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No 1

XIII

NOVEMBER 7<sup>TH</sup> TUESDAY 1893 ATHENS.

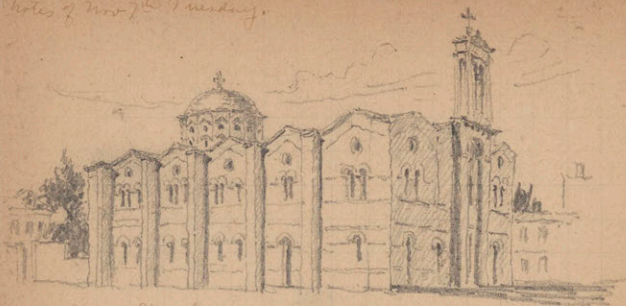


ATHENS  
From Kolonos.

There was rain early in the morning but gone by the time I was ready to go out. However the macadamized streets of Athens - it is not paved - were a sea of mud and made walking bad. I looked in at a couple of the old churches St. Sofia and Theodora, both near the Parliament House and later walked in the vegetable and fruit market - always interesting. The fruit now is mostly grapes, red white and blue, and some apples, pomegranates quinces and pears but very few of the latter. I had dinner in a restaurant on the Colonnade Square then visited my tailor. After a short rest in my room until two o'clock I walked at an early quiet through the city towards the north. The houses in this district especially in the neighbourhood of the Academy and University are large, elegant in design and on broad streets a combination that gives this part of the city an imposing appearance. The general style of buildings is



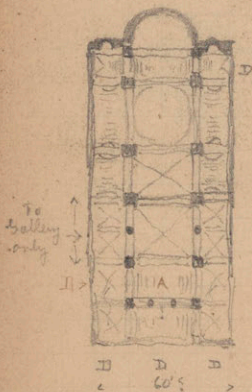
Notes of Nov 7<sup>th</sup> Tuesday.



St. George Church.

The exterior of this church is now plastered painted a light brown yellow with the brick decoration red. The west screen tower apparently quite modern is of gray marble. Over the arches and the string course at the springing is made a triple course of brick the central set corner joint. The other string courses are of marble and made up of simple mouldings. The main cornice is made up of 5 brick courses, 2 of them corner joint. The cornice and pediment ornament of each face of the dome are made up of similar work.

The interior is plain white plaster.



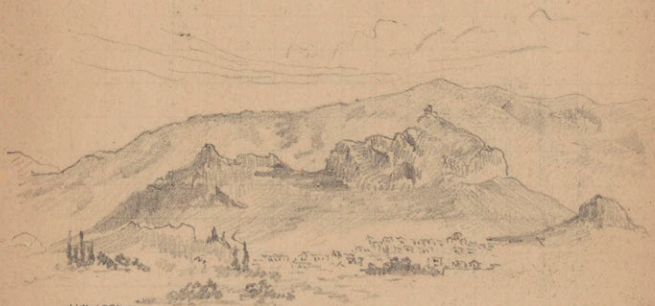
A gallery extends across the west end and to the first bay west of the dome. This gallery rests on a round column between the square piers and at the west end. Round arches spring from these to the piers (The bay marked A <sup>about</sup> same excavation for was obliged to go out before finishing the floor. The interior was excavated. Width of the church outside 50 or 60 feet.



Nov. 7<sup>th</sup> 1890

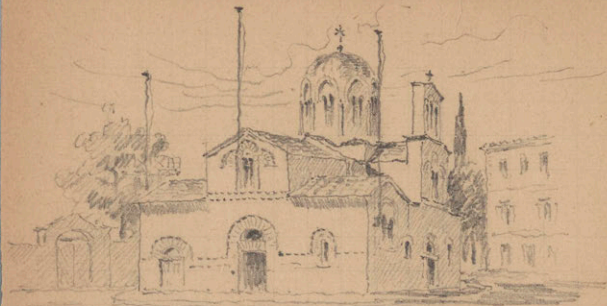
ATHENS.

mind's the visitor of the larger towns in Greece many and distinct. I passed the Concordia Square and walked on air through the suburbs towards the north. It was given a walk of about two miles from the University, that I left the road and crossed a vacant field to the low hill of Kolonos where towards the south the district in I had come. The famous Academy was located. The view of the hill with the harbours



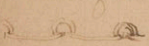
LYKABETTOS  
AND HYNETTOS  
(From Kolonos)

of olives owned by Sycaemones! and cypresses in the background is very picturesque, and in spite of the huts that occupy a part of the district now I could picture to myself the old grove of olives and shady walks that were the attraction to Plato and subsequent fame of the place. The view from the top of the low rocky hill is beautiful in all directions to the north are the long ranges of mountains that form a con-



THEODORA

Like all the other small Byzantine churches in Athens this is built of squared stone with a brick laid in all joints. Over the arches and over a string course at the springing runs a triple course of brick the central laid point front. All the large windows are made with two divisions separated by a column with broad projecting cap: those in the gables are flanked by a quadraut on each side made of brick work similar to that over the arched openings. The roof over of a yellowish tile, flat or slightly curved with a line of the spanish pattern laid over the joint thus

 The stone seems to be a porous, the upper part better than the lower which is almost rubble and apparently much older. In this lower part are some very large stones perhaps from antique buildings. In this church we have three apses which project considerably - from the half of a hexagon on the outside. The east end does not show the old lower part. Stone masonry visible.

Nov 7<sup>th</sup> Tue. (cont)

KOLONOS.

immense wall in that direction, in the foreground  
the stony plain, green with olives and cypresses.  
To the east Lykavittos and Hymettos, still more dis-  
tant, Pentelikon. To the west the Poraios and the  
hills along the coast, Salamis, Sezina and the  
more distant mountains of the peninsula rise  
above the gleaming water of the Saronic Gulf, while  
in front to the south lies the city of white walled  
houses dominated by the long square topped Temp-  
les with its irregular outline of ruins, the Philopappos.



KOLONOS  
AND THE SITE  
OF THE  
ACADEMY

and Hill of the Nymphs. I remained on  
the hill top until sunset and enjoyed the lovely  
effects of the fading light on hill, plain and water.  
air until the coming dark and rapidly cooling  
air reminded me it was time to go back. In  
the evening I read up notes and did  
some writing. The day was pleasant  
as have been nearly all the days lately.  
The temperature is about the same as in  
September in Boston - occasionally warmer.



Nov. 9<sup>th</sup> Wednesday. SACRED WAY TO ELEUSIS.



ACHAPEL  
ON KOLONOS  
(Painted pink)

It was about half past seven when I started for Eleusis on foot. I went through the city by the Hermes St. to the Hippodrom then turned to the Sacred gate and then to the modern road that for nearly the entire distance follows closely the ancient way. After leaving the city the road passes through extensive plantations of olives - the same land is also planted with vines to a great



THE SACRED WAY  
TO ELEUSIS

where it enters the  
hills from the Attic Plain.

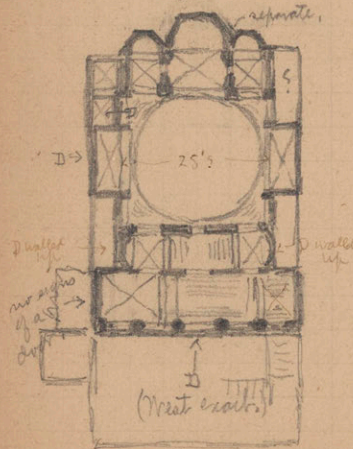
extent - with an occasional sycamore  
or silver poplar that lends a little variety

Nov 8th (cont) SACRED WAY TO ELEUSIS.

To the lifeless color of the olive foliage, when the olives were passed I came out into an open plain where on the right were large powder works surrounded by pleasant looking grounds and a high wall. To the left there was a view of the Piraeus, its hills and the gulf. The plain crossed the road entered the gorge between the rocky hills at the hill of St Elias crowned by a white chapel which contrary to the usual case was surrounded by a small grove of trees. The view back over the plain to Athens was one of the best that I have yet seen of the city. It is especially good of the background - Dycabettos, Symettos and Pentelikon. At the point where the road enters the hills is the new Sennatic Lyceum - a dreary looking group of buildings, new and glaring - where the guard at the gate looked at me as if he fully expected me to turn in and apply for admission - I suppose a European on foot that far from headquarters is a curiosity. The walk through the hills was very pleasant. It was the usual Greek landscape - rocky hills with some bushes and an occasional clump of pine trees. After some distance I reached the old Convent of Daphni, near which were the ruins of a chapel by the roadside that had been fairly lifted on a pedestal by excavators.



CONVENT CHURCH  
OF DAPHNI  
(East end)




Along this wall is a  
faint arcade (walled up). A large  
central arch & 2 smaller ones on  
each side, Battlements on the wall

The interior of this highly  
interesting church is now  
being restored and the  
mosaic cleaned. These latter  
not only consist of the large  
head of Christ in the central  
dome, but full length fig-  
ures between the windows  
of the dome, groups in the  
dome's pendentives (a small  
group of figures here supports each  
corner) groups in the north  
and south arms of the trans-  
ept, vaults of the aisle  
crossing the west end  
parts of the north and  
the dome arches & the  
apses, small probably  
the entire interior was



Notes of Nov 8<sup>th</sup> & 9<sup>th</sup> (cont.) CONVENT DAPHNI

Covered with mosaics. A peculiar feature here is the wall between the central dome space of the crossing and the aisle-like part to the west. It is only connected with the center by three narrow doors & side ones round arch centre pointed - and a small pointed window high up. The narthex is entered from the church by 3 doors, the aisle rd arch, centre now square. The west side of the narthex shows an arcade of 5 very much stilted round arches resting on plain round columns with plain caps. The arcade is now walled up and has a central door only. I might say that the wall west of the dome looks as if it might be a later addition for it is quite separate from the square piers that support the dome. The interior looks as if it had suffered from fire everything is smoked black. The vestibule is partly domed and partly quadrupartite vaulted. Part of the ancient pavement is still in the narthex and there are several fragments of antique work used - e.g. a piece of scale ornamented roof. The vaults are of brick or narrow pieces of stone. At the springing of the great arches under the dome runs a narrow string course or impost & is covered with Byzantine arabesques. The dome rises perhaps 40 feet on the interior. The mosaics where cleaned show a gold ground and brilliant blues red etc. The faces are represented in flesh color. The exterior is built of square stone with brick laid in the joints. Part of the west front can be seen and the door to the narthex is old - lintel carved with Byzantine

ornament, above it, a niche protected by a canopy resting on heavy brackets. In front of this is a small court with a flight of stairs (by ancient fragments?) leading up - some place in the old convent, perhaps. In the exterior wall of this court an Ionic column with its cap is unimpaired. The large court to the south of the church was surrounded by a low pointed arcade resting on short round columns with simple  capitals or all shapes (ancient fragments?). The dome appears to be 16 sided, each face pierced by a round arch window. The niches and torus are built of brick laid in beds of mortar of the thickness of a brick, while archivolts, ornaments and string courses are laid as in Athens of three rows of brick, central one corner joint. The principal windows are of triple round arch division some of the smaller ones double. There are hexagonal on the exterior round, on interior along the road are massive round walls of the Convent.

Excavations at the site of the Temple of Aphrodite show the ancient Sacred Way excellently. At this point it was 15 feet wide, paved with stone and bounded by a curb of rough stones on both sides. In the middle of the way the ruts cut in the paving are very distinct. The surroundings show a number of walls of polygonal masonry, some foundations and numerous niches cut in the walls that rise near by the remains. The Sacred Way is easily traced in this narrow part of the gorge. Within the wall enclosures were several well made - but plain - white marble sarcophagi

Notes of Nov 8<sup>th</sup> to Hadraou



REMAINS OF THE  
SACRED WAY  
TO ELEUSIS

(at the site of the  
Temple of Aphrodite)

and the openings - made of  
rough stone lined with a thick  
coat of cement - into large chambers that appear  
to have been cisterns. These remains are all close  
to the present road.

When the road reaches the sea it turns



SALAMIS.

sharply to the right and follows the shore. From this  
point there is a fine view of the entrance to the  
Straits of Salamis and the island itself.





VIEW  
OVER THE  
N.E. CORNER OF THE  
GREAT TEMPLE  
ELEUSIS.

I suppose for the Temple of Apollo. The Convent church I have described in the notes lies near a group of taverns where a body of cavalry were resting when I was there. The convent court is entered by a door in the wall behind these taverns and the church lies on the north side of the court. Of the convent buildings little remains that is habitable and the principal ruins are of a wall along the north side of the property and in front of the church where a sort of fore court is enclosed on the west side by a wall showing a blank (walled up?) arcade of pointed arches and battlemented top.

77 After about an hour's stop I went on and before long reached the site of a Temple of Aphrodite where excavations

Nov 8<sup>th</sup> Wed (con)

SACRED WAY.

have recently been made. The remains of the road were especially interesting (see notes). As I came out of the narrow gorge that ends the pass on the west, I had a fine view of the entrance to the Straits of Salamis, the island of that name and the Bay of Eleusis, with the town on the opposite side dominated by the acropolis rock with the white chapel and belfry of the Chapel of the Panagia and Frankish Tower. The road led close to the water to avoid the rocks, where cuttings for the ancient way are plainly seen, then crossed a marsh where there were several small lakes, now utilized as water power for some mills. I now crossed the plain of Eleusis, apparently very fertile for the ground was covered with vineyards and kitchen gardens. At places were traces of a recent overflow, and the roads were muddy which showed that there had been heavy rains here. Olives stretched in all directions and gave the plain almost the appearance of a large grove. I reached the village of Eleusis a little before 2 o'clock and after going to the rail. road station returned to the site of the Great Temple of Hysteris, about 5 minutes walk from the station. At first glance the visitor sees only a confused mass of broken stone - fragments of entablatures, columns, capitals and a few of

Nov 8<sup>th</sup> - Aed (con)

ELEUSIS.

sculptures. Among the latter is a huge medallion portrait (bust in a circle high-relief) of a Roman Emperor. After a little investigation I found the remains of the Greater Propylaea - steps platform and lower part of columns - then the smaller Propylaea near which are the shallow caves and foundations of what is supposed to be a chapel to Pluto. Still further on are broad flights of steps cut in the acropolis rock and out in the plain a confused mass of foundation walls apparently of all periods. Finally, rising on a high platform, on three sides surrounded by a massive wall, on the fourth cut into the solid rock, is all that remains of the famous Temple of the Mysteries, built by Iklinos. Little remains but the great platform paved with thick blocks of stone, some column bases and the great tiers of seats at the west side cut in the natural rock. From the hill above, by the Paganzia Chapel, I had a good view of the ruins as a whole and then walked to the top of the acropolis hill a few rods to the west and descended on the south side to the village - only a few houses and a church of the usual Greek pattern, not so wretched as the Guide Book would infer, but quite pleasant in appearance. After examining the great surrounding wall I went back towards the station stopping for a lunch of



Nov 8<sup>th</sup> (Wednes)

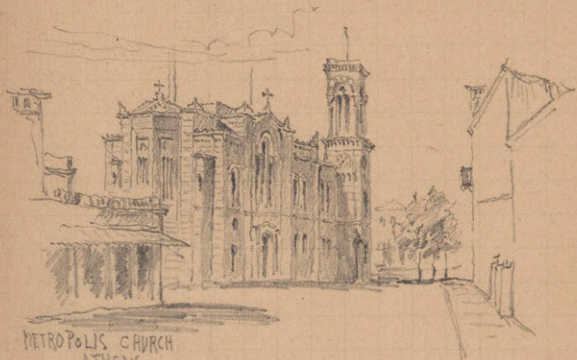
ATHENS.

black bread, goat's milk cheese - with the hair on - and a tumbler-ful of retzinated of the Attic pattern, strong enough to grease a wagon. I left on the 3<sup>38</sup> Train, for a wonder on time and had a pleasant ride back to Athens with the usual priest soldiers and Athenian gentlemen as car-companions. I made believe seeing the Acropolis for the first time again as we rounded the curve from the hills and descended down the steep grade, and on arrival walked back to my room. In the evening I met the two doctors and Henri Langenhagen and had supper with them. The day was pleasant, a little warm but as it clouded up about noon it was not oppressive. The evening was clear and fine.

November 9<sup>th</sup> Thursday. (1833-1893) There was a great crowd in front of the Parliament House when I went down the street this morning and thinking there might be something to see I waited for a long time - Finally a gray headed man with muttonchop whiskers appeared and the crowd cheered, following him and throwing up their hats, some time after another man came out and the performance was repeated. Meanwhile cavalry paraded up and down the street, officers came and went but I saw nothing more. I hear that there is great excitement over the election of a Prime Minister or something of that sort - perhaps the

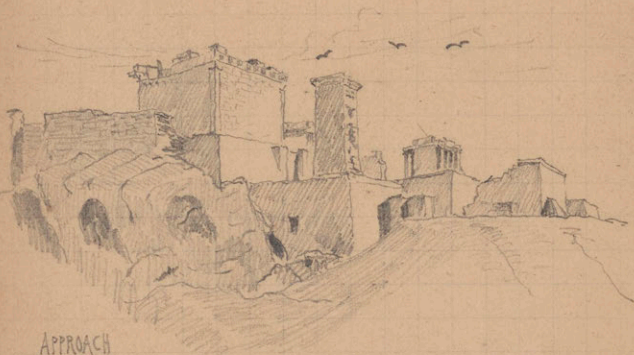
Nov. 9<sup>th</sup> Thu (con).

ATHENS.



METROPOLIS CHURCH  
ATHENS.

yellow & red stripes.



APPROACH  
TO THE PROPYLEA  
(From the north west)

Nov 9<sup>th</sup> Thu (con).

ATHENS.

men I saw were the candidates. Later had  
dinner then sketched the metropolis church  
- the plan will be found in a page - for  
some days ago - I then went up to the  
Acropolis, stopped to enjoy a view of the  
imposing approach to the Propylea from  
the north-west and then climbed the now  
familiar stairs that lead to the upper level  
of the hill. I turned through the south wing  
of the Propylea to the little terrace on which  
stands the Temple of Nike Apteros. - see notes -  
The little temple is a jewel of its kind and  
owing to the fact that it was buried in a  
wall the color is not changed much  
by the weather, it is still nearly white.  
The platform is without a balustrade and  
looks dangerous considering the fact that  
the walls are about 30 feet high or more.  
After examining the temple, I walked across  
the Acropolis to the museum in the south-  
east corner, a low building that does not  
interfere with the appearance of the Acropolis  
in the least. The objects are, I believe, all  
the finds of excavations on the Acropolis.  
In the entrance hall is a well known  
relief of a woman entering a chariot and  
several other interesting sculptures. Among  
the bronzes I noticed particularly a life  
size anhair head, and a very small but  
exquisitely modelled male figure. In the





Notes of Nov 9<sup>th</sup> Thursday.

NIKE-APTEROS.



NIKE  
APTEROS.

The temple of Nike Apteros - Athena - is built of white marble and is in good preservation to the upper line of the frieze. Nearly all of the latter is the original, only a few (45) blocks on the north side are replaced by copies in terra cotta of those in London and a few others are missing. The Ionic order is somewhat peculiar. The capitals have a great spread, shafts fluted from top to bottom base like this  The stylobate consists of 3 steps rest on a low platform of white marble. Steps this section  The east front of the cella appears to have been open and was divided into 3 openings by rectangular piers, 4 base similar to those under the columns surround around the cella and across the side opening at the east end. The pteron (peristyle) walls are piced out with a porous species of stone brownish in color. The marble is little discolored only tized yellowish.

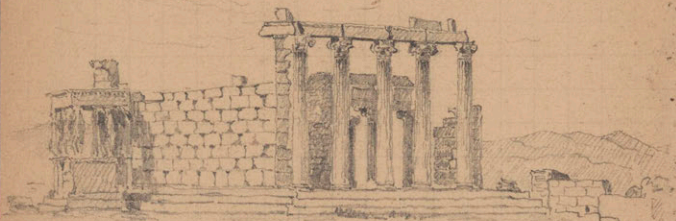
Nov 9<sup>th</sup> Thur (con)

ATHENS.


next room were those of the Parthenon sculptures that remain in Athens. There are a number of the frieze slabs, some not of, and a very few fragments of the pediment sculptures. I was most pleased with the group - Poseidon, Apollo and Demeter, excellently preserved, and several of the slabs showing the horsemen. In another room are a few of the slabs from the balustrade of the Nike Apteros Temple. among them the famous relief of Nike fastening her sandal. But perhaps as interesting to me as any, owing to the novelty was the excellent collection of archaic statues found near the Erechtheum. They comprise male and female figures of the most diverse sizes varying to colossal figures of Athena (?). Nearly all show not only traces but well preserved painting. The hair, eye-brows, eyes, sometimes lips and the clothing and sandals are the parts painted, but in no case could I find any trace of the flesh being colored in the marble statues - the terra cotta figures had the faces colored a pink - in a few cases there was paint on the faces, but a careful examination convinced me that in every case it was only paint run down from the hair or other parts. In many cases only the embroidery of the clothing was painted, but

Nov 9th Thursday

ATHENS.



THE PROPYLAEA S.E.

in these cases it was rich and varied in design. One figure of a horseman had an elaborate costume, nearly all merely painted. That reminded me of Egyptian work. There were also architectural members that depended entirely on paint for their effect. For instance an Ionic capital that was perfectly flat and plain on the face with the volutes and other ornaments painted. I noticed a curious shaped cap  that was ornamented on the ogee (?) with honeysuckle - painted. In the many fine examples of terra cotta architectural fragments I noticed that almost invariably the ornament had been marked out with a point before the painting was done. There were examples of moulded work - parts of capitals &c - also painted. Perhaps the



Nov. 9<sup>th</sup> Thu (con)

ATHENS.


most curious objects in the museum were huge serpents fighting with lions or men apparently the pediment sculptures of some building. They were cut in a coarse limestone, and had been gorgeously painted. The museum is entirely free, and is in excellent condition. Later I sketched the Erechtheum and then enjoyed a magnificent "Claude Lorraine sunset from the Nike-Apteros-terrace". The view from this point is particularly beautiful, - the plain to the Piræus the sea and island mountains. Tonight it was bathed in a golden mist as the sun sunk below a deep violet colored cloud. There was none of the brilliant reds and orange, but an intense luminous yellow that did not seem to belong to the sun alone but to the very air and seemed to reach to the spectator himself. The sea took on no color more than the simple reflection of the sun - then almost disappeared in the universal gray that veiled everything to the south. From this point the sun disappears behind the mountains that rise beyond the Piræus. Today I saw a funeral - First came a man bearing a banner in the shape of a coffin - black and ornamented with a black cross. Then came a crowd of young men "



Nov 9<sup>th</sup> Thu (con) ATHENS.

dressed in a black uniform trimmed in yellow, with yellow crosses on their backs.

Following came the corpse exposed to view, only covered by a transparent black veil.

Behind came the priest and mourners, while the empty hearse and carriages followed.

A few notes. The sunk joints of the Propylea masonry - there are only a few - are of this section  The corner - rear-

front angle - steps  leading to the Propylea one of one stone cut others:  The day was warm and pleasant. No rain.

Nov 10<sup>th</sup> Friday. Rain early prevented a start for Penitence as I had expected, but about half past eight the sun came out and I went out to the National Museum.

This collection is preserved in an imposing building with a long colonnaded front almost beyond the limits of the town to the north, next to the Polytechnic School.

The first room of archaic sculptures was interesting for a study of the Holo figures, similar to the Munich Tenia statue, of which there are no less than half a dozen more or less well preserved.

The heavy powerful legs as compared with the somewhat thin and short body made all the more so by the broad shoulders was especially noticeable in all.

The head and face show a close resemblance to the figures I have seen from Cyprus. The hair is treated in ringlets on the forehead and hangs in long braids (or perhaps only clusters) down the back.

Two steles were interesting - one in white marble with distinct traces of painted embroidery on of a

Nov 10<sup>th</sup> Fri (con)

NATIONAL MUSEUM.

soldier in full armor (Stele of Aristion), the other of a dark gray marble representing a man leaning on a staff and offering his dog a grasshopper, (Stele of Archonemos). The room also contained many small heads of different epochs some with the hair and head-dress painted. The next room contains several important objects - the Thessalian Relief, well preserved but somewhat discolored which interferes with the general effect; figures about life size. The posing is quiet and stately, expression calm, hair treated in flowing lines, and the drapery although rich is not confused but follows the lines of the figure closely. One entire end of the room is devoted to a number of interesting heads, among them the Head of Eubuleus, a beautiful work unfortunately marred by the loss of the nose. The treatment of the hair is especially pleasing. Others are the heads from Tegea perhaps by S. Kopas - both of youths - badly disfigured and stained but still showing their worth. A female head, under glass, shows inserted eyes and colored hair. This figure apparently late shows the extent to which color effects were carried. The most important pieces in the room are, however, the two copies or rather imitations of the Phidian chryselephantine statue of Athena. The smaller, about 1 ft 4 inches high, the senior monument Statuette is very rudely executed, although, to judge from the other figure, shows the general effect of the original quite well. On this the shield shows the reliefs. The larger copy is, however,



Nov 10<sup>th</sup> Fri (con)

NATIONAL MUSEUM.

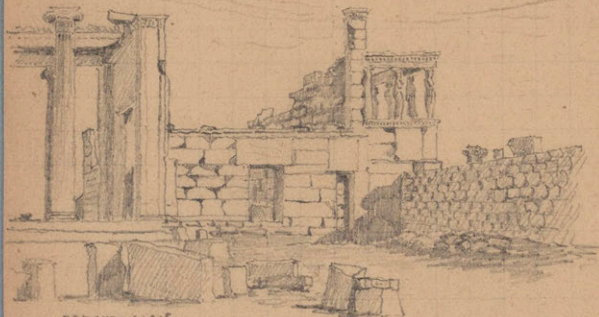
of much better workmanship. It is cut from fine white marble and all the details are apparently carefully copied from the colossal figure. It is in excellent preservation, <sup>finest of color</sup> the only parts missing are the spear, details from the helmet, a few fingers from the right hand and minor parts. The figure is discolored but the face well preserved and white. In this figure the Phidian peculiarities are prominent - the majestic features, the light grace of movement, the masterly treatment of the drapery where the cloth hangs in easy folds yet furnishes strong perpendicular lines that destroy any feeling of weakness in the support of the figure. The chief object in the next room is the Hermes of Andros - well known through casts. It represents the god in the usual "Proxiteles pose" supported by a tree trunk around which is coiled a serpent. The figure is well preserved especially the face. The only parts missing are the right arm, the left arm from the elbow, and the legs between knee and ankle - the latter restored in plaster. This room also contains a number of beautiful heads, and a couple of delicate little statuettes in marble. There are also a couple of colossal heads vigorously treated. - In the room three (3) are a well preserved Corinthian capital and a remarkably rich cornice cresting (5) with lions heads and acroteria, the cresting itself made up of deeply cut arabesques. In the next large room are a number of busts and full length figures that

Nov 10<sup>th</sup> Fri (cont.) NATIONAL MUSEUM.


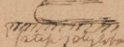

are mostly late Greek or Roman. The best are perhaps a large figure of Poseidon and a Hermes. Among the statuettes are figures of Pan, with the characteristic flat nose and long beard. These latter are not only grotesque but widely executed. A lying female figure closely approaches modern French work. In the long series of rooms that follow are arranged the tomb sculptures, ranging all the way from the small flat steles to the large richly ornamented sarcophagi. The most interesting work is perhaps found in the high relief groups enclosed in a niche. Among these one of the best is the familiar youth, old man and infant the latter represented as weeping. Below a dog sniffs at the old man's foot. In the collection is also a large number of stone vases - tombstones; some plain others with elaborate surface decoration and spiral handles at the sides. In one of the last rooms is a large well preserved Corinthian capital. I only had time to glance into the room where the Mycenaean antiquities are displayed when the closing hour (12) arrived. There is gold in abundance to begin with, that much I saw. The room itself is gorgeous in barbaric colors. The objects are displayed in substantial table cases. I went to the Acropolis after dinner and spent nearly the whole afternoon at the Greektheon. Saw much to admire especially in the beautifully executed details. The following notes were written on the spot.

Notes of Nov 10<sup>th</sup> Friday.

ERECTHEION



ERECTHEION.

(West end) The east end of the Erechtheion shows 5 of the 6 columns almost intact, the 6<sup>th</sup> is in London. The architrave over these 5 cols and a couple of the dark blue-gray blocks of the frieze are still nearly in position. The make up of the order is well known. The principal peculiarities lie in the rich volutes and cushions - the latter decorated with bands of bead and bead moldings - the decorated band at the necking and the horizontal fluting of the upper torus in the base.  The temple at this end rests on the  usual stylobate of 3 steps, these on a  lower foundation stone. The east porch was narrow and from what remains the east wall was only relieved by pilasters opposite the corner columns. The south wall of the cella seems to have been rebuilt from the old material - corners and edges even of the lowest course spalled off. Under the wall all around - continued to the back - runs a base like



Nov 10<sup>th</sup> Fri (cont)

ERECTHEION



The wall only remains to the height of the Caryatide porch, but the east corner is of the full height and carries the architrave to the corner columns. The Caryatide Porch seems also to have been rebuilt, and is strengthened by iron cramps.

The condition of the figures is as follows.

- A Restored, only the centre of the body original.
- B Original
- C " restored cap.
- D Terra cotta model of figure in London, but on the west the steps end, and the porch is flush with the west wall of the cella. The north wall of the cella remains entire (?) up to the course which includes the (attic) bases of the open story. Of this upper story only the bases, fragments of the antae at the sides and a small piece of one of the fluted columns. There is a door now in the centre of the wall opening nearly on the level of the ground. The joints are very rough but as there is an enormous single stone over the opening I think the door was in the original plan. South of the door is a shallow recess in the wall and all the part south of the door to the height of the ground on the north side seems unfinished and without the water table seen on the north side. This seems to indicate a building standing against the wall at this point. The native rock appears on the surface almost to the temple wall perhaps 2 1/2 or 3 ft lower than the sill of the above mentioned door. There is a (now round) arch from a wall placed



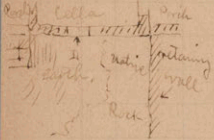
This porch also rests on a three step stylobate on the south and east.

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Nov 10<sup>th</sup> Fri con.

ERECHTHEION

in the old door to make it smaller) door leading into the north porch close to the cella wall. The stylobate of the north porch - 3 steps on a fourth foundation step - ends abruptly in line with this projecting wall (4 or 5 feet from the north line of the cella wall) and is finished rough as if a wall extended west from this point.



All the columns of the North Porch are standing, although that at the north-west corner has no cap (the cap lies among the rubbish near by but not perfect. The ceiling was made up

of stone beams of one span from the wall to each column and one between each column, both resting on the architrave. Above these beams is the ceiling proper a single row of coffers supported by a pearl bead moulding, around the edge (upper) of the beams runs an egg and dart etc. The span of these beams is 18 or 20 ft in the clear. The order of the north porch is nearly like that of the east porch but the upper tiers of the base is a woven pattern. The great north door shows the delicate and beautiful mouldings well preserved at the top and east side and the east bracket is also nearly perfect. The rosettes on the sides are furnished with disks in the centre, perhaps to hold metal centres. The lintel, however, shows only marble disks in the centre. Under the north porch now is a low passage leading to a small cylindrical opening (abt 3 ft in diameter) and to the left into <sup>the cella.</sup> a barrel vaulted cistern (?) under the floor of the cella at the extreme west end. - This vault is now destroyed.

Nov 10<sup>th</sup> Fri (con)

# ERECHTHEION

All this underground work appears late as the masonry is rude rubble mixed with bricks. The north wall of the cella like the south appears partly rebuilt, but here only the east corner and a few stones further west. The stylobate steps return around the remaining wall opposite the end of the east porch.

The base on this side is well preserved. I should have mentioned that two rows of coppers and two beams are in position in the north porch, with the corresponding architrave, 3 of the columns stand alone.



The badly built acropolis wall stands about 35 or 40 feet from the north wall of the cella at the nearest point. The Erechtheion is built of white marble excepting the dark gray frieze and the foundation of the stylobate. The interior is badly disfigured the walls are broken and pashed and in the centre are the foundations - well it is hard to say if they are all for the Christian church arrangements or partly antique, for the most part they are well built of large stones, but as they

lay on small rubble up the the native rock to think that several fragments of columns



of all sorts lie inside ceiling. Blocks decorated with diamond panels and figures of fruits. The interior of the Caryatide porch is also beyond serious study I think for so much of it has been rebuilt. A few of the marble steps to the door into the cella from the

15



Nov 18<sup>th</sup> Fri (con)

ERECHTHEION.

porch entrance still remain (porch entrance in the space nearest the cella wall on the east side of the porch) The large blocks of the (foundation of the old Athena Temple?) show on the inside of the porch which has been excavated. The interior walls of the cella were of smooth marble (on the south side the foundation for about  $\frac{1}{3}$  the length of the cella was of a coarse stone, west of that smooth marble. On the north side the marble seems to have been continued to the east end, although not finished perfectly smooth (this is easily explained for the outside wall was exposed here) The wall everywhere seems to have been only one block thick (26" or 28") At the south west corner on the south wall there is a shallow niche like space with smooth back. It is high up, above the door leading to the Caryatid porch. The entrance to the cella from the underground passage is rather curious. The stones seem finished in a way, but are rough at places. An iron strap covered with lead binds two of the stones overhead and cramps still remain in the side stones. Cramps are of iron imbedded in lead. These foundation stones are of red marble. After leaving the Serpulis I walked across the town to the hill Lycabettos and climbed about half way up when I saw that the view was not favorable on account of mists and coming darkness. Consequently I put off the ascent to the top until another day. The day turned out clear after the morning rain. The temperature was quite high, especially for walking.

November 11<sup>th</sup> Saturday

ATHENS.

In the morning before 9 I went out to the National Museum and examined the so-called Mycenaean Collection (see notes) and the Egyptian Collection. After this I went to the Polytechnical Institute, next door, and looked through the collections of the Greek Archaeological Association. The latter collections consist almost entirely of vases and other objects in pottery, terra cotta figures and various objects in bronze. The collection of vases is now being re-arranged and consequently in a very unsatisfactory state. The separate pieces, however, were interesting in themselves. The collection is not large and as far as my judgement is concerned is not at all to be compared with similar collections in Europe, notably at Berlin. The terra cottas included examples from the earliest times - a few very rude alabaster figures were among the earliest - and those from Tanagra were many of them good. Here too I thought those in other museums better examples, even those in Boston are to my mind better in an artistic sense. There were many bronze articles - stirrils or - and some figures. In the National Museum the objects, found at Mycenae by Schliemann, and the Greek et. al., in the 6 graves near the Lion Gate, are intensely interesting. They consist of a multitude of gold disks I fastened to the

Nov 11<sup>th</sup> Sat (con)

ATHENS.

costumes, belts head dresses, masks and objects of cast gold, Bronze swords and daggers magnificently decorated not only in engraved work - running horses - but in inlaid work of gold. There were objects decorated in work similar to Clovis enamel, a silver bull's head with long horns and muzzle of gold, and a gold rosette on the forehead. In the centre of the room was the 6<sup>th</sup> (?) grave arranged with the objects as found. On the walls were coarse limestone slabs carved with the characteristic Mycenaean ornaments and rude hunting scenes or - reminiscent of the Assyrian reliefs. The Egyptian collection is mostly made up of small objects and I never saw finer bronzes of Egyptian workmanship anyplace. The best of all perhaps was a female figure about 18" or 20" high, the dress completely covered with hieroglyphics and ornaments inlaid in silver. In a side room was a quite small (8" high?) bronze statuette of a Satyr - Roman? work perhaps. The pose and modelling were excellent - one of the best small figures I have ever seen. There were fragments of fired plaster from Mycenae also. I had dinner near the Place Concordia - saw the two "de's" - then went back to my room. Later I went out to the American Archaeological School but found no one there but the



janitor. However he took me all over the house - it did my soul good to see it - it was a genuine American affair. As the janitor knew little English and spoke French I proposed to go to the library where I looked over the large collection and found many interesting things. Still later I climbed to the top of Lycabettos - almost to the highest point and enjoyed a magnificent Claude Lorraine sunset. There was a heavy cloud overhead and the light broke through an opening near the horizon. When this display of golden yellow - so characteristic of the sunsets here - had passed the clouds took on a deep red that by reflection changed the sea to a deep purple. The misty atmosphere prevented seeing the most distant points but the mountains beyond Aegina were distinct against a clear sky. I walked in the town a little, saw the excited mob of Athenians cheer some men who had been to the Palace and wrote<sup>re</sup> all down. The day was quite warm and pleasant.

Notes on the Mycenaean Collection. Curious native? figures of women in baked clay, mostly yellow with red painted ornament. Large collection of gold plates ornamented with leaf, butterfly, cuttle-fish or disks. Similar disks on the belts <sup>re</sup>



Notes of Nov 11<sup>th</sup> (con.) Sabham.

3d group



Gold plate  
6 disks on  
the edge



Repousse  
10 of the ra-  
diating petals.



6 disks  
around  
the edge.  
1 in. center.



Regular and  
asymmetrical



6 of the outer  
ornament.



4, 10 or  
divisions



Butterfly  
disk.



Cuttlefish  
disk.

THIN GOLD PLATES.



Continuous  
coil thus  
to form a branch



A flat & thin  
B nearer round  
C riveted end.



Gearing of a  
continuous piece  
the ends coiled  
to form ornament.

4th group

OBJECTS OF GOLD WIRE



Female with six  
breasts  
headpiece.

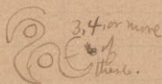


CAST GOLD

Birds sitting on  
an altar.  
There was a long  
pin with the figure  
of a goat for a head.




Cut from  
sheet gold.





3, 4 or more  
divisions.  
Favorite  
ornament per-  
haps from the  
continuous coil.

Perhaps the finest object  
was the silver bull's  
head with gold horns.  
Excellently modelled.

Notes of Nov 11<sup>th</sup> Sat (cont) MYCENAEAN COLLECTION.

Bronze daggers inlaid with gold and silver (lion hunt) || Arrow heads of obsidian and flint? one of this shape always  and well made || narrow strips of glass? ||

The above objects in the 3<sup>d</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> graves.

Bronze blade inlaid thus  || Stone hammers and axes  ||

Gold cup with beautiful repoussé (?) work, Bull treading men, Bull captive etc || Fresco ornament on plaster, vividly drawn ornament, pale blue, black, red, yellow (mostly ground) white (for human figures).



|| This plant and a leopard inlaid in gold on a bronze blade.

|| Ostrich egg with applied dolphins. ||

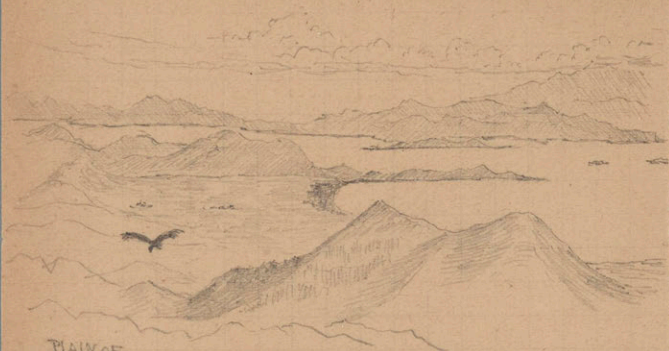
Walls and ceiling of the room decorated with Mycenaean ornaments.

November 12<sup>th</sup> Sunday. About 9 in the morning I went over to the Kephissia station - a queer sort of an arrangement, for the station rooms are in a business block at a street corner and the train enters by a street where it stands without a platform. I met the two doctors here and we left on the 9 o'clock train. We passed over the Attic plain at first but on nearing Kephissia trees were common and the hills, even, quite green. We reached K. about 9<sup>45</sup>, a pleasant little town where in a square near the station - itself surrounded by trees - with several large trees of what variety I cannot say although they seemed



Draw. 12<sup>th</sup> Sep (1890)

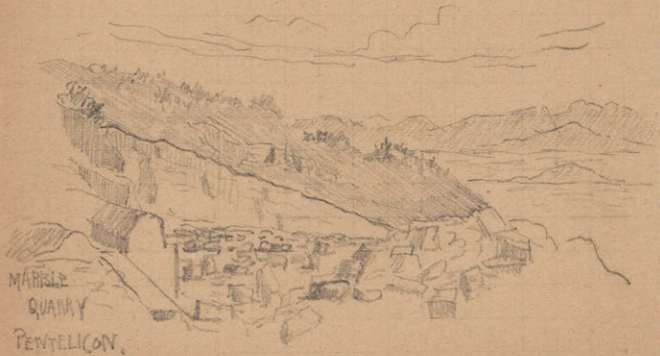
PENTELIKON



PLAIN OF  
MARATHON

From the summit  
of Pentelikon,

↑  
Quarry  
Fall,



MARBLE  
QUARRY  
PENTELIKON.

Nov 12<sup>th</sup> Sunday) PENTELIKON


to be a species of poplar. After the Drs. had made half an hour's fruitless effort to secure donkeys, we started on foot, without a guide, for Pentelikon. We walked over the plain for some distance trying to follow one of the usual dozen or more roads that ran in the right direction, but were obliged to take to the rocky fields more than once. When we reached the foot hills it became apparent that we must find the marble quarry road, which we did after a climb up and down the sides of a small gorge. The road led us up this narrow valley where the low foot hills reminded me of Clynepia covered as they were with fresh green pines, dwarf oaks, laurel and other low bushes. When we reached the foot of the mountain it was at the larger of the modern quarries where a blue gray variety of marble is quarried. We made several starts in various directions and finally concluded that the only way to reach the summit was to go up there. The way was steep and rough, for we made for the top without reference to paths, over rocks & through bushes, we finally reached a sort of inclined ridge that led towards the highest point, and was comparatively easy going. The view from this point over the Attic plain its bounding mountains as well as over the mountains to the east was superb and a cool wind from the north east made walking pleasant. Before reaching the summit we were obliged to 19

Nov 12<sup>th</sup> Sun (cont).

PENTELEIKON.



PENTELEIKON.

pass an outlying spur of huge broken rocks which offered some difficulty owing to their size of ~~the rocks~~. Beyond this was a gorge, which passed we climbed the last steep, rocky and brushy slope that led to the summit. The top of the mountain consists of a narrow long space perhaps 30 by 100 feet & the highest point, towards the north, crowned with a signal . The view in every direction was magnificent from this elevation of 3640 feet. To the south was the extension of Attica to Cape Colonna and the islands beyond, where even Mykonos nearly 100 miles distant could be seen, faint and misty. To the west lay the great Attic plain Athens itself with the towering ridge of Hyettos the now dwarfed Lycabettos and the Acropolis a mere mole hill in the plain. Beyond was Piræus, Salamis, the Saronic Gulf, Argina and the mountains of Peloponnesus.



Nov 12<sup>th</sup> Sun (con)

PENTELIKON.

of Boreas even distant Parnassos. To the north the waters of the straits, the high mountains beyond, to the east Euboea and the sea beyond stretching towards Asia Minor, and at our feet lay the bay and Plain of Marathon stretching like a green and russet carpet to the azure blue of the waters of the crescent shaped bay. The height of Argaliki hid the Sorrow - the mound raised over the dead Athenians - but we could see the famous plain where Greeks first made the stand against the Asiatic hordes, that made their name famous. The day was favorable for a view, for although not entirely clear of clouds the atmosphere was clear for breeze and distant points comparatively distinct. Such a panorama even the traveler in Greece does not often see, for it even surpasses the Hero-Corinth in extent if not in beauty, and in the direction of Athens especially the variety in the landscape is most pleasing. Pentelikon is mostly a great mass of marble although the very summit is micaceous and shows fragments of red and white quartz. The marble seems to be whiter and more compact towards the south while the northernmost quarries produce a deep blue-gray variety. Some of the smaller quarries to the south still seem to furnish the exquisite white.

Nov. 12<sup>th</sup> Sun (con) PENTELIKON.

Sugar-like stone so much admired in the buildings of ancient Athens. We started down about 2 o'clock after an hour or more on the summit, descending directly towards the west over the rocks until we reached the ridge where the quarries are located. At some distance to the south we could see the workings of the ancient quarries but did not venture over the rocks to have a closer view. Further on I stopped to sketch and the Drs. got so far ahead I did not catch them again until I reached Kephissa. The walk back was pleasant and quite cool. I passed the quarries with their heaps of debris - snowy white - and queer little quarriers' huts built of fragments of marble. Then walked along the principal road all the way where black goats and noisy dogs furnished the life to an otherwise desolate country. I reached the town about 4<sup>30</sup> and met my friends in a restaurant where we had melon and bread. Later we killed another hour at a little cafe and then took the 6<sup>30</sup> train in the dark back to Athens. I spent the evening in my room. Clear-cool.

November 13<sup>th</sup> Monday. At 8<sup>45</sup> in company with the doctors I took the train for Larissa. The route for the first half hour went over the route of yesterday then turned to the south in the valley between Mytilos and Pentelikon. The ride was not particularly in-

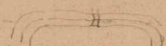
Nov 13<sup>th</sup> Mon (con) THORIKON.

teresting - the same bare rocky slopes with a few bushes and the silvery gray growth that looks like dead pine leaves. We passed a couple of miles from Spata of vaulted tomb fame and about 12 o'clock reached Thorikon. We left the train here and after struggling with the wind to the village found a country store that furnished us with boiled eggs bread and Krassi, while we amused ourselves playing with the cats until the eggs were boiled. Thorikon is the town celebrated in the newspapers as the "Greek Pompeii" but we could find ~~not~~ trace of any remarkable remains. There were some new excavations notably the vaulted tombs - rude imitations, perhaps, of the "Treasures" at Mycenae. Besides the oval tomb described on the next page was a larger and finer one of circular form with several graves of masonry in the floor. The acropolis rises several hundred feet above the plain and on the summit excavations are going on that have laid bare the foundations of some buildings. On the sides of the acropolis are some ancient walls and the foundations of small buildings, but by far the most interesting ruin is the Theatre described on the next page. The town seems to have been



Notes Nov 13<sup>th</sup> Monday

THORIKON

The Theatre of Thorikon lies on a hillside facing the south. The form is not circular but more elliptical. Thus:  The seats - at least what is left of them are nicely cut of the local rock. The back remains of the wall are still in position. Apparently only one flight of steps that in the middle furnished access to the seats. The end and back walls are in a polygonal-like manner. Of the stage and scene there seem to be no remains but all is not excavated. The walls & seats seem to be limestone. The theatre is partly cut in the native rock especially at the sides. At the back are apparent approaches that on the west is pierced with a horizontal arch opening below. The wall at the back is about 4 or 5 feet high

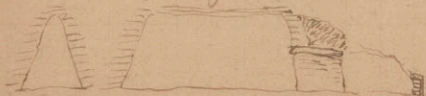


opening below. The wall at the back is about 4 or 5 feet high

NW corner and horizontal arch entrance


in the outside. || On a hill side north of the acropolis is a vaulted

tribe after the style of those at Mycenae. This one has a rectangular entrance roofed with large slabs of stone which leads to an arch of ~~stone~~ <sup>brick</sup> masonry. Beyond this is a <sup>oval</sup> ~~arch~~ - abt 10' ft - or diameter wide and 30 ft long in section like this

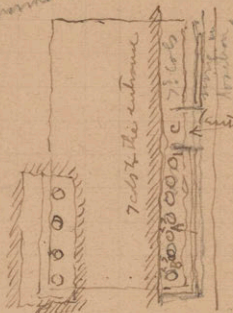


The masonry is made with slabs about 6"

thick laid in projecting courses to form the vault.

The passage to the  door is only cut in the hill and closed by a wall at the outer end about 3 ft high. || <sup>Basilica</sup> ~~Temple~~ Apparently 6 columns

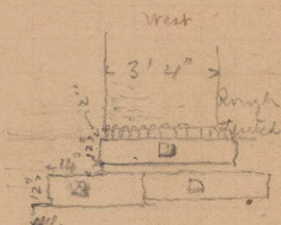
Basilica  
of Thorikon.



at the ends and ~~14~~ 14 on the sides. The Basilica was no doubt unfinished for the steps show the blocks left on the side to lift the stone and the columns had the channels only cut at the bottom. There were a number of doric capitals lying among the fragments that seemed to show by their form that the building was not an early one. The echinus resembled those of the Parthenon in a way but appeared to me stiffer.



The site is not all excavated only



- A 4' 4" between cols
  - B 3' 8" " end cols.
  - C Entrance 8' wide
- Length of the building about 100 feet  
Width of building about 50 feet.  
Remains of Parthenon cut on one of the columns drawn from 1790 to 1818.

the south side and the three corners indicated in the sketch. The material was of fine white marble discolored by the earth that had covered it. The building lay in the plain to the west and south of the acropolis.

Nov 13<sup>th</sup> Munich, THORIKON.

located on this (south west) side of the acropolis for in the plain are the remains of the building described on the previous page. The locality may be described thus. A bay that appears landlocked extending from Saurion, a broad plain perhaps 2 miles from north to south and a mile wide. On the north (or north east) side rises the high conical acropolis crowned with large rocks around which are the remains. Between the acropolis and the bay is a lower height extending nearly to the water. The larger domed tomb was on the north-east side of the acropolis, the oval tomb on a smaller hillside to the north. I should have mentioned that the entrance proper of the tombs was tapering in form and covered with large slabs of stone perhaps 12 inches thick - they were cracked from the weight of earth above. It was about 3 o'clock when I walked over to Saurion, about 2 miles distant, and as I had lost the doctors I wandered all over the town - a desert of a place with low running-tower houses on extraordinarily wide streets, but with an air of business in its crowded stores and immense smelting works that was quite remarkable for Greece. Saurion is the great mining centre



Nov 13<sup>th</sup> Mon (con) LAURION.

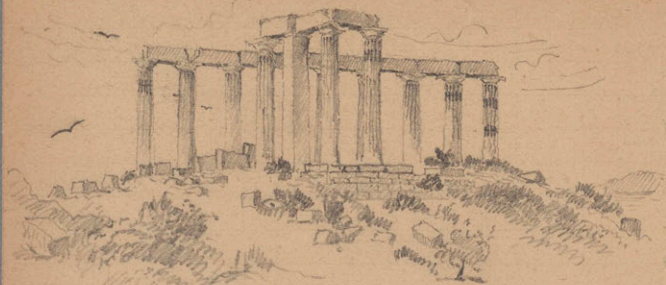
of Greece where lead, silver and iron have been produced since ancient times and lately copper I believe. I walked over the surrounding hills in search of the ancient workings, but could find nothing definite. At one place were shallow cave-like chambers cut in the rock perhaps the houses of the slave-miners. The new works, however, cover the whole neighborhood with great mutilating shafts, covered ways from shaft to smelting works, and huge mountains of debris. I returned to the town about 5 o'clock and after a long hunt found the doctors in a café near the station. We went together to the Hotel Europe not far from the station, to the north, where we had a nice supper and comfortable room at reasonable rates.



North view  
Cape Hellespont

Notes Nov 14<sup>th</sup> Tuesday.

SUNION



SUNION

The Temple of Athena at Sunion lies on the highest point of Cape Colonna about 50 feet from the edge of the cliff. The site was levelled by building up the inequalities with masonry. The remains of the temple consist of 9 columns with a single line (inside) of their architrave in fair condition although the weather has disintegrated the rock to the extent of destroying the fluting and outline of the capitals at places. The entire range of columns at the east end seems to be missing but one of the columns in antis the corner of the cella and two col-

umns  
fragments  
ruins  
capital of



opposite are in position. Many lie within and around the but all badly disfigured. The

The column in antis is in good preservation and shows a somewhat spreading but straight echinus with three annulae above the flutes. The flutes end square at the top. The material is of a fine grained white marble which shows some slightly blue streaks. The architrave was in 2 pieces.

Nov 14<sup>th</sup> (Tue) (cont.)

SUNION.

Traces of the great fret painted ornament is visible on the inside of a fragment of the cornice, no color, but the mark on the stone. The steps on all sides of the stylobate have disappeared more or less but I understand there were the usual three. The temple - ruined as it is presents a beautiful appearance, high on the rock - gleaming as white as snow on the highest point of the gray and brown promontory.



CAPE COLONNA  
(Sand side)

Regular Nov. 14<sup>th</sup> - Tuesday. When we looked out in the morning the weather was anything but encouraging for it was raining, but after making one effort at a start and were driven back by a shower, we finally got off a little before 9.30. We walked past the large smelting works at the harbor and then took the path along the water to the hills where we turned to the right between the height where rises



Nov 14<sup>th</sup> Tue (con)

CAPE COLONNA.

a ventilating stack and the hills farther inland. After some time we reached a bay that enters the east coast and soon after this caught a momentary glimpse of the columns of the temple at Cape Colonna. It was for a moment only then we descended to the small plain. We followed the coast more or less closely, mostly along rocky hills covered with a moderately thick growth of bushes and a few low pines. Our way alternated from the well beaten carriage road to the many cut-offs for pedestrians which was sometimes rocky and again muddy. On a whole however the walking was good. We weathered several light showers but each one left the sky clearer and when we finally reached the high promontory of Cape Colonna the sky was fairly clear and the sun shining! We approached from the north-east, avoiding the beaten road. The white temple on the very top of the Cape and the otherwise picturesque surroundings make up a charming picture even from the land side and from the water must be more imposing owing to the height of the brown rocks - 200 feet or so! The view from the summit is extensive embracing the Samos Gulf with its islands and mountainous coasts, the islands to the east with Euboea and a wide stretch of sea to the south with even distant Mylos.

Nov 14<sup>th</sup> Toe (con) CAPE COLONNA.

Inland were the hills covered here for the most part with vegetation. The temple lies on a platform on the top of the promontory partly squared up and enlarged by artificial terraces. In front, or rather on the south side, of the temple is an open, flat space perhaps 50 feet wide measured from the temple to the edge of the cliff which here descends almost perpendicularly into the sea. We sat for a long time in the sun warming up - for the walk had been cold. - then walked down the north slope of the promontory looking at the marble(?) retaining wall and line of fortifications - the latter not very distinct - and finally over to a house on the opposite side of the ravine where we managed to have some fish, bread and cheese. We left about 2 o'clock and walked back without stops. We reached the station about 3<sup>45</sup> and took the train at 4<sup>15</sup> back to Athens. About half the ride was in the dark and we reached Athens at 6<sup>50</sup>. I walked up the Stadium street part way with the doctors, and left them at their restaurant. In the evening I wrote, read and fixed my watch which "over-timed" in consequence of some gymnastics that I performed while we were waiting for the fish to fry. The day was remarkably cool - felt cold in fact.

November 15<sup>th</sup> Wednesday. ATHENS.

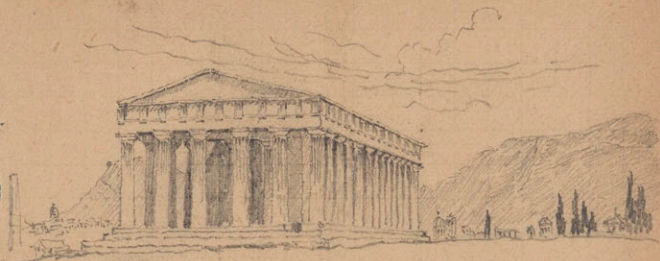
I have little to record today. There was rain nearly all day, and I took advantage of the fact to prepare to leave. I first went to Cook's office where I found a letter from Frank, and a bunch of American Ex. Co. cheques from New York. I stopped in to see bookseller Sargenbagen then tramped around with the mud - it was a sea of mud - hunting up small articles. Finally after dinner I went to a shoemaker near my room, had his boy go with me to my room and had him take my shoes to repair. I wrote a long letter to Frank a report on Dealmatia to Prof. Chandler, and finally when my shoes came back went out for a very short walk. The day was cold and damp.

November 16<sup>th</sup> Thursday This morning opened bright but I did not go out very early for I had my baggage to rearrange. After buying a ticket at Cook's for Alexandria (98.50 fr. gold) I walked down to the Theseion and made a sketch, and then over to the Hill of the Nymphs. The rock of this hill is scarred and cut in every direction showing that it was thickly covered with houses during the time of the ancient city. Spaces are levelled for the rooms, and partition walls



Nov 15 notes. Wednesday.

ATHENS.



THESEION.





The Russian Church of  is located a little to the south of the Place Constitutionnelle. It stands at an angle to the street, although (by my compass at least) not enough for it faces S.W. The campanile stands about 40 or 50 feet to the west. The building is of stone in square blocks  with courses of brick in the joints - in the upper part 2 courses of


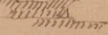
Nov 16<sup>th</sup> Thu (con).

ATHENS.

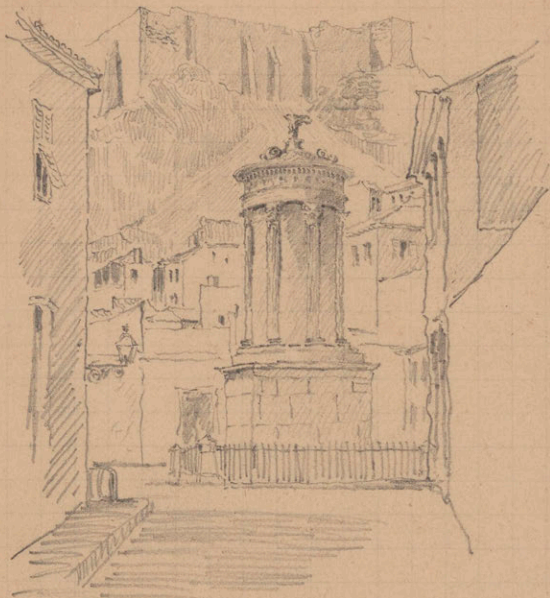
brick in the horizontal joints and one in the perpendicular. (for 10 ft.) from the ground the course of brick is single for each joint. The round arches show the usual archivolts of brick with the 3 course - central joint joint - arch ring above. The windows are all double division with octagonal or round nullion columns. At the height of the springing of the door arches runs a belt course (around the building) with this ornament



repeated above and below it is the triple course of brick as over the arches. The door jambs show a bevel ornamented with . The stone is a porous limestone of the color usual to these Byzantine Churches (brownish gray.) The campanule is similarly built - excepting that the joints show only one course of brick. The columns show more ornamental capitals - lowest roman upper byzantine. There are also square ornaments with a central medallion of carved marble and radiating circle of bricks thus  In the window openings are stone balustrades of byzantine patterns.

Scorpius notes, at the base of the Scorpius west of the Parthenon where it is cut into steps appears to be a red and blue gray marble. The metope with the centaur who has the Lapith's head under his arm is on the south side - last metope to the west. Blocks of unfinished marble, apparently for the Parthenon lie around. The steps leading up between the seats of the Temple of Demogrius were cut in ribs to afford a better foothold. The seat stones cut this shape  Foundation under the west end of the  Parthenon seems to have been exposed to view

Nov 16<sup>th</sup> Thur (con).

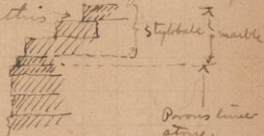


MONUMENT  
OF LYSICRATES

for the joints are sunk late and foundation is

The frieze - nearly all of which is in position at the west end runs outside of the inner row of columns. This part of frieze is all made up of the preparation and starting of the horsemen. Most of it is in fairly good condition but colored a deep burnt sienna.

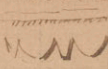

The outline of the stylobate this





Nov 16<sup>th</sup> Notes. Thu (con)

ATHENS.

Fragments lying east of the Erechtheion show parts of an entablature - *nicole* - where egg and dart is in blank  Other moldings are also smooth  and even show traces of the painted decoration. In the same heap are guttae and triglyphs.

Nov 16<sup>th</sup> Fri. (con)

left in the solid rock. It is on this rock near the road at the south-west corner that the Greek women, from a queer superstition, slide down and have polished perfectly smooth. Beyond this point towards the south an ancient street has been excavated from the gravel. It is highly interesting and I think by careful examination would give some idea of ancient Greek houses of the less pretentious class. One thing is evident and that is they are remarkably small. The walls to a height of perhaps five feet are still standing, mostly covered with stucco. At a couple of places are pavements mosaic like in appearance, the one is all stone, small irregular pieces levelled on top; the other is of cement in which are embedded little colored pebbles laid at regular intervals. In the streets were square conduits, laid under ground, into which were well like openings which seemed to show that they were fresh water

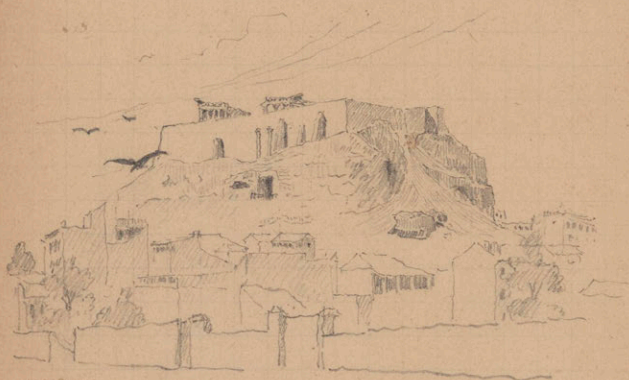
Nov. 16<sup>th</sup> Thu (con)

ATHENS.

supplies. At another point was a well with the curb all worn in grooves from the hoisting ropes. I hope to be able to examine this a little closer later. From here I walked over to the Acropolis and thus back to the city where I had dinner. After dinner I walked out past the Russian church - an ancient building erected by the empress Helena I believe. (see notes). In the neighborhood is another of those small Byzantine churches that are so numerous in Athens. Later I sketched the Sisystrates monument, then walked around the south side and up to the Acropolis. I spent the most of the afternoon here looking at the Parthenon - noted the curve in the stylobate, and the surface of the Acropolis itself. At the south-east corner I saw some of the old Pelasgic wall - built of the same reddish stone that makes up the Acropolis. When I returned I went to see Dr. Brownig at the Alex. Great Hotel and found him sick. In the evening I arranged everything to leave tomorrow. The morning was bright and clear but later it clouded. The air was unusually clear. The view from the Acropolis was the best I had yet seen. Ser. Cornith was quite distinct and I could even see the trees on Acgina. Piræus was easily seen.

November 17<sup>th</sup> Friday. notes. ATHENS.

The east end of the Russian Church shows the usual 3 sides of an octagon: - apses, the principal much the largest. Beyond the apses are two stories of windows - single and double. The building rests on a white and blue veined marble foundation. The transept rises only a slight distance above the line of the eaves and ends in a low pitched gable.




AEROPOLIS  
(From the south-east.)

I think the floor of the Caryatide porch of the Erechtheion was about 3 ft. higher than the present one, and that the parapet was about 5 ft. high from the line of this higher floor. After taking out the 3 ft. for the stairway into the temple this would leave 6 ft. floor space in width. The directions of the steps changed at the east line of the door, marks of the rises (3 of them) show on the side of the lowest marble block. There seems to have been a landing only about 2 feet wide.



Nov 17<sup>th</sup> notes Fri (cont)


ATHENS.

Remains of the fluted half-columns that stood in the  
west front opening lie in the old cistern directly  
below. They are almost entire, (more moulded than  
cut this section ). A moulding of this pattern  
was run under the colonnade at the west end in-  
side. No curve in the stylobate. In Nike Apteros  
the front shows the upturned curve but the sides are  
actually hollow - perhaps worn. In the Propylea  
it is hard to tell on account of the broken edges  
but appears to be slightly curved upwards.


November 17<sup>th</sup> Friday. The morning looked  
rainy when I started out for a walk, after  
all my arrangements for a start were made,  
but not much water fell. I went out  
past the Palace and along the street that skirts  
the gardens stopping on the way to look at  
the Russian Church again. Farther on  
I passed the the Hadrian arch and the  
Jupiter Temple and appreciated the size of the  
latter more than ever. It certainly must have  
been a very imposing building when the few  
columns that are still standing create such  
an impression. The Acropolis from this  
side is perhaps the most striking of all the  
views although but little of the buildings can  
be seen. The rock rises bald and rugged  
above the town and is crowned by the simple  
fortification wall. I cannot help wondering  
why the Athenians under Pericles did not build  
a wall to the Acropolis to correspond with the  
Parthenon. So it is it almost seems like 29

Nov. 17<sup>th</sup> Fri (con).

a make shift. Of course I am fully aware that much that we now see is medieval but those parts that are oldest - next to the fragments of Pelagian wall of course - those near the Gresham are if anything the rudest and most hastily built.

Here we see dozens of columns capitals & set on edge  and fragments of entablature nicely piled together to form a protecting wall. At one place only - west of the Gresham - there is a well built wall of large squared blocks. There were only a few visitors there this morning, they seemed to be all English & several were sketching. I left a little before noon and after dinner near the Metropolis church went to see how Mr. Bonny was. On the way I met Mr. Brock and after bidding him good bye - went up to the Bonny's room. He was somewhat better I almost seem like leaving home here in Athens. So many of the principal points are as familiar as home scenes and as I have acquaintances that have almost become familiar friends to think of going away is a leave taking. About two o'clock I left my room - my old knapsack stays behind and I go on with only the little Priest grip. I stopped to see Mr. Saengerhagen on the way to the station and promised to see him in April.

Nov 17<sup>th</sup> Fri (con)

I left for Piræus on the 2:30 train - it turned out to be a notable train for we took the King and royal family with us, who were going to visit the detachment of the Russian fleet. When they left the station I saw them all well for they passed only a few feet from where I was standing - The King George I, queen, crown prince, and crown princess. They took a small steam launch for the fleet. I easily found a boatman who took me out to the Khedive steamer in a fine little boat with a lateen sail, and we took but a short time to reach the ship. I spent the time until we sailed - shortly after four o'clock - in looking at the war ships - 5 Russian and 3 Greek several of them monsters. I saw the royal party go from one vessel to the other in their little blue launch, and the fleet looked fine with all the men roused up on deck in their best clothes. Flags were flying everywhere but there was a curious lack of color - the vessels were black, the flags all blue and white for Russia too has a blue and white flag for naval purposes  This boat is a large one and we soon left Piræus behind, Athens stood out bold against a blue black sky and Hymettos was covered with a



Nov 17<sup>th</sup> Fri (con) STEAMER

fleecy cloud. Salamis lay to the right a deep blue almost black, while Syzra lay farther out in a brighter light. It was soon dark and the supper bell rang and I went down into the cabin. This is about the best 2<sup>nd</sup> cabin accommodation that I have had and the passengers are agreeable - looking at any rate. There are some advantages in a high fare I suppose. The waves are splashing against the side of the ship, but our boat is so large that there is only a very slight roll that is hardly noticeable. The wind is south.



A MISTY GLIMPSE  
OF CRETE

November 18<sup>th</sup> - Saturday. I am just beginning to realize how warm it is. The wind is stiff and dead ahead, and it requires some effort to stand against it, yet for all that it does not chill in the least and has a soft balmy feeling that does not belong to the sea of the north. This morning when I first went on deck we were

Nov 18<sup>th</sup> - Fat (con) FOR EGYPT




### KARPATHOS ?

between two long lines of mountainous land lying at a great distance: to the right the island of Crete almost hid by an angry looking thunder cloud, to the left the precipitous shores of Karpathos beyond which I imagined I could see the faint outlines of Rhodes. We soon lost sight of these however and were ourselves overtaken by the thunder storm, I spent the time that I was obliged to under roof - or rather deck - in writing my letter on knee to Prof. Chandler. Later in the day it was better and I enjoyed the air on deck. It was never clear, however, always more than half covered by moist looking clouds that now and then shook out a shower. I saw the same set and it appeared to me a sort of vision of Egypt, there were the long narrow lines of yellow and red and the same looked indistinct as if shining through a smoke or cloud of dust, The very clouds had a stand still statueque 31

Nov 18<sup>th</sup> Sat (Crew) ON THE WAY TO EGYPT.

look that we associate with Egyptian  
stagnancy - of course it was all imagination.  
The sea was moderately smooth all day.  
although the monotonous roll made nearly  
everybody sick. Only two of us sat out the supper.



ALEXANDRIA.

November 19<sup>th</sup> Sunday.

Instead of the harbor of Alexandria as I  
expected, when I got up there was only  
water and sky to be seen, with no change  
until about 2 o'clock when we sighted  
the lighthouse of Alexandria and a little  
later the houses of the city. The sky had  
been clear since early morning and the  
sun remarkably bright - I imagine hot on  
shore. We have seen but three or four vessels  
and they close to Alexandria. We entered  
the harbor about 4 o'clock when we made  
a short stop to be interviewed by the sanitary  
inspector. Meanwhile I noticed a mob of  
boats apparently loaded to the water line  
with trash dressed in all colors. When one  
yellow flag dropped every boat immediately



Nov. 19<sup>th</sup> Sun. (cont.)

put off and the race that followed was a sight to see while the air was rent with yells and screams. When they reached the steamer there was a pitched battle in the effort to get on board, and when the sailors were able to drop the companion ladder there was a stream of bright colored turbans, bare legs and excited faces emptied on the deck. I was shoved and hauled by a score of all sorts of runners and boatmen, and finally escaped to the cabin to recover. Through the competition I was taken on shore at half price. I landed at the Police office and when my passport was asked for I offered a visiting card and it was accepted in place of the document. Then an officer looked in my grip - no more. My arab, that was determined to have me, had a regular row with the other men before we finally escaped into a back street. He took me to a rather common looking place but it turned out to be comfortable - a place kept by a Swiss - all at a European not an Egyptian price. I did not go out in the evening but had supper in the house. The weather is hot on shore reminds me of July. - they say it is warmer for Alexandria - I hope so.



POMPEY'S  
PILLAR.  
ALEXANDRIA.

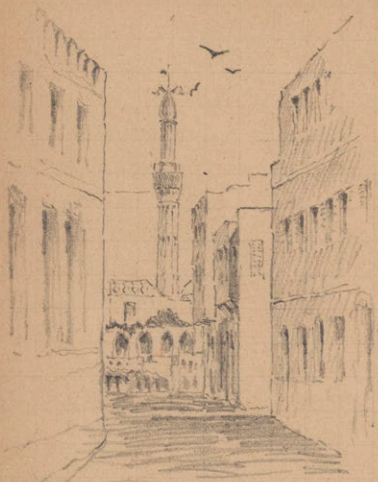
Pompey's Pillar stands on a height to the south of Alexandria - although still in the Arab outskirts which commands a good view of the city and bright green gardens towards Lake Mareotis. It is made up of a foundation of small stones, a pedestal of one piece, a plinth and base of another, the monolithic shaft and capital in two pieces. All is of red granite. The shaft has little taper and a slight entasis. The base attic of rather rude design. The cap is Corinthian but unfinished, the leaves are only in blank and the volutes in outline only. The corners of the cap are peculiar in having the calyx projecting so as to embrace it. The surroundings are rather dusty and unavoury.

Nov 20<sup>th</sup> Mon (con)

There was not much to see at the Catacombs. At one place - fenced in - were several chambers apparently plastered and painted - at places the walls were lined with brick - and some walls showed niches for tombs (?). Other places were merely the galleries of the graves, some few with remains of plastering and brick work with arched (segmental) ceilings. The stone is a loose sandstone.

November 20<sup>th</sup> Monday. I started out rather early while the air was delightful and walked out through the street where the hotel is, to the Mehmet Ali Place - an imposing square quite European in appearance - as far as the buildings are concerned but tropical and Egyptian when we look at the trees in the square and the people in the streets. I walked out to the Cairo station thence through an Arab quarter to Pompey's Pillar. - the famous old affair that we have all been familiar with since "we were young". While I was sketching an Arab came up and volunteered information that "that was Pompey's Pillar, that it was made of 5 pieces - did I want to see the Catacombs - no I didn't, & with him. ~~But~~ later I hunted them up myself, but there was not much to see. After walking in the European quarter - finely built - I had dinner and a rest at my quarters. In





STREET IN  
ALEXANDRIA




MOSSQUE  
BY  
THE FORT  
ALEXANDRIA.

the afternoon I walked out to Fort  
where I had a good view of the whole  
city, quite oriental looking on a whole  
an amount of the palm trees and some  
topped white houses. English soldiers  
seem to inhabit all the forts and  
public institutions, and very English  
looking officers in fact look out of  
the government building windows.  
There was a large and interesting  
mosque near the fort not especially  
good as separate buildings - there were  
several, the big square mosque, a maus-  
oleum(?) well known to - but the group  
with its surrounding walls, the palms  
and other "accidentals" made a picture  
full of variety and color. Later I looked  
up the steamer matters for Bombay  
then walked out to the spot where  
Chopatra's needle - now in New York -  
used to stand. Before that I saw the  
Credit Lyonnais people, who were  
very accommodating and outside of the  
little business I had to transact were  
ready to afford any information I needed.  
The day was glaring bright - the  
sun is hard on northern eyes - and  
I might say summer hot. What it  
will be in Cairo I do not know.  
Tomorrow I will see.

November 21<sup>st</sup> Tuesday. RAIL TO CAIRO.



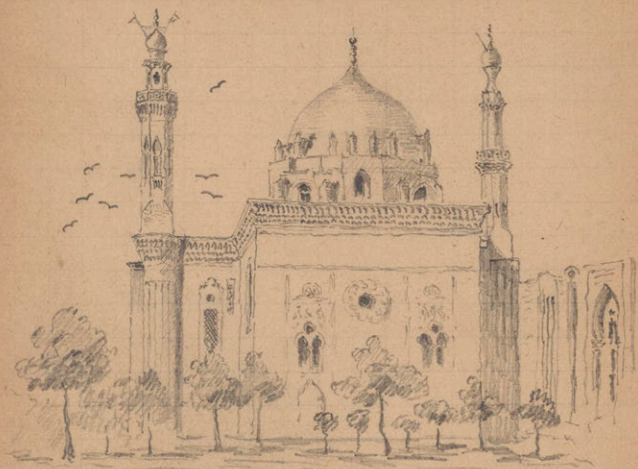
PHAROS ISLAND. ALEXANDRIA.

After coffee and bread I took leave of my Swiss people and walked to the station not long after six o'clock. I found the train soon ready, and had no trouble in getting a good seat. The cars are good at least better than in Greece, and the train was a fast one; we stopped at few stations, and about the only discomfort was the dust which was so bad I was obliged to partly close the window to save my eyes. The train left at 7 A.M. and was soon skirting Lake Mareotis, which reached almost to the horizon. The atmospheric effect was curious. The air seemed full of the sunlight while along the horizon was a silvery band like a mist only with a glow like hot metal. In this misty air rose palms and here and there a village - the houses like square blocks, built of mud and crowned with domes,  only doors are visible as a rule. The landscape was very characteristic the great plain covered with vegetation of the richest green, the palms and other trees rising above corn, cotton or sugar cane.



Nov 21<sup>st</sup> Tue (con)

Everyplace were the great saw-boned buffaloes nearly always black or slate-colored, donkeys, and strings of camels loaded so that they were scarcely visible with cane, cotton bales or brush. In the fields were the picturesque dress fellahs with small white turbans and long light blue gowns, some, plowing cutting cane picking cotton or herding the big curious looking sheep. I did not see many cattle - those I did see were medium sized - perhaps appeared smaller contrasted with the big buffaloes - brown in color high shoulders and short neck. Everyplace the irrigation of the fields was going on - by means of wheels driven by a buffalo usually where the mechanical arrangement was two pin toothed wheels to change the motion and a string of gentle or war pots on the rim of the wheel to raise the water. There were variations in this and at one place I even saw two men swinging a basket made of wicker by means of ropes and in this way scooping the water from the canal to the higher ditch. At one place I saw a man half naked wading over a water covered field sowing some kind of grain. The roads are nearly all on the tops of the dams that separate the fields, perhaps 5 or 6 feet high. Cotton was being picked at places but I think must be nearly all gathered.



SULTAN HASSAN  
Mosque  
CAIRO.



The principal facade of the Sultan Hassan mosque is of squared stone laid

in regular courses. Around the circular window in the centre is a graceful interlaced pattern of colored marbles. On the double windows are shallow niches with stucco ornament. At the corners are 24 columns with stucco caps and twisted reeded shafts. The caps that separate the divisions of the window are a sort of corinthians, the bases like an attic base. The arches are nearly all pointed, with a slight horseshoe form. The dome is apparently of brick covered with a coating of mortar. The building is in fair preservation but the stucco work on the minarets is weather-worn. The outside looks brown and dusty. There is some ornamental work in the laying of the stone.

The great niche enclosing the principal portal is of this general shape  $\left( \begin{smallmatrix} O \\ A \end{smallmatrix} \right)$  the part at A is stuccoed the part at B a kind of shell resembling the above irregular. The inside of the niche is ornamented with colored marbles and panels with the well known arab geometrical patterns. The corners (outside) have two and a half up of twisted pinnacled columns. On the sides are tall narrow tiers of windows, 8 openings one above the other. The building seems to be unfinished. There are fragments of walls and arcades that look as if a grand enclosed court was intended on the one side opposite the mausoleum (north).

Nov 21 (Tue (con))

In all places the stalks were evenly cut down. The people in the cars were interesting too although there is not much variety in their costumes - arab for the most part but many Europeans. The women are covered with a black mantle which is drawn up over the head. Their faces are covered up to the eyes with a black cloth or veil of closely plaited cords while in front of the forehead they wear a curious cylindrical affair with several ridges on it. This is sometimes gilded.

A red for the arms and legs  
B black. they wear many silver bracelets. Their forehead and chin(s) is often tattooed - their eyelids colored black on the edges and finger nails dyed a dark red. In the larger towns the houses were built of an earthy brown brick, the



Nov 21<sup>st</sup> Tue (con)

upper story or stories projecting and often zig-zag in plan ~~forming~~ forming a series of what might be called bay windows. At 9 o'clock we crossed the Rosette arm of the Nile on a long iron bridge. The water is quite yellow and current apparently quite strong. There were a large number of boats drawn up along the bank with their long sail yards - always a characteristic feature in Nile views. At 9:15 we reached Pantah, of fair fame, an important looking place. At Benha el Asl, or a little before reaching it, we crossed the Elamietta arm of the river and at 10:40 I had the first glimpse of the Pyramids faintly visible in the mist. Their points appeared like silver high up above the tree tops even at that distance and they looked like actual mountains. A little after 10:45 - when we were due - we reached the Cairo station now being rebuilt in magnificent style. I walked at once to Cook's office to enquire about the Nile boats then walked past Shepherd's and the big New Hotel to the Esbe-Kizil Square and then down the famous Muski. The latter now certainly looks very much like any European street - the signs even included Levy and Cohen dealers in ready made clothing - but the crowd on the street itself was a sight - donkeys

Nov 21<sup>st</sup> Tue (Cont)

CAIRO.

everyplace - gaily dressed runners before  
carriages shouting at the crowd to make  
way. But I will leave this until later  
I went to the Credit Lyonnais, had  
dinner at the Ristorante Roma - a quite  
good place - then walked in several di-  
rections - once out the Boulevard Moham-  
med Ali as far as the great Sultan Has-  
san Mosque. In the vicinity are a num-  
ber of Mosques, one in red and white  
stripes. Beyond the circular square  
before the Hassan Mosque rises the cit-  
adel over it rises the dome and graceful  
minarets of a large mosque. When I  
walked back it was already getting  
dark. I had some supper then slowly  
walked out to the Sebeyah station which  
with the help of a porter I found during  
the afternoon. The day was decidedly warm  
It reminds me of mid summer. In the  
afternoon I saw a remarkable procession, I think no  
doubt it was a funeral <sup>(not, it was a circumcession)</sup> and to judge from the  
noise and size of crowd imagine the dead person  
must have had some influence, at least money.  
The procession was headed by a band of savage look-  
ing Arabs brandishing long curved swords and guns.  
They were presided over by a head medicine man  
riding a fine arabian horse. Following came two  
camels loaded with two Kettle Drums and a drummer  
each, who kept up an incessant pounding. They  
were followed by more camels each two bearing 37

Nov. 21<sup>st</sup> Tue (Con)


CAIRO

a kind of empty palanquin ~~with~~ the glass windows raised. The camels themselves were decked out with richly embroidered trappings which were full of small mirrors. After this came a great crowd of mourners (?) each with a wand and keeping up an incessant howling. Before them were two negroes on camels blowing a kind of shrill flageolet. Directly behind the mourners came an open carriage with what appeared to be the heir of the dead man - a boy dressed like a prince with decorations on his fez and gold lace on his coat - they looked a little "for rent", however, with him were his best friend (?) - small boy who deviated the flies off of him and performed other attentions - his mother (?) and other persons. In the carriage that followed was the corpse, at least it was covered with a light colored cloth of a Persian rug pattern. The end of the procession was made up of carriages full of women and children. - I hope it was not the dead man's haven for the women as a rule were laughing. However, as to that the dancing leaders and all other followers <sup>they</sup> seemed to be in a fine humor, and the outside crowd acted very much like a crowd would any place to see such a show. Only the heir put on an appearance of grief - he held a handkerchief to his mouth - but looked around in a surprised kind of wonder at everything while the procession passed through the principal streets of the city. There was a tremendous crowd at the ticket



Nov 21<sup>st</sup> Tuesday CAIRO.

office - it reminded me of the time I left Moscow - and the appearance of the 3<sup>rd</sup> class cars - they were veritable open cattle cars - combined with the low rate of 2<sup>nd</sup> class decided me for the latter, and I spent the night in a high cushioned seat with only a few other persons in the car. I saw both the Great Pyramids and those at Saqqarah as we passed, for the moon is nearly full. The scene was Egyptian - ideal Egyptian, the broad plain from which a light mist was raising, the dim outline of the Pyramids rising against a violet sky, and beyond the Libyan hills.

November 22<sup>nd</sup> Wednesday. I was awake a number of times during the night nearly always due to the stops of the train for it was easy sleeping with the smooth running train. Daylight came on with a long red streak in the east that quickly lit the half of the heavens but did not make a very brilliant show. There was only that usual remarkable luminous atmosphere that here the silvery line along the horizon as daylight became more perfect! The fields which stretch in a dead level on both sides of the river to the flat-topped yellow hills are of a brilliant spring-like green or the brown black of plowed fields. Everything is teeming with people & work on the land! The plows are primitive affairs  with an iron shoe at A and a wide - 15 feet - cross beam to which the animals are hitched. This team is usually an ox and a camel.

Nov 22 (Wed. (cont.)). THE NILE VALLEY.

el but occasionally they are pairs of the same kind & never horses. I saw huts built of reeds standing on end and bound together with horizontal bundles then smeared with mud. The roof was merely thick bundle of reeds laid across the top. The roads are nearly always on the top of the dykes that protect the fields, and seem good but of course dusty. It is a curious sight to see the great strings of camels, donkeys, sheep, cattle and buffaloes, not to mention swarms of people on these roads. The fields are quite open, seldom a tree and no divisions other than the occasional dyke. The villages on the other hand are always full of trees, nearly always palms, and rise like islands out of the sea-like plain. The houses are low square and flattopped without cornice. Low domes often rise above the walls. The color is that of Nile mud a very dark brown. The laborers usually wear a close fitting



white or light brown skull cap again a small red fez with a blue tassel and wrapped with a white

turban. Others again have only the white turban. At the station Sobay I saw one young man with a green turban - was he a descendant of the Prophet! - At this point Sobay the cliffs approach the river

row 2<sup>nd</sup> Bedlam) on the east. The north end is the Bibel Sheikh: Haridi. All along the canals, that we continually crossed or followed, were upright pillars made of reeds and mud that supported a swing balanced with a great ball of dried mud for lifting the water into the ditches above. The river has fallen considerably already and there are long mud banks at the sides of the canals. We were a little behind time as we ran from the main line to the steamer at landing at Birghen. Here again was a big crowd of people waiting to take tickets, but by having patience I had mine in good time. I go by the Cleopatra - not a very prepossessing craft and crowded. We left at 1 promptly, and were soon on the way up the broad yellow river. The landscape may be described in few words the yellow water the low dark-brown banks with a brilliant line of green on the top and open groves of palms and other trees - beyond the low flat topped hills that lie at some distance and take on a purple tinge over their dead yellow-gray. The sky is not perfectly clear but there are white streaky clouds over all that sometimes are thick enough to hide the sun.

Our first stop was at Belleisle at 3<sup>15</sup> the station from which tourists usually go to Hyderabad. The Town



BILIANE



Nov 22<sup>nd</sup> Wed (con)

THE NILE.



HOUSE NEAR  
BELLIANE

walls of the houses usually have a battlement and for a part of the height are built of mud, some dried



GIBEL  
SHEIK HARIDI

were in small terraces in front of the town and crowded with children playing, women coming down and going up with big jars for water.

We only stopped for a few minutes then went on for an hour when we stopped at Abou-Choucha to leave the mail. The mail here is an imposing affair. It is usually escorted by soldiers. The children were more than commonly fresh here, running about playing antics stark naked and incessantly shouting "Bask-shish". in fact the first time I have heard

lies on a moderate height above the river and from the curious form of the houses like that in the sketch it presents the appearance of one of the old Egyptian cities. The

bricks. The upper parts are built of pots of this shape & laid in mud mortar, then smeared smooth on the outside. The top of the house is decorated with these pots standing separate. The river banks



near  
Gibel Sheikh Haridi.

Nov. 22<sup>nd</sup> (Wednes)

the wood. Houses here, too were of the earthenware  
pot construction and I now think of a house top  
back in B that was ornamented with a pierced  
pattern at the top for a balustrade +++ single  
or double. As I write the sun is setting. The color  
is not brilliant. The clouds have gathered until  
they are quite thick in the south and of a deep slate  
color with a slight purplish tinge. Standing out  
in sharp relief against this deep color is the  
long flat topped range of cliffs a rich reddish  
yellow, below that the bright green shores  
with groves of palms. The water slightly rough-  
ened by a breeze repeats the color of the sky  
but in a lighter tone. The shores to left have  
been for some time covered with a thick high  
growth of sugar cane and every little while  
we pass men at work on the irrigating lifts  
nearly always in two gangs one above the  
other to overcome the considerable height  
of the bank. The moon is nearly full, and until  
after 10 o'clock, when we moved by a village surr.



ON THE KILE

rounded by palms for the  
night, I enjoyed the landscape under this changed  
light. The water was especially beautiful and the shores  
had a misty silvery look. The evening was not as  
cool as I expected. It is quite comfortable to sit in the open





Pulvis Insectarum.

25

155

Linnaeus







Joseph A. Meyer, Jr. Journal. 13 (November 7-22, 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