Oct. 25th Wed (con) LANGADA GORGE.

the projecting cliffs, where the path was a mere track over the slippery rock, and where we found walking less trying to the nerves than riding. Twice my horse fell under me, with no more damage, fortunately, than a bruised hand. At 3⁴⁵ we reached a point where the open country beyond came in view - a plain and successive ranges of mountains, as far as the eye could reach. The lower end of the gorge was if anything more imposing than the upper, and the grand precipices, towering peaks and abyss below rivalled anything in the Alps. Perhaps not the least striking feature of this sublime work of nature was the rich variety of colors in foliage, rock and sky ranging from the snowy white of the rambles through the rich russets of the discolored cliffs and deep green of the pines to the azure blue above. As we emerged from the gorge about 5 o'clock the strikingly beautiful village of Tinspi suddenly burst in view rising on a hillside clothed in a rich mantle of firs, poplars, olives, cypresses and all the great variety of forest foliage. Amongst the many tints of green the white walls and red roofs of the houses & the curious church spire stood out in sharp contrast. Up and down through the park like surroundings we went in search of the inn which we finally found in a mere hut, but with an upper porch and a beautiful out-

Oct 25th Wed (con) TRYPI.

look. The cat waiting for our supper in the upper room, looked at the fading landscape and listened to the rising wind as it rushed from the gorge above. The day was all that we could ask for - bright & cool with a few clouds that lent a variety to the landscape.



TRYPI

October 26th Thursday.

Last night was windy and the morning cold.

But a clear sky brought us out early for a start on foot for Sparta.

Our quarters last night were interesting. The room where we slept had plastered walls, but nearly all was open to the tiles of the roof, which lay on cross rafters spaced the length of a tile. Part of

Oct 26th Thu (con)

ON FOOT TO SPARTA

This little church about 18x22
m. plane lies in an olive plan-
tation near Mistra. It is built
of boulders laid in irregular
courses with thin long brick
laid in the mortar between.
There was a door in the west
front and windows in the



FIELD CHAPEL
near Sparta - Mistra
east ends at the sides

and a window over the south door
now walled up. The door is in the south transept, in
the (3 sides of an octagon) apex is a double division round
arch window with short rectangular pier in the mid-
dle the sloping front of the cap

North transept also shows
a walled up door & window
arches round. The dome on principal faces has
round arch windows, on the subordinate faces
round back niches. Before the south door lay
a white marble cap the "Tower of the Winds" coun-
ter pattern.



The
All

round arch windows, on the subordinate faces
round back niches. Before the south door lay
a white marble cap the "Tower of the Winds" coun-
ter pattern.



and in good preser-
vation. It was
evidently antique

Size of Church 18x22 about.

The ceiling was of mats laid on the ties of the
roof trusses. The windows, round topped, were
without glass but furnished with wooden shut-
ters and a protecting railing. We lay on the
floor with thick mats under sand quilted covers
over us. Our donkey driver left sometime during the
night, meanwhile he slept on the porch floor
outside. We started at 7¹⁵ and followed the
path through an olive orchard then skirted

Oct 26th Thu (con)

SPARTA.

a hillside where men were plowing and women hoeing. The path was stony at first but when it had crossed the spur of the mountain descended to a fertile plain planted with olives. It was here that I saw the little church described opposite. We walked on through the orchards, then along a lane bounded by stone walls until we reached the new town of Sparta. It is a village of perhaps 4000 inhabitants with extraordinarily broad streets and pleasant looking houses. The big stone church with a low central dome lies in a perfect wall of a square where are also several (next page)

On the first hill is a mound of reddish earth that looks as if it were disintegrated brick - rises steeply on the sides, long and narrow from east to west south of different color from the rest of the soil, about 75' x 100'. To the west a fragment of fortification wall built partly of ancient fragments, parts of white marble columns, one fluted, and blocks of gray limestone. Farther west remains of a large Byzantine church - a plan with niches & "Tower of the Winds" cap inscribed in as building material of apse. Near this to the east the foundations of newly excavated round building large blocks of conglomerate that formed a stylobate of three steps. The entire district shows fragments of wall several old buildings, partly remaining with window openings &c, and a few remains of columns pieces of entablature &c - one shaft was of granite. The entire district is covered with moderate sized boulders and fragments of red roofing tile - flat with shallow grooves on one side - remains of the houses, no doubt.

Oct 26th Thos (com)

SPARTA.



CORNER
WALL TOWER
MISTRA.

pretentious new buildings. We stopped at the Hotel de la Couronne where I finally was put in No. 3.

I first walked over the site of the old city (see notes on the preceding page) first following the high-way then walking along the ridge of the acropolis hill. There is not much to see, the fragments are scanty and show no detail of interest. Nearly the entire district is planted with olive trees. To the north east flows the river

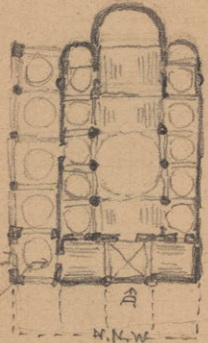
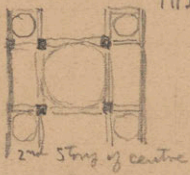
and on its west bank rises a range of low reddish hills which are precipitous for the most part along the river. I returned to the town for dinner then about 1:30 we all went together to the acropolis and later walked through the olives and along the banks of a small stream to the ruins of the town of Mistra a highly picturesque place which lies on a high conical hill near the mountain range. To the south is a profound gorge which runs into the mountain range. The town is a collection of ruined houses rising in successive tiers on the steep slopes of the hill. The thickest part is on the north slope but we

(which 2 pages)




METROPOLIS
CHURCH
MISTRA.

restoring of Tower a
triple and division of
window; above, trifoliate
groups.






The hill is here.

Notes on the Metropolis Ch. Mistra
 The interior of this church is of the
 plan given. The six columns
 appear to be antique as is one
 of the capitals - (over the third
 piers) - The other caps are
 Corinthian pattern of Byzantine
 time workmanship. Most of
 the bases are pure attic but
 that with the antique cap
 - there is a fragment of fluted
 column above it - is of this
 form  evidently antique.
 The walls and ceiling are
 completely covered with fres-
 cos in bad preservation

both appear to me Byzantine work. The "west" end
 of the nave is pierced with a double division round
 arch windows above and a door below into the
 vestibule. Above the arches and vestibule nave,

Oct 26th Tue (con) ... MISTRA

in gallery. The domes at the corners and centre above
are high - on drums, - while those below in the
aisles and in the vestibule are very flat. The
drum of the central dome is pierced with windows.
The interior of the apse shows windows above and
a two tier arcade of shallow niches below. (flat butt)
The exterior shows a colonnade porch on the side
towards the plain 3 antique shafts of white marble
with Byzantine caps - one row of leaves and two
spreading leaves on the faces; the form cubical -
The compartments are domed. Over the last com-
partment to the north is a square tower with 2
stories above the porch. Each a pointed arch enclosing
a triple round arch division  The corners are con-
tinued up a little and relieved with pointed niches.
The tower ends in a "spheri-conical" - if I may use
the word - dome. Over the centre rises the principal
dome low with a roof of this shape  The 4
smaller domes are lower. Over the centre compartment
of the vestibule rises a low dome, and to correspond
with this in the main wall is a round pediment
Over each of the other compartments is also a curved
pediment giving the appearance of St Mark's. The
East wall shows the 3 apses ornamented with a round
arch arcade - alternate windows supported by octagonal
engaged columns. The arches & trims are brick and mortar
of equal width. Below is a second (blank) arcade
partly triglyph. between the two is a reversed pointed
arcade  Cornice & base of ornamental brick
courses (over) Walls of rubble - fragments of brick &
stone, roof Spanish tile.

Oct 26th Thru (cont.)

MISTRA



"EAST END."
METROPOLIS CHURCH.
MISTRA.

The "west" end shows
3 round pediments or
"bays" with triple and
arch windows (walled
up) and the indication
of a colonnade sim-
ilar to that in front,
and an open vesti-
bule, now walled
up.

had no time to examine this part. We entered
the town by an old round arch gateway, where
we found a school at their gymnastic ex-
ercises. The teacher kindly guided us through the
labyrinth of lanes until we reached a stone
arch bridge that spanned the stream that
ran along the foot of the hill. A short dis-
tance above was a picturesque spring build-
ing with blank arcade and numerous
taps. The narrow street led between round
walls - past a picturesque corner tower and
small Byzantine church (see sketch) that
formed a most pleasing group. Further on
the bookseller and I climbed the hill over
steep zig-zags cut in the rock, and al.

Oct 26th Thu (con).

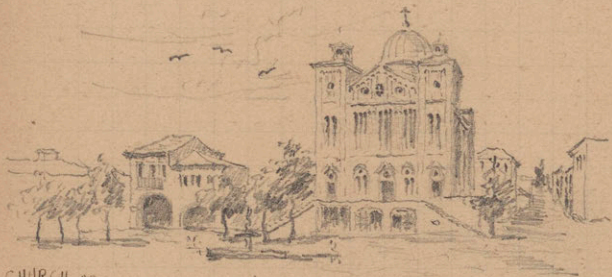
MISTRA.



WHERE WE DINED
Oct 27th.

terrace and forms a conspicuous point in the general view from the plain below. We were received by the female hermit (?) that seems to have charge of the building, given a pou-eyronote and mastri, and then taken to the church. The orientation is wrong here - the "west"

ways-lined with ruins to the highly interesting Metropolis Church that lies on a high



CHURCH AT
TRIPOLITZA.

end is N. N. W. - no doubt on account of the limited space east and west. Along the east face is a wide porch over which at the north-east corner rises the fine tower with conical top. The church is hard to see from a close point of view and it was only by climbing a ladder to a ruined wall that I was able to see the "east" end. The church is of stone stained by time

Oct 26th Thu. (cont) MISTRA.

to a rich burnt sienna color. The cupola of the tower is white - mortar (?) - the roofs of church and houses red spanish-tile. The whole is an excellent example of the Byzantine style and in many respects resembles St. Mark at Venice. The dr. came up shortly after and we sat until dusk enjoying the magnificent view over the plain to Sparta and beyond to the range of purple mountains. We went back in the half dark, the sky a display of rich colors in wide rays from the setting sun that reached to the eastern horizon. Later the moon rose full and the landscape came out again in silvery tints no less beautiful than the mother of pearl that they displaced. We reached the hotel long after dusk but had no trouble in finding the way to the town. Day perfect.

October 27th Friday. We were out about 6 o'clock but the usual Greek slowness made it 6⁴⁵ before we were started. Once on the way we made good time with our span of 3 horses, and took the road past the old acropolis across the long iron bridge then up the incline to the foot hills beyond. The way led over the hilly country past a number of villages, all of the characteristic rubble stone work, narrow eaves and stone quoins, with the low long chink on the highest point. The view back over the extensive plain of Sparta and across

Oct 27th Fri. (Sun) ROAD ARCADIA.

to picturesque *khistra* and the noble range
of *Taigetos* beyond was always striking. At
8³⁰ we made a long stop to feed the horses - an
absurd proceeding when we had only been under
the way for two hours. When we started again
the driver took on two friends - we now had 7
persons in the carriage. - The country was hilly
with little valleys, each with its vineyard
or olive grove. Then we passed between low
rounded rocky hills which enclosed narrow
valleys. The landscape was bare and desolate
only a few bushes to relieve the universal
gray. We passed many large herds of goats
and sheep and were always greeted by a
fierce barking of dogs. The goats are graceful
picturesque looking animals - they look almost
like chamois - gray, brown black white or
mottled. We often laughed at their comical
modes of feeding - standing on their hind
legs to eat from the trees for example.
We stopped at a rude little inn where we
sat at a table in the stable yard to eat
black bread and goats milk cheese. not
to mention the ^{usual} solution of resin and
wine. We started on at 1¹⁵ and about
2³⁰ reached a point that overlooked the
wide fertile plain of Tegea. We soon were
running between flourishing kitchen gardens
and vineyards where plowing was going
on with the primitive plow - based on green
- one handle and a simple iron shoe.

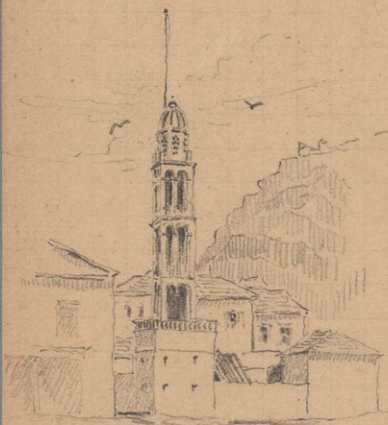
Oct 27th Fnd (cont) } RIPPOLITZA

The view of the circle of surrounding mount-
ains was truly Arcadian - most pictur-
esque in outline and rich in color. We
reached Tripolizza about 3⁴⁵ and after
going through the town stopped at the clean
and pleasant looking Hotel Gras where we
were given the "chambre de luxe", a round
room overlooking the unfinished "royal
palace" the broad plain and mountains
beyond. We walked into the town a little
saw the white marble covered church on
the principal square and were much
interested in the many little shops where
all sorts of hardware and metal work
was going on - each shop open to the
street and shaded by a wooden aw-
ning after the way of eastern shops. Other
wise Tripolizza is of little interest. The
houses are new and pleasant looking,
sometimes pretentious with white mar-
ble brackets under the balconies but al-
ways in bad taste. The costumes of the peo-
ple in the streets were however interesting
for here the better class dressed in the
national costume to a great extent
and the dress often strikingly becoming
especially to the old gray bearded men.
We had supper at the Restaurant Cour-
onne and coffee at a place on the square.
paid of course about a half more than
the regular price. Rain in the way, cool.

Oct 28th Saturday. RAIL



BOURZI
NAUPLIA.



CHURCH
TOWER
IN
NAUPLIA

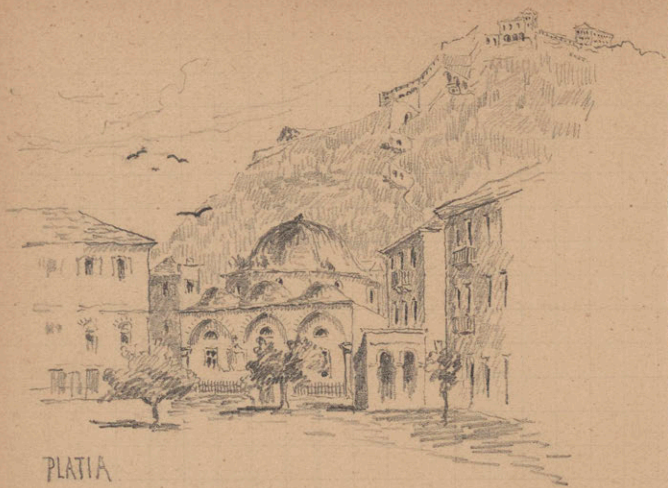
We left Tripolityza about 6:30 AM. after a muddy walk to the station. The train was well filled, but we had no trouble to find a good seat. The road at first passed through the plain where men were plowing and women hoeing, but soon entered the mountains. The slopes were rocky and bare and where the soil had collected it was of a reddish color that gave a russet tinge to the whole landscape.

Oct 28th Sat (Sun) NAUPLIA

About 8 o'clock we passed a long curve where the road was quite alpine in character and passed over high bridges resting on lattice iron piers through cuts and a tunnel. Not long afterwards, about 9 o'clock, we came in sight of the Argolic Gulf and stopped at Mygli.

The next halt of importance was at Troys where we had a good view of the acropolis with its fortifications rising high above the town. There was a change of cars here, but we soon went on, passed the huge walls of Troys on the left and about 10 o'clock reached Nauplia. The station lies outside of the town and we walked in by the gateway through the mediæval (?) walls to the principal square *Platia* and stopped at the *Herodochion Leon* - Hotel des Etrangers - where I had room 5.

I walked in the town a little and made a few sketches. The place is a busy little port lying on a sort of peninsula at the foot of precipitous heights which are crowned with the walls of Venetian (?) castles (The battlements are swallow-tailed *MD*), in the town there is little to see - there are three old mosques that I noticed of the orthodox style, domical centre and a colonnaded porch; - but in the harbor lies a very picturesque little fortified island - *Isle Bourzi* - which makes a charming picture with the blue water and purple mountains for a background.



PLATIA
NAUPLIA.



THE PRINCIPAL
GATE
TIRYNS.

Oct. 28th Sat (con)

TIRYNS

In the afternoon in company with the professor the bookseller and three school teachers from Nauplia I walked to Tiryns. The way is by the high road to Argos, and leads past a few country houses and under some large trees to the small inn, and old agricultural school - surrounded by a grove of cypresses and other trees. The ancient fortification lies only a few rods beyond. On the side towards the road the walls - a broken line one above a sloping mass of debris, and at one place are broken by the pointed opening that leads to the flight of steps leading to the palace plateau. I walked entirely around the lower Castle - the north end - to the east side, where is the principal gateway. I made a sketch of this point helped by some two boys, who had congregated to see me, by I stood out in the field so long. Meanwhile the party, who had waited for me to drink at the rail-road station came up and I went with them to the upper part of the fortress. A rough road leads up to the gate through the wall then the way passes between two walls to the courtyard and enters the palace itself.

We first examined the subterranean galleries and store chambers. The galleries are like the walls, of cyclopean masonry, narrow and high and roofed with a pointed vault on the horizontal overlapping system. Here the apertures formed by the meeting of two large stones, and the curve of the vault comparatively well cut and regular when we



Oct 28th Sat (Am)

TIRYNS.



THE ARGIVE
PLAIN

(From Tiryns)

consider the other masonry. From the gallery - which ends abruptly - doorways lead to chambers in the walls - now open to the air on account of the destruction of the upper part of the wall - separated from each other by perhaps 5 or 6 feet of masonry. The doorways are, like the galleries, a pointed opening on the horizontal principle, but contrary to the latter are nearly all made with a sort of keystone at the apex.

South-east galleries smooth on the one that used to herd



DOORWAY.

After looking at the South-east galleries which are polished side by the sheep here, we went through the South galleries and chambers, and saw the smaller gallery parallel to the them on the inside by the first court. Lastly we examined the foundations of the prehistoric palace discovered by Schliemann and Dörpfeld. With the help of a plan it is easy to trace the ancient building, but it is disguised somewhat by the later Dorian walls. These are the foundations - rather indistinct - of a church dating from the latter period near the south end, and the walls of the palace begin at a short distance north of this point with the Great Propylæa. The bases of columns and conglomerate thresholds are everywhere quite distinct and the walls,

Oct 28th Sat (con) TIRYN'S

Build of comparatively small stones of irregular shape laid in mortar, rise about 18 inches or 2 feet above the surface of the ground, (perhaps more at places). One remarkable block - apparently of a veined limestone or marble - covered the entire floor of the bath, about 10 x 10 feet and 2 feet thick. The edges appeared higher than the centre ~~of the bath~~ and there were small round holes in this ledge said to be for fastening down a wooden floor. The ledge was pierced at ~~one~~ ^{one} places by a channel, perhaps for the water vent.

The floor of the women's apartments seemed to have been covered with a concrete. The ground was scattered full of broken fragments of pottery, some of them decorated with red or black painted ornament. The ruins are quite open and a guide is not needed, although the custodian hangs around when visitors are there. We returned to Nauplia by rail - 1st class - which was fitted up about as our small lines of horse cars are, seats on the sides -

In the evening we sat in dining room, brass rooms and the like until after 10 o'clock when we all went down to see our bookseller - Herr Langehagen - off on the Athens steamer. During the night there was a deluge of rain that flooded the restaurant where we were eating. Temperature pleasant.

October 29th Sunday. There was heavy rain nearly all night and it was raining when I got up. Consequently I did not go on to Mycenae.

Oct 29th Sun (con) NAUPLIA.

as I had expected, when the two hrs. got up. I went with them to the landward end of the town and we climbed the 850 odd steps that lead to the high lying fortress Palamidi, a pretentious old medicinal building that is the most conspicuous feature in the view of Nauplia. We had no pass but the guards at two places where it was demanded said it made no difference, and we went to the highest point which overlooks the prison yard. The prisoners - who are all serious criminals, offered knives or with carved wooden handles which they threw up to us tied in handkerchiefs or in boxes on a pole. These Greek prisons are queer affairs, very primitive in their arrangements, all the prisoners seem to be together and the windows do not seem to be so very secure. What we went to see, however, was the fine view that not only the summit but the different landings of the steps command. The eye sweeps over the entire Argive Plain - Argos, Mycenae & Tiryns - with its surrounding mountains, and the upper part of the Gulf. Today of course we lost much in color, for the sky was overcast but the views were well worth the climb. As we went down, like very tongue-like streaks of black puffs shot over the water and the view was blotted out on the south by a heavy rain. We walked back under umbrellas and were weather bound for some hours. However after 2 o'clock it looked better and we took the train for Tiryns at 3²⁰. Our sec.

Oct 29th Same (Cont) TIRYNS.

and visit was even more satisfactory than the first. We examined the outside walls carefully, noted the irregular building of the courses, the more regular and partly wrought corner stones, the great ramp leading to the main entrance, and the massive tower that guarded the gateway. The latter ^(tower) appears as if built separately from the wall which here is at an angle with the tower. The gate that closed the passage still shows the great conglomerate jambs with the hole for the inside bar, and the offset against which the leaves of the door rested. Above we looked at the remains of the Propylea - highly interesting and showing a remarkable work for an age we are apt to call rude and uncultured. The bases of the columns, thresholds and other parts are well preserved. Another visit to the galleries produced even a deeper impression than the first. The work is certainly remarkable. I noticed the use of a "Key-stone" for the opening arches again. It does not seem to be the rule for several are closed with two stones, as the vaults. I think the reason that many of them are is due to the necessity of having a large stone well braced to form an overlapping stone for the gallery vault. The idea that the chambers were dangerous suggested itself, especially those without an apparent entrance on 15

Oct 29th Sun (cont) TIRYNS.





the south west corner. We made a slow round of the palace foundations picked up a few broken pieces of pottery, looked at the unimportant remains of the middle castle and over the unexcavated space in the lower castle and then left the famous old place behind us with a good idea of its arrangement. We walked back to Nauplia (5:30 to 6:20) on the rail road track. It was quite dark and the sky looked bad but I, at least, got back before it rained. Everybody seems to use the Track for a thoroughfare. I even met a man on horse back and a couple of droves of sheep. We had supper in the Restaurant Mycenae while the rain poured outside and the officers from the barracks near by, played with the eiders and tailless cat. Raining steady at 8³⁰. Air warm almost sultry, and very damp.

October 30th Monday. The day opened cloudy and rainy but we nevertheless made a start in a carriage at 7¹⁵ for the Hieron of Epidaurus. The road crossed the hills over the plain then slowly began to ascend following the line of an old aqueduct for some distance. The way was of little interest - rocky hills covered with low bushes at places, separated by small valleys. We passed an occasional village, built as usual of stone rubble with narrow eaves of sparrows like roofs. We also saw two or three old Byzantine chapels

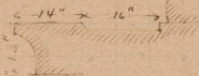
Oct 30th Mon (con) THE HIERON.

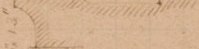


of the usual form with a central dome. I notice that all these chapels have polygonal apses - 3 sides of an octagon usually - and octagonal domes. We reached the Hieron about 11 o'clock - perhaps a little earlier - and stopped at the new building that serves as a dwelling for the keeper and a small museum. The Theatre rises close by this point and is the most interesting building in the group. It consists of a stage with its annexes - now only the lower parts, perhaps 2 feet high. - a circular orchestra, and the circles of seats which rise on the hillside. The material of the portion built by the Greeks is of several kinds of marble or limestone, and as a rule shows beautiful work. The stage as it now stands seems to be almost entirely of Roman construction and is of sandstone. The following are the few notes I was able to take. The Orchestra is made up of a 6 or 7 foot band of stone pavement which extends for a half circle on the auditorium side, a little lower than the centre, from which it is separated by a curb of half round section. ~~At~~ Beyond this half circle are 2 openings on each side entering a drain. The floor of the orchestra is of earth, and in the centre was a cylindrical stone that is said to have been an altar. The curb is about 66 feet in diameter. The seats of honor occupy the

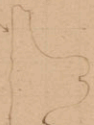
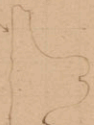

Oct 30th (Monday) MIERON




Location is next to the orchestra and those on each side of a passage that runs around the auditorium about half way up. These seats of honor are of red varnished marble, the section of the lower this,  while that of the ordinary is  or  to make a complete 

seat with its foot rest below - a pad of the next steps.



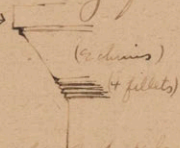
Separating the  shaped sections of seats  are narrow flights of steps, two to the height of each seat, & above the horizontal passage mentioned above the ends of the ordinary seats are this  showing a square end at the steps.

The seats of honor have backs and are curved. Thus:  At the end shows this shape:  while the end of the first row of seats above shows this at the bottom  The horizontal

passage is a little less than 6 feet wide. Its back is formed by a row of large stone blocks about 4 feet high crowned by slabs of red marble with this moulding on the edge  This was a moulding I saw on a piece of red marble  the fact all the Greek mouldings were graceful and "free hand"  The width of the stage was apparently about 75 feet. As a whole this theatre is a striking example of an

Oct 30th Mon (con) / MIERON

ancient building of its class, and the auditorium with its seats may be said to be intact. The next went to the other ruins which lie on the other side of a small stream. Recreations are going on there now in a large building, or rather a court surrounded by a building which is divided into a number of small rooms, apparently all alike, showing rubble foundations and a cut stone threshold on the court side with traces of door fittings. Further on was the curious building of a small Roman theatre in a colonnaded Greek building - the columns were in and the seats arranged on the inside. This Roman work was executed with bricks $11 \times 7 \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ inches, and are remarkably sharp and perfect. Near by I saw fragments of a Doric column and entablature in sandstone. The Ionic cap was interesting for its lines were all straight →



Beyond this was a large Propylea and still remains of columns and still farther on the Temple of Asklepios - executed in sandstone, and covered with a thin fine coat of stucco which was painted to the mitered blue and the frieze below red with a Greek fret. - Another small temple - that of Artemis - of the same (Doric).

(Oct. 30th Mon. Ev.). HIERON.

stipe lay near the larger ones. To the west
were the remains of the circular tholos, the
pavilion of the sacred spring. What remains
are the foundations of a double colonnade
and concentric circular walls in the centre
enclosing the spring (dry) and pierced by small
round-topped doors set out opposite to each
other. Some of the details of the white mar-
ble superstructure could be seen in the frag-
ments that lay around - delicately carved
egg and dart pearl and bead and wave
motif + irregularly enough on the soffit of
the cornice? (We also later saw some de-
tails in the museum that showed palmettes
like those on the pediment at Athens). Near
this latter building-tower and in the same
level - were colonnades with Ionic
capitals - sandstone - only traceable not
standing. The work was perhaps Roman.
All over the ground are remains of Roman
buildings, perhaps baths mostly for I saw
one with smooth brick floor. No doubt a
bath room and there were large col-
onnaded courts. All this we saw in
showers of rain. We went back and
looked through the little museum which
contains a few architectural fragments - a
rich arabesque cornice for example with
large lion head gargoyles, - and some head-
less Roman statues (the heads were ap-
parently separate from the bodies). There

Oct. 30th (winter) RUINS OF KASARMI

after a rustic cup of coffee we started back. On the way we passed the old fortress, now named Kasarmi, where we climbed the hill - very rocky - to examine it. There were massive walls a few small gates $\begin{matrix} \text{---} \\ | \\ \text{---} \\ | \\ \text{---} \end{matrix}$ and $\begin{matrix} \text{---} \\ | \\ \text{---} \\ | \\ \text{---} \end{matrix}$, and round bastions or towers. The masonry was polygonal - I copied a section to show how the joints lay.



{Arrangement
of the stones Kasarmi}

We reached Nauplia about 5³⁰. The day was rainy, air cooler than yesterday but not at all cold. The sky at times cleared a little.

October 31st Tuesday. At 8⁴⁵ we took the train for Phychtia = Mycenae. At Argos we changed cars and on leaving after 15 minutes stop had a good view over the town and of the fortress Crowned Sarisa. The town as seen from the railroad consists mostly of small houses of one story, built of sun-dried bricks, and show a low-pitched gable roof of Spanish tile. There was one large church with the characteristic square tower with successive open stories and a cupola-shaped top also open. A similar tower rose near the mountain. The run to Phychtia, the station for Mycenae, was over the fertile plain, now ¹⁸



MRS SCHLIEMANN'S
TREASURY.

(Oct 31st Thebes)
nearly all plowed
land with remark-
ably few trees. The soil
is of a reddish color
that gives a peculiar
appearance to the
landscape when
seen from a height.
The station of Thebes
is a long distance
from the village but
the road to Mycenae
a new one leads al-
most directly to the



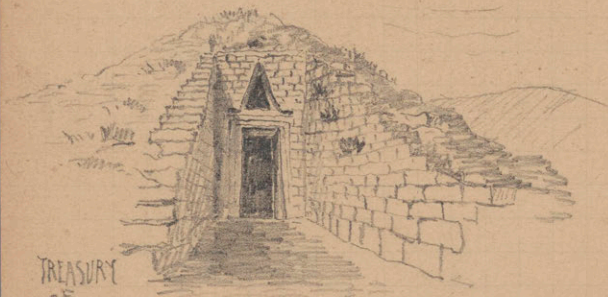
SMALL
POSTERN
MYCENAE

Oct 31st Tue (Sun) MYCENAE

ruins, passing close to the village of Charvati. We stopped at the latter place, found the house of the keeper of the ruins where we made arrangements for the night, and got the keys for the Treasury and a new gate. The new road leads up the valley of the small brook following a low stony ridge. After a short walk we passed, on the right, the remains of a cyclopean bridge and cross the old road from Mycenae to Heraea. We almost by accident saw the entrance of the famous Treasury of Atreus shortly after, for the new road is not on the map, and climbed up the terrace that lies in front of the tomb. The visible part of this remarkable structure consists of the long dromos or walled passage built of large stones laid in regular squared block courses, increasing in height as it approaches the centre to follow the line of the mound. Before this passage, at the outside end are the remains of a closing wall, in sandstone, all other masonry of a pebble & approximate. At the farther end is a great doorway, a slightly narrower at the bottom than at the top. The facing consists of effects and beyond these the holes in the wall used to secure the half columns that ornamented the entrance. Only the foundations of the bases are now remaining. The door is capped by two huge lintels, the inner about



THE
LION GATE
MYCENAE



TREASURY
OF
ATREUS

Oct 31st True Cove MYCENAE

25 feet long - where it shows on the inside -
12 feet wide, as seen from below - and at
least 3 feet thick. The passage from the outer
door to the vaulted chamber is about 20
feet. This chamber produces a deep effect
on the visitor when he first enters it, the
hoary age, imposing size and excellent
workmanship, as seen in the dim light
that finds its way to the interior all con-
bine to produce a striking picture. The dome
is about 50 feet in diameter and about the
same height. It is conical with slightly
curved sides, built as is well known on
the horizontal course system and capped
at the summit by a large stone with
on its under side with a small round
projection (?) to fit the opening left by the
last circular course. Here a couple of stones
have fallen out, but otherwise the vault is
perfect. The holes to secure the metal rivets
or plates are hard to find. But on the door
jamb there are a number, some with the
remains of bronze (?) nails. Above the door there
is a triangular opening, formerly walled up
to relieve the weight over the threshold. On the
N.W. side is a small door with similar
triangular opening leading to the tomb cham-
ber proper. This chamber is hewn, at least
partly hewn, in the natural rock and has
a rough resemblance to a vaulted ceiling.
It is about 20 or 30 feet square, and of course 30

Oct 31st Tue (6m) MYCENAE

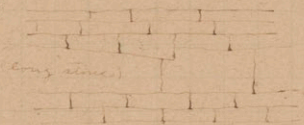
dark. The principal door opens towards the east.



Taken as a whole the Treasury of Atreus is the greatest curiosity at Mycenae and one of the sights of Greece. We next

visited the so-called King Sclisimarin's Treasury, a similar vaulted tomb nearly identical in size and construction, but in worse repair for the entire top of the dome has fallen in down to about 5 or 10 feet from the height of the top of the door. (I copy notes taken on the spot.) Walls of narrow courses of stone excepting the course that corresponds to the lintel over the door, which is about 30 inches thick. No traces whatever of holes or metal rivets that I could see. The triangular space over the door to relieve the pressure on the lintel was walled up with stone the same width as the courses in the building, the lintel stones not so large as those in the Atreus. Although the courses are generally regular, there is a curious irregularity in the wide course at the height of the door lintel where the upper course cuts into it.

See this:



(long stone)

Outside on the door facade there is a fragment of a base like this: sharp axis in the no exactly a half



with 13 plates with half column (the column is 15 1/2"



Oct 31st Tuesday

MYCENAE



MYCENAE

AND MT.

diameter, material a sort of blue breccia or marble. There were holes in this piece to hold the next section.) The door tapers a little towards the top, but the apricot that makes the frame do not. Section of door frame.  Above the lintel is a course that was ornamented with scallops thus:  The doorway here was about 20 feet wide. The columns were held to the wall by fastenings - holes in the wall show it. The walls are of conglomerate, beautifully smoothed to show the color of the pebbles. The threshold of the door lies about 6 feet from the inside and shows a rebate to stop the door. Concave groove in the wall shows where the door fitted. 21

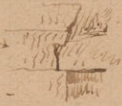


THE ARGIVE
(From Phicthia) PLAIN

↑
NAUPLIA

The interior has not been cleared out completely - the dome stones and a great quantity of earth lie around the edges and would conceal a small door if there is one. The outer end of the domes is closed by a wall about 4 or 5 feet high built of sandstone (or a rough limestone). All other masonry excepting, perhaps, the ornamental columns etc. is of conglomerate. Another vaulted tomb lies in the neighborhood still more ruined but this one is carefully cleared of all rubbish. There is no tomb chamber but graves have been discovered in the floor. This opens towards the north; Mrs Schliehmann's towards the south. Not far from these latter tombs is the entrance to the Acropolis - the famous gate of the Lions. The approach is enclosed by walls of prodigious strength, the stones of great size are squared, but at places curiously cut to fit an offset, for example over the left hand end of the lintel where it takes



this shape  The sculpture of the two lions and the column between them is remarkably clear and well-preserved. The color is now a gray, while the stones of the wall, where they had been exposed, are almost black. There is a window in the wall to the left of the door, and the door itself is not large, 10 or 12 feet square. The lintel is a block of astonishing size. The holes for the door pivots and the fastening base are perfectly fresh. The gate was double with an intervening small court, but the inner door is in poor preservation. To the right of the door and a little lower is the curious double circle of upright stones excavated by Schliemann, and to the left a high retaining wall. The double circle, apparently of a coarse shell limestone that almost resembles the Florida Stone used for the Ponce de Leon Hotel, was covered with cap stones, now nearly all missing. 22

Oct 31st Thelcon

MYLENÆ

signposts and cap stones were about 6" or 7" thick. Inside of the circle are the six graves opened by Schliemann and the creek society.

They are thus in the enclosure:
different sizes and depths
the level of the rock. All are



They are of
following
cut in this

natural gravel-conglomerate rock. From here we ascended to the highest point of the acropolis where a magnificent view is spread out before the visitor - the wide almost trackless Argive Plain, the successive ranges of mountains beyond Argos with its castle crowned acropolis. Tariffs lying low around the cypresses that are near at the bold outline of Nauplia, the bright sea and farthest of all the dome outline of Peloponnesian mountains. Immediately below is the profound rocky gorge that cuts off the acropolis from the mountain. We wandered all over the triangular space included in the acropolis fortification dug in the old cellars that cover the area, hunted broken crockery - I found an old lamp entire without a crack - and finally went outside of the walls by a little gate that led to the rocks beyond and was almost invisible in the great rocks that here composed the wall. We walked along outside of the wall - stopping to examine and sketch the small gate on this side of the wall. The walls here show Cyclopean work below and the Pelasgic above, but there is not much remaining of either. We looked at the Lion Gate again, then walked slowly along the ridge west(?) of the

Oct 31st (Tue) MYCENAE.

old city past the Troas of streets where I stopped to sketch while my friends went on. It was dark when I hurried back over the rocky fields and along the lonely road that led between rocks and over deep gulches, I met two large shepherd dogs out for an evening trot, but as they did not seem to want to see me, I didn't expect to see them, and soon after came to the village and found our quarters. We had bread cheese, canned salmon and roast chicken not to mention some 40 rod retainata. The Professor amused himself with the dogs and between us all the plates were polished and we went to bed on the wheat bins lulled to rest by a few fleas that had found their way to our retreat.

November 1st 1893. Wednesday We went out early to explore the newly opened so-called-people's tombs on the hills between Mycenae and the plain. The general plan is the same: a cave or chamber hewn in the native rock approached by a narrow dromos or passage which is always narrower at the top than at the bottom. They differ greatly however in size, detail and workmanship. Thus we had an almost hemispherical chamber and the door rudely broken into it from the dromos almost round arched. The others nearly all were entered by square headed doors. Another with the passage 7 or 8 feet wide at the bottom and not more than 2 or 3 feet wide at the top perhaps 75 ft long 123



(5 ft x 2 ft)



THE TEMPLE
AT CORINTH.

All that remains of the temple of Corinth are several columns, one without a cap; the architrave over four spaces, double equinox at 3 places; the east door, the cella near the west side and some detached foundation blocks. The first column is at the west end, and the two others in the south. The columns in spite of the spreading columns have a graceful, well proportioned appearance. The columns which are badly deep grooved by axes cut. One thin perhaps where houses were built before there were, are apparently monoliths, or basalt. The whole has a rich, dark appearance. It stands on a low platform and a slight elevation, near it are the remains of an unfinished remains of a building the view over the Corinthian gulf and the bay is fine and the imposing two Corinthian columns throw its shadow over the rest of it.

Nov 1st (cont) MYCENAE = CORINTH.

The chamber cut in the conglomerate rock is beehive form about 25 feet in diameter, another was square in plan with the ceiling cut as a barrel vault. On one side was a low ledge left in the rock to support the sarcophagus (was as evident in a similar one - where parts of the sarcophagus were still in position)



The dromos here was braced in the centre, at the top, by a narrow arch of the rock cut as an arch on the under side. The hillside seems to be full of these tombs. We walked to the Phicthia station, unaccompanied by the dogs, and took the 10 o'clock train for Corinth, to the regret of the dogs. We had a glimpse of Mycenae and its mountains for a minute after leaving, then entered a narrow valley where the grade on the rail-road was decidedly heavy. The hills were bare of trees, only here and there a bush to relieve the general gray. Beyond Kenesae - the home of Hercules lion - there was a view 24

Nov 1st A. d. (cont)

CORINTH.



near the pretty valley that stretched towards the north-west, the site of the old temple. Further on we descended the ridge past rounded hills that at places broke into whitish cliffs. There were few trees even here but nearly all the heights were green with bushes. The train finally passed the imposing Acro-Corinth and after a few minutes reached Corinth station. I went up into the town and found lodgings in the "Hotel de la Couronne" (room 30r.). In the afternoon about 1¹⁵ I started on foot for the Acro-Corinth. At first I followed the road along the sea-shore but after nearly an hour's walk and met no road leading in the right direction, climbed the cliff beyond the rail-road and crossed the wide plain to Old Corinth through meadows and cultivated fields. As I approached the modern village I passed many remains of ancient walls and buildings. The village is small and the streets dirty. Beyond the Little Tavern on a slight elevation are the

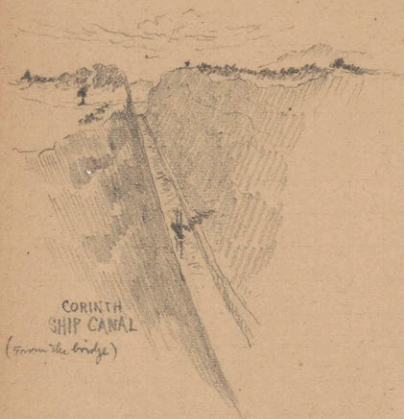
Nov. 1st Wed (cont)

CORINTH.

remains of the ancient temple of Corinth. It is in the Doric style of an antiquated type and only 7 columns remain standing, see notes on a preceding page. I in the Temple I took a field road that seemed to lead to the acropolis. The way was pleasant and after passing a small village began to ascend by a dry gorge towards the west side of the fortress. After a short time it led up the mountain side where it passed a spring, decorated with a large screen and furnished with basins. The path was steep and finally reached the ancient road - a mere path with the paving still to be seen at places. I passed my friend's agogist who wanted a tip for giving me a guide or advice, then entered the first gate after crossing the deep dry moat. The way led up behind high walls and along a stone stream path until it had passed two (3) other gates and entered the fortress precincts. Here was a scene of destruction and desolation beyond description. The large area was one mass of ruined houses, barracks, churches and fortifications. To the right (south) rose the citadel with high walls and a massive square tower, to the left the highest point of the acropolis crowned by some scanty ruins of a temple and other small buildings. I went at once to the latter summit and after a hard climb reached the summit from which my friends had just disappeared. The view 25

Apr 14. Kerkiras

ACROSS CORINTH



CORINTH
SHIP CANAL

(From the bridge)

from this angle
scenery is magnif-
icent beyond the
powers of a pen.
It includes all
this part of Greece
- the Gulf of Corinth
Parnassus and
the mountains to
the north, the
mighty ranges and
peaks of Pelopon-
nesus Corinth
and the isthmus
The islands of the

Saronic Gulf and in the distance Athens with
its temple crowned Acropolis. It was about half
past four when I reached the summit and
the sky although partly clouded favored a
satisfactory view. The color was not brilliant
but the Grecian mist was over everything
and lent a tender beauty that perhaps would
have been wanting under a more powerful
lighting. It was already becoming dusk as
I turned down the path over the ruins -
they deserved a longer visit - there were
fragments of mosques, towers and churches
to look at but I was obliged to give them
up and follow the old path, this time, down
the mountain. I was attacked by a fever dog
as I passed through one of the hamlets, these

Nov 1st Wednesday CORINTH

beasts seem to grow braver in the dark, but the owner managed to keep him back till I was past. My friends were only a short distance ahead now but had come into ~~the~~ Corinth again they were just dining out on the other side. I took a road that I had seen from the summit that seemed to lead more directly than the one I had come, but might soon come on dark and moonless and my journey was by "dead necking". I kept the general direction but was led into a rocky gorge then emerged into a plain where the road alternated from seas of mud to fields of stone. I stumbled in ditches, fell over the earth ridges that separated the fields, until I began to think I was out for the night, But at last I sighted the lights of the town and after going up hill and down, through a dry river bed and up the bluff bank on the other side I found myself again in New Corinth. After a supper I met my friends in the hotel cafe. The day was beautiful - a little warmer on the climb up the Acropolis, but nearly clear.

November 2nd Thursday. We started out together early and after passing the station took a road that led across the Isthmus. In a short time we met with the remains of the old isthmus wall not much remaining, but at one place where it had been excavated it showed carefully wrought stones of large size. Whether it was all of this work I do not know but remains of rubble work seemed to 26

Nov 2nd (Thurs) ISTHMUS OF CORINTH.

Contradict such belief. Further on we came to the high iron bridge that spans the new Corinth Ship Canal. This canal is a stupendous work. It cuts the isthmus in a straight line and is I believe over 300 feet deep at the deepest point. The walls, which cut through solid rock for the most part, were nearly perpendicular, and as smooth as the side of a house. The canal seems to have been opened but as yet there is not much traffic. We sat at a wayside inn a little then walked down the east side of the canal to its northern end where we took a ferry to the other side (10 centures). This ferry was worked by two men who hitched themselves to a rope looped over the fixed chain that crossed the Canal and walked along in the boat. The walk back to Corinth was hot and hard because the sea shore was made up of deep, loose, fine gravel, but we went back in ample time and had dinner before taking the 1.25 P.M. train. We at first passed over the route of our morning's walk and crossed the bridge then made directly for the other side of the isthmus, where we stopped close to the shore of the Saronic Gulf. The views over the water to the Island of Hydra were beautiful although a drizzle they prevented the display of color there would have been otherwise. We crossed the haunts of the legendary man-eating sow that Theseus did away with and then entered a pine forest covered plain back of which rose steep, rocky mountains. Soon after we ran along the famous cliffs of Skiron where the notorious old robber was

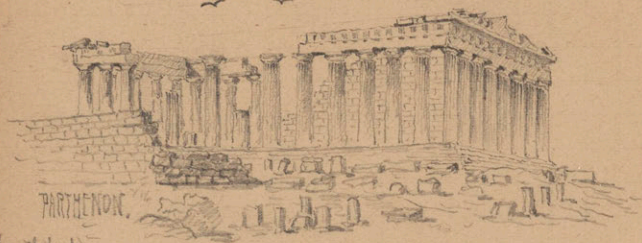
Nov 2nd (Thurs) RAIL TO ATHENS.

said to kick travellers into the sea. The cliffs are most imposing and the view grand. Far below saw the road built on a ledge supported by large buttresses and the rocks rose directly from the sea. Soon after



THE
SKIIRONIAN CLIFFS
AND SALAMIS.

we reached Megara, a queer old town of flat roofed houses and gray old churches that rises on a couple of hills in the plain that stretches to the sea and where the little fortrees on the island that was Minos, rises above the dead level of the land. On over the rocky land here covered with gnarled old olives, past Eleusis where I caught glimpses of old walls that mark the site of the ruins; then we left the sea and ran in a barren little valley shut in by rocks and where the engine puffed hard as it went up the grade. We turned to the south as the grade was passed and saw through vineyards and groves of olives. (Sheep folds of brush stacked in a circle had been a feature of the hills) so we rounded into the plain a dark form outlined itself against the sky - square at the top with a curious jagged projection ~~at~~ ~~the~~. I had a queer feeling in my throat when I saw it - it was the Acropolis and the Parthenon.



(with sketch)

The Parthenon east front still shows the 8 columns entire nearly all in excellent preservation, only the corners of a few of the capitals are broken. The architrave remains entire and shows traces (holes) of the metal ornaments - an oblong hole is under each metope and a great number of small irregular holes under each triglyph. At a few places the stone is spalled off at the horizontal joints. The architrave is made up of three blocks placed side by side, together a little wider than the height of the member. The frieze is also intact, though the sculptures are badly preserved. Perhaps the best of the latter is a rear figure horse in the 5th metope from the south. The cornice is all in position but four of the projecting parts are broken off at different places - the width of an imbrication - at the south corner 1 1/2 are broken. Two of the guttae are broken off, but otherwise the cornice is in good preservation. Little remains of the pediment, only a small part of the

Notes Nov. 3^d Fri (con)

PARTHENON

corner of the ramp at the two corners. The two
horse heads at the south and an undecipherable
fragment at the north are all that is left of the
sculptures. All is of white marble beginning with
the low (17") base from which rises the block of
3 columns. Top - 20 1/2", 20 1/2", 21 1/2" - The column is made
of a light color and a dark brown silica increasing
in depth towards the top where it reaches a brown tone.
In the center a dark stain in the stone blocks
marks the position of the intermediate steps. A higher
platform of large square stones is also to be seen
5 inches from the south and beyond
to the north the natural rock is levelled off
face of these platform blocks above this section.
The stylobate steps are perfectly plain.
The height of the stylobate steps is 2' 3 1/2".
and the nearest front of a column is 2' 1/2" from the
+ fluted faces the front. The width of the first platform
of the portico is 15' 6", then a rise of 2 steps - 12" and
15" high respectively - and a second row of columns
standing also about 2 1/2" from the edge. They do not
center with those of the first row. The front face
of the interior columns lap the back face of the first
style column about a foot. - however the diameter
is less. - 5 feet in the interior columns - The width of
the lower step is 15" then the surface of the plat-
form about 17' 6" in width to the cella wall.
There are 6 of the interior smaller columns. The outer
ones stand nearer the center than any of the ones
in the first style, but the others center with their oppo-
sites in the first style. The bases of these inner

Notes Nov 3rd

PARTHENON.

Columns stand with its capital (or Attic) 17 the other
only few drums remain. 11 of the 17 columns on the
west side stand complete, and 7 of the outer col-
umnations carry their architrave - 2 at the east end
and the west end, 11 of the 6 mutilated columns 3
show a number of drums and 3 only 1 or 2. The cor-
nicular intercolumniation is considerably less than the
others, both on the sides and ends. 11 columns
stand complete on the south side also, but here
9 intercolumniations carry the architrave. The re-
maining columns show from one to four drums.
On this side two columns lie prostrate on the ground
complete and not broken. Just inside of the columns
on the inside runs a groove about 8" wide and
2 1/2" deep. Hole cut in the pavement between the
columns - places seem to indicate that there
were statues placed there. The west front stands
nearly complete with the exception of a few of the
projecting cornice blocks and the entire of the pedi-
ment. Above the metope sculptures are

and there remains the fragment

of the pediment sculpture

The interior columns here all stand complete.
The two on the south connected by the wall of a
small square chamber that projects from the
cella - stands to the roof? - The cella wall is
badly injured, only a few stones remain of the
eastern half, while the western half rises grad-
ually to the height of the architrave at the west
wall which is pierced by a large segmented and
door (cut in Pnygeatic times?) the interior

notes Nov 3^d Friday PARTHENON

of the wall shows remains of Byzantine frescoes. Saints, medallion portraits, ornaments &c. At the top the wall is repaired with brick. The floor of the cella as well as that of the is made of large blocks of veined (?) white marble about 12" thick. It is nearly perfect, only at the west end are some of them missing. The inward slope of the columns is not enough to make the inside line parallel to the cella wall, but so near it that I think that it is only the entasis that makes the difference. On the north side 3 of the columns are prostrate nearly complete.

Notes of Nov 4th Sat.

THESEION.

The temple lies on a slight elevation to the north-west of the Acropolis perhaps a half a mile from it. It is hexastyle peripteral, 13 columns on the sides. The building is in remarkable preservation, in fact looks perfect from a distance. It is built of white marble throughout and has the usual brown surface color due to the weather, here in places notably the top of the columns nearly black. Only the two upper steps of the stylobate appear to be of white marble, the lower is much broken up of a coarser stone. The east wall stands entire, with the exception of one corner of the north side of the pediment and part of the horizontal

Notes of Nov. 4th 1881

THE SHOW

columns on the same side. The fluting of the columns is damaged at some places but the capitals are nearly perfect. The capitals seem to be a mix of Egyptian and one of them seem to be of the Ptolemaic kind. The columns more slender. The metopes of this had are decorated with sculptured labors of Hercules. The architrave is made of two parallel blocks, the division showing on the soffit. The front is about 16 feet wide from the edge of the stylobate and the ceiling over this east part still entire. It was made up of beams - 2 per 2 against the sides - one which rested cross slabs of marble pierced with square openings ornamented only with a double line of lines each compartment. Above these piercings lay a second slab ornamented with a square panel surrounded by a grooved moulding. The

front on the west side is decorated with blocks of Athenian Thracians.



side is plain on the other side high relief sculptures of Heracles and Thracians.


The rest wall of the cella is only a small shift above the spring (round arch), but for the apex where the temple never was done. On the north side a number of the ceiling beams are in position but very little of the paneling remains. The cella wall is perfectly plain with only a slight offset and a moulding at the top and a moulded base. Outside the 4 columns at metopes are sculptured panels with labors of Hercules, as are corresponding ones on the south side. At the other side metopes

Notes of Nov. 4th 3rd (cont)

we plain. The east pediment is comparatively perfect but the metopes plain. One of them - the middle west corner column is broken in two and now secured by iron bands. The west end of the ceiling shows six pithoi - 2 columns in antis - the frieze decorated with high relief sculptures of the battle of Lapiths and Centaurs. The floor of the peristyle is nearly all gone. Holes in the stylobate between the columns seem to indicate sockets placed there formerly. All the ceiling beams and some of the flooring is in position on the north side and the columns are nearly perfect. There is a door cut in this side no doubt made for church purposes. The architrave and frieze of east end are carried across the opening to the outer entablature but at the west end this is not the case. The pointing of the masonry is very carefully and beautifully executed. The blocks of stone are about 4 feet by 20 inches. The columns are made up of 7 drums and the capital.

Notes Nov. 4th

PNYA

The blocks of stone forming one of the terrace walls are enormous, cut and fitted in the Pelasgic method. The edges are slightly bevelled and cut in a series of parallel grooves  for perhaps the width of a foot. The blocks seem to be of a species of red granite, marble or breccia. The blocks are 7 or 10 feet cube or even more. The stone is whiter if seen on the first terrace than the walls. The work is in the good preservation as are the different flights of steps leading to the second platform. This is the second

That was the remains of another altar beyond which to the east are cuttings in the rock - holes for doors etc - that look to me like indications of a temple, especially since the orientation is correct and the doors at the east end. marks seem also to indicate a perfect arrangement.

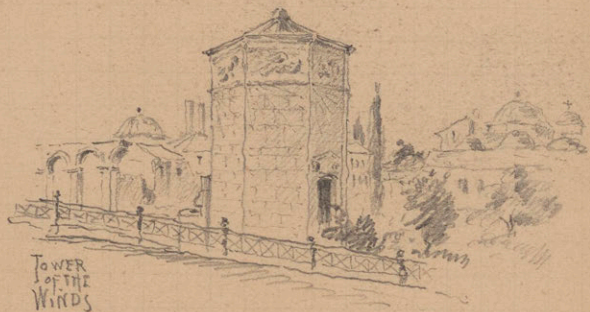


PANAGIA
GORGOPIKO. (Small Metropolitan Church)

This small church P. Gorgopiko is

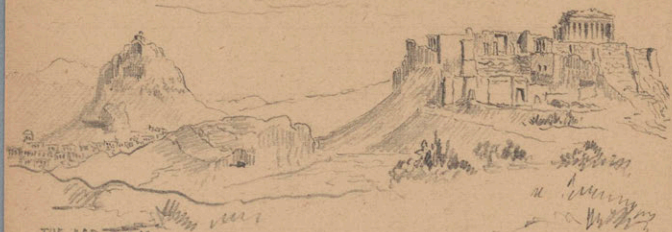
a few feet south of the large Metropolitan Church. It is built almost entirely of antique fragments, only a few slabs cut with rude Byzantine animals, but and ornaments are used in the panels. The Cornices especially are a strange mixture from different buildings. It is of the usual Greek cross form with small 3 sides of an octagon apex. The windows are mostly in two round arch divisions separated by a slender octagonal pilaster column or column, which lies far back of the face of the wall. Pieces of window pediments, masonry, frieze a couple of pilaster caps and so some decorated stones of the most diverse patterns go to make up this strange medley. Several

blocks on the facade (west) are interesting from the fact that evidently of Byzantine workmanship they are of a decidedly Saxonian character. They all represent animals facing a central object - a conventional tree or entwined snakes. Some of these animals are ornamented with designs others with a tall thin object, leaving the object. The figures in all cases eat from the fruit that grows on the tree.



TOWER
OF THE
WINDS

The Tower of the Winds stands on an octagonal base of 3 steps. On the north east and north west faces are doors which show the remains of porches - fluted columns and traces of a pediment. The steps are arranged to include these porches. On the south face at the height of the sabbats of the porches is a niche in the wall and of some part of the architrave continuous on the whole north side. On the south face is a $\frac{3}{4}$ circular projection.



THE ACROPOLIS
AND LYKABETTOS

(From the Parthenon)

Propylaeum.

nearly the width of the face. It extended about
half way up the building and marks on the
wall show that it was roofed with a curved
top. The sculptures are placed as a frieze under
the cornice of plain mouldings. Some heads,
and a water spout. All the other faces are
plain; only show the sun (?) and rays as do
all the faces. Behind the tower are the remains
of a Roman building - 2 1/2 miles, and some
foundations. To the west are the newly excavated
and extensive remains of some columnar
building - a propylaeum with 4 cols. in front, a
gate and 2 cols in antis inside. The building
seems to have been an open colonnade (2 rows
of cols.) enclosing a paved court. The remains
appear to be of a bluish marble. Not far from
this is the Stoa of A. not much to see



only the walls of the building and arrangement of
 rooms perhaps much like the modern eastern
 shop room. nearby are also the remains of a stoa
 perhaps where the most interesting of the remains
 are pilastri canutides men whose legs termin-
 ate in fishes tails. Passing the Thesion and the



SOME
 GREEK TOMBSTONES.

Piræus Station I reached the Weyfion and from here
 the sacred Gate and Street of Tombs. The latter is
 only excavated for the distance perhaps of 200 or 300
 feet and the remaining tombs are very irregularly
 placed - high, low, parallel to the way and not.
 The tombs were not only along the way but back
 also some distance especially to the south, where
 there are interesting sculptured as well as quite
 plain tombstones. Among the latter the commonest
 is a simple cylinder with a half-round moulding
 near the top. Others taper towards the bottom. These
 are set in a stone base or - as is indicated by the
 long rough exterior at the bottom - simply
 planted in the earth. There are many Tombs 32

THE
STREET of TOMBS.

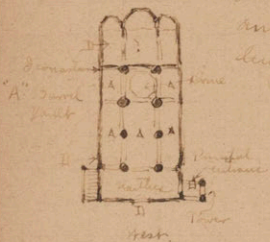
morning, now exposed by the excavations - lit-
 erally the skeleton of a graveyard with all the
 flesh picked off by the rapacious antiquarians.
 The street lies to the north-west of the Seropolis, per-
 haps 1/4 mile distant and lies considerably
 higher than the Sacred Gate nearby. All over this
 district especially to the north - and the remains
 of huge stone walls. Just outside of the tripylon
 stand a magnificent white marble sarcophagus.
 The corners are supported by lion footed pilasters that
 taper toward the bottom and are decorated on the face
 with a needed surface. At top and bottom are bands
 mouldings  while the surface of the faces-
 front and sides - is covered with curving flutes
 The top resembles a couch with pillow, back
 and end pieces with the edge decorated in
 very low relief mythological scenes - 2 lions
 mermaid, etc. - and ornament that suggests em-
 bodied work. The size of it is about 4 x 9 feet,



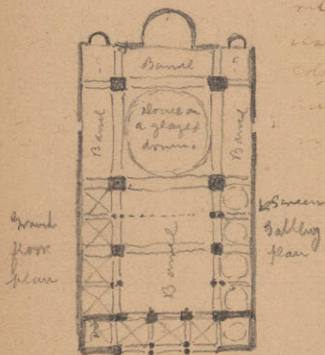
HAG. ASOMATON.

This church, near the Dipylon, seems to be of considerable age; built of rubble stone with brick masonry and some string courses in that material set across front. The arches are all round some much stilted, and a number of them 2 division with square and lion piers with chamfered corners separating them. The little tower rests on 2 slender round columns at its outside corners. The narthex is a little higher than the church. The interior, before the mosaic, consists of a Greek cross extended for one bay in the nave, beyond which is the narthex. The nave aisle and dome arches are round resting on

fluted round columns with "Tower of the Winds"
capitals. The nave and aisles are a segmental
barrel vault. On the north side is
an outside stair leading to the gal-
lery! above the narthex.



notes Nov 5th Sunday. Interior
of the Metropolis church. Shows
a plan of a week cross from
the centre but extended in the
direction of the west for 3 sub-
divisions of the length of the transept
arms. Here, the nave has a
gallery supported by round arches
resting on alternate coupled col.
and square piers. This arrange-
ment is also carried out above.
The nave and transept are bar-
rel vaulted, spires hemispher-
ical. The interior is decorated in
color. Many medallion portraits
and the usual organ and chancel
in the apse; choir in the
crossing, dome. The dome
notes is built in the
Byzantine style with a
large central dome on
columns and an arcade
filled with portraits in the
nave here. Above this is
a line of medallion por-
traits, about this is here



METROPOLIS CHURCH. west

of small pictures enclosed in a kind of alcove. Although with a very striking interior, it is much better than the usual Greek Church interior. The nave is 30 feet wide.

The small Metropolis Church has a diminutive interior. It is a Greek cross, with somewhat extended east arm, and contains a west door into the latter perhaps because of the thickness of the masonry walls.



West.
9' x 46'

Some vaults on simple square piers with this cap project slightly from the base. The side doors from the narthex are only about 5 feet high. Some vaulted ceilings, those of the nave and transept, are higher than

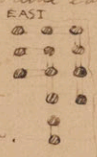
those of the aisles. The interior is simply treated with brown walls and dark green vaults. The floor is composed of fine marble to stone is a square of red all over the same - and ornamented with a few antique capitals and columns that have been restored.



STADIUM.

The Stadium lies to the south east of the city about 5 miles
 the walk from the temple of Jupiter Olympus. It is ap-
 proached by a fine new stone bridge over the brook
 Ilissos, the north end is open where the seats are
 still round the south end. It has been entirely cleared
 out, but very little remains but the form. At the
 north end of the tiers of seats are crumbling walls near
 the south east is a tunnel into the hill with some
 masonry. A short section of the curb in white mar-
 ble is still in position at the south end where
 are some remains of the marble seats. On the
 east side some of the steps cut in the rock can be
 recognized, but otherwise it looks like any other
 stony hillside, looking towards the open end one sees
 the Royal Palace and gardens and the cypresses of the
 Protestant cemetery to the left. The 'ave like passage' has
 not taken out its true shape. The sides nearly straight.

Temple of Jupiter Olympus. The group of standing col-
 umns more originally the south east corner of the
 great temple they stand thus:
 Considerable distance to the north
 fallen columns lies between them.
 These ruins are imposing
 amount of the great size of the
 The bases and capitals are
 aged as well as the lower parts
 All parts above ground are of
 marble in the case not dis-
 colored as the other ruins
 burnt masonry color as mostly



The four ve-
 lie at a
 and the
 The east
 ruin on
 columns,
 badly some
 of the shafts.
 fine white
 so much
 Here the
 on the north



JUPITER OLYMPUS,

side. The Corinthian capitals are I think the model for the example given in Vignole - at least it is as near as I can remember exactly like it. The bases are of the same pattern of the usual proportions and rest on a large square plinth.


The Arch of Hadrian lies only a few rods to the north-west. It consists of a single round arch springing from a pilaster on each side. The corners of the gate wall also show pilasters, with a cyma and to me distinguishable combination caps. The upper part of these caps is made up of the usual Corinthian volutes, but below instead of the usual acanthus leaves the cap ends abruptly in a simple egg and dart moulding. The gate wall ends in a plain Ionic entablature. From the project pediment of the same entablature there are on each side of the arch a door which were apparently supported by columns. The upper story is made up of 3 square openings separated by square piers with parallel sides leaving a cor-





ARCH of
HADRIAN.


will similar to that over the arch, & on the front
and back of the central pilasters projections with a
fluted half-column on the face bear a projecting
pediment that seems to have been crowned with
an acroteria. From appearances it is possible that
there were four standing columns opposite the front
and back of the outside pier also. The whole mon-
ument is in a fair state of preservation and shows
only a tinge of the brown sienna discoloration. It
stands close to the Boulevard and is not protected
by a railing or otherwise. The stone work of the wall
shows square sunk joints.


Of the Porphyra of the acropolis it is hardly necessary to
say anything as to the arrangement. The condition of the
building is ruinous. Of the facade door columns only
2 show small fragments of the capitals, but the
fragment on the northernmost is perfect in outline
as well as a part of the shaft enough to show the


is in perfect preservation. The north porch is well preserved to the top of the architrave above which it is missing in part, but here also the frieze with its Pinnaculo and triglyphs is quite well preserved. The east show-bullet and cannon shot marks. The substructure of the Centre seems to have consisted of 3 parallel stones, that of the north and south porches of 2. Around the port column is a circular sunk space  about a foot or more deep and perhaps an inch larger than the diameter of the column. Around the large facade columns is a similar sunk space but it is square. The Pirastode is lined with perfectly smooth white marble mosaic.

About 5 feet from the floor runs a narrow strip of dark marble (?) which projects slightly from the wall and above which the next stone shows a similar effect . The corners show a similar effect  and about $\frac{1}{2}$ to 6 inches from the top is a shallow groove.

There are no marks of fastenings for pictures.

The lowest stone is perhaps 3 feet high then come two narrower ones before the dark strip above this the stones are uniform - about $14\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide. The principal steps approaching the facade of the Pirastode are cut thus . The principal gates - the 5 are

 beautifully graduated in size in all directions - height and width - and show recesses of their about 4 inches - white marble casing although the wall itself is of marble. I suppose this was done to give a continuous surface to the jambs. Offsets were cut in the wall at the openings to secure this casing. The interior facade columns are all perfect but one which

No. 5th notes. Number 5
has lost its cap. & fragment of the architrave remains
between two of the columns. The remaining part of the
Palaestra is unpainted and still shows the
kinds left on the stone by which it was swung
into position. The groove as on the inside and
a surrounding one all that remains of the cornice
top although a few members, stones lie on the
top of the wall. There is a window in this
wall but it was evidently cut there at a late
date - (joint of two stones above it). A great pile of
fragments of the coffered ceiling lie outside of the
building.  which show traces of
painted ornament (2 egg & dart).



THE PROPYLEA
From the inside

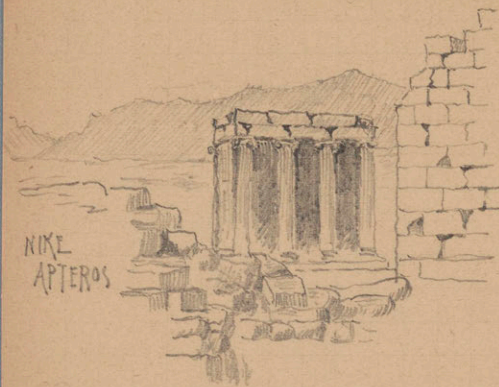
Nov 2nd Thu (con) ATHENS.

(From 19 page back) It was about 5 o'clock when the train stopped in the northern part of the city - we were about a half an hour behind time - and I walked at once to the Hotel Alexandre Le Grand where I was given room 21. All I did in the evening was to go to Cook's office where I found four letters, Frank, Annie, Mrs. Sedgwick and Carlotta.

Nov 3rd Friday Notes must supply what I saw during the day. The morning I spent getting settled - that is I found a room at no 43 Rue Homere rented by Frau Wilberg - the mother I suppose of the Mr Wilberg who has the book store where my Peloponnesian friend is. In the afternoon I went up on the Acropolis by way of the north side past the Tower of the Winds. I only looked and made a sketch and notes of the Parthenon. Things are so familiar from photographs that there is little novelty in visiting the Acropolis, but the color and size of the temples creates new impressions and corrects false ones. The Parthenon is a noble building and I think not the least element in its success is the location elsewhere - on a plain, as the Thesion for example - it might appear low and heavy. As it is it rises into the sky and dominates a hill in itself an imposing height. The Erechtheion I admire more than ever - it is the materialization of grace itself. The Propylea and the little temple of Nike too, are not at all disappointing. I stayed until sunset when the gates were closed.

Nov 4th [Regular Journal] Saturday ATHENS.

NIKE
APTEROS



Some in the
note will tell
what I saw in
detail. I spent
the entire day
in the district
occupied by
the ancient
city. Passing
the Observatory
which rises
on the Hill of
the Muses
I climbed the

Prnyx and looked at the astonishing masonry of the
old retaining wall, then up to the monument of
Philopappos, where I enjoyed a superb view not
only of the Acropolis and Athens, but of Lycabettus
the long range of Hymettos the entire Aller plain
Piræus and the sea with its islands. The monument
still shows some sculptures on its concave face
which is turned towards the city - a relief frieze
and some mutilated seated figures above. Then
I returned, looked in at the three chambers of
the so-called Prison of Socrates - the Tomb of Anaxagoras,
and walked over the district occupied by the
old city - full of cuttings, cisterns graves and
indications of streets and houses. I ended by
looking at the Dipylon and the Street of Locals.
In the evening I read and wrote. The day was
a little threatening, but there was no rain.

Nov 5th Sunday: ATHENS.

I walked out to the Museum about 9 o'clock but it appeared to be closed, so I returned past the imposing building of the Polytechnic school to the city. I spent the morning looking in at the Greek churches. In one only was the singing at all good - there it resembled the Russian service, very faintly, but at the other churches it was absolutely a farce of divine service. The congregations were mostly men. Some women were below on the south side as a rule, and a few in the gallery. I was in the Metropolis church when the services were finished, and also in the small Metropolis near by. On my way from dinner I heard an excellent military band at the Royal Palace. Later I walked by the brook Ilissos to the Stadium then back by the Temple of Jupiter and the Arch of Hadrian to the south side of the Acropolis. I spent the rest of the afternoon on the Acropolis nearly all the time in the Propylaea. I stayed until the whistles of the grandees blew, then went slowly back to the new city, walking through the narrow streets on the north slope of the Acropolis where I saw a queer little Byzantine chapel and examined the north Acropolis wall where it is built of fragments of the old Athena Temple. The day was bright and fine - quite hot if one exerted himself to any great extent. Towards evening there were clouds in the west. I wrote to Frank to send funds to Bombay.

Notes of Nov 6th Monday.

ATHENS.



STOA OF HADRIAN.

This Stoa of Hadrian is located a little to the south of Rue Homer, near an old mosque. What remains is a wall built of large stones with sunk joints & surmounted by a Corinthian entablature. The frieze & metopes are mouldings carved but little however. The columns - shafts of marble monoliths and the capital Corinthian similar to Jupiter Olympus stand out from the wall about 2 feet and the cornice breaks out to meet them. There are other bases standing on what is apparently a pedestal although this part is so covered with earth it is hard to determine. There are 7 columns of this sort enclosed by a short wall at each end perpendicular to the main wall and ending in an arch. About 10 feet in front of the south arch stands a fourth (said to be Ionic) Corinthian column. A gate is said to have been here and the front very small fluted column without capital standing in a space between the east arch and the projecting wall. Remains of Byzantine houses are on the wall.

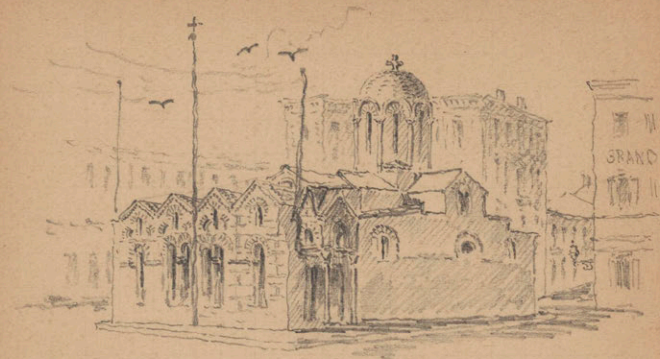
GATE OF THE
AGORA.

The Gate of the Agora stands north of the Acropolis and faces from the Forum of the Winds. The facade - part of which is standing consists of four Doric columns supporting a pediment. The paving of the sides, the outlines of the passages and a fragment of the central door post on the north can also be traced.

The capital of the Doric order is more commonplace than usual; the echinus projects considerably and is cushion shaped with a mere band of half mouldings. There are no usual 20 flutes.







The architrave is made up of 2 parallel beams. The ends of the architrave are irregularly placed and do not rest over a column at any point. Behind the south column is the anta connected with it by a fragment of the frieze and the architrave. It seems to be all of white marble although it is much discolored.



H. KAPNIKAREA.

(South West Corner)

is perhaps the most pretentious of the curious little Greek Churches in Athens. The west front of the narthex shows 4 gables each with a small round arch window in the pediment. The 2 central divisions are pierced below with double round arch windows separated by round columns. The cap of that to the north is of simple moulding, and in a way resembles Doric, the other is ornamented with zig zags. The east division shows a single round arch window. On the south side a square headed door ornamented with Byzantine arabesques, enters the narthex. A small porch, its outer corners resting on round columns - curious caps of this form  and bases this  covers this door. The south side  shows only a few small windows. The east end has the usual three (3 sides of an octagon) apses, the central with a triple arch window - the side ones with double separated by the usual diagonal first mullion and wide 

Notes of Nov 6th Mon (con)

ATHENS.

Cyf. The plan is as usual - Greek cross with a slight extension to the west, and another before the whole. On the north side built against the church is a second much smaller church, complete in itself dome and all - perhaps the ancient original church. The ornament is crude and archaic looking. Both are built of squared stone laid with a narrow brick between each stone in both horizontal and perpendicular joints. The arches are laid with brick and a mortar joint of the same thickness above is a circle of brick laid corner out and enclosed by a course of brick on each side laid flat side to the curve. The columns at the corners of the dome and the arches springing from them are of white marble.



H. KAPNIKAREA.

(The North east corner) These little churches have a curious appearance lying as they do low down among the higher buildings. Their interiors are so small that a visitor feels out of place.

Regular Journal Nov 6th Monday. ATHENS.

I spent a part of the morning hunting up a tailor then spent a little time in examining the Stoa of Hadrian, the Gate of the Agora and the little Church of St. Kapnikarea, all of which see in the notes on the preceding pages. There was a little rain during the afternoon but not enough to wet things. Later I went to the office then walked in the south east corner of the town where there are a number of fine residences, the Russian and English churches. The newer buildings in Athens, especially those of a more pretentious character, are severe and elegant, many with white marble, and resemble the architecture of Vienna and some parts of Germany. In fact I think the influence of Rome and others of Vienna, who had much to do with the building up of the new Athens after the establishment of the Kingdom, have set the fashion for the so-called Greek style. In modern building's kind of course it would be heretical in Athens to build anything that was not Greek. Poor Greece she of all nations has the mill-stone of antiquity around her neck. To progress, to be anything but a shadow, a reflection of old Greece would bring the nations of the world on her devoted back, and yet she is proud of the position, and looks with contempt on nations that perhaps have the learning and certainly a hundred times the strength of her neighbor.

about 45 sketches in this book.
2 weeks. 80 pages.



Joseph A. Meyer, Jr. Journal. 12 (October 23-
November 22, 1893).

Condition upon receipt: 80 pp. (40 leaves) stapled through the fold into a black single signature binding of simulated leather. The paper is wood pulp, discolored and yellow, extremely brittle and breaking at the staples. The writing is pen with pencil drawings; it fills each page from inner gutter to outer margin. The pages are too fragile to withstand any use and too brittle to be guarded and rebound, even after washing.

Treatment: The pages were collated with page numbers noted in pencil in the lower right recto corners. The staples were removed and the pages slit along the folds. The pages were washed with ammonia and water, deacidified with calcium carbonate, and flattened. Tears and losses were mended with Japanese paper and methylcellulose. The pages were encapsulated in .002 gauge Mylar and assembled into a post binding with Barcham Green endpapers and black linen boards with spine titling in gold.

Nancy Carlson Schrock
Paper treatment by Allan Thenan
1/85

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London E.C.
England

XII



THE PROBABLY
DORSET HOUSE
in the sketch

The last one is a picture of my child's first
black head and feet with white one at
long hand, another even that is in
a small part, which is in the
opposite side of the page, that is
the number one, and the number
two is a picture of my child's
feet, which are in the same
position as the first one, and
the number three is a picture
of my child's feet, which are
in the same position as the
first one, and the number four
is a picture of my child's feet,
which are in the same position
as the first one, and the number
five is a picture of my child's
feet, which are in the same
position as the first one, and
the number six is a picture
of my child's feet, which are
in the same position as the
first one, and the number seven
is a picture of my child's feet,
which are in the same position
as the first one, and the number
eight is a picture of my child's
feet, which are in the same
position as the first one, and
the number nine is a picture
of my child's feet, which are
in the same position as the
first one, and the number ten
is a picture of my child's feet,
which are in the same position
as the first one, and the number
eleven is a picture of my child's
feet, which are in the same
position as the first one, and
the number twelve is a picture
of my child's feet, which are
in the same position as the
first one.