

1 as I was always reminding them to be careful not to leave any thing behind, and now I had "gone and
2 did" the very thing myself. But Martha had spread my overcoat on her bed, and I argued that if she had
3 not removed my coat from the place in which I left it, I should have found the glass near the coat where I
4 asserted I had left it. They gave me a good combing down for trying to make them share with me the
5 responsibility of my leaving the valuable instrument and very soon convinced me that it was my fault
6 alone. Our guide assured me, however, on our arrival at the station, that he would have the glass found
7 and handed to me on our return as we passed this point. We then took our seats in the car for
8 Battipaglia, 12 ½ miles. Here we found the same carriages we had occupied yesterday had driven from
9 Salerno in advance of us and were ready to convey us across the plain to the ruins of Paestum 12 miles
10 distant. This road is dangerous on account of the brigands that infest it, but we were assured that
11 arrangements had been made to ensure our safety. We soon discovered that the road was patrolled by
12 soldiers, some of them on horseback and others on foot. The patrol went to prove that the stories
13 current of the danger of being robbed on this road were not without some foundation. We arrived at
14 Paestum about 12 o'clock and had our lunch in the ruin of the Temple of Neptune. This very interesting
15 old city was founded by the Greeks 600 years B.C. and was then called Poseidonia. The Romans
16 conquered it 273 B.C. and changed its name to "Paestum." The location in time became very unhealthy.
17 The Saracens destroyed it in the 9th century, since which time it has remained uninhabited. This city was
18 one of the first in south Italy which embraced Christianity. Its present appearance is one of extreme
19 desolation. The ruins of the three temples of Neptune, Vesta, and the Basilica indicate that the city must
20 have been one of great beauty and power, and the ruined walls 2 ½ miles in circumference prove its
21 large extent. The temple of Neptune is massive Doric, a very perfect example of that order. The building
22 195 feet long and 78 feet wide has 6 columns in each front and 12 others on each side. They are 6.10"
23 diameter at the base and 29 feet high. The entablature resting on these columns is 12 feet high. The
24 pediments of both fronts are nearly entire. The crown molding of the entire cornice has disappeared,
25 and, as I could discover no fragments of this molding any where about the building, I concluded that it
26 possibly was constructed of metal and had been totally removed. The triglyphs and mutules of the
27 entablature are very perfect. The capitals of the columns, protected by their massive abacus, are, many
28 of them, as perfect as they were 2600 years ago. There is an inner court surrounded by a peristyle of
29 Doric columns 19 feet high. There are 14 columns on each side. All of them remain. A smaller row of
30 cols. were placed above those last mentioned and separated from them by a lintel or architrave. Of
31 these smaller columns only 8 remain, 5 on one side and 3 on the other. These two tiers of columns
32 prove that the interior was formed in two stories and a portion of the stairs are still visible. The effect of
33 this magnificent ruin connected with its remote origin and history is very impressive and intensely
34 interesting. The temple of Vesta, 107 feet long X 47 feet wide, columns 6 in the fronts and 11 on each
35 side, exclusive of those at the angles. One of the pediments of this building is nearly entire. The other
36 has but a small portion remaining. The entire entablature on both sides, except the architrave, is
37 missing. The proportions of the columns are not as effective as those of the temple of Neptune, as they
38 are greatly diminished at the neck, giving the capital an appearance of a big Quaker hat on a very slender
39 body. The Basilica is similar in style to the temple of Vesta, but is the only example in the world of a
40 Greek portico with 9 columns. There is a row of columns through the centre of this building (three only
41 now remain). On this account it is supposed that the building was dedicated to two divinities. There are
42 also some slight ruins of an old amphitheatre and the foundations of a building supposed to have been
43 the temple of peace. The old walls and towers built of very large blocks of stone can be seen around the
44 entire circuit of the city. The stone used for these works is the travertine, same as that used for St.
45 Peters at Rome. The effect of time gives it a honeycombed appearance, being filled with holes. Feels