Honors to Dr. Hugo Eckener: The First Airship Flight Around the World  
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THE FIRST AIRSHIP FLIGHT AROUND THE WORLD

Dr. Hugo Eckener Tells of an Epochal Geographic Achievement upon the Occasion of the Bestowal of the National Geographic Society’s Special Gold Medal

BEFORE an audience of more than 6,000 members of the National Geographic Society, including Cabinet officers, members of Congress, diplomats from 35 foreign nations, high-ranking officers of the Army and Navy, noted scientists, and distinguished citizens, Dr. Hugo Eckener, first in history to navigate an airship around the world, was awarded the Special Gold Medal of The Society at Washington, D. C., on the evening of March 27, 1930.

Upon the stage of the Washington Auditorium with the famous German airship builder and navigator was His Excellency Friedrich W. von Prittwitz und Gaffron, German Ambassador to the United States; Dr. Gilbert Grosvenor, President of the National Geographic Society, and Dr. John Oliver La Gorce, its Vice-President. In the audience were Frau Doktor Eckener and Knut Eckener, son of the guest of honor.

Dramatic music, in harmony with the spirit of the evening, was given by the United States Marine Band Orchestra, and during the program a remarkable motion picture was shown of the progress of the Graf Zeppelin on its epochal round-the-world cruise.

The presentation of the medal was made by Dr. Grosvenor, who said:

“Members of the National Geographic Society from every State in the Union and distinguished guests from many nations are assembled to-night to honor Dr. Hugo Eckener, of Friedrichshafen, Germany, first man to fly a dirigible around our globe.

“This noteworthy gathering is representative of the 1,285,944 members of the National Geographic Society, residing in 122 mainland countries and on hundreds of islands, from Iceland to Madagascar, Samoa, and Fiji.

“Dr. Eckener flew across three continents. Geographic members from seven continents acclaim his achievement—seven continents, that is, by including Antarctica, where until recently we had a very famous member visiting.

“It is in the name of this world membership that your Board of Trustees have authorized me to bestow upon Dr. Eckener the National Geographic Society’s Special Gold Medal to commemorate the great contributions to geographic knowledge made by his air cruise around the world. One side of this medal bears the seal of the National Geographic Society, which
THRONGS WITNESSED THE PREPARATIONS FOR DR. ECKENER'S EPOCHAL FLIGHT

While final arrangements for the great cruise were pushed forward, swirls of visitors eddied ceaselessly through the huge hangar at Lakehurst, New Jersey. The Graf (at the left) shared quarters with the dirigible Los Angeles, a United States Navy free balloon, a blimp, and a plane.
THE FIRST AIRSHIP FLIGHT AROUND THE WORLD

seal has appeared on the only ten other medals. The Society has awarded in its 42 years of existence.

"Thus we inscribe Dr. Eckener's name on a memorable roll of modern immortals in geography and exploration, a roll illuminated by the names of Peary, Amundsen, Shackleton, Bartlett, Goethals, Stefansson, Gilbert, Bennett, Lindbergh, and Byrd. It is interesting to recall that four of the eleven medalists of The Society are associated with aeronautics.

THE GEOGRAPHIC'S FLAG HAS FLOWN AT BOTH POLES

"The historic flag of the National Geographic Society which is unfurled on the stage to-night has three colors: brown, symbolizing land exploration; green, for the sea; and, prophetically, blue, for the skies.

"This Geographic flag that Peary carried to the North Pole and Byrd to the South Pole; that Hiram Bingham raised over the most important South American archeological discovery in 300 years, at Machu Picchu, the Inca city; that Griggs unfurled when he led a Society expedition into the Valley of Ten Thousand Smokes, in Alaska; that upheld Neil Judd and Douglass for ten years, until they solved the secret of our own Southwest, which had puzzled American geographers for three centuries; that recently has flown over The Society's solar station at Mount Birkkaros, in Africa, and is borne by explorers into South American jungles and on bleak Tibetan mountain sides, will be more and more in the skies.

"The members of this Society appreciate that aviation has been of very special service to geography. Aircraft are the instruments of exploration, of aerial mapping, of aerial photography. Photography from the air has added new, dramatic opportunities for portraying Nature's scenes, landscapes, and human structures in the language which so often is the native tongue of geography—the photograph.

"We honor Dr. Eckener to-night for the years of experiment, inventive genius, and patient research which culminated in his astounding achievement. The whole world literally held its breath till his flight was finished. Along the path of his great ship millions waited, hoping to glimpse it as it flew over. His remarkable voyage illustrates his unusual organizing and executive ability as well as his mastery of the science of aeronautics, acquired by hard laboratory study and by more than 3,000 air journeys.

"Through Dr. Eckener we also honor his gallant officers and crew, and, above all, his talented and charming wife and helpmate, Frau Eckener, who graces this meeting with her presence.

"Already America has a flying monument to Dr. Eckener in the Los Angeles, which, in 1924, he piloted from Friedrichshafen to Lakehurst.

"In 1928 Americans were thrilled by Dr. Eckener's feat of flying the Graf Zeppelin to the United States and back to Germany, carrying 20 passengers in addition to its crew of 40 men.

"In the audience to-night is his son, who played a heroic part in that adventurous journey by repairing in mid-ocean a stabilizing fin which had been torn by a violent storm.

DR. ECKENER'S TEACHER WAS A BALLOONIST IN GENERAL GRANT'S VIRGINIA CAMPAIGNS

"Only one other man has contributed as much as our gold medalist to the development of the dirigible. That was his teacher, Count Zeppelin, who, we like to recall, was a balloonist with General Grant's army in the Virginia campaigns.

"Dr. Eckener's flight around the world in a dirigible was even more than a marvelous feat in aerial engineering and navigation. It symbolizes the advance of science, which tends to bind peoples more closely in friendship and in understanding.

"Therefore, Dr. Eckener, as evidence of our admiration and respect, it is my honor and pleasure to present to you the National Geographic Society's Special Gold Medal, the inscription on which reads: 'This Special Medal of the National Geographic Society is awarded to Hugo Eckener for his work in furthering the progress of airships and to commemorate the first Around-the-World flight of the Graf Zeppelin in 1929, under his command.'"

DR. ECKENER'S ACCEPTANCE

In accepting the medal, Dr. Eckener said:

"When, some months ago, I received the message that the National Geographic Society, on account of the world-flight of the
Graf Zeppelin, intended to confer on me the high and exceptional honor of their Gold Medal, I felt in my inmost soul, I must admit, some embarrassment; instinctively, with a critical eye, I valued and compared the geographical significance and the enrichment of knowledge caused by our flight with the highly scientific geographical accomplishments of discoveries by Peary, Byrd, and others who, as pioneers of geographical investigation, had fulfilled deeds of historical importance.

"The performance of the Graf Zeppelin, in comparison, seemed to me rather unimportant because, though we could bring home from our flight some new pictures of the little-explored regions of Siberia, this was hardly what could be considered an important contribution to the science of geography.

"But, of course, the National Geographic Society has taken into consideration all this in a more authoritative manner, and if, in spite of all, they have come to the decision which is an extreme honor to me, I feel that thereby they intended to emphasize new points of view to be considered in future geographical investigations. I think that they mainly wanted to encourage and stimulate the modern form of such investigation, relying on aircraft, which, indeed, opens up a vast prospect. Perhaps they intended to express in a very impressive manner, if I am allowed to say so, that geographical investigation has taken hold of the third dimension, that the aerial ocean means a field of increasing importance for geographical science and has to be included in the range of geographical spheres of investigation.

MANY REGIONS AWAITS EXPLORATION
BY AIR

"Indeed, this is true in more than one respect! Above all, there is no doubt that there are certain regions on the globe which men can only reach with difficulty, or not at all, when using the hitherto-prevaling means of transportation. I am thinking of the Arctic and Antarctic regions; of some deserts, as in Arabia, the Sahara, in Australia, perhaps also in central Asia; of the swampy districts in north Siberia, and so on.

"Here exploration by means of aircraft would find a vast and fruitful field
CROWDS SURROUND THE GLOBE-CIRCLET AT LAKEHURST

Among the thousands of men, women, and children who saw the Graf start out upon the world-compassing voyage were many who, a little more than 21 days later, welcomed the ship back, triumphant over space and weather.
MECHANICS HOOK UP TANKS TO FILL THE DIRIGIBLE

Lifting cells of the Graf hold hydrogen, while the fuel cells take ethane. One hundred and sixty-two cubic feet of hydrogen are contained in each tank shown above. In preparation for the journey from Lakehurst to Friedrichshafen, 3,500 gallons of gasoline (as auxiliary fuel) and 1,100 gallons of oil were pumped aboard.

PASSENGERS ON THE "GRAF ZEPPELIN" VIEWING GERMANY
AN OCEAN-LINER SIGHTED FROM THE "GRAF" IN MID-ATLANTIC

Voyagers by air and by sea exchanged curious glances as their respective conveyances came momentarily abreast. From every vessel along the route word went out that the Graf Zeppelin had been seen. For the aircraft the crossing time was 55 hours and 22 minutes, a record transatlantic passage for a ship of this type.

for activity and could procure results likely to increase our knowledge invaluable. This exploration ought to be started systematically.

"Furthermore, exploration of the atmosphere itself and of what goes on within it will be a task which will very strongly interest geographical science. All this is a question of meteorological science, primarily. But in the final analysis, science is carried on mostly with a view to practical advantages for mankind, and thus meteorological knowledge to a large extent coincides with a range of problems and discernment of geographical science in so far as this latter informs us of the formation of the earth and the possibility of living thereon.

"You need only open an ordinary atlas and you will find that climatology of the different land districts and of the different oceans forms a considerable part of our geographical knowledge. Furthermore, you will see how the knowledge of oceanic currents and of prevailing winds is utilized to the advantage of ocean transportation. Now, in the beginning of air transportation, we realize the practical importance which further study of the typical and special features of the atmosphere in different regions of the globe is sure to have.

"An air pilot judges atmospheric occurrences differently from a sailor, clinging to the surface of the ocean. I can imagine that some day there will be atlases designed specially for the needs of air pilots. In this respect we are still in the pioneer stage.

"During our flights with the Graf Zeppelin thus far, including the flights over the Atlantic and the Round-the-World Flight, we strongly felt the desire to study and test the atmospheric conditions over the various oceans and continents from the point of view whether or not a regular air service might be possible.

"I am extremely thankful to the National Geographic Society for the extraordinary recognition by which they have honored our endeavors; but I feel I should
share this great honor, not only with my officers and crew, but also with all those who gave us their valuable support. The most important assistance was that received from the United States Navy Department. Without their support I feel sure we could not have been successful.

THE PURPOSE OF THE WORLD TRIP

"If someone were to ask me what the purpose of the Graf Zeppelin's world cruise was, I should answer, frankly, that no definite plan existed when first the thought of the trip occurred. President Hoover once mentioned, in a telegram of congratulations to us, that the period of great adventure was apparently not over.

"Something similar to what inspired Magellan, or Captain Ross, or, later on, Peary or Nansen, must also have been in our blood when the idea of flying around the world in our airship occurred to us.

"We knew we had a good and capable airship. We had proved it on various trips, fighting against the elements, and the desire to explore spurred us on. So we conceived the seemingly fantastic idea of a world cruise, to see other seas and other continents, and to widen our knowledge.

"There was the desire, above all, to learn what the capabilities of an airship are; how to make utmost use of them, so that regular air traffic may be possible in various zones and climates. A trip around the world, leading over several oceans and continents of entirely different meteorological conditions, seemed likely to increase our knowledge of the airship’s reaction
under various circumstances; and so, at
the very beginning, it was actually a flight
into uncertainty, to gain wider experience
in air navigation.

**Disproving the Belief That an Airship
Is Only for Fine Weather**

“Our plan developed the thought that
this great trial of the airship, by which the
public would judge it, should give a deﬁ-
nite proof of the craft’s usefulness under
any weather conditions, especially for
transoceanic trips.

“The airship has until now decidedly
passed for a ‘ﬁne-weather ship.’ Public
opinion has awaited a solution of the aero-
autical problem only in connection with
the airplane. The objection had always
been raised that the airship was too large
and clumsy and much too slow.

“Now, in this proposed round-the-
world flight we saw a chance to answer
the question whether the airship was really
only a ‘ﬁne-weather airship’ or whether it
could fly also under most difﬁcult air con-
ditions. To give our ship an impartial
trial, we planned to make the trip on a
definite schedule.

“From the beginning, it seemed to me
that the route from Friedrichshafen to
Tokyo would be the most interesting, if
not the most daring.

“Flying conditions over Asia seemed
very indeﬁnite and difﬁcult, not only from
the geographic, but also from the meteorolo-
gical standpoint. Charts of Siberia are
incomplete, particularly as regards moun-
tains and their heights. A pilot, however,
absolutely must be accurately informed
A FORCED LANDING HERE MIGHT WELL HAVE PROVED FATAL.

This dismal stretch of swampy pools, fringed with brush, was photographed as the airship flew over the great basin of the River Ob, in western Siberia. These swamps are impassable in summer (see pages 665 and 669).
A COLD, WATER-LOGGED, BRUSH AND TREE-GROWN SWAMP IN THE "TAIGA" REGION, BETWEEN THE OB AND THE YENISEI

For many hours the route lay over these desolate wastes, where there were not even waterfowl (see, also, pages 665 and 669).
OVER THE YENISEI ON ITS NORTHWARD COURSE

Commander Eckener first planned to cross this Siberian river at its mouth, but storm clouds over the Ural Mountains caused him to turn south to avoid the highest peaks.
concerning the heights of mountains, especially when they must be crossed in cloudy or foggy weather.

"A safe altitude must be maintained to avoid collision with mountain sides in fog or clouds. It would, however, be impossible for the airship to travel at such an absolutely safe altitude under certain circumstances, particularly in the beginning of a flight, when the ship is still heavily laden with fuel.

"These considerations led us to relinquish our first idea of a flight over southern Siberia, as the stretch between Irkutsk and Vladivostok leads over very high mountains, which in summer are often covered with clouds. I therefore decided to make the flight in a more northerly direction, over the so-called greater spherical circle.

"By this route we could fly around the mountains of southeastern Siberia in a wide circle, and would only have to pass over the Stanovoi Mountains between the Lena River and the Sea of Okhotsk, the airship having in the meantime become much less heavily burdened.

"A more careful study of Siberia's meteorological conditions showed, furthermore, that southeastern Siberia and Manchuria are subject to heavy rain and thunderstorms during July and August, when we planned to be in the Orient. Such storms would make the accomplishment of a flight over these districts almost impossible."
"THE BROAD YENISEI RIVER SEEMED TO US LIKE A SAFE STREET THAT WOULD LEAD US AGAIN TO TOWNS AND PEOPLES"

(SEE, ALSO, PAGE 669)
THE SHADOW OF THE "GRAF ZEPPELIN" GLIDES SILENTLY OVER INFINITE GREEN FORESTS IN THE YENISEI BASIN (SEE PAGE 669)
AN ISOLATED SETTLEMENT OF RUSSIAN COLONISTS ON THE WEST BANK OF THE YENISEI RIVER, OPPOSITE VERKHNE IMBATSK

Russian migration to Siberia has formed “islands” of pioneer white population, mostly at points on the rivers. Here life is hard, roads are primitive, and bridges few. Dog, reindeer, and horse-sleds are used in winter, with much boat traffic on certain rivers in summer.
"I decided, therefore, on a route as far north as possible, over the mouths of the Ob and Yenisei rivers, the middle course of the Lena, and the Stanovoi Mountains, southeast of Yakutsk. From the geographical point of view, this route was of interest, as it would lead over the remote and almost unknown territories of far-northern Siberia, and would give us a chance to bring home an abundant number of photographs.

"Unfortunately, weather conditions prevented us from following the route as planned. When the airship was flying over central Russia we received weather reports announcing a strongly marked depression in the extreme north and in the adjacent provinces of Siberia. Under such conditions the northern Urals, some of which are nearly 7,000 feet high, were covered with clouds. So we would have been forced, during the first part of our flight, to ascend to a safe height of more than 7,000 feet. This the heavily burdened ship would not have been able to accomplish.

I was, therefore, obliged to make a detour toward the south, and to pass over the Urals about 65 miles from Sverdlovsk (Ekaterinburg) at a low altitude and when the weather was clear.

"The flight beyond the Urals led over such wonderfully interesting regions that the deviation from our original plan was perhaps not to be regretted from the point of view of geographical interest.

"On the Siberian side of the mountains we saw dozens of tremendous forest fires, the dense smoke of which covered a vast area of many hundred square miles and hid the earth from the airship.

"We were obliged to pass through layers of smoke, which drifted from south to north at a distance of from 40 to 50 miles, until it was clear enough for us to be able to see fairly distinctly below, but for many miles the view was very indistinct and the smell of the fires continued for hours.

"After passing this zone we turned toward the northeast, over a bend of the River Ob, where, after describing an easterly course, it flows in a northerly direction. We soon arrived at the taiga territory, a region of widespread swamps which lie on both sides of the Ob (p. 663).

"We flew hundreds of miles over uninterrupted stretches of these swamps. We then saw small pools, one after another, followed by more or less large lakes. These were connected by strips of swampy land. Then came low, swampy woods extending for many miles. The whole region gave the impression of a dreadful waste, uninhabitable for man or beast, where there were not even waterfowl.

**SAILING OVER SILENT WASTES WITH HAPPY PASSENGERS**

"In grotesque contrast to all that deadly silence, the airship sailed, its cabins lighted, its care-free occupants dining and enjoying themselves; and yet, if for some reason it had been necessary to land in these swamps, escape from those black-green waters would not have been possible.

"We flew over that dread waste the whole night, from 7 in the evening until 9 o'clock next morning, and it was with sensations of relief that we finally hailed the broad Yenisei River, which, notwithstanding its loneliness and remoteness, seemed to us like a safe street that would lead us again to towns and people.

"Since we could not tell from the maps at just what point we first saw the river, we flew downstream for a while in an attempt to reach the Imbatsk wireless station and to follow the right course from there.

"The banks of the river extended endlessly, a monotonous waste, not a house, not a settlement, in sight, not a boat on the broad, powerful stream to enliven the picture. After about an hour, a small village of a few huts appeared on the left, and at the right was Imbatsk, for which we had been looking.

"Our appearance might have impressed as an inconceivable miracle the inhabitants, who begin and end their lives here, far from the outer world. Perhaps we frightened them, for we could not see anyone emerge from the houses. Three or four animals drawing carts ran away.

"Flying toward the lower course of the Tunguska River, where it turns directly northwest, we passed hilly and woody districts. It was entirely deserted, isolated country, woody and intersected by deep glens here and there. Far to the south and northwest we saw ridges of higher mountains. Never before, perhaps, had anyone viewed these territories, at least
A CYCLONIC DISTURBANCE KEPT THE "GRAF'S" HANDLERS BUSY AS THEY FLEW UP THE LONELY VALLEY OF THE TUNGUSKA RIVER.

This disturbance occurred in latitude 64° north, longitude 103° east (see, also, text, page 669).
TOSSED AND SHAKEN IN VIOLENT GUSTS, THE ROLLING AIRSHIP BATTLED A BAD STORM ABOVE THE WINDING TUNGUSKA

Overhead a coal-black cloud races with the gale. Beneath, in the bright streak, sunshine falls on the long, lonely reaches of the Tunguska, whose banks are almost uninhabited (see page 66).
THE AIR TRAVELERS OVERLOOK YAKUTSK, WHICH RUSSIAN FUR TRADERS AND COSSACK GARRISONS SETTLED THREE CENTURIES AGO

This far-away Slavic outpost is capital of a vast autonomous republic of the same name, whose scant population hardly exceeds eight per square mile. Russians live only about the mines, and in places have adopted the native Yakut language.
THE GREAT RIVER LENA, RISING NEAR LAKE BAikal, WINDS NEARLY 3,000 MILES TO THE SEA

Half the year it is icebound, but Russian settlers scatter its valley as far north as Yakutsk. Near the delta of this stream the American explorer George W. De Long and certain members of the Jeannette's party perished of starvation in 1881.
CROSSING THE WILD, BARREN STANOVOI RANGE

Barring the approach to the Sea of Okhotsk 500 miles east of Yakutsk, these unpeopled peaks and valleys of Siberia are practically unknown. Location, 57° north latitude and 138° east longitude.

not to such an extent. Now and then, perhaps bold trappers have crossed these regions during the brief summer, when the land is free from the snow of a long, hard winter.

“After about two hours we reached the Tunguska River, which we now followed for several hours, cutting off the curves of the stream by taking a straight course. The Tunguska is a full, broad stream navigable undoubtedly for a long way. During our flight we saw only one little boat with three or five huts or tents, wherein the Yakuts live their miserable existence.

“Late in the afternoon, on our monotonous route over these vast wooded districts, we encountered a heavy gust of wind, through which we tried to break at as great a height as possible. A wall of black menacing clouds was in front of us and darkened the country far off. Under these clouds the sunlit distance shimmered promisingly. The airship was somewhat shaken up in passing the critical point, but it soon flew steadily again and we could look calmly at the other side, which showed the scattered, whirling clouds (see pages 670 and 671).

“At sunset we had reached the upper course of the Tunguska and then ap-
PEAKS AND CANYONS OF THE RUGGED STANOVOI OFFERED ROUGH PASSAGE

In strong winds that swept this range, the great bag rocked and swayed, and almost scraped the summits of the Stanovoi Mountains, which proved to be much higher than indicated on the maps.

I had looked forward to the route which we were now approaching, as I could not find any definite information in the maps and geographic handbooks concerning the heights of the Stanovoi Mountains. One statement merely said that the part of the mountains we planned to pass was much lower than the northern part and had an average height of 3,500 feet.

LOFTY MOUNTAINS CLEARED BY ONLY 300 FEET

"According to the maps, the greatest heights of these mountains did not exceed 5,000 feet. Therefore it seemed that if the Stanovoi Mountains had been covered with clouds we could pass them safely.

approached the watershed between the Yenisei and the Lena. This watershed is an almost even highland, intersected by numerous small creeks, which gradually slope toward the east and the Lena—flat, monotonous, and vast.

"At 7 o'clock in the morning we reached Yakutsk, the broad stream of the Lena before our eyes (see pages 672 and 673).

"On the other side of the Lena the land rose gradually to higher and higher ranges of mountains, which we had to pass by ascending. This part of the trip was beautiful and impressive and recompensed us for hours which we had to spend over districts of waste and desolation.

"From the very beginning of our trip..."
CLIMBING OVER THE STANOVII MOUNTAINS, THE ZEPPELIN SIGHTED SALT WATER AT LAST—THE SEA OF OKHOTSK (AT THE RIGHT)

The last lap, over a cold, forbidding, and desolate region of Siberia, was made at night. A red moon rose over the horizon and weirdly beautiful colors streaked the northern sky. Across the heavens shot a meteor and the ship talked by wireless with the American Legation in Peiping (Peking).
OVER YAKUTSK THE “GRAF’S” CREW DROPPED A WREATH FOR THE GERMAN DEAD.

The Zeppelin sailed low in the early morning over the remote Siberian town of Yakutsk and deposited a memorial in the center of a cemetery near the cathedral above (see illustration, page 672).

WARING BEACONS OF THE SEA LEND THEIR AID TO A SHIP OF THE SKIES.

While flying over the wild coasts of Siberia and Japan the globe-circlers were aided in checking their positions by lighthouses and other prominent features of the land and seascape.
A PIONEER OF THE SKIES VISITS YOKOHAMA

In the nearly seven years that have passed since the great earthquake of 1923 wrought such havoc in Japan, this city has been practically recreated as a modern municipality. The newly erected buildings which the passengers aboard the Graf looked down on are constructed so as to be immune to any ordinary earth shock.

JAPAN BELOW—CALIFORNIA OVER THE SEA!

Winds blowing crosswise of the Kasumigaura Air Field postponed departure of the Graf Zeppelin from Tokyo, but after a night of delay the huge bag rose safely and pointed eastward toward America's west coast.
at a height of 5,300 or 5,600 feet, even if we had to grope our way through the fog. I had planned, if clouds were bad, to rise even to 6,000 feet. But we learned later that rocks, and not clouds alone, were to force us to fly very high. It happened this way:

"Halfway toward the Okhotsk Sea we had flown over ridges of 3,300 feet and more. By following deep canyons as long as possible, we were able to maintain an elevation of 2,300 to 2,600 feet until vast barriers of rocks blocked our way and forced us to ascend higher and higher.

"The mountains became more abrupt and awesome, partly covered with woods, partly barren and rising to magnificent peaks. We tried to find our way, if possible, over lower ridges, but soon had to ascend to 3,600 and 3,900 feet. More and more ridges of mountains towered before us and we had to go up to 4,500 and 4,900 feet.

"Finally, following a deep-cut valley, we arrived at the last ridge immediately before the Okhotsk Sea, which we had to pass at a height of 5,500 feet. We flew as close as possible, clearing the ridge by only about 300 feet. Steep walls of rocks at both sides were even 600 to 1,000 feet higher still. Therefore we should really have attained an elevation of 6,200 to 6,500 feet to have crossed the Stanovoi Mountains safely. We blessed our good fortune which gave us clear weather for this part of our trip.

"There was another reason to be thankful for the good weather: the Okhotsk Sea, which most of the time is covered with
heavy fog, and therefore disliked by seamen, extended below us in a wonderful blue and its coast could almost be compared with the Riviera of the blue Mediterranean. Rocks sloped steeply toward the water and formed a coast line of marvelous charm. Some of the mountains right and left had their tops covered with fog, which drifted gracefully down the steep slopes.

"After the long flight over remote, waste districts the passengers greeted this view with enthusiastic cheers: 'Thalassa! Thalassa!'"

"We flew by the small fishing harbor of Port Ayan, safely situated in a deep cove. Only a few huts and boats hinted that at this isolated spot people live and fight for life.

"Here our route across the immense continent really ended.

"With nightfall we piloted past Nikolaevsk, near the narrow sound which separates the island of Sakhalin from the Asiatic continent. The weather was excellent and augured a speedy flight. Toward midnight, however, the sky became overcast with thick clouds and the airship was caught by quick squalls. We had gotten into the tail of a light typhoon, which had passed Hokkaido Island the day before.

"This adverse weather, however, was not unwelcome to us, as it brought a fresh northeast breeze, which increased our speed. But we now had to be very careful in navigating, as we had to traverse the relatively narrow passage between the island and the continent in thick weather, between high mountains right and left, which rose to 6,500 feet. We navigated with utmost care in order to avoid collisions with the mountains on either side. Nevertheless we were glad
STRONG NORTHWEST WINDS BORE THE “GRAF” OVER SAN FRANCISCO

As Commander Eckener brought his craft to the metropolis of northern California, he completed the first non-stop flight ever made over the Pacific. Newspaper and Army planes hovered like attendant pages around the city’s guest, who did not tarry, but flew on to Los Angeles.

when growing daylight at 5 o’clock enabled us to see the water below, here and there, and to control our drift.

“At 6 o’clock we crossed the southwest point of Hokkaido, and then with bright sunlight continued our flight toward Tokyo, which we reached at 5 o’clock in the afternoon. We had traveled from Friedrichshafen, almost 7,500 miles away, in less than 100 hours.

“Of the individual phases of our crossing over Siberia we have brought home a number of good photographs which, perhaps, may be of certain value to geographers.

“Please allow me, Mr. President, to close my short report by asking you to accept a number of these photographs as an inadequate expression of my heartiest thanks for the high honor of bestowing on me the Gold Medal of the National Geographic Society.”

Dr. Grosvenor replied:

“Dr. Eckener, we are most grateful for your generous present of your priceless photographs and for the privilege of printing them in The Society’s Magazine for the benefit of all our members.

“We wish you and Frau Eckener and your son many more years of happy work and equally brilliant accomplishment and hope you may eclipse the record of that grandparent of yours who, you tell me, enjoyed an active and useful life to the age of 104 years.

ADMIRAL BYRD’S MESSAGE OF CONGRATULATION

“And now, before the lights are turned off for the showing of the pictures, I will
COMMANDER ECKENER MARVELED AT THE METROPOLIS OF THE MIDDLE WEST

Chicago's clear-cut, modern beauty, seen from a bright sky late in the afternoon of August 28, 1929, brought from the Graf Commander words of enthusiastic admiration. The bedlam of delirious sirens and whistles rose from a waving sea of handkerchiefs, hats, and torn paper to bid the flyers Godspeed.
AT LOS ANGELES THE "GRAF" PAUSED TO REFUEL

United States sailors grasped the cat lines as the great ship was made fast to the mooring mast at the Municipal Airport. Here it stayed from early in the morning of August 26, 1930, until dawn of the following day, while crews of workers gave everything a careful examination and replenished the fuel tanks for the last lap of the world journey, the flight across North America.
CONGRATULATIONS THAT ECHOED AROUND THE WORLD

Cries of "Well done!" greeted Commander Eckener, with his crew and passengers, at Lakehurst, New Jersey, upon the completion of the first around-the-world flight of a dirigible, as through a rim of haze the gray monarch of the air dipped to earth in the midst of welcoming thousands at 8:13 a.m. on Thursday, August 29, 1929.

THE SHIP'S "EARS" ARE LOWERED OVER THE SIDE

Communication without wires, the greatest marvel of the day but a few decades ago, rendered a vital service during the flight of the Graf Zeppelin. First Radio Officer Dünke is shown ready to cast overboard the sensitive feeler on which messages were picked up during the voyage from Los Angeles to Lakehurst.
NEW YORK GOT AN UNFORGETTABLE THRILL OUT OF THE RETURNING SKY ROVER

The skyscrapers of the lower end of Manhattan Island seemed fairly to reach out as the giant ship passed over them. On her way to Lakehurst the soaring cruiser came to pay her respects to the City of Receptions.
THE "GRAF ZEPPELIN'S" FIRST SURVEYS NEW JERSEY'S WAKENING COUNTRYSIDE

The man in a white jacket has become so used to traveling on the great air liner that he stands quite unperturbed by the open cabin door a thousand feet above the earth.
THE TITANIC AIRSHIP MADE ONLY THREE STOPS ON THE WORLD CRUISE: FRIEDRICHSHAFEN, TOKYO, AND LOS ANGELES

Nine thousand dollars was the fare for a round-the-world ticket, and among the guest passengers were writers, photographers, and two United States naval officers, Lieut. Comdr. Charles E. Rosendahl and Lieut. Jack C. Richardson. The 19,500-mile journey took three weeks to complete and was accomplished in four laps: Lakehurst to Friedrichshafen, 4,200 miles; Friedrichshafen to Tokyo, 6,800 miles; Tokyo to Los Angeles, 3,300 miles; Los Angeles to Lakehurst, 3,000 miles,
Read for Dr. Eckener one of the many congratulatory telegrams received on this historic occasion:

"Byrd Antarctic Expedition Radiogram via The New York Times"

"WFAT 74, S. S. 'Eleanor Bolling,' March 27, 1930.

"Dr. Hugo Eckener,
National Geographic Society,
Washington, D. C."

"As a member of the National Geographic Society, which is honoring you to-night, permit me to add my congratulations upon your noteworthy achievements in advancing aeronautics, and especially your pioneer flight around the world in a dirigible. While our Expedition was camped on the Antarctic ice we awaited with eagerness every radio message of your flight in the Northern Hemisphere. My shipmates were especially interested in your marvelous flight over barren Siberia and across the vast Pacific. They had a fellow feeling for explorers who were traversing waste places. We were delighted when, on August 28, 1929, our radio station got in direct communication with your airship while you were over Pennsylvania, on the last leg of your historic journey. My companions join me in appreciation of the observations and data collected by your countrymen, who have explored in the far south and have contributed an important part in adding to the world’s knowledge of frozen Antarctica."

"Richard E. Byrd,"
CIRENAICA, EASTERN WING OF ITALIAN LIBIA

By Harriet Chalmers Adams


MOROCCO, Algeria, Tunisia, Tripolitania, and Egypt are on the travelers' map. Cirenaica alone of North African countries remains, with few exceptions, terra incognita to all save the heterogeneous peoples who for centuries have called it "home," and the Italians who govern and colonize it.

It was from Sicily that I sailed on a calm summer sea for Bengasi, capital of Cirenaica, in eastern Libya, lesser division of Italian Africa, next door to Egypt. Acquaintance with the rest of North Africa had led me to anticipate in Cirenaica a country resembling its neighbors. I found it surprisingly different.

ONCE A MECCA FOR THE ANCIENT WORLD OF CULTURE

Under the eighteen-year-old veneer of Italian civilization, this strange land remains, back of its coastal fringe, more primitive than any other country bordering the Mediterranean; yet centuries before the birth of Christ it was a mecca for men of the ancient world.

Here flowed the River Lethe past the Gardens of the Hesperides, famed in Greek mythology (see text, page 701).

Here rose fair Cirene, the only Greek city, Alexandria excepted, which flourished on African soil, exporting the rare sulphium plant, cure-all for the ills of ancient man, so precious that it brought power and riches to the rulers of the land.

From the ruins of Old Cirene, in recent years, was borne to a museum in Rome that most alluring of all Aphrodites, the Venus of Cirene, which many authorities on classic art consider finer than the Venus de Melos (see page 709).

Thirty-four hours out from Sicily we sighted the low-lying African shore, with hills in the hazy distance. It was seven in the morning. The passengers hurried on deck. I was the only alien. The others were Italians, either new to Africa or returning to it after a holiday in the motherland. Two-thirds were military—bache-

lor officers, for the most part, and wives and children of officers stationed in the colony. Every bambino that could toddle was at the rail on the lookout for "father."

Long in calm waters, our little Salunto now heaved on the great land swell. Out from the shore hurried launches and rowboats. Bengasi is an open roadstead. The mole, constructed by the Turks and lengthened by the Italians, is altogether inadequate, especially when winter seas beat furiously against these shores. At all seasons ships anchor far out and those disembarking pray for fair weather.

"Plans for our new port works are under way. We're spending a tremendous sum; ten years more and we'll have a real harbor," an Italian engineer on board assured me.

Ashore in Bengasi! The landing stage adjoins the new Italian town. I first stepped into a bit of Europe transplanted, African only in the architecture of its public buildings, of the type we Americans call "Moorish." There are a few wide avenues and an attractive little park. Alongside the new town is the native quarter—white walls, flat roofs, mosques and minarets, with a grove of date palms beyond. "Such good fortune!" I was told. "Some years ago there was a big fire in the native town and we have practically rebuilt it." This accounts for the cleanest "Arab" settlement along the entire North African coast.

BENGASI, THE CAPITAL

Bengasi is the largest town and seat of government of Cirenaica, which is independent from its big Libian sister, Tripolitania. Italian Libya, bordered on the west and south by French possessions, on the southeast by the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, and on the east by Egypt, ranges far inland through coastal plain, plateau, and desert, its vast hinterland still one of the least-explored regions of Africa.

The Italians claim in Libya a territory more than seven times as large as that of
CIRENAICA HAS BEEN UNDER ITALIAN SOVEREIGNTY FOR 18 YEARS

Bordering on the east Italy's larger Libian colonial possession of Tripolitania (see "Tripolitania, Where Rome Resumes Sway," in the NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC MAGAZINE for August, 1925) is desert-skirted Cirenaica.

Italy proper, with its eastern wing, Cirenaica, occupying about one-third of this area.

Bengasi's most friendly neighbor is not African but Sicilian, the city of Syracuse, with which it is connected by weekly steamer service. Tripoli, across the wide Gulf of Sidra, is reached regularly only by fortnightly service, the steamer making every little port along the coast from Alexandria, Egypt.

It is the insignificant port of Marsa Susa, on Cirenaica's northern shore, where the land projects like a great gray bastion into the blue Mediterranean, which was once, under the name of Apollonia, the port of famed Cirene, a few miles inland on a terraced plateau. In those long-ago days Apollonia lured many a questing sail. From Greece, Asia Minor, and Crete they came; from the isles of the Ægean and far ports on the Black Sea; from Tyre and Sidon and the delta towns of the Nile; from southern Italy, Sicily, and the western Mediterranean.

Of Cirene's riches and prosperity classic history relates; ruined stone and marble tell. Here the Egyptians followed the Greeks, and the Romans followed the Egyptians; then came the Byzantines. By the time the Arabs arrived, six and a half centuries after the birth of Christ, the old Greco-Libian city had fallen into decay. Before the passing of the Turks
A BEDOUIN FAMILY RIDES TO TOWN ON ITS TWO-SEATER, DESERT MODEL, ROADSTER

The riding camels of Cirenaica are capable of a sustained speed of about 5 miles an hour and they can gallop much faster. A mehari, or racing camel (see illustration, page 711), can cover 100 miles in a day. These Bedouins are a happy lot and lighten their long desert journeys with laughter and song.
from Cirenaica, Barbary corsairs, too, had played their part on these storm-lashed shores.

Many are the races grafted on the original Libyan, or Berber, stock. To the blood of conquerors from Europe, Asia, and near-by Egypt was added that of negro slaves from the Sudan, brought by hundreds, year after year, over the long, cruel trans-Saharan caravan trails.

MILITARY AUTOMOBILES FOLLOW CAMEL TRACKS

Greek fishermen to-day, as in centuries past, bring sponges and tunny up from the sea. Israeliite craftsmen and merchants, whose ancestors came when Cirenaica thrived, still ply their trades in the bazaars of the coastal towns. But to-day the will of New Italy dominates this long derelict land and Italian agriculturists are teaching new ways to Berber, Arab, and black Sudanese.

The Italian plan, after conquest and pacification, has been to build modern towns beside the native coastal settlements, and to encourage native trade and agriculture. More than 100 miles of excellent highway out of Bengasi have been completed, with about the same mileage of railway. On the rocky, undulating tableland, between the coastal towns and the Libyan Desert, military automobiles follow the time-worn camel tracks used for centuries by the natives. In the vast program for the future irrigation will play a star rôle in a land where springs and wells take the place of permanent rivers.

The capital already has potable water, electricity, and paved streets. Automobile and motorcycle have leaped into line beside camel and donkey.

Were you transported to the Italian quarter of Bengasi on a Thursday or a Sunday, at seven in the evening, to a balcony of the hotel facing the trim little park, you would witness an interesting ceremony.

At tables on sidewalks lining two sides of the park and overflowing on to the streets, Italians, military and civilian, are crowded. There are few women in the throng. The men sip iced beverages, with vermouth, soda, and bitters as the favorite, called “Americano” in honor of a land once famous for its mixed drinks. Newcomers are greeted in the Fascist manner, right hand upraised—the old Roman salute.

The military band in the pavilion, in the center of the park, strikes up the national anthem. All rise and uncover, hearts on the homeland across the sea. The Fascist anthem follows, and the bronzed faces of these colonists glow with patriotic fervor. After an hour’s concert, the crowd disperses for 8 o’clock dinner, and for an hour or more the sidewalk cafes are deserted.

During my September visit the officers were still wearing the midsummer white uniform. Autumn here is as warm as summer; the north wind ceases to blow and the Saharan wind comes up from the south. By happy chance I missed the dreaded ghibli, that scorching, sand-laden wind of the desert due to arrive as summer wanes. When it blows the sea is calm.

It was on an evening following one of the semiweekly band concerts that I stood on my hotel balcony looking down on the empty street before descending to the dining room, where the inevitable eggplant and spaghetti awaited me. Two tall, white-clad natives, who during the concert had been endeavoring to sell crimson Bedouin rugs, had folded their wares and were walking away, laden with their huge bundles. With them went the merchant who had displayed over his shoulders a sheepskin nearly as large as himself, beautifully tanned, with unusually long white fleece.

A ROYAL HUNTING DOG COMES ON THE SCENE

Little Ali came up to remind me that it was dinner time. He was “chambermaid,” room waiter, and self-appointed guide. He said he was an Arab from a Libyan coastal town, but I am sure one of his ancestors was a “Fuzzy-Wuzzy” from the Sudan. His kinky, black hair towered above his thin brown face; he made grimaces and jumped about like an ape. But appearances are deceptive, for he was kindness personified to a rather lonely alien.

I was about to leave the balcony when from around the corner came a native boy, red fez adilt, flowing, creamy robes and flopping, heelless slippers, leading by the leash a long-limbed dog, about the size of a greyhound and the color of molasses
Her face will be muffled in a shawl, however, when she goes out in public. The tattooing on the chin and the elaborate ornaments are characteristic. Cirenaica Arabs, particularly those in the coast towns, have not mixed with the Berbers but remain pure-blooded. Most of them are of the Senussi sect, a fiercely independent group, the last to yield to Italian arms.
NEGROES FORM A CONSIDERABLE PORTION OF THE POPULATION OF CIRENAICA

From time immemorial slaves, captured as children in raids on hostile tribes or sold to the traders by their parents, were brought from Wajanga, Barku, Wadai, and the Bantu regions to the North African coast, where their descendants are now found in domestic service or settled in their own huts outside the towns. Tolmata, the village in the right background, occupies the site of ancient Ptolemais, which flourished in the days of the Ptolemies.
SHE LIVES ON THE SITE OF ANCIENT CIRENE
Here once stood a mighty city founded by the Greeks about 620 B.C.

ITALY VESTS AUTHORITY IN THE ARAB CHIEF
This dignified and venerable official is a Bengasi councilman.
Native Troops Form the Governor's Guard

Volunteer soldiers, who enlist for an initial term of two years, are drawn from all the racial types of the country, but Berbers predominate among them.

Colonists of Caesar's Time Enjoyed These Baths at Guba

Cirenaica became a Roman province 66 B.C., and remained so for four centuries. This oasis between Cirene and Derna is watered by the same spring that made it a garden spot in the days of ancient Rome. It has a flow of 30,000 gallons a day.
ITALIAN RULE HAS NOT CHANGED ARAB HOME LIFE.

The old chief, seen here with his brother, sons and other male members of his household, is patriarchal head of his family and counselor to his people.

BENGASI ARABS HAVE THEIR OWN SCHOOL.

Seated on mats spread on the floor, the children of the Moslem families study the Koran as they did before the Italian occupation of the country. The Government provides a modern school, but it is attended principally by Jewish pupils. No color line is drawn among these people.
ARAB GIRLS DELIGHT IN BRILLIANT ATTIRE

Rich ornaments in silver and gold are common among the young women of Bengal. The chaplets and necklaces are composed chiefly of Austrian coins stamped with the heads of Maria Theresa and Emperor Josef. The wide bracelets, intricately chased, are of native workmanship.
BARLEY IS THE PRINCIPAL FARM PRODUCT OF CIRENAICA

In the days of the Greek and Roman colonies, spring-fed irrigation systems made a garden spot of the country about Derna, and it is still the best agricultural district in northern Libya. Today, however, little is grown save the hardier cereals. The grain which the old Arab and his little helpers are cleaning is of a high quality much sought by maltsters in Europe and England.
BEDOUIN CHIEFS COMMAND TRIBES NEAR TOLMEITA

Ancestors of these people came into Libya some seven centuries before the dawn of the Christian era.

THE ARAB GIRL CLINGS TO HER TRADITIONAL COSTUME.

Though the veil is no longer deemed necessary save in city streets or in the presence of Moslem men, the rest of the attire remains unchanged. The rugs upon which the young woman reposes are imported from Tripolitania and Turkey, but the pillows of decorated leather are made in Cyrenaica.
candy. Down I rushed to follow the pair, for here, at last, was a genuine slughi,* that rare canine whose lithe, graceful form I had seen in bronze in a museum in Morocco, excavated from the ruins of Volubilis, the westernmost military post and granary of the Romans in North Africa.

THE SLUGHIS OF ANCIENT LINEAGE

The slughi is a descendant of the Persian gazellehound, the type of dog pictured, in archeological finds, in the Assyrian chase. Some believe it was the Persians who, during a temporary period of conquest and plunder, brought the one-humped Arabian camel, long known to Egypt, into Libya. Perhaps this royal hunting dog came west at the same time.

Next day I asked an Italian sportsman about this beautiful dog of ancient breed, with flowing silky fleece on its ears, feathery tail, and large, intelligent eyes. He said the type was rare in Cirenaica, but to be met with in considerable numbers about Misurata, in eastern Tripolitania, across the Gulf of Sidra. These dogs are fast runners and hunt by sight rather than by scent.

"And what," I asked, "do you shoot around Bengasi?"

"Doves and quail," he told me, "sandgrouse, red-legged partridges, and pintail ducks: the big salt lagoons behind the town teem with waterfowl at certain seasons. And there are gazelle some miles back on the plateau."

Herds of gazelle and antelope are scarce now, I learned. So are wild boar and wild Barbary sheep. The latter, native of the Atlas Mountains, to the west, are intermediate between sheep and goat, pale brown in coloring, with big, wild eyes. Their massive horns curve backward and downward and long, whitish hair droops from throat, chest, and forelegs.

Cirenaica has no true mountain range; only a limestone shelf a little back from the sea, forming the face of a plateau which declines to the south as it merges with the Libian Desert. This mountainless country hardly seems the habitat of Barbary sheep, but eminent Italian naturalists assured me that these shy animals are still to be found in eastern Libya.

In the centuries since the Greeks founded their most westerly port on these shores, the physical geography has changed in the neighborhood of the Hellenic Hesperides, which became the Berenice of the Egyptians, the Bengasi of to-day. In some cases the sea has made inroads, submerging villages; in others, inlets, once connected with the sea, are now mere isolated salt lagoons, nearly dry in summer.

It was the Bengasi sportsman who told me about the famous "lost river" a few miles back of the town, flowing through an underground cavern which he had partially explored. Some authorities claim that this is the River Lethe of twenty-five centuries ago. Strabo wrote of it, and Pliny the Younger:

"Here Lethe's stream, from secret springs below, rises to the light; here, heavily and slow, the silent, dull, forgetful waters flow."

But the Gardens of the Hesperides, where maidens guarded the golden apples, in the Land of the Lotus-Eaters! Was this sacred grove near the port of Hesperides, or back on the heights of Cirene, where gardens still exist?

There is local indignation against a writer who once described Bengasi as "Tripoli's little country cousin." The city boasts a cathedral, a fine new stadium, Italian and Arab schools, and hospitals where the prevalent eye trouble (trachoma), typhus, and malarial fever are among the diseases treated.

"But we are fortunate in having fewer pests by far than countries to the east," said the doctor in charge. "The health of our colonial troops is excellent."

BENGASI IS PROUD OF ITS FINE AIRPORT

Bengasi is justly proud of its airport, where British and French as well as Italian airplanes alight. The airdrome is spacious and well equipped. Plans are under way for the construction of a fine landing station for seaplanes. In flying to Europe the usual route is along the north Cirenaic coast to Tobruch and across the Mediterranean to Brindisi.

I was impressed with the municipal bazaar, so clean and well conducted, which consisted of one long, narrow covered street, with booths on each side.

* See the National Geographic Society's publication, "The Book of Dogs."
TWENTY-SIX HUNDRED YEARS AGO GREEK COLONISTS FOUNDED THE CITY OF CIRENE

Taking advantage of a location which combines a rich, tillable soil, magnificent scenery, and a strategic commercial position, early settlers established their city beside the Fountain of Apollo, the most important spring on the face of the Cyrenaican plateau. At the left are ruins of a temple raised to the Sun God.
AT GIALO, ON THE BORDERLAND BETWEEN STEPPES AND DESERT, ITALY MAINTAINS A MILITARY OUTPOST

PRACTICE MANEUVERS KEEP ITALY'S COLONIAL TROOPS IN TRIM FOR ANY EMERGENCY
to prayer; but not until last autumn, in Benghazi, was I permitted to ascend one of these towers; and I am now convinced that the man who, year after year, toils up that narrow winding stairway five times each day is sure to reach heaven eventually.

My Moslem guide produced a huge key and unlocked the door of the tower, which we entered from a courtyard attached to the shabby little mosque. It was dark within the tower and the crescent-shaped steps of the steep spiral stairway were covered so deep with an accumulation of sand I could barely secure a footing.

Up, up we climbed to a narrow circular platform, from which we looked down on the flat roof of the mosque. From it, in regular lines, rose many small white domes.

On all sides of the mosque were the flat roofs and open courtyards of houses occupied by Moslems or Hebrews. One courtyard was nearly covered by a gigantic grapevine; from under its shade came the sound of music—druum, flute, and primitive guitar. In another court a slim, dark-haired Rebecca, wearing a vivid blue garment, was filling her pitcher at a well. Beyond the closely massed white buildings heaved the restless blue sea, with a line of gray rocks stationed like sentinels along the shore.

The municipal caravansary, or fonduk, is a walled inclosure where the camels of the caravan are unloaded. Here, within arcades, the camel drivers lounge, or drink coffee in the adjoining café, indulging in a game which resembles backgammon.

Among these Bedouin cameliers, with their deeply furrowed, leathery faces, and small squinting eyes burned by a merciless sun, unloading, from large bags of camel’s or goat’s hair, the barley, raw

The youthful Cirenaican performer can claim a mixed ancestry, partly Sudanese. Except in his moments musical, he usually wears some clothes, in deference to Italian feeling on the subject.

If you are on a shopping tour in Benghazi, remember that there are two holidays a week in the native quarter. Here the Moslem shops close on Friday, the Israelite on Saturday. Of the 32,000 inhabitants of the city, more than 20,000 are Mussulmans of mixed blood, chiefly Berber and Arab; about 8,000 Italian Christians, and 3,000 Israelites. There are less than 200,000 people in all Cirenaica.

AN ASCENT OF A MINARET

How often in Moslem countries I have heard the muezzin, high up in the minaret attached to the mosque, call the faithful
wool, carbon, and fagots brought from the far interior, I stepped on to the trail of romance (p. 707).

This trail I followed past the now disused walls and forts erected for defense during the early years of Italian occupation, past the dry bed of a great lagoon, where men were shoveling white salt into glistening pyramids, on to that stony steppe which separates the more fertile coastal plain from the Libyan Desert. Once off the paved highway, the sturdy motor plowed its own road among the camel tracks.

There were no trees; only the stunted _macchia_ bush and yellowish grass which the camels eat; the reddish-brown earth. But in the cobalt sky were banked, row on row, those great gleaming white cumulus clouds which are the glory of Cirenaica. High above soared an eagle.

Here the striped hyena, the jackal, and the fox prowly by night about the dark tents of the Bedouins, around which huddle the domesticated animals—camels, donkeys, sheep, and goats. When left to their own devices, camels flock like sheep.

IN THE HOME OF THE CIVET CAT, FRIEND OF PERFUME MANUFACTURERS

This is the home of the civet cat, known locally as the _zibetto_, from whose pouch is obtained a fatty substance with a strong musky odor which, shipped to Europe, is combined with other scents to form the rarest perfumes. It is the native heath of the strange Libyan wild cat, known elsewhere as the Egyptian, the veritable type from which, before the dawn of history, the beloved pusz of our hearths was evolved. In its wild state this Libyan cat, about the size of a domestic tabby, is of a yellowish color, with pale stripes on its body.

An interesting little animal of the sandy wastes is the tiny, pugnosed jerboa, a relative of our North American jumping mouse of woods and fields. It is about seven inches in length, with a tufted tail longer than its body, and fawn-colored

![Photograph by Harriet Chalmers Adams]
skin which matches the sand. It makes
tremendous leaps and is said to outdis-
tance a horse. An acquaintance of mine
has tamed one, and it makes a most amus-
ing pet.

Across this lonely Libyan land of great
vistas, camel caravans for centuries have
made their way from the southern desert
to the sea. No longer do they bring
ostrich feathers, ivory, gold dust, and
chorny slaves up from the Sudan.

Dates and skins are among the products
of other days which still come to Benghazi
over toilsome desert and steppe; but the
greater portion of the trans-Saharan traf-
fic, once directed to Mediterranean ports,
now finds its way out via Senegal or the
Upper Nile. Skins from the Sudan are
shipped to Italy and America, to be used
in the manufacture of gloves and shoes.

East to west across Cirenaica, where the
steppe meets the rocky desert, stretches
a chain of oases, a continuation of those
across Tripolitania, each with its wells and
palms, its mud-walled village. Ancient
writers referred to these oases as "The
Islands of the Blest." The word "oasis"
signifies an abiding or resting place. Those
of Cirenaica are really depressions in the
surface of the plateau, where springs, or
wells, tap the water-bearing sandstone.

From the oases of Augila and Gialo, far
to the southeast of Bengasi, these gardens
of the desert extend east to the oasis of
Garahub, ceded by Egypt to Italy in re-
cent years, and across the Cirenaica
frontier to the oasis of Siwa, in that part
of Egypt known locally as the Western
Desert.

THE LIBIAN DESERT HAS NUMEROUS STEPP-
PING STONES—OASES

Herodotus wrote of Augila, where the
greatest number of pure-blooded Berbers
is still to be found. From Gialo ancient
trade routes strike south to the oasis of
Cufra (Kufra), with its several villages
and palm-fringed lake. "The desert is a
sea," the natives say, "and Gialo is its
port."

The Libian Desert is of three types—
rocky, pebbly, and sandy. The sandy
DESERT FOLK BRING THEIR GOODS TO THE CARAVANSARIES TO SELL.

On the outskirts of Benghazi is such a congregating place, with facilities for display and for taking care of the wants of both man and beast. The bags of these Bedouins are of homespun camel's or goat's hair and are used to carry grain and wool (see, also, text, page 704).

desert, which lies along the frontier of Egypt, has high, billowy sand dunes running in long lines from northwest to southeast, held together by scanty vegetation and collecting through the wind all the swirling sand of the neighborhood. East to west travel here is very difficult, even for experienced natives. It means the ascent of each high dune and a sheer drop on its western side. Some of the valleys between the dunes are blocked with soft sand, in which the camels sink knee-deep; others, strewn with fossil shells, have a harder surface.

The natives make these oases, occupied from a very remote period, stepping stones to the northern plateau and the sea. Since the pioneer expedition of the German explorer, Gerhard Rohlfs, to Cufra in 1879, a few other foreign adventurers, with years' intervals between, have braved the hardships and dangers of the Libyan Desert. Not many years ago the Egyptian explorer, Sir Ahmed Hassanein Bey, made his second expedition from Gialo to Cufra, and continued south to the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, crossing a heretofore-unmapped portion of the desert.* Between Cufra and that southern part of Tripolitania to the west, known as Fezzan, oases may yet be discovered. Straight east from Cufra, separated by a stretch of only partially explored waste, lies Aswan, on the Nile.

I talked with an Italian aviator who had recently flown over Cufra, making the round trip, from the fort at Gialo, in six hours, a distance which would have meant weeks of hard caravan travel.

"It was wonderful," he said, "to see the green palms and the shimmering lake,

*See "Crossing the Untraversed Libyan Desert," by A. M. Hassanein Bey, in the National Geographic Magazine for September, 1924.
A LOrd OF THE LAND STOPS FOR A SHINE
IN BENGASI

The people of Cirenaica take more kindly to European administration than some of the other North African peoples. Smiles are no rarity among them.

ALEXANDER THE GREAT: ONE OF THE ART TREASURES UNEARTHED AT CIRENE

On his visit to the Oasis of Siwa, shortly before he left Mediterranean shores for his conquest of Asia, citizens of Cirene sent a delegation to Alexander to swear allegiance to the great Macedonian.
AN UNKNOWN SCULPTOR CREATED THE LOVELY VENUS OF CIRENE

This superb figure, now in a Roman art gallery, lay buried for centuries. In December, 1913, a severe storm washed away some of the covering soil at Cirene and redisclosed its beauty to the world.

A BEDOUIN GIRL AT A DESERT WELL

Her uncovered countenance is evidence of her country origin. Water is so precious on the desert that the wells are often covered to prevent evaporation and to keep the supply cooler and cleaner.
The rules laid down by the founder were very strict. His followers were forbidden all intercourse with Christian or Jew; all luxuries, including the use of tobacco, snuff, coffee, and alcoholic drinks. This resulted in the inordinate use of tea.

Dancing and attempts at magic were forbidden and only women were permitted to adorn themselves with gold or jewels. To any violating these rules a terrible punishment was meted out.

During the early years of Italian occupation fierce battles were fought between the Italian soldiers and natives of the Senussi sect, who jealously guarded the ancient trade routes of the desert. It has been estimated that the conquest and pacification of Libya cost Italy 100,000 men and a billion dollars. In 1917 a truce was signed between the Italians and the British officials on the one side and the Senussi leader on the other. The latter was given a certain sum annually, control of tribal affairs in the desert, and the promise that Western innovations would not be thrust upon his people. In return he agreed to keep peace on Italian and British outposts and permit unrestricted commerce.

Several years ago a misunderstanding arose, and at present the Italians of Cirenaica are not pushing their garrisons south of that line of oases stretching from Aqīlīa to Giarabub. Only an occasional daring birdman, in full realization of the risk, skims over enemy territory.

The veiled Tuaregs, long noted as raiders, are the Berbers of the desert, and the ancient Berber tongue is still spoken among several of the tribes of the Cirenaican hinterland. Among the Tuaregs it is the men who wear the face covering, while the women go unveiled.

**THE CAMEL, IS CIRENAICA’S MAINTAIN**

In Cirenaica the camel plays an important rôle. It supplies milk, meat when
mutton is scarce, fuel, and hair for the making of tents, ropes, bags, and garments. The incinerated remains of its droppings are exported in the form of sal ammoniac, one of the oldest of all exports from this part of the world. According to tradition, it was the ancient Libians who first distilled ammonium chloride from camels’ dung, naming it after the oracle of Jupiter Ammon, in the oasis of Siwa, famous 1,300 years before Christ. To this oracle countless pilgrims traveled by camel caravan.

One load carried by the draft camel of Cirenaica is for its own benefit. This is sulphur, mined in the country and borne great distances by caravan, to be used in curing mange.

“Camels’ mange! That’s not what worries me in the desert,” said an Italian explorer who was telling me of his experiences. “I’m always on the lookout for camels’ ticks!”

He said that puff-adders, scorpions, tarantulas, and horned vipers were the pests of the oases.

One of the scenes I recall most vividly in eastern Libya is associated with camels. I was sitting with my camera, on a hillock in the country, beside the Bengasi-Gialo trail. There was not a moving object in sight. But my eyes were on the horizon, where I hoped a caravan would come into view.

After an hour my patience was rewarded. But this was not the usual sober line of slow-moving, heavily laden beasts. Instead, snatches of high-pitched, tremulous song came to me on the south wind, and, after a time, a number of riding camels came up. On each sat a young man, with a young woman, unveiled, behind him. From their tents on the lonely steppe, these Bedouins were bound for a holiday in Bengasi.

The women were enveloped in black woolen garments as a protection from the sun, so I could not see their black hair, oiled and braided. Their chins were tattooed, eyelids darkened with kohl, lips painted scarlet, and heavy silver bracelets encircled their ankles. How free were these Bedouin women, as compared with their secluded town-bred sisters!
ITALIAN COLONISTS HAVE BUILT A FINE STADIUM AT BENGASI

Starting each year on September 20 and continuing for six days, the Italian residents of Cirenaica hold a great sports carnival here, with horse racing, football, foot races, and many other athletic activities.

A SHRINE IN GIARABUB OASIS SACRED TO FOLLOWERS OF THE GREAT SENUSSI

Cut-glass candelabra and electric lights have replaced the beautiful old lanterns that formerly illuminated the tomb of the founder of a powerful, fanatical Moslem religious order which has stoutly resisted European penetration in Cirenaica (see, also, text, page 710).
FLAG BEARERS LEAD A MOHAMMEDAN RELIGIOUS PROCESSION

In Cirenaica, as in some of the other countries of the East-West borderland, many faiths are encountered and at least three days of the week are regarded as holy. Friday is sacred to the Mohammedans, Saturday to the Jews, and Sunday to the Christians.

AN ARAB GRANDMOTHER SEPARATES THE GRAIN FROM THE CHAFF

While the men who raised it are enjoying themselves at the café and her younger sisters are engaged in relaying the latest desert gossip, this aged worker fills and refills her homemade palm-fiber basket with clean, salable grain.
DOMES AND MINARETS RELIEVE THE FLAT-ROOFED SKYLINE OF BENGASI

The houses of the Cirenaican capital are for the most part built of stone or concrete, their long, narrow rooms opening on a square interior court. The older part of the city is predominantly Arab and, as in most Moslem towns, mosques are prominent. Under the Italian régime the population of Bengasi has about doubled, while its prosperity has increased many fold.

In Cirenaica, where the tourist is not yet in evidence, the natives cooperate willingly with the photographer. The exception is the fat Sudanese "mammy," who is superstitious and covers her face from the camera's evil eye.

I was even asked to bring my camera into a Moslem cemetery on Friday, the day of the week given over to women visitors. They sat in groups on the ground around a charcoal brazier, boiling water for tea. Little girls flitted from one grave to another, with dishes of food and water for the birds, sky-bound messengers to departed dear ones.

Among the most picturesque of the types in Cirenaica are the soldiers from the Italian colony of Eritrea, on the Red Sea. They are taller, thinner, and darker than the native soldiers of Libya, have great dignity of bearing, and wear a distinctive uniform, with red and green trimmings and a very high, tasseled headdress.

Back once more in the coastal zone, our route follows the curve of the Mediter-

anean, from Bengasi on the west to Tobruk on the east. Of the ports known to the ancients, only Bengasi and Derna have been continually occupied through the centuries.

ITALY HOPE TO DEVELOP THE AGRICULTURAL RESOURCES OF NORTH CIRENAICA

Here, on Cirenaica's great northern promontory, where there is rich, easily tilled land and a bracing climate, lies Italy's hope for agricultural development, an outlet for her teeming millions.

Barley is the chief crop, some of it going to Scotland to be used in the manufacture of whiskey. Olives thrive along the coast. The broomlike esparto grass, growing wild on the steppe, is woven into matting by the natives and also shipped to Europe to be used in the manufacture of paper. Italian colonists are planting orchards and vineyards and sowing fields. There is a governmental penal colony, agricultural and industrial.

The country around the inland town of
WHERE ITALIAN ENTERPRISE HAS REARED A NEW CITY

A community of fine, wide boulevards, parks, and well-built structures adjoins the old native quarter of Bengasi, and it has been created in the face of great difficulties. Not long ago the park at the left was a salt mound. This was removed, soil brought in from a distance and fertilized and cultivated into the beauty spot it is to-day.

Barce, reached by highway and railway from Bengasi, is especially fertile. The village, on whose site the modern Italian town is built, was long known as El Merg ('The Pasturage') by the natives, but the ancients called it Barca, and in pre-Italian days this was the name of the entire country. It was founded by dissenters from royal Cirene and thrived long after the decline of the older city.

After barley, the export of sponges ranks second—an ancient industry in this part of the world. Greek warriors of old used sponges for padding their helmets.

In the eastern Mediterranean, from Tunis to western Egypt and off the islands of the Ægean, stretch the sponge colonies. Between April and October the Greeks engaged in this industry are at work off the Cirenaic coast from Marsa el Brega, on the Gulf of Sidra, to the Egyptian frontier and along the coast of Egypt as far as Matrih, where Antony and Cleopatra once had their summer villa. The cup-shaped sponge of finest quality is native here, and from these waters it has been transplanted to other parts of the world.

I saw various types and grades of sponges brought up by helmeted divers and by men diving without equipment. A man plunges down carrying a heavy stone in his hand, pulls up a sponge, drops the stone and shoots to the surface. Few of these men live beyond the forties.

Tunny fishing is another important and steadily growing industry off this northern coast.

At intervals along the edge of the coastal plateau and even far inland stand forts, locally called karrs, used by the Roman legions and probably older than the Roman occupation. In some of these hoary, high-walled, nearly windowless castles, Italian soldiers are now garrisoned.

The great Roman military highway, stretching from Morocco to Egypt, loomed out of the mist of centuries one day when I saw, cut deep in a rocky road, the tracks of chariot wheels. The grooves were
THE ARAB HORSE IS SWIFT, STRONG, AND INTELLIGENT
The bearing and attire of the Arab rider suggest that he is a person of importance.

A NORTH AFRICAN APPROACH TO MATRIMONY
In a Cirenaican wedding procession the bride is carefully concealed within a tentlike contrivance placed atop a camel.
HOSSEDOYS VISIT MARKET AND BAZAAR FOR THEIR MASTERS

The European residents of Cyrenaica seldom do their own household buying. Native servants not only can relieve them of that burden, but shop to much greater advantage.

ARAB SOCIAL LIFE CENTERS ABOUT THE SIDEWALK CAFÉS

In Benghazi, townsmen and visitors from the countryside alike throng these open-air places of rest and refreshment. While sitting and talking the men consume quantities of strong, sweet, black coffee.
CIRENAICAN RUG MAKERS AT WORK

The people of this part of North Africa weave little as compared with inhabitants of some of their neighbor countries, but what they do is well done. One of the most distinctive of their industries is the preparation and decoration of leather pillow tops.

about eight inches deep and about four feet eight and a half inches apart, corresponding with those to be seen at Pompeii and elsewhere within the Roman Empire.

The inhabitants of ancient Barca acquired fame as charioteers. Many of the lions used in the arenas of Rome were brought from the Libian hinterland.

There are two attractive postage stamps in modern Libia. One portrays Isis, goddess of the ancient Greeks of Cirenaica as well as of the Egyptians, with a desert oasis as a background; the other pictures a Roman galley off a Libian port.

A PROMISED LAND FOR THE ANCIENT GREEKS

From Barca east to the ruins of Old Cirene is a day's hard motor ride through a rough, hilly country. It is in this part of Cirenaica that the only forested region is to be found and the finest mountain scenery along the entire North African coast. Here, among cypress, juniper and ilex, in chasms where springs gush from the sides of terraced hills and oleanders and myrtles bloom, we come to understand why ancient Greek colonists thought this their Promised Land. I was told that in the springtime an orange carpet of marigolds covers the meadows, while wild roses, honeysuckle, and convolvulus run riot on the hills.

The story of Cirene begins in 631 B. C., when trouble, long brewing on the island of Thira (now called Santorin), in the Ægean Sea, drove a leader, Aristoteles, to journey to the Delphic Oracle for advice.

"Take your loyal followers and sail south," said the oracle, "and found a city in Africa."

Aristoteles made port on the island of Crete in search of a guide. The Cretans were acquainted with the mainland to the south, and one of their pilots led the two 50-oar galleys of the voyagers to the shores of Libia, west of the power of Egypt, east of the power of Carthage. Here, on an island in the Gulf of Bomba, Aristoteles founded his first colony.

Making friends with the Libian inhabitants, he moved to the mainland and finally up to the heights of a terraced plateau,
A COUNTRY SCHOOL IN CIRENAICA

The principal textbook of these Arab boys is the Koran and they all recite at once.

BRINGING THE FAMILY TO TOWN FOR A FROLIC

The horse and two-wheeler sometimes replace the camel or burro as a desert farmer's means of getting family and crops to town. When they reach the city, father will drink much black coffee and play a game somewhat like backgammon. The women and children will sit about the market place, talking and feasting their eyes.
ERITREANS MAKE FINE COLONIAL SOLDIERS

The colony on the African Red Sea coast where these troops are recruited has been under Italian jurisdiction for nearly half a century, and its sons have been organized into a well-disciplined body. They are particularly useful for service in Cirenaica.

about ten miles back from the sea, where a stream flowed from a spring gushing from the rock of the hillside. This spring became known as the Fountain of Apollo, and the town which grew around it was called Cirene, after the nymph of the glade.

Aristoteles became king and took the title of "Battus," which may have been the Libian word for ruler. Lofty walls were built about the city he founded. The colonists took Libian women for wives and a Greco-Libian culture evolved, which made itself felt throughout the civilized world of that day.

THE HOME OF THAT MIRACULOUS DRUG OF THE ANCIENTS, SILPHIUM

Trade was developed with the vast African hinterland between the known trade routes to Egypt and to Carthage.

A local source of wealth lay in the medicinal plants native to the plateau on which Cirene stood. Chief among these was the silphium, found in no other land. It became so valuable that the coins minted in Cirene bore a design of the king watch-

ing men weigh this precious plant. Never in history has there been a drug of such miraculous renown. It was said to cure every ailment, from croup to the wounds made by the merciless whippings of that day. It was of special value as an antitypse for the sting of poisonous reptiles and the bite of mad dogs, and was highly prized as a condiment as well as a drug. Root, stem, and fruit were utilized.

Ships from every land now came into the port of Apollonia, from which a splendid highway led up to Cirene. As the fame of silphium grew, its price soared. It held its prestige even down to Roman days, when it was still worth its weight in silver. To free themselves of the enormous tax placed on it by the Romans, the natives living in the neighborhood of Cirene destroyed the plants. In time silphium became extinct, although a plant similar to it still grows in the region. The fruit of this plant is poisonous to camel and sheep, which are muzzled to prevent their eating it.

Last year a scientist in Cirenaica told
me that an Italian doctor in Derna believes he has at last discovered, in a valley back from the coast, the original plant once so famous.

The “FATHER OF GEOGRAPHY” WAS BORN IN CIRENE

Cirene became not only one of the most flourishing of Greek colonies, but the seat of a great school of medicine and of philosophy. Physicians, poets, and writers, noted in the ancient world, were born here, among them Eratosthenes, father of geography. From Cirene came many of the victors in the Olympic games.

The first blow fell when a prince of the royal line led followers to the west to found the rival city of Barca. A republican form of government followed the royal house of Battus, but Cirene lived on and flourished under the Egyptians and the Romans, who remodeled its temples and palaces. Under the Romans, Cirenaica may have had nearly three times as many inhabitants as it has to-day.

History relates many massacres of the Jewish people. Here the tables were turned. Israelite colonists, greatly increasing in numbers, revolted during the reign of the Emperor Trajan and massacred thousands of Romans and Libians. From this time on Cirene rapidly declined, to be superseded by the ports of Apollonia and Berenice. When the Arabs arrived, in the seventh century A.D., it was little more than a ruin.

Unlike many other famous sites, one city has not here been built upon another, but Nature, through the years, has covered with vegetation and earth "the glory that was Greece."

During the Turkish rule several foreign archeological expeditions were at work and treasures of sculptured art were carried to England, France, Italy, and Germany. From October, 1910, until May, 1911, an American expedition, under the auspices of the Archeological Institute of America, excavated at Cirene. Although permission for the work had been granted by the Turkish authorities, the natives were most unfriendly, suspecting that
MODERN REPRESENTATIVES OF ROME'S CONQUERING LEGIONS PENETRATE THE LIBIAN DESERT

NATIVE SOLDIERS OF THE COLONIAL ARM OF CIRENAICA OBSERVE THE HOUR OF PRAYER
THE PATIENT ASS CAN BEAR PRODIGIOUS BURDENS
The burro is native to North Africa, and was domesticated by the Berbers long before camels were seen west of Egypt. They are strong and hardy, and often carry seemingly impossible loads.

CAMELS DO A LARGE SHARE OF LIBIA'S WORK
The animals start preparation for their life of toil when about four years old. When full grown, they readily carry from 300 to 500 pounds. A Bedouin at a caravansary on the outskirts of Benghazi.
WHEN BUSINESS IS BRISK IN CIRENAICA'S CAPITAL

Both the native town and the European section of the city are thriving under Italy's vigorous rule. Children here differ no whit from those of other lands in their eagerness to exchange their coppers for sweets, and shopkeepers are just as willing to oblige.
FORTY-TWO CUPOLAS ADORN THIS MOSQUE AT DERNA

For the most part, Cirenaica's mosques are not pretentious places. Derna is the garden spot of the North African coast, and many varieties of tropical fruits and flowers grow there.

sulphur mines or petroleum wells were the real treasures sought. This hostility led, in March, 1911, to the murder of an eminent American archeologist. In spite of this tragedy and innumerable difficulties encountered, the Americans would have returned another season had not the Italian military expedition and subsequent conquest of Libya brought an end to all foreign archeological work. Italian archeologists alone are now permitted to excavate.

RAIN EXCAVATED THE VENUS OF CIRENE

The vast ruins of Cirene are still mostly underground. The city's walls, four miles in circumference, can be traced. Outside these walls, rising tier on tier up the hillsides, are the cemeteries, surpassing in extent, variety, and state of preservation those in any classic land.

For centuries these beautiful painted rock tombs, with their pillared façades, have been given over to nomads. The tombs have been rifled by robbers, who have carried away jewels and ornaments dear to native women and weapons of use to the men, leaving, by happy chance, statues, bronzes, and terra cotta.

In Cirene, as well as in Bengasi, there is a museum where recovered statues and tablets are housed. The story of the finding of the glorious Venus of Cirene is a romantic one (see page 709).

“In December, 1913, there had been three nights of a storm,” an archeologist told me. “Much soil had been washed away from the hillsides. In the morning, when the skies cleared, we found exposed a part of the ancient baths heretofore covered, and from Mother Earth this time, instead of from the sea, rose the fair Aphrodite. Her beautiful body was intact, but her head, alas, was missing.”

It is inspiring to consider what the future holds for Cirene. Some day, when much needed work of a more practical nature for the new colony has been accomplished and the Italian Government goes at the excavating in earnest, a dream city of stone and marble may emerge. Men of a future day may tread paved
streets in use 2,500 years ago, and wander through palace, theater, and stadium to columned temples where Greeks, Romans, and Byzantines worshiped in turn.

There is now a village on the site of the old city. The Sicilian woman who keeps the inn told me that the climate all year round is very pleasant, save when hailstones of unusual size drive down, or when an occasional hot wind blows from the Sahara.

THE STARS AND STRIPES ONCE WAVED OVER Derna

Eastward from Cirenaea lies the port of Derna, which the Italians call "The Pearl of Libya." Here there is more water for irrigation than in any other part of the colony. Semitropical and tropical flowers and fruits grow in the gardens, and the surrounding valleys are most productive. Beautiful butterflies, including the swallow-tailed variety, are to be seen in this part of the country.

Derna is linked with American history, for during the war between the United States and Tripoli, in 1805, the Stars and Stripes waved for a short period over its battersments.

During civil strife between a native ruler of Tripoli and his brother, an American ex-consul, Gen. William Eaton, sided with the brother and led an army of 400 men, with 107 camels, westward along the coast of Egypt and Cirenaica, a distance of 600 miles. The United States brig Argo met the land force at the port of Bomba. Pushing on, Eaton's force captured the battery at Derna and planted the American flag on the heights.

THE LAST OF THE PTOLEEMIES GAVE CIRENAICA TO ROME

As we journey eastward, the Cirenaican coast ends at the Gulf of Sollum, but dramatic events in the country's history have hurdled the frontier. Northward from the sea across the desert, paralleling what is now the Egyptian-Cirenaican frontier, marched Alexander the Great, after founding the city of Alexandria, soon to become the center of Greek culture and of the commerce of the world. He was bound for the oasis of Siwa to consult the Oracle of Jupiter Ammon, hoping to be confirmed in the belief that he, Alexander, was of divine origin. As he left the Mediterranean shore at Matruh, on his long desert march, the Macedonian conqueror of Egypt was met by a delegation from Cirenaea bearing gifts of chariots and war horses.

At Siwa the oracle evidently confirmed Alexander's belief that he was indeed the son of the god Zeus and so a legitimate Pharaoh. In 331 B.C. he started forth to conquer Asia. After his death, Cirenaica was ruled by the Egyptian Ptolemies.

It was the last of the Ptolemies who, in 96 B.C., bequeathed Cirenaica to the Roman Senate. Only last summer a remarkable tablet was unearthed in Cirenaea. On it is inscribed the very decree which gave Cirenaica to Rome.

AN OLD-NEW LAND TO BLOOM AGAIN

There is in Bengasi a slightly built man of middle age with far-seeing eyes, an Italian army engineer, the colony's foremost geographer. He knows and loves his Cirenaica. The day before I left the country I sat beside him with a new map of his own making spread out before us. As he talked his pencil moved rapidly across the sheet, and the black dots and lines took on color and came to life.

I heard the surf beating against the Libyan shore, smelled the juniper and rosemary of the hills where Old Cirenaea lies, saw men at work at the olive presses, rode through flocks and herds across the steppe to where the "pad, pad" of camels' feet breaks the silence of the ocean of sand.

The engineer's pencil, touching boundaries definite and indefinite, came back lovingly to the north, and here he drew a wide crescent on his map of Cirenaica. "We have," he said, "no great illusions about the gaunt steppe or the interminable desert; but here, within the crescent I have drawn, on coastal plain and fertile plateau, where climate and soil resemble those of southern Italy and Sicily, and where we are sure of sufficient water for irrigation, we shall continue to build highways and railways and settle our colonists. Here, where the Greeks of old developed the Garden of North Africa, which our ancestors, the Romans, later called their granary, we shall again make this old-new land bloom."
IT WAS a dull midwinter morning that brought me into the busy harbor of Callao, the principal port of Peru. As our ship came to anchor and the port formalities got under way, Lima loomed upon the horizon—Lima, founded as the City of the Kings, developed into the viceregal capital of a continent, and latterly transformed into a modern Latin-American metropolis.

A pall of dense clouds hung low over the Rimac Valley, that floor-level and fertile plain which the Peruvian capital shares with imposing ruins of lost civilizations, with beautiful haciendas that form islands of green surrounded by seas of sand, and with occasional stumps of ancient mountains which the erosion of the ages has not yet conquered.

But the clouds were still high enough for the spires and towers of the city to rise out of the distance, with an air of welcome to the traveler.

A fine old flettero—he confessed to 82 years and clearly was a full-blooded descendant of the ancient people who dwelt there before the Old World even suspected the existence of a Western Hemisphere—told me ashore in his launch.

Tall and erect despite his years, with his face eroded by decades of hardship, and with his gnarled but sinewy hands still supple, he seemed a lone survivor of the heroic age of his race, when men were giants upon whose shoulders fourscore years rested lightly.

IN THE FOOTSTEPS OF PIZARRO

I had come to see the first-founded capital of South America in the process of modernization, and to catch something of the romance and lure of its nearly four centuries of dramatic history; and I hoped to gather inspiration for the undertaking by following further the footsteps of Francisco Pizarro and Diego de Almagro, those two base-born lads of Old Spain whose path I had picked up at Panama and followed to Tumbes—a path that led to the glory of the conquest of Peru and the grave of ignominious death at the hands of the executioner and the assassin.

But in going from Callao to the capital over the splendid, eight-mile concrete boulevard, where late-model automobiles and heavy-duty trucks have taken the place of antiquated, high-wheeled carriages and snail-pacing bullock carts, even that romantic past for the moment became obscured by another looming historical horizon.

For, about halfway to Lima, a vast ridge rises from the valley floor, on which the iron heel of the Conqueror could leave no impress. The highway goes neither over nor around it, but cuts boldly through. If your eyes are sharp, you will discover that it is not a hill at all, but a huge man-made mound, perhaps the greatest pile of adobe brick in the world.

A VAST PROJECT OF THE PAST

When the chief engineer of the biggest construction company in South America was asked what it would cost to reproduce that structure to-day, even with the cheap labor—compared to ours—of Peru, he calculated its cubical contents and found that there is not now a single engineering project under way, from the Rio Grande to the Strait of Magellan, that would call for such an expenditure as the replacement of this adobe hill would involve.

That huge structure—several city blocks long, half as wide, and perhaps 50 feet high—speaks of times so remote that the doings of Pizarro and Almagro seem but the events of yesterday; proclaims a race which was forgotten before they were born. It carries us back to a time of which only irresponsible Legend dares speak with assurance; to a time before which more trustworthy Tradition stands uncertain; to a time that was already far too remote for memory when History wrote her first halting passages.

Beside the thoroughly modern boulevard which runs through that ancient edifice stands a pedestal surmounted by a wrecked automobile, with a legend of warning; and a little farther on, atop an adobe fence post, sits the grinning skull of some poor Yorick of the forgotten race which built that great ruin.
THE EXTENT OF CALLAO'S NEW HARBOR WORKS CAN BEST BE APPRECIATED FROM THE AIR

In the foreground are the breakwaters that keep out the Pacific rollers. At the right is the city. The highway leaving the city itself is the boulevard to Lima; the second and straighter line is the new trucking highway between the port and the capital.
A LOFTY MEMORIAL TO COL. FRANCISCO BOLOGNESI, ONE OF THE HEROES OF THE CHILEAN WAR

At the Battle of Arica, 50 years ago, this gallant Peruvian was called upon to surrender. "Not until I have used my last cartridge!" he exclaimed, and presently fell under a withering fusillade of bullets. The boulevard in the background is the Paseo Colón (see illustration, page 750).
FRUIT FROM A COASTING STEAMER COMING ASHORE AT CALLAO

From such ports as Pisco, Palta, and Pacasmayo schooners bring oranges, papayas, and other fruits produced on the fertile irrigated lands of the arid coastal plain. In Peru the avocado, or alligator pear, becomes the *palta*, and many other names change.

When one comes at last to Lima the events of the Conquest, the founding of the City of the Kings, and the passing of the Pizarros are recalled. It was only 22 years from the time that Pizarro and Almagro entered upon their celebrated pact at Panama until the head of the last leader of that dauntless band dangled in a cage on a gibbet in the fine old Plaza de Armas in Lima; but they were years amazingly crowded with dramatic events that challenge and fire imagination.

DRAMATIC EPISODES RESTAGED IN THE PLAZA DE ARMAS

Perhaps if we wander down to the Plaza de Armas, around which centered so much of the tragedy as well as so much of the romance of those epochal years, and sit there awhile watching the throngs that occupy its hundreds of park benches much as they have for nearly four centuries, the busy metropolis can be induced to pause for a moment in the hustle and bustle of its activity, and provide us, movie-fashion, a cut-back that will recreate some of the strange and startling scenes that figured in its founding, led to its rise to viceregal glory, and culminated in its present program of modernization.

On one side of the Plaza stands the stern old National Palace, its lines as uncompromising and as firm as were the deeds and purposes of the man of blood and iron who planned it.

As one faces the Palace, the Cathedral and the Archbishop's residence occupy the right side of the Plaza and the Arcade of the Scribes the left.

What stories of men of action in the
A WEST-COAST WAY OF LANDING PASSENGERS

At Mollendo and many other Peruvian ports there are neither harbors nor alongside docks. Ships anchor in the open roadstead and receive and discharge passengers and cargo from and into launches and lighters. Sometimes a ship waits all day for favorable seas that fail to materialize, and then sails on, carrying to the next port the passengers who wanted to land.

joys of triumph and the sorrows of defeat, in the exultation of pomp and the dejections of disgrace, center there! Faith and treachery, honor and duplicity, courage and cowardice, applause and hatred—all the contrasting characteristics of human nature, all the quirks and turns of life’s fortunes, run through the theme of Lima’s life as the woof runs through the warp of a tapestry and give it both color and pattern.

FRANCISCO PIZARRO COMES LADEN WITH TREASURE

Here comes Francisco Pizarro, he who had been a foundling upon the steps of a church in the Spanish city of Trujillo, then a humble hog herder in Estremadura, and later an illiterate adventurer at Panama; now he is the grim leader who deflected the course of history at Gallo, the triumphant conqueror who mastered the Inca warrior host at Cajamarca, the modern Midas who made his ancient prototype turn over in an envious grave.

And he is laden with the blood-stained treasure which Atahualpa paid for the freedom never received.

Gold! What uncounted gold he brings down to finance the building of his new capital! Had not the Inca monarch so desperately desired his liberty that he undertook to fill a room 22 by 17 feet with it, as high as he could reach? And had not Pizarro, smiling grimly, chalked his tiptoe reach at nine feet?

And silver! Yes, the Inca had been so eager to meet the highest dream of Pi-
zarro's avarice that he offered two roomfuls of the white metal for good measure.

Pizarro, indeed, had exacted the greatest king's ransom in history. It was so much that even the humblest cavalier received $105,000 (in terms of American money) for his share in the exploits of Cajamarca, so time-dimmed records tell us.

Cuzco then, even as now, was no place for a capital of a country that needed contact with the sea. It is far up in the bleak and frigid puna region, with an altitude of more than two miles and with the mightiest ramparts of the Andes isolating it from the ocean (see Color Plate II).

"I WILL BUILD ME A GREAT CITY"

"This is too remote a city and too unattractive a place for the residence of so great a conqueror and so opulent a ruler," doubtless mused Pizarro. "I will go down out of the mountains and build me a city on a plain, by a river, looking out upon the sea, that will be a worthy seat for so mighty a marquis and so puissant a conqueror."

So, he came down out of the mountains, through the gorges and along the precipices of the river Lurin. He reached Pachacamac, marked by ruins of civilizations even then long since lost and occupied by temples of a newer civilization that by him was doomed to pass.

But no, the valley of the Lurin was too narrow to serve as the site of the magnificent capital he planned to create.

A few miles up the coast, however, another river descended from the nearly four-mile-high slopes of the Andes and came down to the sea—a broader river with a wider plain and a better port.

The Indians had led the life-giving waters of the melting Andean snows through many a fluvial artery and countless absorbent veins which they laid down over the land, and a one-time desert had become another Canaan.

THE ONE-TIME SWINEHERD BECOMES A MASTER CITY PLANNER

Here, then, Pizarro comes to build his capital. The one-time swineherd had lived to be the first great city planner of the antipodes. Nor have four centuries sufficed to reveal a better site than he selected for the capital of Peru.

San Lorenzo thrusts its island heights boldly out of the sea, shutting out the long Pacific rollers and making a good harbor hard by, on a coast peculiarly lacking in safe havens for ships. San Cristóbal as boldly rears its great head out of the plain and makes a magnificent sentinel for the city that nestles beneath its shadows. The alluvial valley round about drinks in the water of the Rimac and flows with the milk and honey of truck and market garden products.

Though midway between the Tropic of Capricorn and the Equator, the climate has few of the attributes of the Torrid Zone; for the cold brought up out of the Antarctic regions and delivered there by the great Humboldt Current tempers the heat of coastal Peru in the same way that the heat brought out of the Caribbean and Gulf of Mexico by the Gulf Stream tempers the cold breath of Great Britain and Ireland.

So the mighty curtain of the Cordilleras shuts out the hot, humid rains of the region beyond, while the mountain ramparts and the cold current join forces to form vaporous clouds that screen the city from a too-ardent sun.

LIMA BEGINS TO TAKE FORM

Epiphany Sunday in the year 1535 dawns, and amid the reverent rejoicings of that sacred day Pizarro announces the site and christens his capital-to-be Ciudad de los Reyes, City of the Kings, the reference being to the three Wise Men of the East, a suggestion that still finds perpetuation in the flag of Lima.

Pizarro, the one-time foundling, shows us that he can build a city as well as choose wisely its location. He begins his palace, selects a site for the Cathedral, lays out the Plaza de Armas, and indicates broad highways to the mountains and the sea alike as a military precaution.

His grizzled warriors lay aside powder and Toledo blade, helmet and breastplate, to take up hammer, saw, and trowel. The Conqueror literally pours his wealth into the embellishment of his young capital, his joy and his pride; and "with splendor of edifices and pomp of gardens" it marched forward toward completion, drenched with the sweat and blood of thousands of Indian captives.
MOTHER EARTH MAKES A BLANKET FROM HER ROCKS

One sees at work in the comparatively recent-born Andes those forces by means of which the Earth clothes herself. The bank of talus at the cliff's base was weathered from its walls and ultimately will be washed away and become river-spread soil. The group of buildings near the lake shore is part of a copper-mining development on a branch of the Central Railway of Peru.
“HAIL, CUZCO, GREAT CITY, I SALUTE THEE!”

Thus Andean travelers greeted the capital as they approached its portals. Tradition tells us that the Sun God himself sent a celestial pair to locate it with a golden wedge which would sink from sight when the ground was reached where the deity would have his major shrine, built by earthly followers. In the days of the Incas’ glory, Cuzco could vie in sanctity, grandeur, power, and even wealth, with the great cities of the ancient world.
QUIET REIGNS OVER COURTS AND CLOISTERS

In a crypt within the monastery of La Merced in Cuzco (left), repose the ashes of Gonzalo Pizarro, brother of Francisco Pizarro and once hailed as "Liberator and Protector" of Peru, only to suffer later disgrace and execution. Santo Domingo (right) occupies the site of the old Inca Temple of the Sun.
“Montaña” Dwellers Wear Mosquito-Proof Robes

Voluminous homespun cotton “shrouds” serve to protect Campa Indians from the numerous insects of upper Amazonia’s heavily wooded regions. The doorway is an entrance to a dwelling in which several families live.

Foncho-clad Quichuas View a Movie Announcement

The sign advertises an afternoon showing of a comic picture, to which ladies will be admitted free. On ancient Inca masonry has been imposed an encircled question mark, modern Cuzco’s symbol denoting a near-by fire hydrant.
ENVIRONMENT HAS STAMPED ITS RECORD UPON THESE FACES:

Nurtured in bare, bleak, inhospitable lands of hardship, the Quechua Indians can trot many miles with a load that the Campas, bred in the forested regions of eastern Peru, could barely lift. The Quechua musician at the left is evoking from his pipes of Pan sounds as lugubrious as his life is drab. The Campa tribesman (right) wears a ceremonial headgear.
CHILDREN OF THE GREAT FOREST

One seldom meets among the Indians of South America faces with such regular features as those of the Amuesca, dwellers in the Peruvian jungles.

CAMPAS NEVER BOWED TO THE INCA YOKES

These Indians, who were unconquered by the ancient lords of the land, have adopted the white man's firearms, but they still find profit in making bows and arrows for sale to travelers.
RAILROADING THREE MILES ABOVE THE SEA

Some one facetiously has said that the Central Railway flirts with the moon and makes faces at the Milky Way.

AN AMERICAN LOCOMOTIVE ON THE ROOF OF THE NEW WORLD

The Central Railway of Peru was begun by a Californian and completed by a Virginian. From Lima to the summit of the Andes it passes through 61 tunnels and runs over 41 bridges.
THE CERR MARKET AT PUNO

Bread and a species of red pepper constitute the "wares" of this merchant. Prices are low, buyers are few, and the margin of profit is so small that the problem of keeping body and soul together never ceases.

MARKET DAY IN HUANCAYO

Sheep and llamas are a godsend to the Andean highlanders, for their wool provides warm clothing for the bitter-cold climate. As one journeys through this wind-assailed, frost-ridden land, wonder grows into amazement that one of the greatest of aboriginal races was cruelled here.
But he was not to enjoy his fair city long; for the adherents of his oath-bound coadjutor, Almagro, whom he had permitted to be executed without raising the only hand that was potent to save him, had fed the fires of their vengeance during the six years that he was creating his capital.

As we sit in the Plaza and watch the Sunday morning worshippers leaving the Cathedral, memory harks back to that other Sunday in 1541 when the implacable Rada and his devoted hand swept across it to make Pizarro pay a dramatic price for his perfidy toward Almagro, and to press to his lips the bitter cup of death he had so remorselessly forced both Almagro and Atahualpa to drink to its utmost dregs.

As they move through the square, one of them sidesteps a pool of water. "What!" exclaims the irascible Rada. "Afraid of wetting your feet, when presently we will be wading in blood up to our knees? Go back! This is no adventure for weaklings!"

"TRAITORS! HAVE YOUCOME TO KILL ME?"

Thrusting aside all barriers at the Palace entrance, threading the narrow passages that still remain in the old building—passages that are maze-like and only wide enough for a single file—they move on to the Governor's quarters.

Hearing their blood-curdling cries, the grim Conquistador dons his cuirass, but before he can adjust its fastenings they are upon him. He throws it aside, envelops one arm in his cloak, seizes his sword with the other hand, and throws himself upon them "like a lion roused in his lair."

"What, ho!" he exclaims. "Traitors! Have you come to kill me in my own house?"

Two fall under his sword. Others press forward in the narrow passage. He grapples with Narváez and runs him through. But now his own throat is pierced and he sinks to the floor as a torrent of steel finds his unprotected body.

With a finger dipped in his own blood, he draws the Cross upon the floor, and as he turns to kiss it "a stroke more friendly than the rest puts an end to his existence."

We leave the Plaza and go into the Cathedral. It is a magnificent structure, much larger than Pizarro built, but still not so grand as the one erected during the early years of the viceroyal regime and destroyed by the great earthquake that wiped out Callao, the near-by seaport.

The high altar is of massive silver construction, containing, it is asserted, some of the very white metal with which Atahualpa vainly sought to buy his liberty. In the Chapel of the Virgin is a celebrated image presented by the Emperor Charles V of Spain, and in the Chapel Arcediano an original painting attributed to Murillo, representing Jesus and Veronica.

Here rests a glass-and-marble casket which is most interesting of all, for it contains the half-mummy, half-skeleton reputed to be the remains of the great Conqueror (see page 753).

A kindly verger lights a candle and I peer into side and top. Can it be, indeed, that twentieth-century eyes do actually behold the iron frame of Francisco Pizarro, whom Destiny had led from abandoned infancy, along paths that brought him now to the doors of starvation, now to the fields of conquest, now to the heights of wealth and fame, only to desert him and cause him to drink the bitter dregs of the cup of death alone?

THE ARRIVAL OF THE FIRST VICEROY

Leaving the Cathedral, we stroll out along the splendid concrete boulevard that leads up from Magdalena. Pre-Inca ruins, busy cigarette factories, and fine modern residences share its borders.

Perhaps it was along this very highway that the first viceroy, Blasco Núñez, made his triumphal entry, sent by his king to compose the internecine struggle that followed the fall of Pizarro. The royal procession moves in state as it enters the city from Tumbez. The viceroy rides under a canopy of crimson cloth, embroidered with the arms of Spain, and supported by stout staves of solid silver, borne by the members of the municipality.

A cavalier, holding before him a mace, bids the people give fealty to the representative of the Throne, and the procession moves on to the Cathedral, where the inspiring Te Deum is sung.

Then revolution comes upon the very heels of the viceroy's triumphal procession. He had ordered an embargo on cargoes of
silver and gold mined with slave labor and directed that all slaves be freed. Peru of that day would not stand for that.

He takes down the church bells to make muskets and depletes the treasury to put Lima in a state of siege. But then he flees, lands at Túmbez, is pursued by Gonzalo Pizarro, younger brother of the late Marquis, and is defeated. A slave beheads him; he is held too mean to deserve this attention at the hands of a soldier.

Gonzalo Pizarro now marches back to Lima. Even to this day the old city rings with the memories of the thrilling reception. As one strolls down the Girón de la Unión, out of the noise and bustle seem to come the glad "vivas" with which he was welcomed as "Liberator and Protector."

The streets are restrewn with boughs and flowers, the walls of the houses renew their embellishment of showy tapestries, the balconies are filled again with the beauty and wealth of Peru, and great triumphal arches rise once more to span the line of march.

Amid the strains of martial music and shouts of rejoicing and jubilee, Gonzalo

A GLIMPSE OF MOLLENDO AND ITS ENVIRONS

With angry waves pounding the cliffs at its front door and a sea of sand forever threatening to sweep over it from the rear, Mollendo is nevertheless the busy port of that great hinterland served by the Southern Railway of Peru, highlands, and the puna around Lake Titicaca. Here the South American Sahara comes down to the ocean.
UNLOADING NORTH AMERICAN AUTOMOBILES AT CALLAO

At nearly every stop made by steamers from New York along the west coast of South America crated automobiles are transferred into lighters in this fashion. Even at Callao and Valparaiso, where there are docks, the steamship lines often lighter their cargo because of the heavy dock charges.
Providing for Lima's Fish-Hungry Populace

The presence of the chilly Humboldt Current offshore at Callao brings to those waters fish that are everywhere else in the world strangers to such latitudes. The result is that the fishermen capture many strange and palatable species.

Loading Hides at Callao

Nearly one-fourth of Peru's exports move out of Callao, and the United States buys approximately two-fifths of everything the country has to sell. Such scenes as these recall the methods of loading hides off the California coast, so vividly described in Dana's "Two Years Before the Mast."
Pizarro marches into the palace his brother had built and takes up his quarters in the still blood-stained precincts that had seen his brother die.

Charles V heard of the tragic events that brought death to his viceroy. The rebellion must be put down. Does he select some ruthless warrior to conquer those who had put the Incan hosts to the sword and beheaded his viceroy? Rather, he chooses a good priest, who is far less interested in secular affairs than in sacred matters.

THE STOLE AND BREVIARY CONQUER BLOOD AND IRON

Does he require a military force? "No," he thanks the Emperor, "with my stole and breviary I trust to do the work that is committed to me." Does he need grants of money? "No, again he thanks the Emperor, "I ask neither salary nor compensation of any kind. I covet no display of state or military array."

But Pedro de la Gasca did want and did receive blanket powers from the Emperor to pardon every revolutionist, to allow them the fruits of their victory; and the Emperor gave him every whit of power he himself possessed, putting his signature and seal to blank papers which Gasca could fill in at occasion demanded.

"The revolution has won all it sought. As President of the Royal Audience, I bring pardon and amnesty to all who participated in it. All I ask is that they renew their allegiance to the Throne."

That was his story. Panama went over to him, Túmbez welcomed him. Lima is ready to desert Gonzalo Pizarro, whose faithful follower, Francisco Carbajal, entreats him to accept the Royal overtures. "I would pave his messenger's way to Lima with ingots of gold and silver," he exclaimed.

But Cepeda, erstwhile member of the previous Royal Audience, counsels Pizarro to resist. He does, and presently flees the city that so lately welcomed him as Liberator and Protector.
THE DOS DE MAYO STATUE COMMEMORATES THE DEFEAT OF THE SPANISH FLEET AT CALLAO, MAY 2, 1866

The column is of Carrara marble and the figures at the base represent Peru, Ecuador, Bolivia, and Chile, allies in the war with Spain. That country had seized the Chincha Islands on the pretext of guaranteeing certain claims, and exacted such terms that Peru formed an alliance with Ecuador, Bolivia, and Chile. The Spanish fleet attacked the allies in the Chiloé Archipelago, then bombarded Valparaíso, and later attacked Callao, where finally it was defeated and the war ended.
CHORRILLOS, A BATHING RESORT, AS SEEN FROM MORRO SOLAR

Near the foot of the bluff is a fine brick walk and concourse, where the crowds gather to listen to band music and to take part in the daily promenades. The picture gives an idea of the width of the coastal plain in the vicinity of Lima (see, also, text, page 779).

"BUY A BANK"

There are in Peru deposits of excellent potters' clay, from which native craftsmen fashion vases and numerous ingenious toys, some of them in the form of small coin banks.
WHERE MAKERS OF MODERN PERU GATHER:

The upper-class Peruvian greatly prefers a profession to a business, and engineering is one of the professions that is most attractive to him, perhaps because of the difficult problems which the engineer is called upon to solve in building highways and railways in this up-and-down land. This is the magnificent home of the Lima Society of Engineers.

All Peru goes over except Pizarro's small band. He decides to give battle far up in the Andes. But his troops, led by Cepeda, who had counseled resistance, desert. Only Pizarro and gallant old Carbajal remain.

THE SUN SETS FOREVER ON THE PIZARRO RÉGIME

Pizarro, seeing further resistance vain, rides sullenly forward and surrenders. Carbajal, 82-year-old warrior that he is, sings his favorite old ballad:

"The wind blows the hairs off my head, mother; Two at a time it blows them away!"

puts spurs to his rawboned horse and starts to the mountains. But he is taken.

When he and Pizarro reach camp the wellsprings of pardon and mercy have dried up. The kindly priest of amnesty has become the stern minister of justice.

They both are executed and their heads put in cages, which are carried to Lima and hung from a gibbet in the Plaza de Armas; Pizarro's private mansion is razed, the site strewn with salt, and a stone erected bearing an inscription stating that the spot has been profaned by the residence of a traitor and should ever remain bare.
A DONKEY-BACK FRUIT STORE

The most important fruits grown in Peru are oranges, grapes, bananas, lemons, alligator pears, chirimoyas, papayas, loquats, and sapodillas. The chirimoya is used extensively in flavoring ice cream in Lima.

I sought in vain to find the site of Gonzalo Pizarro's residence or a trace of the stone. Even tradition leaves modern Lima without a clue of their whereabouts.

Everywhere one goes about old Lima there are scenes reminiscent of those tremendous years of the régime of the Pizarros: but, except for the casket in the Cathedral, the city seems not to have done either the elder Francisco or the younger Gonzalo the slightest honor.

What a contrast there is between Lima's latest thirteen years and that stirring first thirteen! A new era has dawned, and a modern city not only is rising around the old Lima, but even the old city itself, with all of its nearly four centuries of existence, is combining successfully the ancient and the modern.

The keynote of the new development is the fine new Avenida Leguía, leading from the old city to the suburbs. The traveler might compare it with one of those beautiful boulevards that extend from Washington to its neighboring communities. It has central parking throughout much of its length, ample walks, innumerable park benches, and a lighting system that is the last word in illumination engineering.

As one drives down this delightful thoroughfare, over to the right is the Country Club, a magnificent structure with envirorning golf links, polo fields, tennis courts, and swimming pool—like a bit of Westchester County dropped down in Peru.

And what a site for the outdoor life of the elite of the capital it is! Away to the south rises Morro Solar, cross-and-
AN AÉRIAL MAP OF THE CITY OF THE KINGS

At the lower left corner are the Rimac River and the Central Railway yards. In the left middle distance rises the two-towered white Cathedral, fronting on the Plaza de Armas (see page 730). The square in the center is the Plaza San Martin, the circle at the bottom the Plaza Dos de Mayo, and that at the right the Plaza Bolognesi. The structures in the near-by park, which is the Government Zoological Garden, are the Exposition Palace, housing the National Museum, and the Industrial Exhibit Building. The avenue between Plaza Bolognesi and the park is the Paseo Colón (see illustration, page 729).
TRAGEDY AND ROMANCE HAVE HAD THEIR DAY IN THE HISTORIC PRESIDENT'S PALACE ON THE PLAZA DE ARMAS

This great squat structure was first occupied by Francisco Pizarro, then by a succession of viceroys, and latterly by the presidents of Peru.

LIMA HAS ONE OF THE FINEST COUNTRY CLUBS IN SOUTH AMERICA

Photograph courtesy Pan American Union.

Photograph by Ewing Galloway.
THE CATHEDRAL AT LIMA FROM THE PLAZA DE ARMAS

Around no open square in all the Americas cluster such memories of tragedy and triumph as around the Plaza de Armas. In the Cathedral was sung the Te Deum that marked the arrival of the first viceroy. In the President’s Palace, also fronting on the Plaza (see page 751), Francisco Pizarro died at the hands of the implacable Rada. Here Gonzalo Pizarro was welcomed as a deliverer, and at the next turn of Fortune’s wheel his head hung in a cage on a gibbet (see text, pages 742 and 748).
A GLASS CASKET IN THE CATHEDRAL AT LIMA CONTAINS THE REPUTED MUMMY OF FRANCISCO PIZARRO

"A faithful attendant and his wife, with a few black domestics, wrapped the body in a cotton cloth and removed it to the Cathedral. A grave was hastily dug in an obscure corner, the services were hurried through and in secrecy, and in darkness, dispelled only by the feeble glimmering of a few tapers furnished by these humble mourners, the remains of Pizarro, rolled in their bloody shroud, were consigned to their kindred dust." Thus passed the great man of blood and iron. The inscription on the casket reads: "Captain General Don Francisco Pizarro, founder of Lima on January 18, 1535. Died June 26, 1541. On the 26th of June, 1801, his remains were deposited in this urn by resolution of the Provincial Council of Lima and through the initiative of the Mayor, D. Juan Revoredo" (see, also, text, page 741).

chapel-crowned, mounting perpetual guard over the Brighton of the west coast, Chorrillos. Beyond stands the bold series of ridges that borders the fertile valley of the Lurin (see page 747).

To the west the broad Pacific dashes its white-crowned rollers upon the level beach and San Lorenzo adds a glorious figure to the marine view. To the east the rocky billows of the mighty Cordilleras rise, each successive crest above its predecessor, until at last, in the blue of the distance and the azure of the sky, earth and air seem to melt into one.

As one stands and watches the sinking sun throw its golden light upon the majestic slope of the Andes, what a riot of pastel beauty and kaleidoscopic color comes and goes!

The now nearly horizontal rays touch each butressing ridge and higher billow of stone with the magic of their brush, and soft mauves, softer purples, and soothing browns appear and disappear. The rainbow for the moment gives all the glories of its hues to the matchless mountains.

The old city is almost entirely girt about by new and broad avenues, with
A WOODCARVER’S CONCEPTION OF DEATH

The statue is one of the unique works of art in the San Agustin Church, one of the most ornately decorated edifices of the Peruvian capital.

here and there fine circles and attractive squares embellished with statuary in marble and bronze.

NEW LIMA—A TRANSFORMATION

Razing here, building there, installing modern water and sewerage systems, tearing up rough, age-worn cobblestones, putting down smooth, modern concrete and asphalt in their stead, opening up new highways both to the mountains and the sea, and developing motor routes to the outlying regions of the plain, the makers of New Lima are transforming the city of the Pizarros much as Alexander Shepherd transformed the Washington that had departed from the plans of L’Enfant.

Old Lima, as well as the newer section that circumscribes it, is sharing in the new order of things. True, it is and must remain an area of one-way streets, for its thoroughfares are so narrow that even street cars must observe the one-way law. Likewise, the sidewalks are so lacking in elbow room that only two people can pass one another at a time, and the one on the outside must keep a close watch lest he be struck by a passing trolley.

But, for all that, there is an air about the old city which grows on the visitor. The gallinazos (blue-necked turkey buzzards) have lost their rôle as the official scavengers; the ox-cart has given place largely to the motor truck, the old barouche has abandoned the streets to the modern automobile, and the patient panniered donkey is making his last stand before the unrelenting assaults of modernity.

THE OLD PALACE IS REJUVENATED

Even Pizarro’s stern old palace is feeling the urge toward modernization. Its present forward-looking and brilliant incumbent, President A. B. Leguia, is restoring the National Palace of Peru much as President Roosevelt restored the White House at Washington (see page 751).

Introduced to him by the American Ambassador, the President graciously showed us through the fine old structure and had many comments to make on the maze of narrow passages. He took pride in the
THE GALERÍA CARMEN IS ONE OF THE NOTED SHOPPING CENTERS IN THE PERUVIAN CAPITAL.

The upper-class women of the old viceregal city give much attention to their dress and, as a group, are as faultlessly gowned as the women of any city in the Southern Hemisphere.

beautiful Pizarro fountain he had unearthed in one of the patios, pointed out a fig tree supposed to have been planted by the Conqueror in another, and beamed with pride as he told of the restoration of the state banquet hall and of the fine 150-foot carpet which the native Indians of the puna country have woven of alpaca wool.

In days gone by, there was no street that had a single name throughout its length. Each block had its own particu-
northwest side of the Plaza de Armas still wanted to have his store on Escribanos, and the one who held forth on the next block still insisted he was doing business on Mercaderes, and they continue to do so. Consequently the Girón de la Unión is swallowed up by the several calles which compose it.

These may be named without modern-day rhyme or reason, and they certainly are without alphabetical or other indication of their sequence; but the people cling to them, despite whatever confusion it costs the post office, however much it may perplex the visitor, and whatever harvest it may bring the taxi drivers.

A WILD RIDE OF A FEW YARDS

Many interesting stories are told illustrating how this mysterious system works. One concerns a stranger who hailed a taxi in Calle La Merced and asked the chauffeur to drive him to “Baquiriano veinte cinco.” The driver did not bat an eye, but drove like Jehu up Jesús Nazareno, skidded on two wheels into Girón Carabayla, raced around Plaza San Martín, and whirled up through Boza, landing his shaken passenger at the address given—on the same street, but simply in the next block from where he started!

Mercaderes tells us of the day when that block was the Wall Street of Lima, and Escribanos of the public letter writers who were sheltered under the portals on the west side of the Plaza. Calle Mantas proclaims the square where the ladies of Peru’s golden past “spent their husbands’ substance in riotous purchase of shawls, homespuns, Indian textiles, and lingerie.”

On Girón Carabayla we find Divorcédas, where unhappy marriages were broken; and on Girón Camaná one passes through Plumereros, where the feather—duster trade flourished. In Esparteros the sword makers held forth, in Plateros the silversmiths, in Zapateros the cobblers, and in Petateros the mat makers. The calle now called Jesús Nazareno was originally Guarrereros, in the days when the Castilian caballeros, with their guitars, infested the sidewalk after nightfall singing lovesongs to the fair señoritas.

THE STREET OF THE DONKEY DRIVERS

Here is a calle called Borriqueros, recalling the days when there were no railroads and when the donkey drivers were the chief transportation agents. Not far away is another named Borricos, the street of little donkeys. Bargaining in Borricos for donkeys and in Borriqueros for drivers, travelers to the sierras were able to fit out their trains. Calle Polvos Azules tells us where the blue dust lay thick in the road when the ‘prentice boys ground chalks for the dyers’ vats.

The Calle Mariquitas (Street of the Little Marys) memorializes three charming Marias, each so lovely that no one could determine to which the Golden Apple should be awarded. Here is the calle called Comesebo, but history does not record who ate grease there; and there is one called Suspito (the Street of the Sigh), but how it won its name or who sighed history fails to record.

Calle Desamparados is a street where stood, on the site of the modern railway station by that name, a monastery whose doors never were closed to those who were weary and heavy laden with the burdens of life, the abandoned and the heartbroken.

Thus is the history of Lima’s past written in her streets, in names that the municipality long has wanted to wipe out in favor of through designations and numbered blocks. But the people of the city cling to their streets with a devotion that will not permit convenience to triumph over romantic ties with the past.

A GARDEN IN WHICH PORCELAIN FLOWERS LIVE WITH NATURE

In wandering about the old city, one comes upon many an architectural relic of the days of the viceroy; but, among all of these, none is more impressive than the monastery of San Francisco. There one may be ushered into a porcelain garden where the artistic tiles of the cloister compete with the living flowers that bloom in the garth they enclose.

No one has described more beautifully the effect of this porcelain garden than Mr. F. P. Farrar, of The West Coast Leader. “Here,” he says, “is a porcelain garden, a ceramic border of springtime, where the blues of delphinium and lupine, the yellow of cytisus and the gold of colchicum, the creamy white of arabis and the mauves of auriclia, blend into the fresh foliage of the overhanging trees and the azure of the new-washed skies.”
"BALSAS" FLY THE WATERS OF LOFTY TITICACA

High in the heart of the Andes, this lake is large enough and deep enough to be navigated by very sizable steamers as well as by the native balsas, or rush-boats (see below).

In the Bay of Puno, Lake Titicaca, grows a giant bulrush known as the totora. Ages ago the people learned to dry these and make them into bundles, with which they fashioned their fishing boats. These odd craft, buoyant when new, quickly become water-logged and frequently must be hauled ashore and dried out.
MERCEDARIOS HAVE CREATED A GARDEN OF RARE CHARM

Built of stone taken from ancient Inca structures, the monastery of La Merced, in Cuzco, is of Moorish design, and is famous for its gardens. The Brothers are expert horticulturists and have introduced many new species of plants (see also Color Plate III).

MOUNTAIN-GIRT TARMA NESTLES IN A GROVE OF EUCALYPTUS

One of the stations on the combination rail-motor-mule-canoe-steamer route between Lima, near the Pacific, and Iquitos, on the Amazon. It also has a landing field that the Peruvian Air Service uses in its flights between the montaña (wooded region) and the arid coast.
THE OLD AND THE NEW IN CUZCO

The stone walls date from Inca, if not, indeed, from pre-Inca times; the adobe above is Spanish; while the electric light, fixed in the adobe and casting its shadow on the stone, is, like the street-car track, of recent American origin.

A FLOURISHING INTERNATIONAL TRADE PASSES THROUGH PUNO

Much of the foreign commerce of Bolivia, a country without a seacoast, travels across Peru. The route runs by rail from Mollendo on the Peruvian coast to Puno on Lake Titicaca, thence across that body of water by steamer, and again by rail to La Paz, the Bolivian capital.
HERE "IRON HORSES" STORM: THE LAST RAMPARTS OF THE ANDES

This photograph was taken from Ticlio, one of the world's highest stations on a standard-gauge railway. The llamas grazing in the foreground are used for carrying copper ore from the small mines in the mountains to the railroad.
HUANCAYANS CELEBRATE THE FIESTA OF THEIR CITY'S PATRON SAINT

Dressed in costumes hired for the occasion, the women in elaborately embroidered robes and the men in knee trousers, they dance to the music of homemade harp, flute, and violins.
LOOKING DOWN ON THE PERUVIAN CAPITAL FROM SAN CRISTÓBAL

Beyond the Bull Ring, where many a sanguinary contest has been held, flows the Río Rímac, life-giving river of the valley where Lima lies. Beyond the river is the main part of the viceregal capital, built by Francisco Pizarro.
Boys of modern Cuzco (see Color Plate II) use this curious rock formation near the ancient ruins of Sacsahuaman for tobogganing. Leaders of the National Geographic Society-Yale University expeditions to Peru believed that the near-by ruins were probably religious and astronomical rather than military structures, and that they were built by a race forgotten by the time the Incas rose to power.
In the highlands of Peru life is such a bitter battle that frills and furbelows have no place, and styles seldom change in this part of the world.
The charm of the story of the origin of this porcelain garden almost equals the beauty of the ceramic triumph itself. On a November morning in 1619 a vast crowd had gathered in the Plaza de Armas, for there was to be a public hanging, and these events were Roman holidays for the populace.

The public crier had announced: "The Warrantable and Royal Audiencia of this City of the Kings has condemned to suffer a shameful death on the gallows Alonso Godínez, native of Guadalajara, in Spain, for the murder of Marta Villalvada without fear of judgment human or divine. Let him who did so pay the penalty! This sentence is to be read in the presence of all lest they meet a like end! Let justice be done!"

The condemned man had taken his stand beneath the noose and the hangman was nervously adjusting the fatal knot. Suddenly a monk pushed his way through the throng, climbed the gallows platform, and handed a parchment to the captain of the guard. After the latter had read it, the two engaged in a moment of animated conversation, after which the padre led the condemned man away and into the portals of the monastery of San Francisco. The crowd, disappointed, hung about the Plaza de San Francisco discussing this strange overthrow of justice and berating those who had denied them their holiday.

**THE GIFT OF THE GOOD DOÑA CATALINA HUANCA**

But later the reason for reprieve became known. That morning the condemned man had made what he thought would be his last confession on earth, to the prior of the monastery. He said that he was a potter by trade and that he had learned the art both of making and setting tiles.

Years before, Doña Catalina Huanca had brought from Spain a magnificent collection of tiles for the decoration of the new cloisters at San Francisco; but neither plan nor a tile setter had come with them, and Lima had no tile setters. So for years the tiles had been piled up in a corner of the monastery; many were stolen and more were broken. Would Providence ever open a way for their setting?

Here seemed to be the answer: the prior saw an opportunity to let the man who had murdered a woman in a drunken brawl repent his sins in a lifelong task of setting these splendid tiles. So he went to the Viceroy to implore the pardon of the murderer, and the Viceroy, a descendant of the Borgias, seeing poetic justice in remitting the penalty of the scaffold and imposing a task of service that would require a lifetime, granted the commutation of sentence.

One can see to-day the wisdom of that act of mercy-tempered justice. Alonso Godínez was a true artist, who loved his work and threw his soul into it. To-day "the walls blossom with pictures which in their mellowness, richness, and seductive beauty rival those of Alhambra itself; and it is doubtful if outside of Spain there is to be found a finer example of porcelain entablature in the heyday of its art than here."

The inner wall of each ambulatory has from seven to fourteen panels, and almost every angle in each tile in every panel is of a varying design, each so similar to its neighbor that there is no sense of any break, no distraction of styles or subject, "but one harmonious psalm of commemoration."

These panels, almost life-size, showing a host of Franciscan saints and martyrs, form an illustrated page from the history of the order. Here is León Carazuno, transfixed and crucified with two spears; there San Francisco Solano preaching to the Indians; and elsewhere Saint Samuel being beheaded by an executioner, whose face is obliterated with a blank tile.

**THE BROWN-ROBED PADRE AT THE WICKET**

It was brown-robbed Padre Díaz who peered through the little wicket, opened the massive door, and showed me through this splendid monastery. A sense of decay hangs over the place—not the kind of decay that is ugly, but rather that softening touch of time which has a charm of its own. Here was a printing plant, as untidy and as simple as those of my early country-weekly memories; there a room filled with all kinds of unused ecclesiastical and other furniture; on the ground floor stood a maimed donkey with the rein of his bridle thrown over the arm of a sculptured saint.
THE MUNICIPAL INSTITUTE OF HYGIENE, LIMA

Six years before the United States held her Centennial in Philadelphia, Lima was having a national exposition of its own. The Exposition Park then laid out, the avenues opened, and the buildings erected reacted upon the Peruvians much as the Chicago World’s Fair reacted upon the people of the metropolis on Lake Michigan, begetting an era of city-planning that has come to its fruition under the nation’s present Chief Executive.

But even such incongruities seemed deprived of their power to clash when one’s next steps led to a little rotunda ceiled with a fretted lacework dome of carved cedar, apparently hanging suspended in mid-air like the domes of Michelangelo.

From the monastery Father Díaz took me into the church of San Francisco, graced by magnificent statuary, splendid wood carving, and rare frescoes, with choir stalls, each of an individual pattern, deeply carved from quebracho wood—and “quebracho” in Spanish means “break-ax.”

Lima is peculiarly a city of churches, with some 70 in its limits; and, with nearly four centuries of outstanding ecclesiastical tradition behind them, the people are much given to buying religious objects. I never have seen a city with as many stores handling exclusively articles of sacred art.

The attire for church occasions is perhaps the most conservative in the New World. Even those women who dress in the latest Parisian modes elsewhere put on their plain black mantillas when going to church. In some congregations those who come in fashionable headgear are told politely to remove them and substitute their mantillas before being seated.

PERU’S STATE DEPARTMENT IS A PALACE OF MOORISH MAGNIFICENCE

Among the fine old residences of Lima one of the most impressively beautiful is the famous palace of Torre-Tagle, once the home of the marquises of that name, but now the headquarters of the Ministry of Foreign Relations. Built in the Moorish Arabic style, its façade is broken by two beautiful balconies, splendidly carved and partially covered with a fretwork lattice. The escutcheon of the Marquis de Torre-Tagle remains above the lintel of the imposing portal of the structure. The patio is paved with glazed tiles and the galleries surrounding it are made of the choicest carved woods, supported by Corinthian pilasters. The grand staircase
WHERE THE UPPER HOUSE OF THE PERUVIAN CONGRESS DELIBERATES

The carved mahogany ceiling, dating from viceregal days, is one of the most elaborate in South America. In the days of Spanish supremacy in the New World, this was known as the Hall of the Inquisition.
A LANDMARK IN LIMA FOR TWO CENTURIES

The Marquis of Torre-Tagle erected this fine old palace in viceregal days and it was continuously occupied by his descendants until 1918, when the National Government acquired it to house the Ministry of Foreign Relations (see, also, opposite page).

is of unusual beauty and magnificence, while the private chapel has a gilded altar.

The rank and file of houses of Lima are built of mortar and plaster, yet it is surprising what artistic effects can be produced by the Peruvian wielders of the trowel. Most of the stores are still without windows, having only the huge shutters that are put up and drawn down as the business hours come and go. The artistic disorder with which the drygoods emporiums display their wares beggars description, and the wonder is that, exposed as these are to dirt, dust, and sunlight, they keep even a modicum of their original freshness.

The penitentiary stands on one of the main avenues of the city, and one passes its portals whenever taking a motor ride. It has a magnificent brass archway that compensates for any gruesome visions the structure conjures to mind. For generations this brass was hidden under unprepossessing paint—so long, indeed, that its existence had passed out of mind. Then one day the paint got so thick that it had to be scraped off, and Lima resurrected one of its little architectural gems.

The City of the Kings long has been famous for its brilliant social life, with a constant succession of luncheons, teas, dinners, dances, *champañadas*, and receptions. Nearly four centuries of wealth, leisure, and opportunity have written their impress of culture on the descendants of the nobility and official classes of the colonial régime.
Most of the higher-class residents, so to speak, board with their cooks. The latter are given specified allowances each day, and out of that are expected to keep their masters' tables up to the exacted standard, and to keep the market men with whom they deal happy through gratuities doled out to them.

GOING TO MARKET FOR BEANS TWO FEET LONG

The public market covers a whole square. The central court, which is roofed over, is occupied by meat, fish, and vegetable stands. Around this court and facing the sidewalk are innumerable booths and stores, where one can buy anything, from a Panama hat and a Spanish shawl to the cheapest gewgaws that Europe exports.

String beans two feet long and yuccas of the dimensions of a baseball bat vie with pomegranates, guavas, and alligator pears for the attention of the market-basket folk.

Fruit sellers, with baskets at each end of a pole borne on the shoulder, march up and down the street with their wares: milkmaids astride little donkeys and seated on native saddles, to which are slung two huge milk cans, guide their peripatetic dairies in and out of traffic. Barefooted, straw-hatted, poncho-covered Indians from the Andes rub elbows with ladies attired in the latest Paris creations in street wear.

In the fish markets no fish are allowed to enter after 9:30 a.m. or to be sold after 3 p.m. All remaining after the latter hour must be dumped on the refuse heap.

One of the delicacies of the Peruvian luncheon and dinner is the señorita. Oh, no; the people are not cannibals; this kind of señorita is only a shellfish resembling a scallop and usually served raw. Such native dishes as papas con aji, consisting of potatoes and pepper; with an egg-and-tomato sauce; and papas rellenas; a fried concoction of mashed potatoes mixed with olives, onions, eggs, and raisins, are dear to the Peruvian heart. Baby goat takes the place of spring lamb, and with the masses guinea pig washed down with chicha is a favored dish.

From the old-fashioned diversions of hanging around cantinas, standing on street corners, or attending bull fights and cock fights, Peruvian men and boys have
turned largely to athletics, and association football has become to them what sand-lot baseball is in our own country. The Bull Ring is still there and cockfighting mains exist, but they are rapidly losing their appeal.

Down Ica way is the center of cockfighting enthusiasm. One man, the story runs, wanted to get some particularly fine birds, so he commissioned a friend to buy them. This friend bought in London an East Indian cock and two hens for $100, gave the ship’s butcher $5 for carrying them across, and promised him $5 more when he delivered them to the consignee.

But when the ship got to Valparaiso, on its trip around the Horn, some of the friends of the butcher came aboard. Wanting to show them a bit of sport, he set the hens upon one another and one of them was killed. The captain put the butcher in the brig for two weeks, fined him, and allowed him only one drink of rum a day. From the surviving cock and hen many famous fighting birds were reared.

Lima is most fortunately located with reference to both winter and summer resorts: whether the people can go quickly whenever climatic conditions tend to become oppressive.

TO A SUMMER OR WINTER RESORT IN FIFTEEN MINUTES

A fifteen-minute motor ride brings one to Miraflores; and the wealth of its flowers and foliage justifies its name. Here is the American-British colony. The streets are lined with double rows of trees, and some of them have central parking, while a few ramble about in that charming informality of a fine old English town. The houses borrow all the best in Spanish architecture and combine it with the most comfortable in British-American residential construction.

Barranco begins where Miraflores ends, and delightfully straggles along the edge of an uneven cliff about 100 feet above the sea, at the base of which is a fine beach reached by a long, covered ramp and a peculiar elevator not unlike the Lynton-Lynmouth lift in north Devon.

Chorrillos joins Barranco as the latter emerges out of Miraflores. Although totally destroyed during the war with Chile, it has been rebuilt and is the meeting place.
Shoes from America's factories on sale in the Huancayo Sunday market

Market day in the cities of the highlands of Peru is like the old-fashioned Court Day in Virginia—everybody expects to see everybody else there; and, as everybody has to work on the haciendas on the other six days, Sunday is reserved for barter day.

Of the wealth and fashion of Peru during the summer season (see page 747).

The friendly winter sun of Chosica

Some thirty miles up the Rimac, at an elevation of 2,800 feet, is Chosica, Lima's principal winter resort. When the low, damp, dripping fogs of winter hover over the capital city, the suburban trains are crowded with those who know that, however dismal it may be on the coast, at Chosica the sun is surely shining, for this winter suburb is above the range of the coastal clouds.

Two years after Lima was founded, Callao, its port, began to rise at the mouth of the Rimac. Here were laden the Spanish galleons that carried the wealth of the land back to Spain. Here, too, centered for generations the trade of all South America, for the royal edict was that even the trade of Buenos Aires and Montevideo should clear through Callao. Many were the times that it was pillaged by pirates. And then, on October 28, 1746, came the terrible earthquake which rivaled in destructiveness that at Port Royal, Jamaica, a half century before.

Of the city's 6,000 inhabitants only two remained to tell the story. But, unlike Port Royal, even such a catastrophe could not forever banish it from the map. A bigger and better Callao arose on the ruins of the destroyed city. To-day the Government is planning to build modern docks and customhouse equipment which will make it a port where cargo can be received and discharged with as much facility as shipments are handled in modern North American ports.

The Peruvian bootlegger deals in matches

Lima is as fortunate in its larger environs as in its closer setting. Wherever a stretch of the coastal desert can be provided with water, an agricultural El Dorado takes the place of parched sands; and every few miles, both northward and southward, a fine stream sweeps out from the snow-crowned summits of the Andes. Irrigation is therefore a miracle worker
THE EARLY SPANIARDS BUILT THEIR BRIDGES FOR THE AGES

The short but turbulent watercourses of the western slopes of the Andes suggest Peru's potential wealth in hydroelectric power. While the development has come in comparatively recent years, the capital city is lighted, its tramways are operated, and many of its industries are run by electric power.
PLAYING BASKET BALL AT AN ELEVATION OF NEARLY TWO AND ONE-HALF MILES ABOVE SEA LEVEL

The company operating the smelters at Oroya for the great Cerro de Pasco mines have provided excellent school accommodations for their employees' children.

ready to transform barren wastes into fertile fields. So the Government is irrigating the desert with matches, paradoxical as that may sound. And that involves Peru in a "bootleg" problem of her own, though it has nothing whatever to do with spirituous liquors. Matches and cigar lighters take the place of beer and whisky as the bootleggers’ wares, and when one embarks on a Peru-bound steamer in New York the bulletin board is found to carry a warning against taking foreign matches or cigar lighters ashore in any Peruvian port.

One of the nation's greatest needs is the establishment of new irrigation projects, through which new areas may be redeemed from the desert. Yet this costs money.

The Government decided that its smokers should finance these projects, and the Swedish Match Company was on hand with an offer of $800,000 a year for the exclusive right to manufacture and sell matches in the Republic. This offer was accepted, the concession to run for 20 years. It sells wooden matches a little less than two inches long, 40 to the box; the wax ones, about one and two-fifths inches long, 35 to the box. Every time one lights a cigarette or cigar he is helping to make a new acre of land contribute to the country's well-being.

THE ELOQUENT STORY OF FOUR ALBUMS.

There are four albums in the offices of one of the larger British houses in Lima.
At the point where South America reaches its utmost west, just south of where Cape Blanco marks the southerly limit of the Gulf of Guayaquil, are the oil fields of Talara and Negritos. A more barren coast one hardly could hope to see, but at both places there are colonies of North Americans operating the plants and refineries.
QUICHUA INDIAN POLICE

When Francisco Pizarro conquered Peru he set up a native police force and gave them silver-bound staffs as emblems of their office. These the native police value highly and hand down from generation to generation.

MILK DELIVERY IN LIMA

Mounted on ponies and donkeys, with great cans tied to their saddles, women ride about the streets of the city delivering milk, each customer furnishing her own container.
which tell an eloquent story of the rôle of irrigation and of capital in promoting the living standards of the people. They contain pictures illustrating the development of a large irrigation project by this firm, its destruction by the floods of 1925, its reconstruction, and its subsequent operation.

The first album shows a desert valley, with here and there a wretched hut inhabited by an undernourished Indian family. When the transformation began the available labor, recruited from far and wide, was so emaciated and underfed that a full day's work was entirely beyond its strength.

The contractors set in to build houses for the families of their laborers, to furnish them with adequate food, and to abolish the toll of poverty. The concluding pictures of this album show a contented, happy, and well-nourished lot of laborers and their families and give glimpses of the holidays of 7,500 people who had been able to transmute misery into comfortable well-being because foreign capital converted a desert into a garden.

The next album shows the flood of 1925, the first one within the memory of the natives. Higher and higher it rose. The adobe houses melted before the downpour as snow before a springtime sun. The rushing torrents swept away the sugar mills and cotton gins, tore out the railroads, carried the bridges from their abutments, and wrought general havoc.

The third collection shows conditions after the flood subsided, revealing that it indeed had torn down the whole structure of the erstwhile thriving community, from turret to foundation stone. Back it was to its original despair. What would become of those 7,500 people who had found a decent livelihood there? Must they go back to the unemployment, the pitiless poverty from which this industry had brought them?

CAPITAL DEFEATS CALAMITY

Happily, the fourth picture volume answers no. For the House of William and John Lockett had a frugal financial policy in days of its prosperity. It had laid aside
"THE BRIDGE OF THE LITTLE HELL," IN THE HEART OF THE ANDES.

The lofty iron trestle connecting two tunnels suggests something of the wildness of the Andes; but even here there are llama trails, where the sure-footed little beasts creep along to reach some isolated village or mine (see, also, text, page 279).
LLAMAS IN THEIR BEST BIBS AND TUCKERS

The two animals in the foreground, with their driver and his wife and baby, were photographed at Morococha Station, in the high Andes. Their ears are done up in stays and blue ribbons. These plucky beasts carry silver- and copper-ore concentrates from the outlying mines to the railroad. Their sureness of foot on the narrow trails puts even the donkey to shame and makes the mountain goat look to his laurels.

its savings and had established a good credit; so it was able to begin immediately the work of restoration and on an extended scale. As one turns the pages, it can be seen that every laborer was busy, and the final pictures show the rebuilding complete, the crops flourishing once more, and the thousands of natives again in full possession of the opportunities to earn a living wage.

Here, where calamity had wrought complete havoc and brought both labor and capital back to the first principles of their relationship, one could see the problem stripped to stark nakedness and realize what a tower of hope and refuge of strength capital becomes to labor in seasons of calamity.

Nature is a very hard mother in Peru. Capital is as essential to the quickening of the country's resources as are the waters of the melting Andean snow to the vivification of the sands of the Pacific plain. Without foreign capital, these resources must lie dormant and the masses face a hungry, lean existence. With it, hundreds of thousands of people can find profitable employment who now have little or none, thus enabling the Government to promote a program of decent housing, fundamental education, careful sanitation, and better living conditions, along with highway construction and internal development.

PERU'S FRIENDLINES TO TOWARD THE UNITED STATES

Peru realizes the interest of the Government of the United States in seeing these things come about, and displays a friendly attitude toward our country that is refreshing to the Latin-American traveler. To the Peruvian the Monroe Doctrine has not become anathema; it still remains the friendly old oak which sheltered them from the blazing sun of European land hunger in the days of the Republic's youth; the sturdy old tree which still offers a kindly shade, beneath which the Americas
A SWITCHBACK SCENE IN THE ANDES

To the right of the center is a trainload of copper sheets and bars moving to the sea from Cerro de Pasco; in the upper right is a series of “staircase farms”; at the left is the Rio Blanco, and in the distance one of the scores of gorges through which Henry Meiggs built his railway.

may feel safe while they work out the New World’s destiny unhampered by Old World interference.

At her back door Lima has one of the mightiest mountain areas in the world, and the wealth that comes down out of them from such great mines as those of Cerro de Pasco and from the smelters at Oroya rivals in value the streams of precious metals which flowed into the Lima of long ago on the backs of llamas and donkeys.

Excursion trains run from Lima nearly to the summit of the Andes every Sunday, over the Central Railway of Peru, and those who make the trip enter into one of the great wonders of the earth. Here Nature, ancient man, and modern civilization seem to have conspired to create the greatest engineering show ever staged.

The mountains rise to a height of more than 17,000 feet at the lowest pass; the eastern faces of their subordinate ridges are smooth, and the western slopes usually are a riot of unweathered rock, where one may read in the thousands of broken and twisted strata the strength of the titanic hand with which Nature fashioned them.

The railroad, in its turn, shows how modern engineering can triumph over the obstacles Nature has placed in its path. Rising to a summit of 15,693 feet in the Galera tunnel, it has to pass through 61 tunnels, over 41 bridges, and around 13 zigzags or switchbacks.

It reaches nearly a mile higher than any standard-gauge railroad in North America, a quarter of a mile higher than the summit of Pikes Peak—even higher than Mont Blanc itself.

Here it takes the bed of the Rio Blanco and gives the stream a tunnel. At Puente del Infierno (the Bridge of the Little Hell) it passes out of a tunnel onto a bridge and into another tunnel. Near San Bartolomé it enters a covered way of concrete whose roof is the artificial bed of a stream it did not want to cross.

Henry Meiggs, honest absconder from San Francisco and engineering genius, began this line. Alexander Norris, no less
STAIRCASE FARMS IN THE ANDES

Untold thousands of acres of mountain-side land in Peru were redeemed long ago by Indians, who first built retaining walls about breast-high and behind these dumped a coarse, gravelly subsoil, which was overlaid with a fine, rich soil. Thus, to reclaim a single acre meant the laying of nearly 700 perches of stone and the handling of nearly 5,000 tons of soil.

a genius, completed the extension to Huancayo, and the Central Railway of Peru and its companion, the Southern, that goes to Cuzco, will long stand high among the engineering triumphs of the human race.

SCORES OF MILES OF STAIRCASE FARMS

Yet no less amazing than the magnificent engineering that drove the Central Railway three miles up to the summit of the Andes in a short stretch of 108 miles are the vast series of staircase farms which ancient man built on those mountain sides.* Mile after mile, from Chosica to Rio Blanco and beyond, they stretch, often with the first terrace at the bottom of the gorge and the last one at the top of the ridge, with hundreds between. Their builders captured the waters of many an Andean counterpart of Yosemite Falls and led them along the mountain sides for miles, from which they sluiced down over the terraces below.

Whence came the soil that was filled in behind the stone retaining walls, or how many generations were required to bring all of those tens of thousands of acres of mountain slopes under cultivation one can only speculate; but that it involved the transportation of millions of tons of soil and the laying of millions of perches of stone is clear; and it is equally certain that we must go many, many generations

* See, also, "Staircase Farms of the Ancients," by O. F. Cook, in the National Geographic Magazine for May, 1916.
behind the remotest age of the Incas to find the beginning of those reclamation projects, which constitute probably the greatest physical monument any vanquished race has left.

ANCIENT CIVILIZATIONS IN PERU

That ride from Lima to Oroya, which the Englishman nonchalantly refers to as "going up the hill," prepares one more fully to appreciate the story the ruins of Pachacámac and Chan Chan, on the coast, and Tiahuanaco and Saqsahuaman, in the mountains, have to tell of days that were old when the Incas were yet unborn.

It was one afternoon in late May that I visited Pachacámac, a two-hour motor ride down the coast from Lima. The road passes innumerable dunes as shifting as those of any desert. Here was the crumbling skeleton of some donkey unable to bear his load through the mire of dry sand between the Rimac and the Lurin; there a rude wooden cross which told of some cholo overtaken by death, with those about him too poor to carry his body into the environs of civilization for the rites of sepulture.

And then came Pachacámac, the Temple of the Fish God. On one side stretches the green-carpeted valley of the Lurin; on the other, dunes that suggest Sahara or Gobi. To the east tower the Andes and to the west rolls the Pacific.
AN ALFRESCO SECOND-CLASS RESTAURANT AT MATUCANA

Halfway up the Andes the trains of the Central Railway of Peru stop for travelers to have luncheon, and the open-air restaurant does a thriving business in soups and stews. Market women here often wear Panama hats of a quality that can be duplicated in few stores in foreign countries.

The temple, built in three wide terraces, had a platform surmounting it. Built before the days of stair steps, the various stories were reached by ramps. Its glories are gone. Worked over by many expeditions and by unauthorized treasure hunters, it is a place of desolation, with here and there an exposed piece of a human skeleton or some trifling artifact to stir the imagination.

Climb to that ancient platform, look down to the coast, and there you will see two rocky islets. The old legend of the Fish God has it that they are Cavillaca and her immaculately conceived son, who fled and jumped into the sea when Uiracocha, the god father, disguised as a wretched mendicant, pursued them.

As I stood there the sun had become a magnificent ball of fire, all but ready to sink into the horizon waters of the Western Sea. Its mystic lights were playing upon the canyons and cliffs and ridges of the lofty mountains of Huarochirí, giving them all the contrasting colors of our own Painted Desert.

Here one was indeed face to face with some of the surviving remnants of a civilization which had disappeared and lived only in tradition when Hernando Pizarro, second brother of the Conqueror, rode down out of the mountains with his cavaliers, cast out the idols a succeeding civilization had worshiped through many dynasties, and then, shoeing his horses with silver, made his way back across the majestic Cordilleras by the headwaters of the Lurin.

PUSHING BACK ARCHEOLOGICAL HORIZONS

Those unbelievably numerous staircase farms along the Rimac and the Rio Blanco, which are only a small part of the total for the whole Andean area, needed the toil of perhaps hundreds of generations to account for their construction.
AN OLD SPANISH BRIDGE INVITES COMPARISON WITH AN EXAMPLE OF MODERN RAILWAY ENGINEERING IN THE HUANCAVO VALLEY.

ABSENCE OF RAINFALL AROUND LIMA MAKES COUNTRY ROADS LANES OF DUST.

There is striking contrast between the greenness of the irrigated fields along which they pass and these stilling highways.
The traditions of the Incas and the legends of the races they conquered add their testimony to the antiquity of the human race on South American soil.

But, going back to Chorrillos, I was to come upon what is perhaps the most startling evidence of all as to the remoteness of the horizons of prehistoric civilizations in Peru.

There lives in Chorrillos a Señora Porras, who is a daughter of a former President of the Republic. From him she inherited an exquisitely selected collection of archeological objects, many of them dating from the Stone Age.

Among the latter is a small bust done in clay and colored with native dyes. There is not a trace of the crude artistry usual for those vastly remote times. The features are sharp, and one can see that the sculptor was a master of his art, fully capable of making a photographic likeness.

It has the high forehead of western Europe, the slant eyes of a Mongolian, the high cheek bones of the Indian, the nose of an ancient Hebrew, the mustache of a Manchu, the mouth of a Turk, and a composite chin.

Clearly the figure is that of a man of high caste, perhaps some ancient ruler. What visions it arouses of a man of high intelligence as subject and of a sculptor of unusual ability as artist in ages before the use of metals was known!

Another huaca, as the burial relics are known, dates from an almost equally ancient period. It bears four heads in bas-relief. The sculpture is crude, where that of the other is refined. But one head is colored white, one red, one yellow, and one black. Yet even in the work of this crude artist it is easy to recognize the features of the Caucasian, the Indian, the Mongolian, and the Ethiopian.

WHENCE CAME THIS ANCIENT KNOWLEDGE OF THE RACES

Whence came, in that amazingly early age, this knowledge of widely scattered races and their physiognomic attributes? What stories Peru must have to tell of ages we hitherto have thought too remote for civilized human existence! And what new light upon the antiquity of man intensive research there may yet reveal!

Our time to say good-bye to Lima and to sail southward from Peru comes all too soon, even though Chile, Argentina, Uruguay, and Brazil lie ahead.

Truly, here is a land of a thousand romances. With its challenging inklings of prehistoric races, its stirring stories of Incan dominion, its thrilling record of the conquest, its amazing chapters of the deeds of the Pizarros, its scintillating history of viceregal times, its inspiring reminiscences of San Martin and Simón Bolivar and their battles of the clouds, and its pleasing picture of the modernization movement in the twentieth century, the country and its capital alike tax the imagination and grip the enthusiasm of the visitor.

And with all these scenes laid down in a theater that possesses all the contrasts of the Congo, Tibet, and an Australian desert, and among archeological traces of civilizations that seem to affirm their kinship alike to Egypt, Greece, Babylon, and Orient, they gather new fascination and arouse new speculations.

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ORGANIZED FOR "THE INCREASE AND DIFFUSION OF GEOGRAPHIC KNOWLEDGE"

TO carry out the purposes for which it was founded forty-two years ago the National Geographic Society publishes this Magazine monthly. All receipts are invested in the Magazine itself or expended directly to promote geographic knowledge.

ARTICLES and photographs are desired. For material which the Magazine can use, generous remuneration is made. Contributions should be accompanied by addressed return envelope and postage.

IMMEDIATELY after the terrific eruption of the world's largest crater, Mt. Katmai, in Alaska, a National Geographic Society expedition was sent to make observations of this remarkable phenomenon. Four expeditions have followed and the extraordinary scientific data resulting given to the world. In this vicinity an eighth wonder of the world was discovered and explored—"The Valley of Ten Thousand Smokes," a vast area of steaming, spouting fumaroles. As a result of The Society's discoveries this area has been created a National Monument by proclamation of the President of the United States.

AT an expense of over $50,000 The Society sent a notable series of expeditions into Peru to investigate the traces of the Inca race. Their discoveries form a large share of our knowledge of a civilization waning when Pizarro first set foot in Peru. The Society also had the honor of subscribing a substantial sum to the expedition of Admiral Peary, who discovered the North Pole, and also contributed $55,000 to Commander Byrd's Antarctic Expedition.

NOT long ago The Society granted $25,000, and in addition $75,000 was given by individual members to the Government when the congressional appropriation for the purpose was insufficient, and the finest of the giant sequoia trees of California were thereby saved for the American people.

THE Society has conducted extensive excavations at Pueblo Bonito, New Mexico, where prehistoric peoples lived in vast ceremonial buildings before the days of Columbus; it is sponsoring an ornithological survey of Venezuela, and is maintaining an important photographic and botanical expedition in Yunnan Province, China.

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* The Warren Telechron Company, of Ashland, Mass., manufactures a full line of non-striking clocks at prices up to $55.
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