

for stolen property; that the houses of thirteen of them who happened to be absent from the village were sealed up until they had paid the penalty of half-a-dollar which had been fixed for disobedience to the order.

Village of Pediaa Castelli.—Nicolas Garefalaki, thirty blows on the back with a twig during two consecutive days, at the rate of fifteen blows per day, in order to compel him to show the places where stolen property was concealed. Stelianos Kutrupas, forty-five blows, at the rate of fifteen per day for three consecutive days, for not giving up stolen property.

Georgis Cardanlakis, 15 years old, six blows with a twig on the back for not returning the whole of the stolen property. His mother came to me crying and saying that her son was dying in consequence of cruel beating. I walked to the house, saw the boy lying down, but on inspection I could detect no contusions. He was beaten ten days previously, and by his own account was in bed only seven days since. The boy was ill with strong fever; his tongue was quite white, with a black stripe in the middle. I advised the mother to call a doctor, instead of believing that her son was suffering from the effects of six lashes received ten days before.

Jannis Garafalakis, twenty-four blows with a twig on the back, at the rate of eight blows for three consecutive days, for having cut down trees belonging to the mosque of the village.

The following cases are connected with the escape of a conservative chief, Trifizi, who had been apprehended by a Lieutenant of the army, under the accusation of exciting to revolt on the 2nd instant:—

Village of Castelli (Pediada).—Mathio Patouvaki was struck five times with the butt-end of a rifle, on the suspicion of his having brought a letter from Trifizi.

A native Mussulman called Ramadan, who is employed as dragoman, and to whom is attributed all the persecution in the case of Trifizi, searched Mathio's house for the letter, together with a native gendarme, but discovered nothing.

Maria Patouvaki, the mother of Mathio, was then searched on her person, the upper part of her dress being pulled aside with violence, to ascertain whether the letter was concealed between it and the skirt. This case had been mentioned to me by the Bishop of Pediaa, whom I had met on my way to Castelli, as one in which the woman had been stripped of all her clothes and left entirely naked.

Catherina Anastassopoula, a neighbour of Trifizi, was slapped in the face, and rudely pushed against the wall, for not hastening to open a chest in which the fugitive was suspected of being concealed.

Papa Sifi, who is a partizan of Trifizi, having been accused, as was that leader, by other Christians of the opposite faction, to excite people to revolt, was apprehended, his arms bound, and marched to Candia, five hours' distance, where on arrival he was handed to the Archbishop.

It was rumoured that the soldiers who escorted him to the town had fastened pieces of wood under his chin, and that he was beaten on the way, but no eye-witness confirms the statement.

Georgi Anastassaki received fifteen lashes to compel him to give information on Trifizi.

Papadia Caroutyopoula and her son Giorgi were on their way to another village, carrying consecrated bread, when soldiers whom they met struck the lad ten blows with a stick, and throwing down the bread, in order to obtain from him information with regard to Trifizi.

Village of Bitzariano.—Calioppi Stavrulo-

georgena was apprehended at 11 P.M., and was marched to Castelli to be examined as to whether she had seen Trifizi.

Castandi Petharaki, ten lashes by the lieutenant of the imperial troops stationed at Castelli, in order to compel him to state the hiding-place of Trifizi.

Village of Ilaronzano.—Fotios Dakianakis, fifty blows at one time, with a twig, on the back. He was besides struck with an iron bar, in order to give information of his uncle Trifizi. Having managed to escape from their hands, he was shot at by seven soldiers, but missed.

Nicolaos Drakakis, 80 years old, a relative of Trifizi, six lashes, his arms bound, and marched to Castelli, an hour distant, was pushed on the way as he was too tired to walk.

Papo Sinesio, four lashes over his great coat, had his arms bound, and conveyed to Castelli.

This case was reported to me as being one in which a priest was apprehended while conducting a funeral. A woman had, in fact, died that day in the parish of Papa Sinesio, and when he was arrested early in the morning he stated that there was no other priest in the village to bury her, but no heed was taken of his observation. However, he was immediately released on his arrival at Castelli, together with his father and brothers Dimitri, Giorgi, Costandinas, and Jannis, who had been apprehended with him, and had respectively received 6, 8, 20, and 20 lashes.

Janni Hadji Mathias, 8 years old, two lashes, in order to compel him to give information with regard to Trifizi.

Georgi Hadji Mathias, 10 years, four lashes for not confirming the statement of his younger brother, who had stated to have seen Trifizi running away with a gun in his hand.

I forgot to mention, in the case of Nicola Drakaki, 80 years old, that it was mentioned to me that a rope had been placed like a bit in his mouth for half-an-hour, a statement denied by the old man.

As an instance of the difficulty of finding out the truth, I shall cite the following fact:—

In the village of Canavous eight Christian tombs were opened by Mussulmans in and round the Church, an old Venetian building. According to all appearances the contents of these tombs had not been removed, but wishing to ascertain the truth, I asked one of the Elders of the village, who said that every bone and skull had been thrown out. Another Elder of the same village, to whom I put the same question some time after, said they had not been touched.

His Grace the Archbishop of Crete has given me the following details:—

Burnt churches	14
Churches in which tombs were opened and altars destroyed ..	6
Churches whose altars were desecrated	28
Churches in which the woodwork concealing the altar and the pictures of saints hanging on the same were destroyed ..	8
Church entirely demolished ..	1
Total	57

I may add that there is not a single mosque in the villages except in the district of Monofatsi, the only one where several Turkish villages were not burnt or destroyed.

Although the number of mosques destroyed is far superior to that of churches, the value of the latter, which are costly, appears to exceed that of the first, which, generally, are very common buildings. (Signed) ALFRED BILIOTTI,

Candia, Crete, October, 1889.