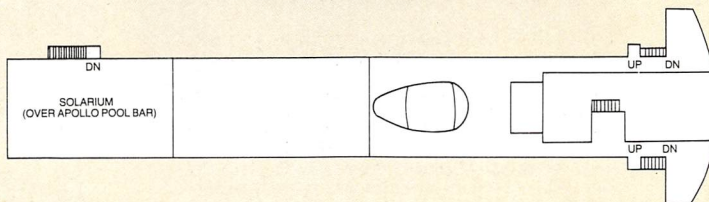


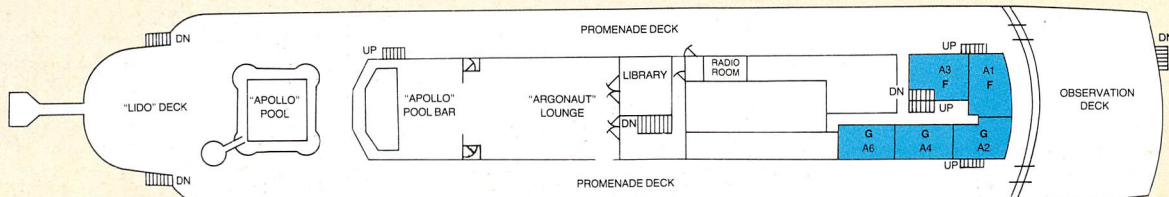
M.T.S. Orpheus. Tonnage 5100 tons, length 353 feet. Registered in Greece, Air conditioned throughout.

ORPHEUS DECK PLANS

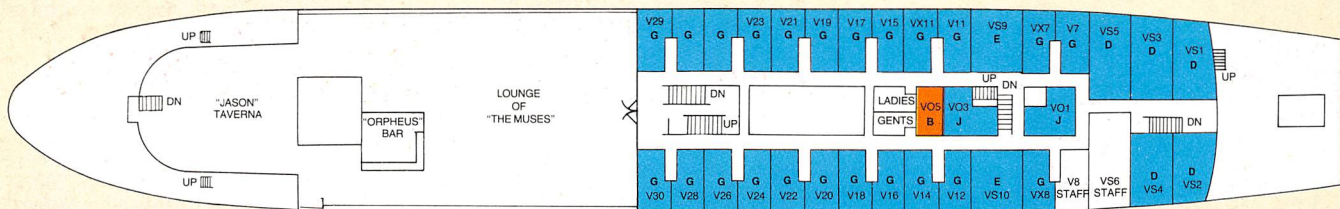
"JUPITER" DECK



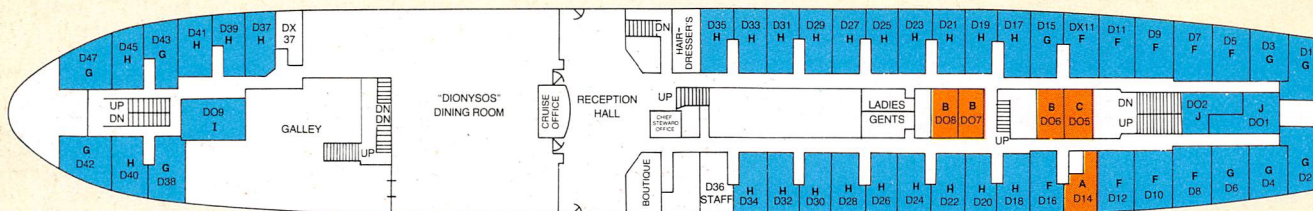
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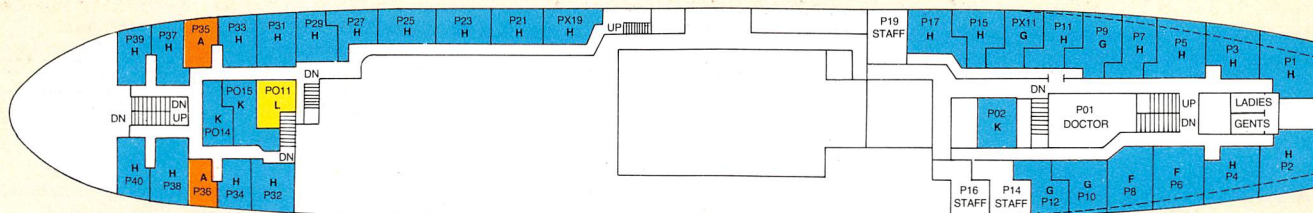
"VENUS" DECK



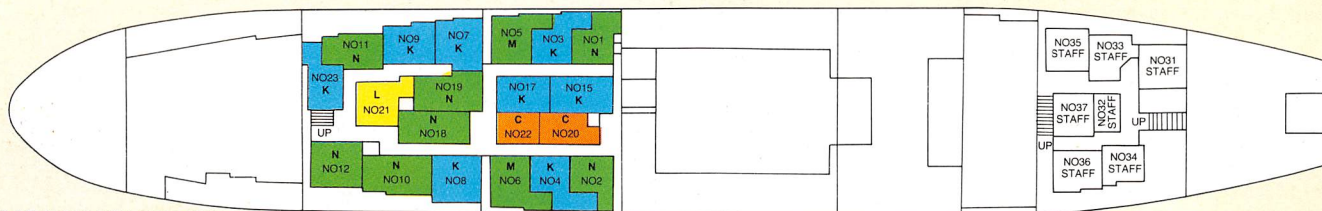
"DIONYSOS" DECK



"POSEIDON" DECK



"NEREUS" DECK



How to select your cabin and fare

There are 4 basic cabin types, colour-coded on the deck plan as follows:-



All cabins have a private shower and toilet, except those cabins at D and E grade, which have a private bath, shower and toilet.

The cabin number and grade is printed in each cabin on the deck plan. By relating the grade to the fares table opposite, you can ascertain the fare for each cabin. Note: This deck plan is not to scale. It provides a diagrammatic representation of cabin types only and does not differentiate between individual cabins which may vary slightly in size.

IZMIR. Ancient *Smyrna*, beautifully situated, but a victim of turbulent times along this coast. Little of its past importance is to be seen, the main monument being the Roman Agora.

KORIGOS. Here are two notable medieval castles, one on the shore, the other on a small island. The former incorporates a Roman triumphal arch, but dates otherwise from the 12th century and later. Here the last king of Armenia, Leo VI, held out against the Mamelukes until he escaped to exile in Paris where he died in 1393.

MILETUS. Once one of Asia Minor's most important commercial cities. Miletus lies deserted, abandoned by the sea, its great harbour little more than a marsh. There remain a large theatre, an agora and a Stadium. Birthplace of philosophers Thales and Anaximander, and one of the earliest town-planners, Hippodamus.

MUDANYA. A small town on the coast of the Sea of Marmara. An alternative port for Bursa.

MYLASA. A city of ancient *Caria*, Mylasa (*Milas*) flourished until the 2nd century A.D. when one of its most important and impressive monuments, a tomb based on the plan of the famous Mausoleum, was built. Its delicate Corinthian-style architecture is a reminder of the high peak of achievement under the 2nd century A.D. Romans.



Ephesus

NEAPOLIS. A remarkable suburb of Elaeussa Sebaste, on a hill surrounding a vast crater half a mile in circumference. A Hellenistic tower and rock-cut reliefs relate approximately to the 3rd century B.C. when the area was ruled by priest-kings of Olba, north of Selifke. There are several upstanding tombs and Byzantine churches.

NICAEA (modern IZNIK). A prominent city of the Roman province of Asia, and scene of the Council of the Church in 325 which condemned Arianism. Much of the Byzantine fortifications survive. Visit includes ruined Church of Santa Sophia, Museum and Green Mosque.

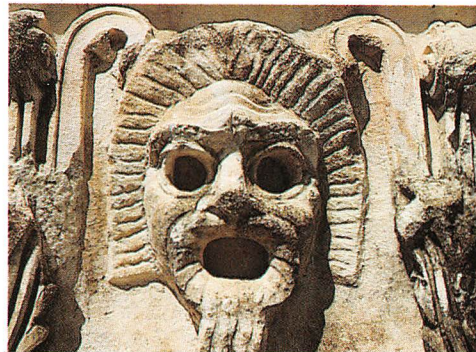
NYSA. Near the present village of *Sultanhisar*. Founded by one of the successors of Alexander the Great but existing remains are mostly Roman and Byzantine: a Roman street and a "square" under which the stream flowed through a tunnel, still visible, a Roman council-chamber and Byzantine fortifications.

PERGAMUM. A great centre of commerce, civilisation and culture during Attalid dynasty from 282 to 133 B.C. In the Asclepieion are a small theatre, temple of Asclepius, and rooms associated with healing. Impressive natural fortress of the Acropolis has a huge theatre, great Altar of Zeus, several temples and Library which came to be second only to that of Alexandria.

PERGE. At the time of St. Paul's visit, Perge was one of the most important cities of Pamphylia. Fine gateway and town-walls of 2nd century B.C., Roman Theatre and Roman Stadium which held 20,000 persons.

POMPEIOPOLIS. When Pompey defeated the Cilician pirates in 67 B.C. he turned their survivors into farmers. In doing so, he rebuilt the

old Greek *Soli* (whence our word solecism; the locals abused their language) and re-named it *Pompeopolis*. Vestiges remain (and today's farmers grow Turkey's best tomatoes).



Theatrical mask, Side

PRIENE. Superbly situated and one of the most interesting Hellenistic cities. Many well-preserved buildings, including a temple, a Theatre, Parliament House, Gymnasium and many private houses of 3rd and 2nd centuries B.C.

PRINCES' ISLANDS. Small islands off the Asiatic shore just south of the Bosphorus. Formerly known as Priests' Islands because of the many monasteries established there. Later inhabited by Byzantine princes in search of peace and quiet. Visit the largest island, Büyük Ada. The main interest is scenic – tour the island by horse-carriage.

SARDIS. Capital of Croesus, richest king in the world. First place to use a coinage, also one of first Christian communities in western Asia. Roman, Hellenistic and other remains have been unearthed and partially restored by an American expedition. Paved and colonnaded Roman high street represents great Persian Royal Road which, in 5th century B.C., was principal highway of western Asia.

SELJUK. Not far from site of vanished temple of Diana of the Ephesians, small hill crowned by Castle of Seljuk, an imposing Byzantine fortress partially restored by the Turks. Below it, a large church, 5th century, built by Theodosius but rebuilt by Justinian and Theodora whose monograms it bears. The Virgin Mary and St. John are said to have ended their lives in the vicinity; St. John alleged to have been buried in the church. Excellent local museum.

About 5 miles from Seljuk, by road to Panaya Kapulu, amongst hills overlooking the plain of Ephesus, the restored ruins of a small house incorporating ancient features have been identified as the place where the Virgin Mary lived and have been turned into a chapel as an official place of pilgrimage.

SIDE. Situated on small peninsula, an important centre in Hellenistic, Roman and Byzantine times. Among extensive ruins are the Theatre, largest in Pamphylia; the Agora, famous for its statues; and walls and towers of the Hellenistic and Byzantine defences. Interesting small site Museum.

MONASTERY OF SUMELA (or MIRIAM ANNA). The Monastery stands at the top of a large staircase on the sheer slope of a mountain above a stream. This is the oldest and most important Monastery of the region, dating from the age of Justinian: it was important in the 14th century, for Alexis III, Comnenus was crowned there in 1340. Numerous courtyards at different levels are enclosed to the west by the mountain and to the east by fine stone built living quarters.

TERMESSOS. Flourishing Pamphylian town in Hellenistic and Roman times. Walls, gates and theatre survive, with traces of an extensive necropolis. Outstandingly beautiful scenery, but visit involves a good deal of uphill walking.

TRABZON. *Trabzon* or *Trebizond* was founded by the Greeks, and received Xenophon and his famous Ten Thousand at the end of the 5th century B.C. Under the Romans largely rebuilt; parts of its Roman and Byzantine defences remain. Also vestiges of an imperial palace and three Byzantine churches; Agia Sophia retains interesting sculptures and paintings.

TROY. Excavated by Schliemann in 1871-90 and by the University of Cincinnati just before World

War II. The site is sometimes found to be rather confusing, because several cities are superimposed one on another. Of Homer's city, parts of the famous walls which withstood the Greek attackers remain. We can see the plain where the great battles took place and imagine the noise and horror.

UZUNCABURC. Twenty miles north of Silifke are important ruins of Uzuncaburc, identified as *Olba* in the Hellenistic period and *Diocaesarea* from the time of Emperor Vespasian. Visible remains include a Theatre, Temple of Zeus Olbios, the Tychaion and a colonnaded street.

XANTHOS. Ancient city of Lycia on a plateau above River Xanthos. Walls and gates are still traceable, including a fine triple gateway. Special interests are the theatre, famous 6th-century "Harpy Tomb" (reliefs in British Museum) and a sarcophagus on a pedestal. Other tombs included "Nereid Monument", also in British Museum.



ODESSA. Laid out in French fashion after 1784, and first governed by the Duke of Richelieu, great-great-nephew of the Cardinal. It was principal outlet of the south Russian wheat crops. Pushkin lived here, and the broad "Potemkin Staircase" recalls the famous 1905 mutiny. Visit includes interesting Archaeological Museum and Pushkin's House.

SOCHI. Largest seaside resort in the U.S.S.R., with a long stretch of coast and forested background, a modern town with sulphur-springs. Museum of Ethnography named after writer Ostrovsky (died 1919), one of the most popular leaders of the Revolution.

YALTA. On the southern coast of the Crimea Picturesque mountain background, surrounded by woods, vineyards and orchards. Churchill, Roosevelt and Stalin met in nearby Levadia Palace in 1945 to decide the future of Europe. Palace and many large houses built in imperial period are now sanatoria for workers. Further along coast, Alupka Palace is one of the finest examples of early 19th-century Russian architecture (once home of Count Vorontsov).



DUBROVNIK. Perhaps most beautiful city of Adriatic after Venice, of which it was once a commercial rival. At the time of greatest prosperity, 15th and 16th centuries, it was called *Ragusa* – whence the name "argosy" for a big merchant ship derived. Among many fine buildings are the Cathedral, dating from 12th century; Governor's (Rector's) Palace, of same date; Customs House; and Franciscan and Dominican Friaries with beautiful cloisters. Steep side-streets, magnificent walls.

KORCULA. Attractive island off Dalmatian coast, birthplace of Marco Polo. 13th-century Cathedral has remarkable carvings and interesting mixture of architectural styles. There are also an Abbey Treasury; Byzantine Icons; town-walls dominated by a Napoleonic fortress. Many stone-built houses are miniature palaces.

SIBENIK. Founded probably 10th century A.D., commands wide land-locked harbour approached from the sea through a wooded channel. Retains much of the aspect of a walled medieval city, has fine Gothic and Renaissance Cathedral, 1431-1536. Secular buildings include two palaces and a number of façades of old merchants' houses. Museum contains local antiquities.

SPLIT. Here is a group of buildings of outstanding importance in history of architecture: the Palace of Diocletian. Built about A.D. 300, within an immense rectangular fortification of 60-foot-high walls and a mile circuit. Quartered by wide colonnaded streets; buildings include a ceremonial hall; Emperor's mausoleum; Temple of Jupiter.