

shields sculptured on the walls. As there is not a single inn on the island, travellers are recommended to take up their abode in the village

bronze, one hundred and five feet high, used as a lighthouse. It was overthrown by an earthquake fifty-six years after its erection, B.C. 244.

The fragments remained on the spot for nine hundred and thirty-three years, and were sold to a Jew, who carried them away on nine hundred camels, A.D. 689.

The siege of Rhodes by Soleiman the Magnificent, in 1523, lasted four months, during which prodigies of valour were manifested by both Turks and Christians. The Knights were compelled to surrender, and to leave the island, which they had held as an outpost of Christendom for two hundred years. "It was," says a historian of the event, "an hour of woe; but the wanderers departed not unsolaced. They looked their last on the shattered towers from which the fate of war had driven them, supported by the consciousness that, though Rhodes had passed from under their sway, their protracted resistance had conferred the fame of victory even on defeat. They transferred their rule to Malta, and there made an impregnable defence against assault."

Our view of Rhodes in the splendid moon-

churches, which are described as much cleaner than the Greek convents. The famous Colossus of Rhodes was one of the seven wonders of the world—a statue of

light of the Levant was exceedingly impressive. A great square tower rose like a cliff, making a deeper darkness in the shade. The lights of the town twinkled far and wide



GREEK AMPHITHEATRE, MILETUS.