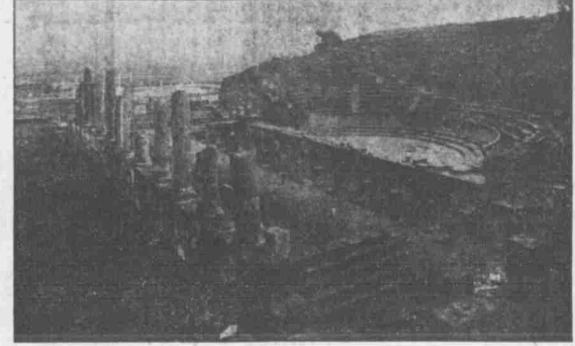
Visit to an Old Roman City Which is Being Unearthed by the French



STREET OF DECUMANUS MAXIMAR, WITH ARCH OF TRAJAN AT THE END.



COMPARATIVE SIZE OF COLUMN.



THEATER AT TIMGAD-ITS SEATING CAPACITY WAS ABOUT FOUR THOUSAND.

IMGAD, May L-(Special Corre- prime.

this African city now being unearthed. Timgad was founded just twenty-one years after the destruction of Pompell. It ing the Forum, ran a covered passageway, was built by the Emperor Trajan, whose the top of which rested upon these pillars. then known as Thaumges or Thaumgadi, there move along without danger from the It was situated at the intersection of six throng of charlots and horses in the street Roman Roads, and was a fortified camp as outside. At the same-time the people could a social capital as well, inhabited by many dences faced, and on the opposite side of ket were on a platform running in a half- They are of many colors and represent the which show that this old town of Timgad. remains of private both rooms. rich people and surrounded by all the luxuries of Rome at the height of its glory.

surred, It had a Christian church, the ruins of which still exist. The city was destroyed by the Arabs, and since then, for more than 1,000 years, the rain and soil of the Atlas mountains and the dust and sands from the great Sahara have drifted over it, covering its remains layer ordinary interest. by layer, until the greater part of it has n lost from view.

For centuries only a few of the more prominent of the ruins rose above the surface. There were columns here and there apparently growing out of soil. Great mounds covered the haif destroyed buildings, and it was not until the French began their excavations, along about twenty-five highway like an ordinary wagon. years ago, that anyone imagined that a only a comparatively small part of the terday by day, and within a few years the whole city will be exposed to the fleres rays of this African sum. I saw gangs of men working at the ruins as I wandered about through them this aftermoon, and I photographed them as they raised buried columns out o fthe soil. The part of the city still untouched is covered far above the height of my head, and the expanded streets run right to the edge of the streets and buildings still buried.

Road to Timgad.

I came here from Algiers on the railroad. a distance of about Ho miles. The nearest station was Barns, a French town at the entrance of the valley in which Timgad lies. There I hired a carriage and drove for twenty-five miles up this valley to the site of the excavations. The only town we passed on the way was Lambese. This was also prominent in the days of the Romans, and it has ruins that would be considered wonderful were they not overshadowed by the greater ones here. The road to Timead was built by the French, and it is as good as was the Appian Way when Timgad and Rome were still in their prime. The grades are so gentle that our horses went on the that and we covered the distance in less than three hours. We met many soldiers at Lambese, but outside of them nothing but Arabs. Now we crowded a caravan of camels so

ing sullenly along, and now passed villages of low brown tents, the homes of Bedouin shepherds, who were feeding their flocks on the foothills of the Atlas. At places in the valley we saw Arabs plowing, but the soil is now semi-arid and it shows but little siens of the fertility it must have had when this region was the granary of Rome. I imagine that the rainfall was then much greater than now, and it may be that the cutting away of the forests has changed the weather of Alzerta, as has been the case with Spain, Palestine and other lands.

In the Rained City.

I have already been here for the better nort of two days I am living at the little hotel which has been put up for the exenvalors and strangers, and have been going over the ruins with an old French pidler, who has long been connected with the work of unearthing the city.

I almost despair of giving you a conception of the character and extent of the parts already uncovered. The old Roman houses. like the Jerusalem of the Paalma, were compactly built together, and although Timgad included only 100 acres, 16 was a beenive of humanity, and its people needed less space than many an American

toyon of one-tenth the size. Two barts so far excavated were the chief maineas and residence centers. They are divided up into streets about twenty feet wide, which cross each other at right an gies. There are miles of these streets already exposed and one can walk over them on the same pavements on which the Romans rode in their chariots. I tramped much of my way in the ruts cut by the chariots, and I found the stones of the roads worn smooth by the feet of these propie of fifteen centuries since. The main effects are flagged with great blocks of limestone, about three feet wide and often four feet long, fitted clearly together, Under every street is a deep sewer running from one end of it to the other, and be whole city is underlaid with drulos. Nearly every house has its own connection with the sewer, and there are public con-

combined in all parts of the city. The streets are lined with curbetones, and the principal avenues have great murble polumns on each side of them, some of which are broken and some almost perfect. Many of these columns are entirely missing, but their places beyond the curbatones can be plainly seen. One can stand in ione of these atreets and look for a mile through ruled pillars, easily picturing to

(Copyright, 1907, by Frank G. Carpenter.) himself the grandeur of Timgad in its the roadway the houses came close up to moon facing the market place. The market place. The market place. The market place.

spondence of The Bec >-Have Let us make our way along the main you ever heard of Timgad, the avenues, which lead through the center of wonderful rulned city of Roman the town, to the Forum. We enter one by a Africa, which the French are now great stone gate decorated with carvings digging out of the sand? It lies about 150 over flagstones cut into deep ruts by the miles south of the Mediterranean and per- chariet wheels. There are pillars on both haps 300 miles southwest of Tunis. It is sides of the street reaching on and on to just over the mountains from the desert the Forum, and beyond them on each side of Sahara, on one of the lower slopes of are acres upon acres of ruined buildings the Atlas, overlooking a valley which in ranging in height to that of my head or the days of Rome must have been enor- higher. The ravages of time, of slege, and mously rich. Pompell was in existence of the Mohammedan iconoclast have cut But 500 years before Christ, and it was away the tops of the buildings; but enough destroyed by the cruption of Vesuvius, 75 of the walls are still left so that one can A. D. It contained only 20,000 or 35,000 see just how they were constructed, and people, and it was not half the size of can walk from room to room, through and Marcus Aurelius.

house after house. At the right side of this main street, facsoldiers aided in its construction. It was This was for foot passengers who could

the column-lined street.

In the Roman Butcher Shops.

I walked through store after store in this the city where was the Roman market. The market place was surrounded by columns,

stores. The greatest number of stores are about five feet in lenght. I crawled under right near the Forum, and they probably one, and stood in place of the butcher try-, formed the chief mercantile houses of the ing to imagine the customers who waited city. Each establishment had a main room outside for spring chickens, roasts of lamb facing the street, with another in the rear, and rump steak 1,500 or more years ago, which was probably used as a warehouse and in my mind's eye I could see Mrs. Caeor as a private room for its owner. The sar testing the breasthone of a fewl, and Decumanus Maximus had deep ruts in the Madame Cicero telling the boy to cut her flags from one end of it to the other, and a steak off the lein and watching him to it is easy to imagine it filled with the gay see that he did not cheat in the weight. throng of the days of the Emperors Trajan Later on I saw in the museum the weights little above the level of the street, and long, where the men went through their

that of my head to a marble. quarter, and then went to another pagt of nificent. They had murble benches, beag- were of mosaic, such as are now in the hot rooms had mosaic floors, with undertiful freecoes and floors of mosaic. The museum museum has many mosaics equal to almost and it still shows many evidences that it saything discovered at Pompeli. They are was a beautiful place when the people made of hits of stone, some of which are. If it be true that cleanliness is next to used as in the past. In the southern part well as a great commercial city. The see out between the columns. On the other from all the country about came here to no bigger than a baby's finger nall, so fitted goddiness. these old Romans were not unexcavations show that it must have been side of this facade or passageway the resi- buy and soil. The stalls of the most mar- together that they seem one soild block, godly. There are ruins of baths here, of the houses so far excavated there are

counters behind which the butchers stood about fifteen feet square shows Venus rid- had better accommodations of that kind than 4,000 people. I wonder how many On the Vio Decumanus Maximus, which are still intact, and they bear the marks ing through the sea on a centaur, while the than any of our largest cities of today, towns of 50,000 in our country have amusecuts the street I have described at right of the cleavers used in chopping off the dalphins swim about below. Another repre- Just outside of the chief entrance gate ment halls that size. This theater was in angles and leads from the great arch of steaks of the past. These counters are sents the triumph of Neptune, and others stands the ruins of an enormous building, the upper part of the city at the edge Trajan to the Forum, one side is lined with marble slabs, each about a foot thick and show various scenes connected with the covering almost two acres, which was de- of the hills. I went through it this morngods and goddesses of old Rome.

which contained about sixty odd rooms, floors are still to be seen. some of which are still decorated with I spent some time in these baths. A large marble columns. When I came in the part of the outer walls are still intact, fluors seemed to be nothing but plaster, and the rooms, although they are broken but ws I scraped my feet on them I saw in places, can be easily traced. There are the mosaic beneath. This house had a wife thirty-five of them running about a grand entrance perch, the floor of which was a hall forty feet wide and seventy-five feet which were used to measure the meat, the stones at the front showed plainly the gymnastics or rested and loafed after hath-They are balls of stone ranging in size from marks made by the carriages as they drove ing. There were many hot chambers for out and in. It had bath rooms with hot steam and vapor baths, and saveral cold Some of the houses of Timgud were mag- and cold chambers, the floors of which plunges, with large swimming poels. The

Boths of Timgad

ground flues and fires. The ruins of the heating arrangements are such that even now they could be repaired and the baths

voted to bathing and gymnastics. It was ing and sat for a time in one of the boxes Right near the Forum I explored a palace built of brick, and some of the mosaic which faced the marble restrum forming the stage. The audience came in through a covered passageway made of stone, and there is a covered passageway for exit. The actors had their own entrance, which led directly to the stage. There was no roof over this theater; the audience sat of the valley and mountains ever before them. The seats are of stone, and they run around the arena in the shape of a half moon, rising ther above ther. The

orchestra played in the crescent below: I was also much interested in the library, or public becture room, of this ancient town, I do not suppose that ancient Thaumgadi had an Andrew Carnegie, but its ruins show that this building would have been a worthy monument to any corn king of old Rome. It has the shape of a half circle, with steps running round it, and shelves in the walls, where the scrolls of manuscript were stored. Another curious structure was a building devoted to the selling of flowers, with fountains to keep

Later Timgad became a religious city. Adventures of a Lightship on an Overland Trip

anchor off the mouth of the save themselves.

two years it made a remarkable voyage and rescued the seamen in the breeches this the cradle rested. When the lightship As the cable was wound about the wind-near to the water as possible by means of a trip over fand, when it passed through budy with the aid of the soldiers stationed was emptied of sand the beach into which lass the vessel moved forward foot by foot, the water as possible by means of was emptied of sand the beach into which lass the vessel moved forward foot by foot, the water faced the water. forests, climbed hills, was moved along a near by at Fort Canby.

It was the luck of No. 50 to be exposed that neither the government engineers nor upon it of planking, the top of which was windless placed upon a truck, hauled for- stern through pulleys fastened to the trunks great city lay buried beneath. At present to a November storm in which the wind a firm of contractors who applied for the smeared with grease. ritory has been undovered, but the work by the instruments of the weather bureau reason was that it was nearly filled with was attached a stout chain reaching to the horses would be carried back to the trees, then back to the nel leading into the river held by a wind and waves. mushroom anchor to which was attached a chain of iron links two inches in thick-

> The force of the wind and waves snapped the chain. No. 50 is one of the few lightships which are not propelled by their own steam power, its boiler being used merely to provide steam to sound its twelve-inch fog whistle. By means of its sails the crew succeeded in keeping it from being driven

> The chain snapped at nightfall and in the tender went out to its rescue. Lines were put aboard the lightship and it was headed toward the mouth of the river.

The waves and the current towed the ressels around. The oables were twisted under the lightship so that it finally broke away. Three more efforts were made to rescue it, but each time the listes anapped. and finally the rescuers were obliged to out the buil.

S LIGHTSHIP No. 50 rides at leave No. 50 and make for the harbor to While this was being done the contractors began. This was the way in which it was very deep close in shore and the beach

pliots of vessels guided by it look ship managed to keep enough sail on it low wheels, placed so that the weight of of the craile at the end of the hauling into the water. When the lightship reached at the craft with more than to give it steerage way. Then the cap- the ship would be equally distributed upon chain, which was attached to the bow of the shore it was actually launched withtain ran it on a bit of beach between high, them. With the cradle built, the next the lightship. By means of long bars ex- out the aid of any other vessel, being The lightship has been moored in the rocky promonteries known as McKenzie thing was to form a track or rondway tending from the sides of the windlass a pulled into the bay entirely by the tackle Pacific, off the coast of Oregon and Wash- Head and Cape Disappointment. The upon which it could be moved without string of half a dozen or more horses could The spot for launching was a little basin ington, since it was launched in San water was deep enough near the beach being forced down into the sand and earth. be attached, two or three to each bar. All between two projections of land on each Francisco bay fifteen years ago, with the to throw the lightahip so close to the shore A skidway, as the lumberman would say, starting at the same time, they would re- of which were large trees. When the exception of about two years. During the that the life savers shot a rope across it was made out of heavy planking and on volve the windlass.

The bit of beach on which it was thrown whether the draft could be launched in the bey if not in the ocean.

Surveys were made of the country across a difficult undertaking, the engineers bethey asked for bids to move the ship overmorning-two sea tugs and a lighthouse land and finally found a firm of contractors who were willing to bond themselves to do the work for \$17,500.

November atorm which threw the vessel upon the shore, where it was now as high and dry as if it had never floated. The wind had been adding to the mass of sand, that any of the arel tasks was to clean

anchor off the mouth of the save themselves.

built a sort of cradle of stout timbers, made:

Columbia river the captains and

Left to themselves, the crew of the light- strongly boiled together and resting upon. The windless would be placed in front gravity would assist in moving the vessel

it had settled several feet was dug away No. 50 was cast so far upon the beach on the land side and another skidway built chain, the horses were unhitched, the Manila cables were stretched from the

blew seventy-five miles an hour as recorded job, could pull it into deep water. One Next a windless was set up, to which down. The chain as unrecled by one of cables were long enough to reach from sand. The government inspectors found, the bow of the vessel. As it was partly storm came up it was moored about eight though, that it had been but little dami- heeled over when thrown ashore and in this engine in operation the vessel would run through another pulley and attached miles from the entrance to the ship can- aged in spite of its rough handling by the settling into the beach it was now neces- be moved forward. sary to get the lightship upon an even keel, as the saliors say. This was done forms part of a peninsula, the water on by running cables from the sides of the the other side being an arm of the Pacific Vessel to stumps and posts driven litto the known as Baker's hay! The question arose beach. The cables, which were run through blocks, were then hauled taut by teams of horses and thus the lightship righted.

By means of the windless, which was the peninsula, and while it was considered also turned by a string of horses, the bow of the craft was gradually pulled around lieved that the scheme would be practical toward its destination and upon the greased. If necessary, with planks supported on get under way. This time, however, the this is of wonderful beauty. enough power could be secured. So roadway. One of the most difficulti opera- piles of wooden timbers. Tops of hillocks tions of all was to get it upon the crudle, but this was finelly accomplished by means of the horse power windlags.

Sixteen months had elapsed since that closely to the bottom and lower sides of the vesnel, keeping it straight in the air. To the front of it was fastened the windless chain, which was about 150 feet long.

After the vessel had been placed on its "One reason why Baker's bay was se- while but ill feet in length, it is over twencarriage and its nose was pointed for feeted as a good place to launch it into its ty-six feet in width, carrying a quantity the more than walled pens, and the streets,

When it had gone nearly the length of the the stern faced the water. ward another hundred feet or so, then set of trees on either side of the basin. The as a sort of stock exchange and tribunal

In front of the ship movers and their pulled up stumps and removed other obstructions in the way. Holes in the ground were filled with sand or other solid ma-

Where a putch of swampy or wet ground lay in the roadway it was bridged. too steep.

In this way No. 50 proceeded on its work the vessel up the hill sides.

has a steep incline, so that the force of The spot for launching was a little basin cradle of the lightship had been mayled as

beach, where the shore end of

to a string of horses. after soldiers and lumbermen added their vessel did not atop until it entered the I climbed up to the base of these great on record was ended.

The craft was towed to a neighboring The cradic were curved so that it fitted fourney like the tortoise-slowly but surely, shippard-for repairs, which were soon houses looked more like a palatial cattle There were places where twenty horses made, and was then returned to its station, yard of brick and stone than a city. This, had to be attached to the windless and its where it still guides the mariner in his however, is only at first. The ruins of the chain reinforced by cables in order to appreach to the mouth of the Columbia. No. to is a vessel of about 800 tons, and

Condition of the Forum. The forum of Timgad has been entirely

unearthed, and it bears evidence of having been far larger and more beautifulthan that of Pempell. Its stone courts are almost intact, and many of the tall marble columns which surrounded it are still here. It bears every evidence of having been a magnificent place. It is reached by stone steps. About it on every side were covered passageways upheld by pillars of marble. At one end, behind marble columns, was a great stone rostrum, I suppose for the speakers, and there was an extensive lobby and retiring rooms somewhat as in our capitol at Washington.

Adjoining the forum was a chamber of commerce built of marble and limestons, This building is supposed to have served of justice combined. It had a statue of justice in it, a part of which still exists.

Temples of the City.

There are several ruined temples in Tim-Then amid the shouts of the people who gad. One was devoted to victory and apparatus went a squad of roadmakers had gathered from the country around to another to the Jupiter of the capitol. The who cut down young trees and bushes, see the last stage of this voyage the drivers walls of the latter are six feet in thickwhipped up their horses, the cables grouned ness and are made of great blocks three and creaked in the pulleys and No. 50 and four feet in length. Some of the started stern first for the water. The enormous columns which formed the back weight to be overcome was so great that of this structure still stand. They are the vessel stuck on the skidway and only on a high platform which overlooks the whole city. Each column is fifty feet strength to the pulling ropes did it again high; it is fluted and carved, and its capi-

were smoothed off where the ascent was water and one of the strangest voyages columns and took a bird's eye view of the ruins. With the broken marble pillars here and there among them, the half broken famous old city spring at once into view, and the wealth of the past everywhere strikes your eye. The houses are now litlister's buy, its voyage across the land natural element was that the water is of heavy machinery and a crew of ten men, the roads through thom. Just below me were great blocks of marble, pieces of broken statues. I could see the stone tables upon which the Romans offered their sacrifices, and beyond them the homes of the city. The columns beside me were as big around as a hogshead and they rose above me to the height of a four-story house, They were made in blocks, each of whick must have weighed many tons. They were probably chiseled out of the ground, but how they were raised so high without modern machinery I cannot imagine. This temple had twelve columns in front of it and twenty-two pillars of these enormous proportions on the platform above.

Arch of Trajan.

At the entrance of the Via Decumanus Maximus now stands the remains of the Arch of Trajan. The city, as I have said, was founded by Trajan, and this arch is a splendid monument to his memory. It must be eighty or 100 feet in height. It is of sandstone, with columns of marble; it has aged by the weather, and as the sun shane upon it this morning it took on the color of old gold, making a great frame standing out against the blue sky. The arch has three entrances, two at the sides for foot passengers and one in the center for carriages. The road through the central arch has been cut deep by the chariot wheels.

Birds were flying about through this arch as I visited it today, and, looking beyoud it over the plain, I could see the black tents of the Bedouins with the sheep feeding near them. They were grazing among the heads of ruined columns and on land covering that part of Timgad soich has not yet been excavated.

In the Timgad Museum

All the relics found at Timgad are kept in the museum here, and the collection already gives live pictures of the old Roman days. Some of the rooms are walled with mossics, and they contain enough brokensomed statues to people a town. There are some cases filled with gold coins and others juntaining jewelry of gold, some of which vs set with precious stones. There are rouge pots like those discovered at Pompell, and there are finger rings and earrings of gold. There are surgical instruments, including pincers and forceps of steel, beautifully made; knives of various kinds, and needles of all sizes. There are Toman lamps of bronze and of clay. There are bronze handles of vases, and beautiful pieces of vessels of iridescent gians. Altogether the collection is wonderful; but it is shut up here away off in the heart of North Africa, twenty-five miles from the nearest railroad, so that few people ever

During my stay I have photographed

(Continued on Page Four.)

