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A
DESCRIPTION
OF THE
EAST,
AND
Some other COUNTRIES.

VOL. II. PART II.

OBSERVATIONS on the ISLANDS of the
ARCHIPELAGO, ASIA MINOR, THRACE, GREECE,
and some other Parts of EUROPE.

By *RICHARD POCOCKE*, LL.D. F.R.S.



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A

DESCRIPTION

O F

The *EAST*, &c.

BOOK the First.

Of the GREEK islands of the ARCHI-
PELAGO.

CHAP. I.

Of the island of Scio.

I Embarked on board a French ship at Canea on the first of October, one thousand seven hundred and thirty-nine, and sailing in sight of most of the islands, landed at Scio on the fourth. The island of Scio is now called by the Greeks Kio [*Xio*], the antient Greek name of it was Chios [*Xios*]; it was first called *Ætalia* in very antient times, and also *Mastic*, on account of the great number of mastic trees that were in this island. It is situated to the west of that large promontory, which makes the southern part of the bay of Smyrna which is to the north, and the north part of the bay of Ephesus: Where it is nearest to the continent, it is only eight miles distant; the north part of it is all mountainous, and is distinguished from the other parts of the island by the name of *Epanemeria* [The upper quarter]; there are notwithstanding some fine small vales in that part. The mountains extend to the south west, and end with low hills to the south, on which most of the villages of *Mastic* are situated. To the west of the mountains, about the middle parts of the island, there are also some villages of *Mastic*, and likewise of *Epanemeria*, these extend to the north west corner;

OBSERVATIONS ON

the other villages in that quarter being to the north. The whole island is about thirty miles long, and fifteen broad, and is computed to be ninety miles in circumference, though Strabo makes it one hundred and twelve miles and a half, which may be true if it were measured round the bays and harbours. This island was taken by a Genoese, called Simon Vignosius, and was mostly governed by the family of the Justiniani from Genoua. The Turks became masters of it in one thousand five hundred sixty-six, the Christians remaining in possession of the castle till one thousand five hundred ninety-five, when the Florentine galleys under Virginio Urfinio, making an attempt to recover the island were repulsed, and the Christians dispossessed of the castle. About forty-five years ago the Venetians took this island, but held it only six months, and were forced to yield it again to the Turks, leaving only about thirty soldiers in the castle, who were soon subdued by the conquerors. This island has only one city in it, which is commonly called Scio, and by the natives, by way of eminence, The place or city [*Ἡ Χωρὴ*]; it was antiently called Chiepolis. This town is situated about the middle of a shallow bay on the east side of the island; to the south of it is that fine country called the Campo, and a narrower strip to the north called Livadia. Within this bay there is another small one, which being defended to the east by ruinous peers, and having a light house on each side, makes the port of Scio, into which the shipping enter when they are unloaded; and there is a good road without for the largest ships to ride in. The castle is to the north of the bay, which is about half a mile in compass; it is inhabited only by Turks and Jews, and is often a place of confinement for state prisoners who are sent from Constantinople; and when I was there the late vizier landed from Rhodes; but it is esteemed a good omen when they are brought nearer to Constantinople. To the north of it is Palaiocastro, or the old town, so that probably the antient city was on the north side of the port. The chief part of the present city is on the west side of it, and is separated by gardens from the old city, which is mostly inhabited by the lower rank of people. Though the streets are narrow, yet the town is well built, there being many fine houses in it of hewn stone, inhabited by the Italian families who remained here, and by the rich Greeks; many of which were built in the time of the Genoese government. The Greeks have a great number of churches in the city, which are remarkable for the skreen, or partition of wood before the altar, which is of fine carved work. One of the churches is a beautiful fabric, with galleries supported by pillars, and was built a little before the Venetians took the island; the old and new city together are about two miles in circumference without the walls.

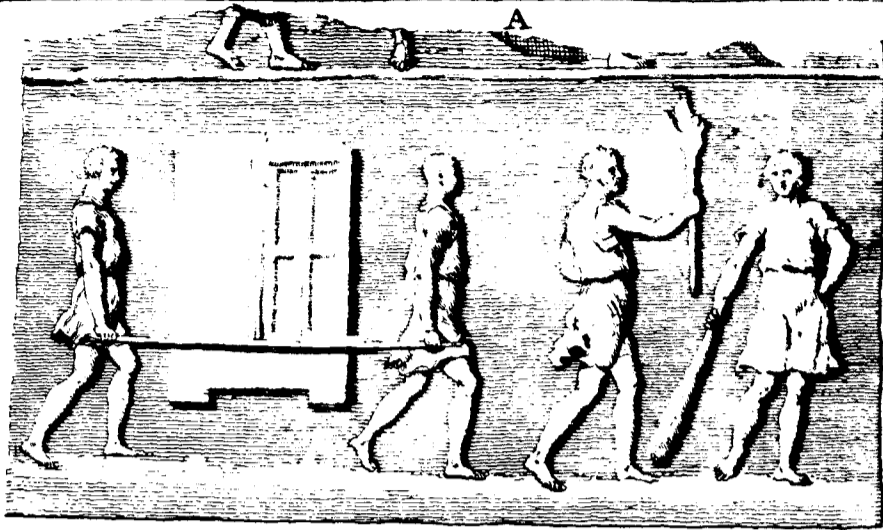
The campo, or plain of Scio to the north of this town is a very beautiful country, about two leagues long, and a league broad, but it consists entirely of country houses and gardens walled round, great part of them are groves of orange and lemon trees; and the houses are so near to one another that it appears like the suburb of a town; and from the sea it looks almost like one continued city. The plain country to the north and south is about four leagues long, and a league broad in most parts, and in some more: There are also in it several gardens of mul-

berry trees for silk worms; those that are the most beautiful have a walk in the middle, and to the right and left from the house, with square pillars on each side, and seats built between them of hewn stone; the pillars support a trellis-work, which is covered with vines, and on the spaces on each side there are groves of orange and lemon trees: Some have chapels in their gardens, with a family vault under them. Here almost all the people of the city retire in the summer, and as constantly return to the town in winter; they go also out of the town to their country-houses when there is any plague; and the spring before I was there, when there were such terrible earthquakes, many went out of the town; but found that it was more secure to stay in the city, where the houses being contiguous, support one another better against the shock. To the south and south west part of this country are the villages of the Campo; but these, as well as most of the others in the island, which are sixty in all, are really like towns; the houses are built together, and consist of several narrow streets, having gates at the entrance, and many of them a castle in the middle, especially the villages of Mastic; which manner of building in the country seems to have been introduced as a defence against the incursions from the continent, which were often made when this island was not under the same government. On a hill to the south of this plain there is a large convent called faint Minas; from it one ascends to the hills on which there are one and twenty villages of mastic, all which except four are together on the south side of the plain; one of the four is on the hills to the west, and is called faint George. It produces no mastic, but enjoys the privileges of the others, as being the guard to three villages that are to the west of the mountains; for these villages have great privileges; they pay no rent, only a certain quantity of mastic to the grand signor, which I was informed is yearly five thousand and twenty okes of four hundred drams each; and they are subject only to an aga placed over them; are permitted to have bells to their churches, being all Christians, and may wear white sashes to their turbants. At the first village there is a guard to hinder any one from entering during the season when they make mastic, unless they have an order from the aga. The mastic tree, or as it is sometimes called the lentisk, in Arabic Carice, they say, is of two sorts, the wild and the domestic tree: What they call the wild I have seen in great abundance in Syria, especially in the Holy Land, and in Cyprus and Candia; it bears a small red berry, which they affirm the domestic does not; it is a large shrub, I have seen it fifteen feet high; they affirm that they observe a male and female sort of the domestic kind: The wild produces mastic, but not so good as the other; and of this the female, which has larger leaves, and is a brighter green, produces the best mastic; and that which comes first from all of them, is better than that which drops afterwards, when the tree has lost its strength. On the ninth of July they make holes in the rind across the trunk with an instrument called Temetri; it is like an awl, except that it has two edges, and the point of it is an eighth of an inch broad; they sweep the ground, and throwing water on it, tread it even to make a smooth floor; in three days the gums begins to run, and they let it lie and dry for about eight days; it is then hard
enough

OBSERVATIONS ON

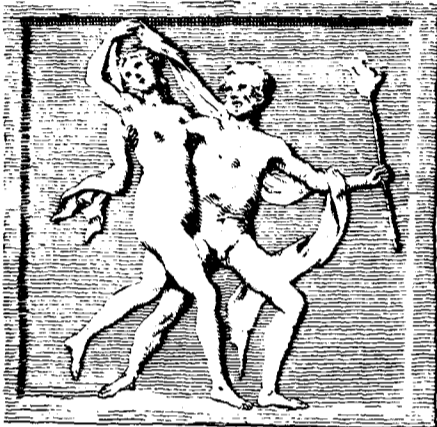
enough to handle, and they take it up; it continues running all the month of August, and drops also in September, but then it is not good; the finest and best is called Fliscari, and sells for two dollars an oke; the rest from a dollar to a dollar and a half; and if they have a greater quantity than the tribute which they are to pay to the grand signor, they may have a licence to sell it; notwithstanding I have reason to believe that most of it is sold clandestinely, that their tribute may not be increased. I have been told that water, in which the wood of this tree has been boiled, is good against the gout, and that the wood of it has been clandestinely procured by some persons, in order to send it into some parts of Italy for that purpose. The mastic was formerly sent to Venice, but is now exported only to Constantinople and Smyrna; it is chewed only by the Turks, especially the ladies, who use it both as an amusement, and also to whiten their teeth, and sweeten the breath, on which account it is much used by those of the grand signor's seraglio; it is also put in bread, and is said to have a very good taste; the whitest and clearest is the best, but after a year it turns yellow, tho' it is thought it does not lose its vertue: They sometimes cut the wild sort; but I have great reason to think, though they said otherwise, that the difference between the wild and domestic is, that they take off the flowers from the domestic, which would produce fruit, in order to make the tree give a greater quantity of gum, and of a better quality; not to mention that their cutting it early may prevent its flowering, by enervating the force of the tree. I observed on the domestic tree a sort of a black dried flower, like that of the male ash, which, they say, is sometimes on all the trees, both male and female, though I imagine it to be the flower only of the male. The mastic must not be made in any other parts of the island, and, if I do not mistake, the making of it is prohibited throughout all the grand signor's dominions; and it is actually made no where else, though it was formerly; for Dioscorides says, that the mastic of Scio was the best in the world, which probably may be owing to some art they may have to keep it from blowing and bearing fruit. After I left that part of the island, I was informed that at one of the Mastic villages called Kalamoty, on the south west part of the island, there was lately discovered a subterraneous building, supported by pillars.

I went to visit two convents further to the south, and was shewn a spot of ground, near a winter torrent, about two miles in compass, which, they say, after a great flood, sunk down in such a manner that the trees and houses were overturned; and I saw the marks of this accident still remaining, which, one would imagine, must be owing to some cavity under ground, the flood loosening one side, which supported it. There are three small convents, and a nunnery this way; I did not see them all, but I was at a large nunnery near a village called Calamaria; they build or buy their apartments, half going to the head convent of Neamone, and half to the relations of the deceased; they cannot profess before they are twenty-five years old; and they may take the vow after that age without probation; they are admitted by the abbess, and have no allowance, but live on their fortunes, or labour, for they have a dimothy manufacture in this convent. They may go out when they



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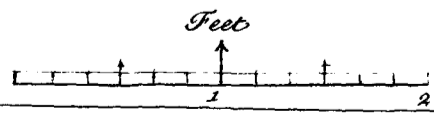
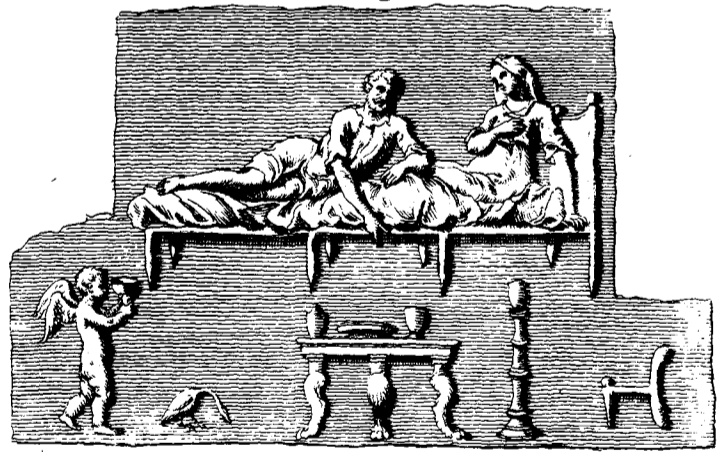
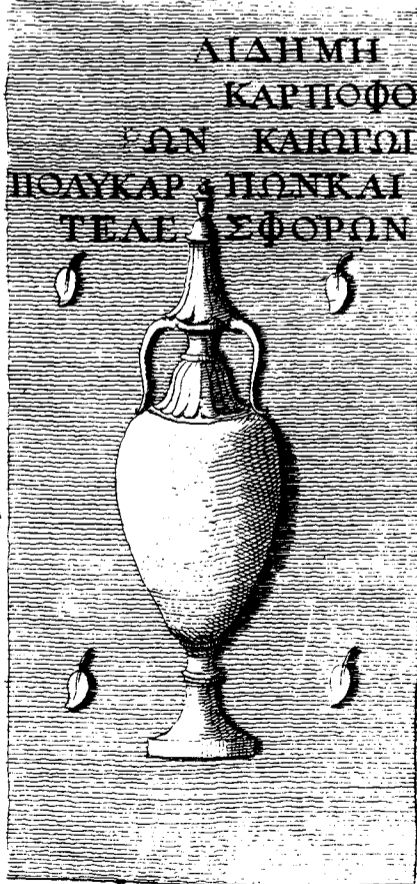
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H



G



ANTIENT RELEIES in SCIO and MYTILENE.

please, as they often do, and live some months in the houses of their friends; the gates are open, and all have access, and that without any scandal; and to gratify a stranger for a small piece of money they will sing in their churches a form which they call a Paraclesis; some live in the convent without ever taking the vow, or at least not till such time as there is little danger of being induced to break it. There are in this nunnery some old women, who live on the charity of the others, and of those who come to it.

Going from the villages of Mastic, we came to a place called Sclavia; it was formerly much inhabited by the Genouese, most of whom went away with the Venetians, and there remain now only a few poor Roman catholic families of Genouese extraction, who have a small church; there are two of their magnificent houses remaining, with a very fine fountain before one of them. At a village called Carchiosè I saw over the church a very antient alt relief of our Saviour's triumphal entrance into Jerufalem; the sculpture is but indifferent. I saw several reliefs here, two of which are represented in the thirty-seventh plate at B C; and in the plain I saw D and E over the doors of some houses; under the latter, there is an imperfect Greek inscription.

We went northward between the mountains, and turning west came to the large convent of Neamone, about two leagues to the west of the city; it is situated on a hill in the middle of the mountains: This convent was founded, or the church built by the emperor Constantine Omonomilos, his picture, and that of his empress Thea, are in several parts of the church. The convent is large and irregularly built round an oblong square court, and two or three smaller. In the middle there is a church which is esteemed one of the finest in the Archipelago, it originally seems to have had two porticos, to which a smaller has been added, and a tower that has destroyed the beauty of the front; the door cases are all of jasper or fine marbles, and on each side of the outer one there is a column of the same; the east side of it within is wainscotted with jasper and beautiful marbles; the second portico is painted, and the arch is adorned with several figures in mosaic. In the outermost are the reliques of three saints of the place kept in a red jasper chest: The church itself, which is the choir, is a square of about thirty feet, excepting the part within the skreen of the high altar; the whole is adorned with pillars, and wainscotted and paved with jasper, and the most costly marbles; and on the dome and upper parts are represented history pieces of our Saviour in mosaic, finely done for those times. They shew some reliques, much esteemed by the Greeks, as the thumb of St. John Baptist, the scull of Timothy, a bone of St. Luke and St. George, and a piece of the cross. The abbot is chose for two years, and no woman can enter the convent; they keep, at least in public, the old institution of eating no meat; there are two hundred persons in the convent, twenty-five of which are priests, fifty stavroforoi, or cross bearers, who are those who have taken the strict vow, and ought never to eat flesh; and four or five of the Megalokema, whose vow is so strict that they can have no employ in the convent, or elsewhere; and though they ought to have no property, yet this is permitted, because they are obliged to pay their poll tax. They admit caloyers here for a sum of

money, who may go and live on their own farms, and are entitled to a certain portion of bread and wine, though absent; so that the convent is served, either by hired servants, or such as labour five or six years to be admitted caloyers without money, or by such caloyers as have offices, by which they gain something for themselves.

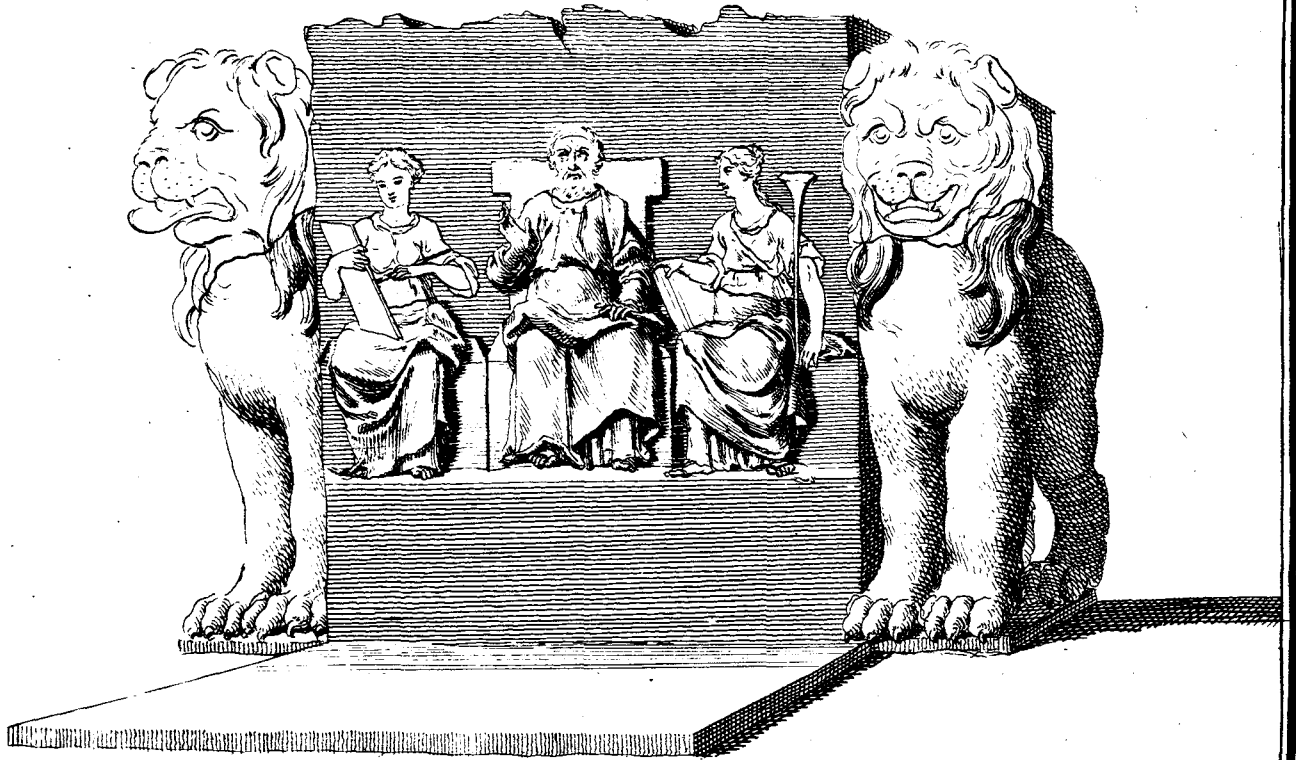
In the way from the convent to the town there is a hill called The marble table [*Μαρμάρεσ τράπεζα*], out of which, they say, the jasper was taken that is employed about the church. Strabo observes, that there is a vein of marble in the island, and Pliny says, that the first jasper was found here; it is a fine red sort, and the winter torrents near the city having brought down several pieces of it, they have taken those stones to pave the streets, and there are several other curious marbles found in the beds of those torrents. I went to see two of the three fountains on the sides of the mountains, which are conveyed five or six miles to the city, and passed a valley on an aqueduct built with arches.

From the city I made a voyage round part of the island; the plain to the north of the city is called Livadia, and is near two leagues long; there is a small village in it called Eretes, which might give occasion for the mistake of a certain author, who mentioning a place here of such a name, says, that the Sibyl Erithræa was born there; whereas she was of the city Erythræ, on the opposite continent. At the end of this plain, and toward the south end of the bay, is that great piece of antiquity, which is called Homer's school; it is near the sea side on the foot of a mountain called Epos; it is a part of the rock that sets out beyond the rest, the surface of which is hewn into a seat all round, which I take to have been a figure of many unequal sides, as represented in the thirty-eighth plate at A, though it is commonly said to be round; it is indeed much broken and defaced, and the side next to the sea is fallen down; within this seat there is a cube three feet above the floor at D, and on the side next to the sea there is a mezzo relievo of a person sitting, and a smaller figure on each side as represented at B; that in the middle may be supposed to be Homer, and those on each side two of the Muses. The heads of the figures are broken off^a, except of the lion behind; for on the three other sides are reliefs of an animal; that behind is a lion passant, the other two have the heads broke off, and are very much defaced, but seem to be lions; by which may be represented the fire and force with which this poet wrote. Many think that Homer's verses were taught here; and it is not improbable, when so many places contended for his birth, that the people of Chius should cause this place to be hewn out in memory of him; and here they might at some certain times rehearse his verses to his honour. About two or three leagues further north is a bay called port Delfin, which I thought might be Fanum, mentioned by Strabo, till I came to Fana mentioned below in another place; opposite to this are the islands called Spermadori, and in Greek Egonuses, which stretch almost to the mouth of the channel; they belong to Scio, and are inhabited only by herdsmen. The north west cape of the island, is that which Strabo calls Posidium, which, he says, comes near to the promontory of Argenum of Erythræ, though the

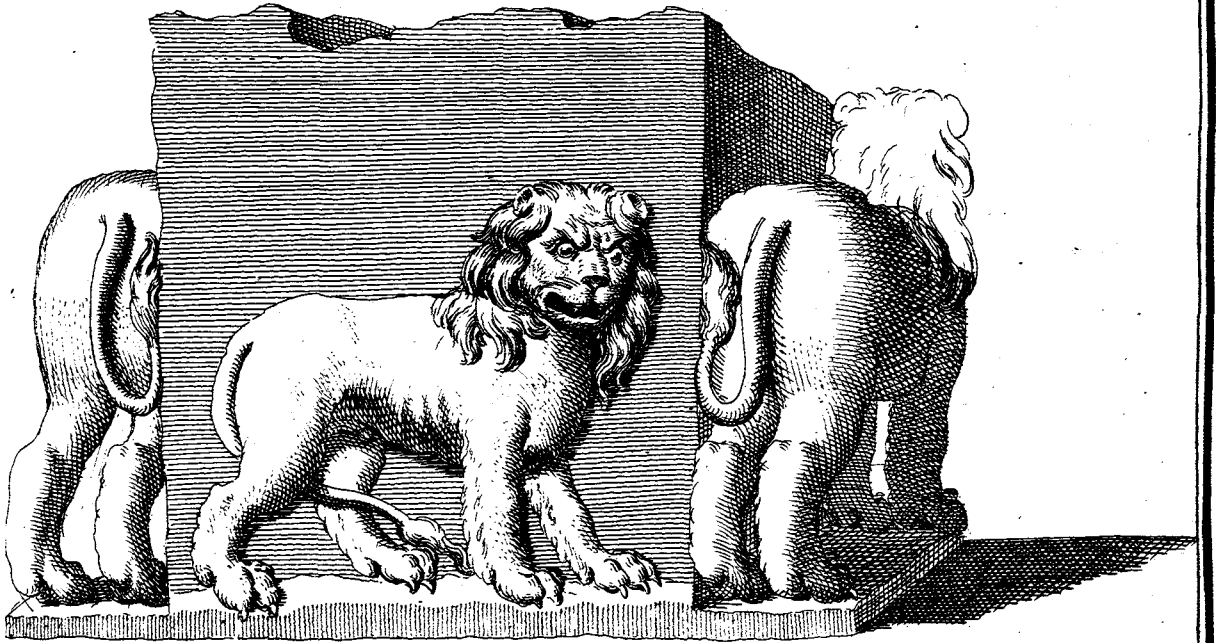
^a The statues of the persons on each side of Homer are broken off to the middle, so that in all the figures what is not shaded above the line, which shows where they are broke off, is only supplied by the fancy of the drawer.

HOMERS SCHOOL in SCIO.

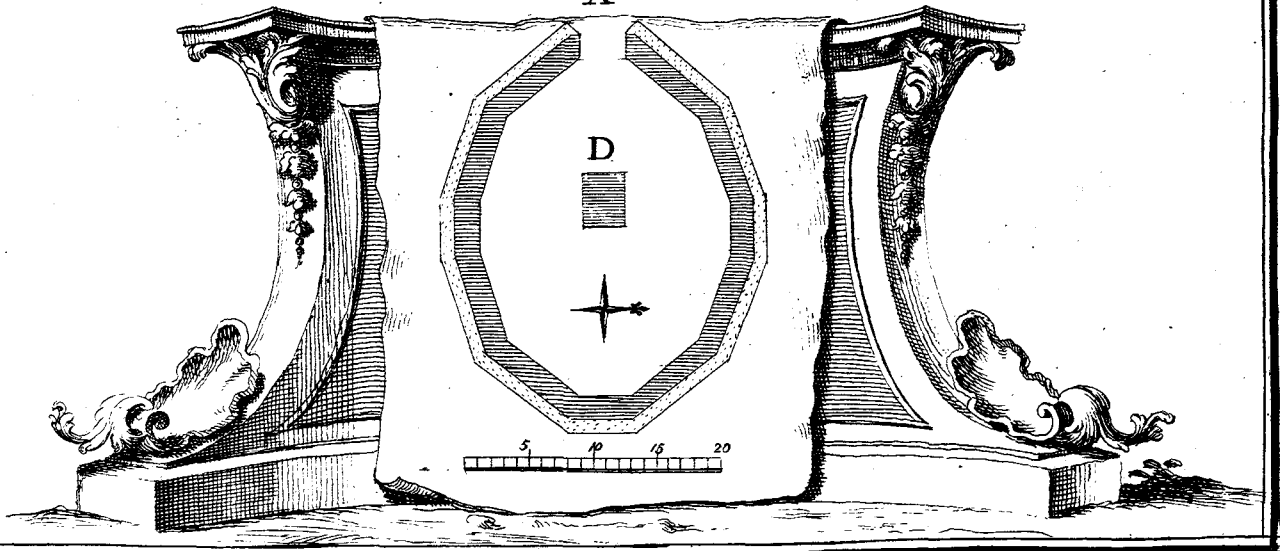
B



C



A



distance which he mentions of sixty stadia seems to be a mistake for a hundred and sixty, as it is computed twenty miles. Opposite to the mouth of this channel is Mytelene, the antient Lesbos, computed to be about forty miles distant. About a league to the west of the north east part of Scio, now called Laguardia, is the deep bay of Fana, which is wide at the opening, but narrower towards the end, and is sheltered by an island called saint Margaret: Here Strabo says there was a grove of palms, and a temple of Apollo, the west wall of which is still standing; it is four feet thick, and at the distance of every three feet there are two layers of brick, the entrance of it fronts to the east; it was about seventy five feet long, and thirty-five broad, as well as I could discover from what remains of the foundations. I saw some pieces of grey marble about it, which appeared to have been joined with iron cramps. This inner part of the bay has a fine beech on the west and south sides for boats to come up to, and seems to be the place called Notium by Strabo, which he says is a fine shoar, and may have received its name from its situation to the south south west, that wind being called Notia: He says, it is three hundred stadia distant from the city by sea, but by land only sixty, which is another mistake for a hundred and sixty, it being computed eighteen miles. This is now called the bay of Cardamilla, from a village of that name near it. In this part of the island, to the north of the city, and along the northern shoar, there are fourteen villages; it is the part called Epanameria, with the eight villages mentioned to the west of the mountains. A rivulet called Sclavia runs into the sea about a league to the west; its source comes from the foot of the mountain, and runs on a bed of white marble with a reddish cast: This country called Nagose or Naose, without doubt from a temple near, some small ruins of which are now to be seen; from the best judgment I could make, it was fifty-five feet long, and thirty-five broad; the pieces of marble which are very large, seem to have been polished, and it appears as if there had been two steps all round; there are no signs either of pillars or pilasters. This temple Tournefort supposes to have been dedicated to Neptune, who had amours with a nymph here: He conjectures that this fountain of water is that of Helena, mentioned by Stephanus; and, as he observes, Vitruvius speaks of a fountain in this island, the waters of which make people mad; in which he was probably misinformed, there being not so much as any tradition that there ever was such a fountain. This place is opposite to port Sigri in Mytilene. We went on westward, came to a stream, and walked along the side of it to a poor village called Aie-Thelene, on a high hill: We went to see a grotto on the south side of the hill under it, which is more famous for a foolish superstition of the Greeks, than for any thing that is very curious in it; over it there is a church, and within the grot, which has some petrifications in it, made by the droppings of the water, there is one of those pendant petrifications, from one part of which the water continually drops; they say, that it formerly dropped from another part of the same stone, which is now broken; these, they tell their devotees, are the teats of the Virgin Mary; that the water is milk, and that no body must drink of it but fasting; and give the pilgrims some little stones of the petrifications, which, they say, are good against a fever when
boiled

boiled in water. The water of the rivulet below never fails, and they have small eels in it called Mungri, which is the only fresh water fish in the island. If we suppose that faint Thelena is a corruption of Helena, we may conjecture that this is her spring, mentioned as above by Stephanus. We walked two miles almost as far as the north west cape of the island called Melano, and went to a village of the same name; this is the old promontory of Melana; and the city of that name mentioned by Strabo, might be where the village is, though there are no signs of antiquity. The governor of faint Thelena sent an express to this village to give advice of our arrival, according to their custom. Going about three leagues further to the south, we came to Volisso, where the country of Arioufa seems to begin, which was so famous for its wines; it extended for three hundred stadia in length, and is said to have produced the nectar of the ancients; the Chian wine is praised by Horace and Virgil; and we have an account that Cæsar used it in his triumphs; and this spot still produces very good wine.

Volisso.

Volisso is said to have had its name from Bellifarius, whom they call Vellifarius, and say, that he came here with his armies, and built the castle; and I find there is an author who gives an account that he was imprisoned in it. Volisso is about two miles from the sea, on the side of the hill on which the castle stands, which was defended with round towers; there is a church in it dedicated to faint Elias. About two leagues south of this place is the convent of Diefca, dedicated to faint John Baptist, situated in a very retired place on the side of the hills, which extend a great way to the west, and make a cape called Pefaro; at the angle of the bay there is a village of Mastic, to the south of which there are several other villages along the western shoar. This land makes a sort of a large bay with the land of Volisso to the north; but there is no port, and it is much exposed to the west and south west winds. These mountains extend to the east to mount Elias, which is the highest hill in the island, and was antiently called Pellinæus; to the west of these mountains is the country of Volisso, full of small hills, with little fruitful vales between them, where they make good wine, much silk, and preserve a great quantity of figs. From the high lands I discovered what they told me was Monte Santo, but I rather took it to be Stalimene: And here we saw Sciro, the Negropont, Andros, and Tinè. The villages of Volisso and Perieh, which is one of the villages of Mastic, are exempt from all ecclesiastical jurisdiction, except that of the patriarch of Constantinople.

C H A P. II.

Of the natural history, customs, trade, and government
of S C I O.

A Great part of Scio consists of rocky mountains and hills, and even ^{Soil.} the foil of the plains is but poor, and naturally fit only for trees; but they are very industrious, and the inhabitants bestow great labour on it. The greatest part of the mountains are of a lead coloured marble, streaked with white; they have also about the city and plain some quarries of a reddish free stone, it being a rocky foil. The air of Scio is consequently very good; but the great communication it has with other parts is the cause that they often have the plague; they also feel those earthquakes which do more damage on the neighbouring continent. There are several winter torrents, but very few rivulets that run all the year; however they have a great number of fine springs, and find water almost in all places where they dig; that of the plain of Scio is not reckoned so good as the water of the rocky countries.

The ever-green oak, the pine, the wild mastic tree, and the ^{Trees.} caroub, are the only trees that I observed growing wild, except a very few common oaks, but by improvement they have all sorts of fruit trees, and the mulberry-tree for their silk has a great place among them; they have also the terebinth-tree, the rind of which they cut to let the turpentine run out upon stones, which they place under it; they call it *Crementina*, and by the Druggists it is called *Terebintina*, and *Turpentine*, and does not dry to a gum, but is preserved in vases; it is esteemed the best that is made, tho' the tree is very common in Syria: they have cotton here for their own use, and a very small quantity of flax, and some corn, but not sufficient for the consumption of the island, there being much corn imported from the continent of Asia, and sometimes from Alexandria. The herbage here is so scarce, that they give their cattle the cotton shrubs to eat when the cotton is gathered, and preserve the dried leaves of the vines for them in winter.

They have no sort of wild beast, except foxes and hares: Mules are ^{Beasts.} generally used throughout the island, and they sell some of them at great prices; the humble ass serves the poorer sort of people, there being only a few of the top families in the city who use horses; they have no wheel carriages. The want of herbage makes all sorts of meat very dear except goat's flesh, which they have on the mountains, but sheep are so scarce, that in the villages of Mastic, every family almost has a domestic ewe for breeding, which follows them about like a dog. They have now no domestic partridges that come at a whistle, but great plenty of wild ones of the red sort.

Besides the original natives, there are here some noble Greek families ^{Inhabitants.} who retired from Constantinople, when it was taken by the Turks; they have also several Genouese families on this island, but only those of the name of Justiniani and Grimaldi, who are noble and rich; of the former there are about ten families. This island is rich, and exceedingly well peo-

OBSERVATIONS ON

pled, infomuch that every thing is twice as dear as it is in Candia ; they compute that there are a hundred thousand inhabitants, of which half are in the city, and in the villages about the plain, and of these three thousand are Roman catholics, who are all of Genouefe extraction, and call themselves Italians. There are about forty families of Jews in the castle, and five thousand Turks, the rest are all Greeks, there being no Turks in the villages. The Greeks have a bishop, whom they call metropolitan ; and the Romans have one likewise, who is chosen by the pope out of six natives of the country, nominated by the chief people among them, as they informed me, though I find the present, who is the first since their churches were destroyed on the Venetian invasion, was put in by the pope without any nomination : They have about fifty Roman priests, who celebrate according to the Latin rite, some few of them have been educated in Rome, and all the Roman catholics of fashion speak Italian very well. The government here has corrupted the language in the city in such a manner, that the country people talk by much the purer Greek. In the convent of Neamone, and in the city, there are priests that teach the old Greek, those who understand it are reckoned to speak the best modern Greek, and often use old words ; and if they would come into the custom of studying the antient Greek in all parts, it might be a great means to purify and improve the modern language.

Character.

As to the genius of the people they are industrious, and sharp in acquiring, but luxurious and extravagant on the days when they have repose from their employs : They are very dextrous in managing affairs, and one may make a conjecture of their capacities from a reason a Sciote gave me why they had so few Jews there, which was, because the people were too sharp for them. The Greeks and Roman Catholics have a great aversion to one another, and those of one profession are not Christians in the judgment of the other ; the Franciscans of propaganda fide, and the Capuchins, have a small convent in the city ; the former under the Dutch protection, and the latter under the French, to whom they are chaplains : There are in the island three nunneries and eight convents.

Dress.

The dress of the men here is much the same as that of Candia. The youth and people of fashion, when in the country, wear trowsers, with shoes and stockings. The garments of the ladies come but a little below their knees, and they are dressed all in white, even to their shoes, except that their coat is often of damask, or some other coloured silk, but without sleeves ; they wear a head dress, which is particular to the Sciotes, it is of a stiffen'd fine muslin, made so as to stand up very high, extends out far on the right side, and is called a Capash ; they are very fair and beautiful, and the men also are comely. The women are not shy, but have a certain air of assurance and simplicity that seemed to bespeak their virtue, for they appeared to me to be modest women ; and though I have heard general reflections made on them, yet I was assured that the character of their being otherwise is owing to some inferior people among them, who go out of the island chiefly to get into services. Their open manner of behaviour seems to be owing to some certain customs they have, for visiting is not in fashion ; but the houses in
the

THE GREEK ISLANDS.

11

the streets having all stone seats before them, the women of best fashion, as well as the vulgar, on Sundays and holidays, sit almost all day in the streets, and the men come and stand by them, and hold a conversation, or they discourse with one another. In the villages the men and women dance together in the public squares, and the mothers and the virgins sit round till midnight, and enjoy the conversations of their neighbours: It seems to be a custom continued from the antient Greeks, among whom dancing was looked on as a great perfection, whereas with the Romans it was hardly consistent with the character of a modest woman. Though there is no jealousy, yet the men hardly ever go into the houses of any that are not relations, and not often even to those; the women also rarely go into one another's houses, as they enjoy conversation in this public manner; nor is it the custom to make any invitations to entertainments, not even of strangers, much less to lodge them in their houses. The women spin silk, and do other business at home, never stirring out, but on Sundays and holidays. The Franks have little trade, and no merchants here; but the French have a consul, and one of Genoese extraction is consul both to the English and Dutch.

The chief trade of the island is an export of manufactured damasks^{Trade.} and other silks; to carry on which they import yearly from Tinè, and a place near Salonica, about twelve thousand okes, their own produce of raw silk not being sufficient. They send these manufactures to Constantinople, Smyrna, and other parts, the natives paying only a duty of half per cent. whereas foreigners pay five; every oke of raw silk brought into the town pays sixteen medins duty, and all that is exported a medin a pike. Another great export is lemons and China oranges. Their import is oil from Candia and Mytilene, both for lamps and eating; and wine from Ipsara and Mycone, though they have much good wine here, but it is not sufficient for their use; they import corn from Asia. The public revenue arises from the customs, and from the poll tax of six to ten dollars a head, according as it is fixed on the villages, except the villages of Mastic, in which they pay only three dollars; also there is a small rent paid for lands, and the governor pays in the whole about three hundred purses, and raises four hundred, that is between forty and fifty thousand pounds.

This island was usually governed by a pasha, who was generally a disgraced person; and the Christians had five deputies, two of them Romans^{Government.} catholics and two Greeks, who had great power, decided all civil causes between Christians, and could apprehend all Christian offenders, send them to be judged by the cadi, and require them either to be sent out of the country, or executed; but about twenty years ago the deputies, on some pretence, were carried to Constantinople and imprisoned, and then a mosolem was sent instead of a pasha, and in the place of deputies they have only, as they have in other islands. Vicardi, I suppose a corruption of vicarii; they have these in the same manner as the deputies, but with less power, however they can remonstrate; and if the mosolem does any thing unlawfully, they can move the affair to the cadi; but if that officer and the other governor are united they can do little, however the cadi often calls them to be present at any disputes between Christians; and

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and they are frequently made referees in many cases between them at this time; and lately they caused a governor to be removed and punished; however the governor, on the least pretext, will fine, which is the punishment for those that are rich, and render themselves obnoxious. One of the Justiniani is always one of the two Roman vicardi, and often one of the Grimaldi, and one of the richest Greeks; their office continues for one year, and is very troublesome; they name their successors. When they had deputies the people paid no rent for their lands, and the deputies could levy money for their public expences; but when the deputies were laid aside, a valuation was made of all the lands, and a small rent fixed on them: The most any one pays does not amount to above six or seven pounds a year, and sometimes a poor village does not pay more. For in some of the inland mountainous parts, where they are very poor, they live by trucking every thing, cannot sell the wine they have, by reason of the difficulty of carriage, and raise what money they must have, by their little flocks of sheep. Every village is governed by a vicardi, who sometimes is the parish priest, and is appointed yearly in the same manner; his office is much the same as that of the head vicardi, to send offenders to the cadì, and also to levy all public taxes, or to assist in it. The cadì of the island is sent every seven or eight months from Constantinople; his jurisdiction extends to Gesmè on the continent; he sends his deputy about to all the villages to reside in each eight or ten days, in order to decide disputes, but principally to raise money by fines for offences.

C H A P. III.

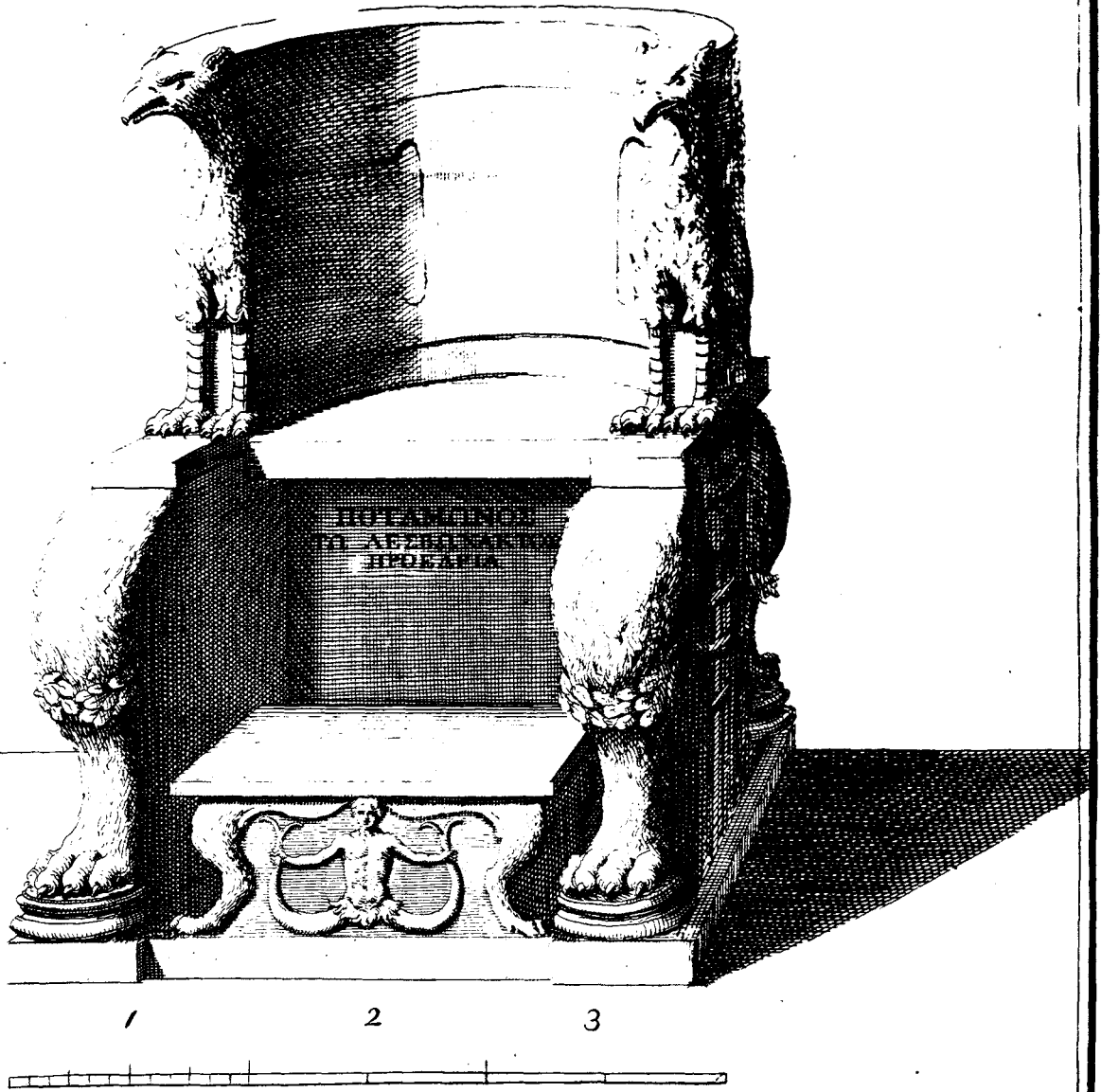
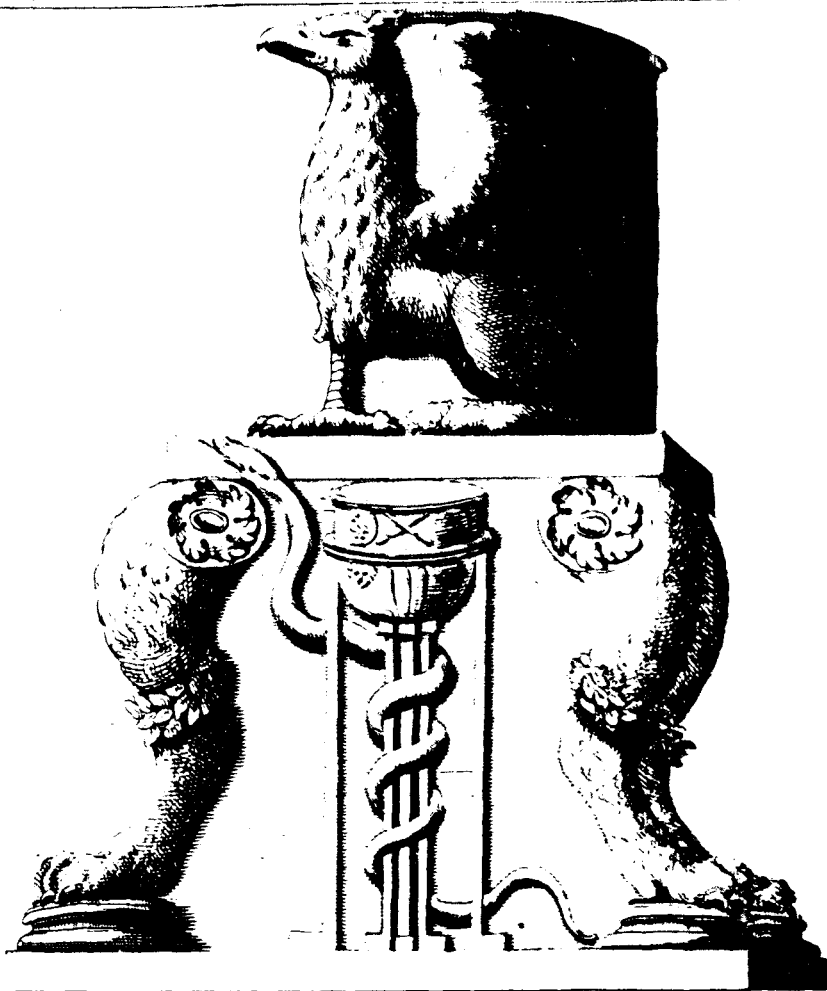
Of the island of I P S A R A.

WE failed from Volisso for Ipsara in about five hours, which, they say, is forty miles distant, though I conjecture that cape Melanon is but twenty miles from the north east point of Ipsara; Strabo computes it to be only fifty stadia, though if he had said a hundred and fifty, it would be nearer the true distance; our boatmen looked out very sharply to see if there were any Maltese in the port of Ipsara. I saw the island of Andros to the south, Schiro to the west, and the cape of the Negropont, called cape Diro, which is the old promontory Cephareus, and was famous for the shipwreck of the Greek fleet. We arrived at Ipsara, called by Strabo, Pfyra, [Ψύρα] who says, it had a city of the same name; but he is mistaken in the circumference of the island, for it is computed to be eighteen miles round, whereas he makes it but forty stadia or five miles. The island is high and rocky on the north and east sides, and is about six miles long and three broad; on the south side there are two bays; in that to the west is the small island of faint Demetrius, which has its name from a chapel on it, within which there is a good port to anchor; and the Corsairs sometimes

ride there in bad weather, but oftener at the uninhabited island called Antipsera, which is before this bay, and is about three miles in circumference. Between the two bays there is a small beach at the bottom of a very shallow bay, which is made by two rocky heights; on that to the east is the chapel of faint John Baptist, and a deep cistern sunk into the rock and foundations of what seem to have been walls of a castle, the rock on which it stands being very high; what they call the castle is situated on the western height, and is enclosed only with the walls of their houses, and has but one entrance; it is about a quarter of a mile round. The present town is on a gentle descent on two sides of the castle, probably on the spot of the antient city, and may be half a mile in circumference; the houses are low, and ill built most of them consisting only of one floor. In the castle is the principal church of faint Nicholas, near which I found three or four antient reliefs, and a short Greek inscription or two of no importance. There are some reliefs also in the church of faint John, and on a house near it; there is another church in the town; at a little chapel by the sea side, called faint Luke, there is a Greek inscription, in which the antient name of the people is mentioned. They say that there are thirty churches in the island, tho' in going the whole length of it I could see but thirteen; and as there are no Turks in the island, they have bells to their churches. I went to the north end to see the poor convent of the virgin Mary, which belongs to the city, and has only three caloyers in it. The island consists of a flaty stone, with several veins of white marble in it; the high mountain to the north, on which the chapel of faint Elias is situated is mostly of a grey marble; there is also here a bastard crumbling granite of a red colour, a little resembling porphyry. They have good springs, but no herbage, the ground being covered only with several dwarf shrubs; they have no trees that grow naturally, and only a few figs, which they plant; they have a small quantity of cotton and corn, and are supplied from Asia with the latter; the great produce of the island is a very good strong red wine, which they export to Scio; the old wine sells for about a halfpenny a quart, and the new for half that price; the south and middle parts of the island consist of small hills, and two little plains on the two bays; and all of it seems to be excellent soil; the sides of the mountains in many parts are improved with vineyards; they use oxen for the plough, and asses for burthen and riding, and they have some sheep and goats. The people, who are all Greeks, are computed to be about a thousand, two hundred of whom pay the poll tax; they live all in the town, but have huts in the country, where they stay during the busy seasons of the year; they are said to be brave couragious men, and have freed themselves from the dread of the Maltese, by sallying out, and killing some of those that made a descent, and taking several of them prisoners, and since that time they have never disturbed them. The men wear a sort of sandals made of raw hide, and tied with thongs round the foot and ankle: The women have a veil or towel, that comes over their heads, and is brought round the neck, and sometimes they put it over the chin and mouth; but they expose their breasts in a very indecent manner, which seemed rather

ther owing to an ignorance of decorum, than out of lewdness; they have neither physician, chirurgeon, nor lawyer. They are governed here as at Scio by three vicardi, but all of them are labourers; the cadi of Scio sends his deputy to this island in his progress to decide their disputes: They pay two purses a year to the captain pasha or lord high admiral, to whom all the islands belong which are not governed by a pasha or moslem; so that Cyprus, Rhodes, Candia, Negropont, Scio, and Mytilene, do not belong to the admiral. In ecclesiastical affairs they are subject to the patriarch of Constantinople, as all the islands are where there are no bishops. The patriarch has a lay vicar residing here, who is also over Volisso and Perieh in Scio; his chief business is to send people to the bishop of Scio to be ordained; they pay thirty dollars a year to the patriarch, which is received by the vicar of Scio, and they have only five priests in the whole island. They have no trade but the export of their wine, and the import of corn, and the few other necessaries they want; as it is an open bay, they draw up their little barks and boats to the land. The same day I arrived I went to see the convent on the other side of the island; and, as I returned, some countrymen who were eating bread and fish, called to me to take part with them, and they seemed much pleased with my compliance. I lay in my boat, but as it rained, and the wind was contrary, the next day I removed with all my baggage into the chapel of faint Luke at the port. On the eve of faint Luke they performed devotions in the chapel; the women or children brought small wax candle, and a plate or basket of boiled wheat, on which either raisins, or the inside of pomegranates was strewed; some also brought cakes of bread; when the service was finished, all but the boiled wheat was distributed to the people in or near the church. On the festival they brought lenfigs and brandy, which were given to the people in the same manner; all which seems to be some remains of the antient custom of having all things in common, and eating their bread together in singleness of heart.

We failed for Mytilene, but put in the first evening at Cardamilla in Scio, where I pitched my tent, and lay all night, and the next evening arrived at the port of Mytilene.



An ANCIENT MARBLE CHAIR at MYTILENE.

C H A P. IV.

Of the island of MYTILENE, the antient LESBUS.

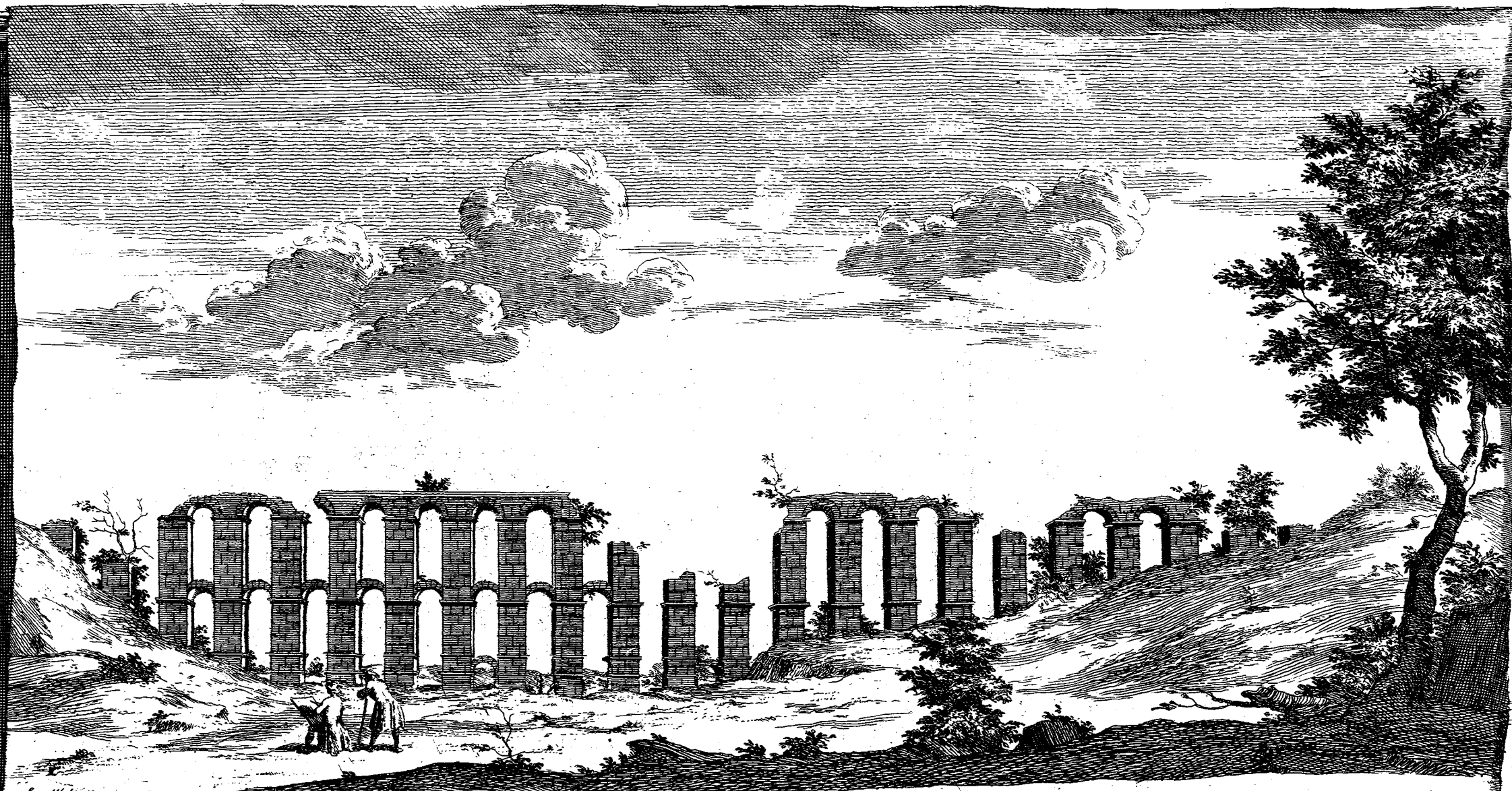
THE island of Lesbos, so often mentioned by the Greek historians, is now called Mytilene, from the old name of its capital city, which it still retains. The Lesbians were formerly famous for their fleet: They were at first under kings, and then became a republic, governed by a council of the superior rank of people, and by an assembly of the common people, whose decrees are seen in some inscriptions still remaining in the island. At one time some persons of greatest interest usurped a sort of tyrannical power over their fellow citizens, among these was Pittacus, one of the seven wise men, who, out of a public spirit contrived to get all the power into his own hands, and then restored to his country their antient liberty. Thucydides gives a particular account of the opposition the people of Mytilene gave the Athenians, who subduing them, made a decree to cut off all the people of that city; but a party in favour of the Mytilenians afterwards prevailing, they repealed that decree; the account of which arrived before the former was executed^a. Mytilene, the antient capital of the island, was situated on the spot of the present city of that name, which is called also Castro; it is on the north side of the island towards the east end, and is only seven miles and a half from the most eastern point of the island, which was antiently called cape Malia; which distance was probably computed to the head of land, which makes the bay of Mytilene, where the east end of the island begins; for the whole eastern point seems to have been called cape Malia. The old city appears to have been built on the plain near the sea, and on the side of the hill to the south of it, and to have extended along the plain to the east of that hill. There was an island before the city about a mile in circumference, which was well inhabited, and is now joined to the land by an isthmus, which may be about a furlong wide, and of much the same length; and they have still a tradition of its being an island; there was a port on each side of it, as there is at this time; that to the south east was defended by two moles, of which there are now some ruins; the entrance is between them: The other port to the north west was defended by a mole, of which there are still great remains; the port to the south is now only frequented by large ships. The city was formerly very large, and one sees in all parts of it many fine pieces of grey marble, which are remains of the antient buildings, and several imperfect inscriptions; and at the entrance to the palace of the bishop, there is a very curious antient chair cut out of one block of white marble; the views of which may be seen in the thirty-ninth plate. Pittacus, one of the seven wise men of Greece, was of this city, and so were Alcæus and Sappho the poets, and also Theophanes the historian, who had the honour to enjoy the friendship of Pompey the great, and his son was made procurator of Asia by Augustus. The present city is on the neck of land that leads to the peninsula, and on each side of it on the shoar, and likewise to the south,

^a Strabo xiii. 618.

south, it extends up the side of the hill; it is about a mile in circumference, and is well built. The castle is on the top of the high rocky peninsula, and is near three quarters of a mile in compass, consisting of the old and new castle which are contiguous, but have their distinct governors and bodies of militia; they are inhabited only by Turks, and Franks are not permitted to go into them. The ruins of the old city extend a considerable way to the west. I was told that there are in the castle the arms, and cypher or name of one of the emperors Palæologi; and that there is a stone coffin in a mosque, which, they say, is the tomb of Sappho. If this castle was built by the Greek emperors, it is probable that it was much improved by the Genoese when they were in possession of the island. As well as I could be informed the island was at that time the property of a family of the name of Catanisi, who were lords of Lesbos; and it is said when the city was besieged by sultan Amurath, a lady of one of these Catanisi, sallied out at the head of the citizens, and raised the siege. There are in the city a great number of Greeks, three or four Greek churches, and only a few families of Armenians. The French have a vice-consul here, who has a chapel and chaplain in his house, and there are two or three French factors of the merchants of Smyrna. The English also have a Greek vice-consul. The bishop has the title of metropolitan, though I could not find that he has any jurisdiction over the other bishop; both being put in by, and immediately subject to the patriarch of Constantinople. In this city, as well as in some other parts of the Archipelago and Greece, they have a priest who has studied at least the literal Greek, preaches, and has the title of Didaskalos and Logiotatos [Most learned], which latter is given to most of the priests: The person here in that character had studied several years at Padoua. As they are generally envied by the other ignorant priests, so they are commonly drove from one place to another.

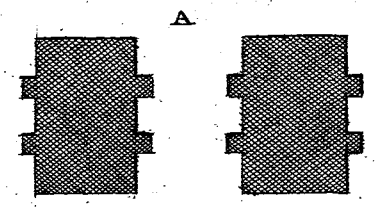
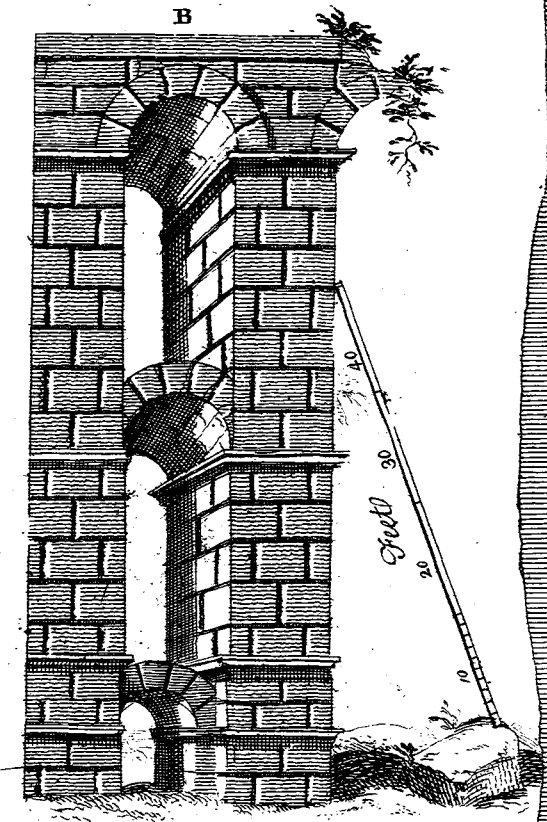
They have a great trade in this city in building large ships and boats, with the wood of pine, which they use even to the keels of the ships; they bring the timber from the continent, there being no place there secure from the Corsairs for the building of them. These vessels are very light, and last for ten or twelve years, it being a timber full of rosin, and said to be much more durable than that of Europe: They use also iron nails in building; and instead of crooked timber, they saw the wood to the shape that is necessary for building. As to the other branches of trade, it is the same here as throughout the whole island, and consists in a very great export of oil of olives to France, and to many parts of the Levant, which latter is carried on by small vessels or boats. They have also very good scamony and althea here, and I saw a great quantity of alkermes, but they do not make any use of it. They have likewise an export of tar extracted from their pines.

On the twenty-second of October, I set out to make a tour round the island, in company with some gentlemen of the French nation, and under the protection of a janizary. The island is mountainous; one chain of hills that are mostly rocky, consists chiefly of marble, and runs the whole length of the island; another crosses it towards the west end; the whole island abounds much in hot baths. We went along the north side of it, and observed that the ruins of the old city extended



Sam. Wale sc.

An *AQUEDUCT* in the *ISLAND* of *MYTILENE*.



extended a considerable way to the west, and there are marks of the city wall which was carried up the hill. Going about two miles from the city, we came to a hot bath, which is little frequented; the waters are warm, and have no particular taste. We went in between the mountains, about a mile to the south, where there are remains of a very magnificent aqueduct of grey marble rusticated, built across the valley, as represented in the fortieth plate. A, is the plan of one of the arches, and B, an elevation of it by a larger scale; the upper arches are turned with brick: The water having run a considerable way on the side of the hills from the south west, passed these arches, and then went in channels round to Mytilene. Returning into the road along the north side of the island, about two leagues to the west of the city, there are hot baths near the sea; they are rather saltier than the sea water, and are now much used for bathing, as it appears they were by the antients; there are great ruins of buildings about them, particularly of a colonade leading to them from the south, the pedestals of which remain; there are also several inscriptions about this place. A little beyond the baths there are remains of a castle of the middle ages built with square towers at the corners, in which there are several pieces of marble of the antient buildings. Beyond the middle of the island is a large head of land, which I take to be the promontory Argenum of Ptolemy; to the east of it there is a bay, near which is a village on a hill called Manoneia. I conjectured that the village Ægirus was about this place, and that from this bay to the bay of Pyrrha was the narrowest part of the island, which, Strabo says, was only twenty stadia, though it seems to be much more; opposite to this cape is the deepest part of the bay of Adramyttium, in which there are a great number of islands, called now Musconisi, and of old Hecatonnesi, that is, the isles of Apollo, Hecatus being one of his names: Some say there were twenty, others forty of them; one of them called Musconisi, in distinction from the rest, has a town of Greeks on it, and perhaps it may be the island Pordoselena of Strabo; all the others are now uninhabited; but I was informed that one of those near Musconisi was formerly frequented by herdsmen for pasturage, and that there are some signs of an antient bridge to it. This may be the island which Strabo mentions before the town of the island of Pordoselena; for there was a town in it of the same name then deserted, and a temple dedicated to Apollo. Near the land of Mytilene there are three or four very small islands, called the Tockmack islands, I suppose, from a village of that name in Mytilene, which is near those islands. The people of the island say, that the village of Tockmack is the nearest place on this side to Caloni, which is on the bay that was called Pyrrha by the antients, but they affirm that those places are four hours distant, that is, about eight miles. On the north west cape of the island is the town of Molivo; about four miles to the east of it, on the shoar, are the ruins of a bath; and on the beach below, there is a source of hot water which seemed to have a taste of sulphur; and about half way between this and Molivo, there is a small bath in repair, the waters of which are warm, but have no particular taste.

Molivo is the antient Methymna; it is built up the side of the hill at M that high point of land, which makes the north west corner of the

island. Methymna was computed to be thirty-three miles and three quarters from Sigrium, and seven miles and a half from the shoar of the continent, though it is now computed to be eighteen miles over, and it cannot be much less; the town is a mile in circumference; on the summit of the hill there is a castle, about half a mile in compass, which is inhabited by Turks, who have here their several bodies of soldiers with their agas, as at Mytilene. From the castle westward the ground declines, and makes a sort of a plain spot at the very point, on which one sees some little signs of the old city Methymna, particularly the foundations of the city walls on the south side of the hill, and the ruins of a large strong tower or castle over the present little basin on the south, which is made by art for small boats; it is probable that the city extended from the end of the point, about half a mile, to that steep ground on which the present town stands: There are not above two hundred Christians here, who have three churches, for it is in a manner a Turkish town. The bishop of Methymna resides at Caloni, and the Greeks are so very ignorant, that they imagine Caloni was Methymna, because the bishop retains the old title. In this city the famous musician Arion was born, who is said to have been carried on a dolphin: Terpanrus also was of this island, who added three strings to the lyre, which before had only four; the Lesbians having been formerly very famous in the art of music. The head of land on which Molivo stands, together with a small point of land to the south, makes a bay to the south east, and there is an island before it, which is a defence to the harbour; this is the port of Molivo for large ships, where they often load with oil; it is also called the port of Petra, from a village of that name which lies on it, and seems to have its name from a high rock in the middle of the town, which is inaccessible every way, except on the north side, and being enclosed at top with a wall, about a hundred yards in circumference, they deposit in it all their valuable effects, when they apprehend any danger from the Corsairs: They have also a chapel there to the Virgin Mary, and a church in the town, there being a considerable number of Christians in this little place. We travelled on to the south, mostly on the sides of the hills near the sea, and came to a narrow peninsula; it is a strong situation, and I expected to have seen some ruins on it: On each side of the isthmus, there is a very good port called Calas-Limneonas [The Fair Havens]. Further on there is another smaller peninsula, about which there are many ruins, particularly a wall on the north side of a rivulet; this seems to be the antient Antissa, which was between Sigrium and Methymna. It is said to have been formerly an island^a; and some on this account conjecture that Issa was the antient name of Lesbos^b; the inhabitants of this place were sent to Methymna, from which time the ruin of the antient city may be dated^c. We came to a large village of Turks called Telonia; there is a nunnery about two miles to the east of it, at a place called Peribole, in which they have a manufacture of stuffs made of silk and flax. About this place some accident happening to the mule on which the slave rode, and which I had bought in Candia, he chose to walk, and lost his way, so that we could hear nothing of him; but the next

^a Rurfus abstulit insulas mari, junxitque terris: Antissam Lesbo. Plin. Hist. ii. 91. & Ovid. Metam. lib. xv. ver. 287.

^b Livius xlv. 31. Plin. Hist. xv. 39.

^c Strabo i. 60.

day I sent the janizary in search of him, who brought him to me just as I arrived at Mytilene. The slave said, that towards night he was about an hour from the sea, and met some people, who conducted him to the aga of their village, who sent a man with him the next day to Caloni, where he was carried to the bishop, who designed to send him to Mytilene, when the janizary found him. But the janizary, in order to get money out of me, said, that he went to several places, according to the account he got of him, but coming to the village where the slave lodged the first night, he met with the men who brought him to that place; they offered to conduct him to the slave for a reward, which being agreed on, they carried him to Caloni, where, as he said, they had placed him, that they might get something by him, and that he might not fall into the hands of the aga.

The promontory of Sigrium, now called cape Sigri, is the south west point of the island; the port of Sigri is made by a small cape to the north, and by an island before it: To the east of it there is a convent on a very high rocky mountain, to which the ascent is very difficult; it is called Upselo monasterio [The high monastery], and is a very cold situation. The hills all this way, as far as port Caloni, are rocky and barren, and afford a very unpleasant prospect to a traveller. A league to the east of this mountain there is a large village called Ereffo on the side of a hill, it is mostly inhabited by Christians, and from it one enters into a plain by the sea on the south side of the island. In the south east part of this plain there is a small hill, on which the antient city of Ereffus stood, placed by the antients two miles and a quarter from cape Sigri, though it cannot be less than two leagues. The top of the hill is of an oval figure, and there are great remains of the wall that encompassed it, and of a round tower at the east end: I saw near it an entablature of white marble, in the frieze of which there is an imperfect Greek inscription: I observed several large cisterns under ground, and there appears to have been a considerable suburb round the hill, at the foot of which I saw a wall built of stones of five or six sides each; a sign of great antiquity. From this place I travelled northward between the mountains, and turning to the east passed through a village; about two leagues to the north east of it we came to the gulph of Caloni, and to a narrow part of it, which is about a league from the entrance of the bay. Just without this narrow part there is a small island, on which there is a ruined church, and on the west side, on the height near the ferry, are remains of a wall which was built to support the hanging ground; it is likewise built of stones of five sides. This gulph of Caloni extends to the north in between the land at least four leagues, and is about a league broad, being shut in by a narrow entrance not a mile over, and would be a very good harbour, if there was depth of water; at the further end of it is a small town called Caloni, near which I was informed that there is a convent and a nunnery, the latter is of the same kind as those in Scio; I was informed that there is a small convent to the north east of Ereffo. The antient Pyrrha must have been on this bay of Caloni, a great part of the country on the east side of it is now called Pera, where I concluded from the bricks and tiles which I saw scattered about the fields, that there had been some antient buildings; but as the greatest part of that city

was

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was destroyed by the incroachment of the sea, it cannot be expected that there should be any great remains of it^d. This golph must be what Strabo calls the Pyrrhean Euripus, from its resemblance to a narrow streight between two lands; and here the land must be narrowest, as he says it was from the Pyrrhean Euripus to the other sea near the village of Ægirus: He says Pyrrha had been destroyed, and that it had a port, from which, that is from the north east corner of it, Mytilene was only ten miles distant, though it cannot be less than fifteen, as it is now computed. The country to the east of this bay for about two leagues to the mountains abounds with corn, and is called Basilika; there are in it five or six villages, which are mostly inhabited by Turks: There are some baths here of very hot waters, which are now frequented, as they appear to have been formerly from the ruins that are seen about them. They use the waters for bathing, and also drink them, tho' they have found salt in them; there seems also to be a composition of iron and sulphur in them, and I believe, a very small degree of copper; they are very purging, and much esteemed for removing dangerous obstructions and scrophulous disorders. Near these baths are some other hot waters not frequented, which probably are of the same nature. Further to the east towards the mountains there is a small convent of the virgin Mary. From this place the road goes through the middle of the island to the north east over the mountains to Port Iero, or, as it is called by the sailors, Port Olivierè: The entrance of it is near to the east end of the island, and opens to the south east; it is a large basin, encompassed with hills covered with wood, the entrance is so narrow that it is not seen from within; so that the port appears like a large lake; it is about two leagues long and near a league broad; the water is very deep, and it is one of the most beautiful ports I ever saw; the ships often come into it to be loaded with oil. On the south side of it there are seven or eight villages, called the villages of Iëra, retaining the name of the antient city Hiera, spoken of by Pliny, as destroyed; and neither Strabo nor Ptolemy make mention either of the town or port. To the west of these villages, and of the harbour, there is a small convent at a place called Quattrotrito, which belongs to the bishop of Mytilene, and is a sort of a country-house for that prelate: To the south west of it, on the hills, there is a large rich village called Aiaffo, it has a great revenue from the oil of the olive trees that grow on the mountains, and pays no other rent for the lands, but a certain quantity of tar every year for the use of the grand signor's naval armament; they make it of the pine trees that grow on the mountains. On the north side of the port there are hot baths, probably of a limestone water, for they have no taste: From this place the road goes over the hills about two leagues to Mytilene. I observed on a hill near the town several round stones of the pyrites kind. Among many other great men of this island were Theophrastus and Phantias, the Peripatetic philosophers, and disciples of Aristotle; the former being esteemed by Aristotle himself, the most eloquent of all his scholars, on which account his great master gave him that name, and

^d Pyrrha hausta est mari. Plin. Hist. v. 39.

decided a controversy in relation to his successor, by calling for two forts of wine, and giving the preference to the Lesbian.

This island is governed by an officer called a Nafir, who receives all the revenues of it, which arise from a fifth part of the produce of the island from Christians, and a seventh from Turks: And this officer appoints agas over a certain number of villages. The two cities of Mytilene and Molivo are governed each by its mosolem, and have a *cadi* for administering justice. The soil of this island is very rich, tho' there is but little of it improved, insomuch that they have not corn sufficient for their own consumption; the people, especially the Greeks, being very slothful, and supported by the produce of their oil, which requires but a little labour only at one season of the year; for the women and children gather up the olives as they drop, which being ground by horse mills, are pressed with large screw presses, which they have for that purpose; and the oil is put into skins. The women have no better character for their chastity, nor the men for their sobriety, than in former times. As this island is so near the continent, it is much infested with robbers in the summer, who come over in small boats, attack people in the road, and if they apprehend any danger, return to the continent with their booty, or lie lurking in the woods.

CHAP. V.

Of the island of TENEDOS.

AFTER I had been at Constantinople I went from the Dardanelles to Tenedos. This island was called by the antients Calydna, and there are two islands to the south of it, which are now called by the same name; it was also called Leucophrys. The antients say, that it was five miles from the continent, but now it is computed to be nine, thirty from Imbrus, twenty from cape Jenichahere, or Sigeum, and ninety from Mytilene; it is five miles long and four broad: The antients computed it to be eleven miles and a quarter in circumference. The city of this island was reckoned among those of Æolia, and it is said to have had two ports, one of which, I suppose, is the port now frequented, and the other is to the west of the castle close to the town, which is exposed to the north wind. The Grecian fleet that came against Troy lay here, but it was not then esteemed a good port. The road for shipping towards the continent is looked on as very safe. There was a temple here to Sminthean Apollo, which probably was in the fine esplanade before the castle, where there now remain some fluted pillars of white marble, which are about two feet and a half in diameter. The only town on the island is situated towards the north east corner of it, in which there are two hundred Greek families, and three hundred Turkish; the former have a church and three poor convents in the town, and are under the bishop of Mytilene: The castle is a large high building, on a little rocky cape between the two ports, having a large es-

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planade to the land ; it is very probable that this castle, or some part of it, may be the remains of the granaries that Justinian built to preserve the corn which was brought from Ægypt from being spoiled, in case the ships which were bound to Constantinople should be detained by contrary winds. The country about the town is rocky and unimproved, and the Turks will not permit them to cultivate that quarter ; but on the north side there is a small spot well improved. This island belongs to the captain bashaw, and only maintains the janizaries of the castle ; the chief export is good wine and brandy. I made a very short stay in this island, and lay on board an English ship, which was in the road.

C H A P. VI.

Of the island of LEMNOS.

Imbrus.

FROM the road of Tenedos we sailed to Lemnos ; passing to the south of Imbrus, which is thirty miles from Tenedus, and is situated to the south west of the cape, that is at the entrance of the Dardanel ; this island was sacred to Mercury, and has on it five or six villages, in two of which there are castles : There are silver mines towards the south part of the island, but the ore requires so much lithargy of lead to be mixt with it, that it does not answer the expence.

The high island called Samandrachi is to the north west of it, which at first had the name of Samos, and afterwards of Samothrace, or Samos of Thrace, to distinguish it from Samos of Ionia : If I mistake not, there is only one town or village in it ; the island was sacred to Cybele, and she is reported to have lived in it for some time. It is said that Jupiter had three children here by Electra, grand-daughter of Atlas, namely, Dardanus, who founded the Trojan kingdom, Jasion who had Corybas by Cybele, from whom her priests were called Corybantes, and Harmonia the wife of Cadmus. Perfes, when he was defeated by the Romans, fled to this island.

Lemnos.

We landed on the east side of Lemnos, at a bay well sheltered every way, except from the east, there are two villages near it called Odopole and Calliope. This island is called Lemnos by the Greeks, and by the Italian mariners Stalimene, from the Greek expression Eis tē Lemno, when they speak of going to this island : Lemnos was first inhabited by a people of Thrace, then by the Pelasgians, and afterwards by the Athenians, until it became subject to the Romans. Great part of the island is hilly, but the plains and valleys are fruitful, produce great quantity of corn and wine, and some silk and cotton, which they manufacture at home, making a sort of stuff of silk and flax mixed, which is much used for shirts, and is called meles, and a sort of silk like gauze, very light and transparent, called brunjucke, which is much used by the ladies for their under garments ; they also export butter and cheese made of goat's milk, especially the latter. They have a strong middle sized race of horses, which are remarkable for walking fast.

This

THE GREEK ISLANDS.

23

This island is noted for the Terra Lemnia, called both by the Greeks and Turks The holy earth; it is said to have the same natural vertue as the Terra Sigillata of Calabria, consequently it is not carried into Christendom, but is only used in the Levant. This earth was in esteem among the antients, who attributed the vertue of it to Vulcan's falling from his horse on the side of the hill where it is found, by which his thigh was broke; a fable which is thought to have its rise from a supposition that they first practised here the art of working iron. The Greeks, and even the Turks imagine that it has a miraculous vertue, when it is taken before the sun rises on the fifteenth of August, which with them is the day of the ascension of the Virgin Mary; for this purpose the Greeks and Turks, with their magistrates, assemble at the place, which is called Aio-komo: A priest performs a service about half an hour long; one of the laity among the Greeks killing a sheep, which the Turks carry away and eat, the Greeks not eating flesh at that time; then a man digs the earth, and throws it out; the waiwode and cadı take eighty okes, each near three pound weight, which they send to the grand signor, in order, as I was informed, to make the cups out of which he drinks, and the people take what they please. This earth is dug on the side of a low hill, which is to the south west of Cokino port, and to the north of the port called the Golph: The hole they have made is not large, as it lies near the surface; the earth resembles pipe clay; there are three thick veins which are white, and two smaller that are red, the latter is most esteemed; the people carry it home, and make it into balls, and seal it, as they have occasion, with a seal on which the Turkish name of it is cut; and when it is taken at other times, they think it has not so great vertue.

About a league to the east of Castro, the chief town of the island, there are hot baths, which they call Thermè; the waters are lukewarm, and seem to run on a limestone: I was told also, that under the castle there is an allum water, which I did not see. On each side of the port where I landed there is a salt lake; that to the north dries up in the summer, is called Alke-Limne [The salt lake], and leaves a cake of salt, which they purify for the use of the island; the other which they call the Mill-lake is not so salt, and is of no use. To the north of this port there is a large cape called Ecatokephale [The hundred heads], where there is a port of that name, on which I was told there are remains of an antient city called Palaiopolis; but I have reason to think I was misinformed, and that Palaiopolis is on a head of land to the north of Cokino port, which I saw from the place where the earth is dug, and is to the west of Ecatokephale, because travellers mention a ruined city at Cokino, as the antient Hephæstia. To the south of these places, and of the road which leads to Castro, from the port where I landed, there is a fine port called Golpho, which is near twenty miles in circumference: The entrance is so narrow that the bay appears like a large lake; to the east of it there is a town called Madrou, where there is a castle; and to the west of it is a large village called Sarpè.

The chief town Castro on the west of the island is about a mile in circumference, and probably the antient city Myrina was on this spot; to the west of it there is a high rocky capè, on which there is a castle very strongly situated; there are about eight hundred families in the
town,

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town, and the number of Greeks and Turks is near equal : The Greeks have three churches, and their bishop resides here, who has an income of about four purses a year. The waiwode has this island as an hereditary feud, paying about nine purses a year for it to the captain bashaw, or high admiral, who, whenever he comes this way, makes him pay considerably more, on pretences that he has permitted corn to be exported contrary to law, or the like, which the waiwode is very well able to bear, making, at least, fifty purses a year advantage by this island. A *cadi* and *janizer aga* reside at this place, and the several military bodies are here, which are in most other towns. There are sixty villages in the island, seven monasteries, and about seven thousand Greek families, and three thousand of the Turks. About thirty miles to the south of Lemnos I saw the small island of Strati, which is uninhabited. I could get no information of a volcano in Lemnos, which is mentioned by the ancients, nor of a labyrinth, that is said to have been in this island.

C H A P. VII.

Of the island of SAMOS.

FROM Mytilene we went to Smyrna, and from that city to Segieck, Ephesus, and Scala Nouva, where we embarked for Samos.

Samos.
Its name.

This island, when it was inhabited by the Carians, was called Parthenias; it afterwards had the name of Anthemus; it was then called Melamphylus, and last of all Samos. It was computed to be seventy-five miles in circumference, and is situated to the north west of the promontory Trogylium in Ionia: The two eastern points of the island, were computed to be but seven stadia from that promontory, though both the one and the other cannot be much less than a league from the continent; the furthest to the west was called Posidicum, or the promontory of Neptune. The west part of the island is the cape and mountain formerly called Ampelus, which now has the name of Carabachtes, and the cape is called cape Fournos from the opposite islands; this mountain stretches through the whole island to the east: So that Samos is hilly, and like all the other islands, is very rocky; it runs naturally into wood, of which there are all sorts that grow in Asia, except that I did not observe the cypress tree on this island.

Samos was under the Persians and Athenians, and sometimes was governed by its own tyrants, or kings; of these one of the most famous was Polycrates, with whom Anacreon lived, who often mentions him in his poems: Pythagoras was of this island at the same time, but out of a distaste of the tyranny that reigned in it, he travelled to Ægypt, Babylon, and at last to Italy, where he died, after having improved all those countries by his excellent philosophy. Among the Athenian citizens, who were sent to this island as a colony, was the father of Epicurus; that philosopher was educated here and in Teos, and afterwards went to Athens, where he was cotemporary with Menander the comedian.

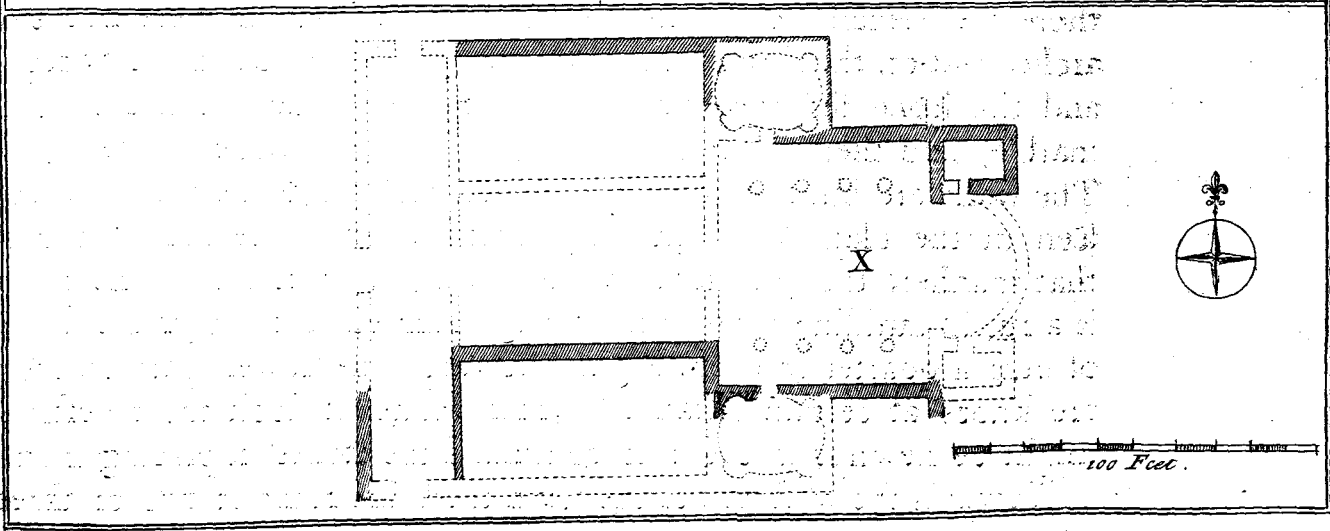
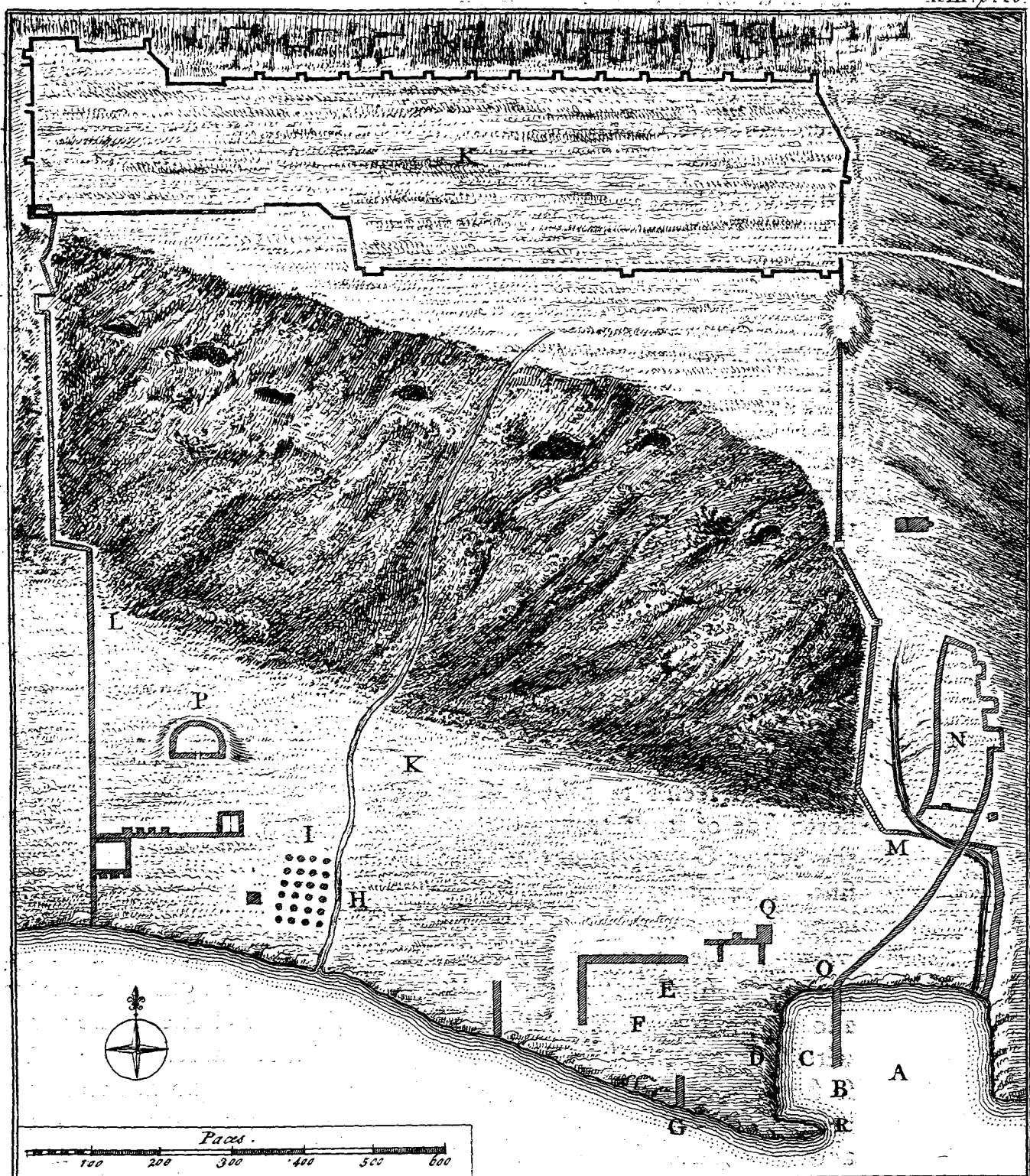
We first landed at the port of Vahti, which is a bay that lies open to ^{Vahti.} the north east, and is a good port when there is not a very strong northerly wind. The town is situated about half a mile from it to the south, and is built up the side of a hill; there are in it about five hundred houses, and six churches, with a bell to each of them, as all the churches in the island have: The whole town consists of Greek Christians, of whom there are about two hundred souls. The convent of St. Mary is near a league to the north east of this place. The town of Vahti lives by fishing, and by an export of wine, which is very good, especially a white muscadine sort, like that which is sold with us for Greek wine, of which the best sells for about a half penny a quart.

From Vahti I went two leagues towards the east end of the island; the passage between it and the continent of Asia is called the boghas, that is the mouth, or streight of the passage: One of the eighteen towns, or villages of the island called Palaiocastro is in the way to it. To the north of it is the port Casonefi, and a small island in it of the same name, lying open to the north east: To the east of this is the south east point of the island; there are two little bays to the west, which are open to the south east, and are excellent harbours. The two points of the northern port appear to be the lands which are nearest to the continent. The southern point commands a fine view, and there are ruins of a very strong tower on it, which was probably designed to guard the coast. From this point, they say, an iron chain went across to the opposite side, though it is not easy to conjecture what end it could answer, unless it were to receive a tribute from ships that passed that way. On both these bays there appears to have been a village, each of which had a church; one of them called St. Mary's, has two or three marble pillars in it lying on the ground. To the south west of the point, on which there are ruins of a tower, is another cape, and beyond that a small bay, to the west of which there is a cape, which I take to be the promontory of Neptune; and opposite to it is an island called by the antients Narthekis; and over against that is the northern point of the promontory Trogylium; the southern part extending somewhat farther to the west; being, as Strabo observes, the nearest land to Greece, at the promontory of Attica, called Sunium, from which it is one hundred and thirty two miles and a half: Opposite to this point is the small isle Trogylium. There is a little bay at cape Neptune, and to the west of it is the antient ^{Antient port and city.} port of the city of Samos, now called the port of Tigani; which is the harbour of Cora, the capital town of the island, near a league from it; a plan of which, and of the old town may be seen in the forty-first plate. The bay is small, and it is a very bad port, being exposed to the south winds, from which little boats are sheltered by a small head of land R; and yet the sea runs so high that in winter they are not secure from damage. An artificial mole B now ruined, was built from the bottom of the bay, extending towards the head of land, which made the narrow entrance of the antient harbour, as it does now of the present. This, though it does not now seem to be a great work, yet it may be the remains of that mole which was esteemed one of the wonders of Samos, and is said to have been two hundred and fifty paces long. The port within seems to have been filled

up, and the sea has lost on the west side, for there is a flat C, about a hundred paces wide, to a broad ruin D, which being an inclined plain, seems to have been the foundation for steps down to the shipping, which might come up to this place when the port was kept clean and open, and the ships might lie there secure from all winds when the pier was entire: These steps were on the east side of that high land, which is to the west of the port, and seems to have been the fortress of the city towards the sea; it is a low rocky hill, about five hundred paces broad from east to west, and a hundred from north to south; the remaining part to the north being flat; the middle part of it rather higher than the rest, is a hundred feet square, and appears to have been very strongly fortified with a wall and fossée; and at a small distance from it on one side there is a sally port G, cut down through the rock to the sea: There are great remains of very strong works towards the south; and on the west side is the bed of a winter torrent H, which might fill a basin for small galleys: To the west of this torrent there is a plain spot I, full of pieces of columns, which seem to be the remains of a forum. The old city Samos extended about eight hundred paces beyond this to the west; the plain being about a quarter of a mile wide to the foot of the hill, which was called mount Ampelus. The western walls L extended up the steep side of this hill, and on the top of the hill to the brow on the other side, along which the northern wall was continued to the east of the hill, where turning to the south, opposite to the middle of the bay, it crossed a rivulet at M, to another low hill at N, which seems to have been much inhabited, and going along to the north side of it, it turns down to the sea to the pier in the middle of the bay at O; north of this enclosure N, I saw some broken marble coffins, some of which were covered with the usual lids, and others with large stones laid across. The city walls are cased inside and out with white marble, being filled up within with small stones; they are ten, twelve, or fifteen feet thick, according to the strength of the situation, and at the top are covered with very large hewn stones; they are built with square towers at about sixty paces distance, unless where the hill is so steep, as to make them unnecessary. The walls do not seem to have been above fifteen feet high, but are the most beautiful I have seen; and some parts of them on the top of the hill are entire. Below at P there are remains of a theatre, the seats of which were not built on arches, but on the side of the hill, it was two hundred and forty feet wide, and the space for the seats was eighty feet wide; it is built of white marble, and there are remains of an arch ten feet wide in the front of it. The walls are built in a very particular manner in the front, as may be seen in the plan E, in the forty-seventh plate; the ruins appeared in that manner, though probably there was an entrance in the front. It is a rustic building, the stones being rounded so as to make a segment of near a quarter of a circle, and towards the lower part of every tier are knobs at certain distances, which make it look more rustic; they might be hewn so in order to command the stones in placing them.

Towards the west side of the town there are ruins of two or three very considerable buildings, which are so destroyed that it is impossible to judge of what nature they were, and there are many walls to the west of

them,



A PLAN of the CITY of SAMOS and of a BUILDING in it.

them, especially several arches, like those which are now built in the east for shops; it is said that formerly they served for that purpose, and probably there was a town here in the middle ages, which might continue till the islands were taken from the Christians, when they might move farther from the sea, not to be exposed to the insults of the Corsairs. To the west of these there is a large pond made by a wall that confines the waters which comes from the hills; it does not seem to be a very antient work, but possibly may have been designed for a mill, as there is a mill race from it on a wall, which extends to a building, where, they say, there formerly was one. In this part there are likewise two or three small ruined churches, and to the north of the port at Q, there is a considerable ruin of a building of hewn stone, with two or three tiers of brick, at the distance of every four feet, which, they say, was a church and palace, probably the cathedral; and at this time there is a small church within it, dedicated to St. Nicholas; the plan of which, as it seems to have been built, is seen at X. The hill over the lower city is of white marble, and there are several grotts in the side of it, which were the quarries of the city. The inhabitants were at great expence to bring water to the town by an aqueduct, the remains of which are seen all along the sides of the hills for a league to the west, having its rise at or near the river Imbrafius; the channel for the water was made on a low wall, except in a very few places, where there are remains of some arches over a valley on the east side of the city; these arches were at least sixty feet high; and above them, on the other hill, are a great number of grotts, which were quarries, and are cut in like galleries, or as large square piazzas, supported by square pillars of the natural rock; these were doubtless dug in order to build the aqueduct, over which they are, and also for the use of the city, being a free stone, and more easily worked than the marble. As I went one day to visit these grottos alone, some shepherds, who were feeding their flocks on the hills, called to me; but as I did not understand their meaning, I went on: I had been informed that they found salt in some of these grottos, and my curiosity led me to taste the earth in several of them: I learnt afterwards that a man who died of the plague at the port, about three weeks before, was buried in one of the grottos, and that the shepherds called to me in order to prevent my going into them.

About half a mile to the west of the old city the hills retire to the north, so as to make the plain on the sea about two miles wide, and a league long from east to west. I take this plain to be the Heraion of Strabo, to which, he says, the suburb of the city extended, and not the temple of Juno, or the cape to the west of it, as some have apprehended; for the temple of Juno being at the south west corner of the plain, the ground to the east of it would be a very wet situation for a suburb in the winter, as it is for the most part a morass; so that it is most probable that this quarter to which the suburb of the city extended was situated here, and had its name from being the nearest building this way to the temple of Juno.

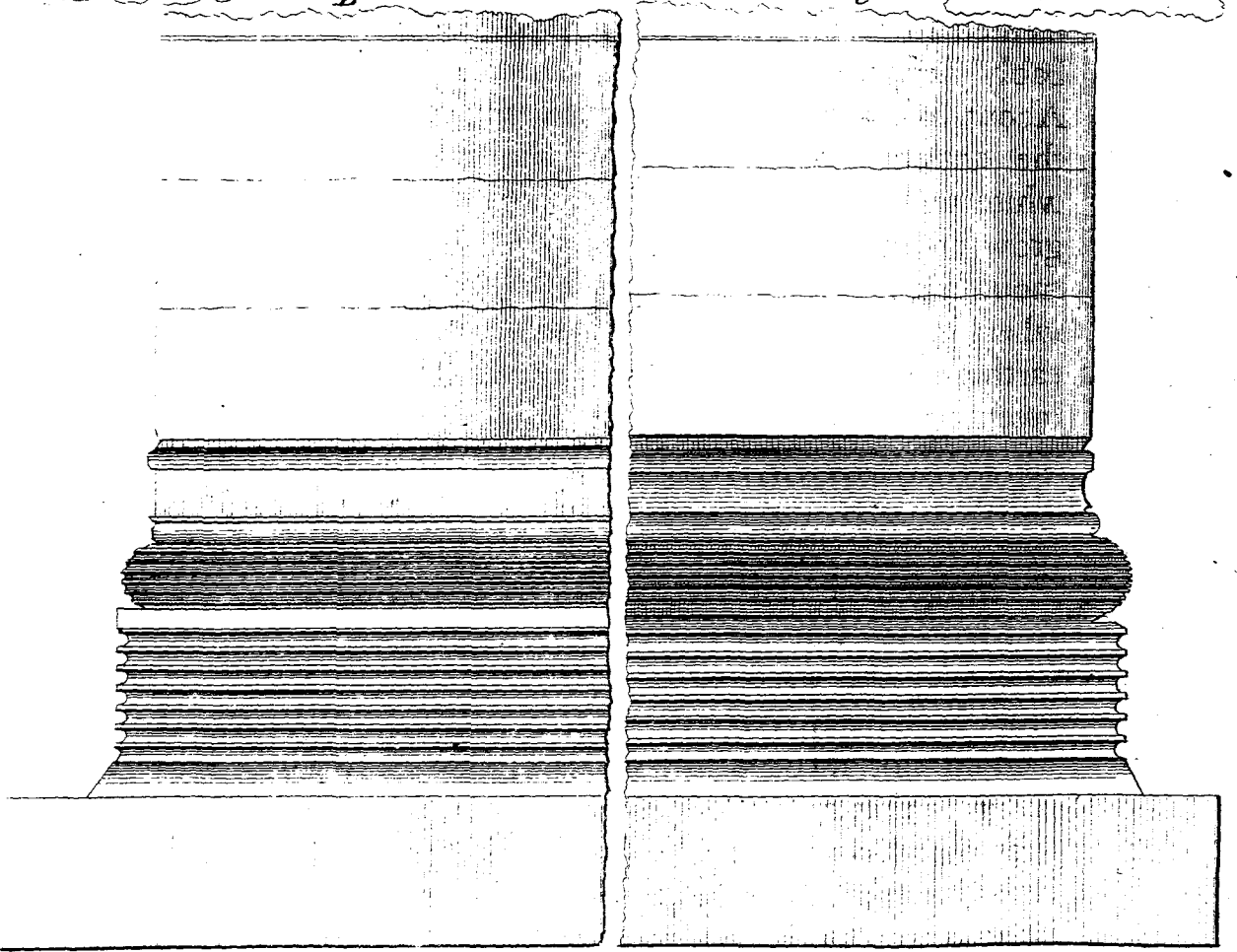
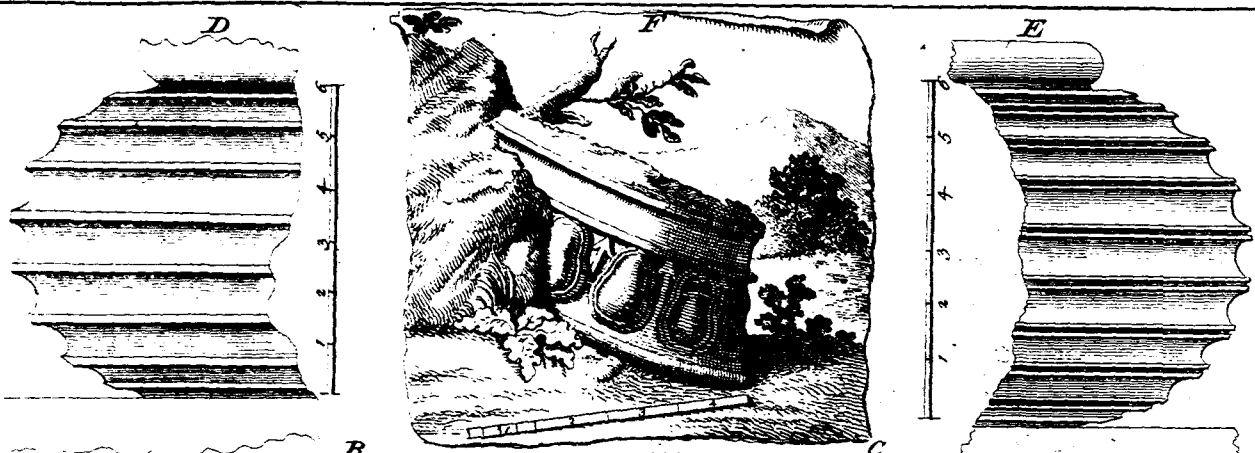
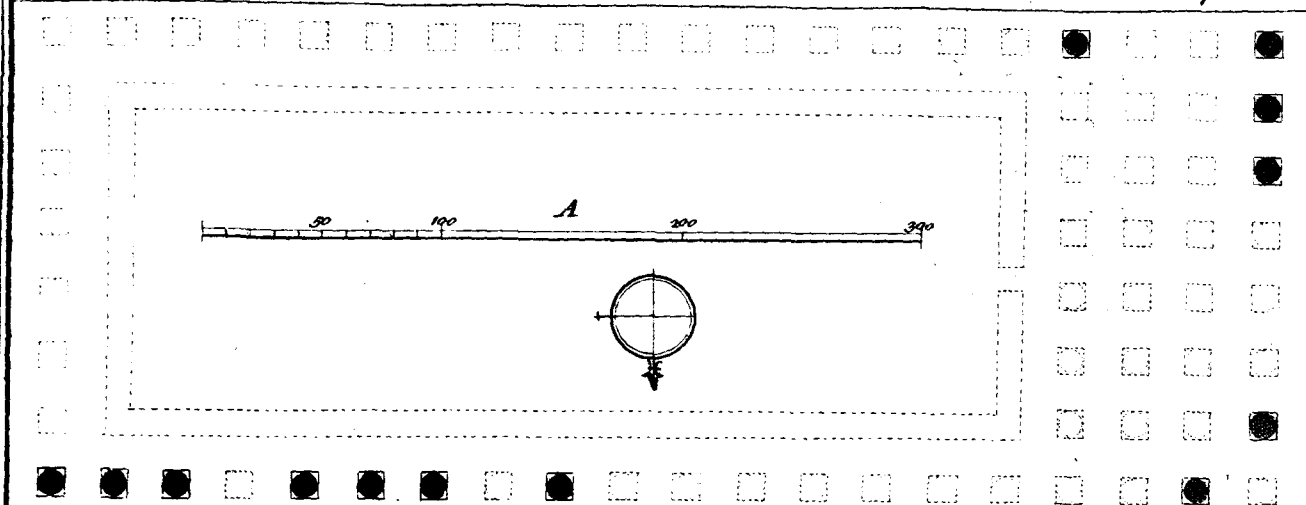
The temple of Juno was another of the wonders of Samos; and it was a very extraordinary building, both with regard to its size, and the manner of its architecture; it was built near the sea, fronting to the east; Temple of Juno.
a plan

OBSERVATIONS ON

a plan of it may be seen in the forty second plate at A. Several of the bases and pedestals remain on the north side, though they are almost buried in the ground, and likewise a part of one of the columns; and on the south side there is almost an entire shaft remaining. The pillars were built of several round stones laid one on another, as represented in the two half pillars B and C, where the extraordinary base and plinth are likewise shewn: The base of the pillars of the portico are represented at C, which are different from those of those of the sides B. The cushion of the latter is represented in large at D, and of the former at E, in that at E the space between the large flutes has another flute on it; the pillars are of white marble, and the bases of grey. One of the shafts, which seems to be entire, consists of seventeen stones, from two feet to three feet and a half thick; these stones are moved every way out of their places in a very extraordinary manner, as if it were the effect of an earthquake; I saw part of two round capitals of grey marble; I found that one of them was four feet five inches diameter; but as the pillars are five feet six inches, it seems probable that they belonged to pillars on the inside of the temple; they seem to have been Doric capitals; what remains of one of them is represented at F. This temple was famous for a great number of fine statues. I saw part of a large one of grey marble, the head and legs of which were broken off, and it appeared to be a work of no mean hand. At some distance to the north west of the temple are three small hills, to the west of which there are great signs of buildings: In a ruined edifice, which seemed to be of the middle ages, there is a small relief of a man; probably designed for Hercules, having these letters under it ΑΑΚΕΙΑΗ. About half a mile to the west of the temple there is a rivulet, which is the antient Imbrasius, on which, they say, Juno was born, under a white willow, and there are a great number of those trees on it, which grow up in a spiral form to a great height. This river comes from the mountains, and runs near a village situated on them, called Baounda, where there is a red earth, of which it is supposed the antients made the earthen ware, which was famous here; and, if I mistake not, was first invented in Samos; the pipes of the aqueduct were made of it: I saw some of them from six to eight inches in diameter, and also in Cora others of stone, bored thorough, and about the same size. The river runs below by a ruinous village called Milo, which is almost forsaken by reason of the injuries they have received from the Corsairs.

The third wonder of Samos was a canal cut through the mountains to convey the water of a river on the north side of it to the city, which must have been near half a mile long; this is mentioned by Herodotus. I could not meet with any information about it; only they talk much of grotts that go under ground to the old city, but I could not find any grot that I could suppose was for that purpose; and if there was such a canal, it must have been made before they had invented the way of carrying water on aqueducts round the hills, which could have been very easily done in this place. As I was leaving Samos, I copied some fragments of inscriptions just dug out of the ground from a wall, on the outside of which there was a portico; it is the remains of the large building mentioned towards the west end of the city; one of the inscriptions

^a The front of this building in the plan ought to have been placed to the east.



3 6 9 12 1 Foot 2 3 4

PLAN of the TEMPLE of JUNO at SAMOS,
and a VIEW of the COLUMNS.

scriptions seemed to be to the honour of a person who had gained the prize in some games to Apollo.

The capital of the island, called Cora, is at the north west corner of the plain, on the side of a rocky mountain; it is a poor ill built place, having more the aspect of a country village than a town; it has notwithstanding about twelve small churches in it, and two hundred and fifty houses; there are some imperfect inscriptions and broken reliefs there, which are mostly about the churches; I saw a defaced one of a naked youth with a dove in his hand, of a very fine sculpture. About a league to the east of this place, towards Vahti, is the village of Mytilene; there is a curious relief in the wall of the church a little defaced, which seems to be sepulchral, and has on it the name of the person, Apollonius, who probably was a physician, for one of the figures has a leaf in the hand, which I saw also in another relief, and it resembles very much the leaf of an herb that grows among the rocks in this island, and is called Pascalifa; it is much used there at this time for several disorders, being of a purging quality*. At some distance to the west of this village is the highest mountain of the island called Carabounieh [The Black Hill] which seems to be the Cercetus of the antients. They have a white earth in Samos, which has something of the nature both of pipe clay and fullers earth; they call it Gouma, and as they use it for washing they call it Gouma faboni, [soap earth] they have the same in Milo; the women and children eat it, as well for amusement as for a sort of nourishment; but as it makes them drink much water, it is thought that it causes a swelling of the spleen, and also dropsies: This probably is one of those white earths of Samos used by the antients in medicine. Julap and scamony grow here; I have been informed that the latter is not the best; and they do not collect the julap for sale. The people in Samos are much given to revelling and drunkenness, and are very poor; they till their own lands, and have no servants but their own children; the ladies of the highest rank in Samos, even to the governor's wife, go to the fountain for water, and do every kind of work.

They have little trade, except an export of wine and raw silk; the latter is sent to Scio to be manufactured there to the value of about eight thousand dollars a year; they also export some corn, though contrary to law, and are generally obliged to import afterwards for their own use. In some of the grots I mentioned they find salt; as they have kept their cattle in them at night during the winter season, it is supposed that the salt, which is in the dung of the animals, in time, by the moisture of the place, makes a coat of salt on the surface of the earth; this the Greeks take clandestinely, that the Turkish governor may not deprive them of that benefit, or raise money on them; they call it a sal nitre, and I was informed that it is used also to make gunpowder; they have salt pans in the plain of Cora, and export the salt they make in to the continent. They also send out a great quantity of the timber of the pine tree to build ships and boats, especially to Patmos. At the north west part of the island there is a small town called Carlovafi, from which they carry wine and oranges to Segigieck; there is no harbour there, but three leagues to the west is a port called Sitan.

* The reliefs A and G in the thirty-eighth plate are in Samos; F and H in Lesbos.

Lands.

The lands of this island belong to the mosque in Constantinople called Tophana-jamesi; they measure them once in seven years, by a measure which is a single pace, and for forty square paces they pay about ten or twelve medins a year, each medin being three farthings; the whole revenue that arises from the land amounts yearly to about twenty-two purses. In the eighteen villages and towns of the island there are twelve hundred and sixty that pay the harach, or poll tax, which amounts to twenty purses more; and the Turkish governor makes about ten purses of what they call Avantias, which are fines on deaths, and for crimes; for this is the profitable way they have of punishing, even murder; unless a Christian happens to kill a Turk, though the few Turks that are here stand in fear of the Christians.

Government.

The island is governed by a Turkish waiwode and cadi, the former having the care of the revenues, and the latter administers justice in the capital, and goes round to the villages four or five times a year for that purpose. The aga also has a servant in some of the principal villages, who is a sort of governor; they have likewise a Christian governor called the aga, who is a man of the greatest interest, is chosen by the people, and generally remains in the office for life; he has a great influence on the people; and the waiwode and cadi seldom do any thing of importance, unless he is present to give his advice. The waiwode continues in office for seven years, paying a certain yearly sum, and makes the most of it. This is the regular government of the island; but about three years ago a troop of banditti Christians from the Morea and other parts, to the number of about fifty, came into the island well-armed, raised money on all the villages, murdered several people, and among them the Christian aga; some galleottes were sent against them, and they were dispersed, except about twenty, who submitted to the government, and pretend to have a liberty to carry arms, and in reality govern the island in every thing, in which they are pleased to interfere; they marry themselves by force to the richest parties, and being dispersed through the villages do what they please, and have a captain at the head of them, maintaining themselves by the money they have raised; and this small number of men render the island very unhappy, the Turkish governors themselves standing in awe of them, and no one has courage or resolution to oppose them.

The bishop of Samos resides in Cora; there are five monasteries in the island, but no nunnery; there are only three or four priests in each of them, and a sufficient number of caloyers to till their lands.

C H A P. VIII.

Of the island of PATMOS.

FROM Samos we sailed to Patmos, which is one of the islands; called by the antients Sporades, it is in the Icarian sea, directly south of those small islands, which are between Nicaria and Samos. Patmos is computed, by the modern Greeks, to be forty miles round, tho' the antients speak of it only as thirty; and it does not seem to be so much. On the east side there is a deep bay, and on the west two small ones, which make the north and south part of the island peninsulas: The neck of land which joins them is not above a quarter of a mile broad: The town was formerly on the east side of the isthmus, but the people removed to the hill on the south for fear of the Corsairs, and built a town about the convent, which is on the summit of the high hill.

There is a smaller convent about half way up the hill, it is called Grot of the Apocalypse. Apocalypse, in which there is a grot, now converted into a church, where they say St. John lived when he was banished to this island, and where they affirm he writ the Revelations; it is nine paces long and four wide, cut entirely out of the rock, except on the north side, where it opens to the chapel of St. Annè, and in the middle there is a square pillar, which seems designed to support the rock: To the east of this pillar there is a crack which goes all across the grotto, by which they say the Holy Ghost spake to St. John when he writ the Revelations and the Gospel; for the monks say, that, according to the testimony of some of the fathers, he wrote the Gospel here as well as the Revelations: They say he was seventeen years in this island, which seems to be a mistake for as many months, because it is agreed by the learned that he was here but eighteen months; for he returned to Ephesus when the exiles were set at liberty by Nerva. This convent is a sort of novitiate, University. or seminary, subject to the great convent, and is governed by a professor, whom they call Didascalos, who has a master under him: They teach the antient Greek, which they call Hellenikè, physics, metaphysics, and divinity: They use the grammar of Constantine Laskares of Constantinople, and the logic of Theophilus Corudaleos, both printed in Venice, and the physics and metaphysics of the latter in manuscript, and the divinity of Georgius Quaresius of Scio, which is likewise in manuscript; they teach in a large school; the master instructs the children in the grammar; and the head professor teaches logic, philosophy, and divinity. I was present at their lectures; one of the scholars read, and the professor explained it. This school, and the present professor who governs it, are esteemed the best in all the east; they have about fifty scholars who come from different countries, and the greater part lodge in the two convents, though some of them are in the town.

The situation of the town and great convent, which are on the top Convent. of the hill, is something like that of St. Marino: The convent resembles a castle irregularly built, but the small church is very neat; it was founded,

founded, as I am informed, by the emperor Alexius Commenius; they have two large bells in it. The abbot is chosen once in two years; there are in all two hundred members belonging to the convent, but there are only twenty priests, and about forty caloyers in the monastery. They have a small library, furnished with some of the best printed books, mostly the Greek fathers. The oldest manuscript I saw there is a collection of the works of some of the Greek fathers, which as I conjectured might be a thousand years old; they have also the Pentateuch, with the comments of divers persons, and they told me that they had one with the histories painted in it in the same manner as the curious manuscript which belongs to the archbishop of Smyrna. There are two or three hermitages dependant on the convent, and the whole island belongs to it, as well as all the small isles to the east of it. From the top of the convent I saw most of the islands of the Archipelago: There is a nunnery in the town, dependant on the convent, which was founded by one of their abbots; it is inhabited by about thirty old women who live by their industry.

Town. There are seven hundred houses in the town, but only a hundred and sixty persons that pay the poll tax, except those that belong to the convent, who are about two hundred, most of the inhabitants being natives of other places. The convent pays two purses yearly to the captain bashaw for the island.

Government and trade. Though the abbot has all the power; yet for the government of the people there are four vicardi for life, who are generally succeeded by their sons. The inhabitants, who are all Christians, are mariners, or shipwrights; for the island is a barren rock, and every thing is brought from without. The only export is cotton stockings to Venice, to which city their ships frequently go: They have a few gardens, and make a little poor wine that will not keep above a month; they have good water; it is a very healthy island, and there has been no plague in it for forty years past, so that one sees many old people; for they are careful to guard against infection, by making vessels perform quarantine which come from infected places. The people here are much civilized by the commerce they have abroad; they are immediately subject to the patriarch; and there are three hundred churches in the island.

THE BLACK SEA

MAP OF ASIA MINOR



A

DESCRIPTION

O F

The *EAST*, &c.

BOOK the Second.
Of ASIA MINOR.

C H A P. I.

Of ASIA MINOR, and IONIA in general ; and of the city
of SMYRNA.

THAT part of Asia, which has the Euxine and Mediterranean seas Asia Minor. on three sides of it, was called by the antients Asia Minor, and by the easterns Natolia or Anatole, that is, the eastern country with regard to Greece and the islands. The western part of it was distinguished by the name of Asia on this side mount Taurus, which was bounded to the east by the river Halys. The eastern part, beyond, and about mount Taurus consisted of Pontus, Cappadocia, Cilicia, Pamphylia, Lycia, Pisidia, Isauria, and Lycaonia. On this side of the Halys to the north was Paphlagonia, Galatia, and Bithynia ; all the other parts, which took in the whole the western coast was Asia Proper ; in which were the two Phrygias, the two Mysias, Æolia, Lydia, Ionia, Caria, and Doris: Almost all these were colonies of the Greeks, who established free cities here, at first, in some measure, subject to the mother city from which they came ; but afterwards they were governed successively by the Persian and Greek monarchs. For some time Bithynia, Paphlagonia, Lydia, and Caria had their kings, as well as Pontus and Cappadocia. The kings of Syria likewise, after Alexander, had foot-

ing in Asia Minor ; and Philetærus, general of Lyfimachus, laid the foundation for the kingdom of Pergamus, which he left to Eumenes, and so it descended to the two kings of the name of Attalus ; the last of which made the Romans his heirs, who delivered these countries from the tyranny of the kings of Syria, and left their kings and cities to enjoy their usual liberties ; but the people favouring some disturbances that were made, the Romans reduced the whole country into the form of a province, and governed it by prætors, among whom were Sylla, Lucullus, and Quintus the brother of Cicero. Augustus made it a proconsular province, from which time it was called Proconsular Asia : Bithynia and Paphlagonia, after their kings were deposed, made another province.

Ionia.

Ionia was in the kingdom of Pergamus, famous of old for its twelve free cities, which were united together in council, and forces for their common defence : They were colonies from Athens, and said to be built by Ion the Athenian, and from him this country had its name. It was bounded to the north by Æolia, where Phocæa, and part of the river Hermus were its utmost extent ; to the east it was bounded by Lydia, as it was on the west by the sea ; and to the south it extended beyond the Mæander to the promontory Possidium, having Caria for its boundary that way. It is said that the parts near Caria, as far as Ephesus, formerly belonged to the Carians ; and the northern parts, with the isles of Chius and Samus, were inhabited by the Leleges ; but both being drove out by the Ionians, retired into Caria. Androclus, son of Codrus, king of the Athenians, was head of the colony of the Ionians, and built Ephesus, where his family enjoyed the empty title and honour of kings : The other cities were built or improved by different persons, who brought colonies to them. The capitals of the islands of Samos and Chius were among the twelve cities ; the other ten were Phocæa, Clazomene, Erythræ, Teos, Lebedus, Colophon, Ephesus, Priene, Miletus, and Myus.

Smyrna.

We embarked at Mytilene, and landed at Smyrna. The Smyrnæans separating themselves from their brethren the Ephesians built Smyrna on the spot, where the present city stands, and by the interest of the Ephesians were taken into this body, and made the thirteenth city of Ionia. The people of Smyrna first inhabited a part of Ephesus ; their name is derived from Smyrna an Amazon ; it is not mentioned, whether they were descended from her, or left their country under her conduct. This city is towards the south east corner of a deep bay, great part of which to the west is covered by the cape of Carabournou, which extends to the north, being a high mountain, and is part of the antient mount Mimas. Over against the mouth of the river Hermus, there is a bank of sand which runs to the south, and is supposed to be made by the current of the river ; opposite to this there is a point, on which a castle is built, to command the entrance of the port, the ships being obliged to sail near it, by reason of that bank of sand. This bay is three leagues wide at the west end ; about a mile from the south side of it there is a steep rocky hill, divided by a narrow vale from the hills to the east. The castle of Smyrna stands on this hill, which extends about half a mile to the west towards the sea. I conjectured that the city of Smyrna in Strabo's time was on this hill, and on the plain to the north and west of

it; and that what he calls the Smyranean bay was that part of the gulph which is towards the south east corner; for there were two antient cities. To the north of this hill there is a small bay, which is now called the Old port, to which all the small boats go: This I conjecture was the port that could be shut up of the second antient city. In this part there is a narrow plain spot between the castle and the sea; the present town is situated on it, and extends up the side of the hill; the river Meles runs to the east and north of that hill, and is said to have passed near the city walls. Twenty stadia from this, there was another bay, on which Strabo says the old city of Smyrna stood: I take that to be the bay which sets in to the east, about half a league to the north of the present city, which by the English is called Pegg's hole, extending near to a fine source of waters called the baths of Diana, that fall it in a small stream; about them there are some small signs of buildings. This place is about the middle of the bay, which extends near a league and a half further to the north, having to the east a fine fruitful plain two leagues long, in which there are five or six very pleasant villages. The Lydians destroyed the antient city, and the Smyrneans for four hundred years lived near it in villages, till Antigonus and Lyfimachus rebuilt the city on the spot where it was in Strabo's time; it extended a little more to the south than the present, further up the hill, and not so far to the north. Dolabella besieged Trebonius in this city, and put him to death, being one of the accomplices in the assassination of Julius Cæsar; and he did great damage to the city for taking part with Trebonius. About half a mile south of the old port, and on the south side of a part of the castle hill, which extends to the sea, there are some remains of the walls of the second city, with a mole running out from it into the sea, and some other parts of the wall, as described below*. The town might be about four miles in compass, and was of a triangular form; it seems to have extended in length about a mile on the sea, and three miles on the north south and east sides, taking in the compass of the castle, which is very large, being not less than three quarters of a mile in circumference; the length of it is about twice the breadth; it is a very indifferent building, and stands on the remains of a strong castle, the walls of which were of the same kind of architecture, as the city walls on the hill; it is all in ruins, except a small part at the west end, which is always kept shut up. One of the gateways of white marble has been brought from another place, and in the architrave round the arch there is a Greek inscription of the middle ages: At another gate there is a

* The city wall went up what they call the windmill hill, on the top of which there are foundations as of a small castle; from this hill the wall runs about a furlong to the north, turns again to the east, and goes up a summit of the hill, which is to the south of the Circus, from which turning north, and going east of the Circus, it afterwards turns to the east for a little way, and so joined the south west corner of the castle: the northern wall began from the north west corner of the castle, descends the castle hill to the north west, in which direction I suppose it went to the sea, through the middle of the present town, near the Armenian street, where there are some remains of a wall built of very

large hewn stones, in which are cut several rough lines or letters, many of them in this shape V, which has exercised the learning of antiquarians to find out for what purpose those lines were made. Some think that it was designed for the initial letter of Vespasian's name; though possibly these lines might be made in the quarries from one stone to another, to shew how they were to be placed in the building: Indeed the walls above are built in a different manner of rusticated stone, which is not so large; so that this might be a later building, being in the style of the work that was executed under the first Greek emperors.

OBSERVATIONS ON

colossal head, said to be that of the Amazon Smyrna; it is of fine workmanship, and the tresses particularly flow in a very natural manner. Smyrna was one of the finest cities in these parts, and the streets were beautifully laid out, well paved, and adorned with porticos both above and below; there was in it a gymnasium, a library, the Homerium, which consisted of a portico, temple, and statue, dedicated to Homer: For of the seven cities which contended for the birth of that great poet, it has been almost generally thought that Smyrna has the best title to that honour. There was also here a temple of Mars, a circus, and a theatre, and yet there is now very little to be seen of all these things; the reason is that the new city is built on the spot of the antient one, and most of the materials of it have been removed to serve for the modern buildings, and they are even now continually digging under ground for the stones. The spot on which the theatre stood, at the foot of the hill towards the south end of the town, is all built upon: One sees very little of the circus, except the foundations; it was hollowed down into the hill, not far from the south west corner of the castle. At the north west corner of it is the tomb of St. Polycarp, who was here exposed to wild beasts, and torn to pieces by them. It is said that great disorders had been committed here by the Greeks at the time of his festival; and that a cadī laid hold on this pretence to get money, ordering that, in case any Christians came to it, the community of Christians should be obliged to pay such a sum; but as he could not obtain his end, he put up a stone turbant on it, as if it were the tomb of some Mahometan saint, by which he thought to have his revenge in preventing the Christians from ever resorting to it again, which hitherto has had its effect. There is a tradition that the cathedral church of the archbishop of Smyrna was built on the north side of the circus, which seems probable, there being some ruins that look like the remains of such a building; and to the south east of it there is a fabric of three rooms, which had a portico before it, the pillars of which are taken away. This seems to be the building mentioned by some travellers, in which the council of Smyrna was held, it having been probably the synod room of the archbishop, whose house might have been between this and the church. There are remains up the side of the hill of many vaults and passages for water; and there are several arched vaults under houses, the entrances to which are well built, of large hewn stone: These vaults, doubtless, belonged to the houses of the old city. As they have no good water in Smyrna, the antients were very careful in making aqueducts, in order to supply the town with water; and the old aqueduct, which is now ruined, is undoubtedly very antient^b.

The

^b There are some hills to the east of the castle hill; and about a league to the east of it there is a narrow vale between the hills, where there is water, which probably was brought from that vale round the hills to the city. The first signs of the aqueduct are about a mile to the east of the valley, in which the Meles runs; and to the east of the castle, there is a wall which runs along on the height of the hill, higher or lower, according as the ground lies; this wall goes near the vale in which the river

Meles runs; the aqueduct was then carried along the side of the hill, and crossed the valley, where the high arches are all destroyed, except some part of the wall on the side of the hills, and some remains of the arch over the river; it was then probably carried along the side of the hill to cisterns under the castle; the side of the castle being higher than the aqueduct could possibly be raised. In this manner it seems to have supplied all the parts about the castle, and probably the lower town likewise: The wall is

not

The present town of Smyrna makes a very fine appearance from the water; it is about four miles in compass; the streets are narrow and not well laid out; there are in it two fine kanes, which are built round courts, and being covered with cupolas, make a very handsome appearance; they have also beautiful besesteens, or shops, which are arched over: The upper parts of their houses are built with unburnt brick, in frames of wood plastered over: Those in the street next the sea have courts and gardens behind them, extending to the sea side; they build these houses on three sides of a court, with a gallery of communication to the several apartments, their warehouses are below, and the dwelling house above: On one side of the garden they have a long wooden gallery covered over, which leads from the dwelling house to a sort of a pleasure house over the water: This makes the situation of them very delightful; and there is a quay all along the sea side, to which the small boats come up and load at their doors.

It is thought that there are near a hundred thousand souls in Smyrna; of these there are seven or eight thousand Greeks, two thousand Armenians, and five or six thousand Jews, who all have their particular streets, in which they live together. The Greeks have three churches, the Armenians one; in the cemetery of the latter are several inscriptions, and some pieces of antiquity. The Franks or Europeans have their particular street, in which they enjoy great privileges, and lock it up every night. The English, French, Swedes, Dutch, and Venetians have their consuls here; the English and Dutch have chapels and chaplains. The Franciscans, Capuchins, and Jesuits have their respective convents. In the Franciscan monastery an apostolical vicar of that order always resides. Both the Armenians and Greeks have their archbishop, who, if I mistake not, has only the bishopric of Phocæa under him, which seems to be united to Smyrna as there is no bishop in it. The Greek metropolitan has a very fine manuscript of the Pentateuch,

not built with arches, for there is only one arch across the road that goes to the south, and three or four arches near it, where I discovered the channel of the aqueduct in the wall, which was made of large square stones, one stone being let into the other, and a round channel is worked through them; what is very particular, this pipe is laid in the wall a very little above the ground, though the wall is built much higher, and in many places where the wall was broke, I could see no sign of the pipes, not even at top, which I therefore concluded run mostly along the ground, except where the ground is low, and yet in all parts the wall is built high: I saw also many pieces of earthen pipes, and one in the wall three or four feet above the ground, which might be a channel from some other source; but it is not easy to conjecture for what purpose the wall should be built so high, unless there was a channel at the top to convey water to higher places; though as the wall is built so thick at the passage of the road with buttresses on each side, and also some towers to it further to the east, one would be inclined to think that it was designed as some sort of defence against the incursions of enemies. To the south of this there is another aqueduct

over the vale just under the castle; it is new built, with three rows of arches, one over another; towards the bottom of it there are remains of an old rusticated wall, after the manner of the city walls, which shews that an antient aqueduct had been there: A little to the south of this there is a place which they call the Homereum, and say, that the temple of Homer was there, tho' there is no sign of any antient building. A mile to the south there are two aqueducts close to a third which crosses the same valley, each having three rows of arches, one over another; one of them is new built, the other, which is a very bad fabric, is older; they convey great bodies of water from a place to the south east, where several old artificial channels meet, and not being all conveyed to the city, they form a little river, which towards Segecui, falls into the Meles: Near the above mentioned aqueduct there are remains of the paved road to Ephesus, which was made of very broad stones; there are also ruins of a gateway and wall, which crossed this road from the castle hill about a mile from the castle itself; this wall extended to the opposite hill, and was without doubt built to defend the pass.

supposed to have been wrote about the year eight hundred, with a large comment on it; it is on parchment exceedingly well written, and adorned with several paintings, which are well executed for those times. The great number of Franks who are settled here, make Smyrna a very agreeable place, and there is no want of good company; they live in a very sociable manner, and are particularly civil to strangers.

Smyrna, and a considerable territory about it, belongs to the validea or sultane's mother. A waiwode, who has the more honourable title of mosolem, has the care of the revenues; but the cadi is the principal governor here, in whom the chief power resides, there being no pasha over this district. The city had been much distressed two or three years before I was there, by the rebellion of Soley Bey, whose army ravaged the whole country, threatened to plunder the city, and raised thirty purses of money on them; the Europeans removed most of their effects aboard the vessels in the harbour. The magistrates built gates to the town, planted cannon upon them, and for a pretence to raise money on the city, began to make a little fossée round on the hill, and to build a slight wall, great part of which has since fallen down; and the city and merchants found the effects of this blockade more sensibly, in a loss of their trade, the caravans not being able to travel in safety in order to bring goods for exportation. The city, which has been alarmed on account of many earthquakes which have happened, was greatly terrified by a shock which happened in April, 1739, that overthrew several houses; many persons were killed in their beds, and there was not a house in Smyrna but what was shattered in a most miserable manner, and the people so terrified, that they slept in huts in their gardens and yards almost all the summer; and many retired altogether from their houses, both for safety and convenience.

Trade.

The trade of Smyrna for its export to Christendom, is more considerable than any port of the Levant, it consists chiefly of very rich goods; such as raw silk, Turkey carpets, but more particularly the fine goats hair or mohair of Angoura, with which our camlets, prunellos and buttons are made; they export likewise a great quantity of raisins to England, under the pretence of a privilege they have by our capitulations of loading so many ships for the king's table; they export also a great deal of unwrought cotton, and a small quantity of muscadine wine, for which this place is famous, as well as for the drier virgin white-wine. The import is chiefly woollen cloth, lead and tin; in the first the English have been very much supplanted by the French in all parts, except at Constantinople and in Ægypt, where the great people always use the English manufactures, because they are the best. They import glass from Venice, and manufactured silks from other parts of Italy; they have also also another export to Italy from Vourla Segigieck, and some other small ports, of what they call Valanea, which is a large acron; they use them in Italy for tanning instead of bark; the cup also, as I have been informed, is used in some parts, especially in Holland, to mix with their gauls in dying black, being a cheaper commodity, and in some measure answers the end of gauls; from these two ports they sometimes export oil to France for making soap, and for working their cloths.

To

To the south east of Smyrna there is a fine plain, and on the north side of it is a pleasant village called Bujaw, where the Europeans have country-houses, gardens, and fields planted with cypress trees; in the middle of this plain there are several canals which supply the city by the aqueducts, and the river Meles runs to the south part of it, beyond which towards the foot of the mountains is the village of Segicui, where there are likewise some country-houses belonging to Europeans. To the north of the city, there is a coffin of white marble in a garden, with an inscription on it, which signifies that it was the tomb of a person of the name of Fabius Maximus, who died at twenty-one years of age: In the way to the plain in which Bonavre is situated, not far from the road, is that great source of water called the baths of Diana; the waters are warm in winter; and near them there are many foundations of buildings, and several arches of great antiquity, which doubtless belonged to the antient baths: There are ruins all the way from the city to this place, and so far probably the most ancient city of Smyrna extended. At the village of Bonavre there is a Turkish burial place of great extent, from which one would conclude that it had been a considerable town; and it is said, that all the patents of the grand signor for consuls, make them consuls of Bonavre and Smyrna, as if it had been a place of trade, though it is a league from the sea. In these burial places there are a great number of columns, pieces of entablature, and other stones of antient buildings; so that it is probable there was a temple in this place; and I found by a Greek inscription that there had been a church here. On the side of the hill more to the west, and near the corner of the bay there are several very antient sepulchres; the plainest sort consists of a raised ground in a circular form, either of stones hewn out, or laid in a rough manner, in these there are generally two graves sunk into the ground, made of hewn stone, and covered over with a large stone. The others are circular mounts from twenty to sixty feet in diameter, which are walled round with large rusticated stone to the height of the mount. There is a room within under ground, and some of them are divided into two apartments: The walls are all of very good work made of a sort of a brown bastard granite of the place, wrought every way very smooth, inso-much that the joints are as fine as those of polished marble: Round at the top is the plain cornish used in the antient Ægyptian buildings, and these also, like the others, are covered with long stones: One of the former sort being opened by some English, they found an urn in it. Towards the east part of the plain there are two villages called Norlecui and Had-jetar, in which likewise some Europeans have their country-houses. At the Turkish burial place of the latter there are several stones of antient buildings, and some imperfect Greek inscriptions, as well as in most of the burial places of the villages here; so that it is probable there were antiently villages in these places, which had their temples to their Sylvan, or country gods. These two plains, with part of the neighbouring hills, were probably the territory of the Smyrnæans.

C H A P. II.

Of VOURLA the antient CLAZOMENE, SEGIGIECK, and the antient TEIUS.

I Went by sea from Smyrna to Vourla, which is a village a league to the south of a bay of the same name, on which there is a castle built to command the entrance to the port of Smyrna. This place is on that large promontory which is made by the high mountains of Carabournou, among which was mount Mimas of the antients, so often mentioned by the poets, which Strabo says was between Clazomene and Erythræ, which is on the west side of this great promontory; and so is not, as some have taken it to be, that mountain between Vourla and Smyrna, which by reason of two high points is called The Brothers. This port of Vourla is computed to be eight or ten leagues from Smyrna, and is that bay, which with another to the south made the Isthmus so frequently mentioned by the antients, as having on the north side of it the territory of the Clazomenians, and on the south that of the Teians, and has that peninsula to the west which was the country of the Erythræans; consequently the port of Vourla must have been the port of the famous city of Clazomene, which was one of the twelve cities of Ionia; but Kelisman, a village on the east side of this bay, has been taken for this city by some travellers, from a similitude of the name, altho' it is without the Isthmus, and in a place where there are no ruins. Strabo also mentions eight small islands before the city, which are directly before the port of Vourla; and though it is true, that there are very few signs of the city in this place, yet the ground is covered with antient brick and tiles, which are a proof that some considerable city formerly stood there: But what makes this place without all doubt to be the site of the antient Clazomene, is the island of saint John, about a quarter of a mile from the land; it is half a mile in circumference; there are remains of a broad causeway leading to it, and tho' it is almost destroyed by the sea, yet they pass over to the island on foot. This must be that island to which the Clazomenians retired for fear of the Persians, and joined it to the continent by the causeway; at the end of which there are some signs of an old wall, and a small arch; and there are two or three pieces of antiquity remaining at Vourla. European vessels are often loaded with raisins and oil of olives at this port, where there is only a mosque and a custom-house.

Vourla.

The town of Vourla is a league to the north north east of the port, and is situated on two rising grounds, on one of which the Christians live, of whom there are about five hundred houses, the Turks inhabit the other part of the town; the Christians have two churches, and the archbishop of Ephesus has a tolerable house here, and resides for two or three months in the year at this place, which is in his diocese. Strabo mentions a steep place at the beginning of the Isthmus, which was the division between the Erythræans and the Clazomenians, and that Chytrium was be-

hind it, where Clazomene was at first built; and then he mentions the city of his time, before which, he says, there were eight islands: In order to understand this, it must be observed, that, to the west of the bay of Vourla, there is another narrow deep bay, called the bay of Sharpan; between the two bays and the plain of Vourla, there is a steep rocky chain of hills, which I take to be the steep ground mentioned by Strabo; it extends to the bottom of the bay of Sharpan, where probably Chytrium was situated; which is the more likely, as this bay is about a league and a half deeper to the south than the bay of Vourla; so that this must have been the bay that made the Isthmus, mentioned by Strabo as six miles and a quarter broad from the southern bay of Teius to this place. Whether or no the city of Clazomene might extend across any part of the high ground, so as that an island or two in that bay might be said to lie opposite to it, is very uncertain, and rather too forced an interpretation of Strabo; and I should rather think that he was mistaken in the number of islands situated before Clazomene; for there are but five in that bay, and a rock, which might formerly be larger, and reckoned as an island: That which is to the north west of St. John's island is called Chicelle, between them is the rock before mentioned, and to the north west of this is the island Nerislè, to the west of which there is a larger island called Vourlali, which is known to Europeans by the name of the Partridge island; to the west of this there is an island ten miles long, called by the Turks Kiuslin, and by Europeans the Long island; it was antiently known by the name of Drymusa, and was given by the Romans to the Clazomenians, when they made Clazomene a free city; and some large arched cisterns in it, are a proof that the island has been considerably inhabited. Between Clazomene and Smyrna was the temple of Apollo, which probably was at a village about eight miles from Smyrna, to the south of the castle, where I saw about the burial place of the Turks a great number of pieces of marble and fine columns. A mile to the east of this place are the hot baths mentioned by Strabo; they rise at the foot of the mountains on each side of the bed of a small stream, over which there are ruins of a considerable bridge, as there are on one side of the antient baths; the waters are very hot at the sources; they have no particular taste, but by a red settlement on the stones, and by a yellow scum on the top of the water, I concluded that there is in them both iron, and sulphur; they are much frequented for bathing at a certain time of the year by the common people. Between mount Mimas and Erithræ, Strabo mentions a village called Cybelia, and the promontory of Melaina, which is probably that to the north of the great bay opposite to Scio, at the bottom of which Erithræ stood; the place now has the same name, and is famous for giving birth to the Erithræan Sibyl: I was informed that there are some marks there of the antient city. Between Teos and Erithræ, rather nearer to the former, the small town of Eræ was situated: Mount Corycus was near Erythræ, which Strabo describes as a mountain stretching itself from north to south; under this mountain to the south of Erithræ was the port Casyfes, probably that which is now called Gesmè, between which and Scio there is a great intercourse; then followed the

port of Erithræ, and several others in that bay, which have not at present sufficient depth of water for the shipping.

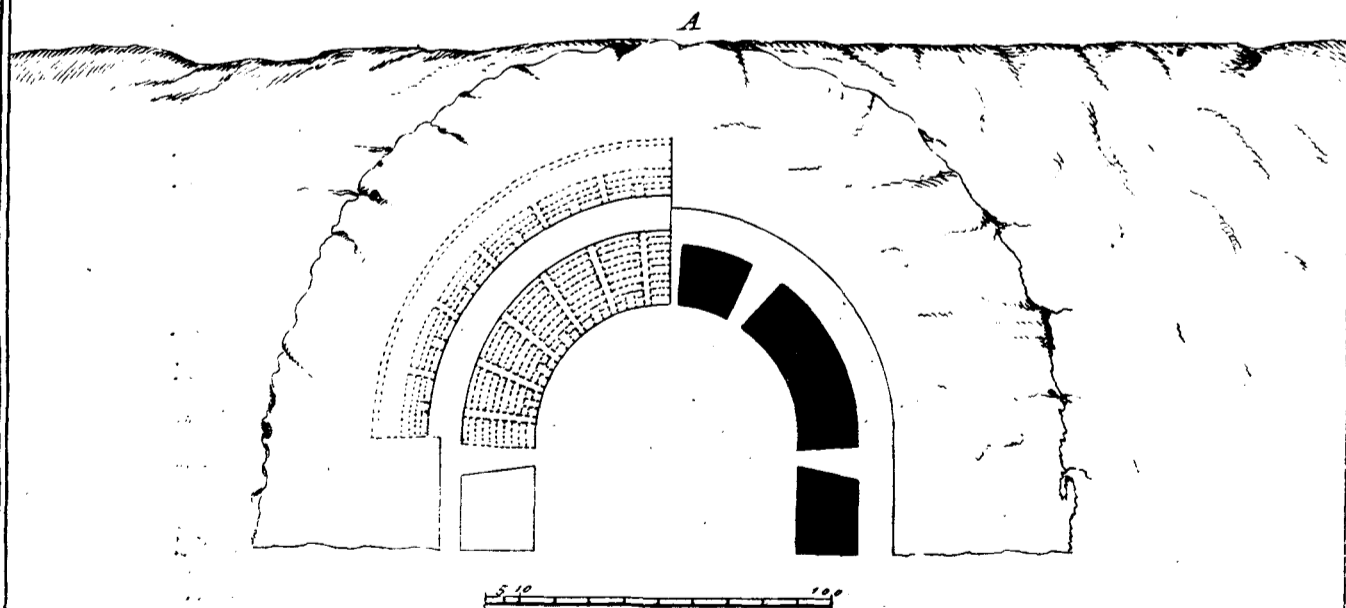
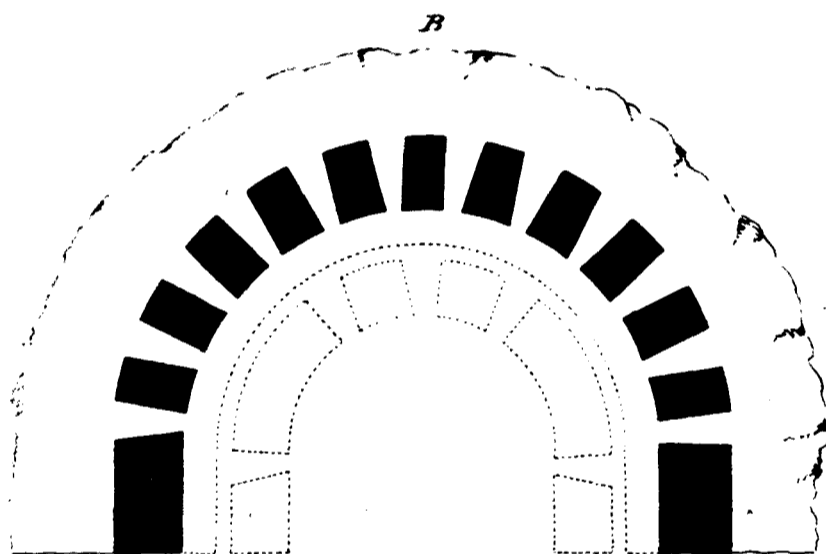
The inhabitants of this part of the country having a bad character, we could not go to visit those places, but went from Vourla south east three leagues to Sevrihissar. About half way in this road there is a Turkish burial place, there is one also at Erecui, another at a ruined village called Guzelhissar, and one near the town of Sevrihissar, in all which burial places there are several pieces of marble and columns, and imperfect inscriptions, which are a proof that there were some ancient buildings in those places, particularly at Erecui is the famous inscription, which is called the Curses of the Teians, and this place may possibly have its name from having been part of the territory of Eræ. At Guzelhissar there are also several famous inscriptions relating to the alliances of the Teians. Ancient writers mention that there was a wood above Clazomene dedicated to Alexander, and that games were performed there by the whole community of Ionia, which were called the Alexandrian games; and from Strabo's account this spot seems to have been towards the south side of the Isthmus, because in speaking of the breadth of it, he says, that from the Alexandrian spot to the steep ground at Clazomene, it was six miles and a quarter broad, so that it is possible these buildings might have some relation to those games, or might be different temples dedicated to Bacchus, who was worshipped in these parts.

Sevrihissar. Sevrihissar is a large country town, situated on three heights, there are very few Christians in it: I saw several imperfect inscriptions and fragments of antiquity about it. The town of Segigieck is a league to the south west of it; it is built within a castle, about half a mile in circumference, and has a very fine secure harbour^d. Half a league to the south of it are the ruins of Teos, now called Bodrun; and on the south side of one of the hills, within the city, are remains of a theatre, which is partly built against the side of the hill; the plan of the lower part of

^c There are four islands called Hippi before Erithræ. The Romans granted great privileges to this city on account of its fidelity to the republic, during their wars in these parts. Strabo says, that beyond Corycus was the small island Hallonesus, probably towards the north part of the promontory Argenum, which was the north west point of that promontory, which is now called cape Carabournou, that was sixty, or rather a hundred and sixty stadia from cape Possidium in the isle of Chius.

^d The little bay, which makes the port, extends to the north, then winds round to the south and east; and the land locks in such a manner that it appears like a basin; concerning which I am the more particular, because this must be the port Chereidæ, mentioned by Strabo as north of Teius, who would not easily be understood in this passage, by one who has not seen the situation of this port of Teus, which has the sea to the south and south east; for the ruins of the ancient Teus extend about a mile eastward to its port, which was at the north west corner of the bay that made the Isthmus; to

the north of which bay Sevrihissar is situated. This Isthmus of the great promontory seems to have been called Chalcidis, probably from the ancient inhabitants of it, and to have belonged to the Erithræans, Teians, and Clazomenians, who were distinguished on this Isthmus by the name of Chalcidians. I traced the wall of Teos from its port along the north side of it up two small eminences, from which they turned to the south west, and were carried along on the top of another little hill, which is to the north of the theatre, where I had reason to think there had been a gate of the city, as it is the great road to the north and west from that part: The wall was built down to the valley, and I suppose was carried across the hill to the south west, as far as the other side, to the bay without the port of Segigieck; so that Teos had the sea to the south and south west; though the principal part of the city seems to have been in the vale, extending to the sea between that hill and those small hills, which are mentioned to the north, on which the city wall was built.



A THEATER at TEOS.

it may be seen in the forty-fourth plate at A, together with a view of the seats, as they may be supposed to have been. B is the plan of it, as it was at the first gallery, in which the plan of the lower part is dotted out. C is the section of the whole, and as the hill was higher towards the middle, so the seats seem to have been carried up higher, as in the theatre at Ephesus; and there was doubtless an entrance to them from the top of the hill, and the wall was built up higher than the gallery, probably to shelter the people from the weather. It is very probable that from the top of this wall the covering of the theatre was stretched, but I could not judge whether it was of the same height all round. To the south east of the theatre are great ruins of a temple, but all the walls are thrown down: Any one might conjecture that this was a temple to Bacchus, the deity of the place, as I found it to be, by an imperfect Greek inscription at it; this temple was an oblong square, built of very large stones of grey marble: Some of the fine Ionic capitals remain, and most beautiful pieces of entablature, richly adorned with sculpture in the highest taste. To the south east of this temple there are two arched rooms on a hanging ground, which might serve for reservoirs of water; the walls which support the ground are built with arches. Further on to the east, and near the theatre, there is an oblong square enclosure, which appears to have had turrets round it. At first I thought it might have been a public place, or a citadel, and seeing at one corner some seats made in the theatrical manner like steps, which seemed to be part of a small circle, I imagined it might be an odeum, or some other place for a small auditory; but observing that all round within the thick wall there were great ruins for the breadth of thirty feet, like those of a theatre, I concluded that the whole must have been designed for some public shews: Towards one corner there are foundations of an oblong square building, which probably was erected after the antient building was destroyed. The towers might serve for ascents from without, and there might be semicircular tiers of seats in them, as I observed in some: On the outside of the north east corner of this enclosure there are several pieces of marble fluted pillars, and beautiful entablatures, some of which were unfinished, but I could see they were of the Corinthian order; it is probable that they worked the stones here for the building, which I could perceive had been cased with marble, and I saw likewise a pediment of an entrance to the building; but it is not to be wondered at that all the stones of the fabric have been carried away, as it is so near the sea: The shape of this building is not so proper for a circus, and having seen just such another at Ephesus, to which there seemed to have been a canal from the lake near the temple of Diana, made me conclude that both the one and the other might be a naumachium; there being a river near this of Teos, which on occasion might be turned into it.

The port of Teos was on the west side of the bay, and defended from the south wind by a mole extending about a furlong to the east, and was near thirty paces broad; there are remains of the stone work about it, and it seems to have been made by hollowing out a basin within it, which is now choaked up; but as there is a small rivulet which runs into it, by the help of floodgates, it might have been made

a very

a very advantageous situation for shipping. About a mile to the north of Teos there is a high rocky mount; and on the west side of it a small lake in a deep basin, which, as the people imagine, feeds all the fountains about the country; to the south of this there is a hollow ground, where there are near twenty large pieces of grey marble, each of which is cut out into several steps; they are of such a size that it would be very difficult to move them; it seems as if other pieces had been cut off from them, and yet, that part of them at least, was designed for some building, for on one of them I saw these letters *ΛΟCΟ ΙΙΙΙ*, as if it were to shew the part of the building they were designed for. Teos is placed by the Tables twelve miles from Smyrna, which seems to be a mistake for twenty-two, for it is computed to be nine hours from that city; and Ptolemy places it sixteen minutes both to the south and west of it, tho' both these distances seem to be rather too little. This place is famous for the birth of the lyric poet Anacreon: There are also about this place several inscriptions, which contain the alliances of the Teians.

I was recommended to a person of Vourla, who received me in his house, shewed me every thing in that neighbourhood, and went with me on the fourth to Sevirhissar, where we could not meet with any accommodations, and so we came on to Segigieck, and I lay every night on board a Dutch ship, being recommended to the captain of it, for there was no convenient place in the town for strangers. I went out every day to see the antiquities of Teos and the neighbouring places. There were many remarkable places in this country to which I could not go with safety. Myonnesus was to the east of Teos, situated on a height on a peninsula. Lebedus was fifteen miles to the east of Teos, which seems to have been on a small bay within the great one; the two bays are divided by the island Aspis or Arconesus, which I take to be the long island about the middle of this bay, which stretches to the south west, and is now called Carabash [The black Sash] from some imaginary resemblance: Some seditious people of Teos having fled to Ephesus, were sent by Attalus to Myonnesus, and began to fortify that place in opposition to the Teians; but on their applying to the Romans, they were received at Lebedus, which was then very thinly inhabited. Fifteen miles further to the east was Colophon, which probably was on the small bay, which is to the north west of the bay of Ephesus, for it was but seven miles and a half in a direct line from that city, that is, probably from its port at the mouth of the Cayster, but it was fifteen miles if they failed round by the bay. This is one of the places which contended for the birth of Homer. To the west of it was mount Coracius; and a little further west was the island of Diana, which might be a small island near the shoar towards the north east corner of the great bay which is to the west of the supposed Colophon; concerning which island Strabo relates an extraordinary superstition.

C H A P. III.

Of SCALA NUOVA, and EPHEBUS.

I Embarked on the ninth at Segigieck on board an open boat for Scala Nuova, and arrived there in the evening. This town is situated on the side of a rising ground over the bay of Ephesus, at the distance of three leagues west south west of Ephesus; it stands on the north side of a head of land that stretches to the west. The port is defended against westerly winds by a small island, which has a tower on it, but it is somewhat exposed to the northerly wind. The town or castle, as it may be called, is about three quarters of a mile in circumference. To the north of it there is a large suburb, in which are some of the principal bazars or shops; the Christians live on the side of a high hill to the west; they have about two hundred houses; there is one church in the town, and another in a ruinous condition on the top of the hill, which is called saint Elias. The archbishop of Ephesus, to whom I was recommended, lives at the church in the town: He told me there were formerly thirty-two bishops in his province, but at present he has not one diocesan under him. The castle here belongs to the high admiral, who puts in a governour. The town is under an aga subject to the pasha of Guzelhissar. This place is a mart that supplies all the neighbouring countries, and Samos with rice, coffee, flax and hemp imported from Ægypt, coarse woollen cloth from Salonica, cotton and calicoes from Smyrna, and many other things from other parts; and they export corn to Samos, and the neighbouring islands. They have vineyards in great abundance about the town, but the wine is not very good, tho' Ephesus was formerly famous for wine; but they dry a great quantity of raisins, which they export to Ægypt. It was late in the evening when we landed at Scala Nuova, and three of the janizaries went with me to the house of the archbishop of Ephesus: They stand so much in awe of the soldiers, that my conductors were first had in to the archbishop and entertained by him, and in the mean time I was served with a collation in another room. When the janizaries were gone I was introduced to him: He was a venerable old man, and dressed like the Greek priests, except that he had on a red mohair scarf. The next day I took lodgings in the kane; and by the help of some other persons to whom I was recommended, I procured a proper Turk to go with me to Ephesus.

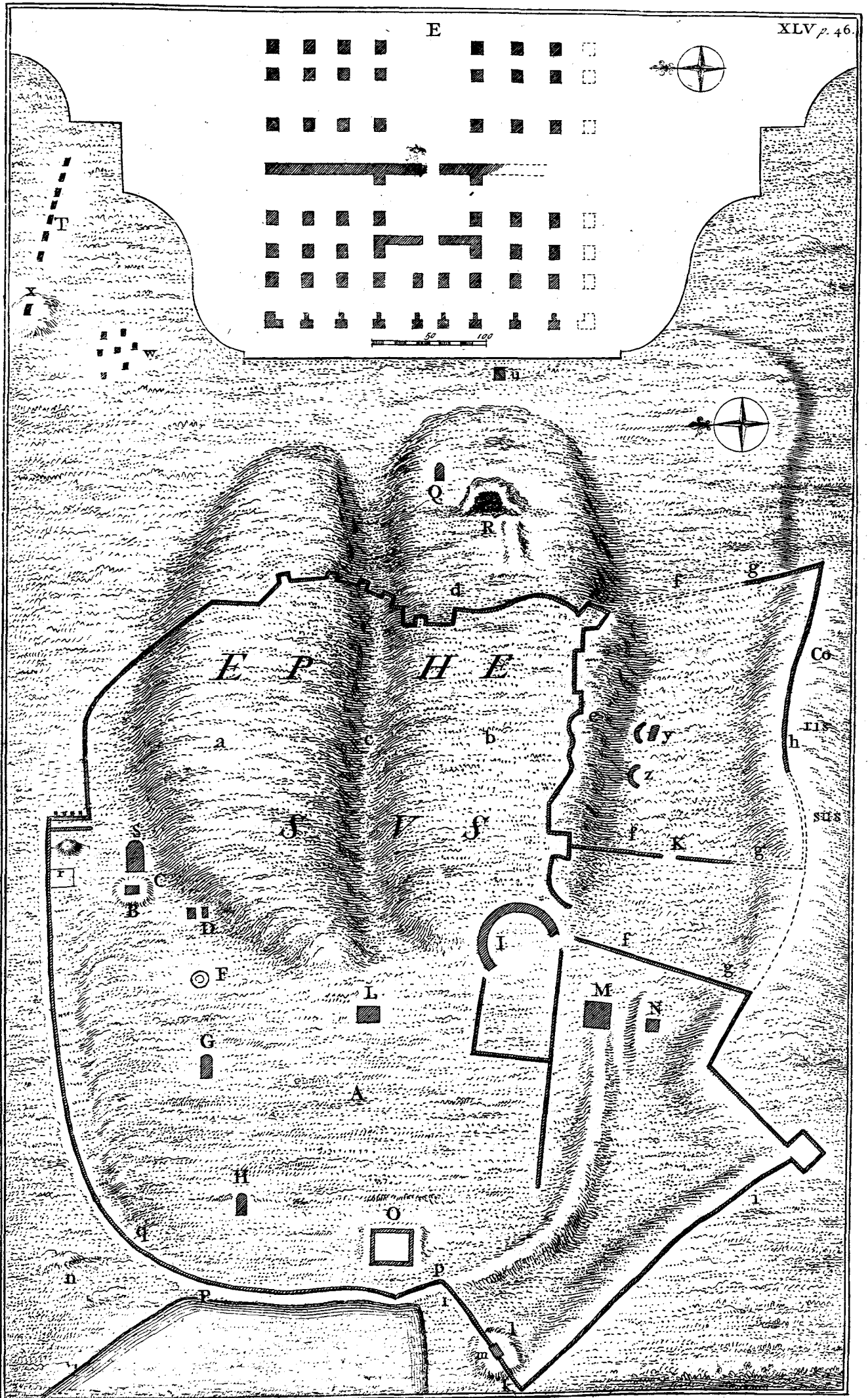
We arrived at the village of Aiafolouk, to the north east of the ancient city of Ephesus, where I lodged in a kane, which served also for a stable, there being sofas and chimneys all round for the convenience of travellers. The Turk that conducted me made me sensible that it was necessary to make presents of coffee to two of the governors in the castle; and I spent three or four days in this place, viewing the antiquities, not without being molested at night with large caravans that were going from Smyrna to Guzelhissar. The prophecy in the Revelation, that the candlestick should be taken from this place is so literally fulfilled,

OBSERVATIONS ON

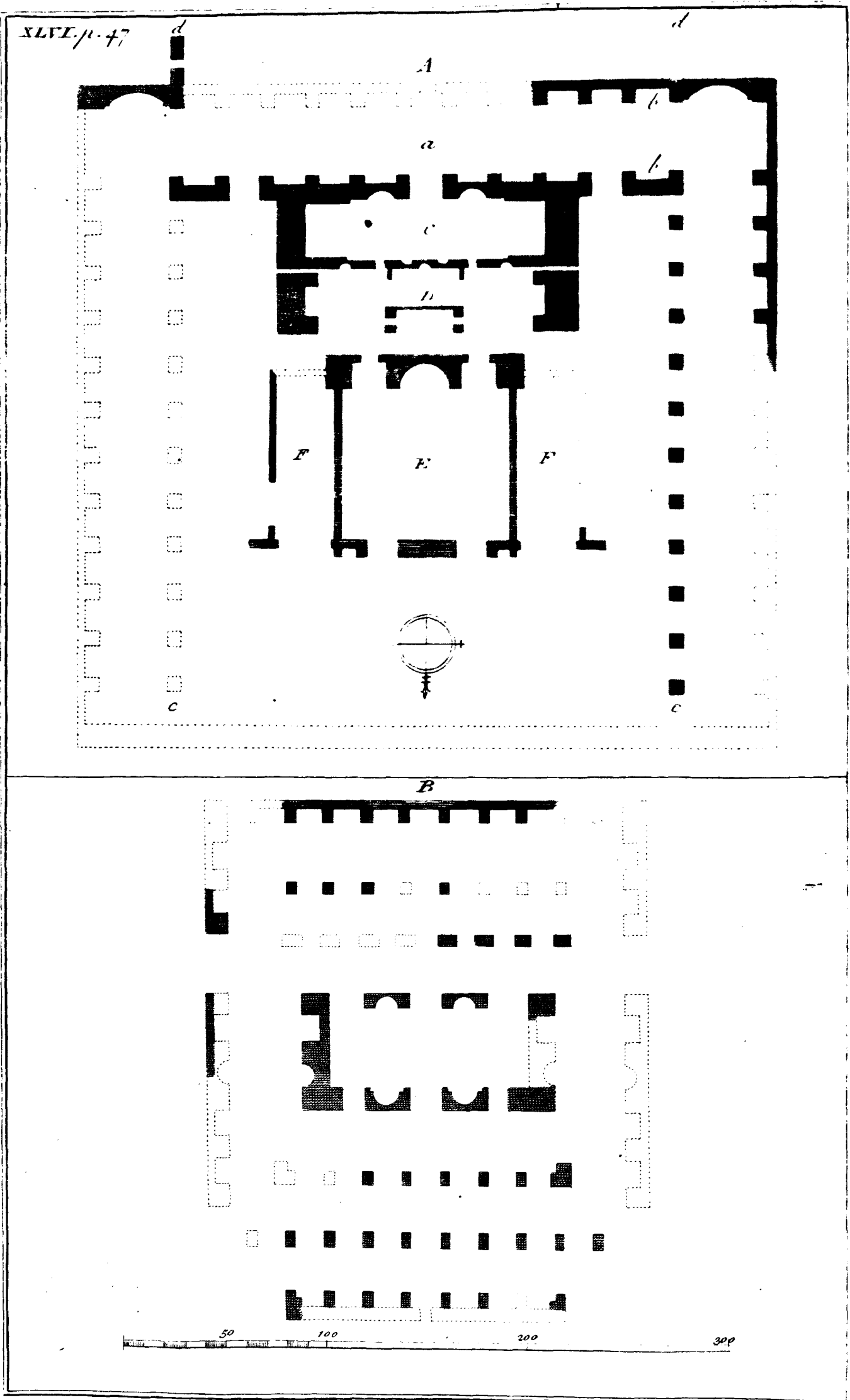
filled, that there is not so much as one Christian within two leagues of the place.

There is a plain towards the sea about a league broad, extending to the north east corner of the bay, where the great promontory begins, which extends westward to Scio. At a little distance from the sea this plain widens in a circular form, and there is a narrow vale to the south, which extends about half a league in between the mountains; and at the north east corner of the great plain is the entrance to that narrow vale between the hills through which the Cayster runs. This river makes a great number of windings as it passes through the plain, and particularly towards the south west part of it, where it winds so much like the Mæander, that the Turks call it, The little Mandras. Whether the mouth of the river is any way obstructed, as it seems to have been in Strabo's time, or that the lakes have not a proper vent, especially that which is near the temple of Diana, or that the fosses are filled up, by which the waters were drained off, whatever is the reason of it, a great part of the plain, especially to the south of the river, is a morass, and hardly passable after great rains. On the west side of the plain I saw those lakes mentioned by the antients, one of which was called Selenusia, that belonged to the temple of Diana, but was taken from it by the kings, I suppose, of Pergamus, and restored again by the Romans. These lakes brought in a great revenue, doubtless by the fish they produced; at one of them was the temple of the king, said to be the work of Agamemnon, and I observed a high ground to the north of the river towards the lakes, which seemed to have had some building on it, that possibly might be this temple. To the north west of the lakes mount Galefius stretches away to Colophon: Where the plain begins to widen into a circular form, there is a hill on each side; that to the north of the Cayster, I take to be the hill through which, according to Dr. Smith's account, there is an extraordinary way cut in the rock; that to the south is near the high mountains which encompass the plain. This mount had the name of Prion, and afterwards of Lepre; it has two summits a and b, as represented in the forty-fifth plate; there is a hollow ground between them c; part of the east wall of the city was on the highest summit of the hill at d, and was carried along the south side of the hill at e, it crossed the vale in three places at f, was built at g up the side of mount Corissus, and was then built along the height of it for about a mile to the west at h, and turning to the north west for half a mile at i, and afterwards to the north east at k, it crossed a little hill at l, on which is the tower m, called the prison of St. Paul, which is a building with Gothic arches; from that tower it descends to the lake P, which is to the west of the temple of Diana O. This famous temple is about a furlong to the west of the first mentioned hill of Lepre, the wall then turns north at p; going by the lake to the west of the temple, and turning to the east at q, it is carried along upon a little eminence, and so passes north of that building r, which is near the circus s, beyond which it turns for a little way to the south at t, and goes up the hill, crossing it as mentioned before: This was the situation of Ephesus when it was in its glory. The part of the town K, at the foot of mount Corissus, was called Aspera: The whole compass

Ephesus, its
walis.



APLAN of EPHESUS, and of a BUILDING in that CITY. —



PLANS of BUILDINGS at EPHESUS.

of the walls which I traced, are about four miles, they are built in a rustic manner, are cascd with hewn stone, and defended by square towers; in some parts the walls remain almost entire; in others one sees the foundations only, which are ten feet thick.

Before Ephesus was so large a city, it had changed its site more than ^{Its history.} once. The Leleges and Carians first built a city here, probably on mount Lepre; these being almost dispossessed by Androclus, he with his people settled at the south east foot of mount Lepre, about the place where, I suppose, the Gymnasium was afterwards built at u, and also on the side of mount Corissus. The part behind mount Lepre was called Opistholepria, and the quarter between the hills was that which was inhabited by the Smyrnæans, and was called in distinction from other parts, the city of Smyrna. The Smyrnæans separating themselves from the Ephesians, settled where Smyrna now is. In the time of Cræsus, the Ephesians left this higher situation, and came down to the plain, about the temple of Diana. Lyfimachus, one of the generals of Alexander the great, built the present walls, called the city Arfinoe from his wife, and was obliged to make use of a stratagem to bring the citizens back to the more advantageous high situation, by stopping privately the public shores, and so in a manner overflowing the low ground: And by the ruins one may see that the lower parts of the hill were inhabited every way, and likewise much of the west part of mount Lepre; there seems also to have been a suburb on the south side of Lepre, and near a mile from the south east corner of it, to that hill, about which the present village of Aiasalouk is situated at w; on the hill x there is a Turkish castle; round the top of the hill there are great ruins of thick walls built of brick, with many small arches, which seem to be of the time of the Greek emperors, though it might have been inhabited before as a suburb of Ephesus.

To the east of mount Lepre they had their burial places. I saw there ^{Antiquity.} a very large marble coffin, with an imperfect inscription on it, and I had reason to think that they had also grotts cut into the rock for depositing their bodies; there are several arches all round the hill, on which it is probable they built their houses, and on some of them are ruins of an aqueduct, for I saw the channel in which the water ran: It is probable that this part also was enclosed with a wall that might extend to the cayster; and on the low ground between the hill and the village of Aiasalouk, there are remains of many square pillars, made of single stones laid one on another, on which it is probable they turned arches, and built their houses on them. I suppose the ruin u, at the south east corner of the hill, was the Gymnasium, which seems to have been in ^{Gymnasium.} that place, where formerly there was a building, probably of the same nature, called the Athenæum; there are great and magnificent remains of it; the spot near this was called the Hypæleum, probably because there was some plantation of olives there; a plan of the great remains of this building may be seen at A, in the forty-sixth plate; it is a very solid fabric; the outer walls are of brick and stone, there being four or five tiers of each alternately; the inner walls are built of large stone, on which the arches of brick were turned. A gallery or portico ranged all round, that to the south at a, had on each side large arched niches b b, which

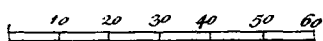
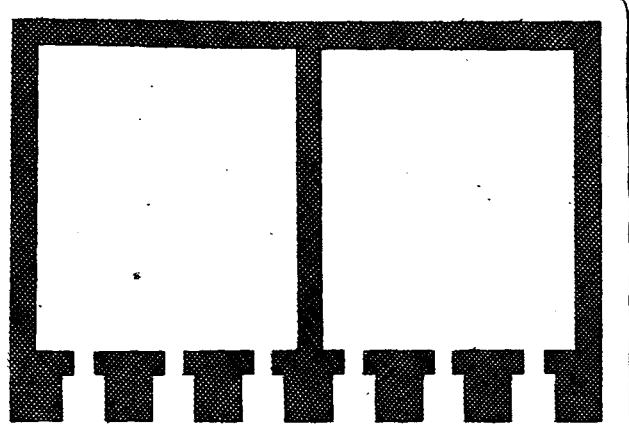
which in the outer wall were continued all round, and there is within a colonade c on each side. From the front of this building at A there is an entrance to a stately room C, which leads to another D, and that to a third at E, on each side of which there was another apartment F. All this was doubtless cased with marble, as the temple of Diana, and some other buildings of Ephesus appear to have been. At the south east corner of this building a wall d extends a little way to the south, with an entrance through it, which made me think that the wall supposed to have been built at the east foot of mount Lepre joyned on here, and that it was continued on to mount Corissus; for I saw some ruins that way of a wall, and also heaps of ruins like towers. There are also remains of a stone wall, at some distance to the south, which probably enclosed a court before the Gymnasium.

Theatre.

On the sides of mount Lepre and Corissus, as well as in the valley between them, there are still great ruins to be seen of the antient city, where, I suppose, that part of the city, antiently called Smyrna, stood; and continuing on to the west, the south part of mount Lepre is hollowed in by cutting away the rock, and before this are remains of the front of a theatre at y, which I should conjecture to be the new theatre, as it must have been built after the great theatre, which is near the temple of Diana, because by the remains of it, it appears to have been built in a very elegant taste; a plan and view of it may be seen in the forty seventh plate at B, C; three arches of hewn stone remain entire, within which are built niches with a shell at top, and over each there is an oblong square window. When Antony extended the privilege of the asylum of the temple of Diana, as far as two bow shot, which is something more than two stadia, and thereby took in part of the city, and probably the great theatre, the citizens might at that time build this theatre, in order to avoid being molested with the company of those who took refuge there. A few paces further to the west, there are remains of a semicircular building z, which seems to have had seats in it, made like steps, as in theatres, and is built in a rustick manner with pilasters on the outside at equal distances. This might possibly serve for an odeum or theatre for music; a plan of it may be seen at F in the forty seventh plate. A little further on there are great ruins as of a strong gateway, and of walls extending from it on each side up the hills at K, which probably was built to defend the city against the people of the asylum, when their privileges extended so far. Beyond this, at the foot of mount Lepre, there are very imperfect remains of a strong brick building; a little further is the south west corner of the hill, and to the west of it is the plain, in which are the ruins of the temple of Diana, and several other public buildings; the theatre I, is near opposite to it, at the south west corner of the hill, the Circus S, being near the north west corner. When all these buildings were standing, they must have made a most glorious appearance; for few cities have had the advantages of Ephesus for building; mount Lepre and Corissus being rocks of stone and marble; so that they had nothing to do but to dig out the marble, and roll it down to the places where they designed to build. The lake to the west of the temple of Diana, was probably a sort of port, into which they could bring all those fine marbles, that were

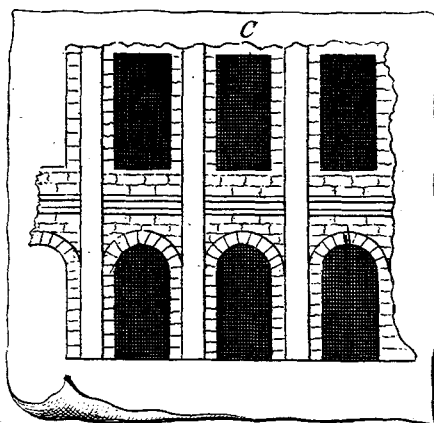
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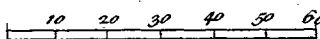


EPHESUS

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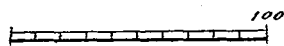
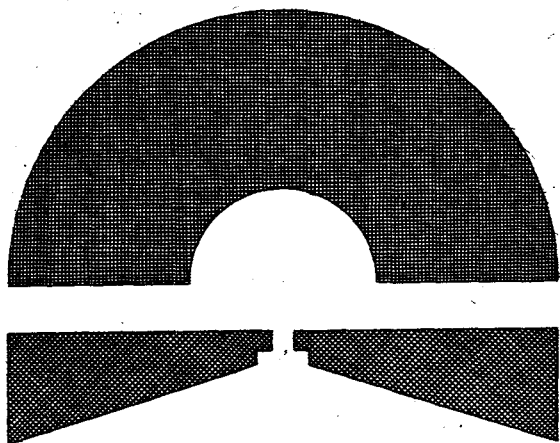


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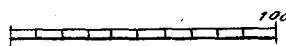
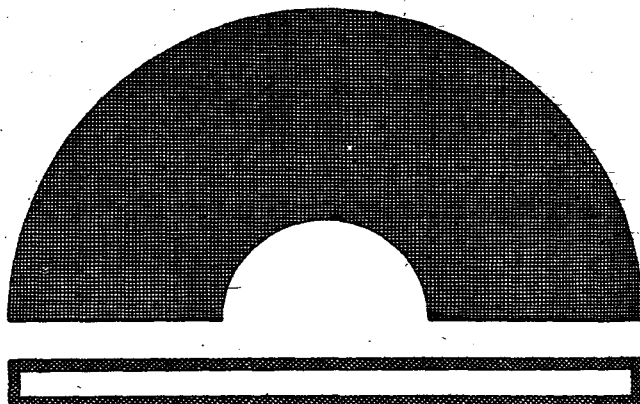
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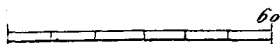
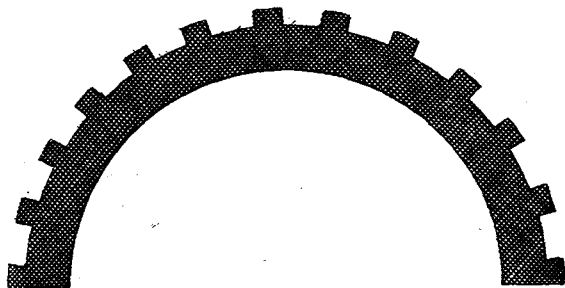
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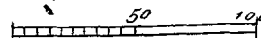
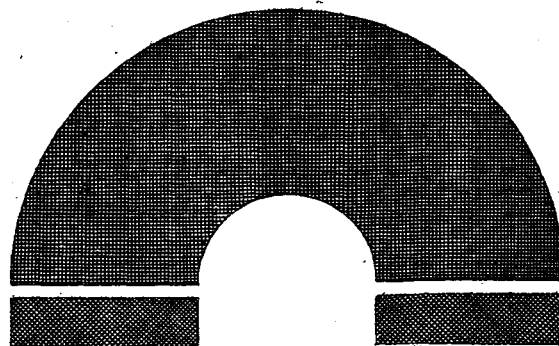
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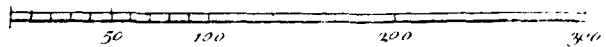
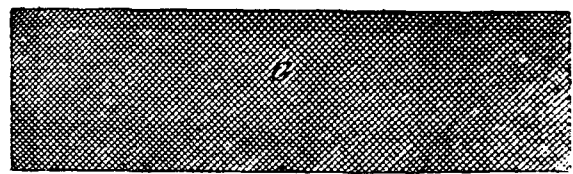
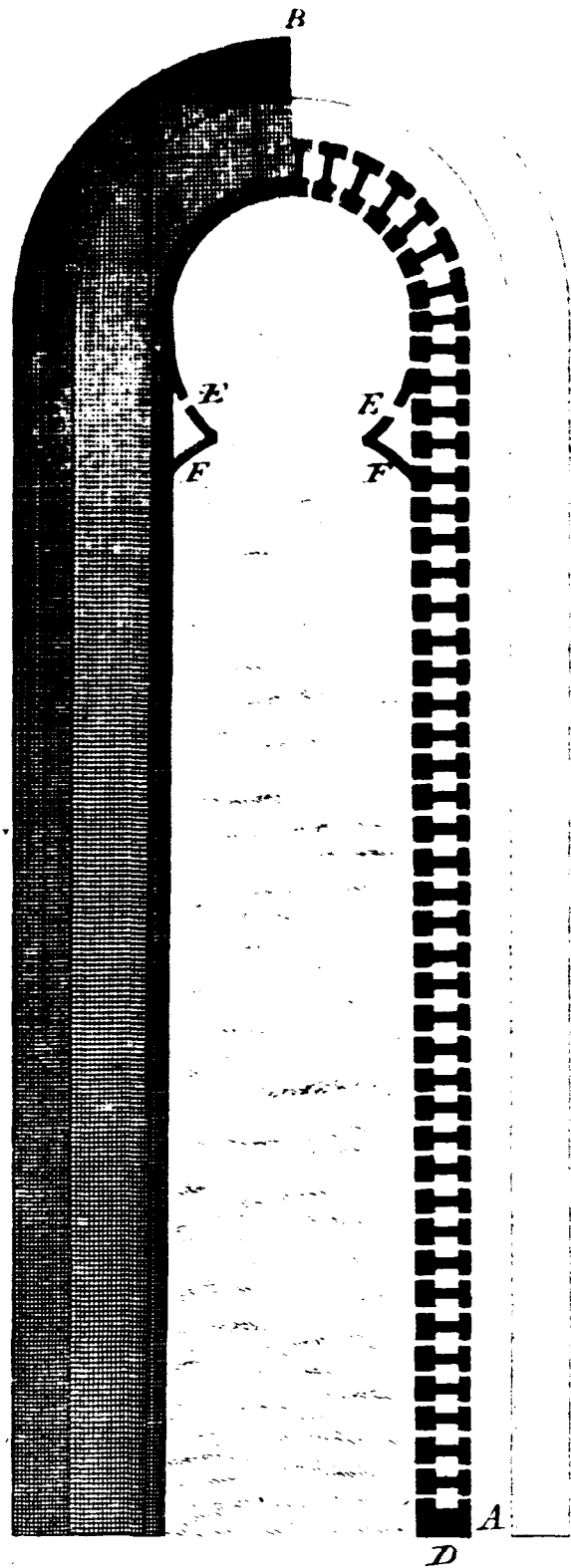
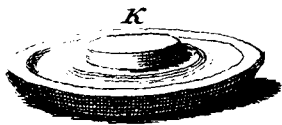
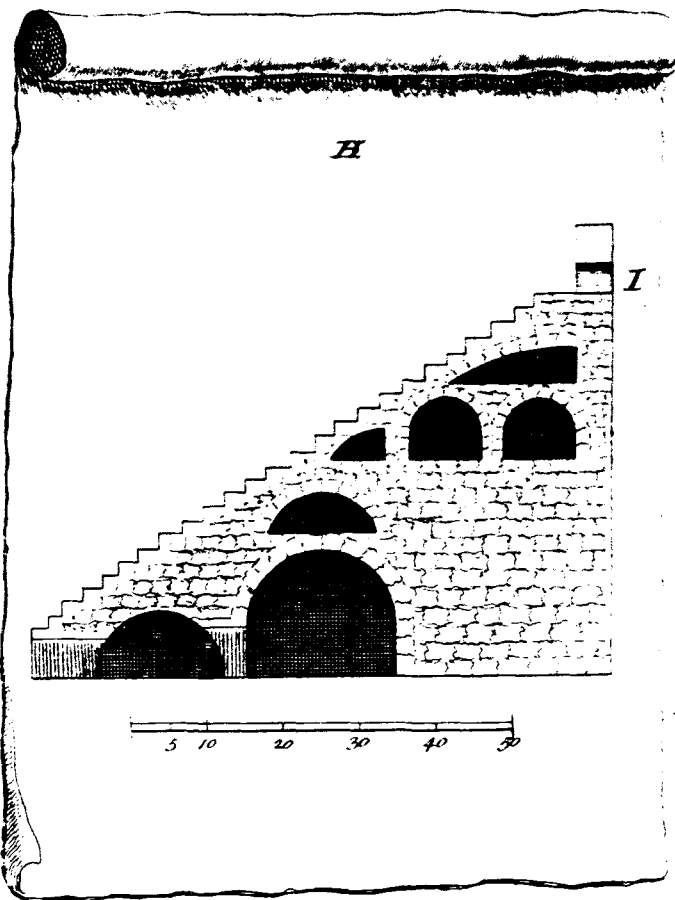
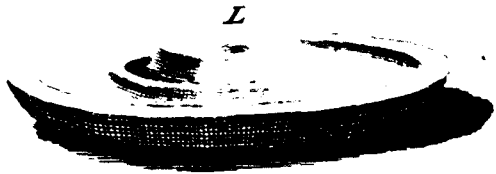
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A PLAN and SECTION of the CIRCUS at EPHESUS.

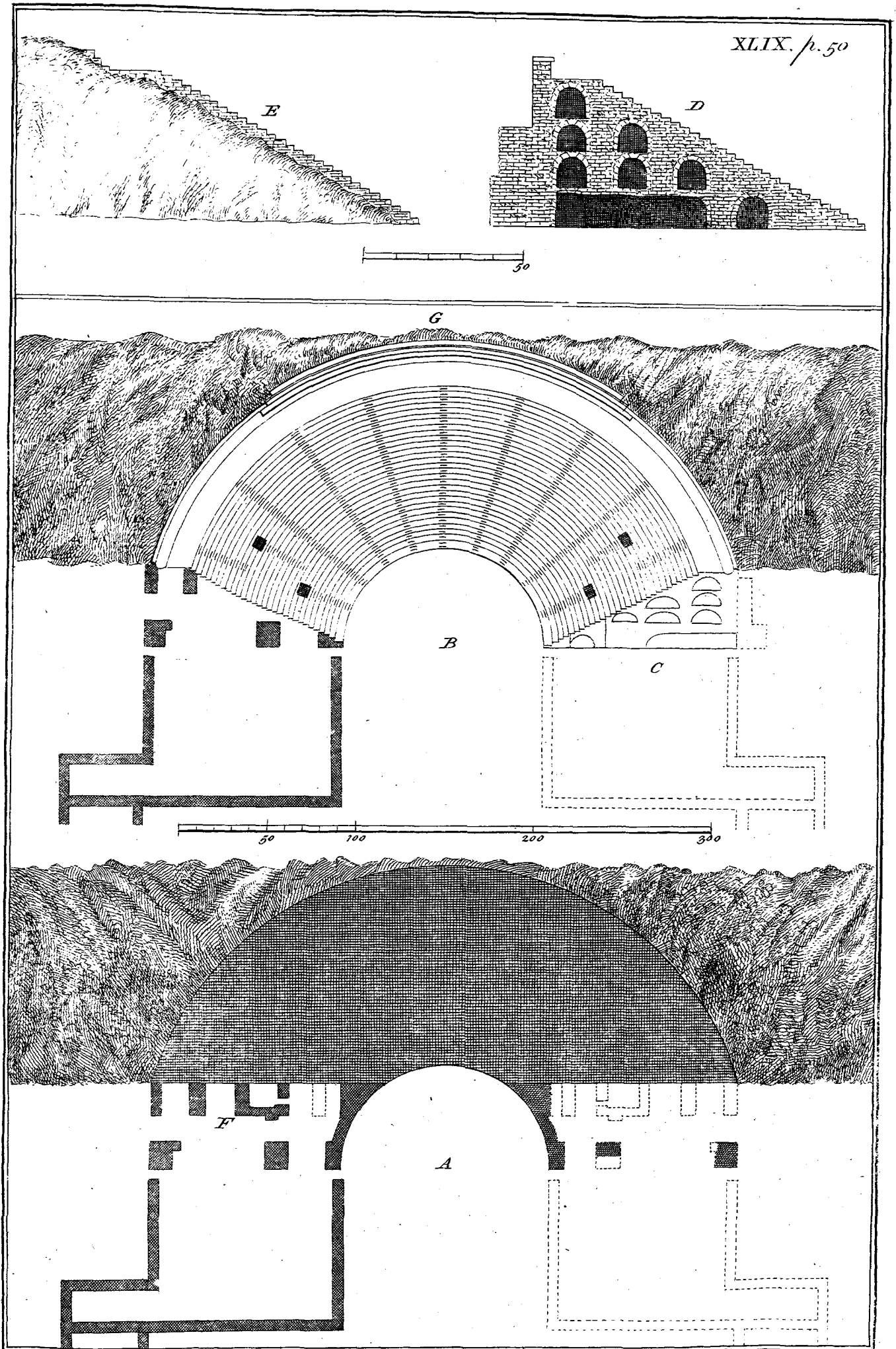
were the produce of foreign countries, close to the very spot they built on; which made this quarter so proper for their public buildings; and being full of them, the city did not suffer much in permitting it to be an asylum. The plain A, which is to the west of mount Lepre, is about a quarter of a mile broad from east to west, and half a mile long; at the north east corner of it there is a small rocky hill B, between which and the Circus, there was a road or street c, paved with large stones, many of which are eight feet long and four wide; to the east of this road, was the Circus S; and north of it another large building. There is a plan of the Circus in the forty-eighth plate^a: On the north side it is built on a gallery A, the seats on the south C, being built up the side of mount Lepre; there are arches to the north in a line from D, in order to support the lower seats, these make so many apartments; above them there were three more tiers of arches on which the seats were built, as may be seen in the section H. I could not find out any staircases, and I rather think that they descended to the seats from the hill on the south side, and went round on the gallery at top, or ascended by the seats from the bottom. The outside wall was of large rusticated hewn stone, and, what is very particular, towards the end of the Circus, there is a wall E, built with a large entrance in the middle, which with the end of the Circus makes a circle, and from it to the west other walls F are built, which taking in the wide entrance in the middle is near a semicircle. Whether or no these were carceres from which the coursers started, or whether it has been erected since it was used as a Circus, I will not pretend to determine; the wall is not built in the best manner. The end of the hill G, to the west of the Circus, and of the road, appears plainly to have served for the spectators, and to have had seats on it; and on the top of it there is a fine Ionic entablature, which made me conclude, that the ornamental parts of the Circus were of that order. Round the top of the Circus at I, there are arched windows or entrances about forty feet apart, and three feet wide, which might serve for the people to enter from the side of the hill, and also to give air, if they covered the place when they exhibited their sports. To the south west of the Circus there is a well turned arch at D, in the plan of Ephesus, which seems to have been an entrance to some building; round at the spring of the arch, and in the two fronts it is adorned with the cornice of the Ionic order, which were probably taken from the Circus, as well as the white marble, with which the arch is built. It appears that some narrow building had been carried on to the east of it; but whether for a church, or for what other use I could not conjecture. On the stones of this arch are several pieces of inscriptions, which, as they are put together without any order, have puzzled the learned to explain them, on a supposition, that the letters originally followed one another in the order, in which they are seen in this place. There is also a relief of a person on horseback, with his garment flowing behind; before the horse there is a cypress tree; a serpent is represented twining round it, which with its head makes at the horseman; and a dog at the tree, is in a posture as leaping towards

^a This plan ought to have been reversed; the hill which is shaded in the plan being to the south or right.

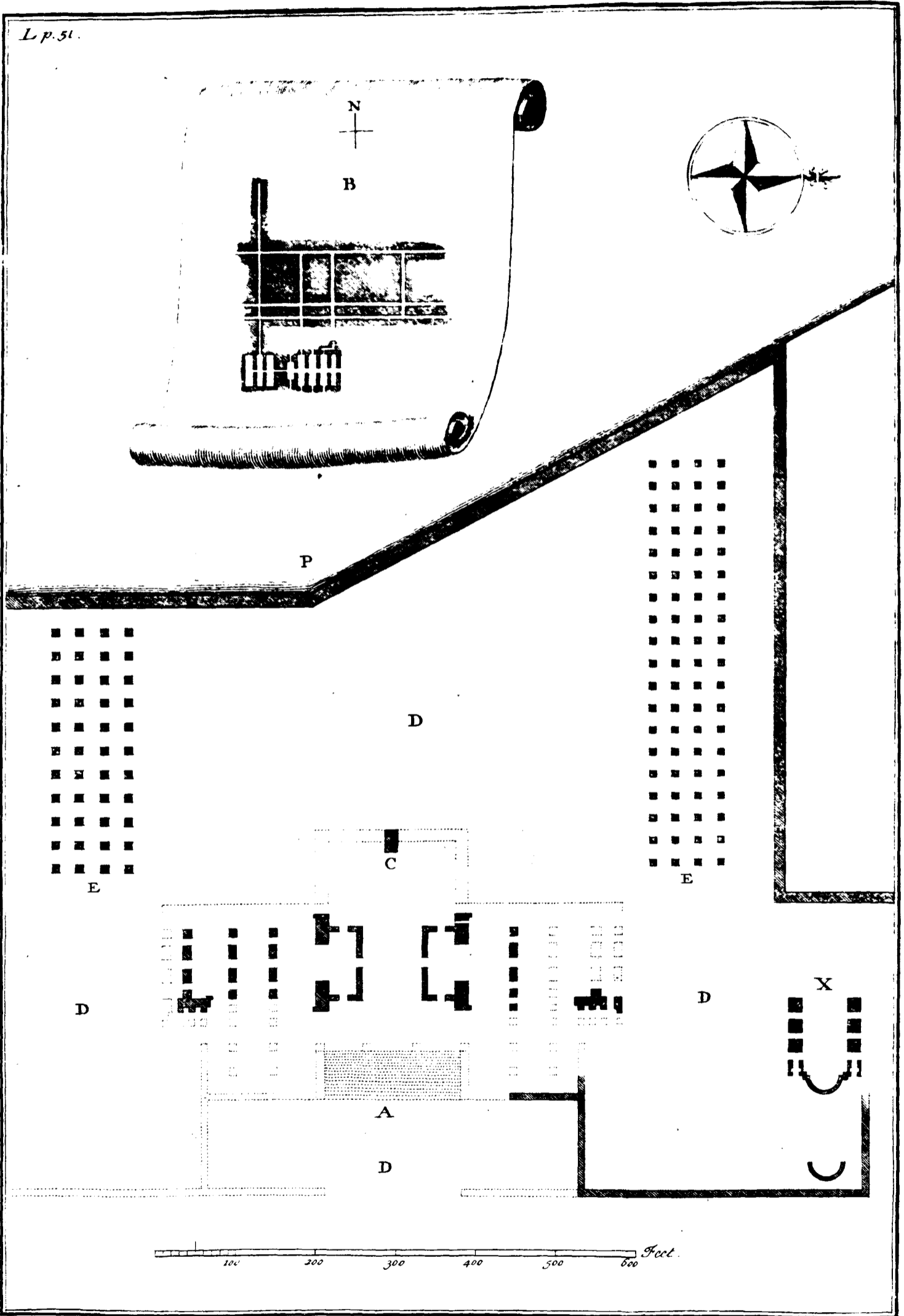
OBSERVATIONS ON

the serpent. To the north of the Circus there are remains of a very large and magnificent building r, with a road or street between it, and the Circus; the ground is raised on each side of the road, as if there had been steps there, or some other buildings, the ruins of which have raised the ground, especially on the side of the Circus, and I saw several pedestals on each side of the road. The great building mentioned to the north of the Circus was raised on high arched rooms, which open to the north, where, I suppose, the city wall run: To the north of it the ground is very low, and possibly a canal might be cut from the river to this place, and they might land their goods before these arched places, which might serve for warehouses; and the magnificent building above might be a forum for the merchants of this city, which was the greatest mart on this side mount Taurus: This building seems to have consisted of large pillars of hewn stone, on which arches of brick might be turned; a plan of it may be seen at E in the forty-fifth plate; in the middle the architecture is different, where it is probable there was a statue; there appeared to have been a wall on the north side of this building, probably to secure it from the cold wind. Beyond this to the east there is a high ground, which extends near as far as the Circus; this ground was supported by the city wall, which went near the end of the Circus; and one of the city gates was, without doubt, between this high ground and the Circus. Going to the south along the plain, I observed a large basin fifteen feet diameter at F; it is of one stone of red and white marble, and is shaped within in a particular manner, as it is drawn at K, in the forty-eighth plate, and, as I remember, is something like that of St. Victor at Marseilles, and doubtless was used for sacrifices, though they have a tradition that St. John baptized in it. This vase lies on the ground, which has grown up round it, though doubtless it was somewhat raised; and a vase of such great weight must have been placed on a strong foundation to support it: Near this vase there are remains of a small semicircular building for some large statue. To the west of this there are ruins of a stone building G, which I concluded was a church, because the east end of it is semicircular; and to the west of it there is a brick building of the same kind H, with large open arches on each side; a plan of it may be seen in the fiftieth plate at X, and probably it was designed for the same use as the other. Returning to the large basin, and going along to the west of mount Lepre, we came to the remains of a very considerable building at L, mostly built of brick; a plan of it may be seen at B in the forty-sixth plate. It is possible this might be some public building belonging to the people of the asylum, it may be their forum, as it very much resembles the building I have already described near the Circus. Between this and the temple of Diana there is a hollow ground, in which there is some water; this might antiently serve for a basin. Further south at I, is the great theatre facing to the west, and hollowed into the hill; a plan of it, and a view of the seats may be seen in the forty-ninth plate at A and B^b; a section down the middle is represented at E; and another at D, at the end of the seats, which is taken as it

^b These ought to have been reversed.



A THEATER at EPHEBUS.



A PLAN of the TEMPLE of DIANA at EPHESUS .



would appear at F; it had two entrances on each side, and the seats of it were carried up the hill to a great height, and continued up the back part of it at G, several feet higher than on the sides; there seem to have been but four vomitoria; so that the greatest part of the spectators must have either descended from the hill into the theatre, or ascended from the bottom. By the manner in which the ground lies, one may see that there have been great buildings to the west of the theatre, and to the south of them there is a square M, which is sunk down, and has a hanging ground all round within, as if there had been seats, which gave me reason to conjecture that it might have been a naumachium, and particularly, as I observed, to the west a hollow ground, like the bed of a canal, extending towards the lake near the temple of Diana, by which the water might be let into the basin. There seems to have been a colonade round at the top of the seats, and I saw several rough pedestals, and pillars of grey granite lying about the place, and a broken capital, which was either of the Corinthian or composite order: Near it, on the foot of mount Corissus, there is a small heap of ruins at N, in which there are some of the finest pieces of architecture I ever saw; the columns are fluted, and measured thirty feet in length; the entablature is cut in very large pieces of marble, and adorned with carvings, which shew it was of the Corinthian order. By the best judgment I could make there were only four columns, which probably supported a pavilion, under which some colossal statue (perhaps that of Diana of Ephesus) might be placed, and as it was probably at the end of the streets, and commanded all these buildings, it was a very advantageous situation; and I observed in a line from the road or street, at the end of the Circus, some columns of grey granite standing, as if they had formed a colonade on each side of a street, which passed to the east of the stone basin of the great building near the theatre, and of the naumachium, and crossed the street that went under the pavilion, and continued along eastward to the hills.

The temple of Diana is situated towards the south west corner of the plain at O, having a lake P, on the west side of it, now become a morass, The temple of Diana. extending westward to the Cayster. The plan of this temple may be seen in the fiftieth plate. This building, and the courts about it, were encompassed every way with a strong wall; that to the west on the lake, and to the north was likewise the wall of the city; there is a double wall to the south, and within these walls were four courts D, that is, one on every side of the temple, and on each side of the court to the west, there was a large open portico or colonade E, extending to the lake, on which arches of brick were turned for a covering. The front of the temple A was to the east. The temple was built on arches, to which there is a descent; I went a great way in till I was either stopped by earth fallen down, or by the water; they consist of several narrow arches one within another: B is a plan of what I saw of them: It is probable they extended to the porticos on each side of the western court, and served for foundations to those pillars. This being a morassy ground, made the expence of such a foundation so necessary, on which, it is said, as much was bestowed as on the fabrick above ground; it is probable

bable also that the shores of the city passed this way into the lake. I saw a great number of pipes made of earthen ware in these passages; but it may be questioned whether they were to convey the filth of the city under these passages, or the water from the lake to the basin, which was to the east of the temple, or to any other part of the city. In the front of the temple there seems to have been a grand portico at A: Before this part there lay three pieces of red granite pillars, each being about fifteen feet long, and one of grey, broken into two pieces; they were all three feet and a half in diameter; there are four pillars of the former sort in the mosque of Saint John, at the village of Aiasalouk: I saw also a fine entablature; and on one of the columns in the mosque there is a most beautiful composit capital, which, without doubt, belonged to it. There are great remains of the pillars of the temple, which were built of large hewn stone, and probably cas'd with marble; but from what I saw of one part, I had reason to conclude that arches of brick were turned on them, and that the whole temple, as well as these pillars, was incrust'd with rich marbles: On the stone work of the middle grand apartment there are a great number of small holes, as if designed in order to fix the marble casing. It is probable that the statue of the great goddess Diana of the Ephesians was either in the grand middle compartment, or opposite to it at C.

To the north of the forum I saw an old channel, which made me think that a canal might be brought from the Cayster to that part, and so along by the city walls to the lake, by which means they could always command the water for their boats and shipping, if this really was the port.

The present village of Aiasalouk appears to have been a considerable Mahometan town from the great number of mosques about it, which are mostly built with cupolas. The tradition of two or three churches, that particularly of the seven sleepers with their grot near it R, shew that old Ephesus was inhabited before the Saracens conquered this country, though the large mosque of Saint John at the village is falsely said to have been a church; the front is of white marble polished, and it is a stately building covered with lead. An aqueduct of many arches at T, which seems to have been built in the middle ages, goes from the eastern hills to the castle, there are several inscriptions on it; and over the old castle-gate there are two very fine reliefs.

All the way from Ephesus to Scala Nuova (which is south south west of it) one sees on the side of the hills to the east, another antient aqueduct; it consists of a very low wall on which the channel was made for the water: There are remains likewise of two parts of the aqueduct across two valleys; that which is nearest to Ephesus is the longest; it is in a fine vale, about two miles from the city walls; the arches, which are low, extend about a furlong in length: As they are ill built of rough stone, I concluded that the old aqueduct had been ruined, and that this might be a building of the middle ages; to the north of this aqueduct one sees some ruins, and particularly on an advanced ground, which supposing this to be Pygela, might be the temple of Diana Munychia, built by Agamemnon. This situation of Pygela agrees best with the order

of Strabo's account, who goes from that place to the port of Panormus and the temple of Diana, and then to Ephesus: For afterwards, as if returning towards the sea shoar, he mentions Ortygia as near the sea, where there was a fine grove, through which the rivulet Cenchrius ran; this possibly might be to the west of those hills, on which the south wall of Ephesus was built, between which and another hill to the south, there is a small bed of a winter torrent, which passes also by Pygela, and possibly might be the Cenchrius. There are several fables of this place in relation to the delivery of Latona, the mother of Apollo and Diana, and of the nurse Ortygia, who gave occasion to the name of it. Mount Solmissus, which was over the grove, I suppose to be the hill to the south of it, and to the west of the road; on this, they say, the Curetæ stood, and frightened Juno with their arms, who lay in wait to disturb Latona at the time of her delivery, being envious of her happiness, in bringing forth two such children as Apollo and Diana; a story that would be well worthy of the ridicule of such a pen as Lucian's. Continuing in the road to Scala Nuova, I saw the other part of the aqueduct on the south west side of the same vale, there being a hill in this vale between these two parts of the aqueduct; I could see no sign of arches in it, being only a solid wall, with a channel towards the bottom of it arched over; this channel is four feet high, and two wide; the ground here is rather high; but whether this large channel is a part of the other aqueduct, or more antient, and that another channel run on the top of the wall, joining to the other parts of the aqueduct, in order to convey the water to the higher parts of the city, may be difficult to determine; only, I observed, that the wall, though of rough stone, is well built, and seemed to be very antient. Crossing over a hill, we came to another vale which leads to a little bay, within which there is a small lake: To the south of this bay there are some ruins on a hill, and a high wall, which has two or three arches in it, crosses the road; it seems to have been an aqueduct to convey the water to this town or village, from the aqueduct of Ephesus, which runs near it on the side of the hill. This place is about two miles from Scala Nuova, thought to be Neapolis, which probably was somewhere near it, and, as I supposed, might be on the small peninsula near the town; for they have a tradition that this town is not above two hundred years old, and it is not unlikely that the town of Aiasalouk or Ephesus declined on the trade taking a turn this way.

About sixteen miles to the south of Scala Nuova there is a Christian village called Changlee, to which I did not go; it is supposed to be the antient Panionium, where the meeting of the twelve cities of Ionia was held, and a solemn sacrifice performed to Neptune Heliconius, in which the people of Prienè presided; it was at the foot of mount Mycalè, to the north of which was mount Pactyes in the Ephesian territory. There are some ruins at an uninhabited place called Sapso, which is also the modern name of that mountain; this is supposed to be Prienè, the native place of Bias, one of the seven wise men. The country at the foot of mount Mycalè, which was nearest to Samos, belonged to that island, and so did the city Neapolis, by an exchange with the Ephesians for Marathesium.

C H A P. IV.

Of GUZELHISSAR, the antient MAGNESIA, on the Mæander.

AFTER our return from Ephesus we went to Samos, I stayed there sometime waiting for a passport from Constantinople, and returning to Scala Nuova, where the plague raged at that time, I set out on the thirteenth of February for Guzelhissar; which is twenty four miles south east and by east from Scala Nuova. Having travelled twelve miles we came to the east side of the mountains, which extend from north to south, and joyn to mount Sapsou, which is opposite to Samos. These mountains must be the antient Pactyes, mentioned as stretching from the territory of Ephesus to mount Mycalè, to which the mountains Mesogis joyned, being those which run from east to west on the north side of the Mæander, as mount Latmus does on the south of it. We lay the first night in a coffee-house at Jermanseik, which is nine hours from Scala Nuova. Having passed the mountains, we came into the fine plains of the Mæander: This river rises in Phrygia at the mountains of the Cæleni, and runs into the sea at Prienè. The southern hills come very near it, but the northern mountains in many parts are at the distance of two or three leagues: At first it runs in Phrygia, then divides Lydia from Caria, and afterwards is the boundary between Caria and Ionia; it is well known that the many extraordinary turnings of this river has given the name of Mæander to all such sort of windings.

Mæander.

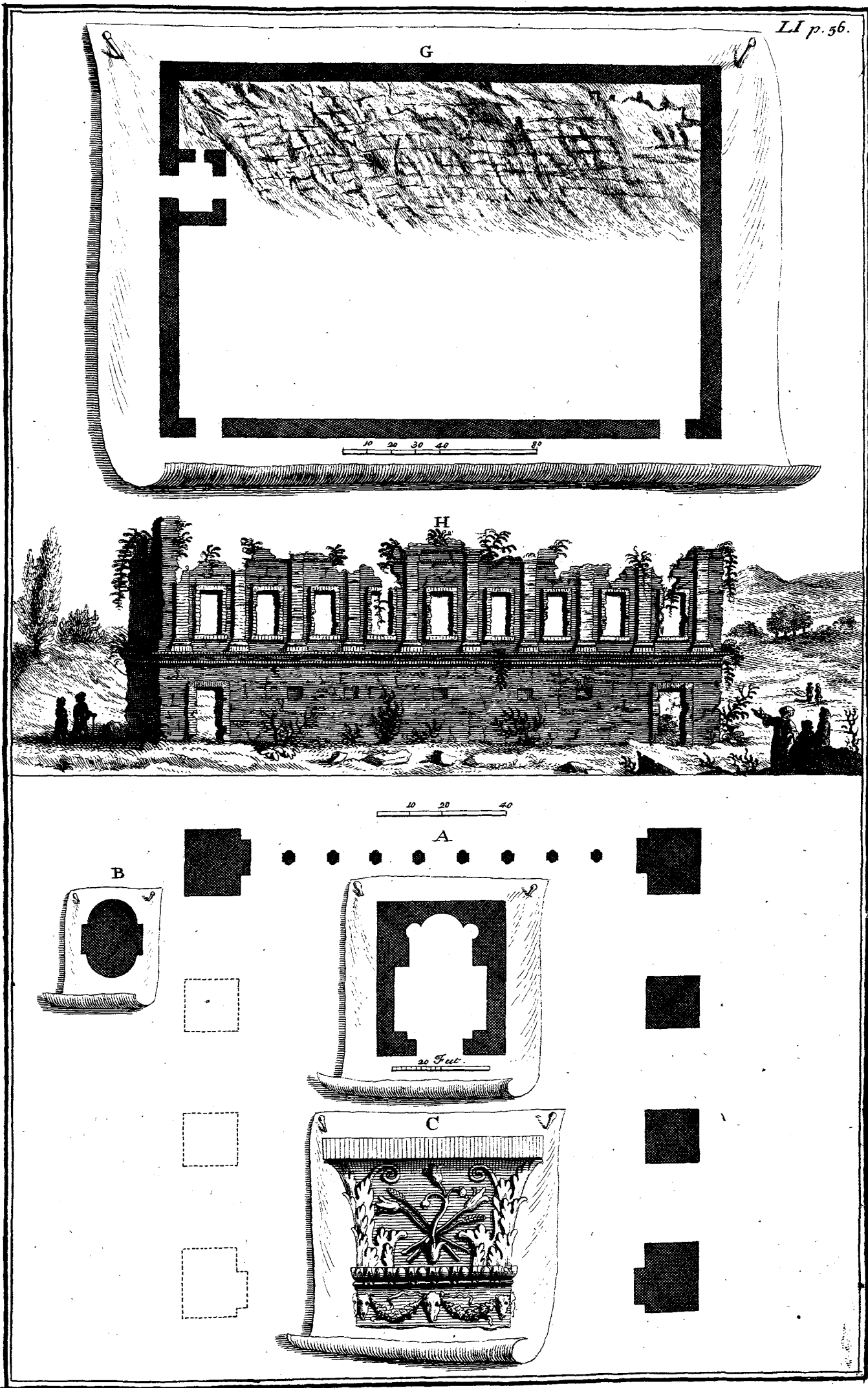
Guzelhissar. Guzelhissar [The Fair Castle] is the antient Magnesia on the Mæander, which Strabo describes as on a plain spot², at mount Thorax; but it was on a hill level at the top, about three miles in compass, having a steep hanging ground all round; it is indeed very plain ground, except that on the east side there are some eminences, from which there is a very steep precipice down to the deep bed of a stream that runs to the east of the present city, which is at the south foot of the hill. Magnesia was about half a league from the Mæander, and is described as nearer to the river Lethæus; which probably is a large stream about two miles to the west, that runs between the mountains Mesogis, and, I suppose, rises at mount Pactyes, as it is described. The situation of this place is very delightful, commanding a view of the fine plain of the Mæander, which is broad towards the west; the view extends to the sea, and from the height I saw the Agathonisi islands, which are near Patmos. Mount Thorax is to the north, which is covered with snow: The foot of that hill extends to the city, being divided only by the bed of a torrent. Adjoining to that mountain there is a situation of the same kind, except that to the north it is contiguous to the hill, and is not altogether so strong: What adds to the prospect of this place, is a most beautiful enclosed country to the south and west, and the fields are planted with fig and almond trees; the

² Strabo xiv. p. 643.

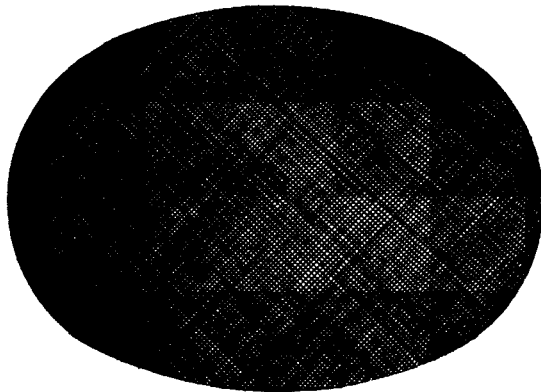
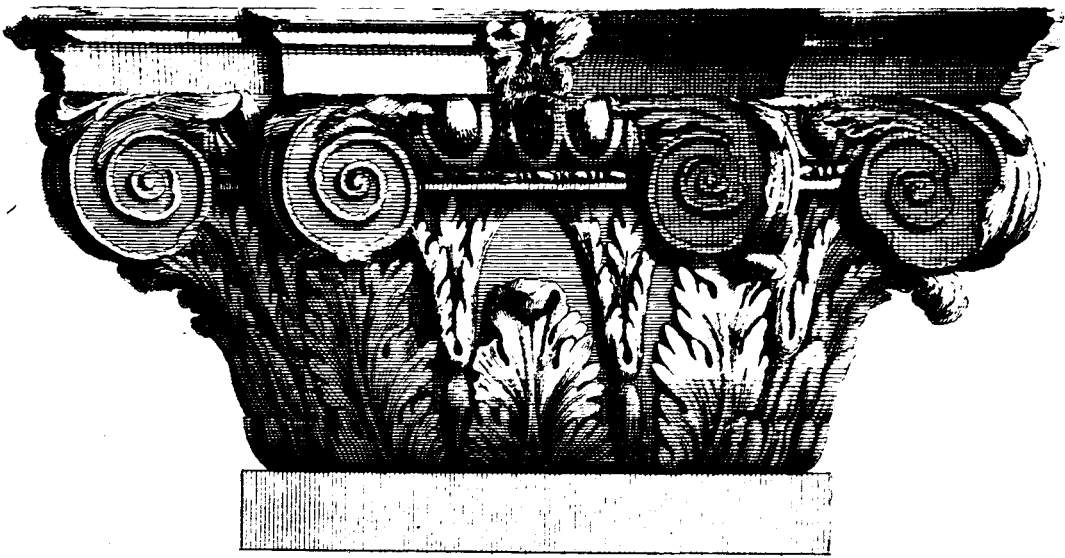
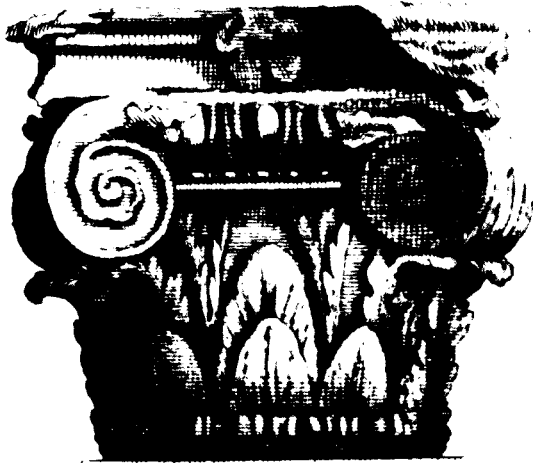
modern city also adds to the beauty of the view, which being large, and there being courts and gardens to the houses, improved with cypress and orange trees, and some of the streets also planted with trees, it makes it appear like a city in a wood; and round it there are a great number of gardens, divided into squares, by rows of orange-trees in a more regular manner than is commonly seen in these parts. This is one of the first of those cities between Ephesus and Antioch on the Mæander, which were of a mixed race, and not properly Ionians, being composed of Lydians, Carians, and Greeks, for antiently the people were ranked according to their different tribes, till the Romans divided the country into dioceses, which consisted of such a number of neighbouring cities as could most conveniently go to the city where the conventus or meeting for distributing justice was held, by which they broke that union which was among particular cities, by taking away all distinctions of people, and united them very politically all together under the Roman government: The Magnesians were of Greek original, and thought to be Delphians, who inhabited the mountains Didymi in Thesaly. Magnesia, probably a city still older, which might be in another situation, was destroyed by the Treres of Cimbria, and was afterwards possessed by the Milesians. There was a slight wall round the city, only four feet thick, as they were so well defended by nature: On the hills to the east there were many buildings, now entirely destroyed, and probably they had there a strong fortress. There are signs of many great buildings all over the city, but they are ruined in such a manner, that, except two or three, it is difficult to judge of what nature they were. Towards the south east corner of the city there are very imperfect remains of a theatre, hollowed out of the hill to the east, which by its height, I judged could not have less than fifty degrees of seats; all that remains of it is an arched entrance on each side. Near the theatre there is an aqueduct under ground, by which water is conveyed to the present city, as it was, without doubt, to the old one. The water is brought from the mountains at some distance, and crosses a narrow vale on some high arches. To the west of the theatre there are a great number of large pieces of marble entablatures, and other remains of buildings: Here the Armenians have an altar and a burial place, and there might have been a church on this spot built with the materials of some other great edifice, which seems to have been there. Further west, at the Jews burial place, there are more ruins; and to the west of that, there are two or three very thick walls, which are not of the best workmanship: To the north also there are remains of the east end of a large church; and a furlong more to the east are very great ruins, which seem to be of some magnificent large palace. At the foot of the eastern hills are several arched rooms. On the north side of the city there are ruins of a very grand temple, which must be that of Diana Leucophryne, and was the largest in Asia after the temples of Ephesus and Didymi; and though it yielded to Ephesus in its riches, yet it exceeded it in its proportions, and in the exquisite architecture: It appears to have been arched underneath mostly with large hewn stone; the principal front seems to have been to the south, where there are remains of a colonade, which may be seen at A, in the fifty first plate; it seems

to be a portico made with a particular sort of pillars, often seen in these parts, which may be either called oval, or considered as a semi-circular pilaster on two sides of a square pillar, which sets out about an inch beyond the pilasters; a plan of one of them, represented at large, may be seen at B. At the Franciscan convent of Trinita de Monti in Rome, there are likewise two oval capitals; a plan and drawings of which may be seen in the fifty second plate^b; and in the Massimi palace at Rome, there are two modern pillars of the same figure as these of Magnesia. On the north side there are three very massive entire arches, which are about forty feet high; the work over them is brick, from which an arch seems to have been turned to the south, probably to three other arches of the same kind; to the west of these, at some distance there, is a thick wall, which probably enclosed the whole; and to the north of them are arches under ground, over which there might be a portico. On the south side of the hill, in the way to the present town, there are some walls which appear to have belonged to a very magnificent building of great extent; and I observed among them some pieces of pillars of verd antique; and at this place, and in another part of the town I saw the capital of a square pilaster, which is of a particular kind, as represented at C. On one side of this building there are two or three rooms; a plan of the building may be seen at D, in the fifty-first plate. In the side of the hill there are many sepulchral grotts to the east. The present city is to the west of the stream I have mentioned before; it extends up the side of the hill to the north, and is encompassed with very slight walls; it has a large suburb to the south, and another to the east: The other side of the rivulet is inhabited mostly by Christians; the Greeks and Armenians have their churches there, and the latter a bishop, who, I suppose, is archbishop of Ephesus. The town is not less than four miles in compass, and the streets broader, and better laid out than commonly are seen in Turkish cities. There are also many Jews here, and it is a place of great trade, especially for cotton, and cotton yarn, which are sent to Smyrna, and exported to Europe: They have also manufactures of coarse calicoes; and their merchants are generally rich; it is likewise a mart for all such things as are imported from Europe, Ægypt, and other parts, for the use of the country, for sixty miles eastward, near as far as those parts that are supplied from Satalia, and other southern ports. There are also several great families of Turks who live here, many of them are Beys, a title they give to sons of pashas; these have their estates about the city. The pasha of this country resides here; so that altogether it is one of the most considerable places in Asia.

^b These drawings were procured by the learned and accurate abbot Revillas of Rome.



PLANS of BUILDINGS at MAGNESIA and ARABIHISSAR.



OVAL CAPITALS at ROME.

C H A P. V.

OF CARIA in general, and of the antient ALABANDA.

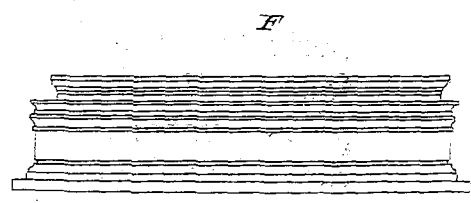
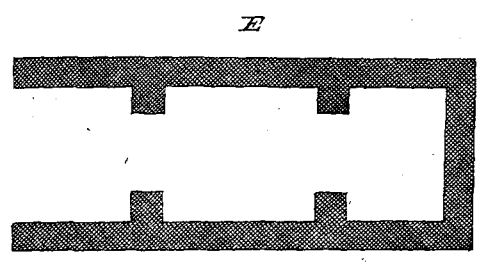
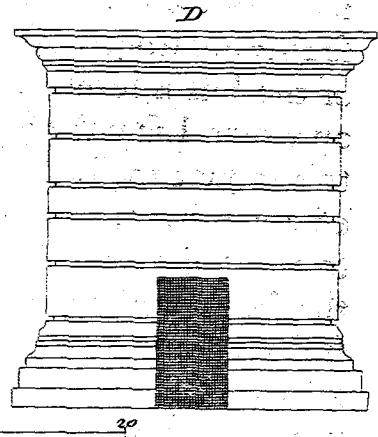
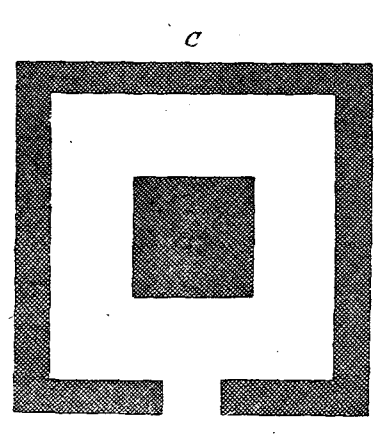
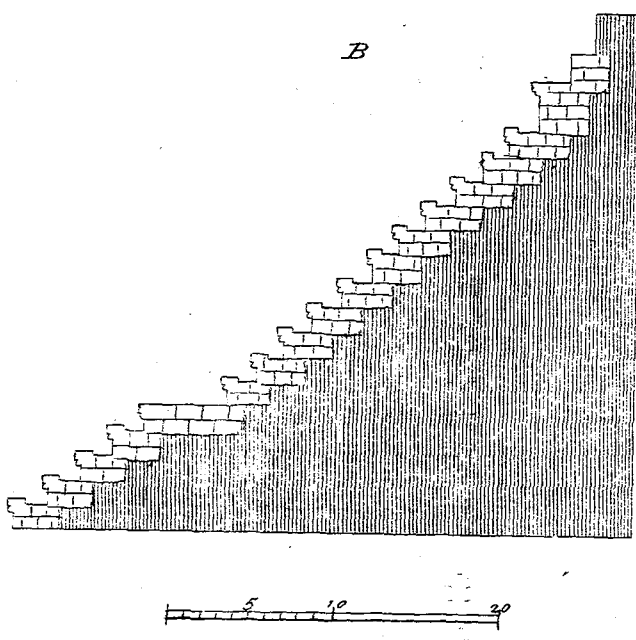
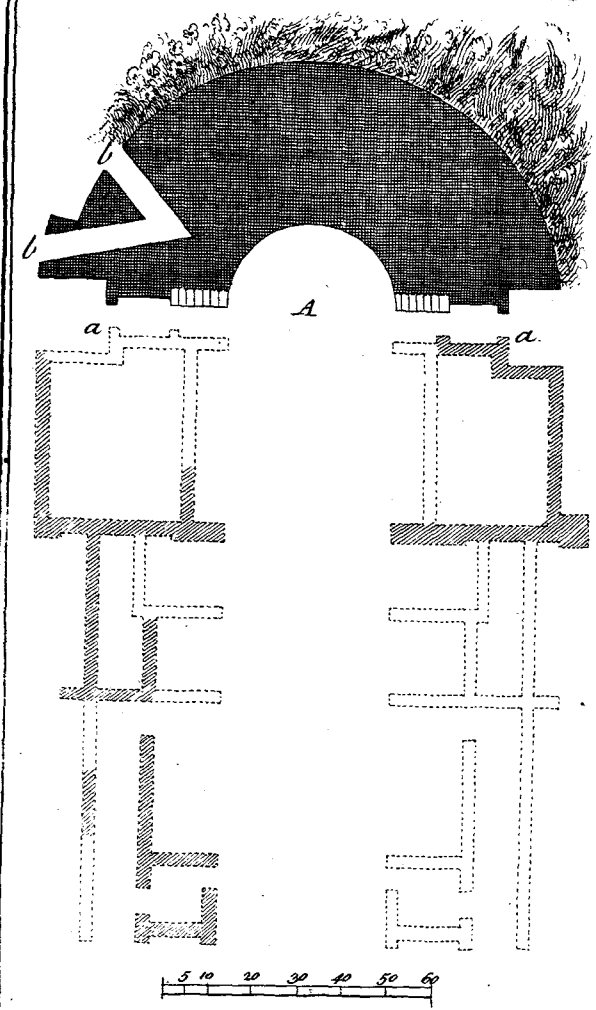
FROM Guzelhiffar I crossed the Mæander on the fifteenth into Caria. The Carians were first called Leleges, inhabited the islands, and were subject to Minos; they possessed themselves of the continent, which belonged both to the Leleges and Pelasgi, and were drove out of it by the Greeks, Ionians, and Dorians. The river Mæander is here about half a furlong broad; it is a rapid stream, and the bed of it was at this time full; the rivulet at Guzelhiffar, and some others that run into it overflowing, make the country a morass for a mile from the Mæander. There is a large causeway across this low ground, and even that is overflowed in winter. The banks of the Mæander are sloping, and they cross it on a sort of a boat, like a sledge in shape of a half lozenge, the sides of it not being above a foot high: They tie vine boughs together, which are about an inch and a half diameter, and from ten to fifteen feet long, which are fixed across the river; a post in the boat rests against it, and keeps the vessel from being carried down by the stream, and by the help of this three men pull the boat from one side to the other. About half a mile lower the river China, which is a very considerable stream, falls into the Mæander on the south side of it; it rises in the south east part of Caria beyond Aphrodisias, and passing thro' the valley which is near Stratonicea and Lagena, turns to the north a little before it falls into the Mæander. Between these two rivers there is a chain of mountains, which, though rocky, afford fine herbage for sheep and black cattle, in which this country abounds. About eight miles further east we crossed the China on a wooden bridge, which is built on nine or ten large stone piers, and is about three hundred feet long. We went a league further to Salashar, to a miserable kane, no better than a stable, where it was difficult to lie free from dirt and water; the caravan lodged without with their baggage, and made fires. On the sixteenth we went about a league and a half between little green hills, and came to a small fertile plain about a league over; it is encompassed for the most part by high hills; this country is called Carpoufley; it has in it five or six villages, and is governed by an aga under the sangiac of Smyrna, as it belongs to the waladea or sultane's mother. The aga was not there, so I delivered my letter to his deputy at the village of Demerjè.

On the south of this little plain there are ruins of an antient city, Alabanda. not mentioned by any modern writer, and exactly answers to the situation described of Alabanda. The founder of it is said to be Alabandus whom they worshipped as a God^a; and in the Roman division of the country, Mylasa was made the head city of a jurisdiction, and the judicial conventus was held here. The town was situated on the east side of a very high hill, and on a little hill to the east of it;

^a Cicero De natura Deorum,

OBSERVATIONS ON

it was encompassed with strong walls, cased with hewn stone within and without, and filled up in the middle with rough stones; in the casing of the wall one tier of stones lies flat, and another is set up an end alternately; and in some places this casing is fallen down, and the middle part is standing; the most easy ascent is from the north side by a paved way of very large stones of an irregular shape, having the town wall on the right. About a third part of the way up the hill, there are great ruins of a most magnificent palace, to which there was an entrance by a colonnade, leading to an oblong square court; to the right of this there was a portico of twenty oval pillars of the same kind as those already described; they are of a very rustic order, and the capital is more simple than the Tuscan. Under it there were apartments with entrances from without, and over that another colonnade, which is almost destroyed, as the floor of the grand gallery that belonged to it is entirely ruined; this gallery seems to have had a colonnade all round. Opposite to this, on the west side of the court, there appear to have been three artificial terraces, or galleries, one above another, with colonades to them, and small apartments within them, and above this is another plain spot, where there appear to have been great buildings. Ascending the steep hill, another third part of the way we came to a beautiful theatre, which for the most part is hollowed into the hill; and all but the front is entire; a plan of it may be seen in the fifty-third plate at A, and a section at B: On each side there is an arched entrance at a; and moreover on the east side there is an arched way b, which seems to have served for a passage towards the top of the hill, and there is a wall carried southward from the theatre, as a defence to the summit of the hill. The top of the hill is level, and there is a little rocky mount in the middle of it, on which I saw the foundations of a circular building; and to the west of this mount there is a square building entire, which probably was designed for a house of pleasure; from this the wall seems to have extended to the south, and then turned eastwards down to the low hill. From the south west corner there was another wall which was carried about a furlong south to another summit of the hill, where there are remains of a strong oblong square castle, and adjoining to it to the south are the walls of a smaller castle. On the little hill, or rising ground below, are remains of two buildings, one like a square castle, with a round tower at each corner, the other is built like a palace, with several doors and windows; these buildings are of a red granite in large grains, all the mountains here abounding both in the red and grey sort; and probably, if quarries were dug down, many beautiful veins might be found. To the south of the city, at the foot of the hill, there are a great number of sepulchres made in different manners; some are hewn down into the rock like graves, others are cut in the same manner into small rocks that rise up above the ground; some are built like pedestals, with two or three steps round them, and covered with large stones, as represented at F, in the fifty-third plate: I saw others like an oblong square rock above ground, without any visible entrance, but by a small hole that appears to have been broke in, and one would imagine that there was some passage cut under ground to them: There are also several of them which are small buildings about eleven feet square; a plan and



A THEATER and SEPULCHRES, at ALABANDA in CARIA.

and view of one may be seen at C, D, in the same plate; some have a bench of stone round within to lay the bodies on; others are built with two or three rooms, as at E; but the most beautiful are square buildings of very fine mason work channelled, with a cornice at top, a basement at bottom, and another cornice about three feet higher; some also have two square pillars within, and all of them have two or three steps round them.

From the south east corner of the plain we ascended southwards about three miles to the top of mount Latmus, where they say there are not only wolfs, wild boars and jackals, but also tigers and bears; there is a plain on the top of the mountain about a league broad: Here we staid all night, and made large fires to defend ourselves against the wild beasts, as well as the cold, and I reposed under the shelter of a large rock of granite, part of which lay hollow to the ground. There are many herdsmen on these mountains; and they have begun to plough some of the plain parts, making enclosures with large trees laid round the fields. There is a low, easy descent from the mountain into that vale of Caria, in which the city of Mylasa stood, which is now called Melasso by the Greeks, and Millefs by the Turks. This vale is about four leagues long and a league broad; towards the west it winds a little to the south, turns again to the west at Mandaleat, about two hours or four miles from Melasso; that place is more infested with scorpions than any other in these parts, insomuch that several die every summer by the sting of this animal; the sea at Joran, the antient Jassus, is five or six miles to the east of Mandaleat. To the south of the hills which bound this valley, there is another vale which extends to the bay on which Myndus was situated, not far from Halicarnassus, and to the south of that there is another bay opposite to Stanchio, made by cape Criu to the south, on which Cnidus was situated, at the south west corner of Asia Minor.

CHAP. VI.

Of MELASSO, the antient MYLASA.

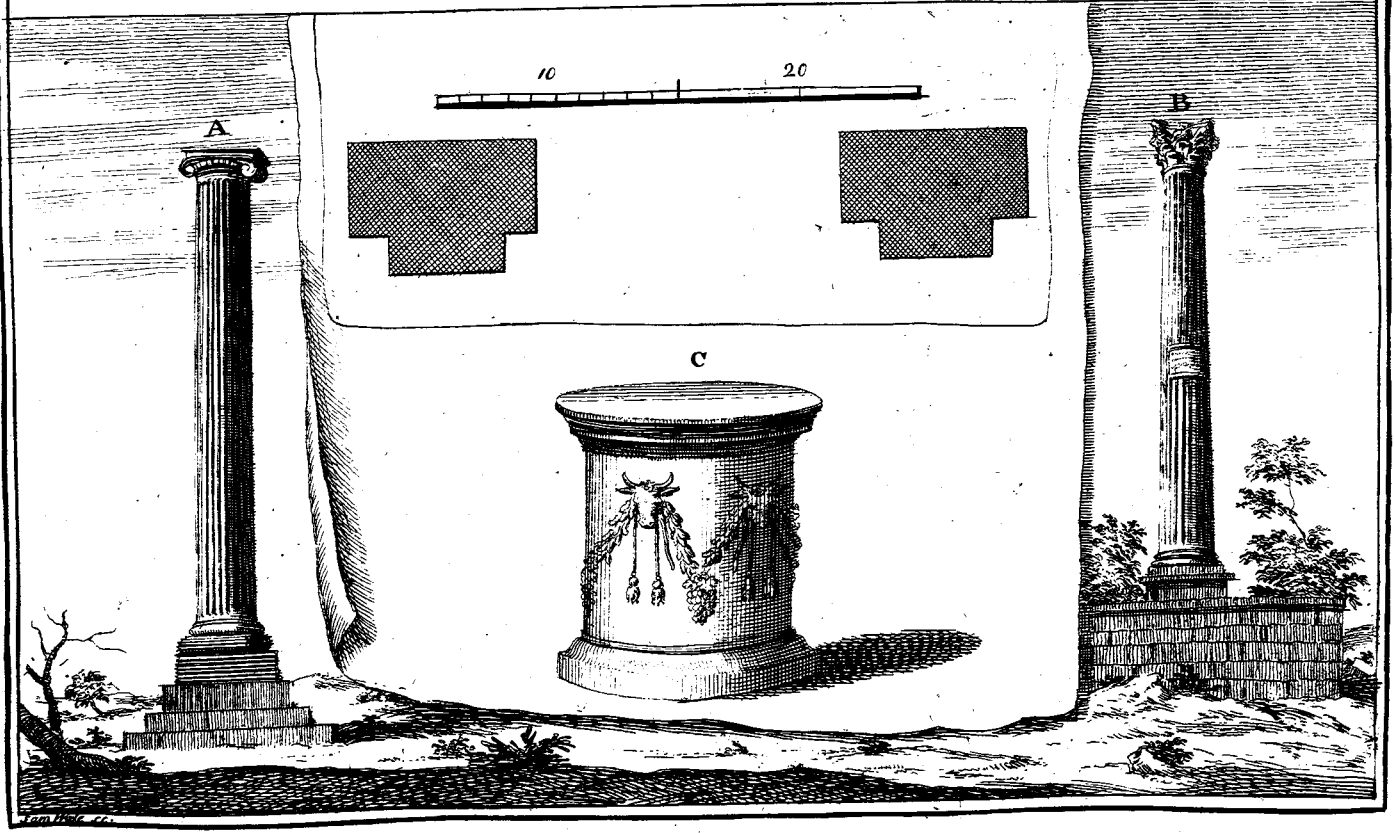
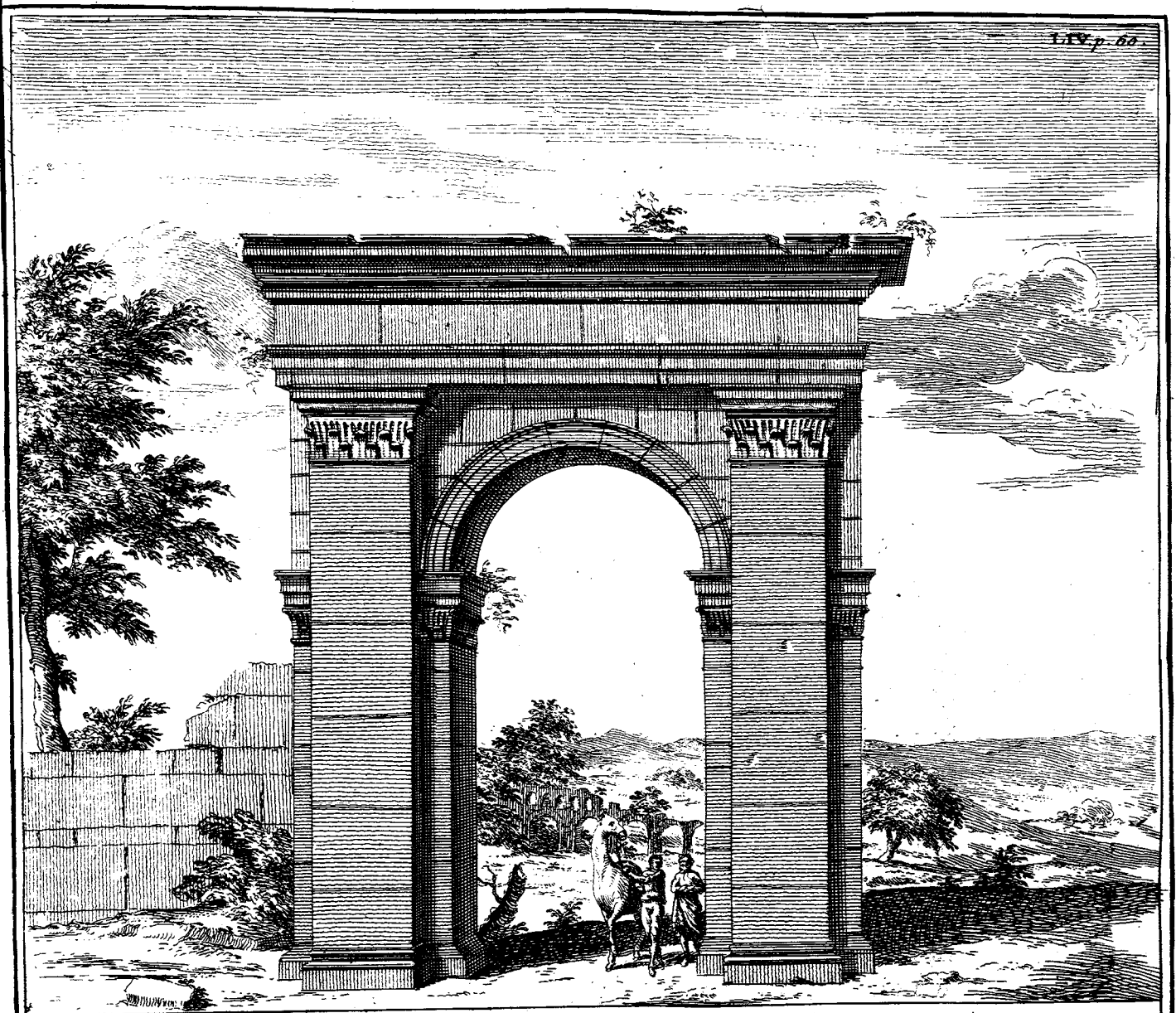
MELASSO, the antient Mylasa, is situated at the foot of a high mountain about the middle of the south side of the plain of Caria. Strabo^a seems to be mistaken in saying, that Physcus was the nearest sea port to Mylasa, for Melasso is twenty-four miles from Marmora, about which place Physcus must have been situated; whereas

^a Artemidorus, quoted by Strabo, makes Physcus one hundred and fifty miles from Tralles; and it must have been about Marmora, where they now embark for Rhodes, Physcus having been opposite to that island; but by the most exact computation I could make, it is not above sixty miles, and the maps make it about a degree. The same author computes the distance from Tralles to Physcus by Alabanda and Lagenæ, by which must be understood the entrance

into the territories of those cities, and not the cities themselves, because Lagenæ, either at Lakena, or China, was much to the east of Alabanda; so that there seems to be some great error, probably in the manuscript, in making Lagenæ to be above a hundred miles from Physcus, and above fifty from Tralles, for it is not above twenty miles from the latter, or fifty from Physcus, so that the number of miles computed by Strabo, seem to be double of what they really are.

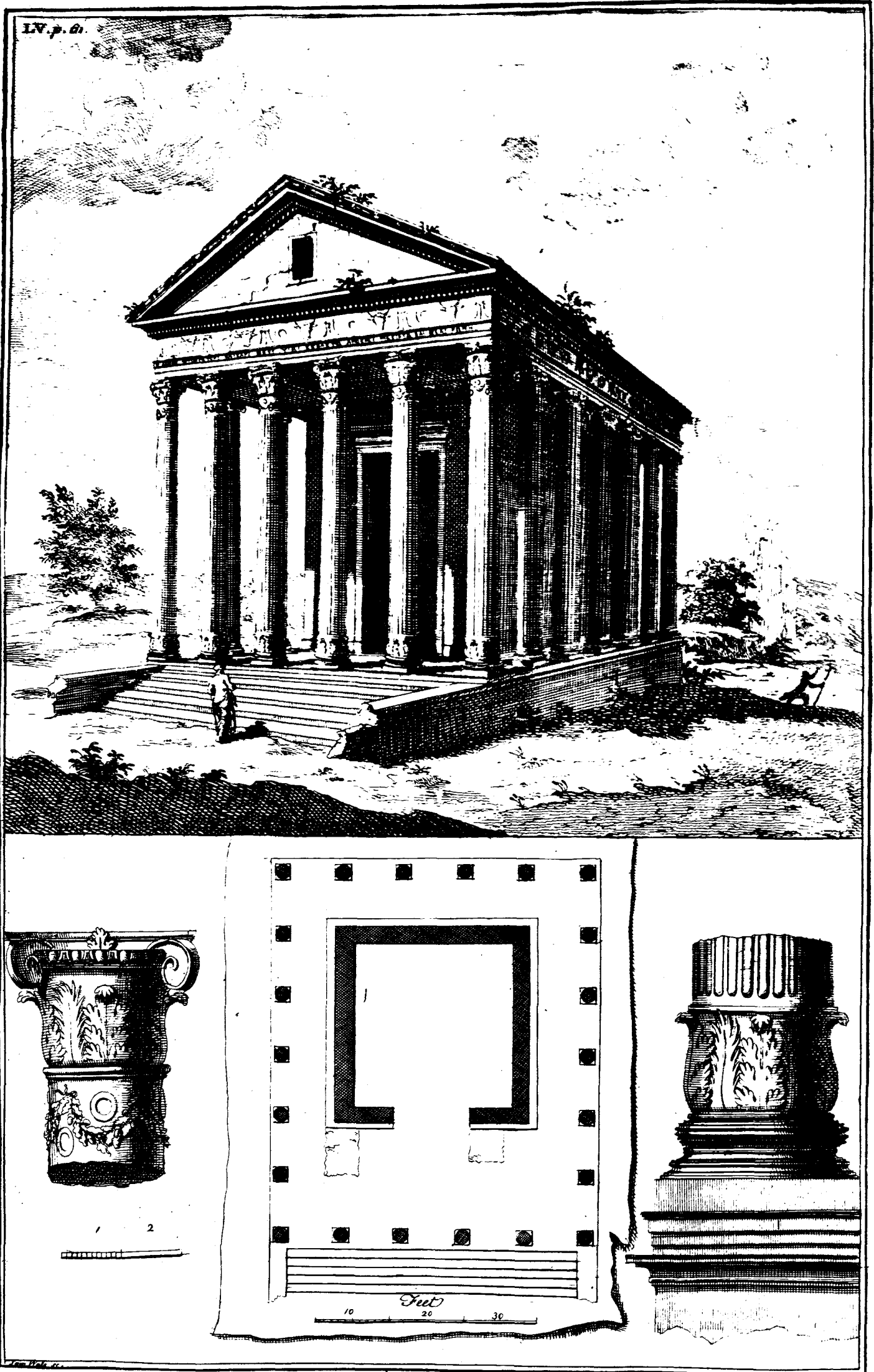
Cassideh,

Cassideh, which is at present the port of Melasso, is not above ten miles from it, and seems to be the place mentioned by Pausanias at that distance. The Greeks are grossly mistaken, in imagining that Melasso is the antient Miletus which was at Palat, near the mouth of the Mæander. I could not trace the city walls of Mylasa, but on the west side there is a magnificent gate entire, of the Corinthian order, which may be seen in the fifty-fourth plate. The old city seems to have extended chiefly to the east of the present town; what has been taken for the city walls is evidently nothing but the enclosure of some public buildings, which were mostly on a rising ground towards the west end of the antient city, where the present town, or rather large village is situated. There seem to have been two antient temples to Jupiter in this city, one properly belonging to the people of Mylasa, dedicated to Jupiter Osogus; the other of Carian Jupiter in common to the Carians, Lydians, and Mysians. That to Jupiter Osogus, I suppose, was situated on the summit of the rising ground on which the city stood, where there are remains of a large enclosure; part of the present town is built about it, and to the south there are two fluted Ionic pillars standing, each consisting of five stones. The members of the base are fluted like those of the temple of Juno in Samos, but in a much finer taste; one of these pillars may be seen at A, in the fifty-fourth plate. On the north wall of the enclosure there is a beautiful fluted Corinthian pillar, with an inscription on it to the honour of Mæander; there is a drawing of it at B in the same plate. To the south of this there is another enclosure, and to the west of it are some small remains of a theatre, built of white marble, which appears to have been a very beautiful fabric. At some distance to the east of the temple, in the gardens belonging to some houses, there are ruins, which I have reason to believe belonged to a prætorium, or some other public building, from an imperfect inscription I found on a wall, which seemed to be of a public nature: At the foot of the hill to the south east are remains of a long colonade, like the avenue to a building, and near it there is part of a thick wall built in the antient manner with stones of five sides, which appears like a city wall; but not seeing any signs of a wall extending from it, I took it rather to be the enclosure of the building to which that colonade belonged. The magnificent gate of the city, represented in the fifty-fourth plate, is adorned with pilasters of a particular Corinthian order, which appears to have been much used in Caria; they had likewise a singular manner of fluting the base of the Ionic order. This Corinthian order consists of one row of leaves, about half the length of the capital, the upper part being fluted to the abacus, and in some I have seen the abacus itself fluted, and likewise capitals entirely fluted without leaves, which seems to be rather in a Gothic taste. To the south of this gate there are remains of an aqueduct, which has no marks of antiquity; but the antient aqueduct seems to have been carried the same way, and it may be probably on the city walls; for to the north of this gate, there is a small low hill, near which there passes an antient aqueduct which conveyed the water across the plain, and ended at a small hill towards the other side of it. Most part of this aqueduct seems to have been destroyed, and rebuilt, but not in the best manner; I saw in it several pieces of entablature of the Doric order, taken from the ruins of



A GATE at MYLASA.





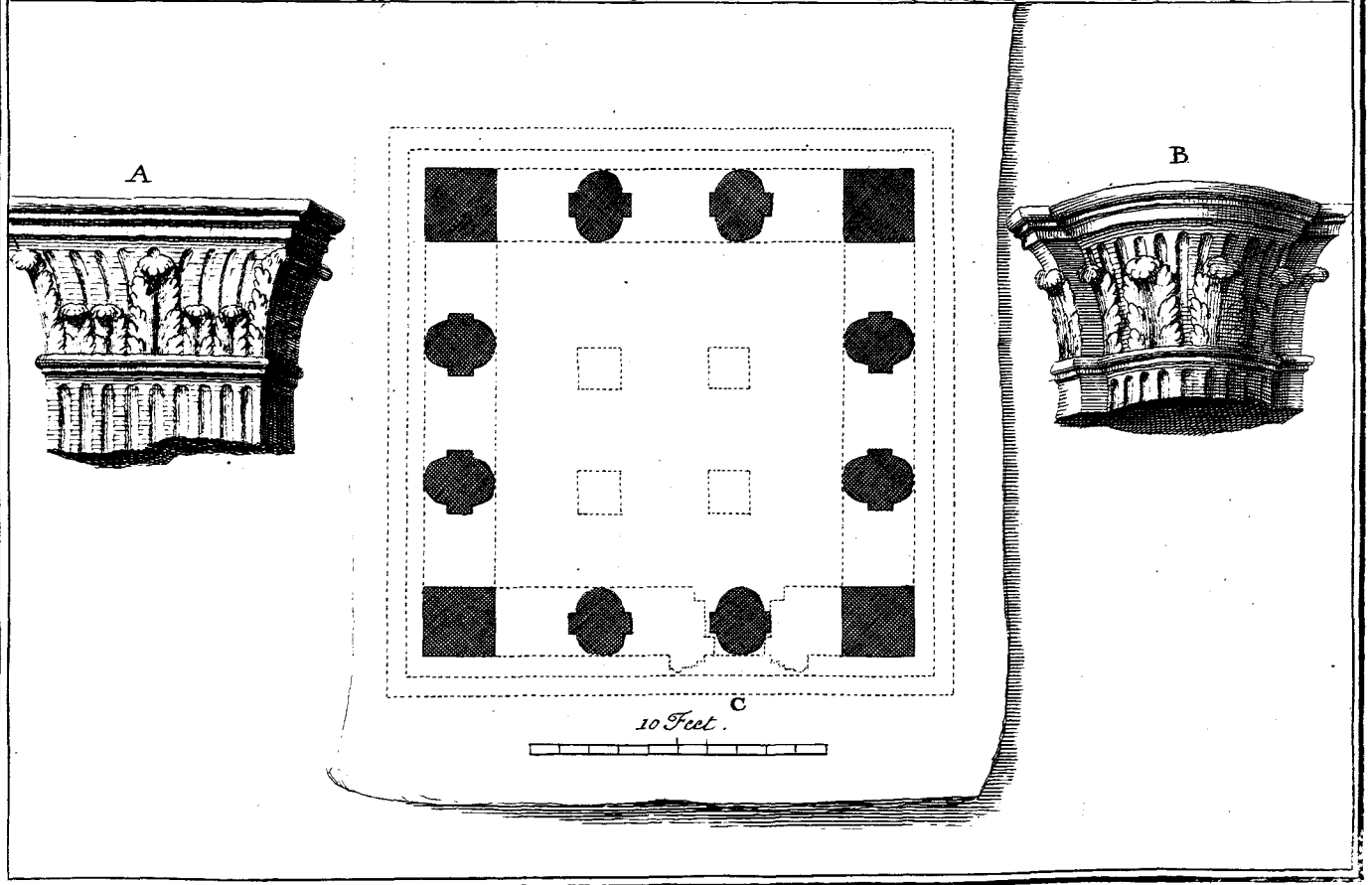
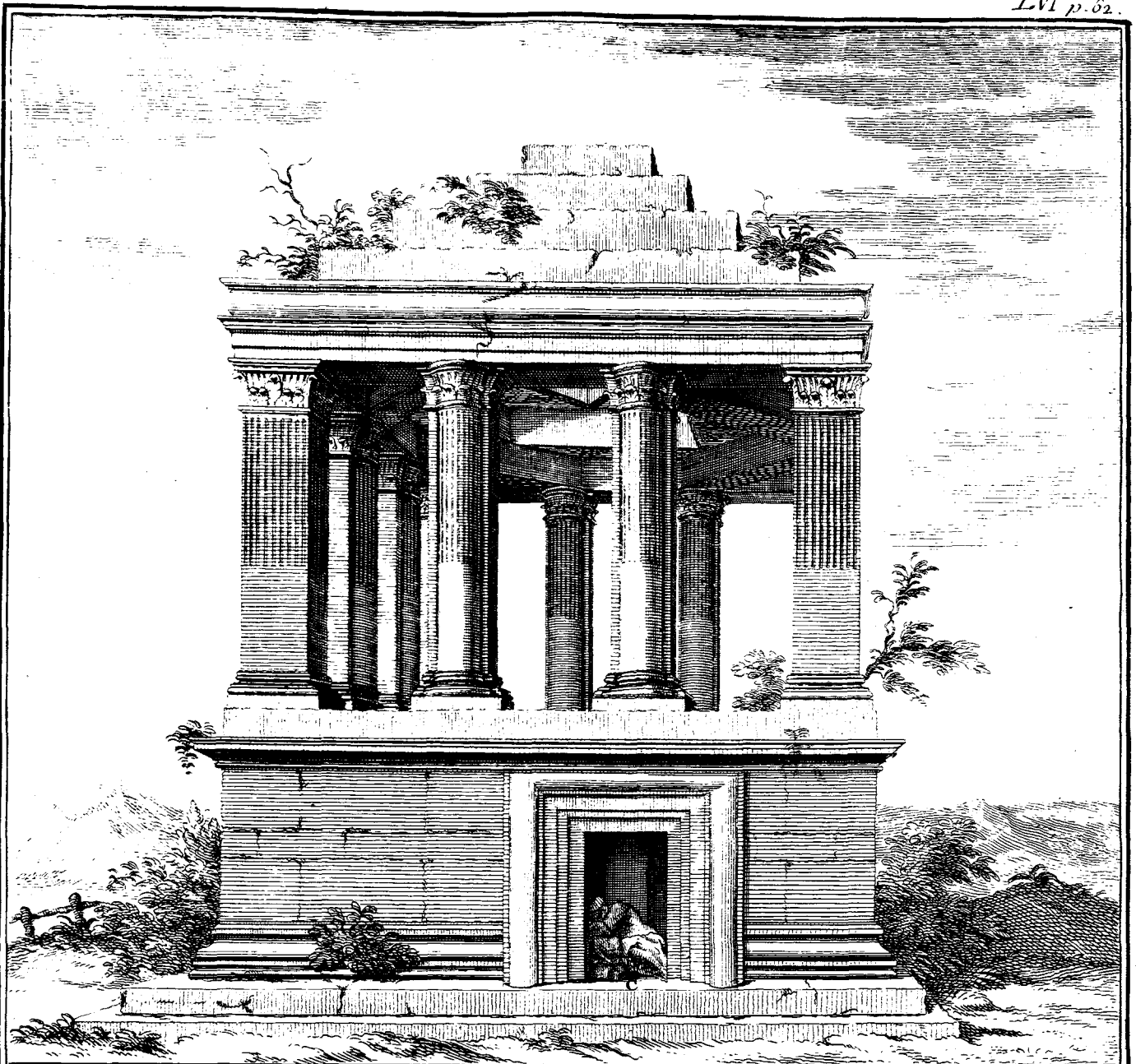
The TEMPLE of AUGUSTUS and ROME at MYLASA.

some building. Where the ground is low, there are two rows of arches one over another, the upper arches being double the number of the lower. To the east of this there are remains of another colonade, which seems to have led to the town; on this side I saw some marble coffins; and near the city there are three or four very massive buildings, which seem to be of the middle ages; they are raised on large open arches, and seem to be remains either of palaces of the middle age, or it may be of reservoirs of water.

But the great curiosity of Melaffo is a temple which was built to Augustus and Rome, and is a most exquisite piece of architecture; a plan and view of it may be seen in the fifty-fifth plate. The temple itself was very small: In the front there is a portico of the composite order, and on the other three sides an Ionic colonade. At the entrance of the temple, on each side of the door, there is a foundation of large stones, on which probably there were pedestals for the statues of Augustus and Rome. The pillars are fluted, and the temple is raised on a basement, the cornice of which is only to be seen; there is also a sort of plinth about it that ranges round like a step, and has three faces like an architrave, as it appears at A; every particular pillar has likewise a plinth, and the base is fluted, as mentioned above. The frieze is adorned with tripodes, bulls heads, and pateras; the cornice and the pediments at each end are very richly ornamented with carvings. What the architect seems to have designed as an ornament to the building, may be rather looked on as a bad taste, that is, putting the composite order in the front, when the other three sides are Ionic. The capitals are indeed fine, except that the curled leaves, and the abacus seem rather to project too far at the corners, in proportion to the size of the capital. About two feet below the capital there are four festoons round the shaft; but what is most particular, and has the worst effect, is a work like a capital on the base of the pillar, the shaft resting on it in a sort of a socket, from which the leaves turn outwards; this is executed in a particular manner, as may be seen in the drawing. The top of the leaves are broken, from which one might at first conjecture that the pillars had fallen down, and had been set up again on old capitals, but by examining the work, I saw that the pillars were made so originally. This building, when Christianity prevailed, was doubtless converted either into a church, or some other public building; for on the stones of the temple I saw several defaced inscriptions, with the cross on them.

About half a mile to the west of the town there is another very extraordinary building; a plan and view of which may be seen in the fifty-sixth plate; it cannot very properly be called a temple, for it consists of twelve pillars on a basement, with a front every way of four pillars, supporting an entablature, on which there is raised a very grand covering of large stones laid across in four tiers one over another, every tier setting in so as to make a sort of a cupola within, which on the outside appears like four steps, in manner of a pyramid: The whole soffit is finely carved with flowers in lozenges. The corner pillars are square, and the capitals of them are represented at A; the others are oval, as at B, and are such as have been described at Guzelhissar; two thirds of the

shafts are fluted. There is an entrance through the basement on the west side at C, and within there are four square pillars to support the floor above, which is composed of large stones; the plan of the lower part is marked with dots; there are two steps round the building: I conjecture that this was a very magnificent altar of the Taurobole kind, and what induces me to think so, is a round hole in the pavement about eight inches in diameter, which below lessens to three inches, under which, I suppose, the sacred person stood, that the blood of the sacrifice might run on him, after which he wore the garment till it dropped from him; a ceremony which rendered his person most sacred among the Heathens: I saw afterwards exactly such a hole at Stratonicea in a large altar made like a basin, which doubtless was for that purpose, and another at Eleufis; there is also a basin of the same kind at Ephesus, called St. John's font; but if there was such a hole it has been filled up; there was an arched place under it, now almost full of earth; a drawing of these and of that of Eleufis may be seen in the forty-eighth plate. There is another of this shape, as observed before, in the abbey of St. Victor near Marfeilles, which is supposed by many to have been an altar; but I do not know whether there is any hole in it. Prudentius indeed describes this sacrifice as performed on boards, through which the blood run on the person who was destined to this honour; but possibly this might be the original way of performing the sacrifice, which probably was afterwards improved, though it might always be continued in the same manner in some places: All which is submitted to the judgment of others, being founded only on conjecture, and on the tradition that a vase of this kind at Marfeilles was an altar. It appears by a groove on each side of the pillars, which is four inches broad, that this building was enclosed on three sides, and probably with stones set up an end; but it was open on the north side where the hole is; that side also fronts the hill, from which the people might behold the ceremony. If there were any ruins near, I should have thought that the temple of Jupiter Carius was here, which at first was at a village separate from the city; so it seems Strabo ought to be understood in speaking of this place; though this small pavillion, when enclosed, might possibly be called a temple. I saw in the town the fine altar at C in the fifty-fourth plate. In a wall near a bridge there is a fine relief, which seemed to be part of a frieze, it was a Cupid, holding on each side a festoon loaded with fruit, which looked like peaches; on one side was a medusa's head, and there seemed to have been one between every festoon. As to the temple of Jupiter Labrandenus, it was sixty stadia from the city, on the hills towards Alabanda, and there was a paved way to it; this might be on a hill which I saw in the way to Eskihissar; the top of it is encompassed with a ruined wall, and is about that distance from Melaffo to the north east. Opposite to it on the hills, on the other side of the plain, there is a ruined Mahometan town called Paitshin, it is very strong by nature on three sides, being situated on a hanging ground over the plain; there is a castle in it, which was repaired as a defence against Soley Bey, and is naturally very strong. I saw here some steps up the rock like the seats of a theatre, but in a strait line, which together with a marble pillar, much resembling porphyry in the colour, but not so hard, are the only remains



An *ANTIEN*T BUILDING at MYLASA.



remains of antiquity which I saw there. It may be carrying my conjectures too far to suppose that Mylasa was in very antient times, either here, or on the opposite hill before mentioned, and so to account for a quotation in Strabo, that Mylasa was situated on a strong hill, at which he seems much to wonder, when the city in his time was in the plain. The present town of Melasso is small and ill built, but there are two very good kanes in it; there is also a large old mosque that seems to have been a church, and a new one in a very good taste; it is the residence of a fangiac, who is not a pasha, and so has only the title of aga. The country produces the best tobacco in Turkey, except that of Latichea, and exceeding the tobacco of Salonica; this, together with cotton and wax, is the principal trade of the place. There are about thirty Greek families here, who live together in a kane, and in one house; a room of which serves for their church; the Armenians live in the same manner, who are not fixed here, but come and stay at some seasons on account of merchandize. I was recommended here to the great aga, who received me as civilly as I could expect without a present, which he seemed to look for from the physician at Guzelhissar, who recommended me to him; but he gave me leave to see every thing, and promised me a letter to Paitshin. A Greek priest, to whom I was recommended, was of no service to me, being afraid to send any one to accompany me; so I went every where with my own janizary; the aga's son came sometimes, and talked very civilly to us; and the aga sent a relation of Mahomet with me to Paitshin.

C H A P. IX.

Of ESKIHISSAR, the antient STRATONICEA, of LAGENA, and ALINDA.

I Set out on the twentieth of February for Eskihissar, and crossed the mountains to the north east about twelve miles; there are two or three little plains on the hills, and a ruined church, where, they say, there was a Christian village.

Eskihissar is a poor village built on the ruins of Stratonicea, which was inhabited by a colony of Macedonians; both the situation and inscriptions, that mention the temple of Jupiter Chrysaoreus, which was here, prove it to be that city: It is on a level spot between the hills, which opens to a large plain, in which the river China runs. By the ruins of a very grand enclosure to the north east of the town, and from the inscriptions there, I concluded that the famous temple must have been in that place, tho' I could not trace out the foundations of it. At the north part of the enclosure, there is a grand gate of a plain architecture; there was a double row of large pillars from it, which probably formed the avenue to the temple; and on each side of the gate there was a semicircular alcove nich, and a colonade from it, which with a wall on each side of the gate might make a portico, that was of the Corinthian order;

fifty paces to the north of the wall there are remains of another colonnade, which seemed also to have made a portico with a wall to the north of it. This temple was in common to all the Carians, where they met to sacrifice and consult about the commonweal, in which the cities had votes in proportion to the number of their villages; and it was called the Chrysaorean meeting. To the south of this at some distance, are ruins of a building of large hewn stone; it is twenty-five paces wide, and seems to have extended about a hundred paces to the town wall, some part of which is built in the same manner: I conjectured by an inscription on the wall that it might be a temple of Serapis. To the south of this on the side of a hill, there is a large theatre, the front of which is ruined; there are in all about forty seats, with a gallery round in the middle, and another at top. In this and many other theatres, I observed the inner half of the breadth of the seats to be cut down about half an inch lower than the outer part; the seats are generally about two feet six inches broad.

The people of this place, though all Mahometans, were very civil and obliging the first evening; and an empty house being allotted me, many of them came and sat with me, brought medals, were very ready to assist me in my design, and to shew me every thing. When I was going to see the theatre, the deputy governor came to me, and told me, that the theatre was on his ground, and asked me what I would present him to see the antiquities: I gave myself no trouble about his demand, but examined it thoroughly. When I returned to the town, the aga's man came, and told me, that the aga was arrived, and desired to see me; when I came to him, he asked me, what was my business, which I told him, and that I had a firman or passport; he said, it was the padshaw's or grand signor's firman, and not the pasha's, and therefore he would not regard it; but if I would make certain presents to him and his cadî, I might view what I pleased. I gave him to understand, that by vertue of my firman I could see the antiquities, and that he must answer it, if any harm happened to me there. I left him, and pursued my observations as before. Some people came from the aga, but I shewed no fear, which I knew by experience was the best way. There was an inscription on an old ruined house, which I had a desire to copy, and the possessor of it demanded a sequin for his permission; however, I went in the afternoon, and began to copy it, though the janizary refused to go with me, so that I was accompanied only by my slave; the man that owned the house soon came to me, and, to pacify him, I told him I would pay him when I had done; but not being satisfied, I gave him what he demanded, with which he seemed well pleased; and put his hand to his mouth and forehead, as a mark of gratitude and fidelity. The deputy came soon after, made signs to me to go away, but not regarding him, he began to disturb me; on which I pulled out my firman, and ordered the slave to hold it; he went to take it out of his hand, but when I laid hold of it, and held it fast, he seemed to be very cautious not to tear it, forbore using any violence, and soon after went away. Whilst I was absent the aga came to the house I was lodged in, and talked to the janizary, who informed him that I was gone to a private house by the permission of the owner, and assured him that I would
not

not go any more abroad. I ordered every thing to be got ready for our departure. The aga sent word that he desired to speak with me; and when I did not go to him, he said he would not permit us to go away, and threatened particularly to detain the janizary. We mounted our horses, and the janizary, contrary to my repeated orders, was for going to him again as we passed by, and left us for that purpose, but thought better of it, and returned to us; We put on pretty fast; the janizary, and guide to whom the horses belonged, frequently looking back in the utmost consternation, lest they should send after us, and injure us some way or other. But the aga could not have stopped us, without bringing himself into trouble, for the guide and horses were of another pashalic, so he could not meddle with them; I was no subject, and the slave was my property; and if he had stopped the janizary, a detachment would have been sent by the janitzer aga at Guzelhissar to have delivered him, and would have levied damages and expences on the village.

We descended from Eskihissar. Opposite to it towards the north on the other side of the vale, in which the China runs, there is a village called Aharer; and to the right on another side of the plain at about a league distance, is the village of Bopeck. They go to market from Eskihissar to Gulsuk, which is about six hours. Mulla, where the pasha of the country resides, is about fifteen hours from Eskihissar. We went a league to the north, and afterwards about two leagues to the west, and ascended near a league to a village called Lakena; about a mile from it on the top of the hill, there is a ruined castle, strongly situated by nature, but it did not seem to be a very antient place, nor do they find medals in that part. The name however would incline one to conjecture that it might be Lagenæ in the territory of Stratonicea. We were here conducted to a house built by a public spirited Turk for the reception of strangers, where he constantly prepares lodgings and provisions for all comers: He seemed to be a good man, and was there to receive us; he supped and spent the evening with us; and on our going away the next morning, the twenty-second, he seemed much pleased when I expressed my gratitude, and told him, I should be glad to shew him the same hospitality in England.

We went about two leagues north to the river Paieslu, which runs into the China, and crossed the hills to the west for three leagues, to one of the villages called Akshouieh; we went on a league to the west between low rocky hills, by the side of a rivulet, which we passed on a bridge, and saw the remains of an old aqueduct across the river, consisting of one arch; which seems to have conveyed the water from a rivulet that runs from the hills. We came into a very fine plain, and crossed it, travelling northwards two miles to the village of China, ^{China.} which is situated near the east end of the plain, and to the south of the river China. I lodged here in the coffee-house; and when the people knew my business, they informed me of the antiquities of the place, and half the village accompanied me up the hill, laughing and jesting with much good humour; and afterwards many of them came and sat with me in the coffee-house. The top of the hill had been fortified, and I saw there two or three sepulchral grotts; I observed also a cistern built above ground in two oblong square compartments, and cased

Lagenæ.

with brick. As there are so many antiquities, I should rather take this to be Lagenæ, where there was a temple to Hecate, in which there were yearly very considerable meetings; and it is very probable that the old name of the China was Lagenæ, that the town and country had its name from it; and that when Lagenæ is mentioned in the way from Physcus to Tralles, the country is meant and not the town.

Arabihiffar.
Alinda.

From China, we crossed over to the south side of the plain, and came to the ruins of an antient city called Arabihiffar, which may be Alinda, the place of residence of Ada, queen of Caria, who had nothing left her by the Persians but this city; and probably her kingdom was confined to this small plain; but this queen going to meet Alexander, gave her city to him, and adopted him for her son, who left the place under her government, and afterwards restored all Caria to her^a. The city was on two high hills; from one of them the eastern walls went down to the plain, and were carried on to the north for near half a mile; then turning to the west for a quarter of a mile, passed to the north of a remarkable building, which I shall mention; they then turn to the south, and go to the top of the other hill, from which they come down on the east of it, and join the walls on the first hill. On the south side of this hill there is a theatre, a plan of which may be seen in the forty-seventh plate at D; the inside and the front are almost entirely destroyed; there was an arched entrance into it on each side near the front; and I observed that the wall in the front of the theatre was built in a very particular manner, as represented in the drawing. In the plain towards the south side of the city there is a building, a plan and view of which may be seen in the fifty-first plate at G, H; the grand front was to the south, and from the plainness of the base, I suppose it was of the Doric order. There are heaps of ruins within on every side, except to the front, as if there had been seats, built after the theatrical manner like steps, which is a reason to conjecture that this place served for some public meeting; there appears to have been a grand colonade to it from the east, and probably there was another from the west, both running parallel with the front; there are many ruins about this building, which seems to have had an enclosure round it; and between it and the hill are ruins of a strong built church. All these works are of a brown sort of granite, which is not beautiful.

From this place we went about a league south west in the plain, crossed some low hills to the west, and came again to the bridge over the China, which we had passed to Melasso, and returned to Guzelhiffar the same way we came; I was here recommended to a Sciote, a physician settled in this city, who assisted me in every thing which lay in his power, and conducted me to the mosolem or governor, to whom I had a letter, who treated me with much civility, and offered to send a man with me to Sultanhiffar and Nasley.

^a The supplement to Quintus Curtius, Strabo xiv. p. 657. and Ptol. v. 2.

C H A P. X.

Of TRALLES and NYSA in Caria.

I Set out on the twenty-eighth of February from Guzelhissar, and went ten miles eastward to a village called Sultanhissar; near which on a height at the foot of the mountain the antient town of Tralles^{Tralles.} was situated; it was divided into two parts by a stream that runs in a very deep bed. This city is said to have been built by some Thracians and people from Argos; there are appearances in it of very great buildings, especially two in the highest parts of the city; that to the east seems to have been a large temple, and the other a castle to defend the ascent, with some large public building adjoining to it. On the eastern part also there are remains of a grand portico of two rows of pillars round an area, which is about a hundred paces square; and on the east side of the western part is a theatre, built on the side of the hill, and fronting to the south; it is very large, and seems to have had fifty degrees of seats in it; there are arches above it to the west, which probably belonged to some grand building, and further west there are ruins of a suburb, extending a considerable way, where the ground is not so high.

We went the same evening to a town called Naslee by the Greeks, and^{Naslee.} Nassalee by the Turks, which must have its name from the antient city Nyssa, that was at some distance between the hills to the north. I saw in the way between Sultanhissar and Naslee many stones of antient buildings, set up in the Turkish burial places, which may be the remains of the temple of Pluto and Juno, that were at a village called Acharaca, where there was also a grove dedicated to Pluto, and an extraordinary cave called Charonium, the air of which in some parts was good for several diseases, though in one spot it was mortal to any animal that breathed it: I could learn nothing concerning this cave, only on my departure I was informed that there is a cave there, which went a great way under ground. I was here recommended to the aga, and to one of the Greek church.

To the north of Naslee the high mountains of Mesogis retire to the north, and form a semicircle, in which there is a ridge of high sandy hills that run from east to west: About half a mile in between these hills are ruins of some antient town, which, I suppose, to be Nyssa or^{Nyssa.} Nyssa, said to have been inhabited by people of Lacedæmonian extraction; there are very little remains of it, except several well built arches, mostly under ground; it appears that the city was on both sides of a stream, as it is described: On the west side of it there are remains of a building, which seems to have been a temple. On a very high summit of the hill, over the city, there are some walls, which may be Aromata, said to be on the mountain over the city; this place was famous for good wine. The town of Naslee being near, and the hills being so sandy, without any stones for building, seems to be the reason why there is so little to be seen of this city, in which there was a theatre, gymnasium, forum, and senate house. The village of Mastaura was probably near

the city; for there is one now which is at the entrance in between the hills, called Maftauro, and these ruins, from the village near, are called Maftaura-Kalefi [The castle of Maftaura]. I met with an inscription, in which mention is made both of a person of Maftaura, and also of the Nyseans. Strabo says, there was a place called Limon, thirty stadia from Nyfa, going across mount Megofis to the north, where the Nyseans, and the people of some neighbouring places had their meetings, that there was a cave near it, which went to that of Acharaca, and that some thought this place called Limon, was the meadow Afius, mentioned by Homer. Strabo is very particular concerning these parts, having studied here under Menecrates. Some say faint Gregory Nyffenus, brother of faint Bafil, was bishop of this place; I know not on what authority, for the place of which he was bishop was Nyffa, probably the city of that name on the western bounds of Cappadocia; and the people of this place writ themselves Nyseans [*Νυσαῖς*] and not Nyffenians.

Six miles to the east is a large village called Iack-Cui, which possibly might be Biula, another village mentioned by Strabo. The present town of Naslee consists of two parts, half a mile distant from each other; that to the north is the place where the market is held, and where they have their shops, it being usual in small places to hold the markets at some distance from the town or village, probably for the greater security of their families; and there being two kanes here, and some houses as well as shops, it is grown into a sort of town called Naslee-Bazar, as the other is called Naslee-Boiuke [Great Naslee]; there are three or four hundred Armenians, and about thirty Greeks, who live in the kanes, and are merchants.

C H A P. XI.

Of ANTIOCH on the Mæander, and APHRODISIAS in Caria.

I Set out from Naslee on the second of March, and went about four miles south to the Mæander: The river being neither large nor deep in this part, has only a slight wooden bridge over it. About a mile to the south of the Mæander, directly opposite to Naslee, there is a ruined place called Arpas-kalefi, which probably is either Coscinia or Orthopia, which were great villages on the south side of that river; it is walled round, and situated on a hill over a little plain between the mountains to the south. Turning to the east, we stopped at the house of the great aga of this country, who was taking the diversion of hawking: We went to him, and he desired us to go to his house: When he came home, he ordered a man to go with me to Geyra. We went to a village two leagues further to the east; it is at the entrance of a narrow vale that extends southwards between the hills: To the east of this place there is a low hill which stretches from east to west, and is called Ianichere, on which there are ruins of the walls of a town,
and

and a great number of arches under ground; I take this place to be Antioch on the river Mæander, which is mentioned as south of the river, and that there was a bridge over it near the city; the territory of which was on both sides of the river; it was formerly famous for figs, in which the country on the other side of the Mæander still abounds as far as Guzelhislar. The rivulet which runs from the valley to the east, is probably the Orsinus mentioned by Pliny, as washing this town. This place is remarkable of late, as it was the spot on which the famous rebel Soley Bey Ogle was cut off in the year one thousand seven hundred and thirty-nine, with four thousand of his followers, by about forty thousand soldiers of the grand signor. Going about eight miles to the south along this narrow vale, we left to the west a town or large village called Carajefu, which belongs to the Bostanjees, and is so defended by the deep beds of mountain torrents that Soley Bey could not make himself master of it: There are some Christians in the town. Turning to the east, and going four miles in a plain, which is about two leagues long from east to west, and a league broad, I came to a village called Geyra, towards the east end of it: This place is situated on the spot of the antient Aphrodisias. The walls are about two miles in compass, of an irregular triangular figure, the east side of the town being very narrow; they seem to have been for the most part destroyed, and rebuilt out of the ruins of the antient fabrics, which appear to have been very magnificent; there are three gates of the city remaining; one to the west, and two to the east. In the middle of the city there is a small hill, in the side of which there was a theatre, now almost entirely ruined; there are remains of an arched entrance to it, about the middle of the north side, and of some arches at each end of it, on which the seats were probably built. The very summit of the hill seems to have been a fortress; for this hill, and some public buildings near, appear to have been enclosed with a very strong wall, cased with small hewn stone, which might be designed for the greater security of their gods, and their treasures. To the north west of this hill are remains of a building, which I take to have been a temple built to Aphrodisia or Venus, from which this place might have its name; and I collected from an inscription, that there was some goddess particularly worshipped here. This temple is built something after the manner of that of Ephesus, with large piers of hewn stone, on which, it is probable, arches were turned; and by the holes in the stones, the building appears to have been cased with marble; it may also be concluded from some remains near, that this temple was of the Corinthian order. About a furlong to the north east, there are ruins of another most magnificent temple, which I conjectured was dedicated to Bacchus, from an inscription there mentioning a priest of Bacchus, and from a relief of a tyger, and a vine, which I saw among the ruins: The walls of it are destroyed, and the stones were probably carried away to build the town walls; but there are two magnificent rows of fluted Ionic pillars of white marble, which are almost entire; there are nineteen on each side, four feet in diameter, and about five feet apart, each consisting of five stones; there were five entrances at the west end, three of which are to the middle part between the pillars, and one on each side; from the front there was a colonade of Corinthian pillars of grey marble, one

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foot six inches in diameter, but it could not correspond with the magnificence of the lofty temple; there was a door place at each end about thirty paces from these pillars, with which it is probable another colonnade ranged; and some paces further at the east end, there are two fluted Corinthian pillars of grey marble, two feet in diameter, which support an entablature. It is probable that a row of pillars went all round at this distance; and I have great reason to think, that between these and the temple, there were continued colonades of Ionic pillars two feet and a half in diameter, two thirds of which were fluted, for there are a great many of these pillars standing, particularly to the south. I concluded that there were above fifty from east to west, and between twenty and thirty from north to south, by supplying such as had fallen down between others that were standing; and on all sides I saw remains of such pillars extending to the theatre and the other temple, all which were probably covered, and made spacious shady walks for the great number of people that resorted to this place to their public games, as it appears they did by some inscriptions there; and when it was all entire, it must have made a most magnificent appearance. The middle part of this temple had been converted into a church, there being a semicircular wall at the east end built in a different manner from the rest. On the north side of the temple of Bacchus there is an altar of grey marble, like that at Ephesus, resembling a large basin with a hole through it in the middle, cut exactly in the same manner as that in the pavilion before mentioned, near Melassó. A furlong to the north west there is a Circus, which is semicircular at both ends; it is entire within, had an entrance at each end, and consisted of twenty-five degrees of seats: The city wall is built against it, in which there are some very fine capitals of that sort of Corinthian order which was used in Caria. Towards the east end of the Circus there is a semicircular wall, very ill built, like that of Ephesus, which makes a circle with the east end; which confirms the conjecture that it was not originally in the Circus; possibly the Christians might make such an enclosure, and use it for a church. In the walls of the city, towards the south west corner, there are some very fine reliefs, which seem to have been part of a frieze; they are mostly cupids or winged persons, encountering the giants with spears, bows and arrows; the latter are represented below with two serpents instead of feet, turning up like the tails of Tritons: At one end Jupiter in a small figure has one under his feet, and is levelling his thunder at another; a person near is drawing a bow at them, and there is a trophy near Jupiter. There are a great number of marble coffins in this place, some of which are fluted, others have figures of persons round them in mezzo relievo, with pilasters on each side; and there are inscriptions on some; two of them which are in the best taste, and are set in the wall near the top, have on one side two festoons of very excellent workmanship; in one they are supported in the middle by a naked person; in another by a body wrapped up like an Ægyptian mummy. I found an inscription here, which calls Antioch a colony; and another makes mention of the Plarasenses, as united with the Aphrodisians, though I cannot find any such people spoken of by antient authors. The village is a poor place; the Turks here make a very strong

well flavoured white wine, and drink of it very plentifully. These vines may be of the race of those which they had here when they were worshippers of Bacchus. It is probable they formerly had some staple commodity here, and that they bestowed great expences on their public games, in order to make people resort to a place which was so much out of the way; for I found by a curious inscription, that great number of cities, even as far as the Euphrates, were partakers of their sports; and in another there is a sort of table of the fees or salaries due to the several officers who were employed about the games.

At Geyra I went to the house of the aga, a venerable old man, who was one of those public spirited Turks that entertains all strangers. I went out every day to see the antiquities, and in the evening the inhabitants of the village came and sat with us; they were a very squalid poor tribe of people, among whom I should not have thought myself safe if I had not had a letter from the great aga. I set out on the seventh on my return to Naslee; the first night I was generously entertained by a Turk at a village called Chiflic, and arrived the next day at Naslee.

C H A P. XII.

Of LAODICEA on the Lycus.

WE set out from Naslee on the ninth of March, and went eastward near the Mæander. About sixteen miles from Naslee the hills on both sides come near the river, and opening again gradually, about three leagues farther there are several sources of hot water rising on the south side of the river, and in the very bed of it, which exactly answers to the description of Carura, a village on the bounds of Phrygia and Caria, which was formerly full of inns, for the convenience of travellers, and of those who frequented the waters, which are only bathed in, and not used for drinking. This place, as well as the country about it, was, and is still much subject to earthquakes. Strabo observes that a whole company of people that lodged here were swallowed up by an earthquake in the night. Opposite to it, on the side of the hill, is another hot water, from which, a smook or steam arises as from the others; the hills are of a red colour, so that probably they contain some iron ore. Two leagues further the river first begins to run near the southern mountains, and so continues till it falls into the sea: We crossed it in this place on a wooden bridge, the hills open, and make a large plain four leagues wide every way, in which the river Lycus falls into the Mæander. Towards the south east part of this plain is a town called Denizley, situated on a low hill; the old town was destroyed about twenty five years past by an earthquake, in which twelve thousand people perished; the town extended also to another rising ground south of it. After the earthquake the people began to live at their gardens and farms, and there are only very mean shops in the town, which

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which are built of unburnt brick and boards. There are about forty Armenians here, who live mostly in a kane together; there are also several Greeks. The country near the town is much cultivated with vineyards, they make raisins of the grapes, and a sort of syrup like treacle, which they call Becmefs, and it serves on all occasions instead of sugar. There was a temple of the month Carus between Laodicea and Carura, and a famous school for the study of physic, which might be at this place, where I saw some stones which had marks on them of the antient workmanship. To the south and east of Denizley there are very high mountains covered with snow called Dag-Baba [The father of mountains], they run eastward from the neighbourhood of Geyra, and turning to the north, bound part of the east end of this plain; they then extend again towards the east, and from that corner a chain of low hills runs to the west, and joins other hills, which extend to the high mountains further to the west than Denizley; among these low hills, a league directly south of Denizley is Eskihissar, the old Laodicea on the Lycus, one of the seven churches, which is frequently mentioned in the Revelations, and by St. Paul in his epistle to the Colossians, whose city was near unto it. These high mountains are the antient mount Cadmus, and where they begin to bound this plain to the south the hills end, which had run all along from the sea to the south of the Mæander, and, I suppose, were all comprehended under the name of mount Latmus.

Laodicea on
the Lycus.

The ruins of Laodicea are on a low hill about half a mile long, and a quarter of a mile broad; to the south of it there is a narrow vale, which is to the north of the plain and the Lycus, that runs in a deep narrow bed about half a mile from the town. The city was distinguished by the name of this river, from others of the same name, by the title of Laodicea on the Lycus. To the east there is a small rivulet that may be the Aſopus, which is said to fall into the Lycus at this place: To the west there is another small stream, which is probably the Caprus; for Pliny says, that it was washed by these two rivers; the latter appears to have been a considerable stream from four large piers of a bridge, built of hewn stone, which are now to the east of the river, so that probably its course has been diverted another way by earthquakes. The top of the hill, on which Laodicea stood, is somewhat uneven, entirely uninhabited, and appears like a green field, except where there are remains of antient buildings. It was at first an inconsiderable city, and began to flourish after the time of the Roman conquests in these parts; and notwithstanding its miserable desolation, there are remains in it of very great buildings.

Antiquities.

The eastern part of the hill is lower than the rest, and towards the north east corner there appears to have been an entrance up to the city, and a gate; for there are ruins of a building on each side of the way, which seems to have been a tower to defend the entrance; and in order to strengthen the place on this side a second wall was built across: At the west end there seems to have been another entrance between two heights: The north west corner is the highest part of the hill, and there are foundations of walls, which probably were those of a fortress, as it is the strongest situation in the whole city. Further east between this building and the theatre, I suppose there was another entrance, as there

was on the opposite side to the south, a little more to the west than the Circus, where there is now a road across the hill. There are remains of three buildings along the middle of the hill, two of them appear like temples, built with large piers, on which arches were turned, the whole was cased with marble; and part of one of the piers is still covered with white marble; in the eastern building I saw an Ionic entablature; the other, which is to the west of them, was an oblong square building, which for the most part seems to have been open, and had a colonade on each side, there being great remains of an entablature, and no signs of a wall, except at each end; it is fifty feet wide, and a hundred and eighty paces long. The Circus is on the south side of the town, and appears as if it was hollowed down into the hill; it is not much ruined; the area within is three hundred paces long, and ninety feet wide: There are twenty three seats remaining, and the ground probably has covered two more, the usual number being twenty-five: There was an arched entrance at each end eleven feet wide. Towards the east end of the Circus are remains of a very grand building with doors from it, leading to the galleries round the top of the Circus, I saw in it two pillars about a foot and a half in diameter, which appeared to me to be of oriental jasper-agate, and if so, must be of great value. There was an enclosed area to the north of it; on a lower ground to the west of this building, there are remains of a colonade leading to it. North of this are the ruins of a building like a theatre, which, from the dimensions, I take to be an odeum, or music theatre. I could see but eight degrees of seats, though I have reason to think there were twenty; the diameter between the seats was but seventy-seven feet and a half, and the space which the seats took up on each side was thirty feet; so that the whole diameter was a hundred and thirty-seven feet six inches: There were three entrances in the front, that in the middle was twenty feet wide, and the other two twelve, and were divided by two piers about six feet high, on which there were two Corinthian pilasters on every side; there is a relief of a head in the middle of the capital instead of the rose: I should conjecture that a couplet of pillars was erected on each of them, as well as on two others, on the sides of the narrow entrances; they were probably of the composit order, for I saw near this place a composit capital, finely wrought, representing a vase covered with leaves, and fruit round at the top of it like peaches, instead of eggs and darts. From the carvings which I saw about the building, it appears to have been adorned in the highest manner.

On the north side of the hill there is a theatre, fronting westward to the street that led into the city, there are no remains of the front of it, and the seats are broke down at both ends; the other parts are not much ruined, being built up the hill; the diameter of it within the seats is sixty seven feet; there were about forty-three degrees of seats, and eleven descents down from the top, which are two feet wide, and the uppermost are about fifty-five feet apart; those descents are made by dividing each seat into two steps. To the east of this is a very grand theatre, the seats being about three quarters of a circle; it seems to have served for the uses of an amphitheatre, and so probably did most of the theatres in the east; for I do not remember ever to have seen in

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these parts what is properly called an amphitheatre, that is, an entire oval, or round building. This theatre is every way cut out of the hill, except the part to the front, which opens to the north; the area within the seats was about a hundred and ten feet in diameter; there were fifty degrees of seats above the podium, or gallery at the bottom, which is fifteen broad, and is now only four feet above the ground; there are seventeen descents, like those in the other theatre. There seems to have been much art bestowed on the front, which was of the Corinthian order used in Caria; there was a descent down from it of above twenty feet; and, as well as I could judge, the steps made a circle with the seats of the theatre, to which I imagine they might join; for the entrance being eight feet wide, the wall thirty-five feet on each side of it, is built like a pedestal, and makes a segment of a circle, the die of which pedestal or base was richly adorned with reliefs: From this there extended on each side, in a strait line, a colonade of square pillars, nine in number, covered with semicircular pilasters, being about two feet thick, and five feet two inches apart; this seems to have been a grand portico on each side of the entrance: Before the front there lies a statue of a woman ten feet long, the drapery of it is very fine; the garments being long, almost covered the feet; and three feet below the neck the vest hangs over, as if tied about the loins; and six inches lower the garment hangs over again in the same manner; the whole is beautifully executed; the head seems to have been of another piece, there being a socket for it to go in, and probably it was of a more costly material. At the south west corner of the city there are some small ruins of a church, in which are fragments of a pillar or two of dark grey marble of the Cipolino kind. Below the church to the south are remains of many stone coffins, where it is to be supposed they deposited their dead.

Aqueduct.

There being no water on this hill, the city was supplied by an aqueduct, which run along the side of the hills from the south, and conveyed the water from some streams which come from mount Cadmus; it was carried through a valley on some arches, which are now ruined, and crossing a hill, partly on the ground, and partly on arches, it was carried through the vale, and up the hill on which the city stands. The water runs in a channel two feet in diameter, bored thro' stones, which are about three feet square, being let into one another, and the reservoir of water seems to have been at the end of the grand building over the Circus, for a wall remains there, which is incruusted with petrifications from the droppings of the water. Strabo says he was informed, that the waters of Laodicea were of the nature of those of Hierapolis in making these petrifications, which is also seen in the arches and pipes; the latter have an incrustation on the inside three or four inches thick, and the arches are loaded with this rock work. Strabo also takes notice that the sheep about Laodicea are exceedingly black, which is very true, three parts of them being black in all the country from Naslee to this place, and some of them are black and white like the Ethiopian sheep.

C H A P. XIII.

Of HIERAPOLIS in Great Phrygia.

OPPPOSITE to Laodicea, about a league to the north of the river Lycus, are the remains of Hierapolis, mentioned by saint Paul, in his epistle to the Colossians, which had its name from the great number of temples that were antiently in the city; it is now called Pambouk-Kalefi [The Cotton Castle]: It is situated on a flat spot on the foot of a mountain, the walls of it extending up the side of the hill, and is about a mile and a half in circumference. This city is placed by Ptolemy in Great Phrygia, though Strabo speaks of it under Lydia, among those cities which were of a mixed race. Philadelphia, now called Allachahar, which is about thirty miles to the north, was in Lydia. Tripolis, which was between Hierapolis and Philadelphia, is placed by Ptolemy in Caria; and on a medal published by Spanheim, it is called Tripolis on the Mæander; so that probably it was on the north side of this river, where it runs between the hills; and as Laodicea, on the south side of the Lycus is in Caria, and Hierapolis in Phrygia, it is probable that the country between the Lycus and Mæander was in great Phrygia. Tripolis is put down in the Tables as twelve miles from Hierapolis in the road to Philadelphia; and, I suppose, it was at Ostraven, which is about that distance, where I was informed there are some ruins. Tripolis was no inconsiderable place, for there are several medals of it found in these parts. Between Hierapolis and Philadelphia was the country called Catakekaumenè, reckoned to be a part of Mysia, or Mæonia, it was a sandy burnt soil, producing only vines; it is supposed to have suffered by Vulcanos, and was computed to be sixty two miles long and fifty broad.

At a small distance to the east of the walls of Hierapolis there is a deep bed of a winter torrent, over which there are ruins of a bridge built on the rock, which seems to have served for an aqueduct, and to have consisted of two arches, one over another, twenty-five feet wide. At the ascent between this and the town there are some stone coffins and sepulchral buildings; most of the latter are small, having a door at the end, and a pediment in front; so that they appear like little temples; within them about half way up, are stone benches to lay the bodies on, which were also deposited under them; one of the sepulchral monuments, which is more grand than the rest, consists of a wall built to a rising ground, and adorned with five pilasters, supporting a grand entablature; on the other side the ground is as high as the entablature, on which there is a Greek inscription; two of the spaces between the pilasters, half way from the top, are cut in holes in figures of lozenges and half lozenges, like windows, though there does not appear to be any apartments within, nor is there any visible entrance.

At some distance from the west side of the town there are a great number of sepulchral buildings, and stone coffins, extending for half a mile. A hundred and sixty paces, from the west gate of the city there

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there is a colonade of pillars two feet square, on which there are semicircular pilasters; it extends a hundred and fifty paces, and leads to a building which is in a bad taste, and I suppose to be a triumphal arch, from an inscription over it, in honour of some emperor; it consists of three arches, and a round tower on each side of it. To the north and south there are two or three small buildings, and several others in a line from them towards the east, they extend about a hundred paces to the remains of a very magnificent church, to which there is no entrance on that side. I conjecture that these buildings are also sepulchral. The church is built with large piers, on which there are arches turned, as in the antient temples; and from this building the sepulchres extend westward; some of them are built like those already described; others like large square pedestals; and the tops of several of them are covered with stone coffins, of which likewise there are a great number. I saw also two or three circular enclosures with an oblong square room built under ground like those near Smyrna, and covered over only with three long stones; and so are many of the other buildings, some being worked like an arch, others like a roof, ending in an angle at top; on many of these there are inscriptions, but being built of a free stone, they are for the most part defaced. There are also ruins of another magnificent church to the east of the hot waters.

Theatre.

On the side of the hill which is to the north of the city, there is a very beautiful theatre, which fronts to the south, and is the most perfect I have seen; for though the front of it is a little ruined, yet so much remains, that one may judge in what manner it was built; it had thirteen arched entrances, five of which opened to the front of the area, and four on each side in the semicircle. There is a gallery round the theatre, above which there are twenty-five seats, and I suppose that there were as many below it; tho' the ground is so much risen, that there are but few to be seen at present: The theatre is not entirely hollowed into the hill; and there are two entrances from the gallery on each side near the front to the arches on which the seats are built, and from one of them on each side, there is a descent down to one of the doors in the front; and there are seven descents down the seats from the top, as described in some other theatres; the door frames within, which are of white marble, are beautifully carved, and there are fragments of fine reliefs cut on white marble, in which combats are represented, which confirms the conjecture that the theatres served for such diversions, as well as for acting.

Mineral waters.

The warm waters here are the greatest natural curiosities in Asia; they rise to the south of the theatre in a deep basin, and are very clear: They are only tepid, have the taste of the Pyrmont waters, but are not so strong, and must have in them a great quantity of sulphur; they do not drink them, though I could not perceive either salt or vitriol in the taste of them to make them unwholesome. The springs flow so plentifully that they make a considerable stream; it is observed by the antients that these waters were excellent for dying, and that the roots of the trees at this place gave a tincture equal to the scarlet and purple, and now there are shrubs growing about the hill, the roots of which are in-
crusted

crusted with a petrification of these waters, which might be used in dying. The water now runs in channels about three feet wide, which are incrufted on each fide to the thicknefs of about half a foot. The fide of the hill, where the water runs, is covered with a white incruftation, and the channels which conveyed it through the city into the plain are entirely filled up, as well as the arches of the aqueduct, all appearing like the folid rock; and I obferved towards the brow of the hill fome hollow parts, where the rain water has fettled, round which there are partitions of a white fulphurous incruftation, probably occafioned by the motion of the water in windy weather; and in fome parts there are little heaps, which appear like white falt, but are folid ftone. In one part, where the water runs down the hill, it forms a moft beautiful hanging petrification like rock work; the fide of the hills below appearing as white as fnow; and poffibly they might call this place Pambouk-Kalefi [The cotton caftle], from the refemblance of its whitenefs to that of cotton. There are ruins of walls, and a colonade round the bafon of water, and remains of porticos, and other buildings about it: And to the north of the water there is an oblong fquare building, which feems to have had an open colonade to the bafon; it is built in a very particular manner, as if it was defigned for the reception of ftatues, and is without doubt the temple of Apollo mentioned by Photius, as built near the lake or bafon. To the fouth of the waters there are great remains of moft magnificent baths, confifting of a large court, with a portico of fquare pillars at each end: Thefe pillars, and fome others which I faw, are very curious; they refemble the Jallo Antico, or that of Siena, and feem to be a natural compofition of pieces of marble, and of this yellow petrification: This mixture may be accidental, or might have been made by putting marble in places where this water run, in order to be enclosed by this curious petrification. The rooms for the baths to the fouth of this area are very fpacious, and covered with arches. Another great curiofity here was what they called Plutonium, a cave, out of which a vapour exhaled, that was mortal to animals, like that at Piermount, and, I fuppofe, for the fame reafon, the waters here being of the fame nature. They promifed to fhew me this place, but brought me to a deep hole full of water near the bafon, which was more ftroingly impregnated with the mineral, but it had no manner of effect on a bird which I put on the water. They fay the water is exceedingly deep, and that formerly it was noxious. If it agreed with the fituation defcribed by Strabo, I fhould have thought that this was the cavern, and that it had been filled with water, by a fpring breaking into it; but as he defcribes it under the brow of the hill, in a fquare enclosure of about half an acre, it might be a place to the fouth weft of the baths, where, below the brow of the hill there is a high wall, which runs from the hill to the fouth, and then turns to the weft, the water having been diverted to it, probably on purpofe to cement the building, which looks like the natural rock, tho' when I was on the fpot, as this did not occur to me, fo I did not examine into the truth of it; and if it was here, it is probable the hole is either filled up, or that fuch a vapour does not at prefent proceed from it, as it is a thing that is not known.

I went from Denizley to see Laodicea and Pambouk, having taken up my quarters there in one of the most private coffee-houses. The officer here came to demand the harach, or yearly tax upon Christians, on which I produced my firman, which, according to custom, was carried to the cadî, who said, if I would pay him a sum, amounting to about as much as the harach, I should not be obliged to pay that tax, and, on my refusal, he gave orders that I should not be furnished with horses to go on; upon this I applied to the aga, who did me justice, and was so generous as not to accept of a present which I sent to him as mark of my gratitude.

C H A P. XIV.

Of COLOSSE, APAMEA, CIBOTUS, and SYNNADE, in Great Phrygia.

FROM Denizley we continued on our journey to the north east, and went by a large stream called Sultan Emir, which I take to be the river Cadmus; it runs near that corner of the mountains, from which the hills of Laodicea begin, and falls into the Lycus, about a league to the east of that city. At the bridge where we passed over the Lycus there is an antient well built of white marble, called Accan; it is of white marble, and was doubtless built out of some antient ruin. I saw a head of a statue in the walls, a relief of Medusa's head, and another stone with a relief on it of two dragons. Mount Cadmus turns here to the east, and runs so for about six miles; at the northern foot of it there is a rock with a castle on it, which with a village below it, has the name of Konous. This was the strong hold of Soley Bey, where he generally resided, and had eleven cannon for his defence: It is thought to be Colossè, mentioned as near Laodicea; to the inhabitants of which city faint Paul's epistle to the Colossians is addressed. All over the plain there are small channels made for the water to pass, which are now dry, but they are incrusted like those of Pambouk; they are on a high ground over the vale, which extends to the hills: This high ground in one place makes a semicircle over the valley, and the bed of a river, which runs in it; across this spot there is a row of stones set up an end for about half a mile, which could not be for defence, for there are no ruins of a wall; but finding to the north of them graves made in the ground, with stones like these, set up an end at them, and some little pillars crowned with pyramids, I conjectured that such tombs were likewise under these, which might be made in a line in this regular manner. To the south of these and of the rivulet there is a high square piece of ground, which seems to have been regularly laid out for a fortification, the banks all round being like a hanging ground; and there is an ascent to it on the north side, over which there is a raised work; it is a plain spot, on which there are no ruins, and the people speak

ſpeak of it as an unfinished fortrefs; which, if Colofsè was near, might be deſigned for a place of defence; though I could not be informed of any other ruins here.

A little further the hills run for about two leagues to the north, and then turning eaſt again, they are the ſouthern bounds of a fine vale about a league wide, and four leagues long, in which poſſibly the town Themifonium might be ſituated. On the ſouth ſide of the above mentioned hills there are waters like thoſe at Hierapolis, riſing on the ſide of the hill, and running down in the ſame manner, they incruſt it with a white petrification; and on the oppoſite ſide there are other hot waters. We came to the foot of the high hills to the north of this vale, where there was an encampment of Turcomen, who breed camels and other cattle; they ſpoke kindly to us, but we were ſenſible that we were in great danger from them: When we aſcended the woody mountains, the janizary looked pale, and owned he never was in ſo great a terror; for theſe Turcomen, when they attack people, ſhoot from the woods, and travellers are wounded or murdered without ſeeing any enemy. We croſſed over the high hills to the north eaſt, and came to a village, where we were conducted to an uninhabited houſe, and two green heads ſoon brought us a hot ſupper, and I treated the village with coffee. On the fifteenth we went on in this ſmall plain, which leads to the north weſt into the great plains of the Mæander, which are from two to three leagues wide, and above twenty miles long; the Mæander runs along on the weſt ſide of them for about twelve miles, and goes in between the hills, going, as I ſuppoſe, about ſouth weſt, and comes into the plains of Laodicea; and, it is probable, that between theſe hills were the ruins of Tripolis, as well as that lake, which Strabo mentions between Laodicea and Apamea. The Mæander runs to the weſt, at the diſtance of eight miles from the north end of the plain, turning ſouth when it comes near the weſt ſide of it; it before runs through a plain joined by this, which extends to the eaſt; that plain is about two leagues wide, and four long; at the eaſt end of it there is a high hill, and a village called Dinglar, where the Mæander riſes, and, as they ſay, falls down a hill from a lake at the top of it, where, as I was informed, there are ſome ruins, but could not have the opportunity of a caravan to that place, having travelled ſo far in ſafety without company. Strabo ſays the Mæander riſes from a hill of the Celæni, where, according to Livy, there was a ſtrong fort. Metropolis ſeems to have been between this place and Apamea. Going over the Mæander, where it croſſes the large plain, we lay at a village on the north ſide of it, and having travelled eight miles, came to a town called Iſhecleh under the hills which are at the north end of the plain, and, according to Pliny, had the name of Signia. This place is ſituated at the riſe of a river, which muſt be the antient river Marfyas, now called Ochieuſe, and conſequently this muſt be Apamea Cibotus. A more delightful ſcene cannot be imagined than the riſe of this river, which flows out of the foot of the mountain in eight or nine ſtreams, ſome of which are large; the water is very clear, and all the ſtreams ſoon unite, and run through the plain into the Mæander. The place is ſo pleaſant that the poets ſay, the nymphs, taken with the beauty of it, ſettled on the rock over the riſe of this river. Here alſo they

Celæne.

Apamea Cibotus.

they fix the famous contention in the art of music between Apollo and Marfyas. These fables Strabo seems to place at the rise of the Mæander; and Quintus Curtius also describes the rise of the Mæander, and applies it to the Marfyas, in saying that it rises from the top of the hill, and falls down the rocks with a great noise. On the whole it is probable Celæne was here on the hill, and Apamea on the plain, and being a place of great trade, the suburbs of it might extend near as far as the Mæander; and some authors might chuse to distinguish it as being on the Mæander, which was a noted river; and when that river is said to rise at Celæne, it must be understood of the mountain of that name, though Strabo seems to place the town Celæne at the rise of it, which, by a small correction, may be understood, that Celæne was somewhere on that mountain. There are many difficulties in relation to the account, which different authors give of the rise of these rivers, and of the towns about them; the greatest is to reconcile the account they give of them as rising from the same sources, as they seemed to be fourteen miles apart; but Maximus Tyrius, who was on the spot, seems to reconcile them; for he says, that they rise from the same fountains, which by others are called a lake over the head of the Mæander; so that we are to suppose that the Mæander rises at the lake, and that another stream is lost under the hills, and afterwards comes out here at the foot of them. There are many pieces of pillars, and wrought stones here, and some few inscriptions, but most of them are imperfect. At the south side of the town there are foundations of some large buildings, where they lately dug out a stone, on which there is an inscription that mentions the council and people. Over the town is a very high steep hill, on which are some little remains of the antient fortress, which was so strong by nature, that the people of the town going to it for refuge, Alexander the great could not take it; and the people agreeing to surrender if Darius did not come to their succour in sixty days, Alexander thought proper to wait so long to have it on those terms: It was a satisfaction to buy at this place the medals of that great man, though I had them before, supposing they might be left here by his army. The second name of this city seems to have been Cibotus; and Antiochus Soter king of Syria founded Apamea, and brought the inhabitants of Celæne to it, which probably was on the hill over the present town; and he called the new town Apamea from his mother; which, to distinguish it from other cities of that name, had the name of Apamea Cibotus. Possibly the passage of Strabo may be corrupted, which mentions Apamea at the mouth of the Marfyas, which should have been said to be at the rise of it, because he says immediately after, the Marfyas rises at the city, runs through it and the suburbs, and falls into the Mæander; and Curtius says, that, after it has passed the city, it was called the Lycus. This place has often been destroyed by earthquakes, and I felt one there which continued a considerable time. Strabo supposes that they were antiently worshippers of Neptune, and had their name from his son Celænus by Celæna. This river produces great plenty of large cray fish and fine carp of an extraordinary size, both which are sold at such low prizes, that the common people eat them as the cheapest food: There are no Christians in the town except a few Armenians, and two or three Greeks who

who come with their goods, and lodge in the kanes. I saw here some fragments of pillars of Cipollino marble, being of a most beautiful pale green with a variety of shades: I had seen of the same sort at Alexandria in Ægypt, and it is probable the quarry is in this country.

Soley Bey was so absolute a master of Ishecleh that he put an aga into it: I thought it proper to make a small present to the governor, and the people were very civil: An effendi of the law came and sat with me, and was very inquisitive about the age of these antiquities. Another Turk came and informed me where all the antiquities were, and one of them sent to me to copy an inscription that was in his house; and I made this observation in general, that the Turks are commonly a better people where they are at a distance from the sea, being much exasperated on the sea coasts by the treatment of the Corsairs.

The plain between Ishecleh and the rise of the Mæander is bounded to the north and south by high hills; in this plain there is a river that falls into the Mæander, called Bouarbasha, which probably is the river Orgas, that is said to have fallen into the Mæander above the Marfias; and Apollonias Metropolis might be about that place; as Sanaos probably was towards the south end of the great plain we came through, where I saw many stones of antient buildings in the Mahometan burial places. I make this conjecture from the order in which Strabo mentions the places to the south of the Mæander going from west to east. Ishecleh is about fifty miles from Satalia in Pamphilia, the old Attalia.

To the east of the rise of the Mæander is that part of great Phrygia, called Phrygia Parorius from the mountains of that name, which run across it from east to west: On the north side of them was Philomelium, which I take to have been at Sparta; on the south was Antioch of Pisidia, which probably was at Bourdour, where there are great ruins; it is twelve miles from Sparta in the way to Satalia, these being about eighteen miles apart; these places are on the borders of Lycaonia and Isauria.

On the twentieth we set out with the caravan from Ishecleh, crossed over the mountains to the north, and came into a large plain; towards the north east corner of it is Sandacleh; this plain opens into another to the south east, which seems to extend a great way, and which I take to be the north part of Phrygia Parorius. I conjecture that Synnada might be situated in this plain of Sandacleh, though it is rather too large for that which Strabo describes, as only sixty stadia, or eight miles probably in length. There are not the least marks of any antiquities at Sandacleh, except on a hill to the west of the town, where there are ruins of an old castle, on which there is a Turkish inscription, and probably it is a building of the middle ages. A league before we came to this town we passed by springs of hot waters, and three baths built at them; there are here some little ruins of buildings; but I think not considerable enough for such a city as Synnada must have been, where the Roman conventus was held. The hot waters before-mentioned have a strong chalybeat taste, seem to be very good, and are greedily drunk by the people of the caravan who pass by: Synnada was famous for a quarry of alabaster, and I saw in these parts some few pieces of the whitest kind. We stayed that night at Sandacleh, and on the twenty-first crossed over the mountains into a small plain that would

better agree with the description of that, in which Synnada flood ; but I could not be informed of any antiquities about it. It was very cold frosty weather, and we ascended with great difficulty some low mountains covered with snow, being obliged to walk great part of the day ; and not having water with us, I was so exceedingly thirsty that I drank of the snow water wherever I could find it, which, without any other effect, in about three days, as I imagined, caused my arms to break out in blisters in several parts, something in the manner of St. Anthony's fire. We came much fatigued to a village where they very officiously supplied us with fuel, and provided a plentiful supper, without expecting any return. On the twenty-second we descended the hills for two hours into a large plain, extending beyond view to the east, and at the foot of them came to Carahissar towards the south west corner of the plain.

C H A P. XX.

Of CARAHISSAR the antient PRYMNESIA, and some other places in Great Phrygia.

Carahissar is distinguished among the Turks by the name of Aphium Carahissar, on account of the great quantities of aphium or opium which is made here. I had great satisfaction in finding by an inscription that Carahissar is the antient Prymnesia of Ptolemy, because it is of great use in making conjectures as to the situation of other places mentioned by that author. This city is commonly said to be half way between Smyrna and Angora, being seven days journey from each, though it is computed to be a hundred and forty miles from Smyrna, and only a hundred and four from Angora ; it is situated at the foot of the mountains round a very high rock, about half a mile in circumference, on the top of which they have built a fortress ; the rock is a sort of bastard brown granite ; it is of a black hue, from which the town is called Carahissar [The black castle] ; it is so very steep that it would be impregnable if supplied with provisions and water, and it seems to be half a quarter of a mile in perpendicular height. The town is near three miles in circumference, and it is a great thoroughfare, has much trade, and good shops provided with all sorts of things, being in a plentiful country, and many caravans pass through it. It is the residence of a pasha. There are in the city ten mosques, one of them is a noble building, with a portico before it ; the whole being covered with domes. There are neither Greeks nor Jews in the city, but about fifty Armenian families, besides several merchants and tradesmen, who stay here part of the year, as they do in other towns, living in kanes ; they have two churches, and of late they have had a bishop, whom they call metropolitan. In the country between this and Smyrna, they make most of the Turkey carpets, particularly the largest at Oushak, three days journey from Carahissar, and at Goula two days journey further, and about a place called Goirdas twenty miles to the south west of Goula, and towards Akissar, the old Thyatira ; but further east they make mostly that
fort,

fort, which are called Turkomen carpets, without nap, and in broad stripes and figures.

At this place they came to demand of me the tax which is imposed on Christians; and my firman or passport was carried to the judge, who had the high title of mulla, in order to convince him that I was a Frank: He told them that they could take no harach or tax of me, but very coolly laid my firman by him, and said, I must pay him a certain sum, and then he would return it me. I refused to present what he requested, and sent him word, that if he would not return my firman I would complain to the pasha: To which he replied, I must make the pasha a present of a greater value than what he demanded. I accordingly dispatched the janizary to the pasha, who sent one of his servants to desire the mulla to let him see the firman, and the pasha gave it to my janizary. I afterwards out of gratitude presented his caia with coffee, and the pasha with some sweetmeats I happened to have by me for such an occasion. Whilst I was at Carahissar, a young Bohemian made a slave at Belgrade came to me, who had turned Mahometan on his master's promising him a wife.

Achshaher or Oxshaher, is situated about thirty miles east north east of Carahissar; there are some ruins at that place, which I take to have been Eumenia, and that this plain is the country of Eumenia mentioned in Great Phrygia^a.

We

^a As the road from Aleppo to Constantinople passes through this country, I shall give some account of that road, which I received from a friend who travelled twice that way, as it will give an opportunity of explaining many things relating to the geography of Asia Minor. He went from Aleppo twenty miles to a hamlet called Caffné, where there are several Greek inscriptions; thirteen miles further is Teseen, and thirty-three miles beyond that is Antioch, from which it is twenty-seven miles to Baylane, and twenty-four further to Baias, though the last computation seems to be rather too great; it is seven miles to Curtculu, and thirty-three further to Adana, most of which places have been mentioned before. From Adana there is a pleasant road over small hills, and through fine valleys on the banks of a river, which, I suppose, is the Cydnus. Twenty two miles from Adana there is a ruined kane called Chockel; from this place the road begins to ascend mount Taurus, called by the Turks Hagem-Dagli. The way is very rocky, and there are several narrow passages in it; over one of them there is a fortress called Dulack or Daverent, conjectured to be Fort Davara mentioned by Tacitus; it is about a mile from Ramadan-Ogli, which is twenty-seven miles from Chockel: The air of Adana being very bad, the people of that city remove to this place, and live here in the months of June, July, and August: They dwell in huts built of mud and stone, covered with boughs. The road continues thro' the narrow vales between mount Taurus, and leads to a river called Carafu [The black water], supposed to be the Cydnus: here it is conjectured Cyrus had his camp mentioned by Xenophon: The road crosses the river, and leads to a large village called Olusia, twenty-four

miles from Ramadan Ogli. This place is remarkable for nothing but a breed of large mastiff dogs, which the people take out with them to destroy the boars and other wild beasts. The road is mostly over hills, almost as far as Eraglia, which is in a large fruitful plain, and seems to be part of Lycaonia; this town is on a river, which I suppose falls into the Halys, being to the north of mount Taurus; it is twenty-four miles from Olusia. The soil of the plain is salt, and there is a very salt lake towards Carabonar [The black river], which is thirty-three miles further: It is a barren sandy plain, in which the road continues twenty-four miles to Ilimit, and thirty-three to Cognia, the antient Iconium, which is about three miles from a part of mount Taurus, called Gaur-Dagli. Cognia is situated on the small river Mariam, which is lost in the gardens, and does not extend as far as Curchumbahr, supposed to be Palus Trogilius, it is about eight miles to the north east of the city, and is dry in summer. This city is large and ill built; there are a great number of Greek and Latin inscriptions in the walls. From Cognia, the road is through the same kind of country ten miles to a ruined place, where there is an imperfect Greek inscription, and twelve miles further to another ruined place called Cursunnu, where there are some Greek inscriptions, and the head of a colossal statue of a black stone, about two feet in length. A mile further is Latic, conjectured to be Laodicea Combusta, where there are a great number of Greek inscriptions; passing by a town called Arcut, thirty-three miles further, there is a large town called Ulgun; beyond it is a considerable stream, which pours down from the mountain, and soon afterwards makes a lake twenty miles in circumference, called Chiaur-

OBSERVATIONS ON

We set out on the twenty-fifth with the caravan, which was going from Smyrna to Angora, and had frost and snow, and a very severe wind. We crossed the plain about two leagues to the north east, passing over a large stream, which possibly may fall into the Halys, and so into the Euxine sea. We went over some low hills, and among them came to a ruined village, where there are many sepulchral grotts, and some signs of antient buildings; among them I saw a fine capital of the Ionic order. We lay at a village in a large kane built like a barn, about eighteen miles from Carahissar. On the twenty-sixth we came into a small plain, and going between other hills to the north east, we crossed another plain about a league over, in the middle of which there is a tower, well built of brick and stone, there being one tier of hewn stone, and five of brick alternately; it seems to be a building of the time of the first eastern emperors; there are in it two or three imperfect sepulchral inscriptions on stones wrought like folding-doors; and I saw many of the same kind at Carahissar. These stones probably stopped the entrance of their vaults or grotts. Near it there are very large Mahometan burial places, in which there are many stones with reliefs in the same manner, a great number of broken pillars, and other pieces of marble. This place is called Eski-Jeldutch [Old Jeldutch] from a village of that name, which is to the east: I could not conjecture what place this was. Going over a hill, we came into a large plain; that hill ends about three leagues further to the east, where both the plains join: This

Chiaur-Ghiol, and was conjectured to be the lake Caralitis of the antients. The road afterwards is through plains, and over small eminences for thirty-three miles to Oxshahar or Achshahar, which, I suppose, may be Eumonia in Great Phrygia. A river runs through the middle of it, which is probably that which I passed to the north of Carahissar, and supposed to fall into the Sagaris; there are many Greek and Latin inscriptions here, some ruins, and a relief of a Roman eagle in marble; a pasha resides in this place. The road is very pleasant for sixteen miles to Seleuchtier under the mountains, which was conjectured to be Seleucia or Sagglassus, there being some ruins there; the country abounds in apples, pears, and other fruit more than any other part of Turkey. Here the road to Smyrna continues on directly west near the foot of the mountains, the way to Constantinople being to the north west; from this place the road to Constantinople crosses a plain, and over a river on a bridge made of some ruined buildings; this, I suppose, to be the river which I passed two leagues to the north of Carahissar, and about these parts a castle was seen to the south on a high rock, which I conjecture might be Carahissar. After sixteen miles the road to Constantinople passes through Belawoden or Bilezugan, a large town, and three miles beyond it, comes to the mountain called Emir-Dagli, Anadolli-Dagli, and Keschier-Dagli, in which there are several grottos that seemed to be catacombs. The road was pleasant for thirty-three miles to Shroff-Pasha-Kane, where there is a large village; the way is good through a barren country for twenty-four miles to Saida Gazell, where there is a large convent of Dervishes; from this

place the country is uneven for twenty-four miles to Eski-shahar; about half way there are some ruins, and Greek inscriptions at a place called Angura, which was conjectured to be Ancyra of Phrygia. Eski-Shahar is a large city at the foot of a stony mountain, probably Sipylus; a river runs near it, which was conjectured to be the river Hermus, and if so, this must be the beginning of the plain Hyrcanus. There is a delightful road for twenty-four miles through a pleasant wood called Surmines, and by many springs to a small town of the name of Seguta; the road is then thro' a country, partly woody, and partly improved with mulberry gardens for the silk, there being great plenty of water; we went afterwards for five miles down rocky mountains to Vizier Han, on a river called Socher Yerdereftu, which runs between rocky hills: The road is mountainous, but affords a great variety of beautiful views, and at the end of eleven miles is Leffkey, situated on the river Gatipo, the antient Gallus, which falls into the Sagaris; there is large bridge over it. From this place the road is bad for three miles, but afterwards it passes for nine miles through a most agreeable country, full of delightful scenes in the valley of Ilnic, till it comes to Ilnic the antient Nicæa. From this place to the bay of Nicomedia the road is pleasant for nineteen miles, and the passage by sea to the north west is about eight miles, six miles beyond it is Gavise or Gebse, which was supposed to be the antient Lybyssa, where Hannibal ended his days, and was buried; from this place, it was computed to be thirty-five miles to Scutari, from which town they cross over to Constantinople.

great plain in some parts is at least twenty miles broad, and extends beyond view to the north west and south east; it is an uneven down, of a very barren white clay, which produces little herbage, not being improved, except where it is watered by streams, on which the villages are situated; it is all an open country without trees, and so are all the plains after we left Konous. Having travelled about eight miles in this plain, and thirty-six from Carahissar, we came to a village called Alekiam, where we lay: Here are some ruins, and a few inscriptions; one of them in Latin is of the time of Constantine ^b. Going on about four miles we passed a bridge over a large stream, on which, and in a burial place near, are some fragments of sepulchral inscriptions. Travelling six miles further on the twenty-seventh, we came to an ill built town called Sevrihissar, situated at the north east side of the plain, at the foot ^{Sevrihissar.} of a long rocky hill of a bastard grey granite. There are ruins of a fortress on the hill over the town, and in the Armenian burial place are several antient sepulchral stones, many having two sets of folding-doors cut on them in relief, and on some there are Greek inscriptions of no importance; there are also here three or four statues of lions; and I saw four or five in the town; on one I found a sepulchral inscription. This I conjecture, from Ptolemy, might be Abrostola. This town is governed by a mosolem sent by the kisser-aga, or black eunuch, to whom the town and a territory about it belong. There are here about five hundred Armenians, who have a large church under the archbishop of Angora. It is probable from the ruins that are seen, and which the people give an account of, that there were many considerable antient villages and some towns in this plain, one of which might be at a place called Balahazar, four miles to the south east, where I heard there were several remains.

^b In this inscription I found the word Amorianorum, so that probably Amorium was in these parts; and this plain might be the country of Amorium mentioned by Strabo. I conjecture that some antient monastery might have been at this place, that the stones were brought to it; and that the town of Amorium was probably at a place called Herjan, about six miles to the

south east of Jeldutch, where I was informed there are antiquities. According to the Tables Abrostole was eleven miles east of Amurio, which agrees with the order in Ptolemy, who goes from the north west to the south east, and then begins again at the north west; for his longitudes and latitudes are not to be regarded as to these places.

C H A P. XVI.

Of GALATIA in general; and of ANGORA, the antient ANCYRA, in Galatia.

WE fet out on the thirtieth, and went only four miles, where we first saw the fine Angora goats. On the thirty-first we had snow all the morning, and went only eight miles to the river Sacari, having travelled east north east from Sevrhiffar. The river Sacari is the old Sagaris or Sangarius, which at this place is very small, not being far from its rise.

Galatia.

We here entered into Galatia from great Phrygia, this river being the bounds between them as well as between Galatia and Phrygia Minor, or Epictetus, and also between Bithynia and the Mariandyni. We came into the south part of Galatia, which was inhabited by the Tectosages, the eastern part, being the seat of the Trocmi, and the western, of the Tolistobogii, all originally Gauls, the first being so called from a people of Celtic Gaul; the two others had their names from their leaders, who, after they had for a long time ravaged Bithynia, and the neighbouring parts, they had this country allotted to them, which was called from them Gallo-Græcia, and afterwards Galatia; every one of these three people were divided into four parts called tetrarchies, each governed by its tetrarch, judge, general, and two lieutenant generals. The council of these twelve tetrarchs consisted of three hundred persons, as may be supposed a hundred of each tribe, who met at Drynæmeton, and had the sole power of judging in all cases of murder. About the time of Augustus this country was subject to three governors, then to two, and immediately afterwards it was put under the government of Deiotarus, and afterwards made part of the kingdom of Amyntas, and after his death it became a Roman province.

We were obliged to stop at the river Sacari, because the waters were high; they have great plenty of very large carp in this river, which the Turks skin, and throw away the head before they dress them. They are very much distressed in these parts for fuel; and commonly make use of dried cow-dung. On the first of April we crossed the river on floats of timber, the horses swimming over; the rest of the way was mostly over uneven downs to the east north east. On the second we travelled sixteen miles to a village which is twelve miles from Angora, where we were met by the broker janizary and servant of the English gentleman of that city, to whom I was recommended, and we lay at the house of the aga, who was a relation of Mahomet. On the third we proceeded on our journey, and about a mile from Angora I was met by all the English, and most of the French; and after having taken a collation that was prepared in a house near the road, I was mounted on a fine horse, and went to the house of my friend in Angora.

Angora.

Angora is called Angara by the Turks, and by the common people Engureh; it is the antient Ancyra, which was the castle or fortress of the

the Tectosages : It was made the Metropolis of Galatia under the reign of Nero, and so it is called in the inscriptions that are found here. The emperor Caracalla having been a great benefactor to the city, it was called Antoniniana. The antient city seems to have been on the same place as the present, except that in some parts it appears to have extended somewhat further to the west. On the east side of the plain near the mountains there are four or five hills; Angora is on the west and south sides of one of the largest of these hills, which is furthest to the south; on the summit of which there is a large castle; the city also extends a little to the north west of the hill, and stretches on the north side to another small hill, or rather rising ground, on the top of which is the principal mosque called Hadjee-Biram, near which is the temple of Augustus, and the famous inscription of Angora: The walls extend further north, and go up the middle of a small high hill called Orta Daug, from which they come down to the small river Tabahanah, which runs east and north of the castle-hill, where they are joined to the castle-walls by a wall twenty feet thick, built across the river with two or three holes in it, through which the water passes: This seems to be designed to keep up the water, in order to supply the castle in a time of distress; for there is a private passage down from the castle, by which they could take up the water that comes from the river. The walls of the town are about a mile and a half in length, and extend near half a mile up to the castle, which cannot be much less than a mile in circumference; it has a wall across the middle of it, and a strong tower at the summit of the hill, which to the north and east is a steep precipice. The castle itself is like a small town, and is well inhabited both by Christians and Turks. The river which runs by the castle, together with another rivulet called the Infueh, which runs to the west of the town, falls into a larger stream called Chibouk-Sueh, which passes near the Armenian convent a mile to the north of the city, and runs into the Sacari; and though there are so many rivulets near the city, yet it is ill supplied with water, which for common use they carry from the river to the higher parts of the town on horses, either in leather bags, as at Cairo, or in earthen jars, put into a box or frame on each side of the beast; but they have water conveyed by an aqueduct to the lower parts of the town from the river; and all the people of any condition send for their water half a mile to a fountain. The air of this place is esteemed to be very dry, and good for asthmatick constitutions, but pernicious to the sanguine. There being no wood in the country about it, fuel is exceedingly dear, and the common people are obliged to make use of dried dung: The present walls of the city are very ill built, and consist chiefly of the stones of antient buildings put together only with mud, so that a great part of them are fallen down; they were built about sixty years ago against the rebel Gadick, who ravaged the country with twelve thousand men, and was afterwards made a pasha. Though many of the houses of the city are very good within, yet the buildings on the outside make a very mean appearance, being all of unburnt brick; the streets are narrow, and the city irregularly laid out: They have however a handsome stone building covered with cupolas, which is a bezeftan for rich goods; these are buildings only of one floor with shops in them, like the exchanges
in

in London; they have about twelve large mosques with minarets, and several small ones, near a hundred in all.

Antiquities.

As to antient buildings there are very few remains of any. To the west of the walls there is a small ruin which is built of brick and stone, and seems to have been part of some antient temple, but it is so destroyed, that no judgment can be made what sort of a building it was. The most curious piece of antiquity is near a mosque called Hadjee-Biram, which belongs to a college for Mahometan sopphtis: It is an oblong square building of white marble, about ninety feet long, and fifty broad; it stands north and south; the walls are three feet three inches thick, and the stones are channelled at the joints. It is built on a basement; and there is a cornice round at the top, both inside and out, adorned with sculpture. At the distance of twenty feet from the south end, which is open like a portico, there is a grand door, the frame of which is very richly carved; at the same distance from the north end there appears to have been another partition; and it is very probable that there was such another door, and that there were four lofty columns to each portico; so that the middle room is about forty-four feet long, and has a second beautiful entablature seven feet below the upper one, which is adorned with festoons, and on each side below it there are three windows with semicircular tops, about four feet wide, and five high, which have before them a grate of marble; it is supposed to have been a temple to Augustus. On the inside of the portico to the south is that famous inscription, which is the second volume, that Augustus left with his will in the hands of the vestal virgins^c, and ordered to be cut in two brass plates in the front of his mausoleum in Rome. The inscription consists of six columns, three on each side of the portico, each having between fifty and sixty lines in it, and each line about sixty letters; on the outside of the eastern wall I saw part of it cut in Greek, and part might be on the west side; I have reason to believe that it was in about twenty columns; I copied part of it: The letters appear to have been gilt on a ground of vermilion: Some houses are built against the other parts of it. The title of the Latin inscription is in three lines over the three first columns, as that in the Greek appears to have been in one line on the east side; which is a good reason to suppose that the whole Greek inscription was on that side, because the Latin begins on the west side. The greatest part of the antient buildings were of an ash-coloured marble with veins of white in it, which are brought from the mountains to the south east, where I saw also a great quantity of red marble streaked with white: Most of the capitals here are of the Corinthian order; and I took notice of the capitals of some pilasters, consisting of a cymatium, two lists, and flutes about a foot long, and under them a quarter round, adorned with eggs and darts. Towards the north west corner of the city there is a very extraordinary pillar, the pedestal of which is raised on a stone work about ten feet above the ground: That work probably was cased with marble, which might have an inscription on it, and be adorned with reliefs; the shaft is about

^c De tribus voluminibus, uno, mandata de funere suo complexus est: altero, indicem rerum à segestarum; quam vellet incidi in æneis tabulis,

quæ ante mausoleum statuerentur. Sueton. Oclavius 101.

four feet in diameter, and is composed of fifteen stones, each being two feet deep; it is worked all round horizontally with convex and concave members, which are about an eighth of a circle, divided by lifts, all those members being three inches wide; the capital consists of four plain circles something like pateræ, with leaves on each side of them, the work above this somewhat resembling a Tuscan capital: The style of the shaft has no bad effect; but the capital is rather in a Gothic taste: It may be supposed that this pillar was erected to the honour of the emperor Julian, when he passed through Ancyra from Parthia, there being an inscription to his honour in the castle walls. There are many stone pipes of aqueducts about the town, such as are described at Laodicea, by which the water ran along on the ground, as it does at present from the river, there being towers at certain distances, in which the water ascends and descends in earthen pipes, to make it rise to the higher parts of the town, which is a method much practised in these countries.

The city of Angora is governed by a pasha and cadî; some compute that there a hundred thousand souls in it, ninety thousand of which are Turks, and about a thousand of those janizaries. The Christians are thought to be about ten thousand, of which three hundred families or about fifteen hundred souls are Greeks, the rest Armenians; two thirds of the latter are of the Roman communion, and have four churches, the other Armenians have three: In rebuilding one of their churches not long ago, they found the bodies of seven children uncorrupted; I saw the head and hand of one them; they were like the bodies at Bremen, and at Venzoni in Friuli, but rather more fair and entire. They suppose that these are of the twelve children, who were martyred when saint Clemens Ancyranus suffered. The Armenians have a large convent a small mile to the north of the city; here their archbishop of Ancyra resides, with his suffragan; they are not of the Roman church. The Greeks also have an archbishop here, who is one of the twelve great metropolitans under the patriarch of Constantinople, is the fourth in rank, and has the title of Primate of all Galatia; [*Ἐξαρχος πάσης Γαλατίας*] he has now no bishop under him, nor have any of the archbishops of Asia Minor. In a Greek church in the castle there is a transparent piece of alabaster of a yellowish colour; many authors make mention of it, and the Greeks imagine it has some miraculous effects, though there is a much finer piece of the same sort in the church of the convent. There are in Angora about forty poor families of Jews. The city was formerly very fruitful in hereticks, among whom was Photinus. In the year three hundred and fourteen a council of eighteen prelates was held here under Vitalis patriarch of Antioch, and they made twenty-four canons relating to the penance of apostates, and some other points of discipline.

They have a trade here of the hair of common goats, which grows ^{Trade.} short under the long hair; it is taken off from the skin after they are dead; and is sent to England, and other parts, to make hats; the French also of late buy up yarn of sheep's wool, in order to send it to France; but the great staple commodity of the place is the yarn of the fine Angora goats wool, and the manufactures of it. These goats

are peculiar to the country for about thirty miles round Angora, inso-much that if they are carried to another place they degenerate ; as to the east of the Halys, and on the other side of a river that runs from the north into the Sagari, and also to the south of Sevrihissar : They are very beautiful goats, mostly white, but some are of an ash colour, and very few black ; the hair or wool grows in long curled ringlets ; some of it is even a foot in length, the finest is that of kids of a year or two old, and when they are about sixteen years old, it grows coarse, and in a manner turns to hair ; it is so exceedingly fine that the most experienced persons could not know it from silk, but by the touch ; they are shorn without washing about the month of May, and the wool sells for two dollars an oke ; the common sale of yarn is from two and a half to six dollars, though they make it even to the value of thirty dollars. They here weave of it fine camlets of three or four threds, which they sometimes water, and they make a stuff they call shawl of two threds, which is like our finest serges ; it is either plain or striped, and both are worn by the Turks for summer garments ; they make also camlets even to thirteen threds for European cloathes. The export of the wool out of the country is strictly prohibited, because the inhabitants live by the spinning of it ; every thing that we call mohair, camlets, and prunellas are made of it, and also the best plushes, of which great quantities of the flowered sort are made in Holland. The export was pretty near equal to England, France, and Holland, amounting to about five or six hundred camel loads to each, yearly, every load being one hundred and fifty okes ; but I have been informed, that the trade to England is sunk, and that the greatest export now is to France, and next to Holland ; what is exported being from three to six dollars an oke. This country produces a very good red wine ; and they have excellent rice on some rivers not a great way from Angora^d.

C H A P.

^d At Angora I made the best enquiry I could about those places, to which I did not find it convenient to go. Cogni, about four days journey, or seventy miles to the south south east is the antient Iconium in Lycaonia : There are in it about fifty Greek families who have a church, in which, they say, St. Paul preached ; near the town there is a Greek convent called Xyli, in which there are only four or five caloyers. About twelve miles nearer Angora is the salt lake, now called Cadoun-Toufser, which is the antient lake Tatta, mentioned by Strabo ; they say now that a body, or any other thing thrown into it, turns salt, that is, I suppose, is incrufted over with salt : All these countries are supplied with salt from this lake ; it is brought in small white pieces, which are hard, and consequently must incrust into a solid cake. The country about Cogni is called upper Haimana, and that to the north north west is called lower Haimana, where there is a great scarcity of water ; and it answers to the description which Strabo gives of that part of Lycaonia ; both these are governed by a waiwode, and did belong to the sultanes mother.

Cæsarea in Cappadocia is about a hundred and eleven miles to the west south west of Angora. The road goes over mountains called Almadaug

for eight miles to Petzeh, then passing Curckdaug [The spade mountain], which may be mount Magaba, in sixteen miles it brings to Caragikilieh, two miles from which there is a ruined convent or church called Tetzeh, and at the door of it there are two statues of lyons : Half an hour further is a bridge over the Kifilermack, the antient Halys, which is built with seven arches. The road, I suppose, after this continues on near the Halys : Fourteen miles further is a village called Camana, and at the end of eight more, is the city Kirfaer, situated in a valley. Sixteen miles further is a large village called Hadjee-Bertas, where there is a kane, with a charitable foundation to give food to all persons and their beasts who travel that way. Twenty-four miles further is Biram-Hagilech, where there are no houses, but some grottos inhabited by about two hundred families. Ten miles further is Achmes Kalify, which is a castle on a high hill over the river ; opposite to it is a high mountain, from which there falls a great cascade of water : Here is a bridge of one arch over the Halys, the bridge is called Ialenes-Kous [The single arch]. This bridge is five paces broad, and about a hundred and fifteen feet high from the water to the top of the battlements, and a hundred and sixty paces over. I was informed that there was a Greek inscription

C H A P. XVII.

Of some places in GALATIA, and PAPHLAGONIA, in the road to Constantinople.

AS I found that there was nothing very remarkable in the direct roads to Constantinople or Bourfa, I determined to go three days journey to the north of Angora into the great road from Persia, which is by the way of Tocat, Amasia, and Toccia to Constantinople.

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inscription on it: The Christians call it St. Helen's bridge, being, as they say, built by her. Twelve miles further, over the plain, is Cæsarea in Cappadocia, called by the Turks Kaifar. This town is divided into a hundred and eighty Mahometan parishes called Mahalleh, to each of which there is a mosque with a minoret called Jammè, or a sort of chapel without a minoret, in which they cannot pray on Fridays at noon, and to these they give the name of Maichif. There are in the city one Greek and three Armenian churches, and the Greeks have lately founded a convent near the town. They have a manufacture here of striped calimancoes, used by the common people for garments; and they have also a trade in that sort of goats hair, which is used to make hats. About an hour to the north of the city is the mountain of St. Basil, called by the Turks Ali-Daug; it is an ascent of five hours. Half way up there is a magnificent cistern, to which there are four entrances, it has fish in it, some of which, they say, weigh thirty oaks, which is above a hundred weight. On the top of the hill there is a church in two parts, one dedicated to the virgin Mary, and the other to St. Basil, who was archbishop of Cæsarea. An hour and a half, or a league to the west of the city is the cemetery of St. Gregory: Near the city also is mount Argias, the antient Argæus, which is always covered with snow; it is of a soft stone, and full of grottos, which are said by some to have been the habitations of hermits, but it is more probable that they were the places in which the inhabitants of Cæsarea deposited their dead. Towards the foot of it there are several monuments, which consist of a cupola, built on four pillars; there are inscriptions on them in a character not known, which, they say, is Persian, and they call them the monuments of the Persians. Three days journey from Cæsarea is Adena, the antient Adana near Tarsus.

Tocat is about a hundred and seventy two miles to the west north west of Angora; and Changreh is about thirty-eight miles from Angora in that road, which, I suppose, is the antient Gangra; and I was informed that there are remains there of an old building, it having been the place of residence of some of the kings of Paphlagonia: Twenty-four miles further is Toccia, which I imagine might be Pompeiopolis in Paphlagonia, because the Tables place it in the way from Gangaris to Sinope, though the distance of thirty-five miles seems to be too great:

Here also, they say, there are some antiquities. Thirty miles further is Osmanjeck, which, if I mistake not, is at the passage of the Halys: Twenty-four miles further is Masouan, which must be in Galatian Pontus. Here also, they say, there are some signs of antiquity, but what place it was I cannot conjecture, unless it might be Virasia of the Tables. Sixteen miles further is Amasia, which retains its old name, and is on the river Coderlick, the antient Iris; this is the birth place of Strabo; here are likewise some ruins. Tocat is forty miles further, which I should take to be Neocæsarea; it is situated on a hill, and has seven Armenian churches in it, and one Greek church; there are some Jews in the city. About four days to the east of Tocat there is a great convent called Pfulema, in which there are about forty monks, the convent has great privileges, and pays no harach or poll tax; this and three more I have mentioned being all the monasteries that I could hear of in Asia Minor. This town has a traffic in copper vessels: Eight miles east of this place is Gumenack, where, they say, there are some ruins: Twenty-four miles from it is Siwas, the seat of a pasha, which might be Sebastopolis, there being some remains of antiquity about it; it is only four or five days journey from Malatia on the Euphrates. Tocat is twenty days journey from Aleppo, and forty from Jerusalem, and the road to it from Constantinople is one of the great roads into Persia. From Angora to Sinope, where Diogenes the Cynic was born, it is near four days journey, about sixty-four miles; no caravans go to those parts, the Euxine sea being dangerous, and the ports of it are bad, which is the reason why there is little trade that way; and if the black sea was much navigated, it would hurt both Constantinople and Smyrna, though the danger of it must be the principal reason why goods are carried such a long journey by land from Constantinople to Tocat, which cannot be above four or five days journey from the sea.

Angora is computed to be about a hundred and seventy miles from Constantinople. In that road eighteen miles from Angora, near a place called Aias, there is a very hot bath, which people can bear but a short time; and it is chiefly used for ulcers and scrophulous disorders. Sixteen miles further is a town called Beybazar, situated on some small hills, and, as well as I could learn, is not above seven or eight miles to the north of the Sagaris; if it was not a place that

OBSERVATIONS ON

We left Angora on the twenty-ninth of April, and, according to the custom of these countries, almost all the Europeans did me the honour to accompany me a mile or two out of the town. We made a cavalcade of between thirty and forty horse, and taking a collation on the side of a stream, two of the English gentlemen went on with me to the northward, and we lay at a place about twelve miles from Angora. On the thirtieth we went about twenty miles through an uneven country, and came into a narrow vale between the mountains, which much resemble Savoy: At the first entrance into it I saw a bath called Kisdje-Hamam; they are chalybeate waters, not very strong but tepid, and are used both for drinking and bathing, chiefly the latter; but they are not much frequented, because there are other waters near which are more esteemed. We lay at a village in which the houses are made of entire fir-trees; I saw gooseberry-trees grow wild in this country. On the first of May we went about four miles to some waters which are stronger and hotter than the others, inasmuch that the first entrance gives some pain; they are called Sha-Hamam; among many other virtues, they have performed wonderful cures in the dropsy; and it being a cool retirement the Europeans sometimes go there from Angora during the hot season. A league further there is a village called Clesicui [Church Village] from a ruined church which is there: From this place my friends returned to Angora.

Paphlagonia.

Four miles further we crossed the mountains to the west into a fine country, which, I suppose, must be the antient Paphlagonia, and that these mountains were the bounds between it and Galatia. We lay here in a wooden village, where the people were very civil, and came and drank coffee with us. Paphlagonia was between the rivers Halys and Parthenius, having Pontus to the east, and Bithynia to the west, and was antiently governed by its own kings. On the twenty-second we proceeded on our journey, and I saw a town called Cherkes to the north, which is in the Tocat road, and is about sixty miles to the west of Toccia beforementioned; this may be Anadynata of the Tables, and is the residence of the pasha of this country. Eight miles from the mountain we passed over the small river Cherkes, which runs near the

that is very destitute of water, or, if there were any antiquities there, I should have thought it was Pessinus; concerning the situation of which place I could get no information, though it was so famous a city near the Sagaris; but as it was in the road of the Tables from Nicæa to Amurrio, which was in Great Phrygia; it ought to be looked for farther to the south; it may be about the place where we passed that river to Angora: It was a city of great trade, and famous for the worship of the mother of the gods, called here Angideftis, who is the same as Cybele; it was adorned with a temple, and porticos by the kings of the race of Attalus. There was a statue here of this great goddess, which they pretend fell down from heaven, and that this gave occasion to the name of the place; the statue was brought to Rome in the time of the second Punic war, on account of a prophecy of the Sibylline oracle, in order to facilitate the conquest of the Carthaginians. The prophecy of the Sibylline oracle is thus related by Livy:

“ Quandoque hostis terræ Italiæ bellum intulisset, eum pelli Italia vincique posse, si mater Idæa à Pessinunte Romam advecta foret.” Liv. xxix. 10. Juliopolis, the old Gordium, is situated further to the north on the river Saguin; this place was famous for the Gordian knot cut by Alexander the Great; but the city was destroyed before Strabo’s time. Twelve miles beyond Beybeyzar is Sarilar; a river runs by it; and to the west of this river the Angora goats degenerate. About sixty-six miles further, at a village called Gaivey, is the passage over the Sagaris, which runs a great way to the west near to this place, and then turning north, falls into the Euxine sea. This river would be navigable a considerable way up, if there were not some rocks that run across it; and methods might be found to make it navigable. Thirty miles further is Imit, the antient Nicomedia, which is thirty-six miles from Scutari. Bourfa is about the same distance from Angora as Constantinople.

TOWN,

town, and came into the great road to Constantinople, and about six further to a larger stream called Gerede Su, which runs east, and, I suppose, it is the antient Parthenius; on the other side of it, about six miles further, is a large village called Bander, which is fourteen miles from Cherkes, and may be the antient Flaviopolis. This country is called Varanchahere [The ruined city]. I saw the ruins of an antient bridge below this, where I first came to the river; near Bander the river Cherkes falls into the Geredy-Su. The river Parthenius is said to have its name from a fable that the virgin Diana used to hunt about it; and the city Amastris was at the mouth of it. From the name of this country of Varanchahere, I had hopes given me that I should find some antiquities there, and had a letter to the waiwode, who is the governor of it under the sultan's mother, to whom it belonged; but I found nothing except a small enclosure near the waiwode's house, about thirty feet long, and twenty wide; in the middle of the further side there is a stone set up an end like the top of an antient stone coffin, and one on each side of it, as if it had been designed as a place for a statue; the enclosure round consists of stones set up an end about three feet high, as described near Konous the supposed Colosse. I conjectured that there might be a sepulchral vault under it, unless the place, which seemed designed to receive a statue, might incline to conjecture that it was an open temple, in the manner of that near Tortosa in Syria; there runs a small river near it to the north east, which may be the Billaus, near the mouth of which was Tios on the Euxine sea; Philetærus was of that city, from whom the kings of Pergamus descended. When I went to the house of the waiwode, I was conducted to the apartments allotted for strangers, and sent my letter and a small present to him: He was very civil, but I could not find that there were any antiquities to be seen. Having gone out of the great road to this place, I returned to it on the third. In this country of Varanchahere is a famous water at a place called Sugergick; for, as they tell the story, when a country is infested with locusts, if this water is carried to the place by an unpolluted person, when they observe the locusts have laid eggs, it always brings after it a great number of speckled birds as big as sterlings, who laying and hatching their eggs, they and their young destroy the locusts which are produced by the eggs laid the year before; a story that seems very improbable, but it is firmly believed in these parts, and is related with all its circumstances by many travellers; but it is to be questioned whether these birds would not come and destroy them, though the water was not brought.

Having gone out of the great road to this place, we returned to it again on the third to Geredy, which is fifty-six miles from Angora; it is situated on a high ground on each side of the river Geredy. I did not see the least remains of antiquity here: The houses of this town, as well as all the others which I saw, after I came to the baths, are built of fir-trees squared out, laid one on another, and joined at the corners; the roofs are covered with boards: They have in this town a manufacture of ordinary red leather; and the Angora goats are kept so far to the north and west; and the wool of them is bought at this town, and sent to Angora, for they do not spin it in these parts. This place is about fifty-four miles from the Euxine sea, the nearest place on

it being Eliry, which may be Heraclea; this river passes by two places, Mangeri and Dourleck: Ciniata is mentioned in Paphlagonia under mount Olgastrys, it was used as a fortress by Mithridates Cisthes, and may be Anadynata of the Tables; it is not known where any of these antient places were.

C H A P. XVIII.

Of BORLA, NICOMEDIA, and some other places in Bithynia; and of the PRINCES ISLANDS.

THAT part of Bithynia inhabited by the Mariandyni and Caucones was between the rivers Parthenius and Hippius. On the fourth we travelled sixteen miles through a very pleasant country, and came into a village in a beautiful vale, where I went to the house of the man of whom I had hired horses, and had my carpet spread in a grove by a stream. I observed that they make ropes here of hemp without beating it, but only pick off the rind with their hands. On the fifth we went four miles further to Borla through a pleasant woody country, and near a lake, which is about four miles in circumference, called Chagah-Guel; this lake abounds in a sort of fish that are looked on as unwholesom.

Borla is towards the west end of a fine vale, which is about a league broad, and four leagues long; it is a most beautiful spot, much resembling the country about Padoua, and the low mountains on each side are well improved, having villages on them, and are like the Euganean hills. This place is situated in the plain, and on the south and west side of a hill, on which there are some little remains of the walls of the antient town, which was situated much like Old Sarum. There are also about the town, and in the road to it, several sepulchral inscriptions cut on stones, which are like round pedestals, about two feet in diameter, and four feet high. It is probable this was the antient Bithynium, afterwards called Claudianopolis, which was the birth place of Antinous, and might receive a third name from him, and be Antiniopolis of the Tables. A pretty large stream runs through the vale to the north east, which, I suppose, is the old Elatas, near the mouth of which was the city Heraclea. On the sixth we went eighteen miles further, thro' pleasant woods, mostly of hornbeam and beach: The country being almost entirely uninhabited, we came to a river, running in a deep bed, which is called Lansu, and I take it to be the river Hippius; when we had crossed it, we passed thro' a village called Lasjah, with many houses and canes in it, built chiefly for the convenience of travellers. I saw here a great deal of hewn stone, and a round altar adorned with festoons, and conjecture that Prusa on the Hippius was situated here, supposed by some to be the antient city Hippia, and that it received a new name from being rebuilt or enlarged by Prusias king of Bithynia. Near
this

this place they turn all sorts of wooden vases, and those Turkish oval tables with one foot like a salver, which are made of one piece of wood: The situation of it agrees with the distance of Cepota in the Tables, from Antinopolis or Borla. We went on and lay in a meadow near the banks of the river; I observed this day a great variety of trees of almost all sorts, (except birch and elm) and particularly apple, pear, medlar, acanthus, what I took to be the Roman laurel, and a dwarf shrub with a pale green flower like the lileac. It is probable the Mariandyni inhabited on the sea as far as the mouth of the Sagaris, and that Bithynia Proper being to the south of that country, was divided from the Mariandyni by the Sagaris, both to the east and to the north, being bounded in other parts to the east by Phrygia Minor, to the south east by the river *Æsepus* from Mysia, to the west by the Propontis, and to the north by the Euxine sea; this part of Bithynia was inhabited by the Chalcedonii. On the seventeenth we went fourteen miles, the latter half of the way being through delightful woods of tall oaks. On the eighth we came to a small town called Handakè at the west end of the wood, which may be Manoris of the Tables; it is chiefly supported by the caravans that pass through it: We then came into the most beautiful plain enclosed country I ever beheld; it is about three leagues broad: There are large horn beam and walnut-trees all over the fields, without any regularity, low hills to the north, and higher to the south, covered with woods, between which the Sagaris runs through this plain, and we passed that river on a large wooden bridge a hundred paces long: Duseprofolim-pum of the Tables, might be about this place. We lay at a village a little beyond it, having gone about five leagues in this country: We soon came to some low hills covered with wood and corn, which divide the plain into two parts, and render this country still more delightful, insomuch that it is the most beautiful spot that can be imagined. To the south of these hills I saw a large arch built against the hill, and at a little distance a piece of a high wall remaining; but as we were with a caravan, I could not satisfy my curiosity in going to see it. This may be Demetrium of the Tables, though the distances don't well agree; they call it now the bridge of the old Sacari, as if the channel of the old Sacari had formerly run there. There is one thing I observed in all this country; almost all the people who cultivate the land are janizaries, for being near Constantinople, many of that body have, without doubt, settled here, all whose descendants are janizaries; they distinguish themselves by an unbleached coarse linnen sash, which they wear about their turbants. We proceeded in our journey on the ninth; the large lake of Sabanjah is on the south side of those hills which divide the plain, it extends about half a league in breadth from these hills, to those on the north; and it is above two leagues long; there are fish in it, especially a large carp, which they fish for in boats, hollowed out of one piece of wood; there is a little town called Sabanjah on this lake, where all the roads meet that go to Constantinople; and this great concourse is the chief support of the place; this may be Lateas of the Tables, which is but twenty-six miles from Nicomedia, though this place is but sixteen; I saw here some stones that were of antient work. We went on near the lake through this delightful country, which exceeds

ceeds any that I have seen ; the soil is very rich, and there are no stones in it. We stopped in a beautiful meadow, where I made balm tea of the herb which grew on each side of my carpet : We went six miles further, and on the tenth travelled six miles to Ismit, which is the antient Nicomedia, said to be first built by Olbia, and had its first name from him ; it was afterwards rebuilt by Nicomedes king of Bithynia, tho' Olbia seems rather to have been near it, and that the inhabitants of it were transplanted to this place. That range of hills which divide the plain, as before mentioned, extend along to the north of the bay on which Nicomedia stood. The present town is situated at the foot of two of these hills, and all up the south side of the western one, which is very high, and on part of the other ; it is near the north east corner of the bay. All the houses have small gardens or courts to them, especially those on the hills ; the gardens are planted with trees, and the vines being carried along on frames built like roofs, make the city appear exceedingly beautiful ; and indeed the situation of it is very fine ; the country is well improved all round it ; the little hills on each side are covered with gardens and vineyards, and the country on the other side of the bay has a beautiful appearance : The shops are in four or five streets next to the sea, built round many large kanes : Their houses are mostly up the side of the hills, and the Christians live towards the top, as it does not suit so well with the Turkish indolence to take the pains to ascend so high. They have no quay to the town, but a sort of wooden piers like bridges built out into the water, and the great boats come up to them, it being a place of great concourse, in order to embark for Constantinople ; though, they say, it is a hundred miles by sea, yet I think it cannot exceed fifty, measuring round by the coast, as it is but thirty-six miles to Scutari by land ; but here the caravans end their journey, and no people go to Scutari by land, except those who travel on their own beasts : They have also a trade in building large boats ; and a great commerce in timber brought in boards and rafters from the woods, in which the country abounds : They have also an export of salt, there being salterns at the east end of the bay : The residence of the pasha of the country is in this place. There are about two hundred Armenian families with their archbishop, who has a monastery five or six miles to the north east, where he sometimes resides ; they have one church in the city, to which there belongs only one priest : There are about a hundred Greek families here, who have likewise an archbishop, and a church out of the town called St. Pantaleon, in which there is the tomb of that martyr ; but I could not be informed any thing concerning S. S. Barba and Adrian, who were martyred here, as well as St. Gorgon, whose body is said to be in France : There are very few remains of the antient Nicomedia. On the top of the highest hill is the principal piece of antiquity that is to be seen, which are remains of very strong walls, with semicircular towers at equal distances ; for about a third part up it is built with hewn stone, every stone being encompassed with brick, which seems to be a proof that the walls are not of very great antiquity, but probably after Constantine ; the upper part of the walls is built with brick ; there are also some remains of them at the bottom of the hill which extend to the south west, from which it is probable they were continued down to the

sea,

sea, turning, as I suppose, to the east, at the bottom of that part of the hill, where I saw remains of thick walls built against the hill so as to keep up the earth; and on the east side they seem to have come down along the side of the high hill: To the east of this there is another hill, where the Jews have their burial place: There are remains here of a very magnificent cistern built of brick, which seemed to have had in it four rows of pillars, six in a row, about fifteen feet apart; and there are arches turned from them every way; the arches which cover the cistern are very flat and made of bricks set round in an oval figure: The bricks in the walls are an inch thick, and the mortar between them is three inches thick. It is probable that there was antiently some great building over this cistern, and that it was made before the water was brought in a great stream along the side of the hills by a channel, as it is at present: There are a few Greek inscriptions about the town: It is thirty-two miles from Ismit to Isnick, the antient Nicæa, by way of Sabanjah before mentioned, which is twelve miles from the former, and twenty from the latter, and, I suppose, it is Lateas of the Tables, probably the same as Libo in the Itinerary, which is in the road from Nicomedia to Nicæa. The gulph of Ismit was antiently called Astacenus and Olbianus, and the head of land to the south of it was called the promontory of Neptune. The bay of Ismit is about thirty miles long. Pronectus is mentioned on it as a place of great trade opposite to Nicomedia, which might be where Boifis Scale now is, directly opposite to Ismit. Drepane also is mentioned on this bay, which Constantine called Helenopolis in honour of his mother; but I had no grounds to conjecture where it was, nor could I learn any thing about Acuron, where it is said Constantine died when he was going to the river Jordan to be baptized, only that there is a place of that name about fourteen miles to the north east of Ismit. Arrianus the historian was of Nicomedia; and near this bay lived the famous prince Tekely or Thokoly at a country-house, which he called, The Field of flowers: He was buried in the Armenian cemetery at Ismit, and there is a Latin epitaph on his tomb.

We left Ismit on the eleventh, and went out of the road three miles to the north to an allum water, which is called Chaiesu; on the hill over it are the foundations of a church dedicated to the Virgin Mary, to which the Christians resort at a certain season of the year: This water has no particular taste, but has allum in it, and is sent in great quantities to Constantinople; it has been thought to be good for the stone; and, they say, that it is an approved remedy for a dysentery.

Ten miles from Ismit in the road to Constantinople there is a very small village on the sea, called Corfau; to the west of it is a hill, on which there are ruins of walls on the north and west sides, which coming down to the plain make an enclosure above half a mile in circumference; it seems to have been an antient town, and probably was Astacus, from which the bay had its name. On the twelfth we went six miles to a little port called Mahollom, where the caravans of Bourfa land from Dill on the other side of the bay. Eight miles further we came to a country town called Gebseh, situated on a height about a league from the sea. It is thought that the antient Libyssa was about this place; but as I saw no marks of antiquity, I concluded it was nearer the sea:

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At that place, or near it, Hannibal lived after he had fled to Nicomedes king of Bithynia, and here he poisoned himself when he found he was betrayed: It is said that he built a tower, with entrances on the four sides, by which he might escape, in case he should be surprized; this building was probably on some advantageous ground, where he might always see at a distance any persons that were coming; as we find they descried the Romans, who were sent to take him. About a league to the south east of Gebseh, on the highest ground in those parts, there is a small mount, which commands a view of the whole country, and there are some cypress-trees near it; it is possible that the tower in which that great general lived might be on this spot, and that this barrow might be the heap of sand under which it is said he was buried. Eight miles further is Pantik, a small town on the sea, which must be Pantichio of Antonine's Itinerary, fifteen miles from Chalcedon, and twenty-four from Libyssa, which latter distance is much too great. I saw near the town a large round basin built of brick, and a smaller arched place near it, both of which seem to have been cisterns for water, the latter serving for that use at present. We lay in the fields beyond this place; and on the thirteenth we found the country much improved in gardens and vineyards for the use of Constantinople. We saw the Princes Islands, which are at the entrance of the gulph of Ismit, and are inhabited by the Greeks.

Princes
Islands.

I sailed from Constantinople to these islands, in company with some English gentlemen: We went first to the largest and most eastern island, situated opposite to Cortal, towards the mouth of the bay of Ismit, and about a league from the continent; it is called by the Turks Boiuk Addah, [The Great Island] and by the Greeks Principè; it is about a mile long from north to south, and half a mile broad, and consists of two hills and a plain spot to the north, on which the town stands by the sea-side; it was tolerably well built, and is about a quarter of a mile in length, but is now in a ruinous condition. The island belongs to the archbishop of Chalcedon, and is inhabited by Greeks, who all live in the town, and in two monasteries that are in the island; there are four churches in the town; according to their tradition, it antiently stood at the northern foot of the hill which is to the south about the convent of saint Nicholas; where there are remains of a round cistern built of stone and brick sixty feet in diameter and fifteen deep; and there are some ruined arches to the east near the water. There is a third convent in the island, which is ruined. The French used formerly to have country-houses on this island, and retire to them, as the Greeks do at present; but they have now left them on account of the inconveniences of the water, and the danger of being detained by contrary winds. The chief subsistence of the inhabitants is fishing and selling wine (brought from the continent, and the island Alonia) to the people of Constantinople, who frequently come to these islands for their pleasure. This island produces some corn on the north and east sides; there are olive and fir-trees on the hills, and it seems naturally to run into wood, especially the juniper: There is a sort of stone in it, which looks like iron ore; and they have a tradition, that there were antiently iron mines in the island; there is a well near

near the town, the water of which has no particular taste, but is purging, and esteemed good in venereal cases. About half a mile to the east, there is an uninhabited island called Anderovetho, which is near a mile in circumference, and serves for pasturage. We sailed half a mile to the island of Halki, [Χάλκη] called by the Turks Eibeli; it is directly south of a village on the continent called Maltebè or Maltapè. This island is about four miles in circumference, and consists of two hills; at the eastern foot of the northern hill is the small town, consisting mostly of taverns and shops; it has only one church in it; on the top of the hill there is a convent of the Holy Trinity, with great conveniencies for receiving strangers; and there is a remarkable Latin inscription at the well. We went southward to the delightful convent called Panaiea, which is situated between the two summits of the southern hill, where I saw Pailsius, the deposed patriarch of Constantinople, whom I had met at Famagusta in Cyprus; for he had been recalled, though not restored. We went to the north north east to saint George's convent, on the eastern foot of the northern summit of the hill, where they have large buildings for strangers, who come to these islands in great numbers when the plague rages at Constantinople. The town belongs to this convent, which is the property of the archbishop of Chalcedon; the other two convents belong to the patriarch of Constantinople. This island produces a small quantity of good strong white wine, and some corn.

To return to the continent; about a league beyond Pantek we came to another small town called Cortal; two leagues from it is Cadicut, a small town or village on the west side of the promontory, on which the antient Chalcedon stood.

CHAP. XIX.

Of CHALCEDON, SCUTARI, the EUXINE SEA, and some places on it.

THE promontory on which the antient Chalcedon stood is a very Chalcedon fine situation, being a gentle rising ground from the sea, with which it is almost bounded on three sides, that is in part on the east side, as well as on the south and west; further on the east side of it is a small river which falls into the little bay to the south, that seems to have been their port, and I find is called by a certain geographer Portus Eutropii; as the point opposite to the east, where there is a light house, was called the promontory Heræum; so that Chalcedon would be esteemed a most delightful situation, if Constantinople was not so near it, which is indeed more advantageously situated; for this place must be much exposed to the wind in winter, and has not a good port. The cape is about half a mile broad, and a mile long, commanding a full view of the Propontis, of the Thacian Bosphorus, and of Constantinople. There are no remains of this antient city, all being destroyed, and

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and the ground improved with gardens and vineyards: The Greeks have a small church here, which carries no great face of antiquity, and yet they pretend to say, that the council of Chalcedon was held in it: The church is in a low situation near the sea, tho' it is more probable that the cathedral church of Chalcedon was on a more advanced ground; and I find some travellers have placed it at a distance from this, though I could get no account of the ruins of any church on the height.

This part of Bithynia is hilly to the east, and the hills approaching near the Bosphorus to the north east of Scutari, the foot of them extends away to the south towards Chalcedon, and ending at the sea, makes a little bay, with the point of Chalcedon, opposite to Constantinople, where probably the arsenal was, which is said to have been at Chrysofopolis. Over the north part of this bay is the seraglio of Scutari, where the grand signor commonly passes some days in the beginning of summer; it is a delightful place, and commands a fine view of the city. To the north east of it there are beautiful open fields for pasturage, and beyond them the burial places of Scutari, which being planted with cypresses and other trees, are very pleasant; and from both these places there are some of the finest views that can be imagined; from one part particularly the land appears as locked in, in such a manner that the sea opposite to Scutari looks like a lake, and that city, together with Tophana and some villages to the north, appear like a beautiful city built round the lake, which has the finest effect that can be imagined.

Scutari.

Scutari is called by the Turks Scudar, and is supposed to be the ancient Chrysofopolis; the south part of it is opposite to the point of the seraglio, and the north part to Tophana and Funducli. The situation of Scutari is very beautiful, of which I should not have been sensible, if I had not seen it from a minaret in the town: The hill is shaped in a semicircle like a theatre, a little hill on each side of the entrance to it adds to the beauty of it. The city is built all round up the sides of the hills, and in the area between; it is planted with trees rather thicker than Constantinople; and though I had seen it from several places before, yet the view from the minaret was one of the most surprizing and beautiful sights I ever beheld: The town cannot be less than four miles in circumference, being the great resort for travellers from the east. The wala-dea mosque here, though not large, is very fine, and built in a good taste, and beautifully adorned. The Persian ambassador resides at the skirts of the town in a well situated palace; he did not care to see any Franks, the port being very suspicious, and the minister very wisely avoided giving umbrage without any reason; though the Persians have a much greater regard for the Franks than the Turks, and accosted us in the streets with much civility. There is a hill over Scutari to the north east, which has two summits, from which there are very extensive and delightful views of Constantinople, and the adjacent places; the beauty of which indeed cannot be conceived without being on the place.

Thracian
Bosphorus.

There are near twenty villages on each side of the Thracian Bosphorus, or The canal, as it is called by the Europeans. The hills coming very near the sea on the Asia side, for this, as well as for other reasons, the villages are small; but on the Europe side they are so large that it appears

pears almost like one continued city for about three parts of the way towards the Euxine sea, as far as a village called Boyucderry, where the French and Venetians ambassadors have country-houses: On both sides, the grand signor has a great number of seraglios and kiosks, or summer-houses, many of them built by viziers, and other great persons; all whose estates are seized on by the monarch, whenever they are disgraced or die. The canal is very pleasant; the villages all along, and the hills over them covered with wood, make the view very delightful. The Bosphorus, now called, The canal, is, according to the antients, fifteen miles long; they computed it to be seven stadia in width from Chalcedon to Byzantium; but in other parts only four or five stadia broad. The narrowest part is thought to be between Rumelli Hissari [The castle of Romelia], and Anatole Hissari [The Eastern or Asiatic castle] and consequently it must have been there, at the temple of Mercury on the Europe side, that Darius built a bridge, in order to lead his army against the Scythians. The castle on the Asia side was built by Bajazet the first, when he besieged Constantinople about three hundred and fifty years ago: That on the Europe side was the work of Mahomet the second, before he laid siege to Constantinople: Here, all ships that go to the Black sea are examined, and mutinous janizaries are often imprisoned, strangled, and thrown into the sea. Opposite to Scutari there is a small rock or island, on which there is a tower called Kisculi, or the virgin tower, and by the Franks the tower of Leander; there is a little turret disjoined from it, on which there is a lanthorn for a lamp, which they keep burning in it by night for the direction of shipping. Under the tower there is a cistern of rain water: This tower was built by the emperor Emanuel, and it is said that there was a wall from it to the Asia side. Towards the mouth of the black sea there are two other fortifications called Anatole Kala [The Asiatic fort], and Rumeli Kala [The Romelia fort]; and by the Franks they are called the new castles, as those before mentioned are distinguished by the name of the old castles: These near the black sea were built in one thousand six hundred twenty-eight by Amurath the fourth, in order to hinder the incursions of the Cossacks, who had come into the canal, and burnt many of the villages. Near the castle on the Asia side, which they look on as the entrance into the Bosphorus from the black sea, there was a temple to Jupiter Urius, which was five miles from the port of Daphnè, probably the bay at Boyucderry on the European side, which was ten miles from Byzantium. Some think that the name of a place called Amur-Ieri, which is near the castle, was derived from this temple; opposite to it there was a temple of Serapis. It is said that Jason returning from Colchos sacrificed here to the twelve gods, and probably in particular to Jupiter Urius, or Jupiter that gives favourable winds. In the temple of Jupiter Urius there was a bronze statue; and the inscription, supposed to have been on the pedestal of it, was found at Chalcedon, is explained by the learned Chishul, and the original inscription has been since brought to England, and is now in Dr. Mead's most curious collection of antiquities. Opposite to Boyucderry there is a hill on the Asia side, where they pretend to shew the tomb of Nimrod; it is a spot railed in, and a piece of ground is laid out like a garden bed, four feet broad, and

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forty-four feet long ; and the Turks have some devotion for this place : To the south of it, in a very pleasant vale, there is a summer house of the grand signor's, which is known by the name of Tocat, it is about a mile from the canal. Five miles further at the entrance into the Bosphorus were the Cyanean rocks or islands, called also the Symplegades, one, on the Europe side, the other, in Asia : That on the Asia side lies further out of the canal to the east : On both sides, at the entrance of the canal from the Euxine sea, there is a tower for a light house. The Euxine sea is called by the Turks Caradenize [The black sea] : It is looked on as a very dangerous sea, by reason that it is subject to violent winds, especially from the north, and has very few good ports ; it is navigated mostly by small vessels, which import provisions to Constantinople, and some larger that are employed in bringing timber and wood : It is probable now the Muscovites have Asoph, some other trade may open from those parts, especially that of furs, which, during the war, had in part been carried on from Sweden by ships of that nation. This sea is said to be three hundred and fifty miles broad from north to south, and nine hundred long from east to west ; it is supposed to have some subterraneous passages, as so many great rivers fall into it, and yet it has only the small outlet of the Thracian Bosphorus. The northerly winds which blow from it most part of the year bring clouds with them, and these cool refreshing winds make the climate of Constantinople very temperate and cool in summer, whilst other places in the same latitude suffer much from the heat.

C H A P. XXI.

Of the DARDANELS, ILIUM, and OLD TROY.

WHEN I left Constantinople, I went to Adrianople, Rodosto, Gallipoli, and some other places in Thrace ; and on the twenty fourth of July embarked at Gallipoli, and sailed to the Dardanel on the Asia side ; it is called twelve leagues, but is no more than twelve miles, being so far by land from Lamsac near opposite to Gallipoli. The Hellespont was so called by the antients, because Helle attempting to swim over here on the ram with the golden fleece, was drowned : The Europeans call it the Dardanel, as well as the castles about the middle of it ; the Turks give it the name of Bogas [The mouth or entrance]. The entrance to the Dardanel is now to be computed from the Asia light-house, about a league without Lamsac, and from the Europe light-house, half a league to the north of Gallipoli ; the whole length is about twenty-six miles, the broadest part is not computed to be above four miles over, though at Gallipoli it was judged by the antients to be five miles, and from Sestus to Abydus only seven stadia ; they also computed it a hundred and seventy stadia from Lampfacum to Abydus, seventy from that place to Dardanus, the distance from which to Rhæteum is not mentioned, which may be twenty, but from

Rhæteum to Sigeum was sixty, in all thirty miles and a half, excepting the distance between Dardanus and Rhæteum; so that it is probable they measured round by the bays on the sea. The land on each side the Hellespont is mostly hilly, especially to the west. About three leagues from Gallipoli the passage is wide, and the land locking into the south, it appears like a large basin; then follows the narrow strait, which is about a league in length; at the south end of it are the Dardanel castles, near the middle of the Dardanel passage; they have been thought by many to be on the site of Sestus and Abydus; though some have conjectured that these places were at the north entrance of this narrow passage, where, on the Asia side, there is a long mound or rampart, with a barrow at each end, like the remains of a castle: On the Europe side there is a hill; and to the north of it is a ruined castle called Acbash, which at present is the habitation of a Dervishe, and may be some remains of Sestus; though the passage over the strait might be to the south east at some little distance from it: What induces me to think that those towns were here, is the distance mentioned between Abydus and Dardanus, which is eight miles and three quarters; for the promontory Dardanium, and the city Dardanus, must have been the cape called by the Franks cape Berbiere or Berbieri, only a league from the present castle, which some suppose to have been Abydus; the river Rhodius also is said to have been between Abydus and Dardanus, which seems to be the river called Chaie, that falls into the sea at the castle, washing the walls of it when it overflows; so that if Abydus had been there, it would have been said that the river, though south of the town, fell into the sea at Abydus, and not between that place and Dardanus. Strabo also says, that Abydus is at the mouth of the Hellespont and Propontis; from which one may argue, that it was rather at the north end of this strait towards the Propontis: Wherever it was, it is remarkable on account of the bridge which Xerxes made there from Asia into Europe. The Rhodius therefore falling in at the old castle of the Dardanel on the Asia side, we are to conclude that Cynosema, the tomb of Hecuba, was at the opposite castle, being described to be over-against the mouth of the Rhodius. Abydus was built by the Milesians with the permission of Gyges king of Lydia, to whom it was then subject: The people of this place made a stout resistance against Philip the first of Macedon, and destroyed themselves when they could hold out no longer.

The castles are sometimes called by the Turks Bogas Hissar [The castles The castles. of the entrance]; but that to the east is called Natoli Eski-hissar [The old Asia castle]; it is a high square building, encompassed with an outer wall and turrets; there are fourteen large brass cannon without carriages on the sea shoar; they are always loaded with stone ball, ready to sink any ship that would offer to pass without coming to anchor, in order to be searched: They fire likewise with ball, in answer to any ship that salutes the castles: As this does much damage where they fall, so the lands directly opposite commonly pay no rent; there are eight other cannon towards the south: I saw among them two very fine ones, one is twenty-five feet long, and adorned with flower de luces, which, they say, was a decoration antiently used by the emperors of the east before the French took those arms, and

and I have seen them in many parts; the other cannon is of brass twenty feet long, but in two parts, after the old way of making cannon of iron of several pieces; the bore of this is about two feet, so that a man may very well fit in it; two quintals and a half of powder are required to load it; and it carries a ball of stone of fourteen quintals^a. The town on the north side of the castle is a mile and a half in circumference, and has in it twelve hundred houses, two hundred of which are Greeks, a hundred Armenian, and fifty of Jews. They have a great manufacture both here and on the other side, of cotton and sail-cloth; and they make here a sort of ware like that of Delft, which is exported to the value of fifteen thousand dollars a year: They also send out some wax, oil, wool, cotton, and cotton yarn; and build small ships. The town is situated in a plain, which begins about two miles to the north, and extends to the promontory Dardanium, being about a league broad; I crossed it going near to the east by the river, and went in between the hills to Jaur-Kala, situated on a high hill; it is said to have been built in haste, and did not appear to be of any great antiquity. A French consul resides at the castle of the Dardanel, and a droggerman for the English and Dutch, who is a Jew. The other castle, called Rumeli Eskihissar [The old castle of Romelia] has in it twenty large brass cannon, one of which is of a great size, but not so large as that on the other side. The town is near a mile round in compass, stands on the side of the hill, and is inhabited only by Turks, who carry on a great manufacture of sail cloth.

Dardanus.

At the castle I was with the English droggerman, who set out with me to the south on the twenty-seventh, in order to see the situation of old and new Troy: We went by the sea-side, and in an hour came to the cape, called by the Turks Kepos-bornou, and by Europeans Cape Berber or Berbreri, which I take to be the promontory Dardanium of the antients; and I observed on it a rising ground, which seemed to have been improved by art, and might be the spot where old Dardanus stood, which was but a small town. Here Sylla and Mithridates met, and made a treaty of peace; some say, that Ganymede was taken from this cape; others from Harpagia, on the confines of Cyzicus and Priapus; there was here also a cape called Gyges, probably some small head of land that might be a part of this promontory. To the north of the supposed Dardanus there is a vale, extending some way to the east, where probably was Ophrynum, and the grove of Hector, mentioned near Dardanus, as well as the lake Pteleus; for I observed that way some water, which makes it a sort of a morassy ground. Further to the south the high white hills, which run along to the north of the plain of Troy, end at the sea; on some of these eminences near the sea Rhæteum must have been, which was situated on a hill: I concluded that it was near a Christian village called Telmesh, and more commonly Jaurcui, which is six miles from the old castle, and about three from the supposed Dardanus. When I had passed these hills, I saw from the south a high pointed hill over the sea, which looked as if it had been fortified, and I judged that it was near west of Telmesh. The Aiantium, where the sepulchre and statue of Ajax were, is mentioned as near Rhæteum on the shoar; and I observed at the descent to the plain of

^a A quintal is one hundred and ten rotoli of one hundred and forty-four drams.

of Troy a little hillock, on which a barrow was raised, and there were some broken pieces of marble about it, but whether this was the tomb of Ajax, would be difficult to determine: We at length came into that famous plain, just within the mouth of the Hellespont, it is about two miles broad and four long, from the conflux of the Simois and Scamander, to the sea. To the east of this plain is that hill, which, as Strabo observes, runs along to the east between the Simois and Scamander; two chains of hills end on the north side of the plain, one between the Simois and the river Thymbrius, the other between the Thymbrius and the sea, where the plain ends to the west at the sea; within the entrance to the Hellespont there are saltens; and in the plain near the sea, one passes over standing waters on two or three bridges, which are the marshes that Strabo mentions; as the others are the sea lakes, all which, he says, were made by the Scamander; he observes that this river brings much mud along with it, and has a blind mouth or outlet, which is very true, for the sea fills the mouth of the Scamander with sand; so that, as in many rivers in these parts, there is no visible outlet, but a bank of sand, being at the mouth of the river, the water passes through it; unless when they are overflowed by great winter torrents which rise above it; and this is what seems to be meant by a blind mouth; for the Scamander is a very small rivulet in the summer, tho' the bed of it is wide, and is filled with the winter floods. To the south west, a ridge of low hills runs near the sea from the Sigean promontory, now called cape Ienechahere, which is at the entrance of the Hellespont: The antient Sigeum was on this cape, which was destroyed by the Trojans, on account of some jealousies they had conceived of the inhabitants: There is now a village on the spot called Ienechahere [The new city] or more commonly Jaurcui; and there are two Greek churches in it; at one of them I saw the famous Sigean inscription. There is a piece of a Sarcophagus of white marble near it, on which are some reliefs of fine workmanship; there is also here a mezzo relievo, as big as life, broke off at the hands, and is very finely executed; it is a young man who holds in his hand some instrument, which being broke off, appears only as the end of a stick, which might be the handle of a spear, on which he is represented as looking with a melancholy aspect. This possibly might be designed to represent Achilles (who was had in great veneration here) looking on that spear with which he had been mortally wounded. To the north west of this place, a little lower on the hill, is a large barrow, and east of it a less, and to the south of that another small one; and though it is certain that the sultans and their viziers, have such barrows made by their soldiers in many parts where they pass, the larger sort for the sultan, and the less for the viziers; yet notwithstanding I cannot but remark, if I may not be thought to give too much into conjectures, that these possibly may be very extraordinary pieces of antiquity, and the great one might be raised over the sepulchre of Achilles, as the other two might be on those of Patroclus and Antilochus, who were buried here; and to whom the Trojans paid a sort of divine honours. To the north west of these, under the hill, is the new castle in Asia, on the south side of the mouth of the Scamander, with a small village about it, and a little town in

it, being about a quarter of a mile in compass; in time of peace it is open and neglected, and any one may enter; it has about it some very fine large brass cannon, the bores of which are not less than a foot in diameter, there are twenty-one of them to the south west, and twenty-nine to the north; but in time of war with the Venetians a pasha resides in each of the four castles; there are a hundred and thirty men belonging to this, who follow their trades and employs.

I hired two janizaries to go with me the next morning on the twenty-eighth towards old Troy, and to the mines, the road being very dangerous. The low hill which runs to the south east from the Sigean promontory, has three summits, or heights, divided by small vales, or rather hollow grounds; on that next the cape, was Sigeum, about a mile in compass; on the second there is no village, but to the south east of it there is a barrow, and in the hollow between it, and the third, are two small rising grounds; on the third hill is Ienecui [The new village] inhabited by Christians: To the south east of this there is a fourth, which extends to the north east towards the conflux of the two rivers. Ascending this height towards the north east end of it, I came to a village called Bujuk, where there are great heaps of ruins, many broken pillars and pieces of marble; and at the burial place of Boscui, about three quarters of an hour further, there are a great number of hewn stones, columns, and pieces of entablature, and this I take to have been Ilium, which was once a village, and famous for an antient temple of Minerva; it was afterwards made a city by Alexander when he came to it upon his victory at the Granicus; and after his death it was improved by Lyfimachus. The Scamander and Simois are said to meet under this place; and old Troy is supposed to have been at the Ilian village on the height directly over the meeting of these rivers. On the north east end of this rising ground, or hill, on which Ilium stood, there is a barrow, which might be the tomb of Aisyetes, said to be five stadia from old Ilium in the way to the modern city. In this plain of Troy most of the battles mentioned by Homer were fought. It is probable this whole chain of low hills from Sigeum were formerly called Sigia; for Strabo says, that was the name of the place where Ilium was built, by order of Alexander, after he had gained that signal victory on the Granicus. Achæum was adjoining to it, that is, its territory bounded on that of Ilium, and the town might be where Jenicui is now situated, and its port, towards Sigeum, was twelve stadia from Ilium: Adjoining to this was Larissa, which might be between Ilium and the sea; and also Colonæ, which probably was in the valley towards Eskistambole, which is supposed to have been Alexandria, or Troas. On my return, going further east, I travelled by the Scamander, some miles before it joins with the Simois, where it is called Gofdah-su, as it afterwards has the name of Mandras-su. I crossed from it to the south west over that high ground which is between the two rivers; descending a little above the confluence of the waters: I thought it would be in vain to search on this height for the ruins of old Troy, where it is supposed to have been; all this part being now covered with wood; and the site of it was not known seventeen hundred years ago. I then crossed over the river Thymbrius called Gimbrick-Chaie; the vale through which it passes must be the Thymbrian plains, mentioned as
near

near Troy, in which the Lycians were encamped: This river fell into the Scamander at the temple of Thymbrian Apollo, mentioned as fifty stadia from Ilium. Under the height of the supposed antient Troy, the country abounds much in a low shrub wood, which probably is that rough spot mentioned by Homer under old Troy, and called Erineus.

From the supposed ruins of Ilium, I went about six miles eastward to a village called Eskiupjee at the foot of mount Ida, where I was recommended to the aga. There are mines here of silver, lead, copper, iron, and allum, of which very little profit is made, though any one may have leave to work them, paying only a fifth of the produce to the governor: Those who undertake this work are mostly Greeks, who have been obliged to fly from the islands, or other parts. The mines are dug like rabbit holes, so as that there is no need of ropes or ladders in order to descend. The allum stone as chalk is dug in pits, and being burnt, and afterwards boiled in water, which is drawn off at a proper time, the allum becomes solid, much after the same manner as they make salt-petre.

Ida is not a single mount, but a chain of hills, that extend from Mount Ida. cape Lectus to the north north east, as far as the country that was called Zelia, bounding on the territory of Cyzicus: All the country to the west of it being the kingdom of Troy: The highest summit of this mountain seems to be that part which is directly east of the place where the Simois and Scamander meet; this probably is that part of it called Cotylus, which is computed to be about thirteen or fourteen miles from the supposed Scepsis: The antients say, that it was a hundred and twenty stadia, or fifteen miles from that place: The rivers Scamander, the Granicus, and Æsepus rise out of mount Cotylus, their sources not being above three or four miles apart; the Scamander is said to rise at Biramitch about six hours, or twelve miles from the mines. Another summit of mount Ida is Gargarum, probably more to the south; there was on it an Æolian city called Gargara. To the south of the mines there is a long rocky mountain called Chigur; on the top of it are ruins of an antient city, particularly of the walls, which are ten feet thick, and built of large grey stone without cement; they are about three miles in circumference, and there are eight gates to the city. I take this place to be Scepsis, and Eskiupjee, the name of the village near, seems to bear some resemblance to it. Old Scepsis was in another place, near the highest part of mount Ida, probably towards mount Cotylus; it was at the distance of sixty stadia from new Scepsis, to which the inhabitants removing, the old place afterwards had the name of Palæscepsis. Demetrius the grammarian was of this place, who is so often quoted by Strabo in relation to these parts; an author who wrote thirty books, only on sixty lines of Homer's catalogue of the Trojans and their allies; and a very remarkable account is given how Aristotle's library and manuscripts were preserved in this place for many years.

I went to the mines with a design to go to Troas, or Alexandria, opposite to Tenedus; but the aga would not advise me by any means to go to that place, which is now called Eskistambole, or to any of the places in the neighbourhood, because the pasha being in search of rogues, they were skulking about the country, and we should have a great chance of falling into their hands; so I determined to return to
the

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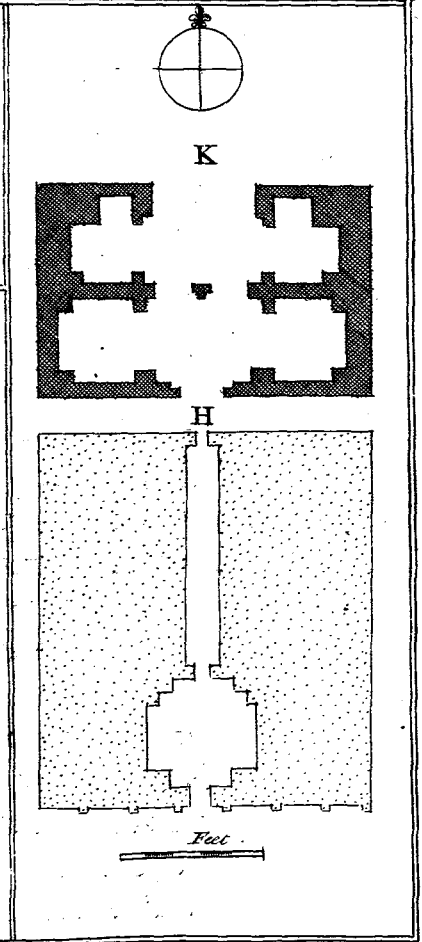
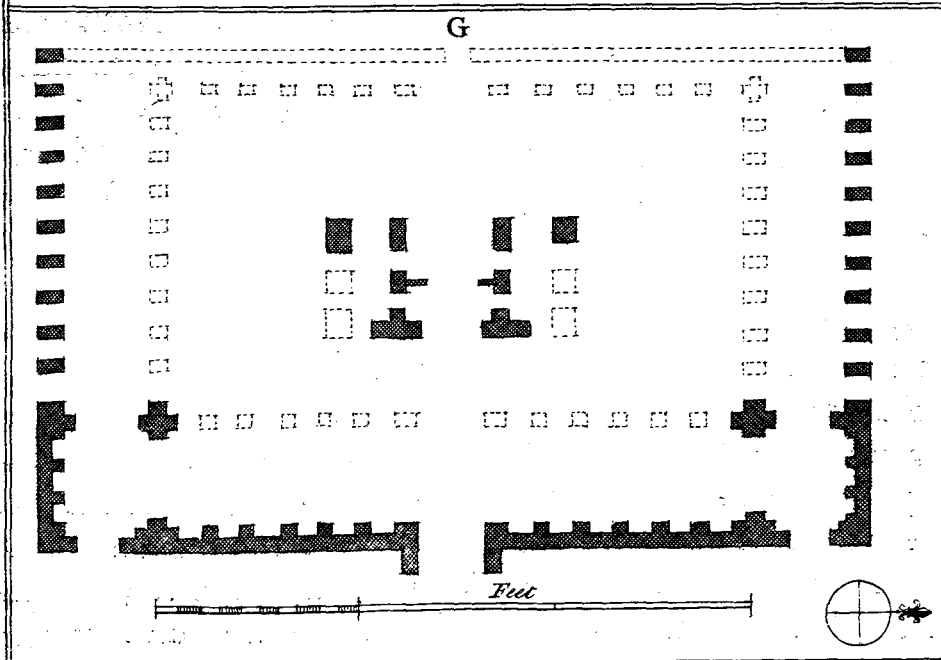
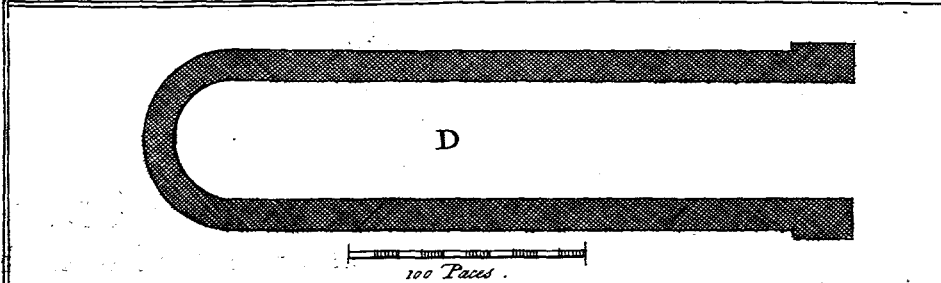
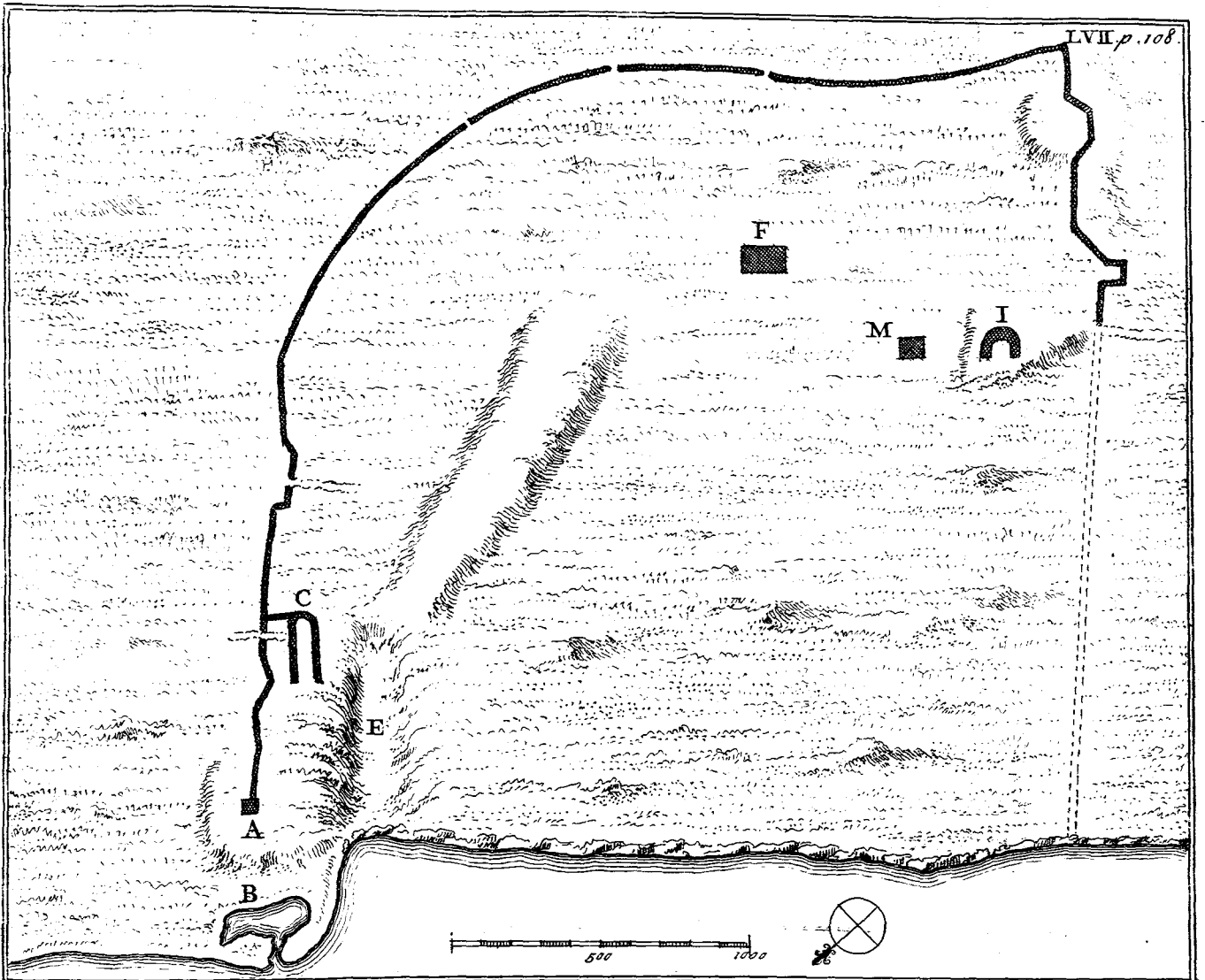
the castles by another way : We however ventured to go about two miles to the west, to a high rocky hill, like a sugar loaf, called Kis-Kalefi [The virgin castle]; there is a winding way up to it; and on the summit of this hill is a ruined castle, defended by round towers at the corners; it seems to have been built in haste : To the west there is a part of it which is lower than the rest, and fortified; and there are a great number of cisterns cut into the hill in that part. We went on to the tents of the Urukes, who are a poor sort of Turcomen that live among the hills, and are chiefly subsisted by the sheep and goats which they breed.

We set out from the mines on the thirtieth, and after travelling about five miles to the north west, we came to a town called Enai, a little below which the rivulet Enaichaie falls into the Scamander; this seems to be the river Andrius which rose in the country called Carafena, and fell into the Scamander : The pasha was here with his people, in order to clear the country of rogues, and I saw on the outside of the town two of them on stakes who had been lately impaled. From this place I travelled by the Scamander, and crossed the hills, on which probably old Troy stood, to the Simois and Thymbrius, and returned in a road more to the east, than that in which I came, to the Dardanel, or old castle of Asia. It is to be observed, that to the east of the territory of the city of old Troy (which without doubt was itself a little principality or kingdom) was the district or principality of Cebrenia to the north of the Scamander, probably extending to the great height of mount Ida before-mentioned.

C H A P. XXI.

Of TROAS.

AFTER I had been at Bourfa and Nice, I returned to the Dardanelles, and went by Tenedus to Eskistambole, supposed to be Alexandria or Troas, built by Antigonus, and called Antigononia; and afterwards improved by Lyfimachus, and called by him Alexandria, in honour of his master Alexander the great : It is thought to have been made a Roman colony by Augustus. This place is situated on a rising ground, which ends in high cliffs at the sea opposite to Tenedus; the walls appear to have been about four miles in circumference; a plan of it may be seen in the fifty-seventh plate. At the north west corner of the walls are the ruins of a tower A; under this to the west, there is a plain spot between the height and the sea, where there are remains of an old port or basin, near half a mile in circumference, and about a furlong from the sea, with which it communicates by a canal. Going along by the remains of the old walls towards the south east, something more than a quarter of a mile, I came to the remains of the hippodrome or circus C, which is sunk into the ground; a plan of it is seen below at D; at the east end of it there are ruins of some considerable building; and further to the south is a sort of a deep
bed



A PLAN of TROAS and of some BUILDINGS in It.

bed as of a canal to the sea at E, which might serve as a port in order to lay up their galleys in the winter; to the east there is a winding valley, and beyond it is the high ground, on which a large temple F is situated; there was a wall carried from the town wall to the Hippodrome, and probably this might be the bounds of the old city before it was enlarged; and I observed that to this place the walls were built in the old manner, one tier of stone set up an end, and the other laid flat, the walls further east not being built in that style. I came to the east side, where there had been three or four gates, one about the middle, and opposite to the large temple F, near a quarter of a mile from it, of which there are great remains; it was very much after the manner of that building at Ephesus, which was either a temple or the gymnasium: The nature of this building will appear by the plan at G; it is a large enclosure built with arches on three sides, which are enclosed except on the north side, where they are open, as they were probably on the south; there seem also to have been considerable buildings to the north and south on the outside of this enclosure; the temple itself was in the middle, and was finished in a very magnificent manner, though it is so small that it seems to have been designed only to receive some great statue, which might be the object of their worship; and though there is a very grand entrance into the enclosure at the east end, yet, by what I could judge, the grand front of the temple was to the west, where there are three very large and beautiful arches remaining which made the front of it; the cornices at the springs of them are very richly adorned with sculpture; and it is probable that the whole was cased with white marble: The peasants call this Baluke Serai [The palace of honey], because, they say, many bees and hornets make their combs in the holes of the walls; but it is more probable that it is derived from Baal, the eastern name of Apollo. On the south side of the city, a little way within the walls, are the remains of a theatre, which is beautifully situated on the west side of the high ground, commanding a glorious view of the sea, of Tenedus, and the islands about it; all the seats and front are destroyed, and there appears to have been only one arch at each end; on the ground to the east of the theatre are remains of a very thick high wall, where there might be a reservoir of water. On the low ground, at a small distance to the north of the theatre, are remains of a temple, or some other building, of a singular structure at M; they call it Kisla-serai [The Virgin's palace] which probably might be a temple of Diana; it seems to be a building of very great antiquity; a plan of the lower part of it may be seen at H, and of the upper at K; the principal front is to the south, which was adorned with pilasters; it appears as a large square building, and every tier of stone sets in on the other three sides at least half a foot; entering at the south front, there is a room which is not large; it is something in the shape of a cross, the part to the north is a passage thro' the building, as I suppose, though it is now closed up; over this passage, and on each side above, are the apartments to the entrance, which is from the north at K, and probably there was a flight of steps to it; though the ground is higher there than on the south side: The

middle part at H, opens to the room below, exactly over the entrance to the long passage that leads to the north. This whole building is arched over, but flat at top on the outside; and it is very probable, that the grand temple was a room over all these of the size of the whole, and that there were some rooms under this upper story, to which there are now no entrance. The walls of the city seem to be above a mile in length from east to west, and near a mile from north to south: Both the walls and these buildings, especially the first great temple, have been much destroyed by the command of the present grand signor, on his first accession to the throne, in order to carry the best stones and marbles to Constantinople, to be employed in publick buildings; and, they say, he was led to it by a renegado, who persuaded them that they should find great treasures in this place.

About half a mile to the east of the city walls, there is a vale, in which there runs a salt stream called Aiyeh-fu; on the west side of this stream there are many hot sulphurous salt springs, which seemed to have also something of chalybeat in them; there are two baths built over them on the side of the hills, and ruins of many buildings near it, some of which are very antient, and several arches of them remain, with the walls built of black and white stone set in lozenge wise; some have thought this to be Lariffa. At one of the baths I saw a colossal statue of a woman of white marble; the head was broke off, but the drapery is very fine, and one of her hands appears to have been covered by the vest. Returning to the port directly from the baths, and leaving the old city to the south, I passed by some small square piers, which might be part of a portico to walk in.

I took the two Greek boatmen to accompany me, but either out of fear or laziness, both of them soon left me; and I examined every thing without any one to accompany me but my own servant, which they pretended was very dangerous. Going from this place to Tenedus by sea, I observed the barrow, mentioned between the second and third hills from the Sigean promontory, was very much exposed to view from the sea, and so might more probably be the tomb of Achilles; that also on the fourth hill, supposed to be the burial place of Aysetes, appeared likewise to great advantage. All the country about this city, and the space within the walls also are under wood, being chiefly a particular sort of oak, with the large acorns, which are gathered by the country people, in order to be exported to Italy for tanning.

C H A P. XXII.

Of LAMPSACUS, and the islands of the PROPONTIS.

AFTER I returned to the Dardanells, I set out northwards by land, on the thirty-first of July, towards Lampfacus. Between that city and Abydus some places are named by Homer which were not known by the antient geographers; one of them is Arisba, the residence of Afius, which was on the river Selleus: About two hours, or four miles to the north of the castle, there is a river called Mussacui-Chaie, which may be the old Selleus, and the village of Mussacui, which is a little higher on it, the antient Arisba. Near four miles further is a larger river called Borgas-Chaie, which may be the river Pactius mentioned by the poet. On the side of the hills, over the plain thro' which it runs, there is a very pleasant village called Borgas, in one part of which there rise a great number of fine springs, insomuch that it is called the thousand fountains.

Lampfacus first called Pityusa on the Asia shoar, near opposite to Gallipoli, is about a mile further to the south than that city; this place was given to Themistocles to furnish him with wine. Several great men among the antients were natives of Lampfacus; and Epicurus lived here for some time, and enjoyed the company of the learned men of this city. There is a little current on the south side of the present small town, which is situated on a height, and on the plain near the sea; the antient city seems to have extended up the rising ground further to the east; I saw no ruins, except of an old thick wall in the town; it has two ports, very well defended by heads of land which extend out into the sea: The little hills all about it are finely cultivated, being covered with vines and other fruit trees, I could not go so freely about this place, as the plague was there at that time. About a mile to the north of the town there is a pleasant village called Shardack, from which there is a great export of all sorts of melons, and other fruits to Constantinople; and this being directly opposite to Gallipoli, it is the place from which they cross over; a boat going every morning early, and returning before noon. Mount Rhea was five miles from Lampfacus, where there was a temple to the mother of the gods; and in the territory of this city was a place called Gergethium famous for its vineyards.

On the first of August in the evening I embarked to go to the island of Marmora. Between Lampfacus and Parium was a city called Pæsus, and a river of the same name; when this city was destroyed the people went to Lampfacus. Fourteen miles east north east is a village called Kimere, and a small river in a bay on the west side of that cape, on which, I suppose, Parium and Priapus were situated. Kimere is near the north west angle, which the cape makes with the bottom of the bay. Here I found medals were to be met with, and I conjecture that it might be the antient Pæsus, with the river of the same name: Returning

OBSERVATIONS ON

out of this bay, and continuing along the cape to the north for about two leagues, we saw a small bay in the side of the cape towards the north west corner of it; and to the north of it there are two small rocks; it is probable that Parium was here, which is placed in the Tables twenty-two miles from Lampſacus: That city was built by the Milesians, Erithræans, and the people of the isle of Paros: It flourished much under the kings of Pergamus, of the race of Attalus, on account of the services the city did to that house*. On the confines of the territories of Priapus and Cizicus was a place called Harpagia, where, some say, Ganymede was taken, though others fix that story to cape Dardanium. Between Priapus and the Æsepus was the river Granicus, so famous for the battle, in which Alexander routed the Persians; and for the rout of the army of Mithridates by Lucullus after he had raised the siege of Cyzicus: And I was informed that between this cape and that of Cyzicus, there are two rivers, the largest discharges itself to the west of a small point opposite to the island Alonia, which, I think, is called Roia, and must be the Æsepus, which was the bounds of the kingdom of Troy; and seven or eight miles to the west is another river, which, if I mistake not, is called Teker Chaie, and must be the Granicus. This river ran thro' the country of Adraſtea, and had on it a city, long ago destroyed, called Sidena, and a territory of the same name. The Æsepus after having run about seventy miles falls here into the sea. Strabo mentions that towards its rise, on the left side of it, was Polichna a walled city, Palæſcepsis, and Alazonium; and on the right between Polichna and Palæſcepsis, Neacome, where there were silver mines. The river Careſus falls into the Æsepus, rising at Maluns between Palæſcepsis and Achæum, which is opposite to Tenedus: From this river the country was called Carafena, to which the country of Dardania extended. The Æsepus run through the country of Zelia, which was ten miles from the mouth of it, extending to the foot of mount Ida, where it ends that way. A little above the mouth of the river was the sepulchre of Memnon son of Tithonus, and a village called Memnon; concerning all which places nothing is known, by reason that the country is frequented by a bad set of people, and no caravans pass that way.

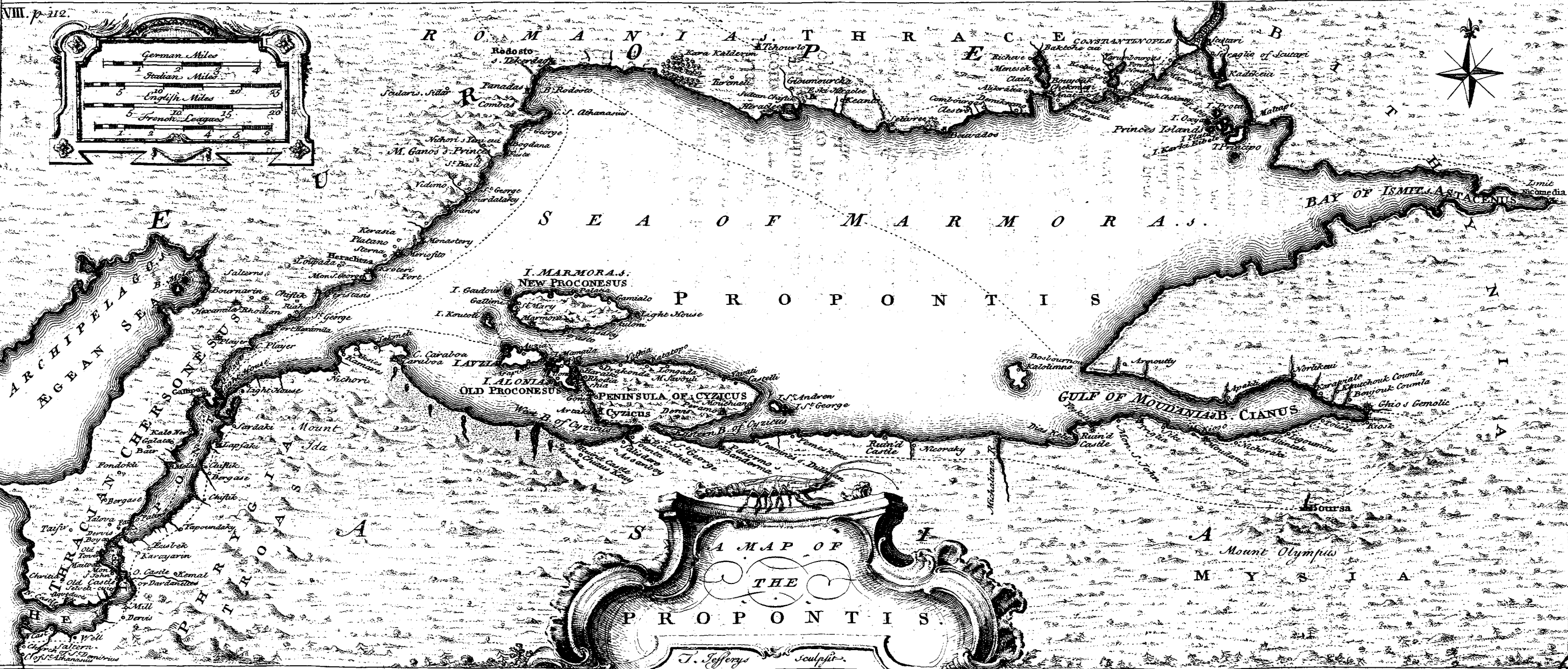
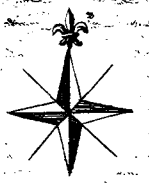
Islands.
Aphſia.

On the third at noon, we arrived at an island to the south of Marmora, which is called in Turkish Ampedes, and by the Greeks Aphſia; it is about a league to the west of the island of Alonia; this island is about ten miles in circumference: We went to a village on the west side of it near a small lake; it is inhabited both by Christians and

* There was a place called Pityea in that part of the Parian district, which went under the name of Pityuns, over it was mount Pityodes, so called from being covered with pines; it was between Parium and Priapus, near a place called Linus on the sea, which was famous for a sort of cockles called Linusian cockles. Between Parium and Priapus also was a city and country called Adraſtea, from king Adraſtus, who first built a temple to Nemesis there; the stones of which, when it was destroyed, were carried to Parium, and there was only an altar made, in the place of it, to the honour of the deity. Here also was an oracle of Apollo, A&tæus, and Diana; but where any of

these places were, is unknown, it not being secure to travel in that part. The Tables place Priapus fifteen miles from Parium, which was also on the sea, and I think must have been about the angle which the cape makes with the land to the north east; it has its name from that infamous worship, which was in vogue in all these parts, as far as Lampſacus. The deity, the son of Bacchus and Nympha, according to their fables, being born in Lampſacus. This city had a port, and some say that it was built by the Milesians at the same time as Abydus, others that it was founded by the people of Cyzicus.

Turks;



A MAP OF THE PROPONTIS.
J. Jefferys Sculptor.

Turks; and there is a Turkish village on the east side of it; and also a small convent to the south. This whole island is let for six hundred dollars a year: they make some wine in it. We crossed about two miles to the north west to the island of Cutalli, which is not so large, ^{Cutallt.} and has only one village of Christians of about seventy houses: It is a fine spot of ground, and was formerly all covered with vineyards; but now the inhabitants apply more to the fishing trade: This island pays also four or five hundred dollars a year; and these two little islands, with regard to the Christians in them, are governed by two or three of the chiefs, Proto-Iërai [*Πρωτόγεραι*], as are most of the small islands, both in the Propontis and Archipelago; and it is these persons, or one of them, that commonly rent the island, in case it is not taken by a Turk, who comes and resides in them. These islands and Alonia, are covered to the north by the island of Marmora; so that, when the winds are northerly, the boats that go to Constantinople sail between them, in order to be under the shelter of that island.

On the fourth we sailed two leagues to the island of Marmora. ^{Marmora:} The ancients mentioned the old and new Proconnesus on the sea going from Priapus to Parium: The new Proconnesus I take to be Marmora, because a quarry of fine marble is mentioned to be in it, for which it is at present famous, being a beautiful sort of white alabaster: I observed also here a rock of grey granite, which they have used in building, and is not much inferior to the Ægyptian. This is the most northern of these islands, it is high and rocky, about four leagues long and one broad: There are six little towns in it on the sea, mostly inhabited by Christians; there are also six convents in the island, two of which are in ruins, and the others inhabited only by two or three Caloyers. This island is let for five purses a year, which is about three hundred and fifty pounds, by a person who has the title of waiwode. In this island, as well as the others, justice is administered by a *cadi* who resides here. There is an uninhabited island, three leagues to the north west of Marmora.

We sailed about three leagues southward to the island Alonia, ^{Alonia:} which is a very fine spot of ground about eighteen miles round, it is covered with vineyards, and is famous for an excellent dry white wine, which is commonly drank at Constantinople; and a great quantity is imported from the neighbouring continent under the same name, especially from the parts about Cyzicus, and is indeed a wine much of the same nature. There is a semicircular bay to the north west of this island, opposite to which is a small island, and the harbour being covered by Marmora to the north, and by the island Aphsia to the west, it is an excellent port, and appears like a lake from the town. This island has five villages on it; the greater part of the inhabitants are Christians; and it pays nine purses a year: I take it to be the old Proconnesus, the other two islands being very inconsiderable. The bishop of the four islands resides in the town called Alonia, where I was very civilly entertained by him at his house; he has his cathedral in this place, and is immediately subject to the patriarch of Constantinople: He is commonly called the bishop of Alonia, but his true title is bishop of Proconnesus [*Ὁ Προκοννήσος*];

and I found he thought that no other island went by the name of Proconnesus but Marmora.

C H A P. XXIII.

Of ARTACUI and CYZICUS.

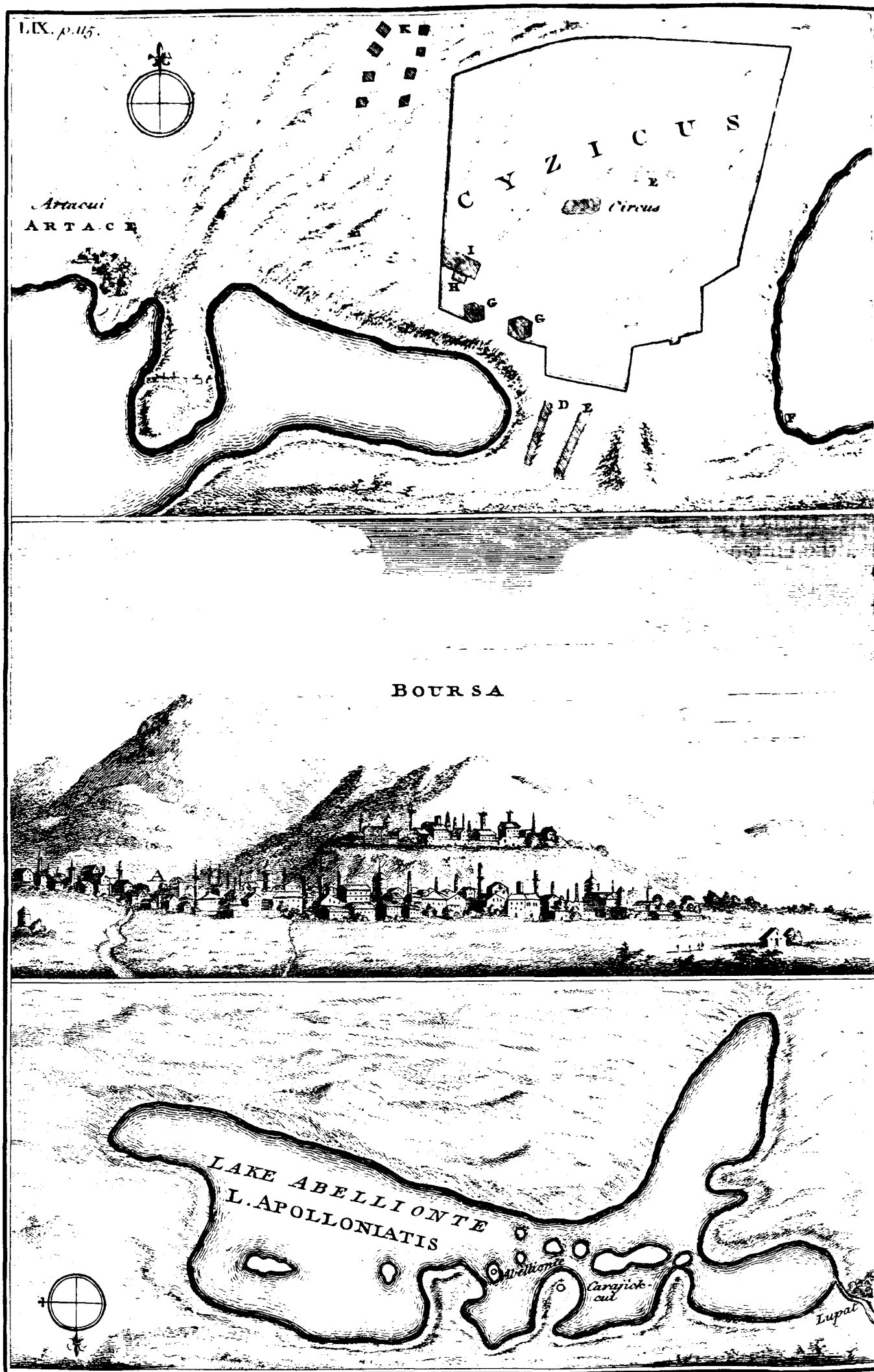
Artacui.

FROM Alonia we sailed on the fifth to the westward of that land, which was formerly the island Cyzicus; and afterwards shaping our course for about two leagues along the south side of it, we arrived at a town called Artacui, the situation of which may be seen in the fifty-ninth plate^a. To the east of the town there is a small cape A, which was antiently fortified; between this and the land to the south there is a narrow passage B, into one of the ports of the antient Cyzicus, which is a large basin, about a league in length; and at the east end of it is the Isthmus or neck of land that leads to the town of Cyzicus. Artacui is on the peninsula, which was formerly the island Cyzicus; the town is a mile and a half in circumference, having in it about fifteen hundred-Greek families, and not above four hundred Turkish houses: It is the proper place of residence of the archbishop of Cyzicus; but as he is one of the twelve first archbishops, he usually lives at Constantinople, coming to this place only once in two or three years; there are no less than twelve churches in the town, and one in a small island opposite to it: That island is a rock of marble, and there is a heap of ruins on it, and some pieces of marble finely worked, which shew that there was some antient building on it, which probably was a temple. The support of this place is a great export of white wine, which is very good, and passes for Alonia wine at Constantinople, to which city they carry it.

The hill on the cape to the east was strongly fortified by a very antient wall across the north side of it, about half way up the hill; and it seems to have been built for a defence to the entrance of the port, there being many large hewn stones about a church at the top of it called faint Simon, which gives name to the hill, and these are probably the remains of a strong tower or castle: The wall is twenty feet thick, cased with tiers of black and white marble alternately, the white being set up an end, about eighteen inches deep, and the black laid flat, is nine inches thick, after the antient manner of building: Towards the east end there is a gateway with a tower on each side, thirty feet square, and three more towers of the same kind to the west, a hundred paces apart.

On the seventh we went a league from Artacui by the western port to the east to the ruins of Cyzicus; a plan of which may be seen in the fifty-ninth plate; it is situated to the north of the Isthmus, or neck of land, where formerly there were two bridges, by which they passed from the island of Cyzicus to the continent: The places where the two bridges

^a This was doubtless the antient Artace, a colony from Miletus. Strabo xiv. p. 635.



A MAP of CYZICUS and the LAKE ABELLIONTE,
 And a VIEW of BOURSA.

ASIA MINOR.

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were are now to be seen, for there are two passages or causeways D, which are used at this time as roads, all the rest of the Isthmus being a morass, except two large sandy banks on each side made by the sea. At the north east part of the eastern bank E, there is a height, which seems to have been an island in the antient passage, and opposite to it the city walls are higher and stronger than in any other parts. The island of Cyzicus was about sixty-two miles in circumference, and appears like a broad mountainous cape. The city had a great territory belonging to it, and was governed by its own wholesom laws, such as those of Rhodes, Marseilles, and Carthage. This people was so strong that they sustained with great bravery the siege of Mithridates, who had a hundred and fifty thousand foot, besides horse, and four hundred ships, obliging him to leave the place: The hill on the opposite continent was called Adrastea. The city was partly in the plain, and partly on the side of mount Urfus, over which was mount Dindymon, with a temple on it built by the Argonauts to Dindymene the mother of the gods. There were two ports to the city which could be shut with chains; the large one, I suppose, to the west, and the other probably between the eastern bridge, and the entrance to the port F; it had also above two hundred covered docks [*νεώσοικοι*] to lay up their ships and gallies in. There are still remains of the walls of the city; those to the south, it is to be supposed, went close along by the Isthmus, and extended for some way to the west near to the western port, though now the sea has retired in both parts. Toward the western port there are remains of two large octagon towers G, the one being near to the other, which I suppose might defend an entrance from the sea that way: To the north west of these are ruins of a great building H, about a hundred paces square, of which very little remains but the fine arched passages under-ground on which it was built, tho' many of them are destroyed; they seem chiefly to run parallel from east to west, and are from ten to fifteen feet wide, the walls between them being very thick, in which also there are some narrower arches, the large arches are finely built of hewn stone. To the north of this are signs of buildings, which I took to be an oblong square piazza, I; and that this building was about the middle of the south part of it: The piazza probably had a portico round it; because in digging for stones, they found at the west end sixteen very large square pieces of marble, which probably were the foundations for so many pillars; this piazza was about a hundred paces broad, and, as well as I could conjecture, four hundred long. The walls are almost entirely destroyed on the west side of the city, but seem to have run along to the east of a winter torrent, and to have ascended up the hill near the place where that torrent passes a narrow streight between the hills, where there is a building on each side K; it seems to have consisted of very high arches, which at first made me suppose that it was an aqueduct; but the city walls being below these, I could not conjecture for what purpose an aqueduct should be so high, unless to convey water to the summit of the hill without the city; the building on both sides seems to make part of an oval; it is indeed possible that water might be conveyed from the west side, though I saw no arches any way joining to them; but it might pass over the channel on arches, and be conveyed to the height of the eastern hill; the

people call it the Princesses Palace, and say, that it was so high, that they saw both the eastern and western bay from it: This building, as well as the town walls, are cas'd with a bastard grey granite, which probably was brought from Proconnesus, as well as the white marble, which they used about finer works: The walls go only about three quarters of the way up the hill, and turn down on the east side at some distance from the cliffs of the eastern bay. A large theatre E, was built in the foot of the hill; the stones are all taken away, and that spot is now covered with trees; but I was informed by one well acquainted with the place, that there were formerly twenty-five seats; to the west of it there are some small remains of a circus: I saw the seats at the east end a great way under ground, the people having dug down in order to take away the materials, which are of white marble; as well as I could measure it, I conjectured the area to be about thirteen paces wide, and two hundred and fifty long. There are still many medals dug up in this place; and here the famous Pescenius Niger was found, which is in the duke of Devonshire's collection. The land of the peninsula of Cyzicus extending a considerable way to the east as well as to the west, it makes another bay to the east, which has a large opening opposite to the island Calolimno: To the east of this bay there is a small town called Panormo; this place is about four miles from Cyzicus; in the way we saw a rock on the sea called Monastere, there being a convent on it, inhabited by one Caloyer. We crossed a small river, and arrived at Panormo, which is a well situated town, and has a tolerable port for small vessels, but it is not sufficiently secured from the north winds for larger ships; here they export corn and all sorts of fruit, and wine to Constantinople.

C H A P. XXIV.

Of MEHULLITCH, BOURSA, and MOUNT OLYMPUS.

WE set out eastward on the eighth, and travelled over rich downs, and through a well inhabited country; I saw hills to the south, which seemed to be the foot of mount Ida. We passed Fenacui, called in Greek Deloke, and afterwards by Omarcui [The village of Omar], and saw at a good distance to the south west the lake called Magriaas-Guel, which, for reasons hereafter mentioned, I suppose to be the lake Dascylis. After having travelled five hours from Panormo, I saw a village called Doulacui about a league to the south, and a tower on a height near it; they informed me that there was a ruined town there, which I conjecture might be Miletopolis^a; and

^a At Panormo I met with a medal of Miletopolis in small brass, it had on it the head of the empress Lucilla CEBACTHAYOTKIAAA , the reverse is Pallas with a helmet, on the top of which is the head of an elderly man, and round it MEIAHTOΠOΛEITΩN ; Strabo writes it MI-

ΛHTOΠOΛITIE , from which one may conclude that the antients pronounced the diphthong as the present Greeks, that is only the last vowel in the diphthong, and that Strabo writ it according to pronunciation.

that a morass to the east covered with water in the winter, was the lake of that name. Having travelled about twelve miles to the east of Panormo, we came to a large town called Mehullitch, which is at least ^{Mehullitch.} two miles in circumference, though most of it is built like a village; it is on a height, at some little distance to the east of a river of the same name, which is the antient river Ryndacus, that was the boundary between Mysia and Bithynia, it runs through a large plain, and is crossed in the way from Bourfa to Smyrna. Four miles below Mehullitch is the port to which the boats come up being four miles also from the sea. The mouth of the river is said to be opposite to the island Besbicus, which must be Calolimno, though I thought that island was rather more to the west: There was a hill in it called Artace, which belonged to Cyzicus; and Strabo says, that near it there was an island of that name, and mentions cape Melanos, either the north east cape of the island of Cyzicus, or that north of Panormo; they passed by it in the voyage from Cyzicus to Priapus: But as to the island Artace, I find on enquiry there is no island near Calolimno, except that of Monastere which is at too great a distance, so that probably Strabo is here corrupted.

There are in Mehullitch about five hundred Greek, and two hundred Armenian families, each having their church: They have a great trade here in silk; the mulberry trees are planted thick like nurseries, and are kept cut in such a manner as to be only about five feet high, as they are also about Bourfa, and in all this silk country. The silk is mostly exported to Constantinople, as it is said, to the amount of a hundred thousand dollars a year; they also export much fruit and corn to that city. The French buy up wool which is coarse, as well at this place, as at Panormo, and Caraboa, and carry one half to Constantinople, and the other half to Smyrna to be sent to Marseilles. A very great aqueduct was almost finished in order to bring water about four miles to the town; it consisted of twenty-seven pillars, built like obelisks for the water to rise in to keep it to its height, as described before; but the person who was the benefactor dying, these indolent people had not the industry to finish it, though they have only well water; I observed several of their wells, about three feet in diameter, which instead of being built of stone and mortar within, have sort of hoops or tubes of earthen ware about two feet deep, put one on another from the bottom to the top to keep the earth from falling in: They have here a stone or marble, which is a composition of red and blew pebbles with a cement of red; some of this I saw very finely polished at a mosque; and though the colours are not the brightest, yet it is a very beautiful and curious marble.

The country between this place and Panormo is a very rich down, well inhabited, and much improved about the villages. A league to the east of the town, there is a ruined place enclosed with a wall called Loupat, on the river Loupat, which a little way to the east comes out of the lake Abelliontè, and falls into the Rhyndacus. This lake is about twelve miles long from east to west, and three or four miles broad in some parts; a large arm extends seven or eight miles to the south, being about the same breadth as the other part of the lake; a plan of it may be seen in the fifty-ninth plate. On the north side near the east end there is a town on a little high island called Abelliontè, from which

OBSERVATIONS ON

they export silk and vinegar to Constantinople. This island is so near the land, that they can always pass to it on horseback, and in summer it is almost left dry; the lake extends southwards to the foot of mount Olympus, and to the east within eight miles of Bourfa; and as it is navigated by boats that go by the Loupat and Ryndacus to the Propontis and to Constantinople, this makes the situation of all the country about it very advantageous; and yet notwithstanding the country on the north side of it is uninhabited, though a very rich soil, both because it is a country often frequented by robbers, and on account of its being a day's journey from Bourfa; so that any villages would be ruined by Turkish travellers, who choose to live on a village at no expence, rather than go to a town that is near. There is reason to conjecture, that this is the lake Apolloniatis, and that the town in the island is the antient Apollonia, because the Greeks at present call it Apollonia; but it being an island towards the east end of the lake, and the antient Apollonia, though mentioned with the lake, being called Apollonia on the Rhyndacus, I should rather take Mehullitch to be Apollonia mentioned by Strabo, though it is a league from the lake; indeed I found no antiquities there, except two or three sepulchral reliefs and inscriptions; but I heard that there were some antiquities on the island; it is possible, that both the one and the other were antient towns, and might be called by the same name; and so one distinguished from the other by the name of the river it stood on, of which Strabo might not be apprized.

It is said, that the country between the Æsepus and Rhyndacus was inhabited by the Doliones; and from that river eastward by the Mygdones, as far as the territory of Myrlea, that is, Apamea Myrlea, now called Montagna, which is twelve miles to the south of Bourfa. There are three lakes mentioned in these parts, Dascylitis, Miletopolitis, and Apolloniatis. In the road from Panormo to Mehullitch, I saw a large lake called Magriaas-Guel, which might be about ten miles north of Panormo; this I take to be the lake Dascylitis, on which there was a town called Dascylium; and the Doliones extending from the Æsepus to the Rhyndacus, and to this lake, it must be understood that their country was to the east of the river, and to the south of the lake: In the same road nearer to Mehullitch, that is about five miles to the south west of it, I saw a tower on a little height, which I was told was an antient ruin; and near it is a village called Dolou-Cui; I observed some water near; the country to the east is all a morass, and I was told that in winter much water lays on it: This I take to be the lake Miletopolitis, and the ruin a remain of the antient Miletopolis; for Strabo says, that above the lake Dascylitis were two other lakes, Miletopolitis and Apolloniatis: He says also, that the lake Dascylitis belonged partly to Cyzicus, and partly to the Byzantines, and that the territory of the Cyzicenes extended to the lake Miletopolitis and Apolloniatis; from all which one may conclude that the lake Miletopolitis was between the two others; it is also to be observed that Doulou-Cui bears some resemblance to the name of the Doliones, the antient inhabitants of this country.

We set out on the thirteenth with the caravan for Bourfa, and came to Lupat, a small ruined place encompassed with walls, which are not well built, but seem to be of the middle ages. We travelled all day through a

rich unimproved country on the north side of the lake, till we came opposite to Abelliontè on the island; and lay in the open fields. We went on a little after midnight six hours to Bourfa, the antient Prufa, ^{Bourfa.} where the kings of Bithynia usually resided, which is about twenty-four ^{Prufa.} miles from Mehullitch. This city was built by that Prusias, king of Bithynia, who waged war with Cræsus and Cyrus. Bourfa was taken by Seifeddulat of the race of Hamadan, in the three hundred and thirty-sixth year of the Hegira, but was retaken by the Greek emperor in nine hundred and forty seven after Christ: It was again taken in thirteen hundred fifty-six by Orkan son of Ottoman, the second emperor of the Turks, who made it the capital of his empire ^b; but when Constantinople was taken by Mahomet the second, in one thousand four hundred and fifty three, that city became the capital of the Turkish empire. Bourfa is most pleasantly situated on the foot of mount Olympus over a plain, which is about four leagues long, and a league wide, having those hills to the north of it which run along by the bay of Montagna; a view of it may be seen in the fifty-ninth plate^c. The city and suburbs are about six miles in circumference; the castle of Bourfa is on the highest part; it is walled round, the rocky cliffs below it being almost perpendicular, and beautifully adorned with the trees that grow on them; the rest of the town and suburbs are on heights on each side, but chiefly to the east, there being a very small part of the city on the plain to the north: The suburb where the Greeks live is to the west of the castle; there are about six hundred families of them with their metropolitan, and three churches. The town is divided from the eastern suburb by a deep channel or vale A, over which there are several bridges; one of them with shops on each side, is ninety paces long and sixteen broad; the vale being planted with mulberry trees, makes the situation of the houses that are on it very delightful; a small stream runs through it, which swells to a torrent after rains: To the east of this is the suburb, where the Armenians live with their archbishop, of whom there are about eight hundred families, and they have one church. It is said they have three hundred parishes and mosques in the city, and many little mosques arched over with one dome, and the great ones with several, as well as the kanes and bezestans, all which are covered with lead; these and the agreeable mixture of trees, together with the fine plain beneath, cultivated with mulberry-trees, altogether makes the prospect from the mountain most delightful. The castle, as I observed, is walled round, which I take to be the antient city Prufa; it is near a mile in circumference; I saw one part of the wall remaining, built after the antient manner, with one tier of stone laid flat, and another set up an end, alternately; I saw also an inscription, which mentions that the emperor Theodorus Comenes Laskares built one of the towers of the wall. Over the north brow of the hill are ruins of the grand signior's seraglio, which was burnt down some years ago; this being one of the royal cities which have been the residence of their monarchs. Orkan, who took this place, and his children, are buried in an old church in the castle, which is cased with fine marbles, and paved with Mosaic work;

^b See Bibliotheque orientale D'Herbelot, at the word Bursah.

^c This is taken from Tournefort's view of it in order to fill up the plate.

to the west of it there is a sepulchre covered with a cupola, where, they say, sultan Osman is buried; and some speak of Bajazet's children as interred near him, but I did not see their sepulchres. This castle is governed by the janitzer aga, who resides in it.

Trade.

They make in the city a great variety all sorts of sattins, mostly striped, which are used for the under short garments of the Turkish habit; they make also a great quantity of meles, of flax and silk used chiefly for shirts, and a sort of gauze called brunjuke, which is much wore by the ladies for their undermost garments; they export also a great quantity of raw silk both to Constantinople and Smyrna.

Waters.

The great number of springs that rise all over the city make it a very pleasant place, some flow in large streams, and one in particular comes out of the mountain at the castle like a small rivulet, where the Turks sit in the shade, and where every thing is sold which they delight in. There are several baths to the west of the town which are very famous, and have always been much frequented; in one called Cara-Mustapha there is a spring of cold water, and another of hot, within the same room. That called Jeneh-Coplujah [The new spring] is the largest and most beautiful bath; it is a fine building, a large spring rises in the middle of it, and two very hot streams run through the room; near it there is a small bagnio, called, The Jews bagnio: From this we went to a warm water, esteemed holy by the Greeks, and is called Aie Theodory. Another bath is Culatlow Coplujah [The sulphur bath]. Half a mile further is a large bath, called Chekrech-Cuplejah, which has not so much sulphur in it as the other, and is more frequently drunk, tho' all the waters are taken inwardly, as well as used for bathing.

Mount Olympus.

I had a letter to the janitzer aga, which was delivered without a present, and I desired him to send some janizaries with me up mount Olympus; but he said, he could not answer for my safety, and added, that sometimes they were even in danger of the rogues in the very skirts of the city; so I applied to an Armenian to whom I was recommended, who carried me to his house the day before I was to go up the mountain, and hired some horsemen well armed to go with me, and we set out very early in the morning. This part being probably inhabited by a colony from about mount Olympus in Theffaly, may be the reason why the mountain had that name given it; the Turks call it Keshesh Daug [The mountain of monks] from a monastery on the mountain which, as I was informed, was dedicated to the seven sleepers; the first part of the ascent is steep, covered with chestnut, hazel, and beach, it leads to a plain spot on the side of the hill where the Urukes were decamping; the next part was also steep, and covered with several sorts of fir, one of which is a very particular kind; the cones of it, like the cedar point upwards^d; a turpentine drops from the fruit of this sort, which they call mastic, and sells dear, being used in surgery for wounds. Above this there is another plain, or rather two valleys, divided by a low hill, in each of which there runs a river; there is a very small trout in them, which they call Allah Ballouk [The fish of God], being much esteemed; though I could not perceive that they were different from our common trouts: There is another short ascent to a plain spot, which extends to the foot of the highest summit

^d It is what the botanists call, *Abies Taxifolia*, fructu sursum spectante. Inst. R. H.

of the hill; the ascent to which is to be looked on as the last third of the way: This upper part has always snow in the hollow parts of the hill, which is carried every day to Bourfa: Above this plain there is no wood except shrubs and the juniper; towards the upper part of the mountain I observed that there was a bastard grey granite: The prospect, they say, from this hill is very fine when all is clear; it was indeed at that time clear all round and above us; but there were clouds below which intercepted the view. Having spent the whole day on this mountain, we returned in the evening to Bourfa.

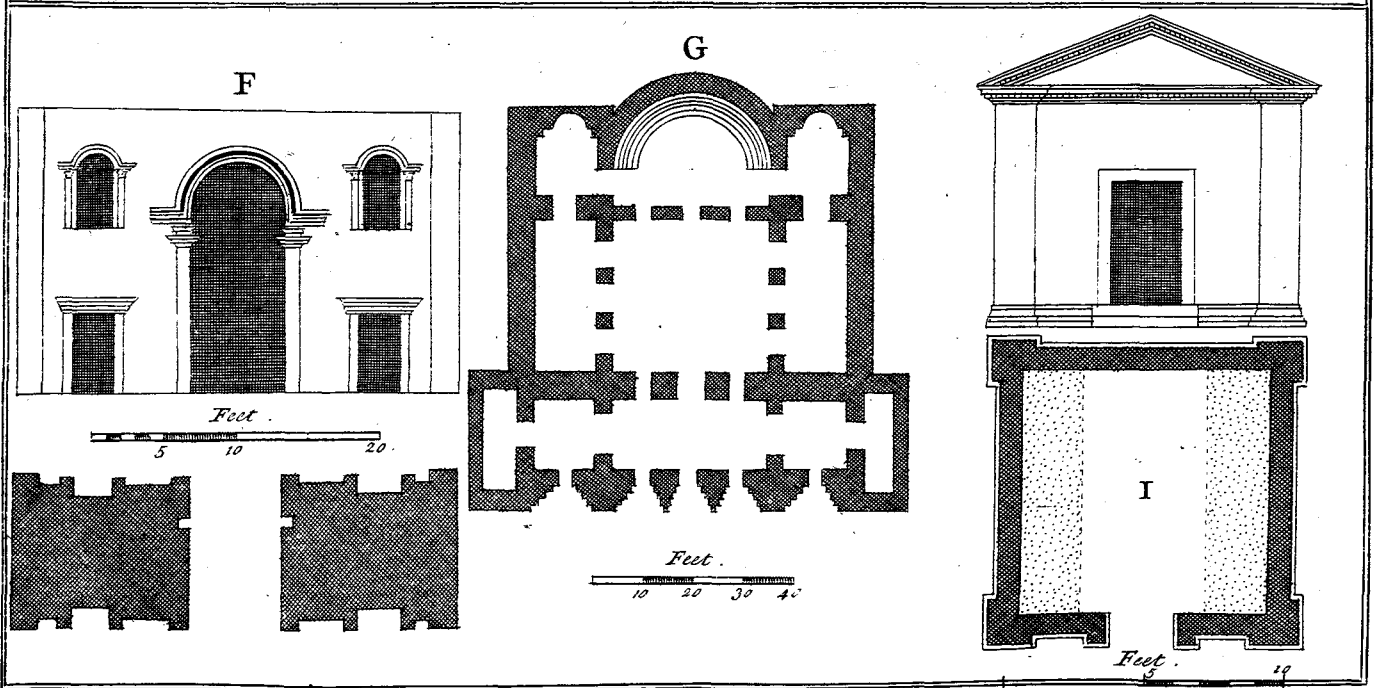
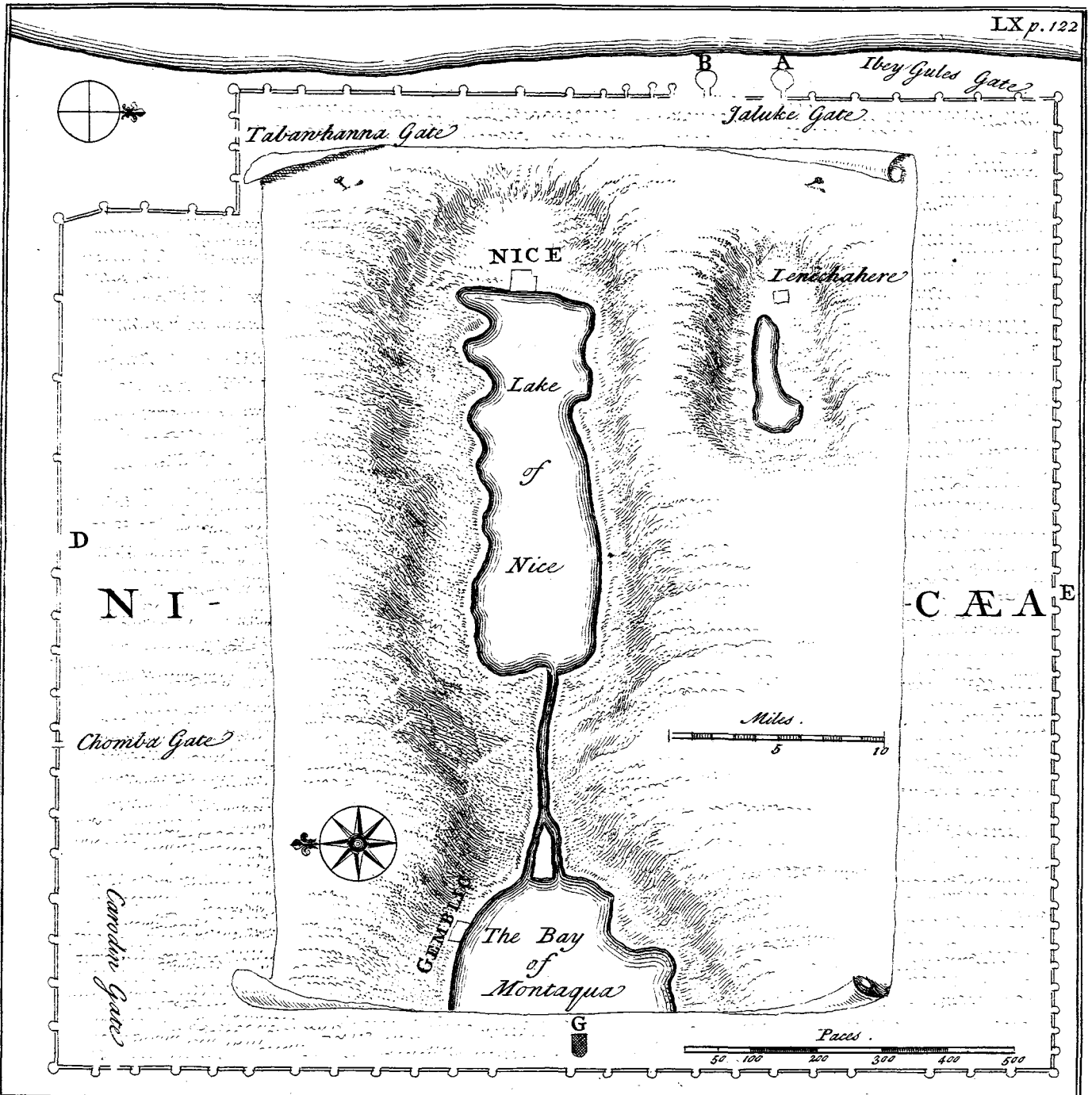
CHAP. XXV.

OF NICE, GEMBLICK, and MONTAGNA.

WE set out with the caravan towards Nice on the eighteenth in the evening, and travelled along that fine vale to the north east, which is so well improved with mulberry trees for the silk. We went only four miles to a village called Suhgerly where we lay in the priest's garden. On the nineteenth we saw a town or village called Chioslec; there is a large old building on a hill to the right of it, and at the north east corner of the plain is a small lake called Ouskomah. To the east is a small town, if I mistake not it is Chioslec, where they make velvet for cushions used on the sofas all over Turkey, many of which are of a sort of beautiful flowered velvet, but most of them are made with a ground of a hard yellow silk; they make them from fourteen dollars to eighty dollars a pair. We crossed over the hills to the north, and came into the large plain of Ienichahere, in which there is a great lake extending from the town of Ienichahere at the north east of it, to the south west end of the plain; in summer the greater part of it appears like a morass, being overgrown with reeds; the situation of the town and lake may be seen in the sixtieth plate. Ienichahere is a small town, where there are four or five mosques, and only one Armenian church, there being few inhabitants of that profession: I saw only one marble coffin here, with a defaced inscription on it. I cannot conjecture what place this was, unless it might be Cæsarea, called also Smyrdiane, which in Ptolemy's order of places, is put between Nicæa and Prusa at mount Olympus. From this place we crossed other hills to the north, and descended to the lake of Nice; and going on the south side of it about a mile, we turned to the north at the east end of it, and came to Nice. This lake was called the lake of Ascanius, and now has the name of Isnick, from the Turkish name of Nice; it is about twelve miles long; a map of the lake may be seen in the sixtieth plate. There are a great number of fish in it; but it is navigated only by small boats which are cut out of one single piece of wood.

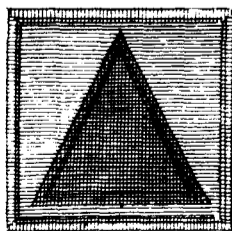
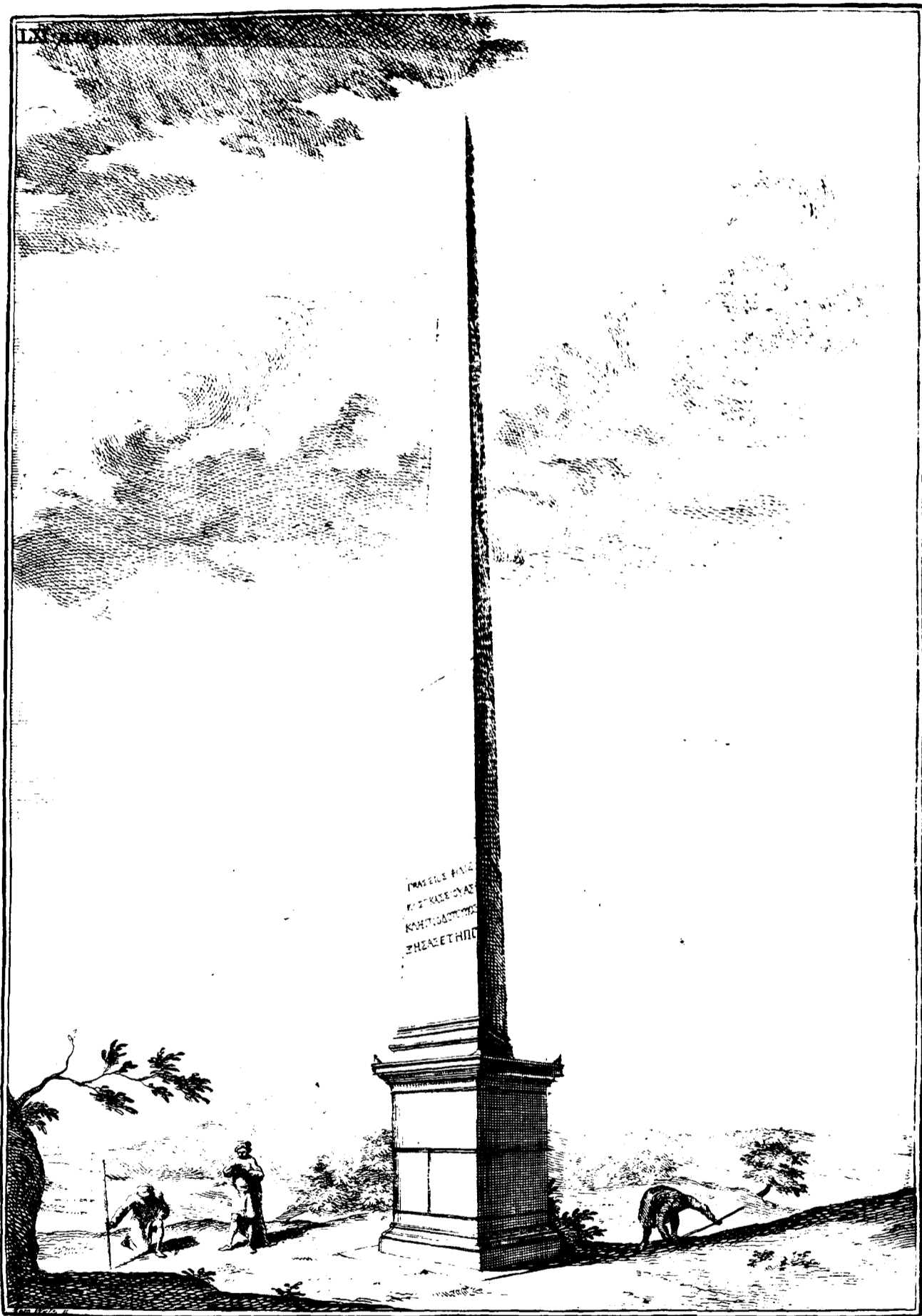
OBSERVATIONS ON

The city of Nice is situated at the east end of the lake of Ascanius, having a valley to the east of it finely improved with mulberry-trees, through which there run several small streams, which pass through the city, or near it. This city was first built by Antigonus, and called Antigonias; afterwards it had the name given it of Nicæa, from the wife of Lyfimachus; a plan of it may be seen in the sixtieth plate; it is encompassed with very fine walls, which are almost entire; they are built of stone, with four tier of brick at the distance of every six feet, the walls being about fifteen feet thick and twenty high; they are made with battlements, a walk all round, and towers of brick at the distance of seventy paces, which are about fifteen feet higher than the wall, and are half an oval; on one side of the gate to the lake there is a large octagon tower A, and on the other side a round tower B, to the south of which are two or three other round towers. There are two gates, which seem to have been very fine triumphal arches; on one of them to the south, called the old gate D, are imperfect inscriptions to the honour of one of the emperors after Nero, whose name I found on it as an ancestor. Within this gate there are remains of another, on which there is an imperfect inscription, where I saw the name of the emperor Claudius. A plan and elevation of the north gate E may be seen at F; there are signs of an inscription on it which seems to have been made in copper: At this gate there are two large reliefs of Medusa's heads, with victories over them: On one side there is a fine mezzo relievo of three persons, as big as life, set against the wall, but it is much defaced, and on the other side there is a marble coffin, with a relief of a battle on it. I saw at a mosque two most beautiful pillars in such large spots as are commonly seen in verd antique, some of a light brown, and of a grey, others of a whitish colour, being the only pillars I ever saw of that sort of marble, and would be of very great value to those who are curious. The Greek church, where they say the council was held, is built of brick, and though it is old, yet I take it to be a later building than the time of Constantine; the cathedra or seat, and the semicircular steps at the end, are common in antient cathedral churches, and these are very ill built; there are some remains both of the mosaic cieling and pavement; a plan of the church may be seen at G: The Armenians have a small church in a sort of grot under the west end of it. To the north of the town there are two marble coffins; one is of red and white spotted marble; the other has a Medusa's head at each end, and in the middle of the front, is a relief of a man with a club as going away from a woman who is behind him, which is probably designed for Hercules refusing pleasure, and embracing a life of labour and industry; there is a woman on each side in different compartments, and an inscription over all. To the east of the town are the remains of an old channel of an aqueduct, out of which there now runs a large stream that is conveyed to the town by an ill built aqueduct. Over this, on the side of the hill, there is a very curious piece of antiquity now in ruins, tho' it seems to have been designed to have lasted for ever, but it has been destroyed by force; it is a room hewn out of one stone of grey marble, and seems to have been an antient sepulchre; it was probably moved to this place, and not cut out of the rock on that spot, unless



A PLAN of NICE and some BUILDINGS in it, and a MAP of the LAKE.





A TRIANGULAR OBELISK near NICE.

art has been used to deceive, for all round at the bottom it appears as if it was separated from the rock, and there are other stones under it on the outside, as if designed for the foundation; a plan and elevation of it may be seen at I; it is thirteen feet six inches long, and twelve feet ten inches broad; it was cut archwise at top: On each side there is a solid bench or bulk, I suppose to place the coffins on, and there seems to have been one coffin laid across at the east end: On the outside there is an inscription in Hebrew, very much defaced; but it does not seem to have any relation to the building, being in very short lines, and not in the middle of the east end. This room seems to be of the nature of that temple of Thebaic marble, or red granite, mentioned by Herodotus, which was cut out of the isle of Elephantine, and carried down by water to Sais in Delta. Within the city walls there are some very fine large arches now under ground, they seem to have belonged to a theatre, which must have been very magnificent; the arches are turned with large hewn stone; those which I take to be the inner ones are very wide, and in the front of each of them there are others, according to the plan at A, in the forty-seventh plate.

The walls of the city are at least four miles round, and yet the present town, which is much like a village, has not above three hundred houses in it, and there are not more than twenty Christian families in the place, the greater part of which are Greeks: They have no trade but that of silk, which is bought up by the merchants, and sent either to Bourfa, or to Gemblik, to be embarked for Constantinople. The air is very unhealthy here, occasioned probably by the rivulets not having a free course, and by turning them into their gardens within the walls; where the water stagnates and corrupts the air. I was informed that Nice is about eighteen hours, or thirty-six miles from Nicomedia, and that it is near sixteen miles from Caramoufal, a port on the bay of Ismit or Nicomedia, and twenty-four from another port in that bay further to the west, called Debrendeh, where they commonly go to embark for Constantinople.

On the twenty-first, we set out and travelled on the north side of the lake, and in about four hours came to an obelisk, about a mile to the north of it; the people call it *Besh-Tash* [The five stones] because it consists only of that number; a drawing of it may be seen in the sixty-first plate; it is of grey marble, and of a singular kind, for it is triangular, and stands on a base and pedestal, six feet nine inches square, and about eleven feet high. There is an inscription on the south side of it, from which one may conclude, that it was erected as a sepulchral monument, probably to some great citizen of Nice: The import of the inscription is, that C. Cassius Philiscus, the son of C. Cassius Asclepiodotus lived eighty-three years.

We travelled on between the hills and the lake, lay at a village called *Ieranitè*, in the house of an Armenian, who endeavoured to intimidate me with regard to the security of the road, which I found was only to put me on hiring him to go along with me. On the twenty-second we came to the west end of the lake, and passed through *Bajaric*; I observed that the hills are finely improved along the south side of the lake; we turned to the west in that beautiful vale in which the

the river Ascanius runs; it is finely improved with all sorts of fruit-trees and vineyards; the hills on each side being also under vines.

Gemblic.

We came to Gemblic at the north west corner of this plain, which is most delightfully situated on two little heights, and on the plain by the sea side; it is the antient Cius, which was destroyed by Philip king of Macedon, and rebuilt by Prusias, and from him called Prusias; there are some inscriptions about the town. This place is twenty-four miles from Nice; the archbishop of that city has his palace of residence here, to which I went: As he is the fifth of the twelve first archbishops, he lives mostly in Constantinople; the Greeks, who are about six hundred families, have seven or eight churches here, and likewise a nunnery, and two convents on the side of the hill over the town; there are about sixty Turkish families in the place; they have two mosques, and mostly inhabit the hill to the west. They have a great export here of corn, of an ordinary white wine, and of all sorts of fruits to Constantinople. I find the rivers Cius and Hyla are mentioned here; probably they are the names of two mouths of the river Ascanius; and here the poets place the story of Hylas, the waiting boy of Hercules, in relation to his being conveyed away by the nymphs.

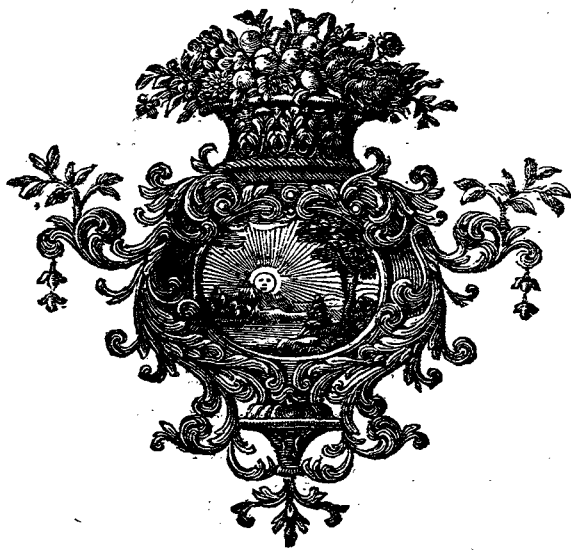
Montagna.

On the twenty-third we had a most pleasant ride for twelve miles along the south side of the bay of Montagna, to the town of the same name. To the north of this gulph is that head of land which was called the promontory Neptunium, and is between this bay and that of Nicomedia. Montagna is on the sea, about twelve miles to the north of Bourfa, and is situated under the mountains; the town is about a mile long, consisting of one street near the shoar; there are about seven hundred Greek families in it, who have seven churches, and the archbishop of Bourfa has a palace here, residing in this town part of the year; the Turkish families are not above three hundred. This is the port of Bourfa, and is computed to be a hundred miles from Constantinople; it is a place of great resort for the export of silk, corn, and the manufactures of Bourfa, Tourcomen carpets, saltpetre, a poor white wine, and all sorts of fruit to Constantinople, from which they also import many commodities to supply the city of Bourfa, and the country about it. The antient city Myrlea was half a mile to the south east of the town, and on the east side of the road to Bourfa, being situated on a hill, which is strong by nature; it was destroyed by king Philip, rebuilt by Prusias, and called Apamea from his wife; it was afterwards called Apamea Myrlea, and Apamea of Bithynia: The first city was built by Myrlus, who was of Colophon, and I suppose head of the colony from that place; it was afterwards made a Roman colony, and was doubtless a considerable place; there are no remains on the hill, except heaps of stones thrown out of the vineyards; it is probable that the city in length of time extended down to the sea; and as a proof of it I saw the remains of a small brick building about a mile to the east of the present town. I went to the kane, and then waited on the archbishop of Bourfa, to whom I had a letter: He entertained me very civilly, tho' he was in trouble on account of his brother, who was sent for to Constantinople by the vizier, as it was thought, to squeeze money out of him; when I returned to the kane, he sent me a present of wine and provisions. I

Apamea.
Myrlea.

embarked

embarked on the twenty-seventh for Gallipoli; we were obliged by contrary winds to put into a port called Armocui, on the other side of the bay near the point of the cape; there is a hot mineral water at this place, and another to the north west, at a place called Joloway: I was informed also, that at the north west point of the cape, at a place called Courai, there is a hot water, where there is a convent belonging to the monastery of faint George of Halkè, which I have already mentioned, among the Princes Islands: The Greeks go once a year to that place out of devotion, and to bath in the hot mud, it being esteemed a great remedy for many disorders, particularly the sciatica. We touched at Rodosto in the way to Gallipoli, where the plague had begun to rage, and I lodged there all night in a coffee-house; we went the next day to Gallipoli; where I immediately embarked for the Dardanel, when I was informed that the plague had also broke out in that city. From the Dardanel we passed by Tenedus, saw the ruins of Troas, embarked for Lemnos, and went from that island to mount Athos; of which I shall give an account in the following book.



A

DESCRIPTION

O F

The *EAST*, &c.

BOOK the Third.

Of THRACE and GREECE.

C H A P. I.

Of THRACE in general ; and of CONSTANTINOPLE.

THRACE was bounded to the west by mount Hæmus, and the river Næstus, and on the other sides by the Propontis, Ægean, and Euxine seas : It was a Roman diocese, and by the Greek church was divided into four provinces : Europa, which was probably on the sea to the east ; Hæmimontana, to the west at mount Hæmus, in which was Plotinopolis ; Rhodope, about the mountains of that name, in which was Trajanople ; and Thrace-Propre, probably in the middle between them, of which we may suppose Adrianople was the capital. Thrace is very far from being a barren country, as some of the antients have described it, for the part I saw of it is naturally one of the finest countries I have seen, and the richest soil ; and so they say it is to the west of Adrianople : As mount Hæmus is to the west of it, so mount Rhodope runs along the middle of this country to the west of the river Hebrus, and I suppose extends away to the north.

When I arrived at Scutari, they took my slave from me, as I had not the original writing by me to vouch the property of him ; but on application I got him afterwards released. I sent from this place to the gentleman

to

MAP OF THE THRACIAN BOSPHORUS or CANAL of CONSTANTINOPLE.

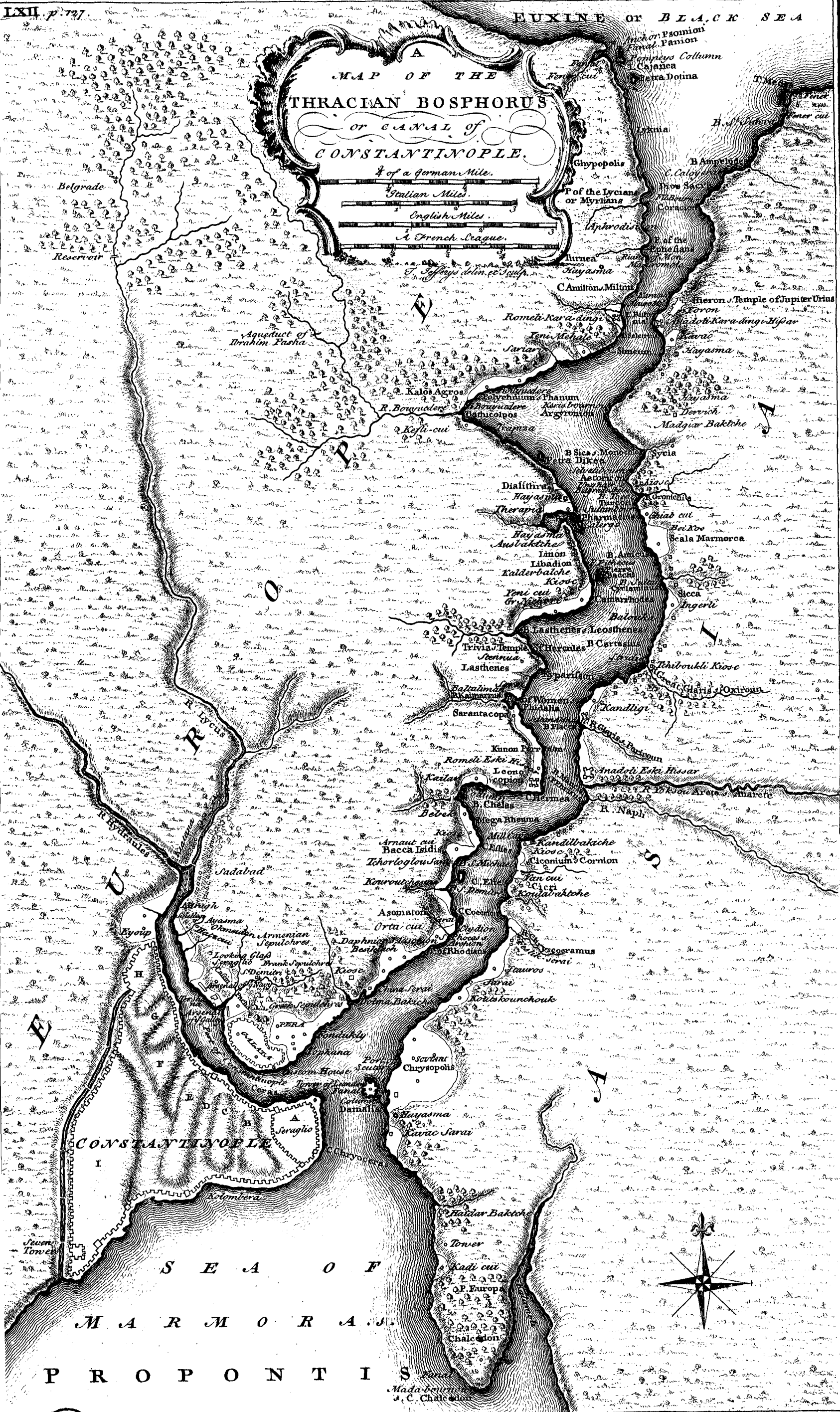
1/4 of a German Mile.

Italian Miles.

English Miles.

A French League.

T. Jefferys delin. et Sculp.



CONSTANTINOPLE

SEA OF

MARMORAS.

PROPONTIS

Mada-bourne
C. Chalcedon



MAP OF THRACE AND GREECE

German Miles
Italian Miles
English Miles
French Leagues

to whom I was recommended at Constantinople, who did me the honour to come over and conduct me to his house, where I received all manner of civility during my stay there, as indeed I did from all the gentlemen of the English nation.

As there have been particular descriptions given of Constantinople, it is unnecessary to say much of it. The beauties and advantages of its situation have been much enlarged on, and no account can possibly give a just idea of it, as it surpasses every thing that can be said, insomuch that the fine views which it affords are alone a sufficient recompence to the traveller who goes to see it. This city is on a promontory at the entrance of the Bosphorus, having the Propontis to the east and south, and the port antiently called Ceras to the north; I found the south west side on the land to be seven thousand seven hundred paces long; it has on that side two walls built with square towers, and a fosse on the outside of the outer wall, which is twenty paces broad, and faced with stone on both sides: Gyllius makes the south east side equal to this, and the side on the port a mile less, which would make it in all eleven miles in circumference, though he computes it to be near thirteen miles; it is from half a mile to a mile and a half broad: The ground rising from the port and from the sea round the end of the promontory, makes the situation very beautiful, and it is not difficult to discern the seven hills on which the city is built; the first A, in the plan of Constantinople, in the sixty-second plate, takes up the whole breadth of the promontory, on which the grand signor's seraglio is built; five more are over the port, divided by valleys that descend from the height, which joins some of the hills, and goes near the whole length of the city, the Adrianople street running all along on the top of it; on the second hill B is the burnt pillar; on the third hill C, is the magnificent mosque Solimanea; the valley D between it and the fourth hill is broad; the aqueduct of Valentinian crossed it, of which there remain about forty arches; the east end of it is destroyed, and the water is now conveyed by channels on the ground; the mosque of sultan Mahomet is on the fourth hill E, and that of sultan Selim on the fifth F, the western walls of the city running along on the top of the sixth hill H. These hills rise so one above another from the port, that they all appear from the mouth of the harbour, and most of the houses having a court or garden, in which they plant trees for the shade and the refreshing verdure, this adds a great beauty to the prospect: The seventh hill I, is divided by a vale from the height that joins the three last hills, which are to the north of it; this hill alone is computed to be one third part of the city, and is to the south of the fourth, fifth, and sixth hills, the others having the bay to the south of them; and that bay has to the south of it the north east point of the seventh hill and the three other hills to the north: The pillar of Arcadius was on the seventh hill.

Great part of the houses of Constantinople are built with wooden frames, mostly filled up with unburnt brick; and a great number of houses are made only of such frames covered with boards: They have notwithstanding very good rooms in them; and the streets are tolerable, with a raised footway on each side. The street of Adrianople is broad, and adorned with many public buildings; to the south of it there is a vale, which

which is to the north of the seventh hill. The bazestans or shops of rich goods are such as have been described in other places; and many of the shops for other trades are adorned with pillars, and the streets in which they are, covered over in order to shelter from the sun and rain. There are also several large kanes, where many merchants live, and most of these have apartments in them, where they spend the day, and retire at night to their families in their houses. The bagnios also are to be reckoned another part of the magnificence of Constantinople, some of them being very finely adorned within. The fountains likewise are extremely magnificent, being buildings about twenty feet square, with pipes of water on every side; and within at each corner there is an apartment, with an iron gate before it, where cups of water are always ready for the people to drink, a person attending to fill them; these buildings are of marble, the fronts are carved with bas reliefs of trees and flowers; and the eaves projecting six or seven feet, the soffit of them is finely adorned with carved works of flowers, in alto relievo, gilt with gold in a very good taste; so that these buildings make a very fine appearance.

Fountain.

Mosques.

It is said that there are three hundred mosques in Constantinople; six of them are royal mosques, distinguished by their number of minarets from two to six (others having but one); and are called after the name of their founders: I went into four of them; sultan Achmed; Solimanea, or the mosque of sultan Soliman; sultan Mahomet; and sultan Selim; they are all built, as most of the mosques are, with a court before them, that has a portico round it, which consists of old pillars of the finest marbles: In that of Solimanea in particular there are four very large pillars of red granite between the stone piers which support the dome; and the mosque is built in a very good taste; there is a gallery round below, separated by pillars from the isle which goes round the part under the dome: There are two porphyry pillars in the portico of this mosque, of the same size as those in saint Sophia; all these buildings are covered with cupolas, and some parts only with a quarter of a sphere; the latter are mostly built against the base of the great cupola, and all is covered with lead; abroad there are fountains to wash on each side of the mosque; and the walls which encompass the great court before the mosque, are built with windows in a good taste, with cross iron bars in them. Near these mosques there are commonly places to prepare, and distribute provisions to the poor on certain days; there are also generally near them shops and a bagnio for the support of the mosques. The grand signor goes every Friday to one of these royal mosques, taking them commonly one after another, by reason that there is a benefaction given to the mosque he goes to, which I was informed, is five hundred dollars: The other two are the Waladea mosque, and sultan Bajazet; all of them having in them, and the courts belonging to them, many fine pillars, especially of verd antique: There is also a royal mosque built by Mahomet the second, to the west of the city at a place called Joupe, which has its name from Joupe a Turkish saint, to whom the mosque is dedicated: In this mosque the grand signor receives solemn possession of his dominions, by having a sword girded about him by the musti. I was curious to see such of the mosques as I could find had formerly been churches, and among them particularly

particularly faint Sophia; there are in it eight porphyry pillars, and as many of verd antique, which, I believe, for their size are not to be exceeded in the world; for the dome being supported by four large piers; between them are four verd antique pillars on each side, and a semicircle being formed as at each corner by these and four more piers, there are two porphyry pillars in each of them, and it appears plainly that there was a third; for there is an arch filled up next to each pier, which was doubtless done in order to strengthen those piers, the building having visibly given way at the south west corner, where the pillars of the gallery hang over very much; two of the porphyry pillars in the portico of Solimanea, might be taken from this mosque, and probably the other two might be found, if all the mosques and the seraglios were examined; these pillars are about two feet and a half in diameter, and of a proportionable height; there are pillars of verd antique in the galleries over them: Eight large porphyry pillars in faint Sophia are mentioned as taken out of a temple of the sun built by Valerian, and sent by Marcia, a Roman widow, to the emperor Justinian^a; so that if the others were of porphyry, they must have been taken from some other place. There are two porticos to the church; the inner one is wainscotted with fine marbles: The mosque strikes the eye at the first entrance, the dome being very large; but a great beauty is lost, as the mosaic is all destroyed, except a very little at the east end; so that all the top is whited over; but the sides are wainscotted with porphyry, verd antique, and other rare oriental marbles; it is hung with a great number of glass lamps, and the pavement is spread with the richest carpets, where the sophis are always studying and repeating the alcoran; and the doctors preaching and explaining it, in particular parts of the mosque, to their separate auditories: The top is covered with lead, and there is a gallery round on the inside of the cupola: This mosque makes a much meaner and heavier appearance on the outside than the mosques that are built in imitation of it. On the south side of it the grand signor has erected a very small but neat library, which seemed to be about twenty feet wide and thirty long; there are presses round it, and two in the middle for the manuscripts; the windows open to a court, round which the mausoleums of three sultans are finely built of marble; and in one of the windows of the library there is a sofa for the grand signor, when he is pleased to come and hear the law read to him in this place. The finest mosque next after faint Sophia, which has been a church, is on the seventh hill, and near the seven towers, it is called by the Greeks Constantine's church, but is the church of a monastery called Studios, from a citizen of Constantinople of that name who built it; there is a very handsome portico to it, with four pillars of white marble, which support a very rich entablature, there being another of the same kind within: The nave is divided from the isles by seven verd antique pillars, six feet two inches in circumference; I took particular notice that they are of the composite order: Over these there are as many more pillars of the Ionick order, and probably of the same ma-

^a See a letter of Plutarchus, secretary of Justinian, in Godinus.

terials, but according to the Turkish taste they are whited over; there appears to have been a gallery on each side, which is not remaining. There is a cistern under a court to the south of it, in which there are four rows of Corinthian pillars. Another church converted into a mosque, is on the north brow of the fourth hill; it was dedicated to the Almighty, has two porticos, and is divided into three parts, the domes being supported with pillars of red granite; the whole is adorned with the figures of the apostles, and of the history of our Saviour in mosaic work, and the subject of each compartment is described in Greek; the Turks have disfigured the faces of all them. On the outside of this church there is a very fine coffin of a single piece of verd antique of a very extraordinary size: There are crosses cut on it, and probably it is the only one of this sort of marble in the world. The magnificent church of the apostles, built by Constantine the great, was on this hill, where the mosque of sultan Mahomet is situated; there are now no remains of it; near it were the cisterns of Arcadius, where there is at present the largest bagnio in Constantinople; near which I saw the remains of some very thick walls, probably belonging to those cisterns. There is also a mosque that was an old church on the fifth hill, and another at the foot of it; but there is nothing remarkable in either of them. About the seventh hill I saw also two other mosques that were churches; they are not mentioned by any authors; and, if I mistake not, they are called the church mosques. In this part also there are great remains of vaults and cisterns; one of them seems to be that which was near the church called Mocianus, built by Anastasius Dicorus; the cisterns were made by Justinian: On the sixth hill there is a church to which they carry mad people, and lay them in a portico, thinking it a sovereign remedy to bring them to their senses: This I should take to be about the spot of the church of St. John Baptist in that part which was formerly a suburb, called Hebdomum; it is said Theodosius brought to this place the head of St. John Baptist from a village called Coslaum near Panticium in the district of Chalcedon; for near this place there is a large hollow ground now turned into gardens, which seems to be the spot of the cisterns of Bonus, mentioned in this part. Another church spoken of by those who describe Constantinople is the church of the Virgin Mary in Blachernæ, at a place where there is now a holy water, which is had in great esteem among the Greeks, and there are some remains of very strong walls. To the east of this at the foot of the fifth hill is a part of the city called Phanar, where there is a wall built up the hill; they have a story, that it was erected in one night during a siege by candlelight; and that this gave name to that part of the city. Here the patriarch of Constantinople resides, and also the patriarch of Jerusalem, the place being mostly inhabited by Greeks, and between this place and the fountain before mentioned, there are several Greek churches. What they call the palace of Constantine, close to which the walls are built on the sixth hill, seems to have been only one room with the roof supported by pillars, though now it is divided, and made into two stories; it does not seem to be of great antiquity; and is probably a Genoese building, as there are coats of arms over the windows.

There

There are very few remains of any other antiquities in Constantinople. Antiquities. Of the several pillars and obelisks which were in the Hippodrome, there are now only three to be seen, one is the obelisk of red granite, thirty-five paces from which is the serpentine pillar, and forty paces from that an obelisk, which is built of hewn stone; all these have been very particularly described; the obelisk of granite appears to have been longer, the figures at bottom being imperfect: Both this and the other obelisks had two steps round them, which do not now appear, as they are continually raising the ground of the Hippodrome. The obelisk, which is built of hewn stone, was covered with plates of brass, and the holes to which they were fixed are seen in the stones: Part of the serpentine pillar is broke off; at the grand signor's seraglio of Sadabat, there is one made in imitation of it, but not so large: That in the Hippodrome is thought to be a very great piece of antiquity, being said to be the twisted serpents on which there stood a Tripod, supposed to be that which Pausanias and the cities of Greece consecrated to Apollo at Delphi. What they call the Burnt pillar is on the second hill, which, though not of one stone, yet when entire might be esteemed one of the finest pillars in the world, being singular in its kind; it is said to have been brought from Rome by Constantine the great, and that he placed on it that exquisite bronze statue of Trojan Apollo, which was a representation of himself; it is called the Burnt pillar, because the pedestal and pillar have been much damaged by fire; it is erected on a marble pedestal, about twenty feet high, which is much ruined; and probably there were some steps round it; the shaft seems to have consisted of ten pieces of porphyry, thirty-three French feet in circumference, each stone being nine feet four inches long, excepting a wreath of laurel half a foot deep at the top of every one, which had the effect to conceal the joining of the stones: Seven of these stones now remain, though an exact describer of Constantinople says there were eight; three of the stones, together with the statue, were thrown down by lightning; if I do not mistake, it was in the time of Alexius Comnenus; it was said to have been of the Doric order, and when entire must have been a most magnificent lofty pillar; it is not well represented even in its present condition by any cuts that I have seen of it; there are now twelve tiers of stone above the seven of porphyry; eleven of them seem to be about a foot deep, and the uppermost is something like a Tuscan capital; and about two feet deep. There is a Greek inscription on the fourth tier, which I had not an opportunity of copying; but it is said to import, that the emperor Emanuel Comnenus repaired it. Arius is said to have died near this pillar, as mentioned by the ecclesiastical historians. Near it is a cistern, the arches of it are supported by sixteen pillars in length, and fourteen in breadth, with as many more on them; it seems to have been a Christian work, there being a cross on some of them, and these letters K. N. I saw what is called the pillars of Marcianus, which is mentioned by Gyllius, but he seems not to have seen it; he also mentions the virgin column, which probably is the same, though he might not know it; for it is now called by the Turks Kish-Tash [The Virgin stone or pillar;] it is a very fine pillar of grey granite of the Corinthian order, with

with a well proportioned pedestal which had steps round it; the shaft alone seems to be about twenty-five feet high; and this pillar, especially the pedestal, is very ill represented by some travellers: It is supposed that the inscription was made in brass, and they have been able to trace it out by the holes which were made in order to fix on the letters. A pillar like this was removed from some part of the town into the garden of the seraglio, which I saw from Pera between the trees. The historical pillar of Arcadius has been very exactly described; the shaft of it was taken down about thirty years ago, for some public Turkish building; so that the base and pedestals only remain; the base, and the column consisted of several tiers of single stones of the same breadth as the base and column, and were laid one over the other, out of which the stairs were cut within; but the pedestal has two stones in each tier so nicely joined, that a very curious person has affirmed that there was but one in each tier.

Audience of
the grand
signor.

The seraglio and public audiences of the grand signor have been fully described; I saw part of the ceremony of an audience of the grand vizier, and was habited in the castan, but I could not enter into the audience room to see the monarch, because the number of persons permitted to go in with the ambassador was full: A divan is always held before such an audience, at which the ambassador is present, and the grand signor is at a lattice window over the seat of the grand vizier, but is not seen, though by some signal it is known that he is there; and when the business of the divan, as a court of justice, is done, (which is chiefly reading petitions of poor people, who are brought one by one into the presence of the grand vizier), then stools are set before the vizier, the two cadiliskiers, the treasurer and seal-keeper, who are always present; and about seven in the morning the dinner was brought on several small plates placed on large dishes, and put before them on the stools, without their moving from the place where they did the public business; the small plates were very often changed; the ambassador eating with the grand vizier, and those who go to audience with him, with the seal-keeper, and treasurer; the cadiliskiers being people of the law, are too holy to eat with infidels: After this the grand signor's firman is read, which orders that the ambassador should be introduced. The vizier holds the ordinary divans four times a week in the grand signor's seraglio, and on the other days he has a divan in his own house.

Two rivers fall into the bay of Constantinople, about a league to the west of the city; the northern river is the antient Lycus; the southern one was called Hydraulis. There were many houses of pleasure and gardens of the great men near the banks of these rivers, and on the rising ground; but in that rebellion, which set the present grand signor on the throne, the mob requested it of him, that they might be permitted to destroy those houses where the great people spent their time in luxury and idleness, neglecting the public affairs; and their petition not being refused, they levelled every thing to the ground; so that now they have their country-houses along the canal in the way to the Black sea. On the northern river the grand signor has a pleasant seraglio called Sadabat; the river is in such a manner confined as to make a fine canal to it, which is about seventeen hundred paces long.

It is said, that every day there are consumed at Constantinople, Scutari, and the adjacent villages thirty six thousand measures of wheat: These measures which are called a killo, are supposed to be sufficient for a hundred persons, so that the number of souls may be computed at three millions six hundred thousand; of these a hundred thousand are computed to be Jews, and sixty thousand Christians; though the former computation seems to exceed. They reckon that there are forty thousand boats, like our wherries, which are uncovered; except those of the grand signor, or grand vizier; the former being covered with red, and the latter with green.

There have been two Armenian presses in Constantinople for about ^{Printing} forty years. The vizier Ibrahim Pasha having read an account of the usefulness of printing, persuaded the late sultan Achmet to permit a press to be set up under the direction of Ibrahim Efendi, an Hungarian renagado; they printed twelve books, but about four years ago it was dropped; but they have lately begun to print in Turkish the history of the Ottoman port for about sixty years past. I happened to see Constantinople at a time when the Turks were in good humour, and had no reason to be displeas'd with the Franks (except that the soldiery would gladly have continued the war against the emperor) they had just made a very honourable peace for themselves with that monarch, and not a very disadvantageous one with the Muscovites whom they dreaded as a power superior to them; so that I went freely all over Constantinople, and was so far from being affronted in the least, that I rather met with civility in every place; entered publickly into such of the mosques as I desired to see, and sometimes even on Fridays, just before the sermon began, and when the women were come into the mosques to hear their harangues: This is permitted by speaking to the keeper of the mosque, and giving him a very small gratuity, and at other times sending for him when the mosques were shut: And indeed to speak justly of the Turks, they are a very tractable people when they are well used, and when they have no prospect of getting any thing by ill treatment; and what makes them more troublesome and suspicious in places on the sea is the rough usage they meet with from the Corsairs.

C H A P. II.

Of GALATA, PERA, the aqueducts, and some other places
near CONSTANTINOPLE.

Galata.

GALATA is situated to the north of the port of Constantinople, it is encompassed with a wall near three miles in circumference, having the water to the south and east, and is built from the sea up the sides of the hill; it is very much inhabited by Christians, and by all the Europeans: Here they have their warehouses, custom house, and all European ships come to this port. The Greeks have three churches in Galata, and the Armenians two: The Jesuits, Dominicans, and Franciscans have each of them a convent in this place. During the time of the Venetian war a convent under the protection of Venice was seized on, and the church turned into a mosque, and such Franks as lived near it were ordered to remove, on which all the English, and some others removed to Pera, which is on the top of the hill where all the ambassadors reside, and it is a much finer situation. What they call the Quattro Strade are almost entirely inhabited by Franks and other Christians. Pera is under the Topjee-bashaw of Tophana, and Galata is governed by a waiwode. Pera and Galata are the thirteenth region which was called Sicena. The Trinitarians, two sort of Franciscans, and the Capuchins have each of them a convent in Pera. The ambassadors live here in greater state than in any other parts, because it is the custom of the country, and they keep open tables. The king of the two Sicilies has lately obtained capitulations for trade, as well as the Swedes, and has a minister here. This place and Galata having been much inhabited by Genoese who had obtained it of the Greek emperors, there are still some of those families remaining, many of whom are drogermen to the ambassadors; of which each nation has a certain number; one or two of them do most of the business of the nation; and the others are employed occasionally by the merchants: There are also Gjovani de Lingue, as they call them, who are young men that have small salaries, take their turn in waiting at the palace, and attend on strangers or others, when there is occasion: The French have twelve of these of their own nation, who are educated at the Capuchin convent at the expence of the king, are sent to different consuls abroad, and promoted as they deserve. The Muscovites and Germans also have some of their own nation, but are obliged chiefly to make use of the natives of the place, who know best how to discharge the mysterious office of a drogerman. The head drogerman of the port is always a Greek, and very often a prince of Moldavia; he is somewhat in the nature of a secretary of state, as well as interpreter, and has a great influence in relation to the affairs of the Europeans, and more particularly when treaties of peace are on foot. It is said the Venetian ambassador, who is called the Bailo, has an unlimited commission from the republic to draw for what sums he pleases,

Pera.

and even that his accounts are not examined. So great an interest that state has to serve with the Port.

To the north of Pera is Tophana on another hill, and nothing can be imagined more beautiful than the prospect of the vale between them: On the brow of the hill, on Tophana side, there is a publick building called Galati Serai, (for this upper part of the hill is reckoned as a part of Galata or Pera); this building is finely situated round a large court; it is destined for the education of the itcheoglans for the seraglio of the grand signor, and contains in it about four hundred; they are mostly orphans or children of poor people who cannot educate their families; they are kept under great discipline, never stir out, nor can they so much as look out of their windows, and no persons are suffered to go in: They learn to read, write, ride, and draw the bow, and to chant their devotions; the grand signor goes there once in two years, and chuses out of them such as he pleases about twenty years old, who are made his itcheoglans; most of them are officers about him like pages, and attend him on horseback, or in the chamber, being something of the nature of chamberlains, and these, according to their merit, are often advanced to be pashas, and to the highest offices.

Tophana is so called from the foundery of Canon [Tope]. It is go-^{Tophana:} vernaed by the Topejee-Bashaw [The captain of the artillery], as well as Pera; there are a great number of very fine brass cannon on the quay and other places about it; for now they make none of iron. One of their finest fountains is in this place. To the north of it is Fundulee, and north of that two or three more places built up the side of the hills, which look like one continued town from Galata.

To the west of Galata, on the north side of the port, is the publick ^{Arsenal:} arsenal or dock called Cassum-pasha, where there are covered buildings to lay up the galleys in winter; and here is what they call the bagnio for the grand signor's captive Christian slaves. I saw here eleven large men of war, and was informed that there are commonly about twenty, and that they have in other parts twenty more; the largest, called the Capitana, as I was informed, is twelve feet longer than the Royal Sovereign, being a hundred and eighty six feet long, and forty six feet eight inches broad; it is twenty-one feet deep in the hold, has three decks, besides the quarter deck, and a spare deck: The sheet anchor weighs ninety five quintals, and the cable is thirty-two inches in circumference; she carries a hundred and ten guns, and sixteen hundred men. The galleys go out every summer round the islands to collect the harach or christian poll tax; and the captain pasha or high admiral sails with four or five men of war, and levies what money he can on the islands, and other places on the sea, which belong to him.

On the height, to the north west of the arsenal, is a down called the Okemeidan [The place of arrows] where they go to exercise with the bow and arrow; and there are many marble pillars set up to shew how far several grand signors have shot, some of which are at an incredible distance; it is a height which commands a fine view of the port, and Constantinople: There is an open Turkish namaqah, or praying place on it, where I was informed they circumcise the grand signor's children;

in

in this place the grand signor reviews the army before he goes out to war.

Aqueducts.

Water has been brought to Constantinople at great expence, and is very necessary in this country, where they drink it in such great quantities, and use so much for washing and bathing; and the more care has been taken, because a want of it would certainly cause a rebellion in the city; for this purpose they formerly made so many large cisterns as reservoirs of the water of the aqueduct, in case it should fail; and the great cistern under saint Sophia serves for that purpose at this time: The most antient aqueduct was built by the emperors Valens and Valentinian; this aqueduct is seen in three places; it conveys water to the city at the distance of ten miles, being brought for the most part from places three or four miles to the south east of the village called Belgrade. These three parts of the aqueduct are called the crooked aqueduct, the long aqueduct, and the high aqueduct; the last is nearest to Constantinople, and receives the water that comes from the other two which are different streams: The crooked aqueduct is so called, because it makes a turn before it crosses the valley from one hill to the other; this aqueduct is executed in a very fine taste; it is a rustick work, and consists of three tiers of fine arches one over another. The water first runs on a wall, and then on twelve arches, for two hundred and twenty one yards; it then turns and crosses the vale on the three tiers of arches; in the lowest there are four arches, in the middle ten, and there are passages made through the piers in the length of the aqueduct, by which one passes to the other side of the valley; in the uppermost tier there are twenty one arches, the seven or eight first arches on each side are built on the descent of the hill, two or three on the solid wall, and ten over the middle arches; in the upper story also there are arches through fifteen of the piers, in order to pass the whole length of the aqueduct, as it has been observed there are through the piers of the middle arches; the aqueduct being in that part about six hundred and seventy-two feet long, and a hundred and seven feet high: It is a very magnificent work, and the water is conveyed to it from a rivulet that passes near Belgrade, and must be the Hydraulis; the water of this river is stopped in two different places by a wall built across, so as to make two large lakes, and runs in channels thro' the wall, which is built to keep them up; these seem to be Turkish works, and designed as reservoirs of water in case the rivulet should dry up in summer, that they might be supplied by two such great bodies of water to be let out by lower channels which are in the wall, and may be opened on occasion; from the last of these the water passes to a deep basin, into which some other streams are brought, and from that it runs partly in the channels made on the side of the hills, and partly on arches over valleys, and hollows in the hills, to the crooked aqueduct already described, from which it runs on the sides of the hills into another basin, and so does the water of the long aqueduct, and from that basin it goes in one channel to the high aqueduct. The other, called the long aqueduct, seems to be a modern work, and, I suppose, was built by Soliman the magnificent, who is said to have repaired the other aqueducts; and if it was, it is a work truly worthy of him.

him ; and I saw on it a short Turkish inscription : It was built as a further supply of water to be conveyed by the high aqueduct ; it is two thousand two hundred and twenty-nine feet long, eighty-five feet and a half high, and the wall is twelve feet thick ; it consists of two stories of arches one over another ; in the lower story there are forty-seven arches, and fifty in the upper : At the first descent, at each end of the hills, the water runs on a long wall : Other streams are brought to this water by the side of the southern hill, which passes likewise on a small number of arches over the valleys that are in the way. The water of this aqueduct, as observed, communicates with the crooked aqueduct, and both run to the high aqueduct, which is a vast massive rustic building, by which the water is conveyed over a valley ; it is above eight hundred and forty feet long, and one hundred and twelve feet high ; it consists of four large arches, as many over them, and three stories of small ones between them, there being nine arches in the upper and lower stories, and six in the middle one. This irregularity, contrary to the manner of the ancients, and the arches not being true, gives this aqueduct a very Gothic appearance, though it is a work of great expence and magnificence, for the walls are fifteen feet thick ; and the great arches are above fifty feet wide. Ascending by the hill to one of the small arches, there is an arched passage from it through the wall, consisting of forty-four steps, which leads up to the great arches above, where there is a passage thro' the piers, as in the crooked aqueduct, and a descent likewise by stairs at the other end : From this aqueduct the water runs along the side of the hills, in channels covered in with stone, there being arches built only in two or three places. This water formerly run on those arches in the third valley between the third and fourth hill ; but the east part of that aqueduct being destroyed, the water is conveyed in channels on the ground to the several parts of the city. About ten years ago a new aqueduct was built to supply Pera, Galata, and the neighbouring villages ; the water comes from Bauchicui, between Belgrade and Boiyucderry, and runs across a valley there on an aqueduct which consists of a great number of arches that are very well built ; from this valley it runs round the hills, and sometimes under ground, and crossing a low ground it rises in such square pillars as have been before described, in order to keep the water to its height : As it passes, part of it is conveyed to the villages on the west side of the canal of the Thracian Bosphorus, and coming near Pera, it rises in the same sort of pillars, and runs into a reservoir, consisting of many little cells made to contain the water, and is conveyed from them to the several parts of Pera and Galata.

The point of Galata opposite to the seraglio was called cape Metopon. Beshicktash is said to have been formerly called Jason from his touching there ; at that place there was a grove of cypress trees, and a temple of Apollo. At Ortacui there was a port called Clidium ; and lower there was a port in which the vessels of the Rhodians used to lie, which, I suppose, is the place where ships now ride at anchor near Beshicktash when they are ready to sail, because it is difficult to go out of the port with a strong north wind. The cape at Cruchiesmè was in the middle ages called Asomaton. The bay which had the name of Scalæ was at Arnautcui ; below it is the cape of Esties ; further there is a large bay, on which Bactesu is situated :

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The cape on which the castle stands, and where the bridge is supposed to have been was called cape Mercury. The best port of the Bosphorus was at the river Ornoufdera, it is called Sarantacopa, and by Dionysius Byzantinus, Leoftenion. Under Tharapia is the rock Catargo: Here is a small river, and the port Pharmaias, which is said to be so called, because Medea touching at this place opened her box of drugs there. The bay of Boiyucdery was called Sinus Saronicus from an altar there to Saron of Megara; the point of this bay to the north was called Amilton and Tripition by the Greeks. The convent of Mavro-Molo higher up was destroyed, because it was a place of debauchery for sailors and other inferior people. As to the Cyanean rock on the Europe side; at the foot of it there is a white marble pillar broken into three or four pieces, and a Corinthian capital near it; the shaft is two feet in diameter; above on the rock is what has been thought by some to have been its pedestal; it is about three feet in diameter, and has round it four festoons joined by bulls heads: There are many names on it, which seem to have been cut by people that came there. The name of Augustus, mentioned by some authors, I suppose, is SEBASTVS, which is cut on the stone in Roman characters, much better than the other, and very near to the base of the pedestal: This is more justly thought to be an altar to Apollo, which the Romans placed on this rock; tho' from the holes for irons both above and below, it seems as if some other stones were fixed to it, which would rather incline one to conclude that it was the pedestal of a pillar. On the continent near this island is the light house of Europe, which is a high tower. Going along the coast of the Euxine sea in Thrace towards the west, the first place mentioned is Phinopolis, which seems to be the court of Phineus, from which the Argonauts went (after they had been stopped by contrary winds) to the Asia side, and sacrificed to the twelve gods: It is possible this place put in the Tables was on the west side of that broad cape, which is about two leagues to the west of the cape at the entrance of the Bosphorus, where I saw a square tower on the height with some antient stones in it. I observed here in the sea cliffs a layer of earth about three feet thick, which appears like planks of timber burnt to a coal. About eighteen miles to the west of this tower was Philea, or Phrygia on the Palus Phileatina; this place is about the same distance also from Belgrade: What is called the lake is a sort of gulph that winds into the land, and there are some rivulets that run into it; as well as I could learn there is a bank of sand before the mouth of it, which is covered with water in winter, and when the wind blows strong from the north; there is now a small port on the outside of it. The town was on a peninsula at the east end of the gulph, on very high ground to the west and north, having a gentle descent to the south: On the east side it was defended with a wall, a great part of which is still remaining, and is called by the Turks Dourkous, town and lake: If there had been a good entrance for shipping, this town, which is not a mile in circumference, would have been very finely situated for trade. Halmedyffus or Salmedyffus is said to have been forty miles further; they informed me of a port twenty miles off, which, if I mistake not, is called Aiade, it is well frequented, and probably is the antient Halmedyffus, though there seems to be a mistake in the distance. I was informed

formed that there are some ruins there, especially of the wall that was built by the emperor Anastasius across the neck of the peninsula to Selivré, the old Selymbria. I was informed that this place is about thirty-six miles from Selivré, and as far from Constantinople. All the country this way is a very rich soil, and abounds with wood; and the village of Belgrade is situated in a wood; the English, Swedish, and Dutch Ambassadors reside there in summer, where they have cool shady walks in the woods by the two large basins of water which are to supply the aqueduct.

C H A P. III.

Of SELIVREE, and ADRIANOPLE.

I SET out with the caravan from Constantinople for Adrianople, on the seventh of July in the afternoon; the road is to the south west, thro' an open fertile country which is uneven as far as Selivree: It is to be observed that the present road to Adrianople goes out at the Selivree gate; and that the Adrianople gate is at a considerable distance from it to the west; through which, doubtless, the antient road to Adrianople went, though it is now disused, probably because it is a more uneven country. Near a league from Constantinople to the left of the road, there is a large building called Bayreut-Han [The powder house], where all the powder is made for the use of Constantinople, and the places on the Black Sea; and the ships take it in there. Five miles from Constantinople there is a small town called [The little bridge], from a bridge there near the sea, over the outlet of a lake; as well as I could learn, the lake receives a small river into it, which probably is the Bathenius of Ptolemy. We stopped here for about two hours, and then travelled almost three hours till midnight, and lay in a meadow near the road. On the eighth we went seven miles to a town called, The great bridge, where there is a large bridge over the mouth of another lake, into which probably the river Athyra of Ptolemy falls. Ten miles further is a village on the sea called Camourgat; and near a league beyond it there is a small town called Pevadosé, situated on a rocky eminence over the sea. Twelve miles beyond this we arrived at Selivree the Selymbria of Ptolemy, situated very near the sea to the west of the old city, the walls of which are entire, and stand on a small eminence; the old and new town together are about a mile in circumference; it is probable that the wall formerly mentioned, went across from the old town to the Black Sea. The Greeks and Armenians have each an old church adorned with Mosaic of the middle ages; about one of them I saw a relief of a man, with a pole or spear in one hand, and in the other a long shield that rested on the ground. The old town is thinly inhabited; the present city, which is a poor place, is to the west of it, and is chiefly subsisted by being a great thorough fare. I passed the day at Selivree in the kane, and in seeing the antiquities, and set forward in the evening; going

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ing out of the town we saw a party of Tartars with their bows slung about their bodies. From Selivree the remainder of the way to Adrianople was near west, and in ten miles we came to a small town called Keliclee, which might be Melantias of the Itinerary, said to be at the river Athyras²: We lay in the fields about a mile further, and on the ninth travelled five miles to Chourley, which seems to be Izhrallon of the Itinerary, which is mentioned as eighteen miles from Heraclea in the way to Adrianople: Both the Greeks and Armenians have a church here, and I saw an inscription in the Armenian churchyard, which makes mention of a Perinthian, and probably this place was in the district of Perinthus, called afterwards Heraclea, and at present Heraclee. I saw also about the town several marble covers of coffins, and ruins of a wall built of brick and stone, which seem to be the remains of an antient enclosure. The situation of Chourley is very beautiful on a rising ground, commanding a view as far as the sea, and is computed to be five hours from Heraclee, and four from Rodosto; we staid here till the evening, and went about two hours further, and lay in the fields near a village called Bolavanna; on the tenth we went about two hours to a town called Borgas, which from the name, as well as situation, seems to be the antient Bergulas: We travelled in the evening eight miles further to Baba, where there is a beautiful large Turkish bridge over a small river, a fine mosque, and an old church entire, built of brick; this may be Burtudizum. We went eight miles further, and lay in the open air; on the eleventh we travelled four miles to Hapsa, which is eight from Adrianople, and seems to be Ostudizum.

Adrianople.

Adrianople was first called Orestes, and had its present name from the improvements made in it by the emperor Adrian; the Turks call it Edrineh; the town is situated on a rising ground, and on the plain at the foot of it; the antient city seems to have been on the plain, where great part of the walls remain, though they seem to be of the middle ages, and there are many inscriptions which make mention of the later Greek emperors who repaired them. The river Meritcheh, which below is the antient Heber, runs to the south of the town, and is joined by two other rivers a little lower, one of which called the Ardah is navigable from Philopoli by floats, and must be the Heber above the conflux, the other is called the Tounfah. The Meritcheh is a fine river when it is joined by the other two, and is navigable down to Enos, a town at the mouth of the river which retains its old name; but as there are some shallows in the river, they do not navigate it in the summer months. Adrianople is very delightfully situated, in a beautiful plain, watered by three rivers: The shops which are well built and furnished, and the kanes are within the city walls, but most of the people live on the height over the old city, which is a more advantageous situation, where most of the houses have their gardens, and enjoy a very fine prospect: They have two or three beautiful mosques on the outside of the city, the

² The port at the mouth of the river Athyras was called Navale Melantiacum. This place was in the road to Constantinople from Heraclea, and was twenty-nine miles from the former, probably by a short way across the country: Between it and Heraclea was Cœnophrurion,

which is said to be between Selymbria and the river Athyras; but as Heraclea is but fourteen miles from Selivree, the distances of those two places from Heraclea is much too great. Cœnophrurion ought to be corrected to fourteen, and Melantiada to thirteen.

largest may vye with the best in Constantinople, and is built in a good taste. There are two mosques in the city which were churches; and there are two large verd antique pillars in the portico of one of them. This is one of the four royal cities in which the grand signors have made their residence: The seraglio is to the west of the town, and of the river Meritcheh, which runs both on the west and south sides of the city; it is built on a fine plain spot, and there is a large meadow towards the river planted with trees; besides the principal building for the grand signor, which did not seem to be large, there are many little houses in the gardens for the ladies, and in other parts for the great officers; and as they are low, it has the appearance of a Carthusian cloyster. No body is permitted to enter this seraglio without a particular order from Constantinople. The Bostangee-bashaw resides in one part of it, to whom most of the country belongs as far as Philippopoli, and a great territory round about it, of which he is the governor; and he is not subject to the Bostangee-bashaw at Constantinople. On the hill to the west of the seraglio there is a large summer-house which belongs to the grand signor, from which there is a fine prospect of the city, and all the country round.

The city is governed by the janitzer aga; it is a place of great trade, supplying all the country with goods brought by land from Constantinople; and from Smyrna, and other parts by sea, and up the river; they have a great plenty of all sorts of provisions; they also make silk, which is chiefly used for their own manufactures. The wine of this place, which is mostly red, is very strong and well-flavoured, and they have all sorts of fruits in great perfection: The Greeks have an archbishop here. There is a village called Demerlata, about a league to the south west of the town, where Charles the twelfth, king of Sweden, resided some years, till he was removed to Demotica, as it is imagined, by the instigation of his enemies, who, it is said, thought that this place was too near the great road. The French have two or three houses here, and a consul: The English also have a person with consular power to act for them, though they have little business; but formerly when there was war with the emperor they had their factors here, and sold a considerable quantity of cloth, tin, and lead. When I was at Adrianople I saw the entrance of an ambassador extraordinary from the emperor on the conclusion of the peace.

C H A P. IV.

Of DEMOTICA, RODOSTO, and GALLIPOLI.

WE left Adrianople on the seventeenth, travelled southwards, and passed through a village called Ahercui, where there is a large kane for the grand signor's camels, which are bred in that country: We went in between the hills, and arrived at Demotica on a small river called Kefeldele-su, which falls into the Meritcheh about a mile to the north east; it is near twelve miles from Adrianople: The present town is chiefly on the north and east side of the hill, where the antient town was likewise situated, which is supposed to be Dyme; there are remains of the walls of a castle, and of several artificial grottos: The Christians live on the east side of the hill, and have two churches. Charles the twelfth of Sweden lived at this place for some time: I was informed that he commonly rode out every afternoon, and that some few of his followers, who were given to gallantry, were obliged to be very secret in those affairs, the king having been always very remarkable for the strictest chastity; droggermen and people of great consideration often came to him. I should conjecture that Plotinopolis was higher up the river on which Demotica stands, as Trajanopolis was twenty-two miles from it in the way to the city of Heraclea: The hills that run along from the south west to the north east near Adrianople seem to be mount Rhodope. Between Adrianople and Plotinopolis, there was a place called Nicæa, where it is said the Arians drew up a confession of faith in order to impose on the world, the place being of the same name as the city where the famous council was held. On the eighteenth we went a mile to the north east to the river Meritcheh, which is here very rapid; we crossed it on a flat bottomed boat; and travelled seven miles near east through a very fine country to Ouzoun-Kupri [The long bridge], a town so called from a bridge built across the plain, and over the small river Erganeh to the west of the town, which overflows the plain in winter, being near half a mile long, and consists of a hundred and seventy arches; it is built of hewn stone, and is a very great work. If Dyme was between Plotinopolis and Trajanopolis, this would be the most likely place for the latter: At present it is only a small town, having very few Christians in it, and no church. We went sixteen miles further to the east to another small town called Jeribol, which seems to be a corruption from Hierapolis; this possibly might be Apris, where the roads from Trajanople to Heraclea and Gallipoli seem to have parted; we lay at this place, and on the nineteenth went eight hours to Rodosto. The whole country of Thrace I passed through from Constantinople is an exceeding rich soil, which produces in the downs the greatest plenty of herbage I ever saw in places entirely unimproved, and a great quantity of excellent corn, and also some flax: The country is mostly uneven, and has very little wood in it; so that the antients, who say Thrace is a barren country, except near the sea, were very much mistaken. Rodosto is the old Bisanthe, afterwards called

Rodosto.

Rhedeſtus, and in the Itinerary Reſiſton; it is ſituated in a very large bay on the ſea, and up the ſide of the hills, the town being near a mile in length; it is chiefly inhabited by Turks, though there are ſeveral Greek and Armenian families in the town, the latter have one church, and the Greeks five, and their archbiſhop of Heraclea has a houſe here: They make exceeding good wine, and it is a place of great export of corn for Conſtantinople. The late princes Ragotſki reſided in this town, in a palace where ſeveral of their adherents now live, and receive their penſions from the port. To the north eaſt is Heraclea the old Perinthus, about the point that makes this great bay to the north. When I arrived at this place I paid off my janizary, and the next day he came and ſaid he was not ſatisfied, that he expected to have been longer with me, and if I would not give him more he would oblige the conſul at Adrianople to pay him, and at laſt threatened me with the mequime, or court of juſtice; but as he could not intimidate me, I heard no more of him; and on the twentieth embarked for Gallipoli, where I arrived Gallipoli. on the twenty-ſiſt. This is the antient Callipolis, finely ſituated at the northern entrance of the Hellespont on riſing grounds, and on the ſouth ſide of them, ſo that it makes no appearance coming to it from the north. Lampſacus is on the other ſide in Aſia, about a league farther to the ſouth; a village called Shardack, being directly oppoſite to Gallipoli: This city, tho' it is three miles in circumference, is but a poor place, and has very little trade. The upper parts of the town, where the people chiefly live, are pleaſant, and the houſes have gardens to them; the ſhops are in the lower part of the town. There is a little rivulet to the weſt of the city, and to the ſouth a ſmall enclosed port, and a fine baſon within the walls which is not now uſed; the old ruined caſtle is above it to the north. To the eaſt of the port there are about twenty ruined houſes which were built along the ſhoar for the reception of gallies, probably during the time of the Greek emperors. Near a ſmall bay to the north of the city, and on the Propontis, there is a fine powder houſe, where all the ſhips of the grand ſignor take in their powder that go out into the Mediterranean. There are about three hundred Greek families here, they have two churches, at one of which the archbiſhop of Heraclea has a houſe, in which his ſuffragan biſhop reſides; there are ſome families of Jews here. As paſſengers often ſtop at this port in their way between Smyrna and Conſtantinople, and other parts, ſo the plague is frequently brought to this city. About two leagues to the north of Gallipoli is the narroweſt part or neck of this peninſula, which was computed to be about five miles broad; there were three towns on it, one to the weſt called Cardia on the bay Melanis, which makes the peninſula; one in the middle called Lyſimachia, which is thought to be a large village on the height called Boulaiyere; it was built by Lyſimachus, who deſtroyed Cardia, and was afterwards demolished by the Thracians, and rebuilt by Antiochus: The third town was Pactye to the eaſt which might be either in a ſhallow bay rather to the ſouth eaſt and by eaſt of Boulaiyere, or on a little bay, ſomething more to the north than that village, where a ſmall rivulet falls into the ſea. There was a wall acroſs this neck of land, and a town near it, which on this account was called in the Greek language

Macron-

OBSERVATIONS

Macrontychon [The long wall]. Going to the south, a little north of the narrow passage, where, I suppose, Sestus and Abydus were situated, there is a ruin of an old castle or town on the height, about half a mile from the sea, it is called Acbath, and is the abode of a dervishe: This probably was Ægos, where the Athenians lost their liberty, being defeated by the Lacedæmonians, and that the rather, because, by the best information that I could get, there is a rivulet there as there was at Ægos, which went by the same name, and was to the south of the supposed Sestus, which I imagine was not where the castle now is, for reasons I have already mentioned; there is a deep bay here, at the bottom of which is a large village called Maydos; this probably is the port Cœlus [Κοῖλος], which might have its name from the great hollow or bay; and it is described as south of Sestus. At this port the Athenians beat the Lacedæmonians by sea, and erected a trophy at Cynossēma, or the tomb of Hecuba, which I suppose to have been the present European castle, commonly thought to be Sestus, being a high point of land to the south of that port, and so very proper for the erection of a trophy, on account of a victory gained in that harbour. Cynosēma also is mentioned as opposite to the river Rodius, which seems to be the river at the castle over against it on the Asia side. Alopeconesus was at the western cape of the south end of the peninsula: The eastern cape was called Mastusia, where the outer castle of Europe is situated, in which a pasha always resides. To the north of it is a little bay, and a fine spot of ground, which probably was the site of Eleus; the tower or sepulchre of Protefilaus is mentioned near it, as well as a small temple to him.

C H A P. V.

O F M O U N T A T H O S.

WE embarked at Lemnos, and landed at Monte Santo, as it is called by the Europeans, on the eighth of September; it is the antient mount Athos in Macedonia, now called both by Greeks and Turks, Haion Horos [The Holy Mountain] by reason that there are so many convents on it; to which the whole mountain belongs: It is a promontory which extends almost directly from north to south, being joined to the continent by a neck of land about a mile wide, thro' which some historians say Xerxes cut a channel, in order to carry his army a short way by water, from one bay to the other; which seems very improbable; nor did I see any sign of such a work: The bay of Contessa to the north of this neck of land was called by the antients Strymonicus; to the south is the bay of Monte Santo, antiently called Singiticus, and by the Greeks at this day Amouliane, from an island of that name at the bottom of it, between which and the gulph of Salonica is the bay of Haia-Mamma, called by the antients Toronæus. The northern cape of this promontory is called cape Laura, and is the promontory

montory Nymphæum of the antients; and the cape of Monte Santo seems to be the promontory Acrathos: Over the former is the highest summit of mount Athos; all the other parts of it, though hilly, being low in comparison of it; it is a very steep rocky height covered with pine-trees; if we suppose the perpendicular height of it to be four miles from the sea, tho' I think it cannot be so much, it may be easily computed if its shadow could reach to Lemnos, which, they say, is eighty miles distant, though I believe it is not above twenty leagues.

There are on Monte Santo twenty convents, ten on the north side, and Convents. ten on the south, most of them near the sea, there being only two on the east side, and three on the west, that are above a mile from the water, the cape itself not being above two leagues wide. Many of these convents are very poor; some indeed have estates abroad, and most of them send out priests to collect charity, and the person who returns with the greatest sum of money is commonly made goumenos or abbot, till another brings in a greater. They pay a certain price for their lands, and a boftangi resides in their town to receive it, and to protect them against injuries; every convent also pays a poll tax for a certain number. It is thought that they are obliged to give lodging and provisions to all comers; but where persons are able they always expect charity; no female animal, except those that are wild, is permitted on this mount. Their manner of living is much the same as that of mount Sinai; they never eat meat. The priests and waiters, when in their refectory, wear the hood on their heads, and a long black cloak; and a person from a pulpit reads some book in the vulgar Greek all the time they eat. In every convent they have many chapels adjoining to their rooms, probably fitted up by particular persons, out of their devotion to some saint; there are also houses with chapels to them all over the lands of the convents; which they call Kellia, and might formerly be the cells of hermits, but are now inhabited only by a caloyer or two, who take care of the gardens or vineyards adjoining: Those houses which are on their estates at a distance from the convents they call Metokia. Besides their lay caloyers, they have also hired servants to labour, called Men of the world [*Κοσμικοί*]. They have no manner of learning among them, nor do they so much as teach the antient Greek, though I was informed they did; so that the priests lead very idle unprofitable lives: And considering them in a political view, any one would think that two or three thousand persons would be much better employed in the world in propagating the Christian race in a country where the number is daily diminishing; so that in this respect it is the policy of the Turks to encourage this life. Some of their convents have been founded by princes of Bulgaria, Servia, and Walachia, and are filled with people of those countries; and these priests are so extremely ignorant, that they can neither talk nor read the vulgar Greek. The convents are built round a court with a church in the middle; four of them on the east side are the largest and richest, and of them Laura is the chief, and has the greatest interest and command over the rest, and the monks of it are esteemed the most polished, as well as the most politick; Iveronè and Vatopede are the most beautiful both in their building and situation on the water; the

fourth is Calandari: Four or five convents on the west side are very curiously situated, being built on high rocks over the water.

When I landed I went first to the convent of Laura, where Neophytus, archbishop of Naupactus and Larta resided; he had resigned his archbishopric above twenty years. I was conducted to their refectory to see them dine, and to the archbishop's apartment, at whose table I always eat. The marble font in the church seemed to be an antient vase. On the ninth, I went to visit the monasteries on the north side of the hill, and in four hours came to the poor convent of Caracallo, where we took some refreshment, and in an hour more came to the convent Philotheo, which I viewed, and went on to the monastery of Iveronè, which is delightfully situated on a flat spot near the sea in the middle of beautiful meadows; it is a large convent, where I was very civilly entertained, pressed much to stay, and saw an old bishop of Lemnos who had resigned, and an archimandrite of Muscovy, who had travelled in that country. I then went by water an hour to the north to the poor convent Stavro Niketa, where I was very civilly entertained by the archbishop of Philippi and Drame, who had resigned; he conducted me to the orangery, and presented me with a bough loaded with lemons. Aged prelates often resign their bishopricks, and come to these convents, in order to end their days in a quiet retirement. I went by water an hour further to the convent Pantocratori, where I lay; the abbot had travelled in Spain, Italy and Germany, and talked Italian. This convent was founded by John prince of Walachia, who with some of his family are buried in it. I here saw a hermit at some distance in a wood; he lived in a hut almost inaccessible, by reason of the briars; they said, he was a hundred years old, and had lived there forty years; he had no chapel, not being obliged either to attend the sacrament, or to administer it, or perform any offices of the church; he had nothing on but a coarse coat and trowsers, without a shirt. On the tenth, we rowed to the large convent of Vatopede, where I received great civilities; and they sent to my boat presents of fruit and other things. We went two hours to the north to the convent of faint Simenus, built by Pelisena daughter of Arcadius. We here mounted on mules, and went half an hour through pleasant fields to Kilandari convent, which is one of the four great ones, and was founded for Servians, by Stephen king of Servia; the monks seemed to be very ignorant, and I was but very indifferently accommodated. On the eleventh, we went two hours up the hills to the south to the convent Zographo; they say, it was founded by a nephew of Justinian for Bulgarians; it is two miles both from the convents Castamoneto and Dokiario: We went to the sea on the south side of the cape, and arrived at Dokiario convent; we afterwards sailed a mile to the poor convent of St. George Zenopho; and tasted a salt water in the way, which is soft and purges: We then went by water to Simopetra convent, and afterwards to St. Gregorio and St. John Dionysius, where we lay. On the twelfth, we went by water to the monastery of St. Paul, from which we rid two miles round the hills over the sea to the hermitages of St. Anne, near the most southern extremity of the cape; they consist of about forty houses, inhabited by near a hundred hermits; they are situated in a semicircular hollow

hollow of the hill; there are some hermits also near the convent of faint John Dionysius, and near Simopetra: Two or three hermits live in each of the houses. Some of them who retire in this manner have little fortunes of their own, and live on their gardens, and what bread or corn they can either get from the convents, or purchase; and when I was there, they were busy in gathering and drying their figs, raisins and nuts; they make also a small quantity of wine and brandy for their own use; some of them work and make wooden spoons, or carve images of devotions. On Sundays and holidays they go to the church of St. Anne, which is common to them all, where they shew the hand of that saint: This place is four miles from Laura, and from the highest summit of the hill. We returned to faint Paul's, and went by water to Simopetra; which is the most curious of all the convents, as to its situation; it is built on a rock which rises up out of the side of the hill towards the top of it, the whole hill being covered with trees; an aqueduct adds greatly to the beauty of the prospect, which consists of three stories of arches; it conveys the water to the convent from the neighbouring height. On the thirteenth, we went to the convent of Zeropotamo, where, in the front of the church, there is a curious old relief of faint Demetrius in verd antique; and in the walls of the convent I saw two antient heads. We went a mile and a half to the poor convent of Rufikon, which is to the east of Zenopho; we went an hour further to a large convent not half a mile from Cares, which is the only town on Monte Santo, and is about the middle of it, situated towards the top of the height on the north side, and is the most pleasant part of all the mountain. The land of this place belongs to several convents, and most of them have houses and gardens here. The town is inhabited by caloyers, who have their shops, and sell such things as there is a demand for; the only artists they have are those that make cutlery ware and beads, and carve reliefs very curiously in wood, either on crosses or in history pieces; and here they have a market every Saturday, when the people at the distance of three or four days journey bring in corn, and other provisions; all they send out from their mountain being those trinkets they make, and wallnuts, chesnuts, common nuts, and some black cattle which they buy, and sell when they are fit for the market; they are also supplied in part from abroad with wine; the cold, as it happened this year, very often destroying their grapes. Many houses and gardens in Cares are purchased of the convents by two or three caloyers for their lives, who cultivate their gardens, make those images, and lead very agreeable independent lives.

Most of the monks on this mountain are what they call Stavrophori, from a cross they wear under their caps worked on a piece of cloth, which is called Stavromene, to which also they tie a very small cross made of wood; these have taken the vow on them, and then they can never eat meat, nor leave this life; whereas in other convents, there are very few of them. As to those of the highest state in the monastic life called by them the monks of the Megaloskema, I believe there are very few of them, though I was told some old men in their infirmaries, who were past the world, had taken this vow on them, which is an entire re-
nunciation

nunciation of the world, of property, and of all office, and employ, and an obligation to greater internal exercises of devotion: The hermit I saw in the wood, if I do not mistake, was of this sort.

C H A P. VI.

Of THESSALONICA, and the places in the way to it.

FROM this country of men, into which none of the fair sex are permitted to enter, we set forward by land for Salonica on the fourteenth, with a little caravan, and went northwards to the gulph of Contessa, our journey afterwards being mostly to the west. We came to the isthmus, or neck of land, by which this land is joined to the country to the west; the whole length of Monte Santo being about thirty miles: At the north east extremity of it there is a small cape which extends into the gulph to the north, and, I suppose, is the promontory Acrathos. On the north side of the bay they shewed me a port called Esborus, which may be Contessa of the maps, and possibly the antient port of Amphipolis; the point to the north, which makes this bay, is not brought out far enough to the east in the common maps, for it appears to me that there was another bay to the north of this; the whole, according to the sea-cards, being the bay of Contessa. At the west end of this bay I was shewn another port called Eriso, where, they say, there are ruins of an old city called Paliocastro, which might be Acanthus, to which Xerxes led his army: To the north of this was Stagira, where Aristotle was born. The river Strymon, which was the bounds of Macedonia to the north, fell into the sea at this gulph; it is made to have two mouths, one of which might fall into this south part of the gulph, the other into the north part. To the north east of the Strymon was the country called Macedonia adjecta, inhabited by the Edones; it extended to the Nestus, and was a part of Thrace conquered by king Philip, and added to Macedonia. To the south of that country I saw Thassus, a large island, with four or five villages on it, being famous among the antients for excellent white marble, and for its mines of gold. I was well informed that in one part of the island are many graves and coffins cut out of the rock; it is forty miles from Lemnos, and opposite to Cavalla and the Nestus. The part of Macedonia from mount Athos to the peninsula of Pallene, or Phlegra, was called Chalcidice.

Thassus.

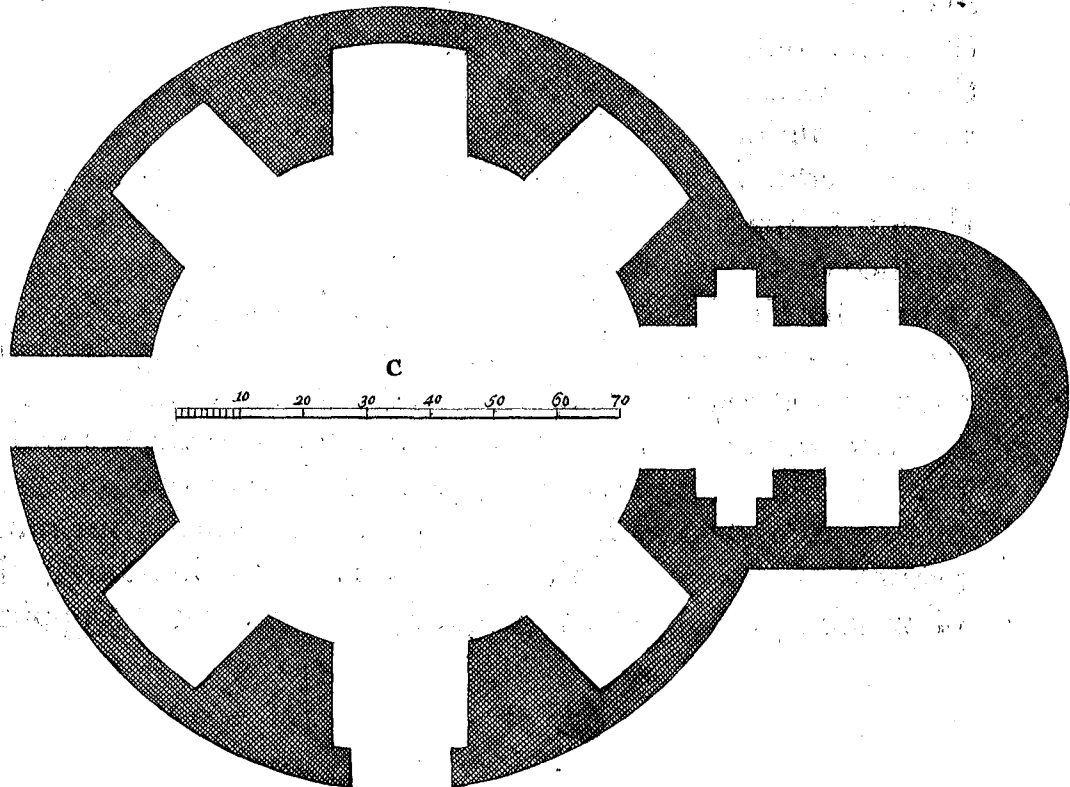
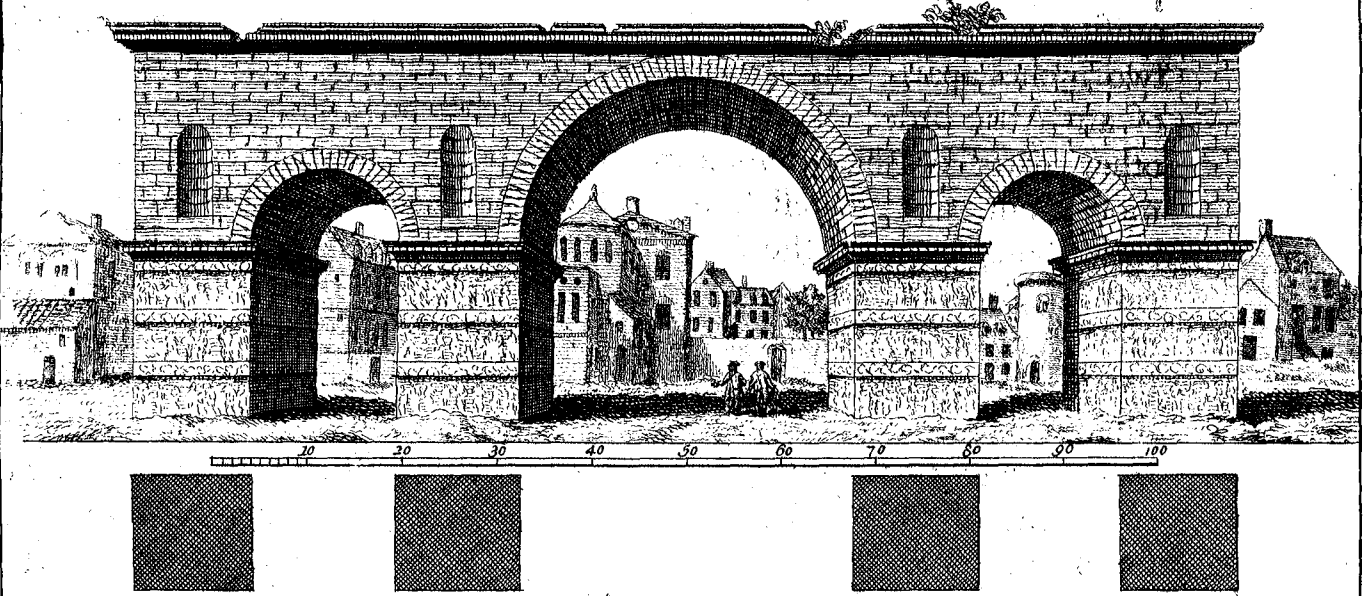
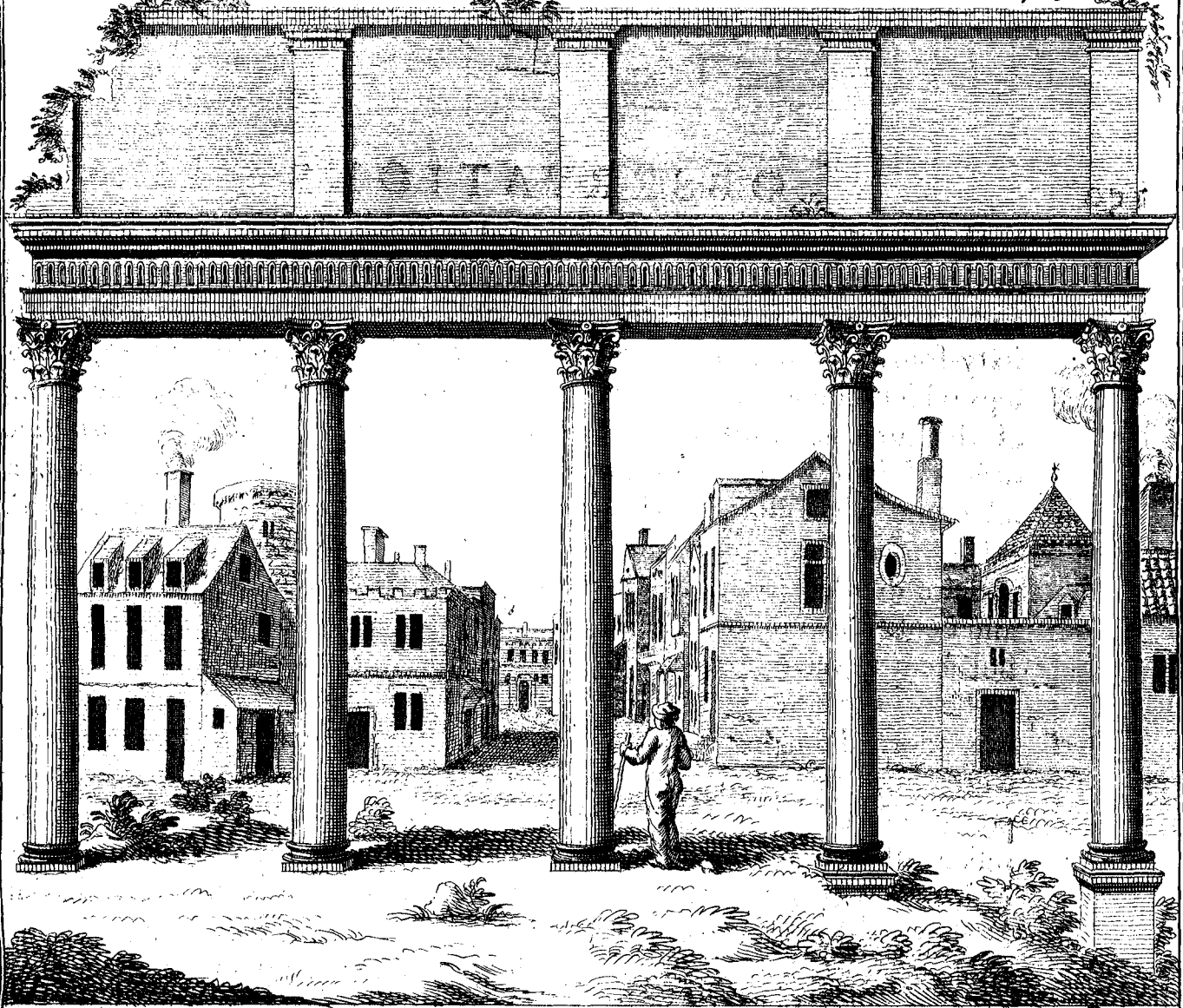
We soon came into an improved country inhabited by Christians, and lay at Palaiocori. On the sixteenth we proceeded on our journey, and having gone about half way, I saw at some distance to the north a long narrow lake called Bazaruke, where there is a lake in Dewitt's map, which, according to that, empties itself into the Singitic bay. We lay at Ravanah; and on the seventeenth, about ten miles from Salonica, we descended into a fine plain, in which runs a small stream that must be the river Chabrius; there is a salt pool near the sea, which, I suppose,

pose, is about the mouth of it. Four miles from Salonica in the same road are hot baths, the waters are only lukewarm, and I thought there was a mixture of salt and sulphur in them; these are probably those baths from which Theffalonica was first called Therma, and gave the name of Thermaicus to this great bay, which is now called the bay of Salonica; the city being situated about the north east corner of it, and has the forementioned plain to the north east, some hills to the north west, and a great plain to the south west, extending beyond view to the south, I suppose to the mountains Olympus and Pierus, and the other mountains near Lariffa. In this plain, and near it were many places very famous in antient history. The country about Theffalonica was called Amphaxitis, the river Echedorus ran thro' it, which is said to have been drunk dry by the army of Xerxes; to the north on this river was the country called Mygdonia: The rivers Axius and Lydias likewise run through this plain; between them the country was called Bottiæa, in which Pella was situated, where the kings of Macedon resided, from Philip the father of Alexander the great, down to Perfes, and where Alexander the great was born. To the south of the river Axius in Emathia was Edeffa or Ægæ, fifty-nine miles from Theffalonica, in the Roman road; Diocletianopolis and Pella being between these places. In Ægæ the kings of Macedon resided before they removed to Pella, and it continued to be their burial place. Between the Lydias and the Aliacmon was the country called Pieria, in which was Methonè; at the siege of this city king Philip lost his eye; here also was Pydna, near which the Romans vanquished Perfes, and put an end to the kingdom of Macedon. To the west of these places was Berrhœa, fifty-one miles from Theffalonica; of the people of this place saint Paul testifies that they were more noble than the Theffalonians, in that they received the word with all gladness: Near mount Olympus was Dius, where Alexander set up the bronze statues made by Lysippus of those brave men who died on the Granicus in the battle against the Persians. It is to be observed, that many places both in Syria and Asia Minor, have the names of places in these parts, which were doubtless given them by colonies that went out of Greece, and by the kings of Syria, and the Greeks that followed them, after the time of Alexander the great, who were doubtless fond of giving the Greek names of their own native country, to those strange places they went to inhabit, as of mount Olympus, Pieria, Magnesia, Heraclea, Berrhœa, and many others.

Theffalonica is said to have its name from its foundress Theffalonica, ^{Theffalo-} sister of Alexander the great: The present walls, which seem mostly to ^{nica.} have been built under the Greek emperors, are five or six miles in circumference, taking in the plain ground on which the city now stands; it goes up to the top of the hill, and joins to the castle, the present city not taking up above half the ground enclosed within the walls, which were well repaired when the war broke out with the emperor. The walls come very near the sea, and the boats are drawn up on the beach, there being no quay; the streets are not well laid out, and the houses are ill built of unburnt brick, having gardens to most of them. There are in the city some few remains of antiquity; one of the principal is a very grand triumphal arch much ruined, but

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in the perfection of the sculpture, and costliness of the work, it seems to rival any arch that remains; it consisted of three arches built of brick and cased with marble; the plan and view of it may be seen in the sixty-fourth plate at B, as well as I could take it, amidst so many buildings which encompass it. One member of the cornish under the spring of the arch is worked with one row of leaves like the Corinthian order: There were niches in the fronts between the arches; the piers all round were adorned with three compartments of reliefs one over another, as of some procession; the reliefs are four feet two inches deep, and are divided from one another by other reliefs which are a foot broad, and consist of running boughs and flowers; the reliefs are much defaced, but seem to have been cut in very great perfection, and the arch is said to be of the time of the Antonines: It is probable, that the upper part was adorned in proportion to the rest, but whatever ornaments there were they are now destroyed; as the arch seems to be low in proportion, it may be conjectured that there was another compartment of reliefs also covered by the earth. The shops and houses are built about it in such a manner, that it was difficult to take the measures, especially of the middle arch, which I have given by the best computation I could make. Another piece of antiquity is the remains of a very fine Corinthian colonade, a view of which may be seen in the sixty-fourth plate at A; it consists of five pillars of Cipolino; the capitals are of exquisite workmanship; the pillars, two feet in diameter, are nine feet two inches apart; the frieze is fluted, and on the entablature is a sort of an Attic order of square pilasters with an architrave over it, the other parts of the entablature being taken away, if ever there were more; but the greatest beauty of this colonade are four alt-reliefs in both fronts, between the Attic pilasters, of a person as big as life; to the east is a Bacchus, Mercury, and two Victories; to the west Leda, a woman, a naked man, and a woman in profile, with something in her left hand held up; the sculpture of all of them is exceedingly fine: By this disposition one would also imagine, that this was a triumphal monument in an extraordinary taste, it being otherwise difficult to conceive how two fronts of such a colonade could appear to advantage. Within the south gate of the city, there is an antient gateway or triumphal arch remaining of hewn stone; on each side to the south there is a relief about three feet long, and two and a half wide. There are several mosques in the city which were formerly churches; that which carries the greatest mark of antiquity, is the rotundo, and if it was not an antient temple, it was certainly built when Christianity was first publickly established, though I imagine it to have been a heathen temple, and probably a pantheon; the walls are very thick, and built of good brick; a plan of it may be seen in the sixty-fourth plate at C; the chapels round it are arched over with double arches of brick, excepting the two entrances to the west and south; there are in them oblong square niches which appear like windows, and are now filled up; above these the wall is not, I suppose, so thick by twelve feet, and over every one of these apartments there is an arched nich. The cupola is adorned with mosaic work, appearing like eight frontispieces of very grand buildings, the perspective of which seemed to be very good; the apartment opposite to the en-



ARCHES, and a *PLAN* of a CHURCH at THE SSALONICA.

trance is lengthened out to twenty-seven paces, and ends in a semicircle, which, if it was a temple, I suppose must have been added by the Christians for the altar. They shew a sepulchre to the east of this mosque, in which, they say, Ortagi Effendi is buried, who took the city. The most beautiful mosque in the town, which was a church, is that which had the name of saint Demetrius; it is seventy-one paces long, and forty-one broad; there are on each side a double colonade of white marble pillars, each supporting its gallery, with pillars over them; the gallery supported by the inner rows of pillars being under the gallery of the pillars that are on each side next to the middle nave; the whole church is cas'd within with marble; there is a church under it which is shut up, and no one can enter; it is said that St. Paul preached in it. Another mosque was the church of St. Sophia, built something on the model of saint Sophia in Constantinople, having a cupola adorned with beautiful mosaic work; there are some fine verd antique pillars in the church and portico; and in the church there is a verd antique throne or pulpit, with two or three steps up to it, the whole being of one piece of marble. A fourth mosque was the church of saint Pantaleemon, which is but small; before it there is a sort of suggestum or pulpit, with winding steps up to it, all of one block of white marble; on the sides of it are cut three arches, supported by Corinthian pillars, under which are mezzo relievos of the Virgin Mary, and other saints: I saw such another at one of the mosques; these seem to have been made in the very earliest times of Christianity, before the art of sculpture was entirely lost. There are several Greek churches in this city; but I could not find out the tomb of Eutyches, the adversary of Nestorius; they have an archbishop, and a small monastery on the hill within the walls. The number of Jews here is thought to exceed the number of Christians and Turks put together, insomuch that they have a great influence in the city. The Turks drink much, and to that may be imputed their being very bad people in this place; the janizaries in particular are exceedingly insolent. They have a great manufacture of coarse woollen cloth in and about Salonica, which is exported to all parts of Turkey for the wear of common people. The English, French, Dutch and Venetians, have their consuls here, the chief export being silk, wax, and cotton to Smyrna, in order to be embarked for Europe, and a great quantity of tobacco to Italy, as well as to most parts of Turkey, as it is esteemed the best after that of Latichea. A pasha and janitzer aga resides in this city. Salonica is fifteen days journey with a caravan from Constantinople, being about a hundred and eighty miles from Rodosto; it is three days from Cavalla, Monte Santo and Larissa; sixteen miles from Veria, perhaps Berrhoea; and four days from Volo, the old Pagasa on the bay Pagasæus, now called the gulph of Volo.

C H A P. VII.

Of the fields of TEMPE, of LARISSA, PHARSALIA, and the battle between CÆSAR and POMPEY.

THE road from Salonica to Lariffa is dangerous and unfrequented; so that most persons embark at Salonica for the port of Claritza in Thessaly on the south side of the bay of Salonica, being a voyage of about fifteen leagues. We embarked for that place on the nineteenth in the afternoon, and arrived on the twentieth late at night, and lay in the open air at the foot of mount Offa in Thessaly, in that part of it which was called Pelasgiotis; the country of Magnesia, and mount Pelion being to the east, and make that head of land which is to the north of the bay that was known to the antients by the name of Pagasæus. The next morning we went to the convent of St. Demetrius on the side of the hill over Claritza: This place is about two leagues from the river Peneus, which rises in mount Pindus, the greatest part of the way being a rich narrow plain not a mile broad, which may be the pleasant fields of Tempe, that are described to be five miles long, and of the breadth of half an acre at the mouth of the Peneus. On the west side of the Peneus is the famous mount Olympus, which the poets feigned to be the seat of the gods. We came to the Peneus where there is a bridge over it to the west side; here we were stopped at a custom house where the officer made a demand, and talking high, he proceeded so far as to make mention of bastinados; but a janizary I had with me answered very coolly, that the officer must exercise his severity first over him; and shewing my firman, or passport, he began to be easy, and permitted us to go on. We travelled on the east side of the Peneus, where the road seems to have been levelled by cutting away the rock at the foot of mount Offa, the road leads to the south west for about two leagues, the passage for the river being in some parts very narrow, with small islands in the middle, so that the water of the Peneus might be confined on some great rains, and cause the flood in the time of Deucalion. Some say the passage was enlarged by an earthquake, and the poets feigned that the giants put mount Offa on Pelion and Olympus, and made way for the river to pass freely.

We lay in a kane at Baba about four hours from the port, having travelled in all two leagues by the river. On the twenty-second we came into a valley about two leagues long, and two miles broad, in which we went to the south, the Peneus running along the north side of the plain towards the east, we went southwards between the hills which are to the west, and crossed some low hills into that large plain, in which Lariffa is situated about two leagues further on the river Peneus. It is much to be doubted whether the first of these plains was not the fields of Tempe, as some authors mention that the Peneus passed thro' the fields of Tempe, and then between Olympus and Offa, though others speak of them as at the mouth of the Peneus. Xerxes failed with his army

from Theffalonica to this river; and it is to be observed that Daphne was the daughter of Peneus, and that the fable of her and Apollo had its scene here. The Peneus is mentioned as a clear river by Homer. To the north east of Lariffa there is a descent on every side to a very level ground, which in some parts is morassy, and probably is the basin of that lake which overflowing, together with the Peneus, caused the Deucalion flood. To the west was Cynocephalæ, where T. Quintius Flaminius vanquished king Philip in a very great battle. Lariffa still ^{Lariffa.} retains its antient name, and is situated on the Peneus, which runs on the west and north sides of it; to the west there is a large stone bridge of ten arches over the river: A small rivulet, which is dry in the summer, runs into the Peneus near the bridge, and probably passed through the west part of the old city. Lariffa is said to be thirty miles from the sea, but it is not more than eighteen: It was for some time the residence of Philip king of Macedon: Before the battle of Pharfalia, Scipio and his legion were quartered here; and after his defeat Pompey came to this city, and going to the sea, embarked on board a merchant ship. There are no sort of remains of antiquity in this place, not so much as the walls, except some pieces of marble about the Turkish burial places. The present town is three miles in circumference, and in the middle of it there is a wooden tower, with a large striking clock in it, which has been there ever since the Christians had possession of this country, and, I suppose, is the only one in all Turkey: A pasha resides here, and they compute fifteen thousand Turkish houses, fifteen hundred Greek, and about three hundred Jewish families. The people both Turks and Greeks have a bad character, and it is dangerous travelling near the city, except on the side of the port of Claritza; it is a great road from Janina three days to the west, from Albania the antient Epirus, and from many other parts to go to the port, in order to embark for Constantinople, Smyrna, and Salonica: They have only one Greek church here, and their metropolitan. Twenty-four miles to the south east of Lariffa is Volo, said to be Pagasæ, where the poets say the ship Argos was built; and near it is Aphitæ, from which place, they say, the Argonauts failed: The south east corner of this land is the old promontory Sepias, where five hundred sail of Xerxes's fleet were shipwrecked in a storm.

We set out from Lariffa on the twenty-third on post horses, which are to be had in many parts of Turkey, and one travels on them with great security, as the pashas commonly dispatch their people this way; and so it is supposed that those who travel in this manner belong to the great men, who would find out the rogues if they gave their people any disturbance. When travellers have an order in their firman for horses they pay only ten aspers an hour for each horse, otherwise they agree as they can. From Lariffa we went southwards over uneven downs, and descended into a very fine plain about twenty miles long from east to west, and almost a league broad at the east end, widening to the west; which, without doubt, is the plain of Pharfalia; there is a small town to the south of the plain called Catadia, over it is a ruined place on a hill, which seems to be Pharfalus, being about thirty miles from Volo, ^{Pharfalus.} the old Pagasæ, as Pharfalus is said to have been; a small river runs

Battle of
Pharfalia.

through the plain to the west, which must be the antient Enipeus that fell into the Apidanus, and so both ran together into the Peneus. To the north east of the supposed Pharfalus the hills turn northward towards the river, and on these hills I suppose Pompey's army was encamped near the stream, as Cæsar's probably was on the hill to the east of Pharfalus. Pompey had the Enipeus to the right wing of his army, for Cæsar says he had a rivulet to the right with high banks for his defence. Historians give an account that this battle was fought in the plains of Pharfalia near Pharfalus, and between that town and the Enipeus, which fixes the place; and yet it is very extraordinary that Cæsar should not mention the name of Pharfalus and of the Pharfalian plains; he only says, that after taking Metropolis he chose a place in the country for providing corn, which was near ripe, and there expected the arrival of Pompey: Perhaps he neglected all these circumstances out of a sort of vanity; as well imagining that every one must be well informed of the very spot where a battle was fought which determined the empire of the world. In the middle of the plain, about two leagues north west of the supposed Pharfalus, is a hill, on which probably Metropolis was situated, which Cæsar had taken, where I was informed there are some ruins, and about as much further are two hills in that part of the plain where it extends further northward, on one of which might be Gomphi, which he had taken before. The soldiers of Pompey had possessed themselves of the highest hills near the camp, where being besieged by Cæsar, and wanting water they fled towards Larissa, and Cæsar coming up with them at about six miles distance, and preparing to attack them, they possessed themselves of a hill that was washed by the river, which I should have thought to have been the first high hill to the south south west of Larissa, at the foot of which, I suppose, the Apidanus flows, if the distance was not rather too great.

We took some refreshment at Catadia, and changed our post horses; this town is seven hours from Larissa, that is, about twenty miles, and we set out the same day for Zeitoun, which is computed to be twenty-four miles from Catadia; it is situated near the bay, called by the antients Malliacus: The road is over rich hills, which extend to the east, and make the head of land, that is between the bays Pagasæus and Malliacus, and is the antient country of Theffaly, called Phthiotis, from Phthia where Achilles was born: There was a town called Thebes in this part, and the Myrmidons were of this country, of whom the poets feign that of pismires they were made men; but Strabo mentions their industry like that of a pismire [*μύρμηξ*] in cultivating their land, as a more probable derivation of that name. Passing these hills I saw to the west a long narrow lake called Davecleh, of which I can find no account; but possibly the river Apidanus may rise out of it.

C H A P. VIII.

Of ZEITOUN, THERMOPYLÆ, and other places in the way to LIVADIA.

ZEITOUN is situated on the south side of a hill at the foot of ^{Zeitoun.} the high mountains, and on another hill to the south, inhabited ^{Lamia.} by Turks; on the top of the former there is a castle: It is situated about four miles to the west of the north west corner of the bay of Maliacus, and about as far north of the river Sperchius; consequently this must be Lamia, famous for the Lamian war, which the Greeks waged against Macedon after the death of Alexander: There may be three or four hundred houses in Zeitoun, the greater part Christians, who are said to be a good sort of people, but the air is unhealthy in the summer.

When I came to Zeitoun I went to the kane, and chose for coolness, and to be free from vermin, to lay in the gallery which leads to the rooms. In my first sleep I was awakened by a terrible noise, and leaping up found great part of the kane fallen down, and the horses running out of the stable; I did not know what was the cause, but my servant immediately said it was an earthquake, so that we were in the utmost consternation; the front and greatest part of the kane was destroyed, and we got out with much difficulty. A Turk who lay on a bulk before the gate was covered with ruins, but was taken out alive, and not much hurt. It was a moon shiny night; but so many houses had fallen down, and such a dust was raised that we could not see the sky; the women were screaming for their children and relations who were buried in the ruins of the houses; some of them were taken out alive, but several were killed: And going to the churches the next day I saw many laid out in them in order to be buried, their houses being fallen down. I got my things removed to a dunghill in a place most clear from buildings, and I felt near twenty shocks in about two hours time, some of which were very great: The next day it rained, and I got into a shed, but the people advised me to leave it; and every thing was attended with the utmost face of distress, nothing was to be got, nor could I have horses till the afternoon; and when I crossed the plain I was shewn cracks in the earth about six inches wide, which they said were made by the earthquake. This calamity chiefly affected the Christians, whose houses were built only of stone and earth, but not one of the houses of the Turks fell down, which were strongly built with mortar. I observed as I travelled that the earthquake had thrown down many of the houses in the neighbouring villages, but did no great damage on the other side of the hills, which bound this plain to the south.

The valley in which Zeitoun stands is a fine spot of ground, it is about five miles wide, and the river Sperchius runs along the south side of it: This vale extends beyond view to the west. The Thaumaci are mentioned as at the entrance to a great plain: Probably at the end of this plain there

may be a narrow pass between the mountains to another plain, which seems to have extended to Epirus, and to the bay Ambracius on the Adriatic sea, between which and the bay of Zeitoun seems to be the narrowest part of Greece; and probably it may not be above a hundred miles from one sea to the other. The country of Doris was at some distance to the west on the south side of the river, it was called Tetrapolis, by reason that it had four principal cities. The first order among the Greeks called the Doric, was probably invented in this country; in the beginning it was a very simple order, as it appears even now in some places; the capital consisting only of a large list or square stone, and a large quarter round under that, and the entablature of a deep architrave of one face, a broad frieze, and a very simple cornice. The river Sperchius is a considerable stream: Sperchia is mentioned in such a manner by Ptolemy as to shew that it was not at the mouth of the Spherchius, but to the north of it, probably where Leda now is at the north west corner of the bay, which is the port of Zeitoun; on the east side of the bay, about the middle of it, is Achino, doubtless the antient Echinus.

Thermo-
pylæ.

To the south of the Sperchius, and of the bay was the country of Locri Epichnemedii, the Opuntii being to the east of it: Our road was between the sea and the high mountains; these mountains are called Coumaita, and are doubtless the old mount Oeta, so that I began to look for the famous passage called Thermopylæ, where the Spartans with a few men opposed the great army of the Persians. At the place where the road first turns to the east, between the mountains and the sea, are hot waters which the Greeks called Thermæ, and gave the name to this strait of Thermopylæ, that is, the gates or pass of the baths. It is certain, that this pass is mentioned as sixty paces wide, and in some parts only broad enough for a single carriage; so that as the narrow passage is mentioned on the sea, in case it lead to the same road in which we went across the mountains, the sea must have lost, and left the passage wider, though possibly it was a way round the cape by the sea side, where there might be some narrow passes. After going about six miles to the east, our road was to the south between the mountains; I observed two sources of the hot waters, which are salt, and impregnated with sulphur; they incrust the ground with a salt sulphureous substance: The river Boagrius runs into the sea from between these hills, which is probably the stream that is so often passed in this road. The whole country of the Epichnemedii is full of high mountains.

Negropont.
Eubœa.

Near the entrance of the bay of Maliacus is the north west corner of the island Negropont, the old Eubœa; it is a very high point of land: The Greeks call this island Egripus, from the chief town the antient Chalcis, opposite to old Aulis, which now has that name, being on the Euripus passage, where the sea frequently flows and ebbs, and probably the present name is a corruption from this word; it is but twelve miles from Thebes in Bœotia; there is a passage to it by a draw bridge, and a pasha and janitzer aga reside there; the former commands the country to the west near as far as Salona. This island is said to be three hundred and sixty-five miles round, in some parts forty miles broad, and a hundred and fifty miles long, though it cannot be so much, for from

Zeitoun

Zeitoun to Athens, which is much about the length of it, is only a hundred and eight short miles, according to their computation: Eretria was the next city in it after Chalcis, which was destroyed by the Persians, rebuilt, and then taken by Lucius Quintius; here was the school of the Eretrian philosophers, and near it was Amarinthus, famous for the worship of Diana. At the promontory Artemisium the Greeks fought the first battle with Xerxes. I observed two points or heads of land on the south side of the bay, and saw the high rocky cape of Eubœa to the north, which is now called Lebada, and is the promontory Cencœum. I observed also a small island, which may be Myonnesus.

About ten miles from Zeitoun, we passed by Molo, and a little further had Andra to the left; we then went on southwards between the high hills, often crossing a stream, which, I suppose, is the ancient Boagrius, at the mouth of which there was a port, probably near Andra; I saw a part of the mountain to the south, which has many summits, and is called Iliakora; we came to a poor hamlet called Ergierè, fourteen miles from Zeitoun, and lay in the open air, the earthquake having thrown down all their houses.

On the twenty-fifth we went on, and in an hour came to a guard house, where they keep watch in order to catch rogues; it is half way between Zeitoun and Livadia. I saw on the mountain to the west an old castle called Kidonietry, near which they say there are ruins of an old town called Paliocastro, which may be Thronium, the capital of this country, though the distance is rather too great from the mouth of the Boagrius, for it is mentioned only as three miles from it: Alope was situated to the south east of it, near which was Naryx, the native place of Ajax. We ascended the height of the mountains, and on the top of them passed by another guard, and descended into a vale about a league wide, and four leagues long, having that chain of mountains called Iapora to the south, which are said to be mount Parnassus, on the south side of which at a great distance was Delphi. From this part we saw Dathis, on the side of the hills to the north. This vale I judged to be part of Bœotia; in it is a village called Turcocori, inhabited chiefly by Turks: Here, or in some other part of the vale, might be Orchomenus; for near it I saw the fields covered with pieces of brick. I observed some dry beds of torrents in this vale, and towards the east end a river runs as from the north east, which we passed on a bridge; it is called Mavro Nero [Black water]; it runs into another vale to the south, and must be the river Cephissus, which empties itself into the lake Copias; this second vale is about two miles wide, and winds round to the lake I shall mention, having mount Parnassus to the west. In this vale to the north of the Cephissus, I suppose was Cheronæa, the country of Plutarch. We crossed over low hills, and came into the vale, about half a league wide, and two leagues long, extending eastward to the lake: On the south side of this vale on the foot of the mountains, is Livadia; the foot of mount Parnassus extends to the west of it, and the mountains south of it I take to be Zogara, which is mount Helicon, for both these are ranges of mountains, which extend some miles, though one part where Delphi was, might be the height of Parnassus, properly so called, which had two heads.

Livadia.

Livadia is the antient Libadia ; it is about twenty miles from Castri the antient Delphi. This place was famous for the worship of Jupiter Trophonius, public games being performed to his honour here ; and an opening of the earth is mentioned, where they worshipped him, and there his oracle is said to have been ; it is mentioned also as a cave to which it was very difficult to descend. The town of Livadia is divided by a rivulet which separates the two parts of the hill on which it is built ; this water has its source from a very fine spring without the town ; the west hill being a perpendicular rock, a room is cut into it about three feet above the ground, and twelve feet square, with a bench on each side cut in the rock ; it appears to have been painted ; and this, without any enquiry, the Greek schoolmaster told me was the place where they worshipped Trophonius ; there are several niches cut on the face of the rock to the south, and I observed one round hole which went in a considerable way, though it did not seem big enough for a man to get through it, but possibly it might be the difficult entrance to the grot of Trophonius, and to the recess where the oracle was uttered. There are some imperfect inscriptions about the town which mention the name of the city : There are six hundred and fifty houses in the town, fifty of which are inhabited by Jews, and there are an equal number of Christians and Turks ; the former have three churches ; and there is a castle on the summit of the western hill.

C H A P. IX.

Of the lake COPIAS, THEBES, PHYLE, and some places
in ATTICA.Lake
Topolia,
Copias.

FROM Livadia I set out to the east for Thebes, which is in the road to Athens, and soon came near the antient lake Copias, now called the Valto of Topolia, that is, the marsh or fen of Topolia, which is a village on the north side towards the north east corner of it ; and as the lake took its name from Copæ, which is said also to be on the north side of it, it seems probable that Topolia is the old Copæ ; tho' I at first imagined it to have been under the hills, which we passed over into the vale of Livadia, at the west end of the lake, where there is a monastery, and a village called, if I mistake not, Ciaipou ; but as Coronea is said to have been at the north west corner of the lake, it is probable that it was there, and that the famous battle was fought near it, probably at the end of the plain in which the Cephissus runs ; in this battle Agefilaus beat the Athenians and Bœotians ; and at Thebes I was told, that Granitzo, two hours to the south of Livadia, was the old Coronea : Mount Libethrius was near Coronæa, on which were the statues of the Muses, and this might be the hill between the two plains, or that to the north of the Cephissus : At the north east corner of the lake was Medeon, and near it on the east side Onchæstus,
and

and south of the lake towards the east end Haliartus, which might be at a ruined place in the middle way between Livadia and Thebes, which the common people say was old Thebes: Mount Cithæron is probably that mountain we had to the left, which extended to the mountains of Megara. The plain in which the lake of Topolia lies, seems to be about twelve miles long and six broad, that is, between thirty and forty miles in circumference, though Strabo makes it to be near fifty; the reason why it is called at present rather a marsh than a lake, is, that in summer the water does not appear, all being overgrown with reeds, though it has always water and fish in it. There are several pools about the plain, which probably have a communication one with another, and in winter the water rises very much; all over it there are dry spots, which are improved, and also some villages: Where the water remained it appeared green, the other parts looking white in the season of autumn, when we passed that way: This lake overflowed in such a manner, that it once destroyed two hundred towns and villages: It is very observable in this lake, that though the Cephissus, and many streams fall into it, yet there are only subterraneous passages out of it, which are said to be sixty, and are seen about Topolia. Strabo mentions a subterraneous passage from it to lake Hylica, and is a lake at some distance to the north of Thebes, and of the hills, which is now called the lake of Thebes, being about six miles over every way: It is probable that these lakes and morassy grounds had such influence on the air of Bœotia, as to affect the intellectual faculties of the inhabitants of this country, inasmuch that a Bœotian genius for dullness became a proverb of reproach.

We arrived at Thebes about twenty-four miles from Livadia: This ^{Thebes.} city is said to have been first founded by Cadmus on the spot where the Arx-Cadmia was situated; and here Amphion is said to have made the stones dance into their places by the force of his music; but the city was so destroyed by Alexander the great that it never well recovered itself afterwards; it produced many great men, as Pindar, Epaminondas, Pelopidas, Hercules, and Bacchus; it is said to be situated on the river Ismenus, which, I suppose, is at some distance to the north: The city is in a plain about five leagues long and four miles broad; but the ground about Thebes is uneven, being divided into many little low hills by torrents which come from the mountains, and on one of these hills the present town is situated, which is about a mile in circumference; it is supposed to be the spot on which the antient city was founded by Cadmus, which was called Arx-Cadmia. To the east is another hill of greater extent, and rather lower, which plainly appears to have been built on; and upon these two hills, and the valley between them, the antient city seems to have been situated; there is nothing to be seen of the ruins of it, except some little remains of the city, or castle wall to the west, near a large square tower, by which it appears that the walls were cased with grey marble both inside and out, one tier set up an end remaining; so that probably they were built after that very antient Greek manner one tier set up an end, and the other laid flat: There is also an old gate standing ten feet wide, and arched over, all of large hewn stone, which, if I mistake not, was made for a portcullis, but without any ornament whatsoever. There is a fountain to the south of the town, and the water for the use of the city

city is conveyed in channels along the ground from the south east, passing over the valley to the hill on some modern arches. They say there were a hundred churches in and about the town, some of which are in repair; fragments of inscriptions have been found about them, and I saw some Corinthian capitals of the finest workmanship. An archbishop resides here, and a waiwode and cadi, there being in the town about two hundred Greek houses, seventy of the Jews, and a thousand of the Turks. There are some hills to the north of Thebes at some distance, which intercept the view of the lake. It is about eighteen miles from this city to the passage to the Negropont, and Athens is about thirty-six miles both from the antient Aulis and from Thebes.

I went at Thebes to the kane, and the next day moved to the house of a priest; and the archbishop of Thebes hearing of me, sent and desired to see me. I was very courteously entertained by him, and met the archbishop of Ægina at his house, who was making a progress to collect charity for his church. I saw two hills in the plain to the north west; and they shewed me a hill to the north north west, which they said was Plataea, but that place was near the road from Athens to Megara.

We set out for Athens on the twenty-seventh. The road leading to that city goes to the east for about six miles; it then turns to the south over some low hills, and at length crosses the mountains called Ozia, which are the antient mount Pentelicus, famous for its fine marble: Having ascended to the height of it, we came to Phyle on a high rock towards the descent on the other side, to which Thrasibulus fled, when he was expelled by the thirty tyrants, whom he afterwards drove out; the top of the hill, not half a mile in circumference, is fortified with strong walls, which are almost entire; there is a view of Athens from it, though it is at ten miles distance: Descending the hill we saw a road to the left, leading to a convent between the mountains, which is called Panaiea, and passing by Cassia we came into the plain of Attica, in which Athens stands: This plain is about two leagues broad, and three in length, from mount Hymettus on the east, to the hills towards Eleufis; but north of mount Hymettus it extends to the east to the sea towards Porto Rasti, which is near the promontory Sunium, and to the north towards Marathon, where Miltiades defeated the Persians.

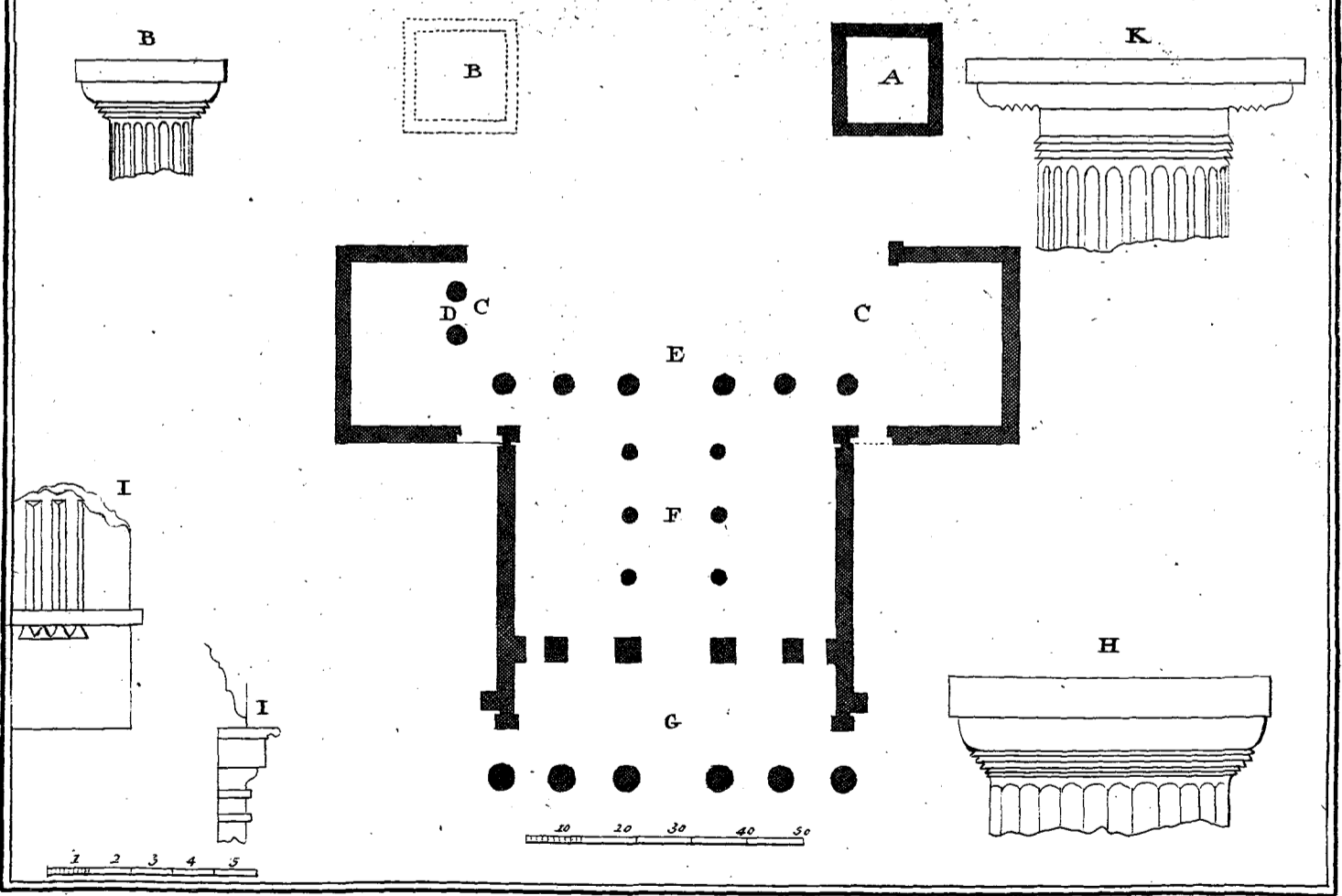
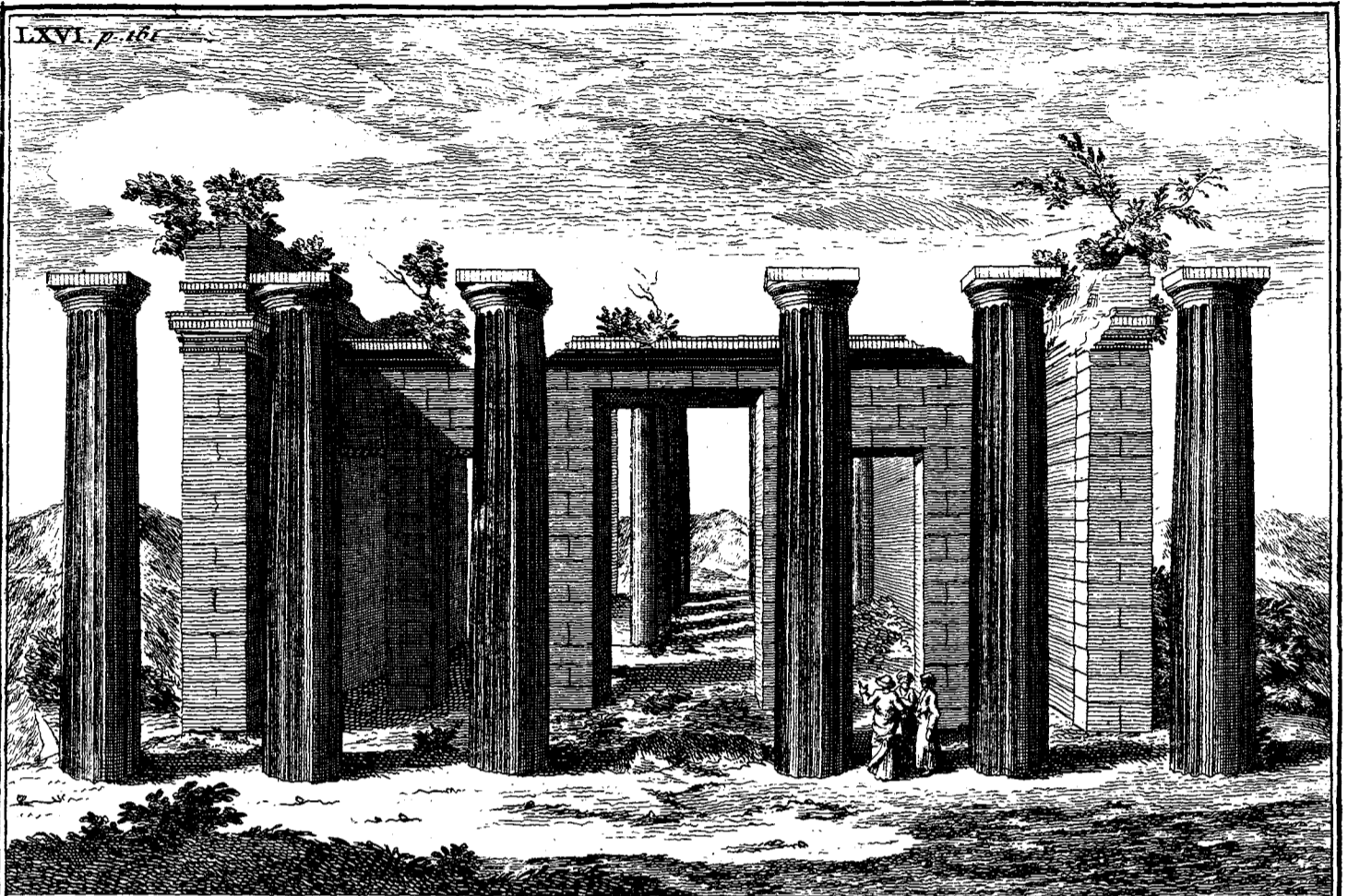
CHAP. X.

Of ATHENS.

TO the west of mount Hymettus, which was famous for its honey and fine marble, there is a range of lower hills; that which is nearest to Athens is mount Anchesmus: Athens was about a mile to the south west of it, on a hill, which on every side, except to the west, is almost a perpendicular rock; it is about three furlongs in length,

A PLAN OF ATHENS





A TEMPLE at ATHENS .

length, and one in breadth; this hill was the antient Acropolis, first called Cecropia; to the north of which the present city of Athens is built; a plan of it may be seen in the sixty-fifth plate^a, as the antient city in length of time probably extended all round it; the walls, I suppose, being those modern ones with which it was defended when it was under the Venetians.

Two rivers watered the plain, one the Ilissus, which run between mount Anchesmus and mount Hymettus, and so passed to the east of Athens. The Eridanus ran in the plain to the west of the city, and being divided into many parts to water their olive gardens, it becomes a very inconsiderable stream, as the other is quite lost, by diverting it into their fields.

Athens is situated about two miles from the sea, was built by its first^{Its history.} king Cecrops, who was succeeded by several kings to Codrus; after him it was governed by Arcons, at first made during life, and afterwards for ten years, and last of all yearly: They were conquered successively by the Persians, Macedonians, and Romans, and for five or six ages past the city has undergone a great variety of fortune, and notwithstanding there are great remains of its antient grandeur, which are proofs in what a degree of perfection the noble arts of sculpture and architecture flourished in this city, which was the mother of arts and civil polity.

The ascent A, to Acropolis is at the west end; there are three gates^{Acropolis.} to be passed through in the way to the top of the hill; the propylæum was probably about the third gate, which was built at a great expence; there is a small square tower c, remaining a little way within it, which seems to be of great antiquity, as I observed by that antient manner of laying the stone so often mentioned; it has only a cornice round at top, and is not twenty feet square; it is said that it was adorned with fluted Ionic pillars, and a rich frieze covered with reliefs, and probably those reliefs which I saw on the wall within the gate were part of them; but this colonade does not remain, and the castle wall is built almost all round it; a plan of it may be seen in the sixty sixth plate at A. This might be the temple of victory without wings, built near the wall from which Ægeus the father of Theseus threw himself down, when expecting his son, and not seeing the signal agreed on, he apprehended he was dead; or it might be part of the propylæum, and have another answering to it at B, in the sixty sixth plate; and if so, the ascent probably was winding along the west side, and the grand entrance might

^a It is taken from Fanelli's account of Athens, as it was under the Venetians in one thousand seven hundred and seven. The references to it in that plan, which are not in the following account, are here inserted, which shows the tradition of those times.

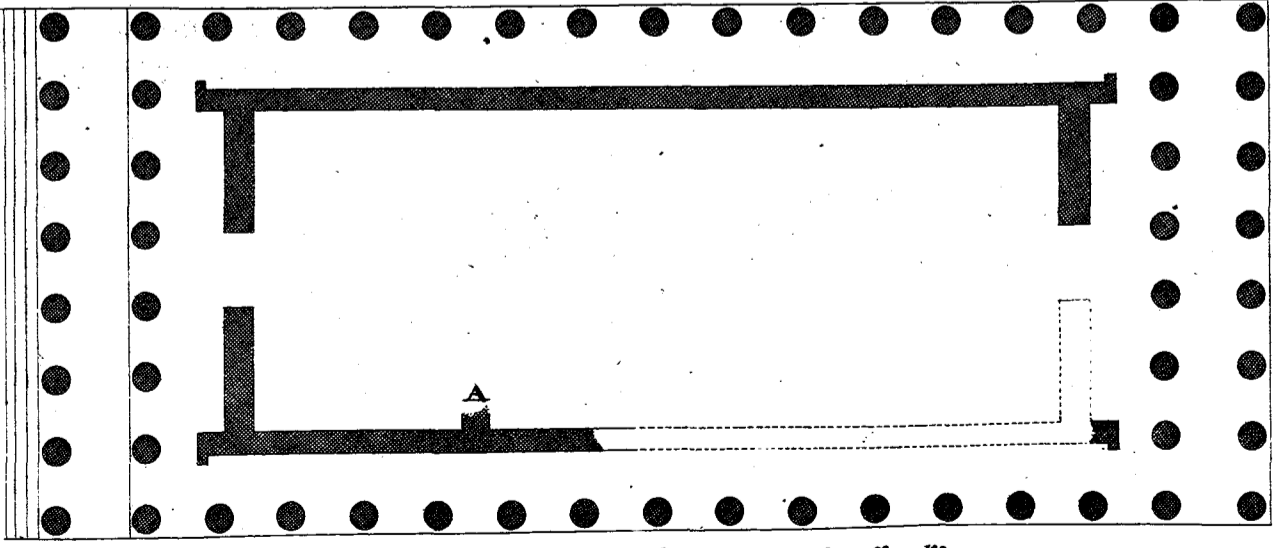
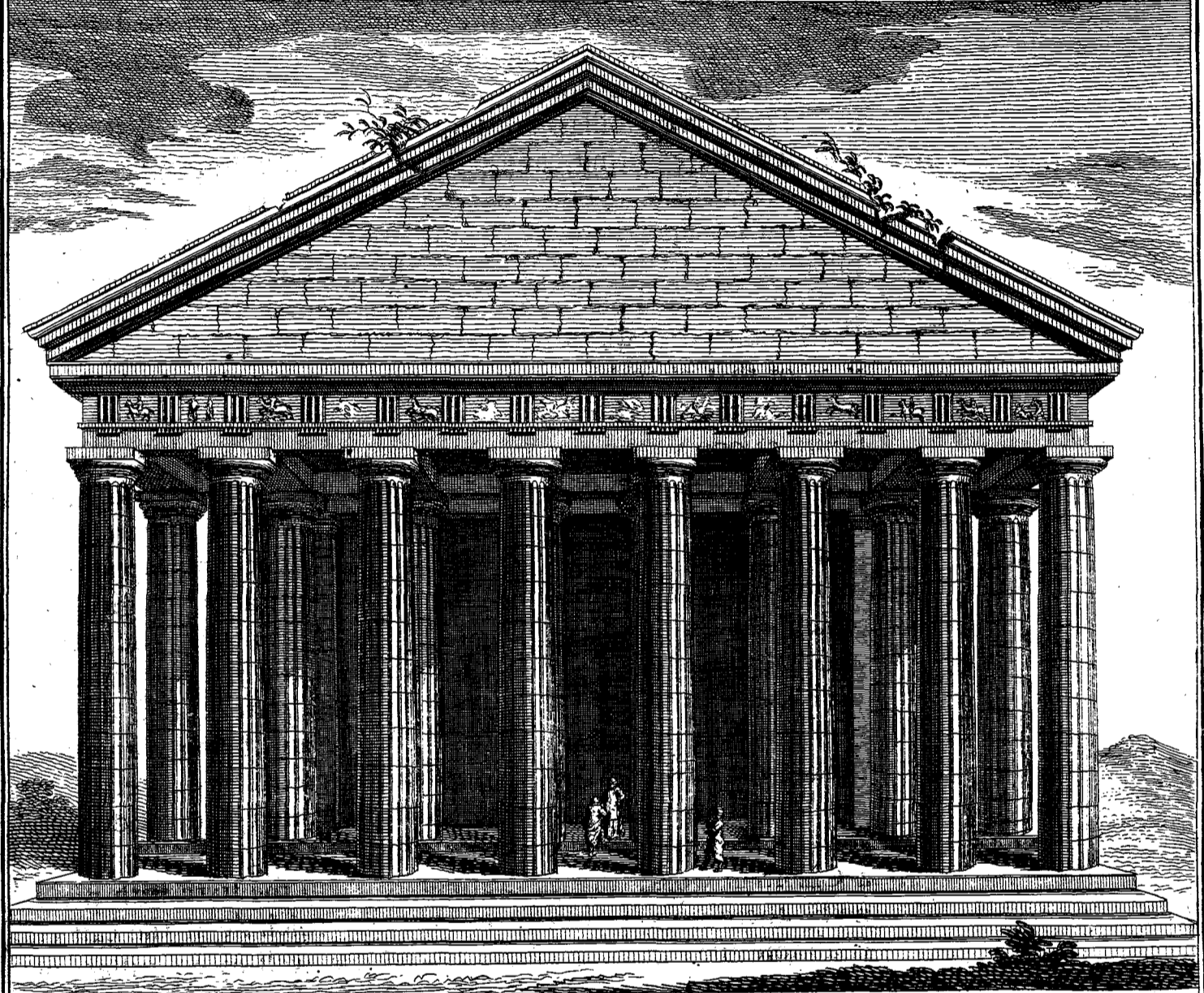
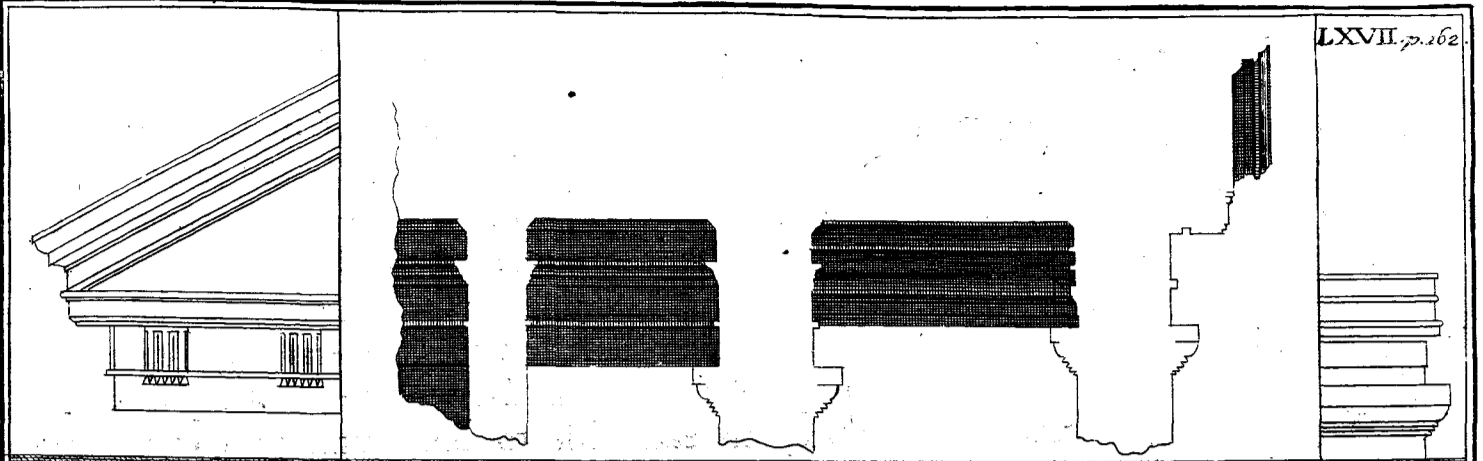
1 The grot of Nineve, or Niobe.
2 Barathrum, from which they threw down condemned persons.
3 Mosques in the city.
4 A column, on which was the statue of Socrates, not now seen.
5 A church.
6 A mosque, which served as a store house.

7 A mosque, then the Lutheran church.
8 Church Soterios.
9 The way to the Piræcum.
10 The way to port Munychia.
a The prisons of Areopagus.
b The temple of Mars.
c Another way to the sea.
d The fountain Enneacrunos according to Fanelli.
e The temple of the Muses.
f The temple of Diana.
g The foot of the hill St. George, falsely called Anchesmus.

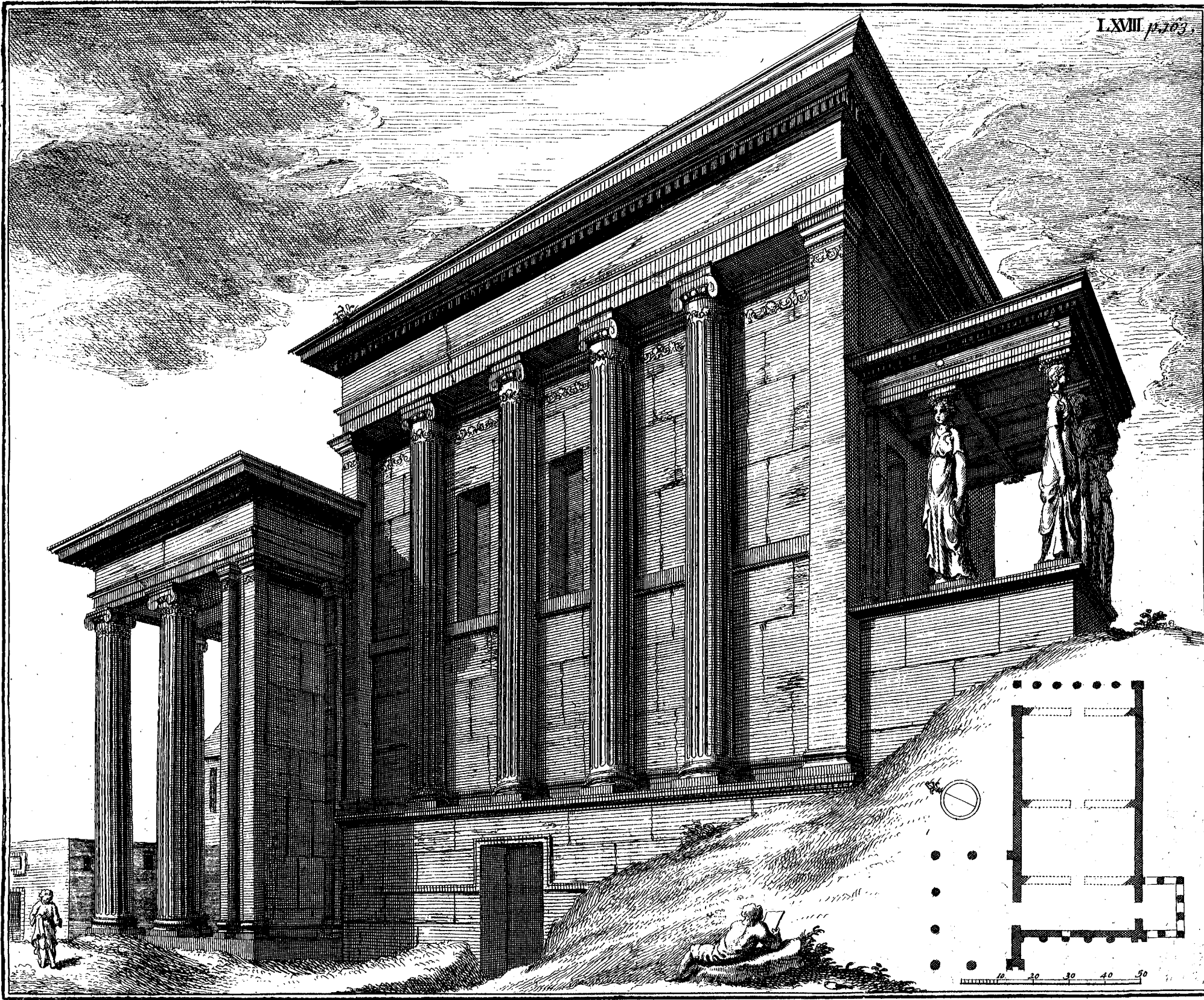
be from the south, probably by a magnificent flight of steps, near to the south west corner of the hill. This tower is not above twenty feet to the south of the west wing of, what is called, the arsenal of Lycurgus B, which might either be the temple of winds, or the citadel mentioned here by Pausanias, or a building he speaks of to the left of the temple of Victory, in which he describes several very famous paintings: It is a building of the antient Doric order, having a wing C, in the sixty sixth plate, on each side to the south, in which there seems to have been two pillars D; the temple probably opened to the south at E, with six pillars in front, and a colonade of three more on each side at F, leading to a door, which has two smaller doors on each side of it. These inner pillars are higher than the others, as if they had supported some covering, and it is possible there might be two other rows of pillars within. There was also a portico with a colonade in the other front at G, and there are rooms under the whole; the capital of the pillars are represented at H, and the cornish and triglyphs at I.

Temple of
Minerva.

From this temple we went to the famous temple of Minerva called Parthenon C, it was built under Pericles by Ictinus the architect. As it is of that plain Doric order before mentioned, it may be questioned whether the other more beautiful orders were invented when it was built, as one would imagine they would have embellished this temple in the finest manner of those times, when they bestowed so much expence on it: It was miserably shattered in the late Venetian wars; for the powder being kept in it, a bomb of the Venetians happened to fall in by the hole, which was in the middle of the arch, to give light within, which blew up the temple; so that only the west end remains entire, and the pillars and pediment of the east end; a plan and view of the west end may be seen in the sixty-seventh plate. The fluted pillars are very large in proportion to their height, and being without base or pedestal, have not so much as a fillet at bottom: Two tier of columns are mentioned by some modern writers as round the inside, and to have made a gallery, of which there is now no sign, and probably this was a Christian work, tho' in the plan of it, in the sixty-fifth plate from Fannelli, there is no such thing; but the semicircle at the east end, which is almost essential to a Greek church, as well as the pillars of the altar are shown. I saw the sign of the wall at A, which separated the inner part of the temple from the pronaos, or ante-temple, and as there were two entrances to the temple, it is probable there was a pronaos at each end, as there was at the temple of Theseus, only with this difference, that the pronaos there is open, having only two pillars in front; one of them remains entire, and there are signs within of the wall of the other. It appears notwithstanding that there were folding doors at the entrance from the portico to the west, as by opening and shutting them they had worn the marble pavement. Probably they placed in the middle part of the temple, that famous statue of Minerva which was dedicated by all the Athenians, and was said by the vulgar to have fallen down from heaven. At each end of the temple of Minerva there is a double colonade, and from the floor on which the outer row stands there are two steps up to the second colonade, each a foot deep, so that those pillars are near two feet shorter than the outer row, and the pillars on each



The TEMPLE of MINERVA at ATHENS.



The TEMPLE ERECHTHEION at ATHENS . .

side are on a pavement about half a foot lower than the inner row. This made me imagine that possibly the outer pillars were an addition in the time of Adrian, to erect on them those magnificent pediments, which were doubtless the finest adorned of any in the world, and the ornaments appear to have been made in Adrian's time, his statue and that of his empress Sabina being among them; they are very singular in their kind, not being reliefs but entire figures of the finest statues, which appear as big as life, being history pieces; that to the west, Pausanias says, represented the birth of Minerva. I saw in the pediment one naked figure sitting, two clothed, a woman as in a posture of walking, all without heads, and two bodies in the middle; one standing, and Adrian sitting with his arms round a woman, and a naked figure fallen down; the history on the eastern pediment was the dispute between Minerva and Neptune about naming the city; where I saw remaining the head of a horse, a naked man which was sitting fallen down, two men sitting, their heads being broke off, one like a woman as flying, the head likewise gone; the middle part was all destroyed; and on the other side there remain only three broken figures: There were in each of them at least a dozen statues bigger than the life, besides a carriage and two horses in one; so that if this ornament was not originally designed, it is improbable that a pediment should be made capable of receiving them, and by making the pillars in front longer, they gave a lighter air to the building; whereas if the double colonade had been at first designed, there would have been the same reason for making all the pillars of one length, and it must rather have offended the sight to see the pillars on each side much shorter than those in the front. All round between the triglyphs in the freize, there are most exquisite alt-reliefs of combats with centaurs, lions, and many on horses; and all round the temple on the outside of the walls there are most beautiful bas reliefs in the freize, which is three feet four inches deep, being chiefly processions and sacrifices, and was a work of immense cost; but they are not seen to advantage; and if these and the other reliefs are of the same date as the temple, they are on the supposition I have made in relation to the history of architecture, a proof that sculpture was in the greatest perfection, when architecture was not arrived at its highest improvements.

About sixty paces to the north of the temple of Minerva in the Acropolis of Athens, is a temple D, which is supposed to be the Erectheion; ^{Temple Erectheion.} a plan and view of it may be seen in the sixty-eighth plate; Pausanias says it was a double temple; what now remains seems to be only one part of it; the building is of a very beautiful Ionic order fluted within eight inches of the capital, which space is carved with bas reliefs of flowers; the cushion of the base is fluted horizontally, as described in Caria; the pilasters at the end of the wall appear as if they were Doric, but in reality are only the cornice between the pillars continued round on the pilasters, and below it the relief of flowers is likewise continued on them: The building extends in length from east to west, the other part seeming to have been to the east; at the west end there is a small door, not in the middle; and above, it is adorned with Ionic pilasters, which are about three quarters of a circle; at the east end are six pillars of a portico with steps up to them; it appears that there

was

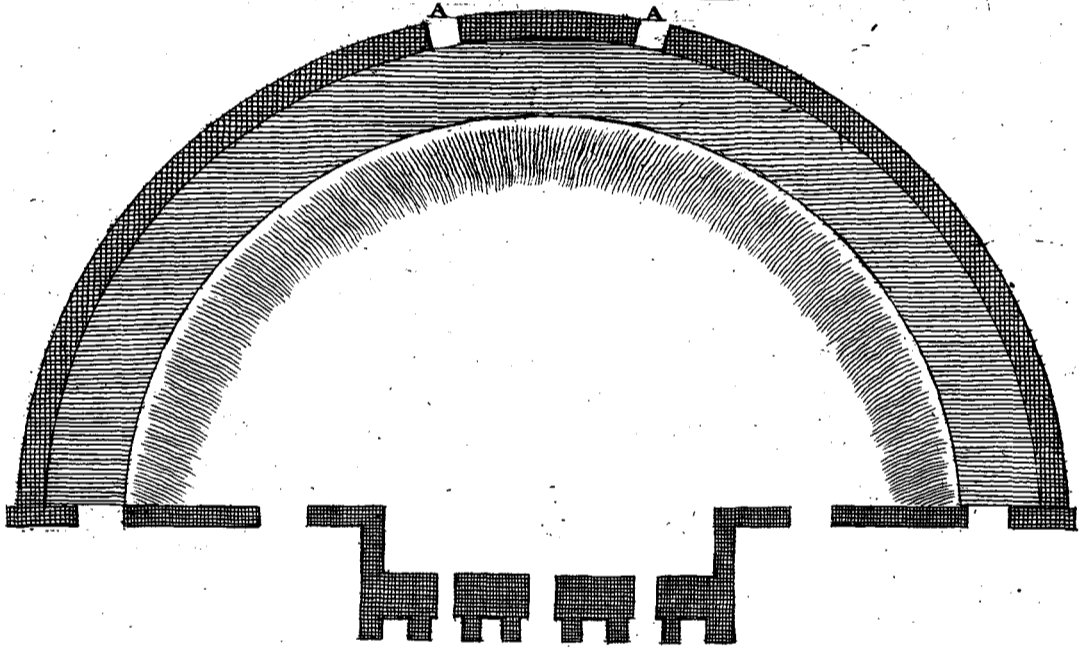
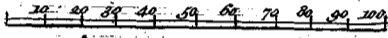
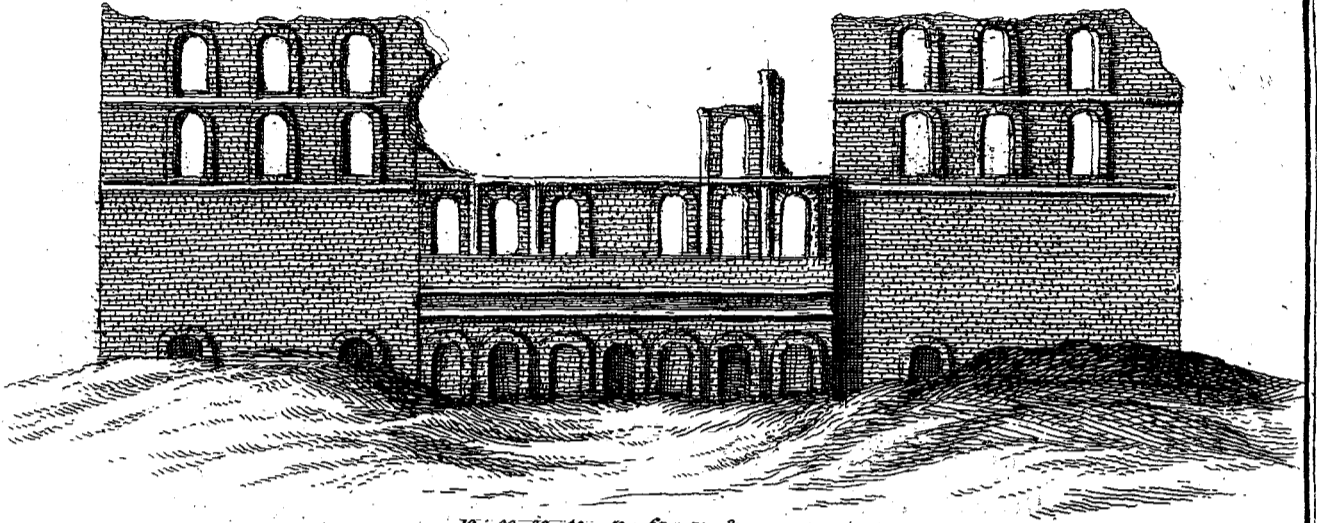
was a wall to the west of them; and it is to be supposed that the west end of the east temple corresponded to this, at a proper distance to the east; the room seems to have been divided into three parts; to the western part on the south side was a portico from which there was a door now almost buried under ground; this portico consisted of a colonade of cariatides four in front, and one more on each side, as it is to be supposed, though there is now only one on the west side; they are very fine statues of women, with beautiful drapery, and their tresses hanging down in a fine manner; they are seven feet long; each of them has over its head two quarter rounds adorned with eggs and darts; these members are round; over them there is a square broad fillet which supports the entablature, and if there were six more such statues to the other temple, they might be the nine Muses, and the three Graces, unless they might be the daughters of Erechtheus, who were so renowned for their virtue: On the north side there is a portico of four pillars in front, and one more on each side: The whole is built of marble, the walls being two feet thick, and the pillars of this beautiful building are all of hewn stone. It is remarkable that there was a well of salt water in this temple, concerning which they had some fabulous stories.

Theatre.

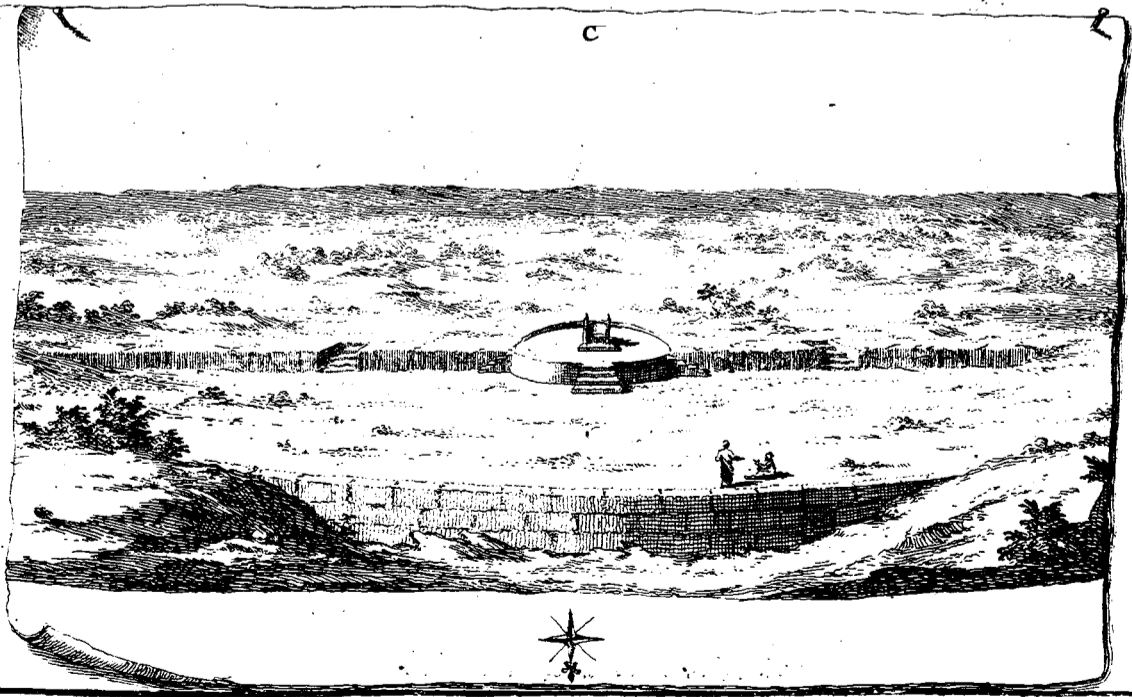
At the south west foot of the hill are the remains of the theatre of Bacchus E; it is built of large hewn stone; a plan and view of what remains A, B, may be seen in the sixty-ninth plate; in the wall of the semicircle, opposite to the scene, are two arches A A, at an equal distance from the middle of the theatre: There are thirty arches which extend to the east from the theatre, they seem to have been an aqueduct, the ground is risen to the spring of the arches: Some have taken this to be the portico of Eumenes, though they do not seem to have been arches of that kind: On the same side of the hill, towards the south east corner, there is a grot cut into the rock at F, about twenty feet wide, and twenty-six long, with a particular sort of Doric frontispiece; a plan and view of it may be seen in the seventieth plate: The whole is crowned with a work, on which are two inscriptions relating to two victories gained at the games by two tribes; and the archons mentioned in the inscriptions shew it to be of great antiquity: There is a plinth over it as for a statue, and on one side on the hill is a stone cut like a concave dial at A; to the west of the front of the grotto are two or three niches cut in the rock, probably for statues; and a little higher on the hill are two Corinthian pillars; this has been thought to be the grotto, in which Apollo had his amours with Creusa, daughter of Erechtheus; but that is described as a little below the Propylæum, descending from the hill, and must have been either at the west end, or very near it, either on the north or south sides, and probably was that which in Fanelli's plan is called the grotto of Nineveh, or rather Niobe, as it is called in a Venetian plan of Acropolis; so that this building seems to have been erected on another occasion to some deity by those two tribes which had gained the victories; unless we can suppose that the way from Acropolis extended all down the side of the hill; and even then it is not probable that this should be that temple, as it is mentioned under the Propylæum.

Further

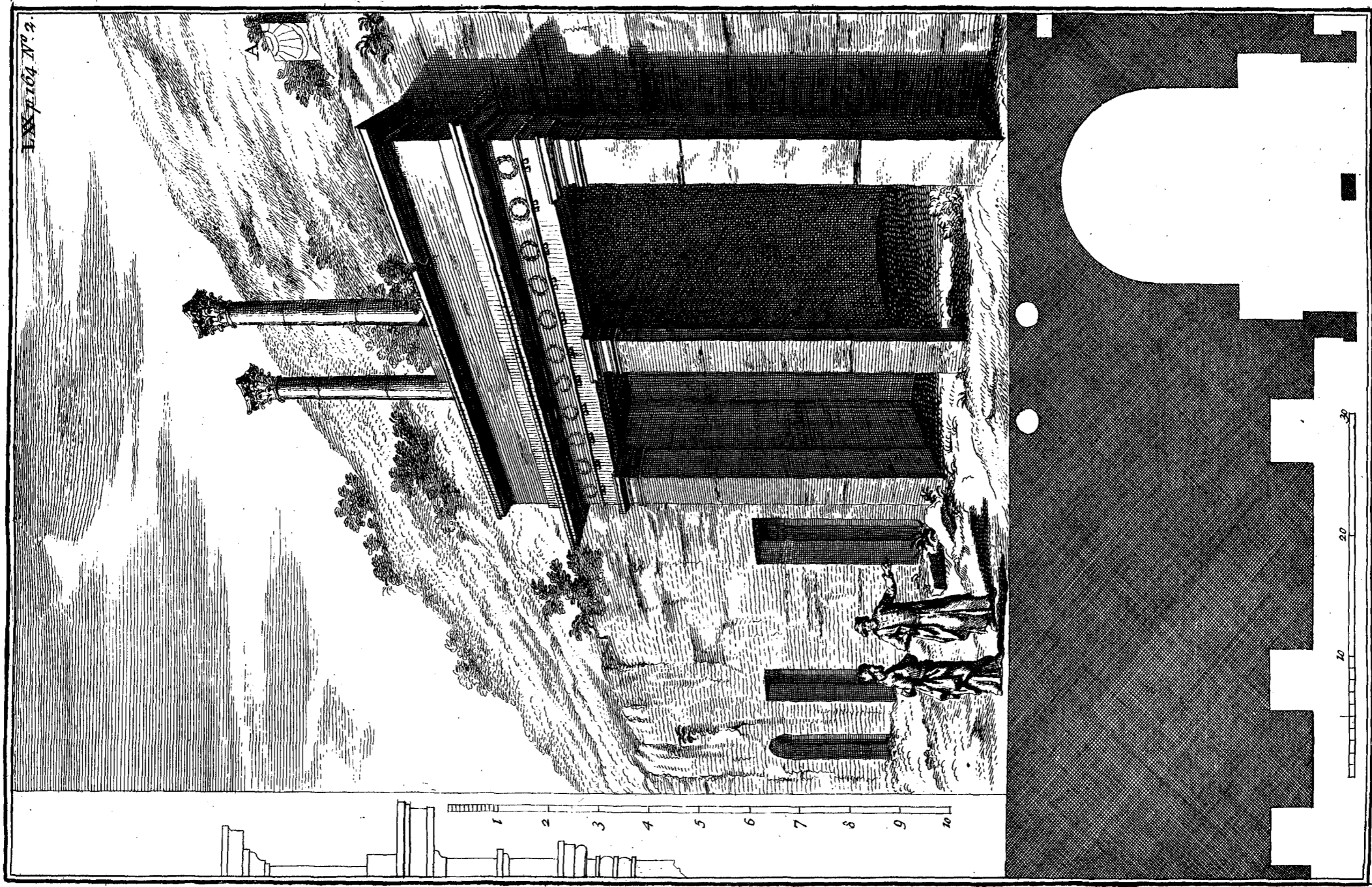
B



C



The THEATRE at ATHENS and a VIEW of AREOPAGUS .



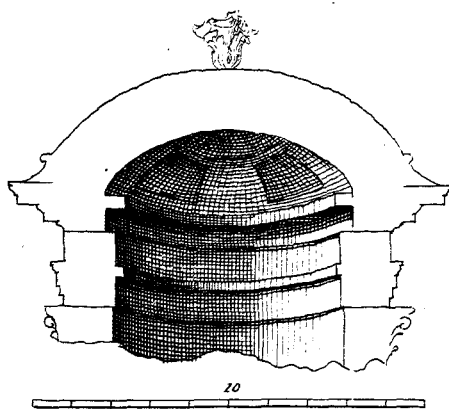
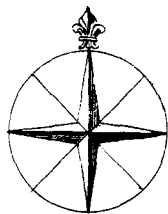
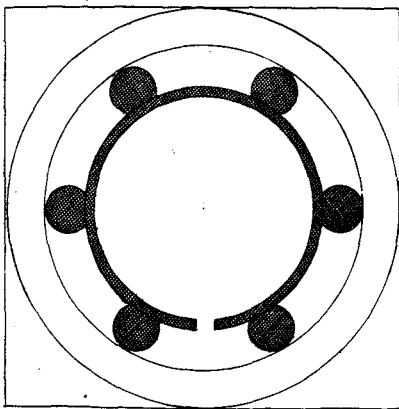
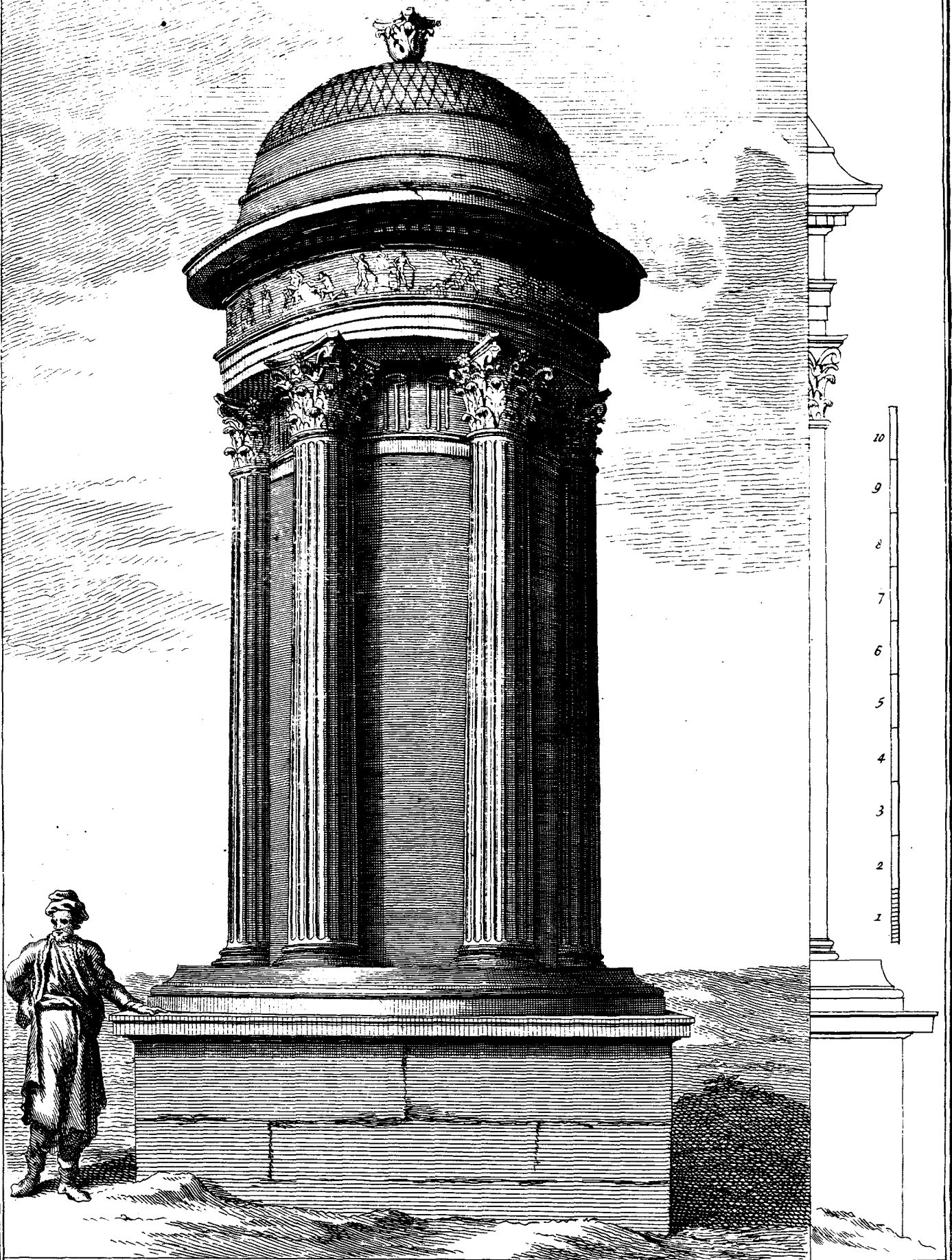
LXXIIII. N^o. 9.

A

A GROTTTO at ATHENS .

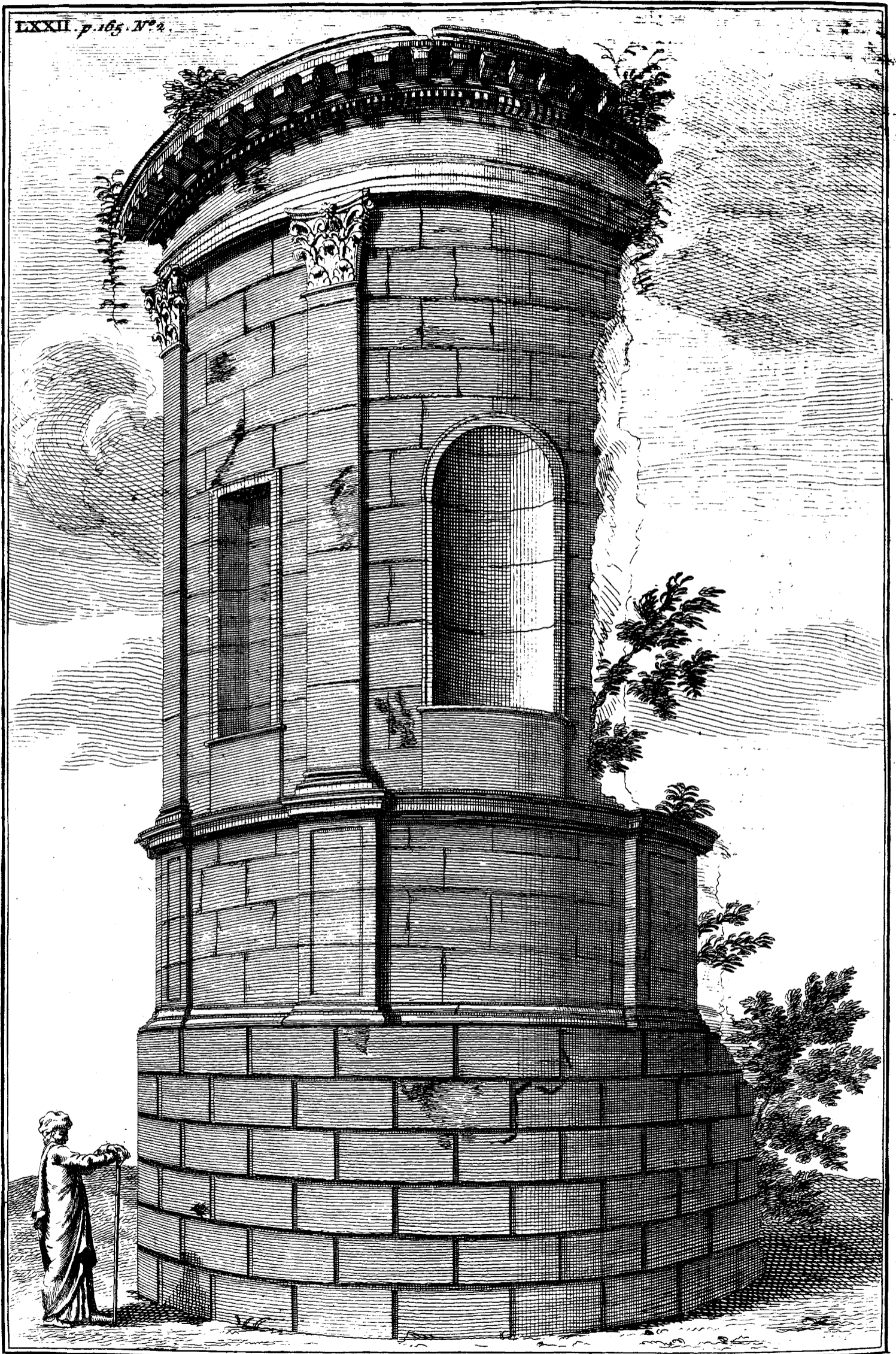


LXXI. p. 165. N^o. 1.



A TEMPLE at ATHENS.





A SEPULCHRAL MONUMENT on the MUSÆUM at ATHENS.

Further to the east, at the south east corner of the hill, is that curious Lantern of Demosthenes. small building G, commonly called the lantern of Demosthenes; but it is said to be a temple of Hercules, built in all probability on the occasion of the victory of the tribe Acamantis, when Euainetus was archon, which was in the hundred and eleventh Olympiad, that is, in the four hundred and eighteenth year of Rome, as appeared by an inscription on the architrave now defaced or hid, the convent of the Capuchins being built round the greater part of it; this circular building is of the Corinthian order fluted, having six pillars round it, as in the seventy-first plate; A, being the plan: There are two tripodes cut between the pillars in bas relief; from these to the solid basement the wall between them consists of one stone; the architrave and frieze also all round are of one stone in depth; the cornice is composed of seven stones, and the whole is crowned with a single stone hollowed within, as shown in the section B; it is adorned on the outside with leaves, and on the top there is an ornament which is very much defaced, but is something like a Corinthian capital: The reliefs of combats round the frieze, which are also defaced, are said by some to be the labours of Hercules.

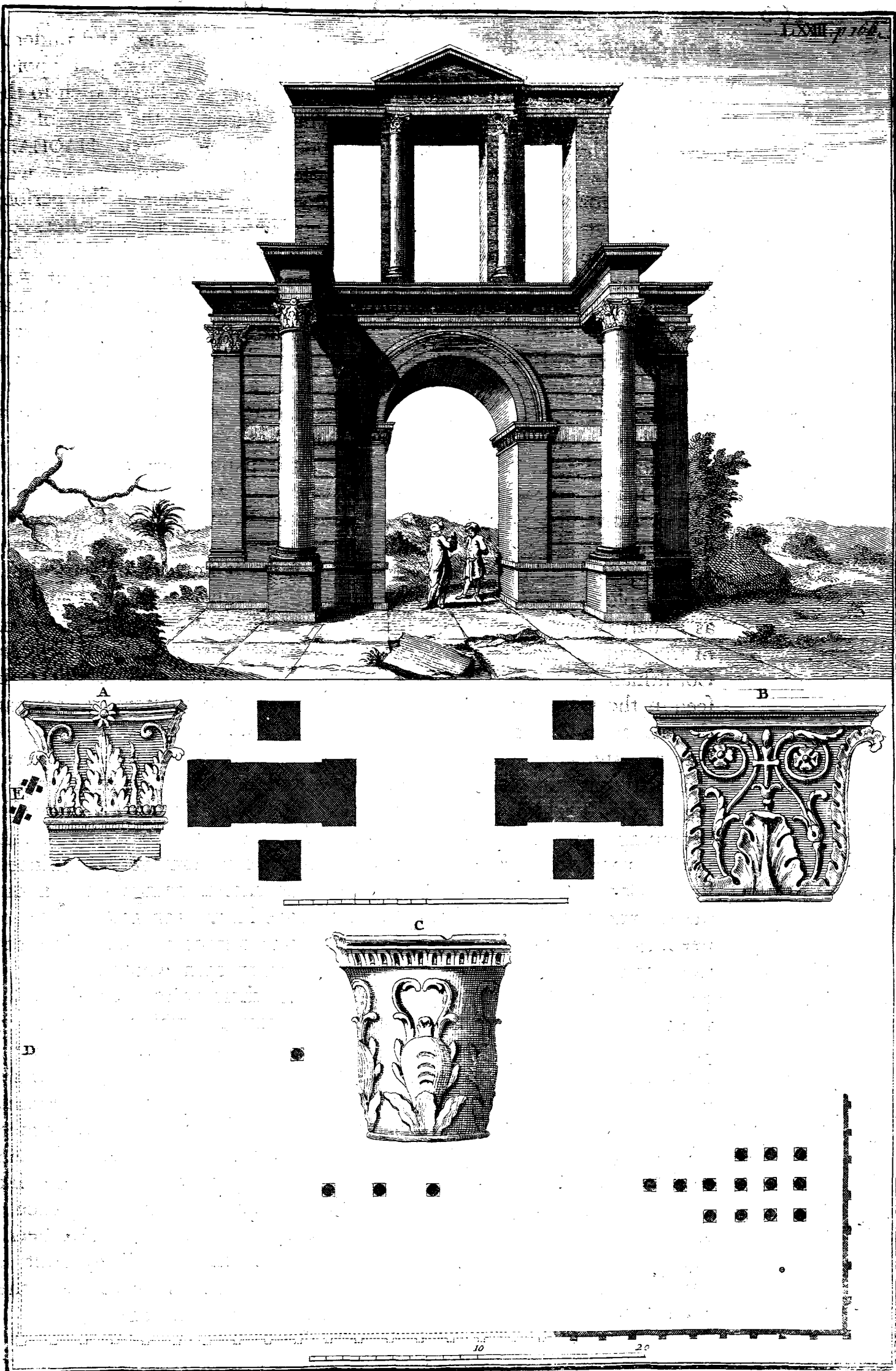
To the south west of Acropolis is the hill called Areopagus Areopagus. H; it is directly south of the temple of Theseus, and has its name from the trial of Mars there on account of the murder of Hallirrhothius; it is a rocky hill not very high. The place of judicature I, which was afterwards fixed to that very spot where Mars was tried, seems to have been to the north of the height of the hill, as it is drawn at B, in the sixty-ninth plate; it makes a large semicircle to the north, and the side of the hill that way is supported by a wall E of very large stones, and makes part of a circle, but does not rise above the ground of the area; to the south of it in the middle, there is a sort of tribunal C, cut in the rock as for a throne, with steps up to it on each side, and in the middle; and at some distance on each side are four steps D, cut in the rock to the higher part of the hill: It was at this place that St. Paul would have taught the Athenians the knowledge of that God whom they ignorantly worshipped.

To the east of the hill of Areopagus is the high hill called the Museum Museum. V, from the poet Musæus, who used to rehearse his verses there, and was buried on that spot; it is directly south of the theatre of Bacchus; this place was well fortified by Demetrius. There are several grottos, probably for sepulchres, cut in the rock round it; and on the top of the hill are remains of a very magnificent monument of white marble W, which is a proof both of the perfection of architecture and sculpture in Athens; a view of it may be seen in the seventy second plate; it is a small part of a circle, about fifteen feet wide on the outside; to the south there is a basement about ten feet above the ground, over which on four stones seven feet nine inches deep, there are reliefs as big as life; beginning from the west is the figure of a man, then one in a car drawn by four horses abreast led by one man, another single man; and further to the east five men stand close one before another; if the building was perfect to the east, it appears plainly it is ruined to the west, and that a third, and it may be a fourth pillar is wanting on that side; between the two pillars to the east there

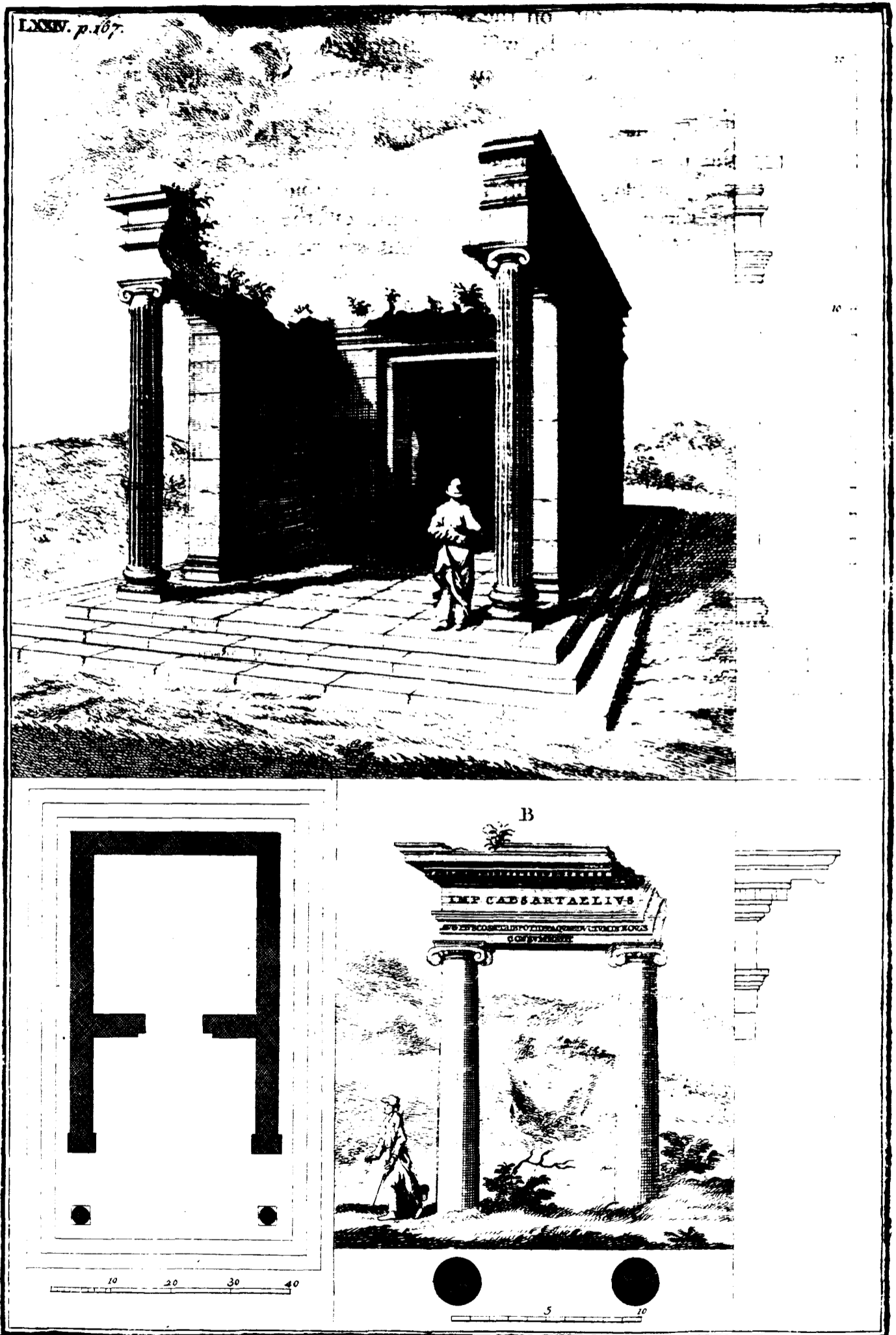
is an oblong square nich, in which there is a statue sitting, and under it this inscription ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ ΑΝΤΙΟΧΟΣ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ Α[ΝΤΙΟΧΟΥ], supposed to be the ancestor of the person represented sitting in a larger nich to the west with a semicircular top, under which statue is the name of the person to whom this monument is supposed to be erected ΦΙΛΟΠΑΠΠΟΣ ΕΠΙΦΑΝΟΥΣ .ΗΣΛ.ΕΥ. ; it is also supposed, that to the west there was another nich and statue of some other ancestor of this person; the other side of this building was adorned with Corinthian pilasters corresponding to these, two of them only remaining; on one side of the pilasters between the statues is a Latin inscription to the honour of Antiochus Philopappus; and tho' this inscription is imperfect, yet it may be gathered from it that he was a consul, and preferred to the prætorian order by Trajan: Probably this monument is the same as that mentioned by Pausanias only under the name of a Syrian; who might some way or other derive his pedigree from the kings of Syria of the name of Antiochus.

City of
Adrian.

At some little distance to the east on the plain there is a fountain, which may be Enneacrunos; and further east are the remains of the city of Adrian K, as it is called on a magnificent gate to it, which is like a triumphal arch, it had also the name of new Athens, and I found an inscription to the honour of Adrian, put up, it may be, by the council and people of the citizens of both cities; though it is to be looked on as a part of Athens; it being only a compliment to give it the name of the emperor. This gate, which fronts to the west and east is of the Corinthian order, and very magnificent; a plan and view of it may be seen in the seventy-third plate; the capitals of the pilasters are very particular, as at A; the capital of a pilaster B, was found at Portici near Naples; and C is a round capital which I saw at Salamis in Cyprus. This little city of Adrian probably consisted only of a few public buildings erected by him, and was enclosed by a wall built with buttresses, extending from the gate to the south at D, and it may be as far to the north; there are no other remains of this city, except some very magnificent fluted Corinthian pillars to the number of seventeen, being six feet in diameter, and consisting of sixteen stones in the shaft, each about three feet deep, as in the plan E; by measuring their distances, I could see that there were six rows, and about twenty pillars in each, which make in all a hundred and twenty; and Pausanias says, there were a hundred and twenty pillars of Phrygian marble in that temple, which was built to Jupiter Panellenius, and Juno, and to all the gods. The grand gate at E, does not seem to have corresponded to this building, as it is not parallel with the pillars; so that probably this gate led to the library and gymnasium adjoining to the temple, in which he says there were a hundred pillars of Libyan marble: On two of the pillars there is a wall built with three passages in it, one over another, and openings at the sides like windows and doors, which have made some imagine, that the palace of Adrian was built on those high pillars, which would indeed have been a very bold work; but this wall appears to be modern, being built, as may be seen, after part of the entablature was broken down; and they pretend to say, that some hermit lived in that airy building.



The GATE of ADRIAN at ATHENS, and a *PLAN* of BUILDINGS near it.



PLANS and *VIEWS* of the TEMPLE of CERES and of the
REMAINS of an AQUEDUCT at ATHENS.

To the south of this part of the city, near the bed of the Ilissus, there is a standing water, and two ruined conduits, which they call the fountain Callirrhoe, and on the height, on the other side of the Ilissus, are remains of a beautiful small temple L, which is almost entire, and was the temple of Ceres Chloe; a plan and view of it may be seen, in the Temple of Ceres. seventy-fourth plate; it is built of very white marble, the walls being of one stone in thickness, the front is to the west, and had, I suppose, four pillars before the portico; the cushion of the base is fluted horizontally; and the work of the base ranges round the temple, and the inside of the portico; there were four steps all round on the outside; this temple was converted into a Greek church; but it is not now used by the Christians. There is no water in the bed of the antient river Ilissus, except when the winter torrents run from the mountains, the waters being diverted above to their gardens and olive trees: Continuing along to the north by the bed of this river, we came to a large bridge over it of hewn stone M, consisting of four arches, each twenty feet wide: On the west end of it is the front of a building, which, they say, is the remains of a nunnery that was on the bridge before the Turks had possession of the country. This bridge leads to the Circus Circus. N, on the foot of mount Hymettus above half a mile from the city; it was about two hundred and seventy paces long, and sixty-two wide; the seats were built up the side of the hill, but nothing remains of it, except a small part of the wall on each side of the entrance. On one side towards the further end, is a passage up to the height over it, hollowed thro' the rock which seems to have been done for the sake of bringing the stone; though the common people say, that the conquered at the games went off that way, not to have the disgrace to return in the face of the people.

Near a mile to the north west is mount Anchefmus O, called St. George; from a church on it of that name; what is commonly taken for Anchefmus, is a small high rocky hill, about a mile to the north north east of Athens; though it is probable that the whole chain of low hills which runs to the north between the two rivers went by that name. On the foot of this hill towards the town at P, are two Ionic pillars, sup- Aqueduct. porting their entablature, as represented at B, in the seventy-fourth plate, each of them consists of two stones in the shaft, which rise about fourteen feet above the ground, and are two feet four inches in diameter. On the eastern pillar are signs of the spring of an arch, so that it is to be supposed an arch was turned from it, and that there were two pillars on the other side; it is probable that on this arch was the remaining part of the inscription, which, if it were perfect, is supposed to signify that Antoninus Pius finished the aqueduct in new Athens, which was begun by Adrian; for this seems to have been a portico to a reservoir, of which I thought I saw some signs, there being an area cut to the north into the hill, with some little remains of the wall round it about forty feet wide, and a hundred long; the water was probably brought round the hill to this place, it may be from the Ilissus; and from this reservoir it might run on arches to the new city of Adrian.

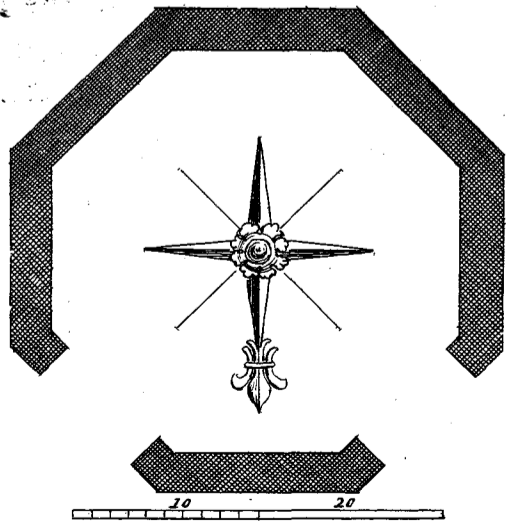
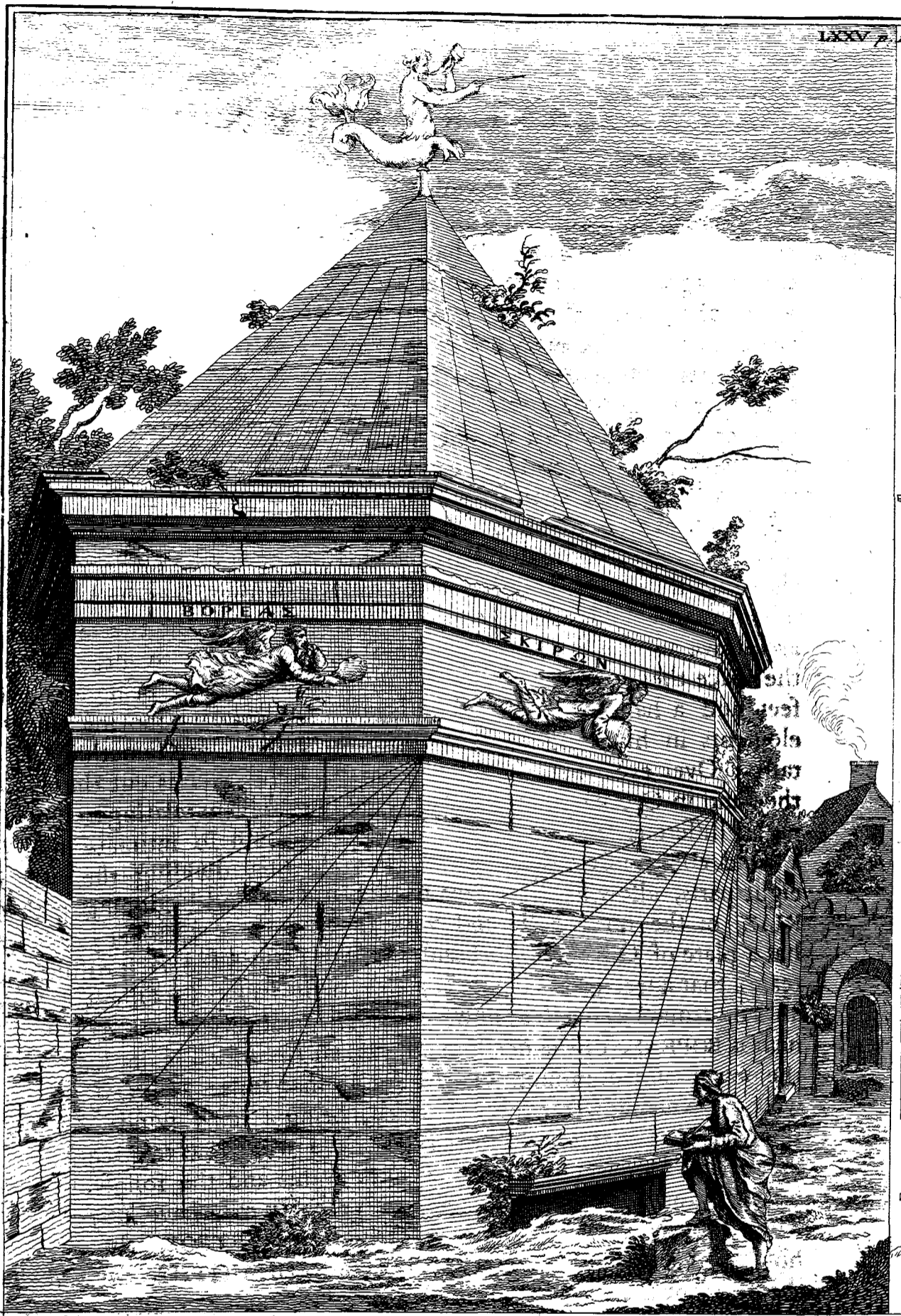
Going from the house of the English consul, at the north west foot of Acropolis, I saw in a private yard remains of an antient wall of hewn stones,

Temple of
Winds.

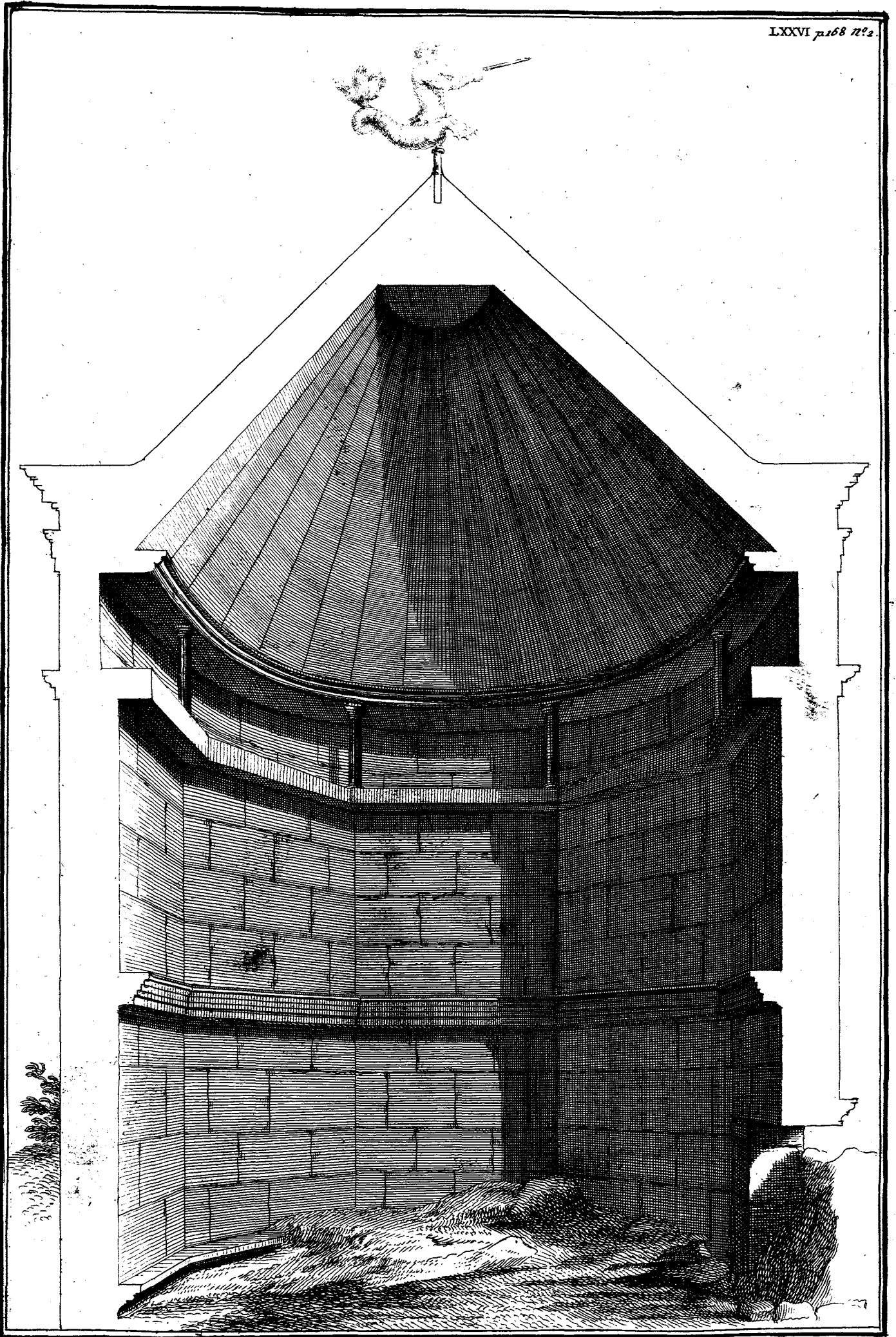
stone, one tier laid flat, and the other set up an end alternately, which might be part of the old Prytaneum. To the north of Acropolis in the city there are remains of a wall of hewn stone, which possibly might be the temple of Venus Urania. What is commonly called the temple of Winds, is an octagon building, and remains entire, but the ground has risen within a foot of the top of the door, which is next to the street; it was called by the antients the octagon tower of winds, and was built by Andronicus Cyrrhestes; there was a weather cock to it, which was a triton that turning round, with a wand pointed to the wind that blew; a plan and view of it may be seen in the seventy-fifth plate, and a section in the seventy-sixth; the top of it consists of a small round stone about three feet in diameter, against which there rest a number of stone slabs all round, which are about two feet wide at bottom, and diminish towards the top; the small pillars which support the cornish within are of the same fluted Doric order which is seen in the other buildings here: There is an entablature on the outside, and below the two faces of the architrave are the figures of the winds larger than life in mezzo relievo; the space they take up as they are in a flying posture, being about three feet and a half in depth. The creator of Raphael moving over the elements in his paintings in the Vatican gallery, are something in this taste: Over every one, in the face of the architrave, is cut the name of the wind in Greek; and each wind has some emblem relating to one of the eight different seasons of the year, which seem to intimate that such a wind commonly reigns at that time; so that dividing the year into eight parts, allowing six weeks to each season, and beginning with ΚΑΙ-ΚΙΑΣ, or the north east, and with the month of October; this wind has a plate of Olives in its hand, though I could not see it distinctly, by reason that a tree grows before it; this is the season for Olives, which in antient times, as well as now, were the great revenue of Athens: The next is ΒΟΡΕΑΣ, or the north wind, which has a shell in its hand to shew the power and dominion of the sea at that time: ΣΚΙΡΩΝ, the north west, is pouring water out of a vase, being a rainy wind: ΖΕΦΥΡΟΣ, the west, has a lap full of flowers, being a wind that reigns part of February and March: ΝΟΤΟΣ, the south; this and the following are hid by the houses built against them; it probably may have later flowers, as ΑΝΥ, the south west may have early fruits: ΕΥΡΟΣ, the south east, hold its garment as if it were windy; and ΑΠΗΛΙΩΤΗΣ, the east, has in the garment the latter fruits, apples, peaches, pomegranates, oranges and lemons: Some of the antients called this the sun-dial, there having been on every side, below these figures, a dial, of which the lines are now seen. The figures of the winds are a great instance of the boldness of designing, and of the perfection of sculpture at the time this building was erected.

Within the present town are the remains at R, of a portico of four pillars supporting a pediment^a; it is of that fluted Doric order already described; a plan and view of it is in the seventy-seventh plate: this is commonly called the temple of Augustus, and there is an inscription on the architrave of the time of the Roman emperors; it is so defaced I could not copy it, but it is said to be to the honour of Caius, tho' the building

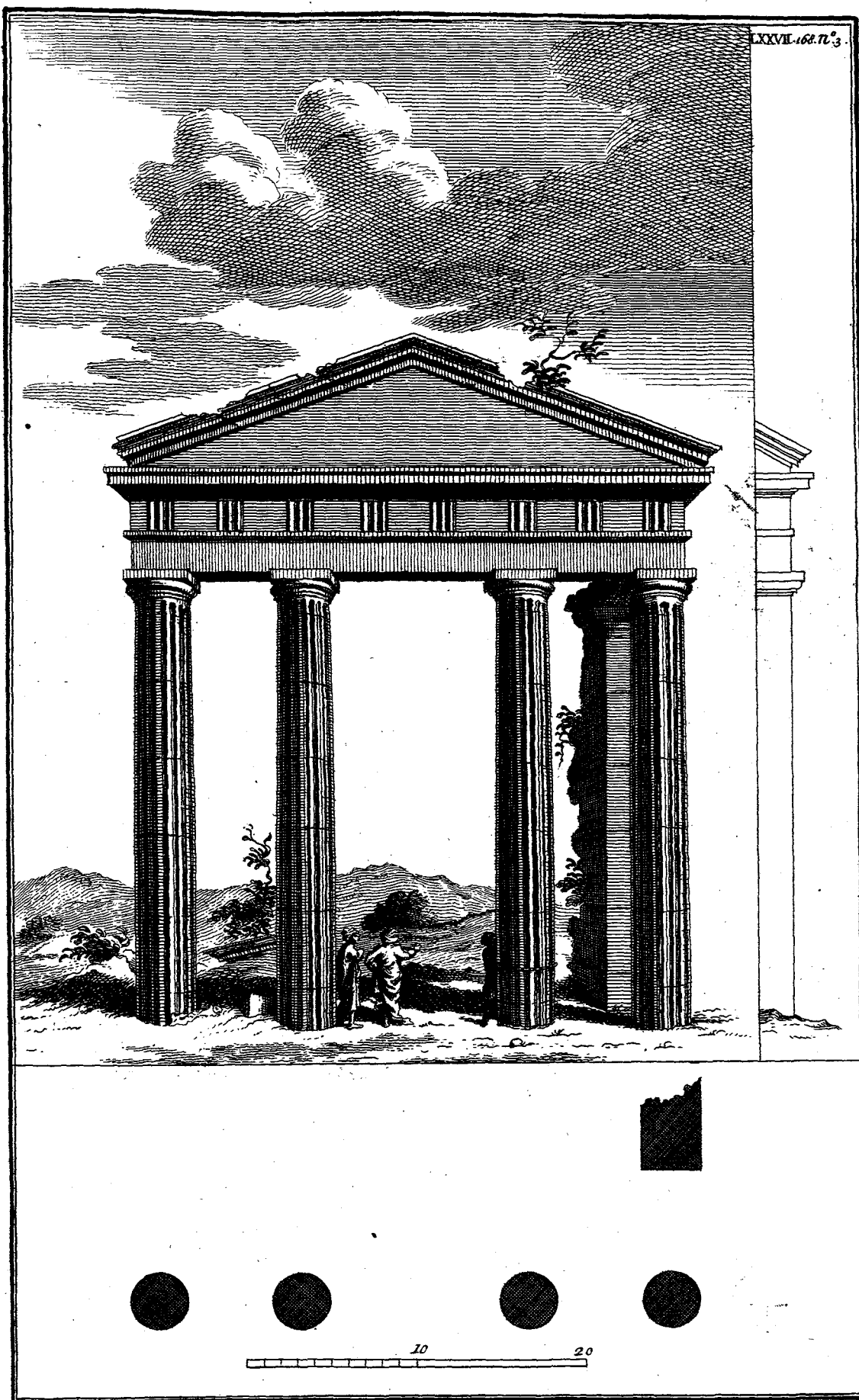
^a The town ought to have been the scene of this, and the seventy-eighth plate.



A *PLAN* and *VIEW* of the TOWER of ANDRONICUS
at ATHENS .

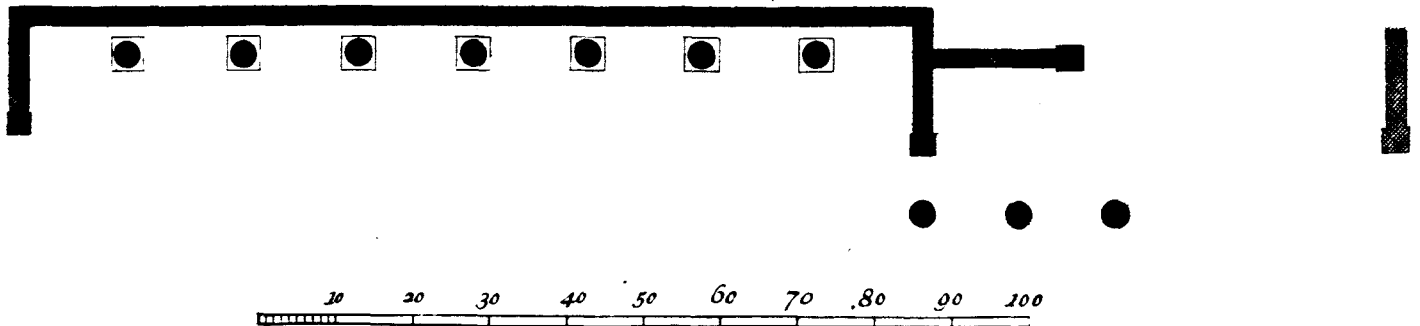
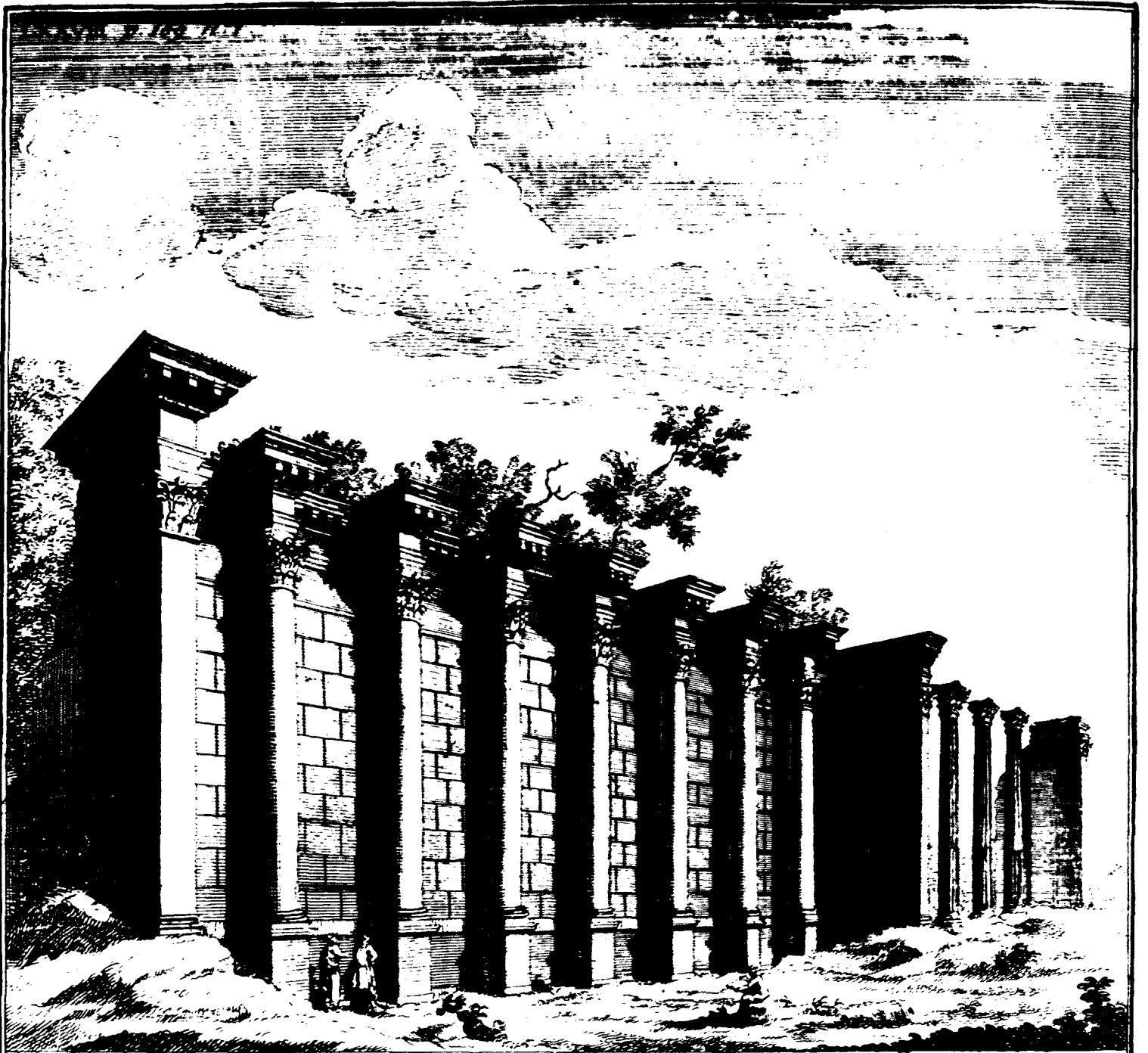


A SECTION of the TOWER of ANDRONICUS at ATHENS.

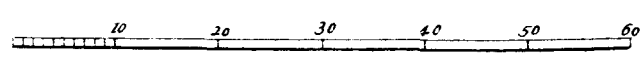
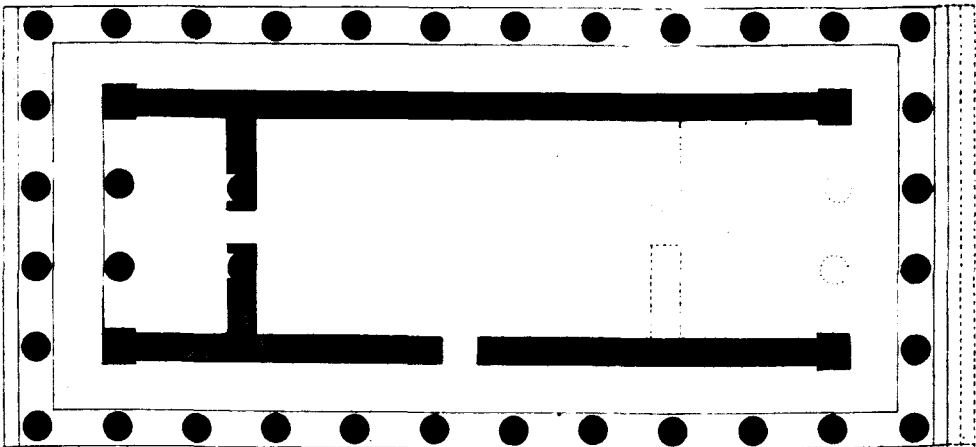
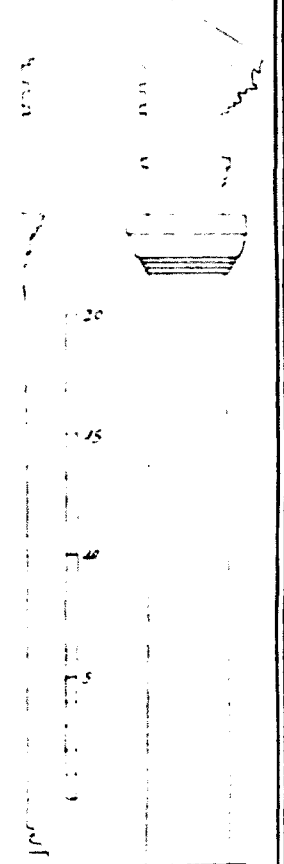
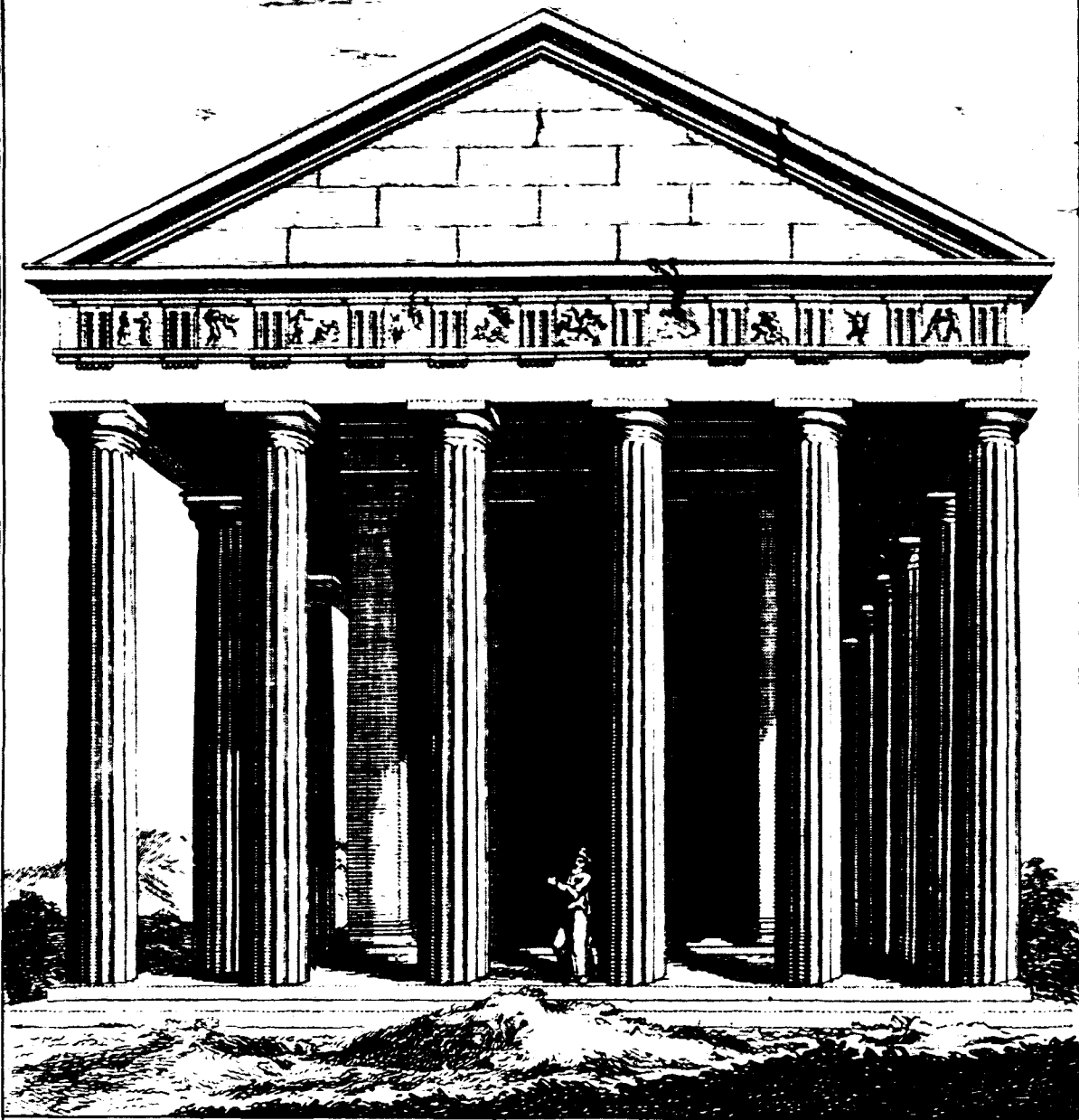


LXXVII. 168. n. 3.

A PORTICO at ATHENS.



The TEMPLE of JUPITER OLYMPIUS at ATHENS.



The TEMPLE of THESEUS at ATHENS.



without doubt is of a much older date, on what occasion soever that inscription was put up: Near it on a long stone, which might be the side of the door-case, is that famous law of Adrian, concerning the custom to be paid on the oil of Athens.

The most magnificent and beautiful piece of architecture in this city is seen in the remains of a building, which is said to be the temple of ^{Temple of} Jupiter Olympius; which was a very antient temple, said by some to have been built by Deucalion, but it was very much adorned and improved by Adrian; and what remains seems to be a building of that emperor's time; the ruins of a very large enclosure confirm that it is part of this temple; for it was four stadia or five hundred geometrical paces in circumference; a plan and view of that magnificent part of it which remains, may be seen in the seventy-eighth plate; the three pillars which stand together are fluted; and the lower part filled with cablins of reeds, is of one stone, and the upper part of another, so joined, that it is not easily discerned that they are of two stones; the other pillars are plain, of one stone, and have a very grand appearance; I saw a rough wall to the west extending above a hundred yards to the north, and in one part there is a semicircular tower.

The temple of Theseus ^{Temple of} T, is on the outside of the town to the west, being to the north of Areopagus, and to the north west of Acropolis; ^{Theseus.} it is exactly the same kind of architecture as the temple of Minerva; two steps go all round the building; a plan and view of the front of it may be seen in the seventy-ninth plate. The pillars in the portico or pronaos to the west are four inches above the bottom of the others, and it had such a portico to the east, for at that distance I saw there had been a wall; the Greeks having, I suppose, destroyed the east end to make the semicircular place for the altar. In the front between the triglyphs are mezzo relievos of single combats, being the actions of Theseus; and from the corner on each side are four such reliefs; and in the front within there are fine reliefs on the architrave, which is continued from the front of the portico or pronaos to the side pillars; to the west are the battles of the Lapithæ and the Centaurs; to the east are persons sitting and others combating; all in a fine taste, and of excellent workmanship.

Of the three ports of Athens, Phalereus and Munychia were to the east ^{Ports of} of a small promontory, and the Pyræum to the west of it; the latter is ^{Athens.} much frequented, being a well enclosed port with a narrow entrance, and about a mile in circumference; it is called by the Greeks Porto Drago, and by the Italians Porto Leone, from a statue of a lion that was there, which is now before the arsenal at Venice: The foundations of a wall are seen from the Pyræum to Athens, which probably is that called Macrotychi, which was built in so much hast by Themistocles.

At Athens I was recommended to the English consul, who was a Greek; he accommodated me in his house, and introduced me to the waiwode, to whom I made a very handsom present; and on shewing my firman, he said, he was there to obey the grand signor's commands; so that I saw every thing in and about Athens with the utmost freedom.

C H A P. XI.

Of ELEUSIS, MEGARA, and the ISTHMUS of CORINTH.

WE set out on the fourth of September for Lessina, and travelled in that road which was called the Sacred way, because they went by it in procession to the temple of Ceres and Proserpine. At the first entering in between the hills, above a league from Athens, we passed by a large convent, and afterwards near an oblong square building with buttresses round it, which seemed to be a cistern, and in half an hour came to a ruin on the right, which might be a small temple, there being many niches cut in the perpendicular rock of the mountain which is near it; this may be some remains of the temple of Ceres, Proserpine, Minerva and Apollo, which is mentioned in this part by Pausanias. Passing the hills we went close by the sea, in a road cut on the side of the hill, and came into the plain, having a salt lake to the right, which, without doubt, is some remains of the channels called Rheti, from which a salt water ran into the sea; insomuch that some were of opinion that the stream came from the Euripus of Eubœa: These were the bounds between the territories of the Athenians and Eleusinians. The Cephissus ran through the Eleusinian territories, and is said to have overflowed Eleusis, so that it must be on this side of the hills, tho' I did not observe any river, and probably it is only a winter torrent which spreads itself over the plain. There are many other fables of these parts relating to Ceres, Proserpine, and Triptolemus, as Eleusis is said to be the scene of their story. To the north east, in the way to Bœotia was Plataea, where the army of Xerxes was routed by Pausanias. Having passed the lake, and coming towards the bay, I saw some broken pillars both towards the sea and to the right; this might be the place called Erineon, from which, they say, Pluto carried Proserpine to his infernal regions; for it is mentioned as near the Cephissus. We turned to the south into the plain of Eleusis, which extends about a league every way; it is probably the plain called Rarion, where, they say, the first corn was sowed. There is a long hill which divides the plain, extending to the east within a mile of the sea, and on the south side is not half a mile from it; at the east end of this hill the antient Eleusis was situated; about a mile before we came to it, I saw the ruins of a small temple to the east, which might be that which was built at the threshing floor of Triptolemus. In the plain near the north foot of the hill, are many pieces of stones and pillars, which probably are the remains of the temple of Diana Propylæa, which was before the gate of the city; and at the north foot of the hill, on an advanced ground, there are many imperfect ruins, pieces of pillars and entablatures; and doubtless it is the spot of the temple of Ceres and Proserpine: I here saw the same sort of Doric capitals as those at Athens, except that they had only three lists in the quarter round of the capital, and probably are very antient; a drawing of one of them may be seen at B, in the sixty-sixth plate. I saw likewise a fine Ionic capital, and one of a pilaster of the Corinthian order, which probably belonged to some later improvements of the temple. All up the

Eleusis.

east

east end of the hill are ruins, and on the top of it are many cisterns cut down into the rock in the shape of jars to receive the rain water; and to the west on a higher part of the hill are remains of a tower; there is a ruin in the plain to the south, probably of the temple of Neptune; there are also two other ruins to the east, which are not far apart, one of them might be the temple of Triptolemus, and the other the well of Callichorus, where the women used to dance and sing in honour of the supreme goddess of the place. To the west are the foundations of a gate of the city of grey marble, and a little further there is a fine trunk of a statue of a sheep with a curling fleece divided down the back; being the beast which was sacrificed to Ceres: At the temple of Ceres I saw the large bust or upper part of a statue, supposed to have been designed for that goddess; it is so large that it measured at the shoulders five feet and a half broad; there is a circular sort of ornament on the head above two feet deep, the middle part of which is adorned with foliages of oak, as mentioned by travellers, but the face is much disfigured; I saw also what I took to be an altar of grey marble, cut like a basin and sunk into the ground, it is probably of the Taurobole kind for sacrifices, in the same manner, as several others I have seen; there is a drawing of it at L, in the forty-eighth plate. The present poor village of Lessina is inhabited only by a few Greek families.

Going on to Megara, which is situated with regard to Eleusis as this is to Athens, and about the same distance, we went to the west of the long hill that divides the plain, and on the south side of it came to a spring near the sea, the water of which is not good; it has been supposed to be the well Anthenon, at which Ceres sat down to repose herself after the fatigue she had undergone in searching after Proserpine. Passing to the south over hills near the sea, we turned to the west into the plain of Megara, which extends about three leagues to the west, and may be a league wide; on the south side it has for half way those hills which were called mount Nifus, at the east end of which Megara was situated; the other part of the plain is bounded to the south by a chain of lower hills extending eastward to the sea, being a little more to the north than mount Nifus: To the south of these last hills is another plain, which is to the east of Megara, and extends about a league every way; at the east end of it is the port of Megara called Nisæa, from the founder of it, Nifus, the son of Pandion king of Megara. Megara was partly on a ^{Megara.} hill, and partly on the plain to the east, where there are remains of two towers of a gate of grey marble, on which is that curious inscription relating to the public games. The city walls appear to have been built from north to south up the hill; on which there was a famous temple of Ceres: To the south of the city are remains of a small round building cased with large pieces of grey marble, on which there are several Greek inscriptions, that are much defaced; and tho' Pausanias gives an account of a great number of public buildings at Megara, yet there are no other remains of them. They find here several medals, most of which were struck in this city. The whole bay between the Morea and Attica, had the name of Saronicus, and is now called the gulph of Engia, from the island of that name, the old Ægina: The island Colouri, the antient Salamis, extends from the head of land towards the port of Athens

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Athens to the old promontory Minoa, which is south of Megara; Ajax was king of it, who sent his troops and twelve ships to the siege of Troy. To the north of Megara about a league, are several old churches, the place being called Palaichoro, or the old village, and is supposed by some to be Rhus, mentioned by Pausanias; Euclid was of this place, and his school was kept here, his disciples being called Megarici.

We left Megara on the eighth, ascended the high hills to the south, and saw to the west under us the north east bay of the gulph of Lepanto, formerly called the bay of Corinth; and consequently we were on the Isthmus of Corinth, which is in Achaia. The little bay before-mentioned is made by a head of land, which extends to the west from the east end of the gulph, on the south side of which is the port of Argilio: Cromyon was on the other side of the Isthmus. The rocks Scironides were about this place, where a famous robber Saron attacked people in the road, and threw them down the rocks; but Theseus took this robber, and served him in the same manner, throwing him into the sea; and the poets feign that his bones became rocks; it is probable there might be another road nearer the sea, for this we went in was at least a mile distant from it. On the east side, on the top of the mountains, we came to a narrow pass, where Sciro might attack the travellers. Adrian is said to have made this way broad enough for two chariots; to the east of this was cape Minoa. We went on winding round the high hills, descended to a rivulet, and ascending again, came to a fine fountain on the hill, with three basons full of water; it is called Brismiguifi. We at last descended to that low ground, which is properly the Isthmus; the narrowest part of it seemed to be towards the north end between a bay on each side; and it is probable that with the help of machines they drew their vessels by land across that part to Schœnus. A ridge of very low rocks run across the Isthmus, near the first entrance of it, then at a little distance appear like ruins; and further on is the canal, which was begun to be dug across it, where one sees the bank of earth that was thrown up on each side; it extends about half a mile from the west; and where they left off, I saw plainly the ground was very rocky, which doubtless made them desist from their enterprize, though it is said that the oracle at Delphi advised them against it: The persons who at different times endeavoured to make this canal were Alexander, Pitas, Demetrius, Cæsar, Caligula, Nero, and Herodes of Athens. Further to the north, about the middle of the Isthmus, runs a small stream from the east, and to the south of it is a very high steep bank, on which are remains of the wall that was built across the Isthmus by the Greek emperor Emanuel in one thousand four hundred and thirteen, and was demolished by Amurath the second in one thousand four hundred twenty-four, but rebuilt by the Venetians in one thousand four hundred and sixty-three; this wall might go to the port Cencrea; but the present port of Corinth on the western gulph, which was called Lechæum, is at a great distance from it, and on the south side of the gulph: This part was called Examilia, because it was six miles broad; and there is a village to the south east which now bears that name; notwithstanding the Isthmus is not above four English miles wide, but it is to be considered that the Greek miles were very short; at the end of this wall by the sea there are great remains of a large square
castle,

castle, but I could see nothing like a theatre, which seems to have been in another place. In the road to Corinth there was a temple of Neptune, and it is said, that the theatre and the stadium built of white stone, were in the way to the temple, being on part of mount Oenius, called also the Mount of temples, from the great number there were on it; as the temples of Bacchus, Pluto, Diana, and many others: Here was also a forest of pine trees, with which the victors at the games were crowned. I suppose these public buildings were on the foot of the hills to the south, somewhere about the village Examile: It was here the famous Isthmian games were held every Iustrum or five years, instituted by Theseus in honour of Palæmon, or Portunus, to which all the people of Greece resorted; and these games, without doubt, answered some end of trade; for which this place was so well situated on both seas; which made Corinth so flourishing a place.

C H A P. XII.

Of the MOREA in general; and of CORINTH.

THE Morea was first called Argos, from the city of that name; Morea. it was afterwards called Apia, from Apis the third king of the Argives; and then Peloponnesus from Pelops king of Phrygia; and lastly the Morea, because, as it is said, the figure of it resembles the leaf of a mulberry-tree. It is computed to be about a hundred and seventy miles long, a hundred broad, and six hundred miles in circumference going round the bays: It is now governed by a pasha, and in the time of the Venetians was divided into four parts; Chiarenza, containing Achaia; Belvedere, in which was Elis and Messenia; Zaconia or Maina, which was the old Laconia and Arcadia; and lastly, Sacania, which was the country of Argos. The Morea is mountainous, but the country on the sea and in the vales between the mountains is very rich, and produces a great quantity of corn, oil, and silk, the latter chiefly about Mithra and the country of Calabrita, through which the Alpheus runs.

From the lower part of the Isthmus there is an ascent up a steep bank Corinth. to a higher ground on which Corinth stands near the south west part of the Isthmus, a small mile to the south of the gulph of Lepanto, and to the north of the high mountains, and rather to the north west of that high hill called Acrocorinthus, on which the citadel was built. Corinth was first called Ephyra, and was built by Sisyphus, son of Æolus; it was destroyed by the Romans in the Achaic war, but was rebuilt by Julius Cæsar, and made a Roman colony; the common people now call it Cortho: At present there are very little remains to be seen in this great city. There are some ruins of walls towards the port which was called Lechæum, there having been walls on each side of the road leading to it: This port is said to have been two miles from the city, tho'

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I should not have computed it to be above one. Cenchræ also, now called Keceh, was computed as eight miles distant. The antient city seems to have been on the spot of the present town, and to the west of it in the plain: Without the town to the north there are great ruins of a large building of very thick walls of brick, which might be antient baths, or the foundation of some great building; for I observed, that the rooms which are arched are very small: At the south west corner of the town are twelve fluted Doric pillars about five feet in diameter, and very short in proportion, resting on a square base, as I observed one of them, the bases of the others being under ground; they seem to be much older than those of Athens, and differ from them in the capital; for instead of a quarter round below the square member at top, there is a quarter of an oval; and five inches below the capital are three angular channels round the pillar, and below these the flutes begin; a drawing of it may be seen at K, in the sixty-sixth plate. If I mistake not, they are all of one stone, except that the upper part of the shaft down to the flutes is of the same stone as the capital. There are seven pillars to the south, and five to the west, counting the corner pillars twice: There is one pillar without a capital near them, which is as high as the architrave over the others. The present town is very small, and more like a village: They have an export of corn, and some oil. The castle on Acrocorinthus is kept in repair, and so strong that it stood out a siege of four months by all the Turkish army: In it is the fountain Pirene, sacred to the Muses, from which it is said Bellerophon took Pegasus whilst he was drinking; which is doubtless the reason why usually the reverse of their medals was Pegasus, and sometimes with Bellerophon on him. It is said that the city walls went to the top of this high hill, that is, probably the walls on both sides of the city were continued up to the castle: I saw no other ruins that I could make any thing of: So little is now remaining of that city, which was formerly so famous for its architecture, sculpture, and paintings.

C H A P. XIII.

Of the gulph of LEPANTO, and PATRAS.

THE gulph of Lepanto, formerly called the bay of Corinth, is about four leagues wide in the broadest part, and, they say, it is a hundred miles long; but the whole length from Corinth to the castle of the Morea at the entrance of it, is computed but twenty-two hours travelling, at less than three miles an hour, so that at the most it cannot be above sixty miles. On the north side of this bay were the countries of Phocis, Locris, Ozolæ and Ætolia; Anfilio is the first port to the east, which might be Pagæ of the territory of Megara; it is situated to the south of a cape which extends to the west from the Isthmus. In the length of Phocis there are three great mountains, which stretch to the sea; the eastern one is called Livadostro, being

ing south south west of Thebes; the next to the west is Zogara, and is the old Helicon to the south of Livadia; and the third is Iapora, which is mount Parnassus, and is to the north of Salone^a: Corinth is eight hours, probably near twenty miles both from Argos and Napoli Romania, which was Naupolia the port of Argos, and it is about double the distance from Leondari, the antient Megalopolis, which was the capital of Arcadia.

We set out from Corinth to Patras on the ninth, by a road which is on the south side of the gulph of Patras: About four miles from Corinth there is a river, which may be the Asopus, and a mile further another, which probably is the Nemea, described as near Sicyon, which was on a rising ground to the south, a village called Vasilica is now on that spot; Sicyonia was a distinct territory from that of Corinth, but both of them were in Achaia Proper; about six miles further there is a ruin on a high hill, which may be Ægira, said to be a mile from the sea, and on a hill; many places are mentioned along this coast, of which I could find no remains, only about seven miles further I saw a piece of a thick wall on the sea shore, which appeared as if it had fallen down, where possibly Helice might have been, said to be overflowed by the sea; about ten miles to the east of the castles, is a small town and port called Vortitza, which probably was Ægium, where the council of all Achaia was held; its country is said to be watered by two rivers; the Phoenix, probably in a beautiful little plain a league to the south east of it, and the Me-

^a Ten miles north west of Argilio is Isola bona, where there is a good port, and it has a convent on it: Five miles from this is Isola delli Afini, which is uninhabited and woody, it is opposite to Dibrena; the bay in this island is called Diporti having two ports. Five miles to the west is the port called Livadiostro, which is the port of Thebes, being about twelve miles distant from it across the mountains; and sixty miles from that, according to their computation, is the great bay Prespitia, which is the port of Livadia, being about twelve miles from that city. This bay has three ports in it, Livadia to the north, Lafigiera to the west, where there is a rivulet, and St. Cedro to the east; it is probable that one of these was the antient Mychos: Ten miles from this was the great bay of Salone, which has many ports in it, and is under mount Parnassus: This bay was called Crissæus: Cirrha was on the western promontory of it, and gave name to the cape; it might be at a ruined place called Panaiea: On the opposite promontory was Anticyra famous for hellebore; to the north of which was Medeon. Crissa was on this bay, I suppose at the bottom of it: And about six miles to the north is Salone, thought to be Amphissa in Locris. Chalæon also in Locris was north of Crissa; to the north of which was Delphi, now called Castri, about eight miles west of Salone: To the west of this was the country of the Locri Ozolæ, of small extent, and no places of note in it; but it is probable, that the three following ports were in that country: Vidavi is five miles west of the bay of Salone, which might be Oeneon; and five miles from that is Tifali, which may be Oeanthe; ten miles from this is St. Nicola, opposite to which is the island of Shifonie, which is about thirty miles from

Lepanto, the antient Naupactus in Ætolia, situated on the side of a hill at the first entrance of the narrow passage out of the gulph, which is not two leagues wide; this was in the hands of the Venetians when they had the Morea. About three miles to the west is a low point of land, the old promontory Antirrhium at the entrance of the gulph on which the castle of Romeli is situated, which was also in possession of the Venetians, who near this place beat the Turks in a sea fight in one thousand five hundred and seventy-one. There is a regular tide here, which at full moon rises about three feet in the gulph. Ætolia was bounded to the west by the river Achelous, which probably is the river Aspero, and empties itself opposite to the Curzolari islands; to the west of this was another river called Evenus, which may be the river Aphidare, near a cape of that name: Between these two rivers was Ætolia proper; Ætolia adjecta being to the east of the Evenus, which was part of the country of the Locri, and is the reason why Ptolemy places Naupactus, and some other parts under the Locri. The Achelous also was the bounds of Achaia the Roman province, which comprehended under it Doris, the Locri, and Opuntii, as well as Phocis, Bœotia, and Attica. Between the two forementioned rivers was Pleuron near the sea, at the foot of mount Aracanthus, which may be the mountain called Galata; at the eastern foot of which is the village Galata, and has been thought to be Calydon, which was the antient Æolis; but as this was on the river Evenus, it ought to be looked for more to the west: Between this and Pleuron was Olenus: About twenty miles from the castles, there is a port much frequented called Messalongi.

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ganitas, which may be the river that falls into the sea to the east of the town, and has a large bridge over it; at the west end of the town I saw a ruin of a small antient building, and in the front of an old church a fine relief of a lion seizing a horse. Four miles to the west was Rhy-pæ, said to be above the military way, and so probably was at some distance from the sea towards the mountains: Further to the west was port Erineus, probably the port of Lambirio four miles west of Vortitza. The port Panormus was opposite to Naupactus; and now there is a port called Tekeh over-against Lepanto; it is three miles to the east of the castles, which are built on the promontory called Rhyum, and also Drepanum, being a flat point, which is not a league from the opposite castle; this is called the castle of the Morea and of Patras, being about four miles to the north of the town of Patras; in the middle between them is a port called Laia.

Patras.

Patras was first called Aroe, then Patra, and being made a Roman colony by Augustus, it had the name of Colonia Augusta Aroe Patrensis, and so it is styled on the coins of the city: The reverse being a man ploughing with a yoke of oxen. It had its second name from Pater, son of Preuges, who made great improvements in the city, and there are medals with his head and name, and the same reverse as the others. Augustus sent to Patra many of those who assisted him in gaining the victory of Actium. There were several temples in this city, and one near it to Diana Triclasia, with a grove, to whom a young man and virgin were yearly sacrificed, in expiation of the crime of two young persons, who, in the time of Diana, married against the will of their parents. The city is at the south west foot of the hill of the castle, on which it is supposed the first antient city was built; it is about a quarter of a mile from the sea, and more than a mile in circumference. There are some small ruins, probably of a Circus, which on one side seem to have had the advantage of a rising ground for the seats; and across a bed of a torrent to the east of the castle are remains of two aqueducts, the southern one is built of very thick walls of brick, and is entirely destroyed, the other is standing, consisting of two tier of arches one over another. Near the sea there is a large uninhabited convent, where, they say, they have the body of St. Andrew in a stone tomb, to which they pay great devotion, and shew a little cell near the church, which is half under ground, where, they say, the Apostle lived, who converted these people to Christianity, and was martyred here at a place they pretend to shew on a raised stone work about thirty feet square, which seems to be the crown of an arch that is under ground. They have here an archbishop and twelve parish churches, to each of which there belong about eighty Christian families; and there are four other churches. There are about two hundred and fifty Turkish families, who are not the best sort of people, and the others of that profession in the Morea may be ranked with them; there are about ten families of Jews. The air of this place is exceedingly unhealthy in the summer, as it is almost all round the Morea, except that on the eastern side it is not so bad; but Patras and Corinth are most remarkable for bad air, insomuch that labourers will not live here in summer, but come from abroad, and stay during the winter months. There is a fine plain to the south of the town covered with
olive

olive trees; the fruit of which produce only a thin oil fit for clothiers, and is sent to France. They also export silk; and from the ports near, especially in the gulph, they carry a great quantity of corn to Christendom, though it is prohibited. They have also tobacco for their own consumption, but about the gulph there is a strong sort used for snuff, and exported for that purpose. They have here many gardens of oranges, lemons, and citrons; and the town and country are well supplied with all sorts of goods by the shops which are in this city. The English consul-general of the Morea resides in this city, but the French consul lives in Modon, and has a vice-consul here. The Venetians and Dutch also have their consuls, it being a road where many ships come to anchor, especially those which trade into the gulph, and to some ports near. Patras is reckoned twenty leagues from Cephallenia, thirty from Zanth, and forty from Corfu, from which island to Otranto in Italy it is near as many more, though from the nearest point it is computed only twenty leagues, which is the short passage they make from Patras and Corfu with their row-boats.

To the south of Patras, at a distance from the sea, was Pharae, which might be at Saravalle about a league from Patras under the mountains, where there is an old castle. Further to the south was the river Pirus, which probably is the Lefca that waters the plain. To the south of this was Olenus, founded by Olenus, son of Vulcan, which is supposed to be Caminitza, about twelve miles from Patras; it is said to have been near the river Melas, which must be the river Caminitza. Beyond this there is a cape of low land, which extends a great way into the sea, making two heads, one stretching to the north west, and is called cape Baba; the other extends further to the west, and has the name of cape Chiarenza, where there is no town or village, only a custom house; this is supposed to be cape Araxus: On the south side of this cape towards the east, there is a ruined place, called by the Greeks old Achæa; this seems to be Dyme, a Roman colony, which was five miles to the north of the Larissus that must be the river Gastounieh, on which there is a town of that name: This river was the bounds between Achæa and Elis, as the Alpheus was between this and Messenia, the latter is supposed to be the Orpheo, about thirty miles south of the Gastounieh. The poets feign that Alpheus pursuing Arethusa, was turned into this river, Arethusa being metamorphosed into a fountain which ran underground, and broke out near Syracuse in Sicily; and that the river Alpheus pursued her unmixed through the sea, and joined her at that stream, they also add that any thing put into the Alpheus, appeared at that fountain. This is the river which Hercules is said to have turned, in order to clean the stables of Augeas, king of Elis, which held three thousand oxen, and had not been cleaned in thirty years.

They have wolves, jackalls, and some lincxes on the mountains of the Morea. It is computed that this country has in it about a hundred thousand Christians, seventy thousand having been sold when the Turks took it from the Venetians, who held it only twenty-five years; it then flourished more in people, being now thinly inhabited, tho' at present it has rather the advantage in a free trade, the Venetians not having per-

mitted any thing to be exported but to Venice; whereas it would rather seem to have been more politic to have given a new conquered country all the advantages of a free trade.

The part of the Morea called Maina, from a town of that name, is divided into the upper and lower, from which the inhabitants have the name of Maniots, living among those inaccessible mountains, which are the antient mount Taygetus, where they have always preserved their liberty. To each part they have a captain or head, and these are generally at war with one another, and sometimes a pretender sets up, and causes a civil war. The upper Maina is to the west of the river Eurotas; the inhabitants of this part are the more savage people, and come little abroad; those of the lower Maina to the east, extending to the gulph of Coron, and near to Calamita are more civilized, go abroad to Calamita, and pay only a small poll tax when they are caught out, but the people dare not injure them. Their country produces nothing but wood, and all their export is of the large acron, with its cup, which is sent to Italy for tanning; so they go into the neighbouring parts, and labour the land for a proportion of the produce, and will pay nothing to the grand signor. It is said that any one recommended to their captain might travel in those parts very securely.

C H A P. XIV.

Of the island of CEPHALENIA.

AT Patras I embarked for Messina in Sicily on the twentieth of October, and we were obliged by contrary winds to put into the port of Argostoli on the south side of Cephalenia. This island is called by Homer Samos and Same; it is computed to be a hundred and seventy miles in circumference, and is about three or four leagues to the north of Zanth. C. Antonius returning from exile came to this island, and began to build a city; but was recalled before it was finished. Marcus Fulvius, after he had conquered the Ætolians, took this island; the city of Same sustaining a siege of four months. Cephalenia was given to the Venetians in one thousand two hundred and twenty-four; it was taken by the Turks in one thousand four hundred and seventy-nine, and retaken in one thousand four hundred and ninety-nine; it has in it about sixty villages. Samè was to the east of the island, and was destroyed by the Romans; afterwards there was a town there called Cephalenia. To the north is the port Fiscardo, and to the south a very fine harbour called Argostoli: At the further end of it is a town of the same name, which is the capital of the island. The antient city Cranium was situated about this place; to the north of it is a castle on a high hill, and a village round about it: This hill, if I mistake not, is called mount Gargasso, on which there were some remains of a temple of

of Jupiter; it may be the old mount Ænus, where there was a temple built to Jupiter Æneſius: At the north west end of the harbour is the town of Lixairi: There is another port to the west called Valle de Aleſſandro. This island is governed in the ſame manner as Zant, by a proveditore, and two conſilieri, who ſit with him, and have votes in hearing cauſes, all three being noble Venetians; they have two or three Greek ſyndics on the part of the people, to take care that the antient laws of the island are obſerved: In theſe islands they keep the old ſtyle. In Argofoli they have three Roman churches, and one at the caſtle, and there are two Roman convents in the town: The biſhop, who is a ſuffragan of the archbiſhop of Corfu, reſides at Zant; they are Greeks in all the other parts of the island. Cephalenia is well peopled and improved, conſidering that it is a rocky and mountainous island: This improvement conſiſts chiefly in vineyards and currant gardens; the currant trees are a ſmall ſort of vine, they export a great quantity, and the fruit grows like grapes; they make a ſmall quantity of very rich wine of this fruit, which has its name from being the grape of Corinth; the beſt, which are the ſmalleſt, are of Zanth, but they have them about Patras, and all up the gulph. The ſtate of this island is very miſerable, for it is divided into two great parties under Count Metakſas, and the family of Anino, who judge in all affairs of their clients by force of arms, ſo that often the whole island is under arms, it being the great aim of each party to deſtroy the other. Another powerful family is the Coriphani, his anceſtor was a fugitive from Naples, and with which ſoever ſide he joins, that party is ſure to be the ſtronger; there are beſides theſe other families of condition, which take part on one ſide or other, and they are all deſcended from fugitives, ſo that the whole island is full of very bad people; and the Venetian governors find their account in theſe diviſions. A ſtory they have invented will give ſome idea of the character of theſe people, as well as ſome others: They ſay that the creator, when he made the earth, threw all the rubbiſh here; and that there being three notorious rogues he ſent one to this island, another to St. Maura, and the third to Maina. We came into the port of Argofoli on the twenty-ſecond, and went to the town; I deſired to be aſhoar as one performing quarantain, and with a little money I might have obtained it, on the condition of being a priſoner with any one they ſhould pleaſe to name, to whom I ſhould have been ſure of being a prey, and in whoſe houſe I muſt have remained, and could never have gone out without him, and conſequently ſhould not have been in a very agreeable ſituation; ſo I choſe to remain on board the ſhip, and we ſet ſail again on the ſeventh of November.

C H A P. XV.

A Voyage from LEGHORN TO ALEXANDRIA IN
ÆGYPT.

HAVING made some observations in my voyage from Leghorn to Alexandria, I thought it might not be disagreeable to the reader to see them in this place. On the seventh of September, one thousand seven hundred thirty seven, we sailed out of the road of Leghorn on board an English ship bound to Alexandria in Ægypt. This sea is now called the Tuscan sea, lying between Corsica, Sardinia, Sicily, and part of Italy, to the south of the republic of Genoa, the ancient Liguria.

Gorgona.

We sailed about two leagues from the island of Gorgona, which is like a high rocky mountain, the cliffs of which are almost perpendicular all round, except in one place to the east, where they have a small port called Gorgona, which is the only entrance to the island, being a shelter for small fishing boats. Over this port the grand duke has a fortress with about twenty soldiers in it, who, by their situation, are capable of hindering the landing of a considerable body of men; some fishermen live at this port, who chiefly are employed in catching anchovies.

Capraia.

We afterwards sailed to the east of the island of Capraia, the Capraria of Pliny. This island is about two leagues long, and one broad, being mountainous and rocky. We had a plain view of the only town in it of the same name of the island, which is situated on the high ground over the sea to the east; to the south of it is a large castle on a rock, and the town extends to the north to a small bay, on which there is a fishing village; the chief support of this island being a trade in fish, which they carry to Leghorn. There is a Franciscan convent in the town, which belongs to the province of Corsica; this island being subject to the Genoese.

Elba.

We afterwards passed by the island of Elba, the Ilva of the antients; it is about five leagues long, and three broad. Pliny says it was a hundred miles round in circumference, of which it may not fall much short, if measured round by the bays and creaks, of which there are a great number. The north part of this island, with the port of Ferraro, and a castle called Cosmopoli, belongs to the grand duke of Tuscany. The south part (except Porto Longone, which belongs to the king of Sicily, and all about it within cannon shot of the fortress) is subject to the duke of Piombino; in the territory of the latter, the iron ore is found; and they say, that having cleared the mines entirely of the ore, after leaving them about thirty years they find iron ore in them again, which perhaps gave rise to what Virgil says of it:

Ilva

Insula inexhaustis Chalybum generosa metallis.

And this also may be the reason of what Pliny affirms, that there had been more iron dug out of it in three thousand years than the whole island

island would contain : it is a very remarkable passage, "Unde per tria annorum millia plus esset ferri egestum, quam tota contineret insula." They have a vulgar notion that the iron cannot be melted here, which possibly may be owing to what Strabo says of Æthalia, which some have thought to be Elba ; he affirms they could not melt the iron on the spot, but carried the ore immediately to the continent ; and therefore some think there is a quality in the air which hinders the ore from melting or running ; but it is more probable that they had not the conveniency of wood for their foundery in so small an island.

Three leagues to the south west of Elba we saw the flat island of *Planofa*, called by the Romans *Planasia*: The land of it is so low, that it cannot be seen further than the distance of four or five leagues. I was informed that ruins of houses and castles are seen on it from the sea, when they sail near it ; that fishermen and others go there in the day-time, but that it is not inhabited for fear of the Corsairs ; this island belongs to the duke of Piombino.

Four leagues south of Elba we saw the island of *Monte Christo*, which appears like one high mountain ; it is now uninhabited, and I have many reasons to think that it is Æthalia of Strabo, which has so much puzzled the geographers ; many of them having conjectured that it was Elba ; but as Strabo himself was at Populonium on the promontory of Piombino, and saw all the islands of this sea from that place, we cannot suppose he could be mistaken ; and in another part he mentions both *Ilva* and Æthalia, so that it cannot be Elba ; he also makes Æthalia equally distant from Corsica and Populonium, that is, three hundred stadia, or thirty-seven miles and a half, and *Monte Christo* answers exactly, measuring on the sea charts about twelve leagues or thirty-six miles from each. There is also no other island on that side of Corsica and Sardinia, except *Capraia*, which can be seen from Populonium ; and *Monte Christo* being so near Elba, is most likely to partake of the nature of the soil of it, producing iron ore in the same manner, which might grow again in the pits ; the knowledge of which may be lost by reason that the island is now uninhabited. Strabo mentions the port *Argous* in this island, which he observes (according to fabulous history) was said to be so called from Jason's touching there with the ship *Argos*, when he was in search of the habitation of *Circe* ; *Medea*, as they say, being desirous to see that goddess.

Three leagues west of *Monte Argentato* in Italy we saw the island of *Giglio*, called by the Romans, *Idilium*, *Ægilium*, and *Iginium* ; we could but just see the flat island of *Gjanuti*, four miles south west of *Giglio*, thought to be *Danium* of Pliny, called by the Greeks *Artemisia* and *Artemita*. We had for a considerable time a sight of the island of Corsica, and a plain view of the town of *Bastia*, on the flat shoar on the east side of it. We were several days east of Sardinia ; having often a sight of that island, as we were frequently becalmed, and sometimes had contrary winds ; so that we did not see Sicily till the thirteenth day from the time we set sail, though the voyage in other respects was by no means unpleasent, as we had very fine weather.

We did not sail a great way from the most western of the *Liparæ* islands, called *Ustica*, which I take to be the island *Euonymus* of Strabo ; to agree with whose description of it, the old geographers in their maps

have made an island south east of the others, and called it *Euonymus*; because Strabo says, that it is the farthest to the left sailing from the isle of Lipara to Sicily, and that on this account it had its name: But for reasons I shall mention, I apprehend that Strabo meant it was on the left, sailing from Sicily to the isle of Lipara; for, he says, this island is farther out in the sea than any of them, which could not be properly said of an island to the south east of the others, because that would be nearer to the land both of Italy and Sicily; and if it were not for this objection, it might be an island called *Volcanello*, to the south east of *Volcano*, at a very little distance from it; which is a very small island, that has a smoking *Volcano*; the other *Volcano*, breaking out in flames. I must observe, that all the maps, especially those of the old geographers, are very false with regard to these islands; and I find the sea charts are most to be depended on for the number and situation of them; tho' I observed that *De Lisle's* map only is right in making two *Volcano* islands, one larger than the other; who, notwithstanding, if I am rightly informed, is mistaken in placing the little one to the north, which ought to be to the south east. I could not but please my self with the imagination that I was near the place, where the Romans, at the *Liparæ* islands, gained their first sea victory, in a most signal engagement with the Carthaginians, under the conduct of the consul *Duilius*; who was not only honoured for it in a solemn manner, but had a sort of triumph decreed him during his whole life, and the famous *Columna Rostrata* was erected to his honour, which is now to be seen in Rome with a long inscription on it, and is one of the greatest and most curious pieces of antiquity remaining; being about two thousand years old.

Ægates.

I saw *capè Gallo*, which is very near the port of Palermo, and falling in with the west of Sicily, we sailed between the islands called by the ancients *Ægates*; though in all the maps we see particular names given them by the old geographers, yet I cannot find that the old names of these three islands are certainly known; that to the north east opposite to *Trapano*, from which it is ten miles distant, is now called *Levanzo*; south of it is the island *Favagnana*, which is ten miles in circumference: It is a fine fertile spot of ground, being mostly a flat, with a high hill towards the north side, on which there are three castles garrisoned by the king of Sicily; in one of which the governor resides. This place was a great refuge for the Corsairs; and they frequently came out from it, and infested the seas till *Charles the fifth* carried his arms into Africa. The third island, thirty miles west of *Trapano*, is called *Maritimo*; it appears like a high mountain; to the north east of it is a rocky promontory, which is a peninsula, and much lower than the rest of the island; on which there is a castle built, where they keep a garrison: The islands called *Ægates* are famous for a second signal victory by sea which the Romans obtained over the Carthaginians under the command of the consul *Lutatius Catulus*; concerning which the historian says, that after the battle the whole sea between Sicily and Sardinia was covered with the wreck and ruins of the enemies fleet; and this total defeat put an end to the first Punic war.

The mountain of *Trapano* is one of the first things that strikes the eye to the west of Sicily, on the top of it is a castle; and at the foot of this

this hill to the west is a flat point of land which stretches into the sea, and the city of Trapano stands there, on the spot where the antient Drepanum was situated: This is called by Virgil *Illætabilis ora*, because here Æneas lost his father Anchises, and, after his return from Carthage, he celebrated divine honours to his memory in this place. This city is remarkable for actions in the Punic wars, as well as the small island of Columbaria opposite to it. The mountain of Trapano to the west is mount Eryx, so famous for the worship of Venus, who on this account was called *Venus Erycina*. Virgil makes the temple of this goddess to be built by Æneas and his followers, when he was about to leave behind him the women, and infirm people to settle on the island:

*Tum vicina astris Erycino in vertice sedes.
Fundatur Veneri Idaliæ.*

Strabo says, that the town on the top of the hill was originally inhabited by women dedicated to the goddess by foreign nations, as well as by the Sicilians; but that in his time, it was inhabited by men, and the temple was served by priests, who lived in great poverty; the place not being then frequented: He adds that the Romans built a temple to this goddess at Rome without the Porta Collina, called the temple of *Venus Erycina*; so that probably, the devotion was removed to that place.

To the south of Trapano I had a plain view of the city of Marzala, built where Lilybæum stood, which was the port where they usually embarked for Carthage: The promontory and town also are often mentioned in history, especially that of the Punic wars: It is said the port was destroyed by the Romans, in order to hinder the convenient passage of the Carthaginians to and from the port, in case they should afterwards recover it; and it was entirely filled up again by Don John of Austria in one thousand five hundred and sixty-seven. Augustus brought a colony to this town. The sea coast being shoaly, it answers in that respect very well to the description of Virgil in this verse,

Et vada dura lego faxis Lilybeia cæcis.

I saw between Sicily and Africa the island of Pantelera, which was called ^{Pantelera} Cofyra by the Romans, and by Strabo Cossura; who says it was equally distant from Lilybæum, and the city of Aspis, or Clupea of the Carthaginians; it is confirmed to be that island from the name of Cofra which the inhabitants of Africa, now give it in the Arabic language: It belongs to Sicily, and is made use of as a place of banishment. To the south east of this is the island of Limosa, and a few leagues south of that, a larger island called Lampidosa, which did belong to a Christian hermit, and a Marabut or Turkish hermit, and served as a place both for Christians and Turks to take in provisions, with an agreement that neither of them should suffer from those of the different religion. The Marabut dying not long ago, the Mahometan Corsairs seized on what was in the island, and carried the Christian away captive, of which great complaint was made by the French consul, who demanded the captive.

Strabo in three places mentions the isle Ægimurus together with Cof- ^{Ægimurus} sura; in one particularly, speaking of several small islands in general as near

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near Cossura and Sicily, he only mentions Ægimurus in particular, and therefore probably it was the largest of them. The three islands which are near Pantelera or Cosyra, are Semetto, Limosa, and Lampidosa; and the last being much the largest, probably it is Ægimurus. On this island, in the first Punic war, the Carthaginian fleet was shipwrecked in the consulship of Fabius Buteo.

We thought we saw cape Bona, which is the north east promontory of the great bay of Carthage. The sea to the south of Sicily was called by the antients the Libyan or African sea, and comprehended that part of the Mediterranean, which is on the coast of Africa, from the entrance into this sea at the pillars of Hercules, or the streights of Gibraltar, to the east bounds of Cyrenaica, where the Ægyptian sea begun. This is now commonly called the sea of Barbary along the Afric coast, and on the side of Sicily the sea goes by the name of the channel of Malta.

When we approached Sicily I found we were sailing along the same coast by which Æneas made his voyage; and as I had a view of the cities and places on the shoar, I could not but observe the justice and poetical beauties of the descriptions of the great master of the Latin Epic poetry.

As soon as we had doubled the south west point of Sicily we saw the city of Mazra, the antient Mazara, from which one third part of Sicily is now called Valle di Mazara: Some way to the east of it was the famous city of Selinus, which was destroyed before Strabo's time. The poet makes mention of it as abounding in palm trees:

Teque datis linquo ventis palmosa Selinus.

We afterwards had a very plain view of the city of Xiacca on the side of a high ground. Sailing on I saw the city of Girgenti on the side of a hill, being built up to the top of it; this town is about four miles from the sea, and is the antient city of Agrigentum, where the tyrant Phalaris resided. This city remained when most of the other towns on the south of Sicily were destroyed in the Carthaginian wars: It was first a colony of Ionians; and afterwards a colony was brought to it from the cities of Sicily by T. Manlius the prætor. Under the Greek name Acragas Virgil describes its eminent situation, as well as mentions its having been formerly famous for a fine breed of horses:

*Arduus inde Acragas ostentat maxima longe
Mænia, magnanimûm quondam generator equorum.*

At the same time I had a plain view of mount Ætna, which now among the vulgar goes by the name of mount Gibello, and is seen almost all along the south and east coasts of Sicily: I discerned a very little smoak ascending from the top of it. This mountain, so famous among the antients, is very beautifully described by Virgil, as seen by Æneas from the coasts of the Cyclops about Catana, where Ulysses had put in not long before, and where both those heroes, according to the fictions of the poet, met with such extraordinary adventures in relation to Polyphemus. I soon afterwards saw cape Leocate at the mouth of the river Salso, the antient Himera, near which there was a castle called Phalarium, where

where it is said the brazen bull was kept : There is also a river called Rocella, which runs into the sea to the north of Sicily, the source of which is near the fountains of Salso, and the Rocella was formerly also called the Himera, which gave occasion to the antients to make a very extraordinary story, affirming, that these two rivers were one, and called Himera, and that part of the river run north, and the other part south, and that in some places the water was fresh, and in others salt ; of which Vitruvius gives the true cause, that one part of this river, or rather one of these rivers passed through places where they dug salt ; for in the middle of the island, about the source of the river Salso, there are mines of rock salt, which probably is the reason of the modern name of this river.

Further to the east I saw a city called Terra Nova, near a river of the same name ; this is supposed to be Gela, which had its name also from the river, as is mentioned by the poet :

Apparet Camarina procul, campique Geloi,
Immanisque Gela fluvii cognomine dicta.

There is but one city more mentioned by Virgil on the south side of Sicily, which was in ruins in Strabo's time : The place where it stood is now called Camarana, the old name of the city being Camarina, a colony of the Syracusans.

We had a sight of Malta at a great distance, and at length came up with cape Passaro, the old promontory Pachynum ; as it is a peninsula, and the land very low to the west of it, so it appears at a distance like an island, with a castle built on it, in order to hinder ships from going into the port, to lay in wait for other vessels. The ground off this cape is very foul, and ships cannot come to anchor there without danger of cutting their cables, so that it answers very well to the poet's description of it.

Hinc altas cautes, projectaque faxa Pachyni
Radimus.

Over this cape we saw the high lands about Syracuse.

To the east of Sicily is that sea which was called by the antients, first the Ausonian sea, and afterwards the Sicilian sea ; it extended from the straits of Sicily, now called the Faro of Messina, to the promontory of Iapygia in Italy, to the mouth of the Adriatic sea, to the bay Ambracius in Greece, and as far as Crete, having the African sea to the south : I do not find any particular name for this sea at present, but the mariners call all these seas as far as the Adriatic, by the general name of the Mediterranean, as they call the seas farther to the east the Levant.

We lost sight of Sicily on the twenty-first of September in the evening, and making a great run on the twenty-fourth in the morning we saw to the north of us the high mountains of Candia, the antient Crete, which is remarkable, as it was the scene of so many fables of the antients.

From Crete eastward near to Cyprus it was called the Ægyptian sea, extending westward on the coast of Africa to Cyreniaca, where the African sea began.

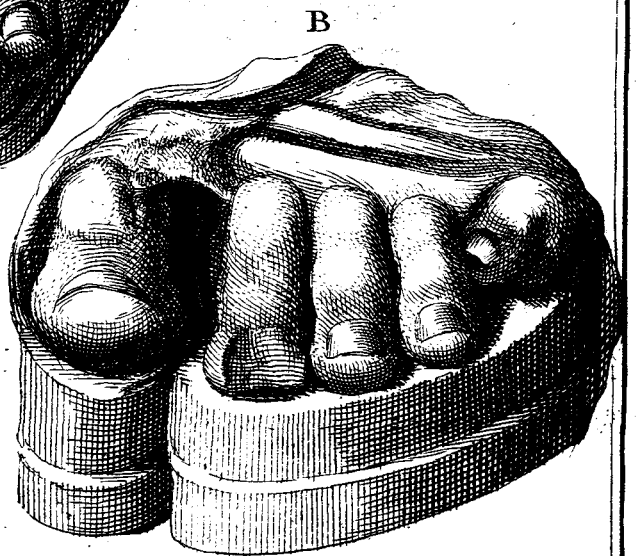
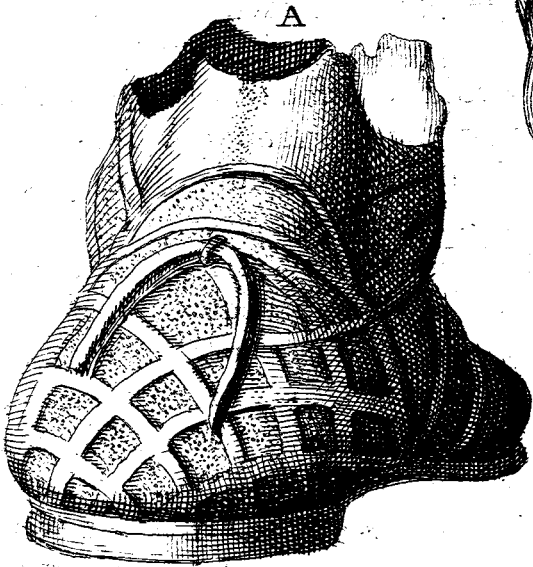
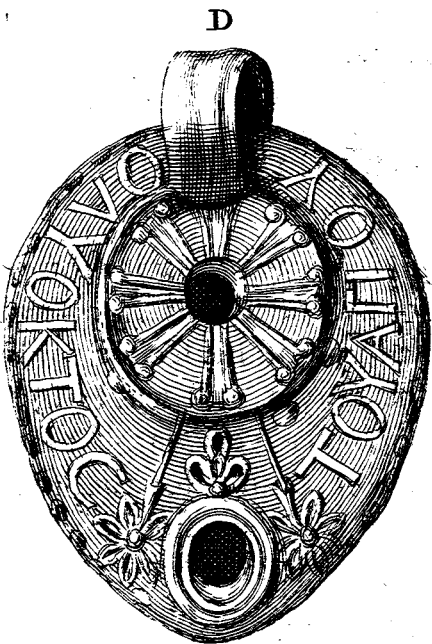
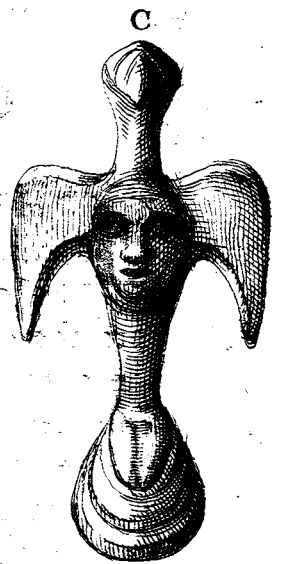
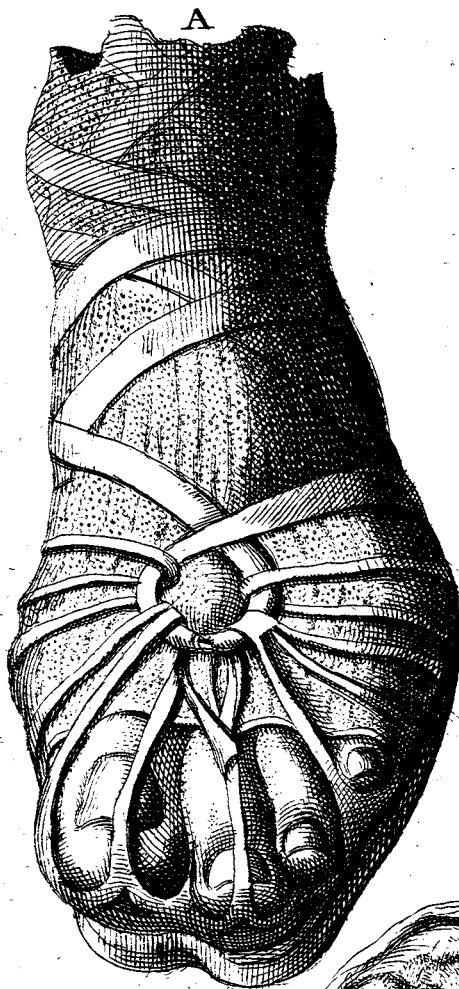
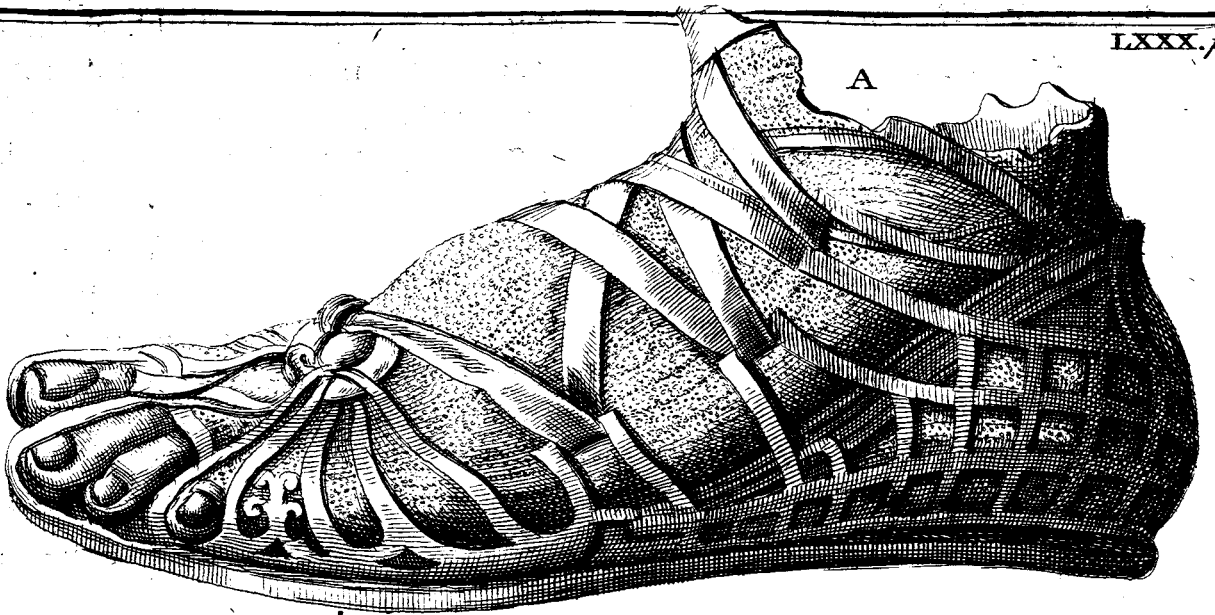
O B S E R V A T I O N S

On the twenty-seventh of September we came in sight of the coast of Africa about cape Solyman, in the kingdom of Barca, and just on the confines of Ægypt, which was that part of Marmarica about little Catathmus, where the famous temple of Jupiter Ammon was situated, to which Alexander the great travelled with so much difficulty to consult the oracle: Near it there was a famous fountain of the sun, which, they say, was cold at noon, began to grow warm at night, and was very hot about midnight. The next day we came in sight of the tower of Arabia, and the day after saw Alexandria; as we approached it we had a very agreeable prospect of the famous column, of the walls of the old city, of the country covered with palm-trees, which grow to a great height, rising up above the buildings of the city. And on the twenty-ninth we arrived in the port of Alexandria, after a very pleasant and agreeable voyage of twenty-three days.

C H A P. XVI.

Of some ANTIQUITIES found in the East.

THE bronze foot A, in the eightieth plate, was brought from the island of Mycone in the Archipelago by the Right honourable John earl of Sandwich, when his lordship made his second voyage into the east in 1739, and was returning from Ægypt. It was found at the bottom of a well, and is of the natural size of a very large foot of a statue, which must have been about eight feet high; for the foot is twelve inches long, and five broad; the sandal is of a very singular kind: The whole foot except the toes appear to have been covered with something which appears like linen; the hinder part, and those parts which the thongs of leather pass seem to have been of some metal, if ever such a sandal was really used, because it does not yield to the thongs, which come against the end of the toes; as it would be difficult to walk in that manner, so it has been conjectured, that such a sandal could never be used, and that it might be no part of a statue, but hung up as a vow on some deliverance. I brought from Asia Minor the piece of a marble foot B; it must have belonged to a Colossal statue, as it is six inches wide; the workmanship is very fine, but the great particularity of it is that it seems to represent the wooden sandal, the upper part of which is about an inch deep, and the lower part three quarters of an inch: It appears as if the ligature had been fixed on each side to the wood, that there was a covering of the foot under it from that part upwards, and that this covering was fixed to the sandal by a string which went between the toes. I bought the earthen lamp D, at Kept in upper Ægypt, which is the antient Coptus in the Thebaid; it seems to have the name of some saint on it, the letter Π being under the handle; consequently it is a Christian work. I brought from Aleppo the bronze statue C, which, as well as the lamp, and the other drawings which follow, is of the size in which it is represented; it seems to have been designed as an



A BRONZE FOOT, A. A FOOT of MARBLE, B. A BRONZE STATUE, C. A LAMP, D.





ANTIQUITIES from the EAST.



ornament, is of a rough workmanship, and is left unfinished behind, as if it was not to have been seen that way. In the eighty-first plate, A is a brass lamp brought from Salonica; it is of a good design, but from the cross it appears to be a Christian work. The brass lamp B, I bought at Aleppo; both of them have a hole in the bottom, with a socket rising up into the vase within, in order to fix them on some foot at a proper height. C is of steel, and made for a wooden handle; the back part of it appears to have been so finely polished, that probably it served for a mirror; the characters which are on the other side seem to be Phœnician. The brass figure D is a mask from Aleppo, and appears to have been fixed to something as an ornament; E likewise is from the same place, and of brass; it seems to have been a weighty ring, as the letters are not reversed for a seal; when so many bushels of rings of the slain were found after a battle, they were probably of this size. F is an extraordinary figure from Aleppo, with its hands tied behind, and there is a hole from the fundament to the poll, as well as through the body, as seen in the drawing; one would imagine that it represented some antient punishment like impaling: It is to be observed, that the cap is of the Phrygian kind. G is an intaglio, or seal bought at Bayreut in Syria, and is of a mixed coloured yellow jasper. All the others were brought from upper Ægypt; and are all amulets, except H, which is the head of a very cheerful Harpocrates, and is of earthen ware. I, is a tortoise in cornelian, there is a bad design on it, which seems to represent two wrestlers: The others are all in earth, enamelled or glazed over. Such a figure as that at K, I saw in relief on an antient Ægyptian capital, represented in the first Volume.

C H A P. XVII.

Of PLANTS found in the East, and some other countries.

THE seven first plates are of plants found in the Holy Land; the eighth is of Cyprus, which I did not see in any other place.

In the eighty-second plate the plant Alysson is particularly described.

a Capsula feminalis.

b Capsula longitudinaliter dissecta.

c Semen.

In the eighty-sixth plate the plant Rhamnus orientalis of Plukenet in his Phytographia, seems to be what the Arabs call Zoccom; it is mentioned by Veslingius in the Amsterdam edition of Prosper Alpinus's natural history of Ægypt; and seems to be described by Plukenet in the flower; I have already given an account of it at the river Jordan; it answers exactly to the Myrobalanum of Pliny: My specimen was lost except the wood and the fruit. For a further description, see the plate.

a Rhamnus orientalis, Plukenet Phytographia.

b An. fructus ejusdem. Zoccom, Arabicè.

c Fructus

OBSERVATIONS

c Fructus transversaliter incisum.

d Semen.

In the ~~seventy~~^{seventy}-eighth plate a fine specimen is engraved of a very curious plant *Tragacantha orientalis*, called in Arabic, Wolf's eggs. The flowers and seed are particularly shown.

a Flos cum calice.

b Flos dissectus.

c Capsula feminalis.

d Capsula transversaliter dissecta.

e Capsula longitudinaliter dissecta.

f Semina.

Platanus orientalis, in the eighty-ninth plate is described under Cyprus; in that plate the seed is shown.

a Capsulæ feminales.

b Semina.

I have added a catalogue of the plants I collected in the east and other parts, by the same hand as that in the first Volume. Those marked thus * being come up in the physic garden at Chelsea, from the seeds I brought to England.

Plants of PALÆSTINE.

- 1 *Acer orientalis hederæ folio*, Cor. Inst.
- 2 *Alnus folio oblongo*, C. B. P.
- 3 *Alysson incanum serpili folio minus*, C. B. P.
- 4 *Alysson Græcum frutescens, serpili folio amplissimo*, Cor. Inst.
- 5 *Anonis spinis carens lutea minor*, Bot. Monsp.
- 6 *Anonis viscosa spinis carens, lutea major*, C. B. P.
- 7 *Aparine samia minor annua floribus, in capillamente abeuntibus*, Cor. Inst.
- 8 *Arbutus folio non ferrato*, C. B. P.
- 9 *Asparagus orientalis foliis Galii*, Cor. Inst.
- 10 *Asparagus creticus fruticosus, crassioribus & brevioribus aculeis, magno fructu*, Cor. Inst.
Idem longioribus & tenuioribus aculeis, Cor. Inst.
- 11 *Aster orientalis conyzæ folio, flore luteo maximo*, Cor. Inst.
- 12 *Astragalus orientalis, foliis viciæ glabris & ramis tomentosis*, Cor. Inst.
- 13 *Astragalus orientalis candidissimus & tomentosus*, Cor. Inst.
- 14 *Atriplex Græca fruticosa humifusa Halimi folio*, Cor. Inst.
- 15 *Atriplex orientalis frutescens, folio amplissimo argenteo*, Cor. Inst.
- 16 *Azederach*, Dod.
- 17 *Buxus orientalis oleæ folio*, N. D.
- 18 *Campanula pentagonia flore amplissimo Thracica*, Inst. R. H.
- 19 *Campanula orientalis maxima, floribus conglobatis in foliorum alis*, Cor. Inst.
- 20 *Capparis non spinosa, fructu majore*, C. B. P.
- * 21 *Carduus stellatus foliis integris flore purpureo*, H. R. Par.
- 22 *Caryophyllus orientalis fruticosus, tenuissimo folio flore laciniato*, Cor. Inst.
- 23 *Cedrus folio cupressi major, fructu flavescente*, C. B. P.

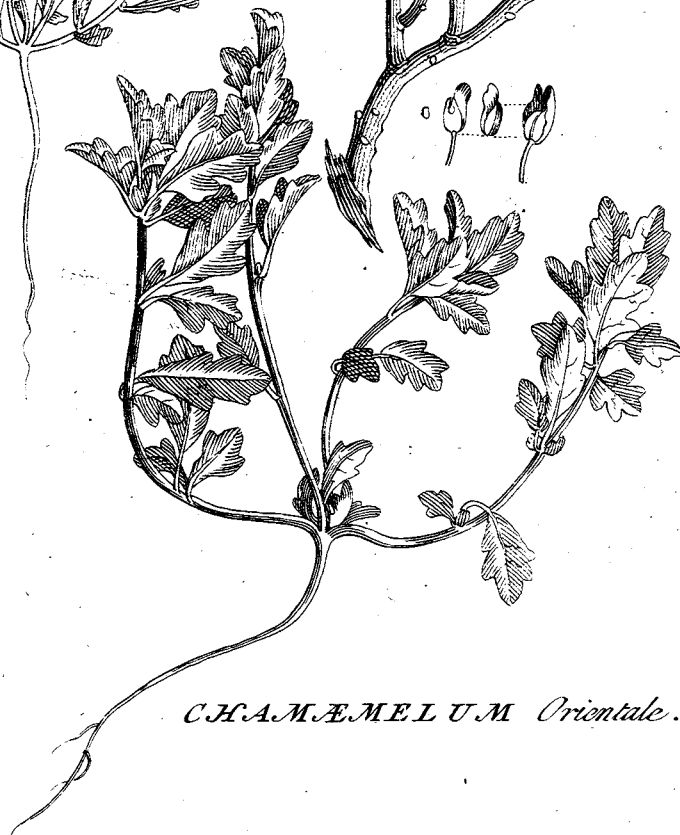
ALYSSON



THYMUS Orientale.



CHAMÆMELUM Orientale



CHAMÆMELUM Orientale.



AZADERACH.



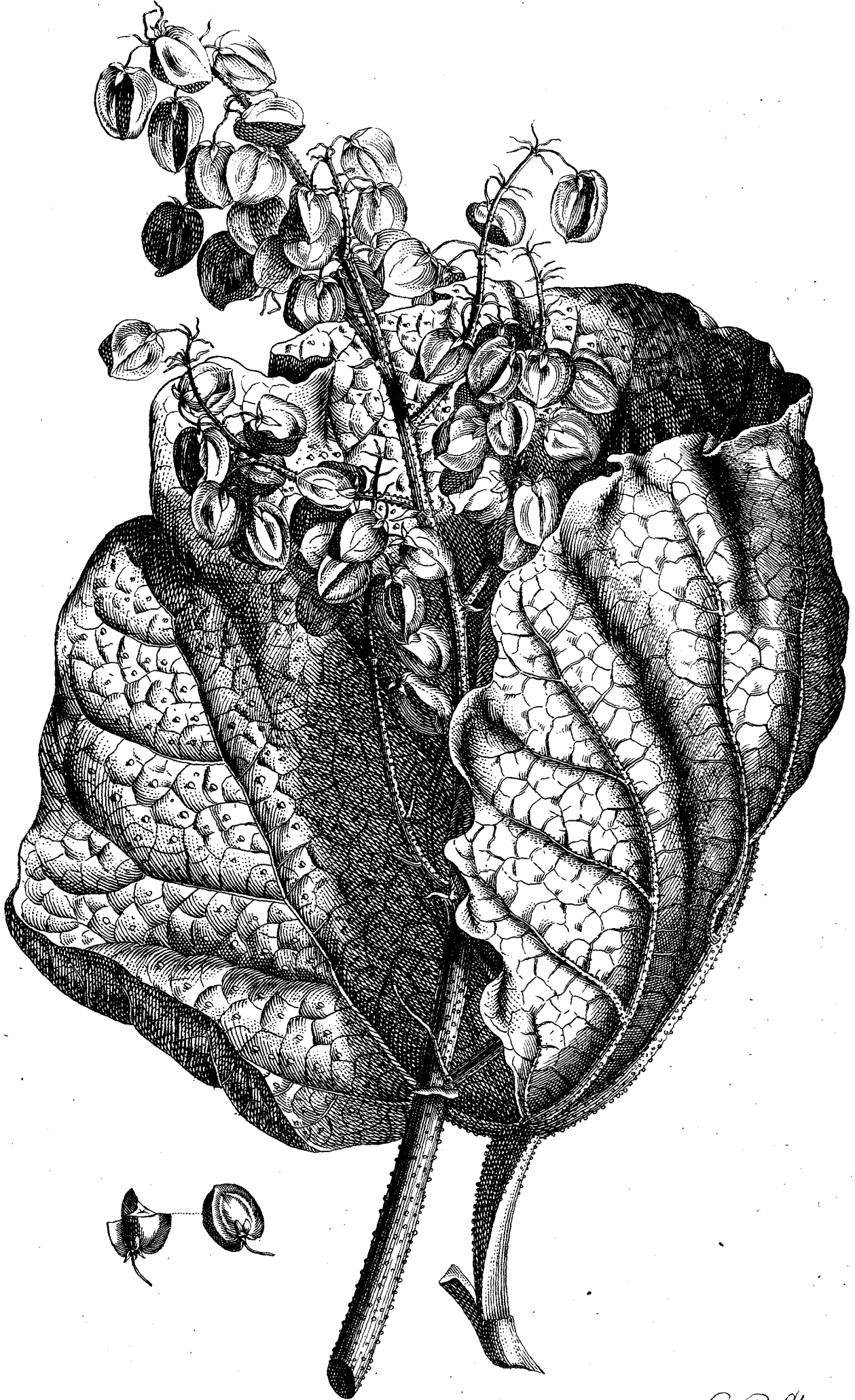
G. D. Christ del.

- 24 Cedrus orientalis foetidissima, arbor excelsa; seu sabina orientalis foliis aculeatis, Cor. Inst.
- 25 Chamæmelum orientale absinthii folio, Cor. Inst.
- 26 Cistus ladanifera Cretica, flore purpureo, Cor. Inst.
- 27 Clematidis orientalis apii folio, flore e viridi flavescente posterius reflexo, Cor. Inst.
- 28 Clematidis orientalis latifolia, semine brevissimis pappis donato, Cor. Inst.
- 29 Clymenum Græcum flore maximo singulari, Cor. Inst.
- 30 Colutea vesicaria, C. B. P.
- 31 Cuminoides vulgare, Inst. R. H.
- 32 Cytissus hirsutus, J. B.
- 33 Dracunculus polyphyllus foliis lituris albicantibus obliquis notatis, Cor. Inst.
- 34 Echium orientale verbasci folio flore maximo campanulato, Cor. Inst.
- 35 Elichrysum angustissimo folio, Inst. R. H.
- 36 Elichrysum orientale glutinosum lavendulæ folio, Cor. Inst.
- 37 Elichrysum sylvestre angustifolium flore magno singulari, Inst. R. H.
- 38 Elichrysum Germanicum calyce sanguineo, Inst. R. H.
- 39 Erica orientalis, coris folio, flore globofo, Cor. Inst.
- 40 Ficus humilis, C. B.
- 41 Harmala, Dod.
- 42 Helleborus niger amplioribus foliis, Inst. R. H.
- 43 Hypericum tragum olens, Inst. R. H.
- 44 Hypericum orientale saxatilis majoranæ folio, Cor. Inst.
- 45 Jasminides jasmini nucleati foliis, Michel.
- 46 Ilex folio subrotundo subtus villoso, marginibus nucleatis.
- 47 Isatis orientalis maritima canescens, Cor. Inst.
- 48 Isatis orientalis Lepidii folio, Cor. Inst.
- 49 Juniperus Cretica ligno odoratissimo, κέδρος Græcorum recentiorum, Cor. Inst.
- 50 Lapathum orientale asperum folio subrotundo, fructu magno purpureo, Ribes dictum.
- 51 Lepidium humile minus incanum Alepicum, Inst. R. H.
- 52 Levisticum vulgare, Dod.
- 53 Lotus hæmorrhoidalis humilior & candidior, Inst. R. H.
- 54 Lotus Græca maritima folio glauco & velut argenteo, Cor. Inst.
- 55 Lunaria fruticosa perennis incana leucoidii folio, Cor. Inst.
- 56 Lychnis Cretica angustifolia floribus longissimis pediculis infidentibus capsulâ, pyramidatâ, Cor. Inst.
- 57 Mandragora fructu rotundo, C. B. P.
- 58 Melilotus cretica humifusa flore albo magno, Cor. Inst.
- 59 Mespilus apii folio laciniato, C. B. P.
- 60 Mespilus orientalis apii folio subtus hirsuto, fructu magno luteo, N. D.
- 61 Nigella angustifolia, flore majore simplici albo, Inst. R. H.
- 62 Osmunda foliis lunatis, Inst. R. H.
- 63 Pancratium maritimum floribus albis.
- 64 Polium erectum angustifolium.

OBSERVATIONS

- 65 *Polium montanum album*, C. B. P.
 66 *Polium Smyrnæum scordii folio*, Cor. Inst.
 67 *Polium montanum album non ferratum viride folio caule incano*,
 Barrel. Icon.
 68 *Polygonoides orientale Ephedræ facie*, Cor. Inst.
 69 *Quercus latifolia magno fructu, calyce tuberculis obsito*, Cor. Inst.
 70 *Quercus orientalis glande cylindriformi longo pediculo insidente*,
 Cor. Inst.
 71 *Quercus orientalis castanæ folio glande recondita in cupula crassa
 & squamosa*, Cor. Inst.
 72 *Quercus orientalis angustifolia glande minori cupula crinita*, Cor.
 Inst.
 73 *Quercus orientalis latifolia foliis ad costam pulchrè incisis, glande
 maxima, cupula crinita*, Cor. Inst.
 74 *Rhamnus Creticus amygdali folio minori*, Cor. Inst.
 75 *Rhus folio ulmi*, C. B. P.
 76 *Rubeola Cretica saxatilis frutescens, flore flavescente*, Cor. Inst.
 77 *Rubus Creticus triphyllus flore parvo*, Cor. Inst.
 78 *Ruta sylvestris minor*, C. B. P.
 79 *Salvia Samia verbasci folio*, Cor. Inst.
 80 *Salvia Samia frutescens, foliis longioribus incanis non crispis*, Cor.
 Inst.
 81 *Salvia Cretica frutescens pomifera, foliis longioribus incanis crispis*,
 Cor. Inst.
 82 *Smilax orientalis farmentis aculeatis excelsas arbores scandentibus,
 foliis non spinosis*, Cor. Inst.
 83 *Spartium tertium flore albo*, C. B. P.
 84 *Stachys spinosa Cretica*, C. B. P.
 85 *Symphytum Creticum echii folio angustiori longissimis villis hor-
 rido flore croceo*, Cor. Inst.
 86 *Symphytum Constantinopolitanum borraginis folio & facie, flore
 albo*, Cor. Inst.
 87 *Tamariscus Narbonensis*, Lob. Icon.
 88 *Tamariscus orientalis foliis planis, flore purpureo*, Cor. Inst.
 89 *Thymelea Cretica oleæ folio subtus villoso*, Cor. Inst.
 90 *Thymelea orientalis buxi folio subtus villoso flore albo*, Cor. Inst.
 91 *Thymus capitatus orientalis, capitulis & foliis longioribus*, Cor. Inst.
 92 *Tithymalus orientalis, anacampserotis folio, flore magno cristato*,
 Cor. Inst.
 93 *Tithymalus Creticus characias angustifolius, villosus & incanus*, Cor.
 Inst.
 94 *Tragacantha Cretica foliis minimis incanis flore majore albo*, Cor.
 Inst.
 95 *Tragacantha orientalis, erectior foliis, vicæ glabris & ramis to-
 mentosis*, T. Cor.
 96 *Trifolium bituminosum arboreum angustifolium ac sempervirens*,
 Hort. Cath.
 97 *Vicia orientalis multiflora incana angustissimo folio*, Cor. Inst.
 98 *Visnaga*, J. B.
 99 *Xylon sive Gossypium herbaceum*, J. B.

SAPATHUM Orientale.



G. D. Ehret. del. & sc.

MESPILUS Orientalis.



ACER Orientalis

G. D. Ehret del.

Other Plants of PALÆSTINE.

- 100 *Abutilon althææ folio villosa*, N. D.
 101 *Acacia vera*, J. B.
 102 *Acetosa Canopica minor*, Lippi
 103 *Anonis flore luteo parvo*, C. B. P.
 104 *Arum Byzantinum*, J. B.
 105 *Asteriscus annuus foliis ad florem rigidis*, Inst. R. H.
 106 *Atriplex Græca fruticosa humifusa halimi folio*, Cor. Inst.
 107 *Chrysanthemum Creticum*, Clus.
 108 *Cistus mas major, folio rotundiore*, J. B.
 109 *Glaucium flore luteo*, Inst. R. H.
 * 110 *Hyoscyamus Creticus, luteus, major*, C. B. P.
 111 *Ilex folio agrifolii*, Inst. R. H.
 112 *Lentiscus vulgaris*, C. B. P.
 113 *Limonium peregrinum, foliis asplenii*, C. B. P.
 * 114 *Malva rosea ficus folio*, C. B. P.
 115 *Paronychia Hispanica, nivea, polyanthos*, Clus.
 116 *Platanus orientalis verus*, Park. Theat.
 117 *Polium Gnaphalodes*, Inst. R. H.
 118 *Ptarmica orientalis Santolinæ folio*, Cor. Inst.
 119 *Rhus folio ulmi*, C. B. P.
 120 *Rosa lutea multiplex*, C. B. P.
 121 *Siliqua edulis*, J. B.
 122 *Silivastrum cast. Durant.*
 123 *Smilax orientalis sarmentis aculeatis, excelsas arbores scandentibus, foliis non spinosis*, Cor. Inst.
 124 *Terebinthus vulgaris*, C. B. P.
 125 *Viscum baccis albis*, C. B. P.
 126 *Vitex foliis angustioribus cannabis modo dispositis*, C. B. P.

Plants of SYRIA.

- 127 *Acer orientalis hederæ folio*, Cor. Inst.
 128 *Alaternus* 1 clus. Hisp.
 129 *Alchimilla pubescens minor*, H. R. Par.
 130 *Alkekengi fructu parvo verticillato*, Inst. R. H.
 131 *Allium orientale latifolium flore magno lacteo*, Cor. Inst.
 132 *Anagyris fœtida*, C. B. P.
 133 *Apocynum Africanum erectum falicis folio angusto glabro fructu villoso*, P. Bat.
 134 *Arifarium latifolium alterum maculis albis variegatum*, Cor. Inst.
 135 *Aristolochia clematitis*, C. B. P.
 136 *Arum minus Nymphææ foliis esculentum*, Sloan, Cat.
 137 *Ascyron magno flore*, C. B. P.
 138 *Asphodelus albus*, C. B. P.
 139 *Campanula pratensis flore conglomerato*, C. B. P.
 140 *Capparis spinosa fructu minor folio rotundo*, C. B. P.
 141 *Capparis non spinosa fructu majore*, C. B. P.
 142 *Carpinus*, Dod.

OBSERVATIONS

- 143 *Cataria orientalis minima lamii folio, flore longissimo, Cor. Inst.*
 144 *Cedrus magna five Libani, J. B.*
 145 *Cistus ladanifera latiore folio flore albo, Cat. Hort.*
 146 *Clematitis cærulea erecta, C. B. P.*
 147 *Cuminoides vulgare, Inst. R. H.*
 148 *Cytissus orientalis latifoliis subtus incanis, Cor. Inst.*
 149 *Cytissus spinosus filiquâ villosâ incanâ, Cor. Inst.*
 150 *Cytissus orientalis flore magno ex purpuro flavescente.*
 151 *Delphinium flore cæruleo, C. B. P.*
 152 *Echium orientale verbasci folio, flore maximo campanulato, Cor. Inst.*
 153 *Elæagnus orientalis angustifolius, fructu parvo olivæ formi subdulci, Cor. Inst.*
 154 *Fabago Belgarum five Peplus Parisiensium, Lugd. Hist.*
 155 *Fagonia Cretica spinosa, Inst. R. H.*
 156 *Ficus sylvestris foliis magis dissectis.*
 157 *Fœnum Græcum Siculum frutescens filiquis ornithopodii latioribus, Inst. R. H.*
 158 *Fraxinus florifera botryoides, Mor. H. R. Blas.*
 159 *Glycyrrhiza orientalis filiquis hirsutissimus, Cor. Inst.*
 160 *Harmala, Dod.*
 161 *Helianthemum falicis folio, Inst. R. H.*
 162 *Hypericum orientale polygони folio, Cor. Inst.*
 163 *Hypericum orientale fœtido simile, sed inodorum, Cor. Inst.*
 164 *Jacea Epidaurica candidissima & tomentosa, Inst. R. H.*
 165 *Jacea Cretica saxatilis glasti folio flore purpurascente, Cor. Inst.*
 166 *Lychnis viscosa angustifolia rubra, C. B. P.*
 167 *Marrubium album candidissimum, Inst. R. H.*
 168 *Mespilus Cretica folio circinato & quasi cordiformi, Cor. Inst.*
 169 *Molucca lævis, Dod.*
 170 *Molucca spinosa, Dod.*
 171 *Myrtus communis Italica baccis albis, C. B. P.*
 172 *Muscari uva ramosa majus, Inst. R. H.*
 173 *Nerium floribus rubescentibus, C. B. P.*
 174 *Padus Theophrasti, J. B.*
 175 *Pastinaca orientalis canescens tordylii folio, Cor. Inst.*
 176 *Phillyrea foliis minoribus subrotundis & ferratis.*
 177 *Phlomis Samia herbacea Lunariæ folio, Cor. Inst.*
 178 *Pimpinella spinosa seu sempervirens, Mor. Umb.*
 179 *Prunus Cretica montana humifusa flore suaverubente, Cor. Inst.*
 180 *Quercus orientalis folio longo angusto & pulchrè sinuato.*
 181 *Rhamnus orientalis alaterni folio, Cor. Inst.*
 181 *Rhamnus orientalis spinis uncinatis atropurpureis oleæ five ligustii folio, cujus ad imum petiolis umbilico inarticulatur, Plut. Phyt. tab. 55. f. 7. Arabicè ZOCCUM.*
 182 *Ruta chalepensis tenuifolia florum petalis villis scatentibus, Mor. Hist.*
 183 *Salvia pomifera Cretica, Clus. Hist.*
 184 *Salvia Cretica frutescens pomifera foliis longioribus incanis crispis, Cor. Inst.*

QUERCUS Orientalis

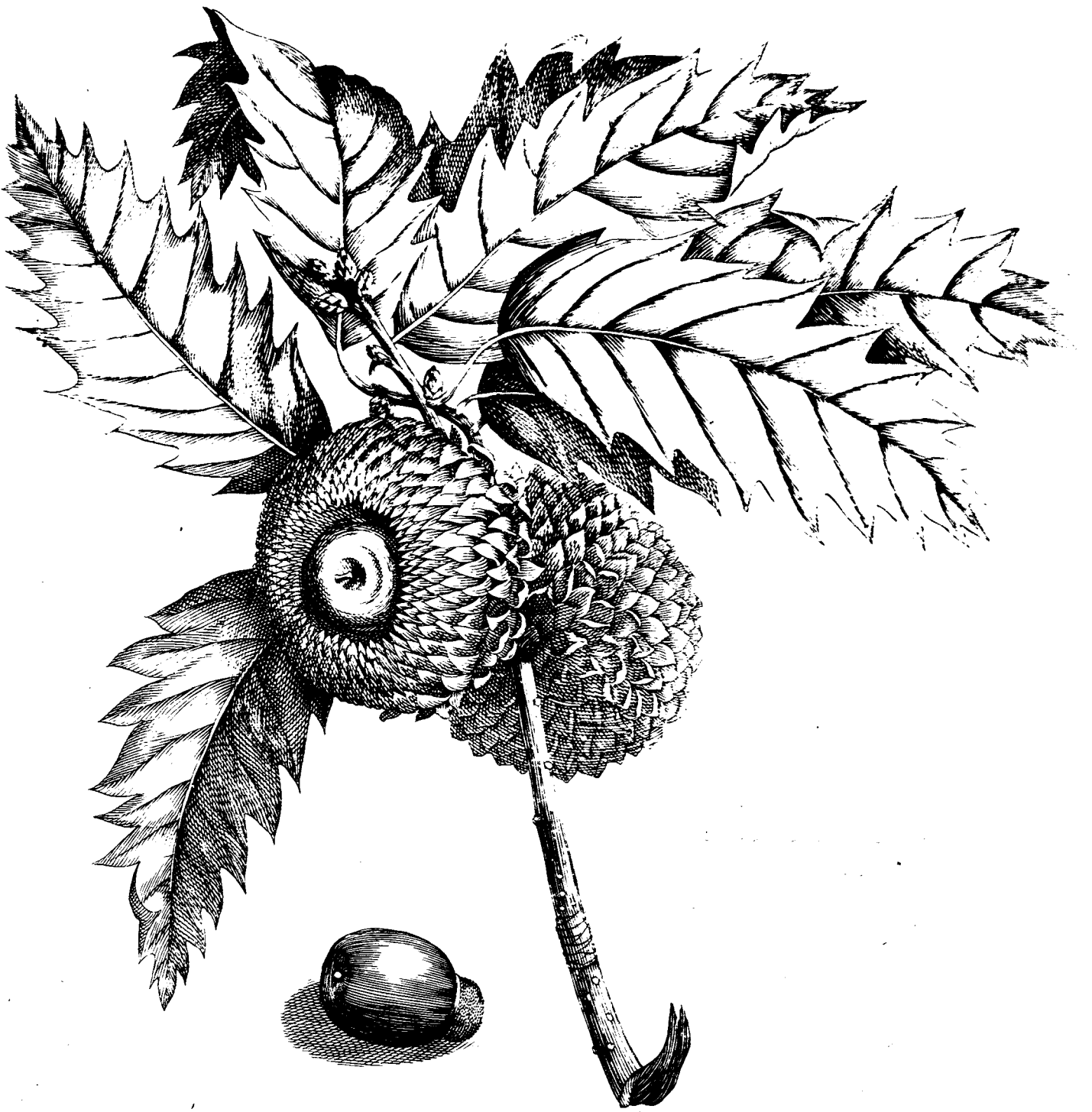


RHAMNUS Orientalis



G. D. Ehret. del. & sc.

QUERCUS Orientalis



Bibl.
S. Robinson

G. D. Huet. del. sc. fr.

- 185 *Selarea orientalis verbasci folio, flore partim albo, partim flavescente, Cor. Inst.*
 186 *Sideritis orientalis phlomidis folio, Cor. Inst.*
 187 *Sideritis Cretica tomentosa candidissima flore luteo, Cor. Inst.*
 188 *Smyrnium Creticum paludapii folio, Cor. Inst.*
 189 *Stœchas purpurea, C. B. P.*
 190 *Suber latifolium perpetuo virens, C. B. P.*
 191 *Tamariscus Narbonensis flore albo, C. B. P.*
 192 *Terebinthus vulgaris, C. B. P.*
 193 *Teucrium frutescens stœchadis Arabicæ folio & facie, Cor. Inst.*
 194 *Tithymalus Græcus amygdali folio acutissimo & glauco, caule purpureo, Cor. Inst.*
 195 *Tithymalus orientalis falicis folio minor, & glaber fructu verrucoso, Cor. Inst.*
 196 *Trifolium Creticum bituminoso simile plane inodorum flore purpureo, Cor. Inst.*
 197 *Valeriana sylvestris major, C. B. P.*
 198 *Veronica aquatica longifolia, Inst. R. H.*
 199 *Vifnaga, J. B.*
 200 *Vitex foliis angustioribus cannabis modo dispositis, C. B. P.*
 201 *Xylon five Gossypium herbaceum, J. B.*
 202 *Ziziphus sylvestris, J. B.*

Plants of ASIA MINOR.

- 203 *Abies Taxifolia fructu sursum spectante, Inst. R. H.*
 204 *Cedrus folio cupressi major fructu flavescente, C. B. P.*
 205 *Colutea orientalis flore sanguineo luteâ maculâ notato, Cor. Inst.*
 206 *Conyza Cretica fruticosa folio molli candidissimo & tomentoso, Cor. Inst.*
 207 *Cyclamen hederæ folio, C. B. P.*
 208 *Lentiscus vulgaris, C. B. P.*
 209 *Lilac folio laciniato, Inst. R. H.*
 210 *Lupulus mas, C. B. P.*
 211 *Parietaria minor ocymi folio, C. B. P.*
 212 *Siliqua edulis, C. B. P.*
 213 *Solanum vulgare, C. B. P.*
 214 *Stœchas purpurea, C. B. P.*
 215 *Tithymalus tuberosa pyriformi radice, C. B. P.*
 216 *Tithymalus Græcus helioscopius maximus, foliis eleganter crenatis, Cor. Inst.*

Plants of BITHYNIA.

- 217 *Campanula pentagonia, flore amplissimo Thracica, Inst. R. H.*
 218 *Celtis orientalis folio ampliore fructu magno, Cor. Inst.*
 219 *Cytifus foliis argenteis, Wheel. H.*
 220 *Euonymus latifolius, C. B. P.*

OBSERVATIONS

- 221 *Heliotropium majus villosum* flore magno inodoro, Cor. Inst.
 222 *Sideritis Cretica tomentosa candidissima* flore luteo, Cor. Inst.

Plants of MESOPOTAMIA.

- 223 *Asphodelus albus non ramosus*, C. B. P.
 224 *Cucubalus Plinii*, C. B. P.
 225 *Cuminoides vulgare*, Inst. R. H.
 226 *Fagonia Cretica spinosa*, Inst. R. H.
 227 *Harmala*, Dod.
 228 *Helianthemum falicis folio*, Inst. R. H.
 229 *Lepidium humile arvense incanum*, Inst. R. H.
 230 *Lunaria fruticosa perennis incana leucoidii folio*, Inst. R. H.
 231 *Mandragora fructu rotundo*, C. B. P.
 232 *Polium erectum tenuifolium* flore albo capitulo breviori, Inst. R. H.
 233 *Tithymalus Creticus characias angustifolius villosus & incanus*, Cor. Inst.
 234 *Visnaga*, J. B.

Plants of ISTRIA, CARINOLA, STIRIA, CARINTHIA,
and CROATIA.

- 235 *Anonis spinosa* flore purpureo, C. B. P.
 236 *Anonis montana præcox purpurea frutescens*, Mor. Hist.
 237 *Astragalus sylvestris*, C. B. P.
 238 *Astragalus purpureus perennis spicatus Pannonicus*, Mor. H.
 239 *Balsamina lutea* five *Noli me tangere*, C. B. P.
 240 *Belladonna minoribus foliis & floribus*, Inst. R. H.
 241 *Campanula Alpina folio longiori lucido*, Inst. R. H.
 242 *Campanula maxima foliis latissimis flore cæruleo*, C. B. P.
 243 *Chamædrys major repens*, C. B. P.
 244 *Cistus mas folio brevior*, C. B. P.
 245 *Cistus ladanifera Monspeliensium*, C. B. P.
 246 *Clematidis peregrina foliis pyri incis*, C. B. P.
 247 *Cnicus Atractylis lutea dictus*, H. L.
 248 *Colutea vesicaria*, C. B. P.
 249 *Cornus hortensis mas*, C. B. P.
 250 *Crithmum* five *Feniculum maritimum minus*, C. B. P.
 251 *Cyclamen autumnale folio subrotundo, lucido, molliori & crenato, basi rubra, flore niveo maximo*, Syriacum, Hugnetau dictum d'Chauveau, Joncq. Hort.
 252 *Elichrysum sylvestre angustifolium capitulis conglobatis*, Inst. R. H.
 253 *Elichrysum sylvestre angustifolium, flore magno singulari*, Inst. R. H.
 254 *Eryngium montanum amethystinum*, C. B. P.
 255 *Euonymus latifolius*, C. B. P.

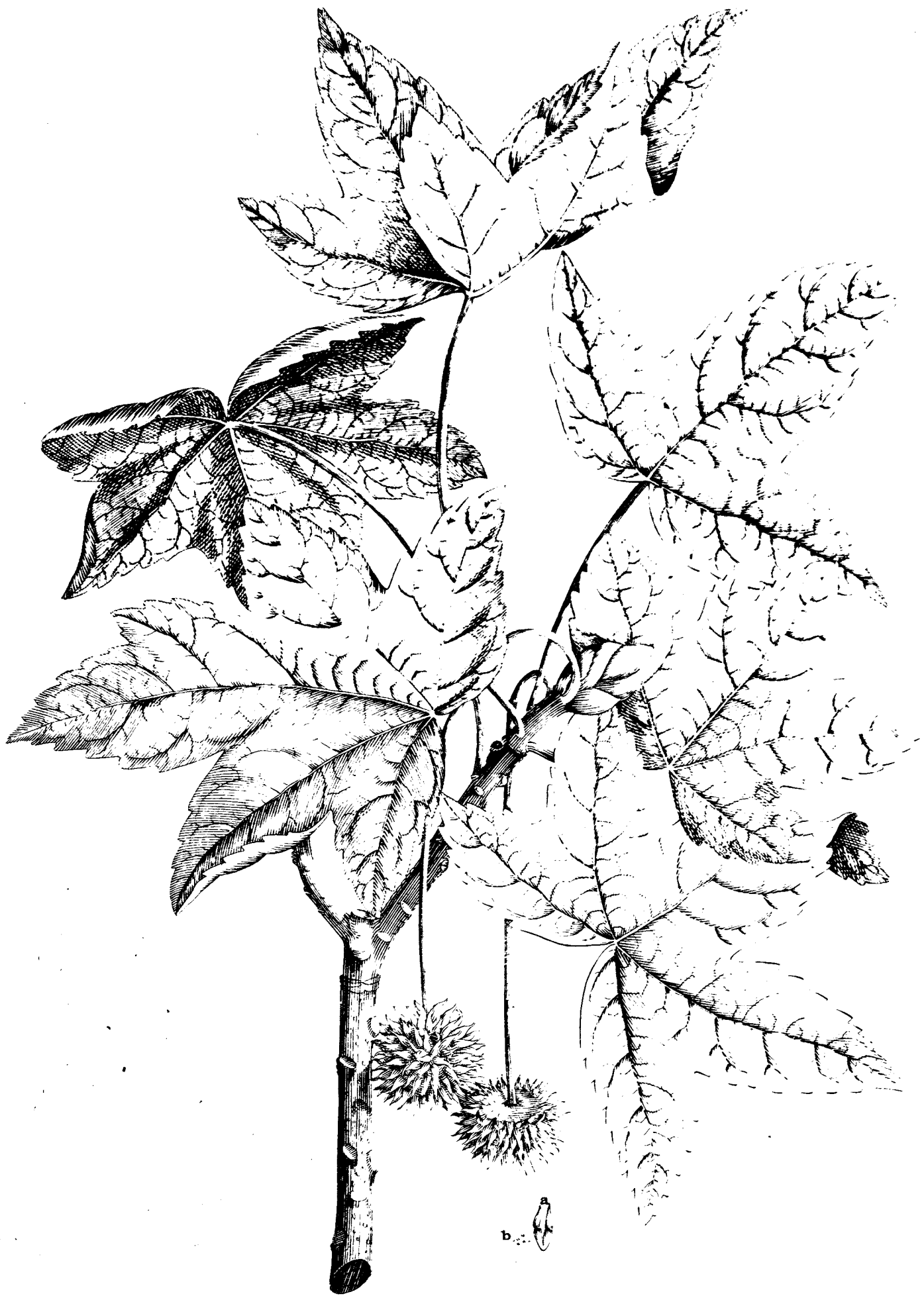
TRAGA CANTHA Orientalis.



N. D. Hort. del. sc. p.



PLATANUS Orientalis.



G. L. Bret. del. & sc.

- 256 *Frangula rugosiflora* & *ampliori folio*, Inst. R. H.
 257 *Gallium luteum*, C. B. P.
 258 *Gallium nigro-purpureum montanum tenuifolium*, Col. Ec.
 259 *Genista tinctoria maxima*, Austriaca Boerh.
 260 *Herba Paris*, C. B. P.
 261 *Hypericum folio brevioris*, C. B. P.
 262 *Jacea caliculis argenteis minor*, Inst. R. H.
 263 *Juniperus maxima Illyrica*, J. B.
 264 *Kali spinosum foliis crassioribus & brevioribus*, Inst. R. H.
 265 *Lentiscus vulgaris*, C. B. P.
 266 *Lentiscus angustifolia Massiliensis*, H. R. Par.
 267 *Lilium rubrum angustifolium*, C. B. P.
 268 *Limonium minus bellidis folio*, C. B. P.
 269 *Lithospermum majus erectum*, C. B. P.
 270 *Lupulus mas*, C. B. P.
 271 *Lychnis orientalis longifolia, nervosa, purpurascens flore*, Inst. Cor.
 272 *Lycopodium Sabinæ facie*, Flor. Jen.
 273 *Medica orbiculata, fructu spinoso*, Inst. R. H.
 274 *Molucca spinosa*, Inst. R. H.
 275 *Myrtus latifolia Romana*, C. B. P.
 276 *Olea fativa*, C. B. P.
 277 *Paliurus*, Dod.
 278 *Polium erectum tenuifolium flore albo capitulo breviori*, Inst. R. H.
 279 *Sambucus racemosa rubra*, C. B. P.
 280 *Scrophularia ruta canina dicta*, C. B. P.
 280 *Sorbus fativa*, C. B. P.
 281 *Staphylodendron* Math.
 282 *Thalictrum pratense angustifolium*, C. B. P.
 283 *Tinus secundus*, Clusii Hist.
 284 *Trifolium montanum angustissimum spicatum*, C. B. P.
 285 *Vitex foliis angustioribus cannabis modo dispositis*, C. B. P.
 286 *Zizyphus*, Dod.
 287 *Zizyphus sylvestris*, C. B. P.

Plants of HUNGARY.

- 288 *Apocynum majus Syriacum rectum caule viridi flore ex albido*, Par. B.
 289 *Armeria prolifera*, C. B. P.
 290 *Asclepias latifolia, flore flavescens*.
 291 *Asphodelus albus non ramosus*, C. B. P.
 292 *Aster montanus Hirsutus*, Lob. Icon.
 293 *Blattarea purpurea*, C. B. P.
 294 *Campanula nemorosa angustifolia magno flore*, Major Inst. R.
 295 *Cerinthe quorundam minus, flavo flore*, C. B. P.
 296 *Clematidis sive flammula surrecta alba*, C. B. P.

297 Cle-

- 297 Clematitis cærulea erecta, C. B. P.
 298 Cytifus hirsutus flore luteo purpurascente, C. B. P.
 299 Echium vulgare, C. B. P.
 300 Eryngium vulgare, C. B. P.
 301 Fraxinella, Cluf.
 302 Fraxinus florifera botryoides, Mor. Hort. Reg. Blas.
 303 Galeopsis procerior fœtida spicata, Inst. R. H.
 304 Genista tinctoria, C. B. P.
 305 Gramen murorum, spica longissima, Ger. Emac.
 306 Juncus capitulis tomentosus, C. B. P.
 307 Lilium convallium latifolium, C. B. P.
 308 Linum sylvestre, C. B. P.
 309 Mayz, C. B. P.
 310 Melisa humilis latifolia, maximo flore purpurascente, Inst. R. H.
 311 Milium semine albo, C. B. P.
 312 Milium Indicum arundinaceum Sorgo nominatum, C. B. P.
 313 Opulus Ruelii.
 314 Orobanche major garyophyleum olens, C. B. P.
 315 Panicum Germanicum five panicula minori, C. B. P.
 316 Pseudoacacia vulgaris, Inst. R. H.
 317 Pulsatilla folio crassiore & majore flore, C. B. P.
 318 Staphylodendron, Math.
 319 Tithymalus foliis pini, fortè Pityusa Dioscoridis, C. B. P.



A

DESCRIPTION

O F

The *EAST*, &c.

BOOK the Fourth
Observations on some parts of EUROPE.

C H A P. I.

O F M E S S I N A.

FROM Cephalenia I landed at Messina, on the thirteenth of November, one thousand seven hundred and forty, passing part of that famous streight, which was called by the antients Fretum Siculum, and by the Italians at this day the Faro of Messina, from the lighthouse either at that city, or on the promontory Pelorum, and by the mariners of these parts it is called the Vere. This streight was computed to be fifteen miles long, and about a mile and a half broad in the narrowest part; the first entrance from the east, into the current which runs here, as the tide, according to the moon, is at Spartaventi, which is the old promontory Leucopetra; however, this is not properly what the antients understood to be the streight, for it is computed to be thirty miles from Messina; but probably, according to them, the entrance of the Sicilian streight was about the road which is called Fossa di S^{to} Joanni, where it is widest, being now computed about twelve broad in the widest part; the other entrance, which is from the north, is between cape Peloro in Sicily, the old promontory Pelorum, and a cape in Calabria, called Coda del Volpe [The Fox's Tail] which seems to be the promontory Cenis of the antients, where the passage is computed only a mile and a half, which is the most that it can be at

Scylla and
Charbydis.

the southern point, which makes the port of Messina. Near the little cape, called by the Italians Il braccio di S^o Rinieri, the famous whirlpool is seen, called by the antients Charybdis, which was, and is to this day, so dangerous, that at certain times, when the tide runs strong there is such an eddy current as will suck in small vessels, and is very dangerous even to great ones. On this head of land there is a high tower with a light-house, and a small square fortification round it. Whatever was sucked in by this pool was carried under water by the violence of the current to the shoar of Tauromenium, now called Taormina, about thirty miles to the south, which for that reason had the name among the Greeks, of the Dunghill [*Ἡ κοπερία*] so that every thing was carried by the current to that part, where the land turns to make the old cape Argennum, now called S. Aleffo, and, if I mistake not, has the name of Santa Croce among mariners; it was here the Spanish fleet, was seen by the English, who were in Messina in one thousand seven hundred and eighteen, and the latter made towards the enemy, who most of them run ashore about Catania. Reggio is about a mile further to the south than Messina, from which place the shoar sets out to the west to make the cape opposite to Pellorum; and the streight being narrow at cape saint Renieri, and the Italian shoar still extending further west, is the reason of the danger observed by the antients of running on the rock Scylla, when they endeavoured to avoid Charybdis; for Scylla is the rock of that promontory which is opposite to Pellorum, and is said to be about four miles to the north of cape Ceni, which, I suppose, is the southern cape of the head of land, as Scylla seems to be the northern one; in order to pass this streight, they always take a pilot, though the people of Italy do not esteem it so dangerous as our sailors, who avoid passing this way as much as possible; and yet as well as I could judge, the rock of Scylla is not further east than cape Saint Renieri: and if so, there must be much art to steer a ship where the current is so strong, and there are two dangerous places which lie in a manner in a line from north to south, one being the whirlpool, and the other the rock. Cape Saint Renieri is computed about a small mile from the present city, being at the entrance into the harbour: It is said that Orion, in the year one thousand four hundred and thirty five of the world built a city on it, and called it Zancle, probably from Zancus, then king of Sicily. There is a silver medal of this city, or rather struck by the Messanians, in memory of their mother city, with a fish on it, which, they say, is called Spaela, and there is this inscription on it DANKLE, and as it is in Latin characters, was probably coined after the Romans came into Sicily, which may also furnish some observations with regard to the orthography. In the twenty-ninth Olympiad, Anaxilaus of Messena in Peloponnesus, and tyrant of Reggium, having called over many of his countrymen, destroyed Zancle, and built the city of Messana, which he called from their own city; there are medals of this place, with a head supposed to be that of Anaxilaus, who had been for a long time victor in the Olympic games; the reverse of it is a chariot and horses. Messina recovered its liberty, and was governed as a republic. The inhabitants received the Mamertini into their city in the fourteenth Olympiad, which were either a people of Locri, or Samos, who inhospitably murdered all the old inhabitants,

Messina.

tants, and this new people called the city and every thing after their own name. This happened about the time of the Carthaginian wars; and there are medals with a head on one side, and a man holding a horse on the other, with their name on it, MAMEPTINON. This city was remarkably faithful to the Romans; and as the reward of it, was made a confederate city with them, there being but one more of that kind in Sicily, which was Tauromenium; it afterwards recovered the antient name of Messana, and has ever since followed the fate of Sicily. The present city called Messina, is situated on the sea side, and a little way up the foot of the mountain, which is to the west of it; the port is entered from the east at the north east corner, the entrance being near a quarter of a mile broad; the port stretches about half a mile to the south between the town and that land, which was the spot of the antient Zancle: The beautiful quay extends on the west side, the whole length of this basin, and appears like a small segment of a circle; the houses are four stories high, all built in the same manner, with beautiful window cases of hewn stone, and there are several entrances to the street that lead from it, with gateways like triumphal arches, and inscriptions over them, which all together make it one of the most beautiful views in the world. On the north and south side of the entrance there are two modern fortifications; that to the south consists of four great bastions, and is called saint Salvadore; it was built by Charles the fifth, on the spot where there was a convent of monks of the order of saint Basil, which was made an abbey by Roger count of Sicily. To the south east of this there is a very convenient Lazaretto on an island now divided into three parts by artificial canals, the whole being built round a large court, which is separated from the other islands by these canals; there are warehouses here, and other great conveniences for performing quarantine: To the south of this is the strong citadel fortified with double ramparts; this, and the other forts before mentioned, so command the port, that it is almost impossible to take Messina by sea; and tho' there are forts on the sides of the hill which might be easily taken by land, yet they are in such a situation, that the houses of the city must be destroyed before they can arrive at the citadel; however, being within cannon shot from the hills, the citadel may easily be demolished from them. The prince Perlinga has a curious collection of antient Cameos; as they were procured by the way of Venice, they probably belonged to the empresses of the east, for they are made up in necklaces, and other ornaments for the ladies, like those I saw afterwards at Hesse Cassel.

C H A P. II.

Of the places between REGGIO and NAPLES.

Reggio.

I Crossed over from Messina to Reggio, the antient Rhegium in the country of the Bruttii, now called the Further Calabria. Saint Paul came to this town in his voyage from Cæsarea to Rome^{*}; and they now shew a pillar at the church of his name, near which, they say, he preached, and have some legend concerning it. About that place they dig up many columns and antient stones; and at the north east corner of the walls there is a ruin which is said to be remains of the temple of Castor and Pollux. I observed that some part of the walls of the city were very antient, cased with hewn stone, set up an end, and laid flat alternately. Calanna to the north east of Reggio, seems to be the antient Columna, the river Cenis to be the present Cratais, and the cape which is near it, was probably the promontory Cenis.

On the eighteenth of December, we sailed from Messina ten miles to the north east to Scylla, which is a small town with a castle, inhabited by the prince of Scylla; it is situated on a small rocky promontory, which ends in a point, and there are some rocks extending from it into the sea, which are those that were so much dreaded by the antients; and when they bore off from them, they were in danger of falling into the whirlpool called Charybdis, which has been thought to be near Scylla, though, upon a strict examination, I could find no other part that answered the description but that which I have already mentioned near Messina, and is now taken for it by the people of the country.

From Scylla we set out by land for Naples, a journey which very few strangers have undertaken; we went through Bagnari, where the duke of the place resides; they have a great trade there in an export of boards and wood for hoops. We arrived at Palma, which may be Mallias of the Itinerary, and lay at a gentleman's house, where, after the eastern manner, none of the family supped with us. The trade of this place consists in oil of olives; and Seminari a place near it is famous for the sweetest sort; probably the harbour of this place was the antient port Medama. The nineteenth we went on, passing through fine olive yards, and a beautiful country to the plain, which, according to the maps, is on the bay of Gioia; the river Marro or Metauro, runs through this plain, which must be the antient Metaurus. The town of Gioia is beautifully situated on a height: Six miles further we came to Rosarno, which stands finely on a rising ground: We descended to the plain, crossed the river Mesura or Metramo, passed by S. Petro di Mileto, and afterwards a mile to the left of Mileto, which is a bishop's see. Niotere is to the west of it on the sea, which retains its antient name, and is placed by the Itinerary eighteen miles from Vibo, which is thought to be Monte Leone. Passing through the uneven country which extends to

* Acts xxviii. 13.

the west, and makes the large cape Vaticano on which Tropheia is situated. We arrived at Monte Leone, which is a town very advantageously situated on the west side of a round hill; it is thought to be the antient inland town of Hippon, afterwards called Vibo Valentia, which was made a Roman colony; and this conjecture is the more probable, as the port which belongs to it at the distance of three miles is called Bivona, which must be the port of Hercules, as the gulph of St. Euphemia is the antient bay of Vibo. I saw at Monte Leone some antient inscriptions, and begun to be sensible that we were got into a very bad country for travelling, as in this large town we could only be accommodated with a miserable inn.

The road being very bad from this place to Cozenza I was advised to hire a litter, and on the twentieth we went over a large plain, extending to the bay of St. Euphemia: Under Monte Leone we crossed a rivulet called Langeto, which, I suppose, is the same as Angitola: We went in all twelve miles to Osteria Fondacero, the first post from Monte Leone, and travelled four miles further to the large river Delamata, probably the antient Lametus, which, with another river to the east, is the bounds between the further and nether Calabria. We left St. Biagio to the right, which might be the antient town Lametia or Clamptia; we came to the north side of the bay near cape Cartajoue, and going by the sea side arrived at Castiglione, which is a village consisting of many scattered houses, it is called thirty miles from Monte Leone, and may be Ad Turres of the Itinerary, in which it is computed to be twenty-one miles from Vibo. On the twenty first, going by the sea side we came in four miles to the river Savuto, which must be the river Sabbatum of the Itinerary; it is a deep rapid stream, so that we were obliged to hire a man to conduct us over on the horse which carried our baggage. About a fortnight after, I had an account at Naples, that the postman passing this river soon after on a greater flood, was carried with his mule into the sea, and both were lost. In three miles we came to a rivulet, probably the Turbido, and a mile further to the great torrent Oliva, travelling five miles along the vale, we crossed it very often; this may be the river Ocinarus. Coming in between the Apennine mountains, which run the whole length of Italy, we passed under Aiello, situated with its castle on a great height to the right, and ascending up the mountains, we saw La Terrata to the left on the high mountains, which may be the antient Terina. We descended to the village of Lago in a bottom between the hills, where I was civilly received in a good private house, and sent out for every thing I wanted, there being no inn. On the twenty-second we ascended about four miles, and afterwards descended for eight to Cozenza, situated on the Crati, the antient Crathus, Cozenza. seventeen miles from the nearest port to the west called Lucito, and forty by the road they go to the eastern sea, mostly winding by the river Crati. This town is the antient Cosentia, which was the capital of the country of the Bruttii. I hired horses here to go towards Naples, and on the twenty-third travelled, according to their computation, forty miles along the plain, and ascended the hills to a poor town called Castra Villari, where we had no accommodations but an old empty house: This may be Capraria, or Capraras of the Itinerary, twenty-eight miles

OBSERVATIONS

from Cosentia. On the twenty-fourth we went on, came into the valley of St. Martin, and travelled about thirty miles, having a difficult descent to the Fiumera of Mercurio, and came to Lavria. We were now in the nether principality of the kingdom of Naples, and in the antient Lucania; the mountains are of a good soil, well peopled, and the villages all over them are built like little towns. On the twenty-fifth we passed by a small lake not a mile in circumference, came to Rovelo Nero, and leaving the Appenine mountains, we descended into the vale of Diana, and went about ten miles in it to Salavilla. On the twenty-sixth we travelled twenty miles in an exceeding bad road to a good country inn, having passed by a place where there is a toll paid, near which the river Negro, the old Silarus (the bounds between Lucania and the country of the Picentini) runs about half a mile under the hill, and comes out again, which is marked in the map near Polla. On the twenty-seventh we passed by Duchessa, and arrived at Evoli; here I took post horses, passed thro' Salerno, the antient Salernum, where I saw some inscriptions, and coming into Campania felix had a glorious view of Naples, and arrived at that city: Having undertaken this difficult inconvenient journey, of very little curiosity, to avoid the greater trouble of going by sea in a felucca.

C H A P. III.

Of SORRENTO, and the islands of CAPRI, PROCITA and ISCHIA.

Sorrento.

I Made a voyage from Naples to Sorrento, the antient Surrentum, which is finely situated a considerable way up the side of the antient promontory of Minerva, to the south of the bay of Naples, at the distance of about five miles from Amalfi on the other side of the cape, where, they say, they have the body of St. Andrew. The country abounds in lemon and orange gardens, and vineyards, having formerly been famous for wine. To the east of the town there is a very deep fosse, or cleft in the rock, said to be two hundred palms, of nine inches in depth. Near the archbishop's house there are several inscriptions and fine reliefs, and two antient altars: Further to the west I observed remains of high brick arches over the fosse. We went on to the point at the cape of Sorrento, where there is a little high peninsula, on which there are remains of cisterns, and there seems to have been a castle on the spot. Up the hill further to the south there are fourteen arched cisterns about twenty feet wide, and fifty feet long, communicating with one another by arched door places, and there is an opening at the end of each of them, by which one may look into them. Going to the other end of the town we saw several cisterns behind a palace; they say there are four and thirty of them, that they are fifty palms wide, and two hundred and twenty long: There are several grottos at the Dominicans, which we had not the opportunity of seeing.

From

From this place we sailed to the island of Capri, the antient Capræ, to which ^{Capri.} Tiberius retired so dishonourably from the care of the public, and conducted himself in so shameful a manner, that he began to be a burthen to himself, as well as to mankind. The only town in the island is situated a great way up between two rocky hills, of which, and of a little plain ground between them, a considerable height from the sea, the island consists. We ascended to the top of the eastern hill, where there are very fine lofty cisterns built of brick, which are divided into several parts; and without doubt, there were other buildings over them: To the west below these there are some others. We returned down part of this hill, and ascended another summit to the north, where there are other cisterns, and below them a long ruinous arch. We then went to the north west part of the island to the place where, they say, the palace of Tiberius stood on a plain spot on the north side of the hill, at a considerable height over the sea; there remain only a few arches, and some walls of terraces; to the west there are considerable ruins, which are partly on the sea: It is a very fine situation, from which there is a view of all the coast of Naples, and of the islands of Procita and Ischia, to which I went from Baiæ. The island of Procita, the old Prochyta, is ^{Procita.} about seven miles in circumference; it belongs to the king, and is, they say, inhabited by ten thousand people: It is one of the finest spots I ever saw, being almost all improved with gardens and vineyards. At the south west part there is a wood called La Caccia, where the king's partridges are preserved; the town on the east side rises beautifully up the side of the hill to the castle, which is the king's house.

We sailed to the town of Ischia, in the island of that name, which is ^{Ischia.} the antient Inarime, or Ænaria, mentioned by Homer; there is a high rock to the south east of the town; they have built a castle on it, to which there is a way by a bridge, and a curious passage cut thro' the rock. About a mile to the north of the town are some baths, which, if I mistake not, are a mixture of salt and sulphur; there are two springs, one being stronger than the other: Most part of the way to them is between black rocks, which appear as if there had been an earthquake there, and an eruption of fire. We went on to the north, and came to the Stufè [Stoves], called Castiglione, of which there are several in this island: For where there is a hot air they convey it by earthen pipes into a little grot, in which the patient sits and sweats, and these grottos they call Stufè: Further on to the left are the Stufè Cacciata. We went to a large village where there are a great number of baths which have different names, one called Dente, because it is good for the teeth; Gurfittello is proper for disorders in the head; one is called Ferro; another Oro, and a third Argento, by reason that they find those particular minerals prevail in them; and there is one of them which is called Tamore. We went round towards the south west part of the island to Testacea, where there is a stove for sweating. At the Solfatara near Naples, those who are curious in natural history will observe a natural sal armoniac, which, if I mistake not, is made by the steam of a hot water which incrusts the stones laid over it with that salt, which it is said by naturalists cannot be made without animal salts that may be in the earth. The grotto on the south side of the lake of Averno, called the

OBSERVATIONS

grot of the Sibyl, I imagine to have been a passage under the hill, as well as the grotto of St. Peter, which goes into the hill from Cumæ, and might have a passage out to the lake; though I did not see the latter, and any one who examines it may judge whether it is probable that it served for that purpose. Arco Felice, on the top of the hill, seems to have been built to defend the pass.

C H A P. IV.

Of mount VESUVIUS, PORTICI, BENAVENTO, and NOLA.

Mount Vesuvius.

I Went twice up to the top of mount Vesuvius; I also descended the hole, which is at the top of that summit, and may be near a mile in circumference, there being only a narrow path round, at the top of it: This hole is full of smoak, which is so thick that it reflected my shadow from the setting sun; the wind blew in such a manner when I went up the second time, that I could sometimes see down to the bottom of the hole; I conjectured that the descent is about half a quarter of a mile. At one place near the top there is a hot sand, and about three quarters of the way down a sulphureous eruption; and when I was hot in my return, I found it very difficult to breath as I passed by it; there are large stones at the bottom of this hole, and at the north west part of it, is another hole about a hundred feet in diameter; the sides of it are almost perpendicular; I could not see the bottom, not by reason of the smoak, but because it would have been dangerous to have approached near enough to it; and asking my conductors whether I could descend into it, they told me, that if I would come another day, they would bring ropes and let me down; but I did not find that any one had ever descended into it. I apprehend that this hole was made, or very much altered in the last eruption. I took some pains to observe the several streams of melted matter which run from mount Vesuvius at several eruptions; they look black like melted metal and the cinders of a forge; such a current they call in Italian Lava; I first observed them as I went round the bay by water to Capri. The first I saw comes into the sea a little to the west of Portici, which run in one thousand six hundred and thirty one, as appears by an inscription in the road to that place; the second is to the west of Torre dello Greco, which some said run thirty-five years ago; when I went by land I saw a third at Torre dello Greco, which it is said run twenty-four years ago; the fourth at la Torre, is that which run at the great eruption on the fifth of May, one thousand seven hundred and thirty seven, and continued to flow for four days; the current is forty paces broad, and six feet deep; it came to the convent and church called Madonna delli Carmi, and broke down an arch which supported a gallery, entering the church a little way, where it is now seen; they have hewn it away like a fosse round

round the buildings, that the weight of it might not hurt the walls, for here it is fifteen feet deep; it is a speckled grey stone, which receives a fine polish, but the upper part is yellow, and softer, being mixed in veins with the other; it divided at the church into two streams; one stopped at the west end of the church; the other stream, which is less, run to the south west through a vineyard, and into the road that leads to the sea, where it stopped about a furlong from the sea; the people say it is still warm, but I thought it was only the heat of the sun. They say they can get some silver out of the stone, but that it does not answer the expence; at the time of this eruption a grotto in the garden of the convent was full of smok, and a monk going into it some time afterwards dropped down dead, and, they say, his body being left there some days, did not corrupt. We returned to the boat, and saw a fifth stream to the east of La Torre, which run in one thousand six hundred and thirty-five, according to an inscription which is set up; it is a very broad stream, and is the only one of these five which runs from the north, the others running from the east to the south west.

When I went by land I saw a sixth to the east of the Carmaldoli, and, if I do not mistake, it went to the sea. A seventh is half a mile further to the east, where two streams join, which ran at different times; but they told me did not go to the sea, the western one running further than the other. The eighth went to the sea, to the west of the church called La Parochi di Tre Case. A ninth, a little way to the east, did not go to the sea. The tenth divides into two parts, to the west of a large village called Bosco, and did not run to the sea. These are the chief streams to the west and south; they say there are many others to the east and north; all of them have broke out, chiefly about the plain spot, which is half way up the hill, where I observed there was much smok.

Some time ago in digging at Portici, they found ruins under ground, ^{Portici.} and since that they have dug in search of antiquities; there are two entrances to the works, one by a well, and another from a hollow way to the west of it, by which I went into it, and saw some fresco paintings. In a court of the king's palace here, which is kept locked, I saw several fragments of statues and inscriptions, some of which were Greek. In the small theatre there are some statues of men, most of the heads of them are bald: In a room where they repair the antiquities, I saw some urns and beautiful feet of tables, some coarse mosaics and fresco paintings of boys. Many other things have been found here, which are not commonly shown, but they design to have them all drawn, engraved, and published. This is thought to be the antient Herculanium, part of which was destroyed by an earthquake*. I saw here before the convent of the Augustinians a milliary with the number six on it.

About seventeen miles from Naples in the way to Benevento, we came to the streight of Arpaia, which leads into a valley between the hills; this seems to be part of the country of the Samnites; to the north west there is another passage out of this valley, through which there is a road that leads to Capoua, which is not so narrow; this I take to be the famous Furcæ Caudinæ, to which the Romans were

* Senecæ Quæst. Nat. vi. 1.

drawn by the Samnites, and were obliged shamefully to surrender themselves. As soon as we entered the vale, which is every way encompassed with hills, we saw Ariola on a hill to the north at the end of the vale, and another village on a height to the north east at the foot of mount Sarchio, under which we went up the hills into the territory of Benevento belonging to the Pope.

Benevento.

At the gate of the city of Benevento I saw a statue of a bull of red granite, six feet and a half long, and three feet high, which is set on a pedestal, and there is a modern inscription on it. At the archbishop's house there is a front of a marble coffin set in a wall, with a fine relief on it, in which is represented a woman sitting in a chair, and the hunting of a wild boar; there are other reliefs here; and at the cathedral there is a fine one of a boar dressed for the sacrifice, with a fillet over his body, and flowers hanging down from his ears; and below the cathedral is an obelisk of red granite, about a foot and a half square at bottom; there are hieroglyphics on it, among which are lions; a man sitting on some of them. At a Franciscan convent without the town there are several ruins, particularly an arch built of brick and stone, which from the ground seemed to be the remains of a circus; and at the mill there are ruins of a bridge, where there are some imperfect inscriptions. All travellers ought to go from Naples to Benevento to see the arch of Trajan, which for its architecture and sculpture is one of the finest remains of antiquity.

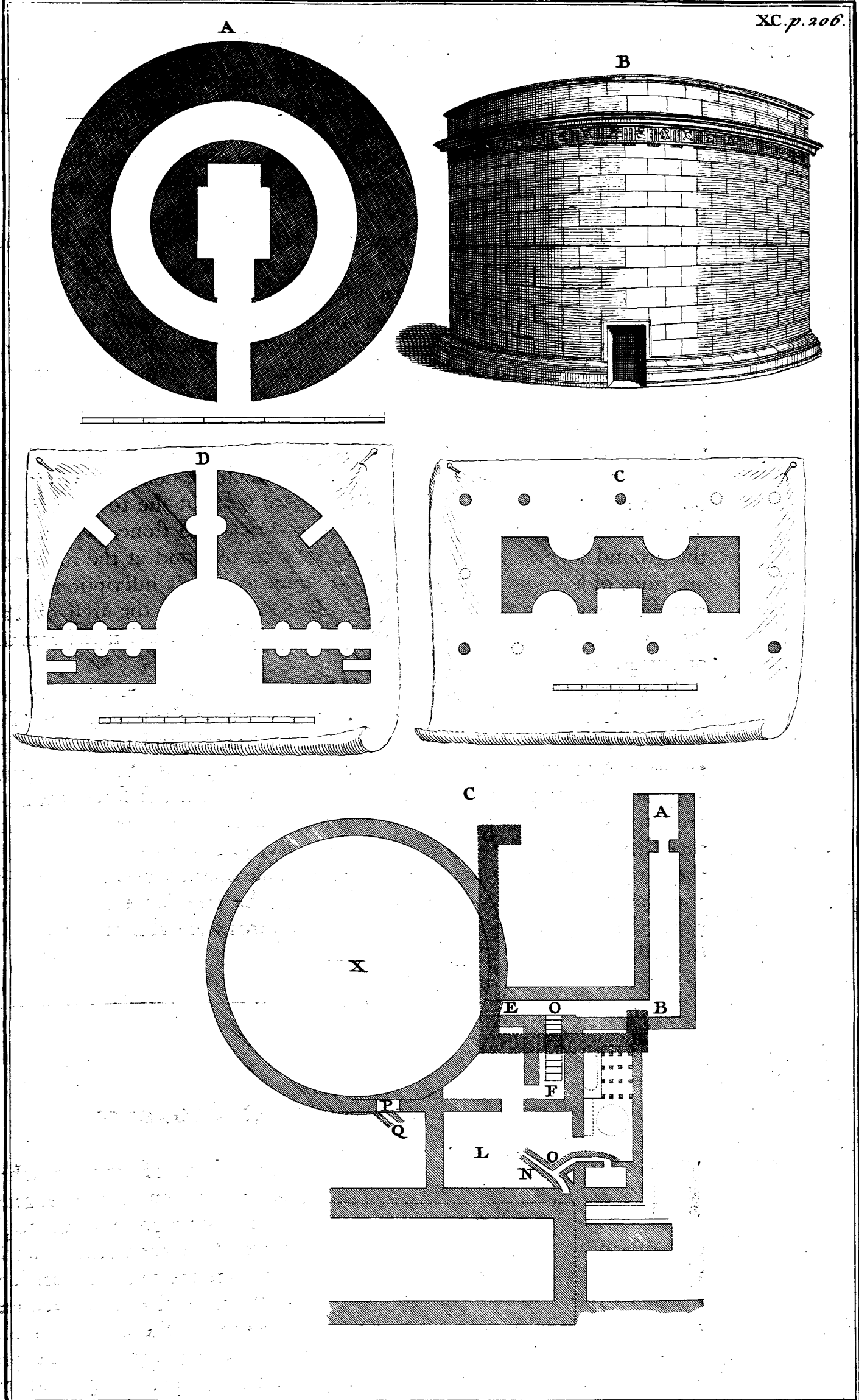
In our return we left the road to Naples, and went eight miles to Nola, which is about six miles to the east of mount Vesuvius; here Marcellus was first able to make head against Hannibal, and in this city the emperor Augustus died. There are some inscriptions about the town, and they dig up many Hetruscan vases here of the finest sort; the more ordinary kind being commonly found at Capua. At the last eruption the ashes of mount Vesuvius covered the city, and when I was there I saw them on each side of the street. The whole country between this city and the mountain was covered with ashes, the trees were all blasted, a great number of them killed, and the vineyards were almost entirely destroyed.

CHAPTER V.

Observations from NAPLES to FLORENCE.

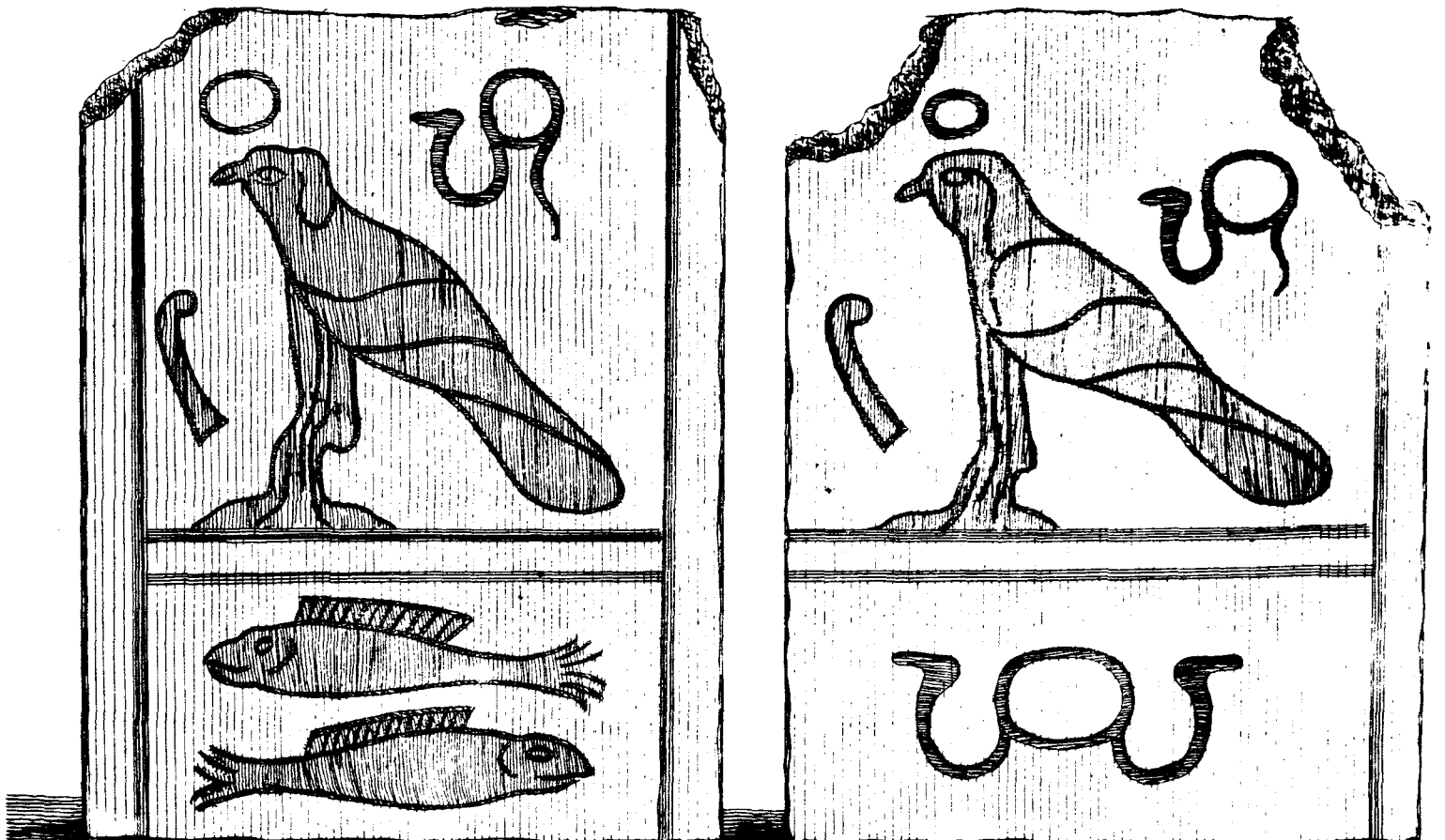
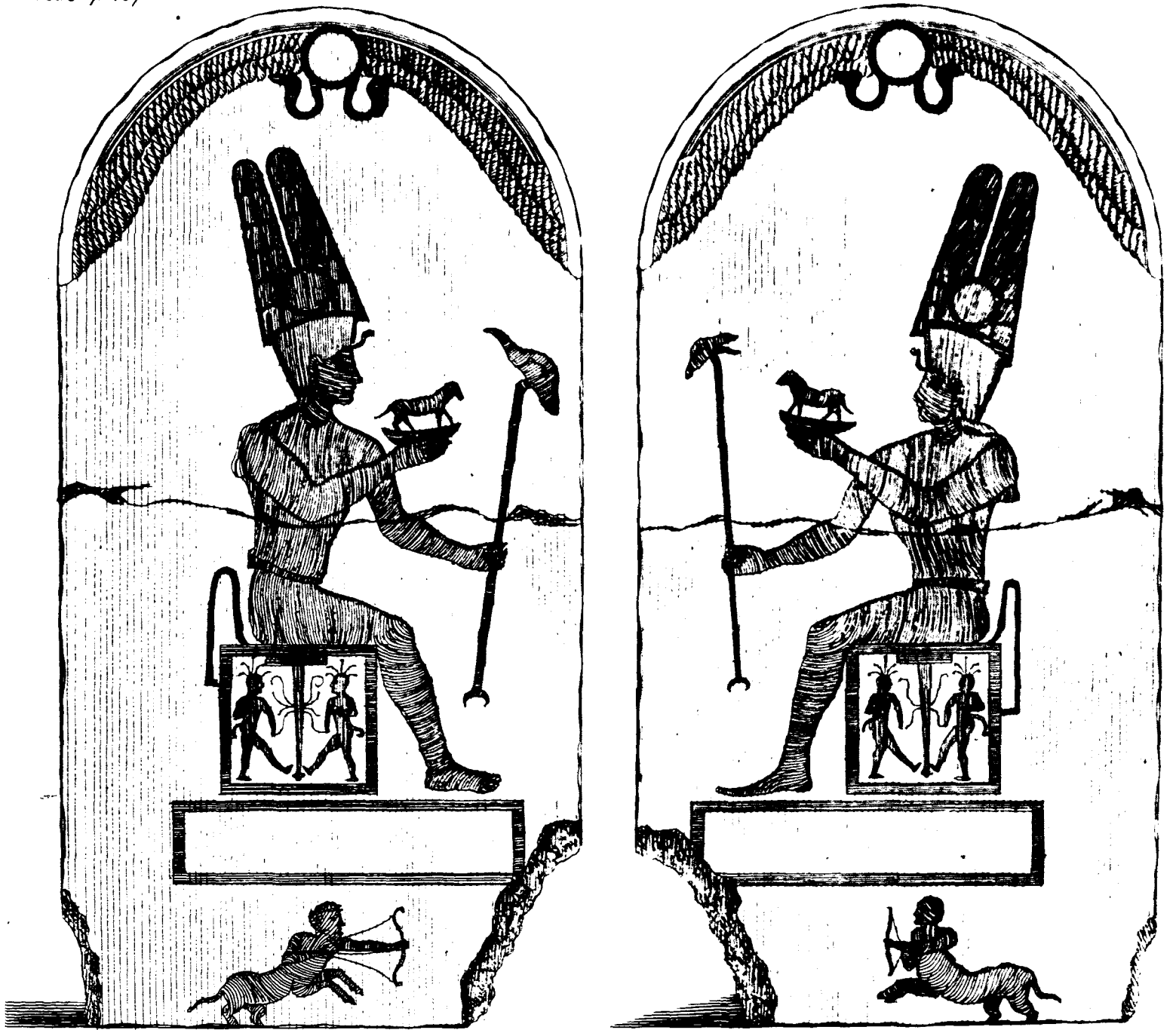
Gaeta.

HAVING drawn and taken the dimensions of the sepulchral monument on the hill at Gaeta; a plan and view of it are engraved in the ninetieth plate at A, B. Those who go to Rome ought particularly to enquire for all the statues which have been lately dug up at Villa Hadriani, among which the principal are the two centaurs, and the mosaic work of two partridges, which are the finest that have been seen made of natural stones. They should well examine the collections placed by the late pope in the capitol, and greatly augmented by the present, Benedict the fourteenth; they ought to buy the engravings of all the works



A PLAN and VIEW of a SEPULCHRAL MONUMENT at GAETA, PLANS of an ANTIENT BAGNIO at ROME, and of some RUINS at AUGST.





A FRAGMENT of an OBELISK at ROME.



ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ ΜΙΘΡΑΔΑΤΗΣ

ΕΥΤΑ ΜΝΑ
ΩΡΤΡΙΕΝΩΤΟΥ

ΚΑΜΜΣΙΟΥΕΥΤΑ

ΤΟΡΙΣ ΤΑΙΖ

ΣΥΦΑ ΔΙΑΣΩΖΕ

An ANTIENT VASE found at ANTIUM .

works done by the late pope, and view those things, of which there is no account in the writers of Rome. Among the antiquities of the capitol there is a bronze vase, lately found in the port of Antium, which is engraved in the ninety-second plate, from a drawing sent by abbot Revillas: There is an inscription round the inside of the vase, which was traced of, as it is engraved on it, and shews exactly the circumference of the vase; according to the observations of the learned professor Ward of Gresham college this vase is supposed to have been the present of Mithridates Eupator, king of Pontus, to the Eupatoristæ of the Gymnasium of Delos; those officers are supposed to have been called so in honour of this prince, and consequently the vase was brought from Delos to Antium. The ninety-first plate shews the four sides of a fragment of red Ægyptian granite in the island of the Tiber at Rome; it is before the entrance to the convent of saint Bartolomeo; and is supposed to be part of an obelisk which was erected there before the temple of Æsculapius; the fish, centaurs, and several other particulars, are remarkable in these hieroglyphics. The plan C, in the ninetieth plate, was exactly measured by abbot Revillas; it is of a building found under the garden of the convent of saint Alexis in Rome, of which he was abbot; it is supposed to be the remains of some baths: A, B, E, is an aqueduct to it; F, O, the descent to the aqueduct; the height of the aqueduct to the top of the arch is eleven palms, and from the bottom of the stairs to the new apartments above fifteen palms: G, H, is the wall of the present library. The apartment L had in it a mosaic pavement of small pieces of marble. N, O, is a little aqueduct which comes out of the wall N, and goes under the pavement of the room L. P is an opening like a door, under which there is a small aqueduct. Q, X, is a round bagnio.

The present pope has begun to put up miliary stones in the road from Rome; and I saw some about Perugia which were set up above a hundred years ago*. Spello the antient Hispellum, two miles ^{Spello:} from Fuligno, in the way to Assise, is situated on a small round hill at the foot of the Appennine mountain; I observed remains of the old walls of small hewn stones which appear very neat: There are some antient inscriptions in the town, among them is a long one of the time of Constantine: At the foot of the hill I saw remains of the antient amphitheatre. We came into one of the finest plains in Italy, over which Assise is situated to the east, and Perugia to the west.

In the piazza at Assise, the antient Assisum, there is an antient por- ^{Assise:} tico before the church called La madoonna della piazza di Minerva; it consists of six fluted Corinthian pillars, which support an angular pediment; they are ten feet five inches in circumference, and six feet six

* It would be an addition to the tour which is commonly taken in Italy, to hire horses at Citta Castellana to go to Caprarola, Orta, Orvieto, Cortona; and then to take post horses to Arezzo, Eugubio, Perugia, Assise, Todi, Narni, and so to Loreto, and to make an excursion from Fano to Urbin. And those who would make a curious journey, and would not regard the want of accommodations, might make a tour, which I believe has not been done by any travellers, and that is to

go all along the eastern coast to Tarento, from which city there is a fine road to Naples; and they might make excursions to Cannæ; and to several other places remarkable in history. I have been informed, that the plain in which Rieti is situated; where Vespasian was born, is one of the most beautiful spots in the world. Volterra also is a place of great antiquity, which would afford matter to gratify the curiosity of a traveller, and is seen by very few.

inches apart: These pillars stand on pedestals, which are very particular, as the lower member of the cornice is worked in dentils; there are signs of an inscription in the frieze, the letters of which seem to have been of some metal: There are some inscriptions in the piazza. This place is famous for the birth of St. Francis and St. Clare, who are both buried here in different churches. The tomb of Euculæa queen of Cyprus is in the church where St. Francis was buried. At the foot of the hill is the first convent that was founded of the order of St. Francis; it is called Madonna Degli Angeli, where St. Francis lived and died.

Perugia.

Perugia is a fine city, and has several beautiful churches in it; the citadel was built by Paul the third to curb the city, which had been in a rebellion. There are two large piazzas, in which are the brass statues of Julius the third, and Sixtus the fifth; there is a fine old Gothic gate to the town, which is in a rustic style. In the way to Cortona we passed by the lake of Perugia, called Trasimene by the ancients, famous for the defeat of the Romans by Hannibal. There is a narrow pass at Passignano, and on considering the ground, and the account of this battle, the Roman army seems to have been at D, in the ninety-third plate, which is a small plain; Hannibal's troops to the east behind the hills at C, those to the west behind the mountains at A, and a detachment might be sent from behind the hill B, to guard the pass at Passignano. They have a notion that the battle was fought at Offaia, which is to the north west of the lake.

Lake Trasimene.

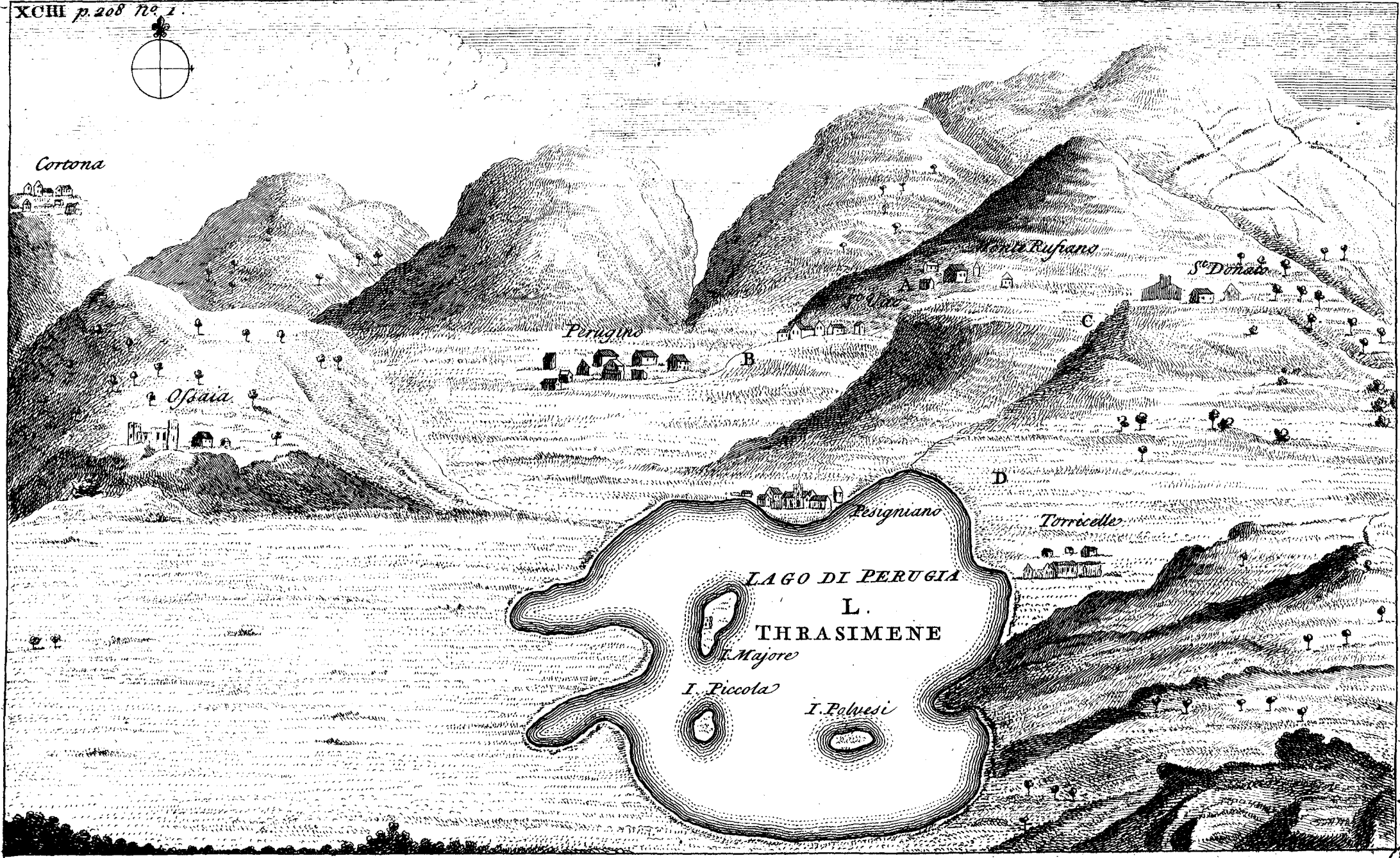
Cortona.

At Cortona the collection of antiquities made by the academy ought to be seen: I had a view from this city of the morassy country called Chianapalude. At Arezzo there is a fine piazza, and some inscriptions in the portico; the windows of the cathedral church are beautifully painted; there are two pillars of porphyry at the entrance of it, and before it a statue

Arezzo.

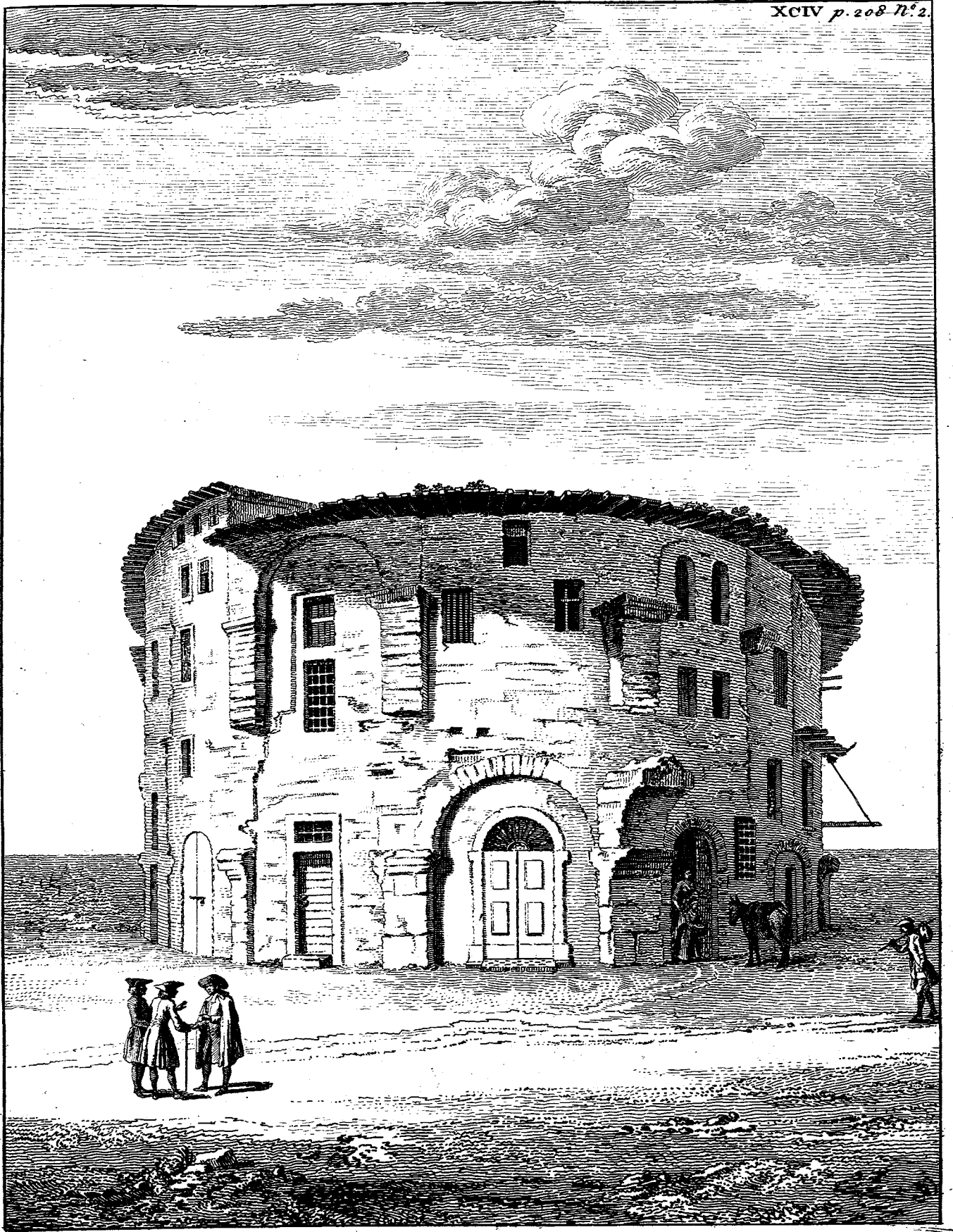
Florence.

in white marble of the grand duke Ferdinand. At Florence the room in the gallery is not commonly seen, in which there is a statue of the hermaphrodite sleeping, like that in the Villa Borghefi at Rome. The sitting colossal statue of mount Appennine at Pratolino, which is built of stone, and is the work of John of Bologna, is a very curious thing: If it was standing it is computed that it would be seventy feet high. Near St. Pietro à Sievo in the way to Bologna is one of the four convents of the strict order of La Trappe, where any one may see the practice of the severest rules in the monastic life; they are famous for making the best sealing wax in Italy. There are remains at Lucca of an amphitheatre; two views of which may be seen in the ninety-fourth and ninety-fifth plates, and in the town-house there is a fine relief of a curule chair. At Maffiacucoli about eight miles east of Lucca are ruins of a temple of Hercules; a view of it may be seen in the ninety-sixth plate. Going from Florence to Leghorn we passed over the river Elsa, into which a rivulet runs, called the Sena, the waters of which, they say, incrust over wood with a sort of stone. Near the Elsa I saw castle Fiorentino, which was the habitation of the ancestors of Boccace.



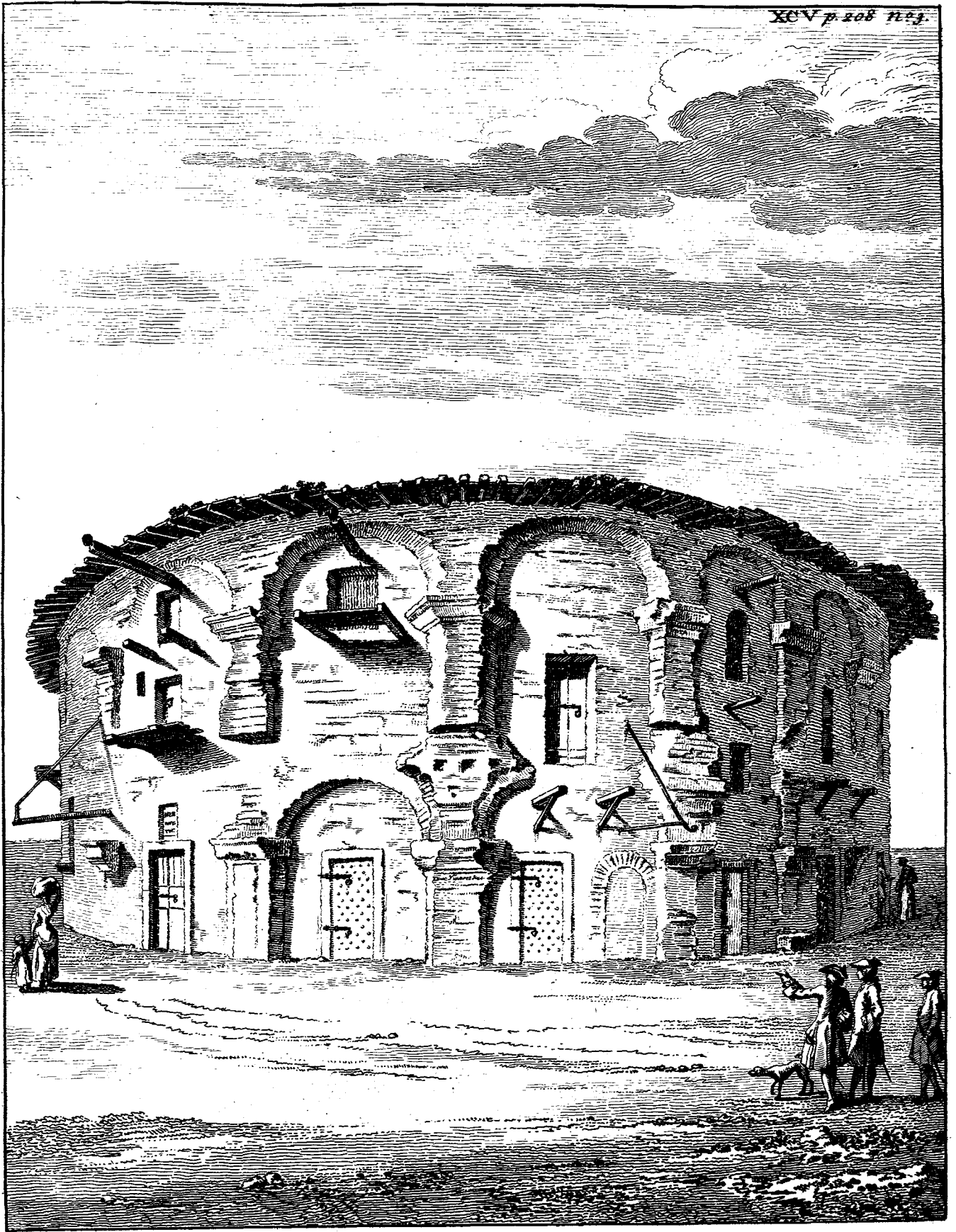
A MAP of the LAKE THRASIMENE, and THE COUNTRY about It.





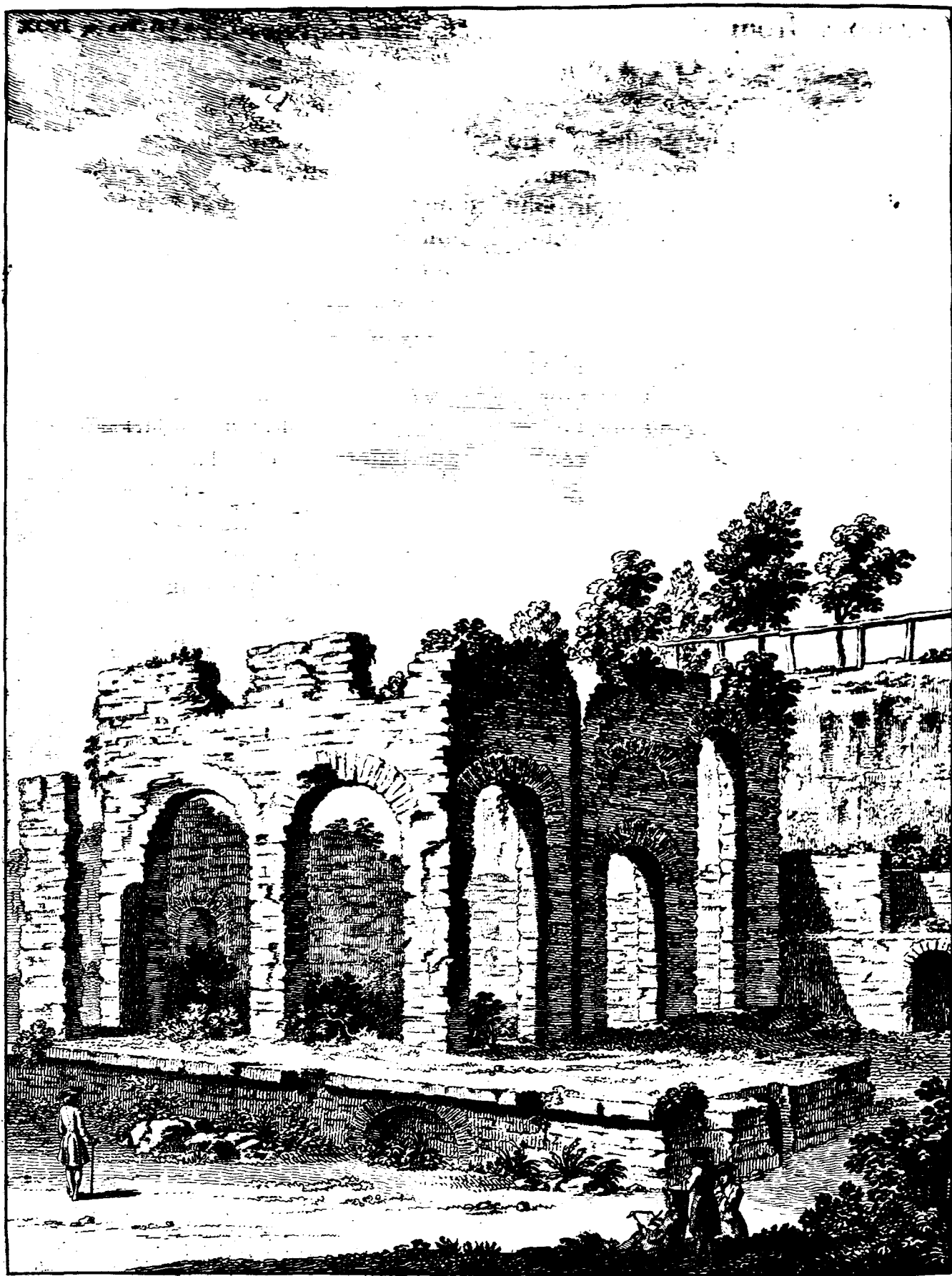
A VIEW of an AMPHITHEATRE at LUCCA.

614
G. Reineck



A *VIEW* of the other side of the AMPHITHEATRE
at
LUCCA.





RUINS of a TEMPLE of HERCULES at

MASSA CIUCOLI.

CHAPTER VI.

Observations from FLORENCE to the confines of
GERMANY.

IN the way to Bologna we crossed the river Sieve, to the south east of which, towards the Arno, is the country called Casentino, which is thought to be a corruption from Clusentium, and it is supposed that this was the road Hannibal took from Clusium Novum; and seems to be the way mentioned by Strabo, as the military way from Gaul into Etruria; the other more easy and common way was by Ariminum, and through Umbria; but Hannibal found that way was well guarded; and so he took this road, and met Flaminius at the lake Trasimene. We passed through Scarperia, famous for cutlery ware, and by the valley of Musello, noted for producing good wine and cheese. At Modena the Modena. Secchia Rapita ought to be seen on account of the history which relates to it. At Parma the theatre is esteemed the finest in the world; and in Parma. Palazzo del Giardino are fine paintings by many great hands; there is a college here for the education of the children of nobility, with excellent regulations; they come to it from Germany and all parts of Italy: The cupola of the cathedral here is painted by Corregio.

At Piacenza the statues of Alexander the first, and Ranusio the first, Piacenza. dukes of Parma, and the reliefs about them, are very beautiful. A little above the place where we crossed the Po, the Trebia falls into it; opposite to which is a plain called Campo Santo, where they have a tradition that Hannibal first defeated the Romans. Pavia, the antient Ticinum, Pavia. is famous for its university; in the manner of living, and in the regularity of their habits, they are more like the universities of England than any I have seen; the different colleges are distinguished by the different colours of their gowns; and they take only the doctors degree, in seven years, and then leave the university; there are in all eight colleges. To the west of the Benedictine convent is a narrow valley or hollow ground, which may be the old bed of the Po, as Ticinum is mentioned on that river. The two famous lawyers Baldus and Alciatus are buried at the Franciscans; and at the Augustinians, they say, they have the body of saint Austin; the great Boetius is also buried in their church; and Leonel, duke of Clarence, son of Edward the third of England, was interred in this church in one thousand three hundred sixty eight, and afterwards removed by order of the council of Trent. Richard de la Pole, duke of Suffolk, in Henry the eighth's time, was buried here. There are also many other monuments of persons who were killed in the battle near the Carthusian convent in the way to Milan, in which Francis the first of France was taken prisoner; and near this town Didier king of Lombardy fell into the hands of Charlemagne. The fine Carthusian convent in the way to Milan is worthy of the curiosity of strangers, who should not fail to hear the echo at a country palace near that city.

I saw an execution at Milan, which was remarkable for the decency and solemnity of it; three were hanged, and two were broke on the
VOL. II. Part II. G g g wheel,

wheel, as they call it: In the procession first a cross was carried, then came the community of the dead, consisting of cavaliers or nobles dressed in a short muslin surplice, tied round with a girdle which had white tassels to it, over this was a white short cloak which hung behind the right arm, a large crucifix being worked on the left side of it; and they wore white hats: Then came the priests, and the criminals, who, if I do not mistake, were drawn on sledges: A stage was erected, and to the west of it a gallery; those to be hanged were brought singly on the sledges, one of the nobles holding a crucifix before the face of the criminal; whilst the offices were performing, a noble held his cloak over him, and, I suppose, that part of it which had a crucifix embroidered on it; when all was finished, he was sprinkled with holy water, and conducted up the ladder, one of the nobles first putting a cover of muslin on his face with holes in it for the eyes and mouth, the nobleman going up on another ladder, and holding the crucifix before his eyes; this being over, another was brought, and the large crucifix was placed before the person who was hanged to hide him from the eyes of the person who was to be executed; the third, who had killed a priest, had his right hand cut off, and the stump was tied up in a cloth, that it might not sprinkle the people; when they were turned off the hangman put his feet on their shoulders to press them down, and others laid hold on their legs: They then proceeded to the execution of the two youths, who would have ravished a woman with child, and murdered her; a boy about eighteen was brought first on the stage; small ropes were fixed to it, and the person to be executed was laid on his back; his legs, hands, and neck were tied down to the stage, and a cavalier held the crucifix before his eyes, till the man struck his breast with the axle of a small wheel, and immediately another cut the throat; he then turned the wheel, and with the edge struck again on the breast, then on the thighs, legs and arms, and the man cut the throat a second time, by which the head was half cut off; then the other was executed, the nobles all the time making use of some short ejaculations; when this was done they untied them, and put them on a large wheel set up on the stage on a short pole; one leg being put in between the spokes.

Lago Maggiore.

From Milan I went to Lago Maggiore, and to the Boromean islands; on the west side of the lake is Arona, where S. Charles Boromeo was born; they have erected a colossal bronze statue of him; it is made of several pieces joined together, and, they say, that it is sixty braccia high, each of three palms or twenty-seven inches; but, I suppose, the pedestal is included, which is ten feet square, and seems to be about thirty feet high. The two Boromean islands must be very delightful in summer; one is called Isola Bella, and is about half a mile in circumference; it has on it a fine palace and hanging gardens adorned with statues and water works. Two miles to the south south east is Isola Madre, rather larger than the other; the house is very indifferent; there are hanging gardens on one side, and on another an aviary and grove. The post for Geneva goes to Marguzzo on the lake, and from that place to Geneva in forty-eight hours; a journey which takes up four days at the ordinary rate of travelling.

At

At Como, on the lake of the same name, they have inscriptions to ^{Como.} the honour of the two Plinies, who were of that city; and in the cathedral is the tomb of Jovius the famous historian. Returning to Milan we passed through Barcafina, where they say St. Peter the martyr was murdered by the hereticks. The canal of Martesana, brought from the Adda to Milan, as it is said, by that great genius Lionardo da Vinci, deserves to be taken notice of as a very curious work, as it is carried in many parts much above the natural level of the ground. Going to Lodi, we saw Lodi vecchio to the north, which is the antient Laus ^{Lodi.} Pompeia: Lodi is famous for its fine earthen ware like that of Delft, and for the best Parmesan cheese. There is nothing very remarkable at Crema. We went by Pizzighitone to Cremona; at the former place Francis the first was kept prisoner by Charles the fifth till he ordered him to Genoa, to be embarked for Spain. Campi being a famous painter and architect of Cremona, has left several monuments of his genius in and about that city; and wrote also a description and history of Cremona: Sixteen miles further north is a place called Labina, where it is thought Otho's army was vanquished by Vitellius. I saw the convent of Benedetto, to the south of Mantoua, to great disadvantage, having been the head quarters of the king of Sardinia in the late wars, but it is a very magnificent building; the church, and especially the chapel and tomb of the countess Matilda, the great benefactress to the see of Rome, is very fine; it was founded by her grandfather on the spot where his palace stood. In the parish church is the statue of Venerable Bede, with this inscription under it,

VEN. BEDA GALLIS ET ANGLIS PSALT. MAR^{NI} AUTHOR. SEC. XIII.

This country is famous for the defeat of the French and Sardinians by marshal Konigsegg, which in two or three days was followed by a defeat on the other side in the battle of Luzare, or Guastalla, occasioned, as it is said, by an engagement of one of the generals, contrary to express orders.

The inside of the old cathedral of Mantoua is of the architecture of ^{Mantoua.} Julio Romano, and very fine; there are good paintings in it by Andrea Zin; and at the church of St. Andrew there is an extraordinary bell. In the church of St. Sebastian there is a vase two feet square, and eighteen inches deep; it is used for the holy water, and seems to be very antient; on one side is a relief of a mountain cut with trees, over it FIDES, and below ΟΑΥΜΙΟΣ. There is also another antient vase, which serves for the same purpose in the church of saint Catharine, where there are some paintings of Julio Romano. There are several valuable pictures in the ducal palace; and the palace Favourita without the town is much admired for its architecture: There are in the court three or four broken statues; one is a trunk of a man in a coat of mail, finely adorned with reliefs. At the palace De Te likewise there are some antient statues; but what it is most famous for is the fresco painting of Julio Romano, and it is said there are some of the school of Raphael, though others affirm, that they were done by Julio Romano when he was young. Near the island of Te is the place where, they say, Virgil was born, and it is called Virgiliana. Mantoua, and the country about it, is governed by a council of two presidents, as many vice presidents, and four nobles, under

under the governor of all the countries in Lombardy, which are subject to the house of Austria, who resides at Milan; there having been a governor here till the last peace was made.

At Villa Franca there is a wall built a considerable way from the castle to the east and south west, which seems to have been a military work. This country between Hostiglia and Verona is famous for many great actions. Some are of opinion that Marius gave the decisive battle here to the Germans and Cimbri, tho' historians are not agreed about it: There is also a tradition, that Sabinus Julianus, who would have usurped the empire, was overcome and slain here by the emperor Carinus: And Odoacer king of the Heruli Tucelingi who usurped the power in Italy, and vanquished Orestes and Augustulus, was himself beat by Theodoric king of the Ostrogoths, near the river Sontius, or Lysonzo, and rallying his forces here, was entirely defeated by Theodoric, after a battle that lasted for three days. And here Arnold duke of Bavaria, who had in a manner made himself king of Italy, and was proclaimed so by the people of Verona, was entirely defeated by Hugo Borgounone. Here also Lambert, son of Guido, king of Spoleto, was killed by Berengarius, with fourteen hundred Hungarians. And here the second Berengarius was killed and deprived of his kingdom by Rodolfus the Burgundian; so that this was the spot where they often contended for the liberty, or mastery of Italy to prevent the passage of the Po, which was always looked on as the great barrier and defence of that country.

Eight miles beyond Villa Franca is Buoffolongo, or Guffolengo, most delightfully situated over that fine valley in which Verona stands. There is a beautiful altar at the church of St. Valentine, adorned with festoons, held by cupids; those who travel this way may go to see some springs near Negarino, concerning which they have several extraordinary stories. We passed not far from Lago di Garda, said to have its name from a castle near it, in which Adeleida the wife of the emperor Lotharius was kept prisoner: The antient name of the lake was Benacus. Some say that cape Sirmione, at the south end of it, was the estate of the poet Catullus. At Venice, in the palace Grimani Spago, is a statue of Agrippa, which, if I mistake not, is the only one of him. I cannot find that it has been engraved before, and may be seen in the ninety-seventh plate, together with a medal of him in middle brass, which shews the resemblance; and the two arms and feet that have been added to the antient statue are marked by the lines, which shew where they join. In the same palace is that beautiful model of an antient temple in white marble, the plan, front, side, and soffit of which are engraved in the ninety-eighth plate; and the inscription on it has been published by Spon².

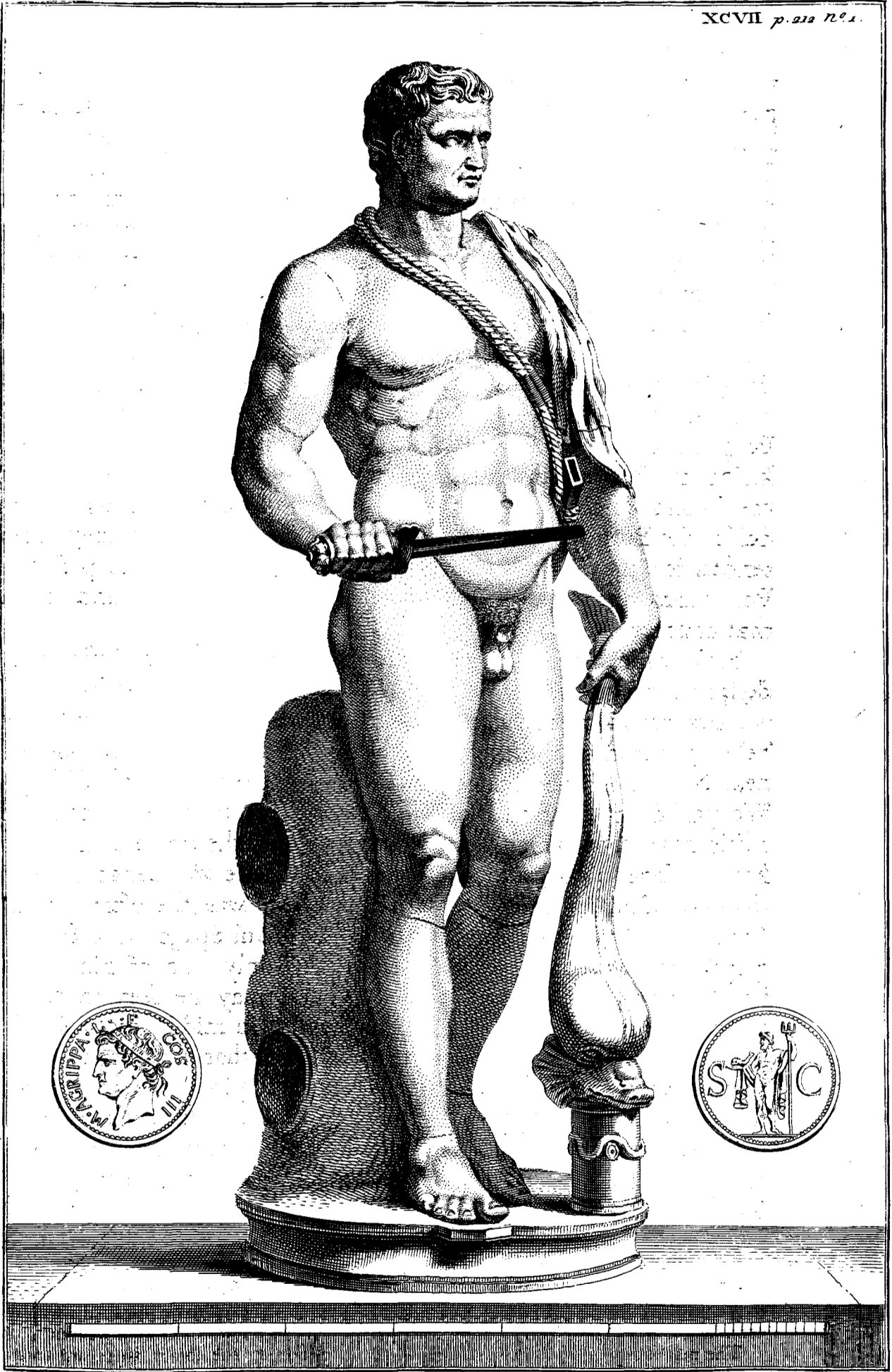
C H A P.

² I had the following observations in relation to Venice, from some gentlemen who made a considerable stay in that city.

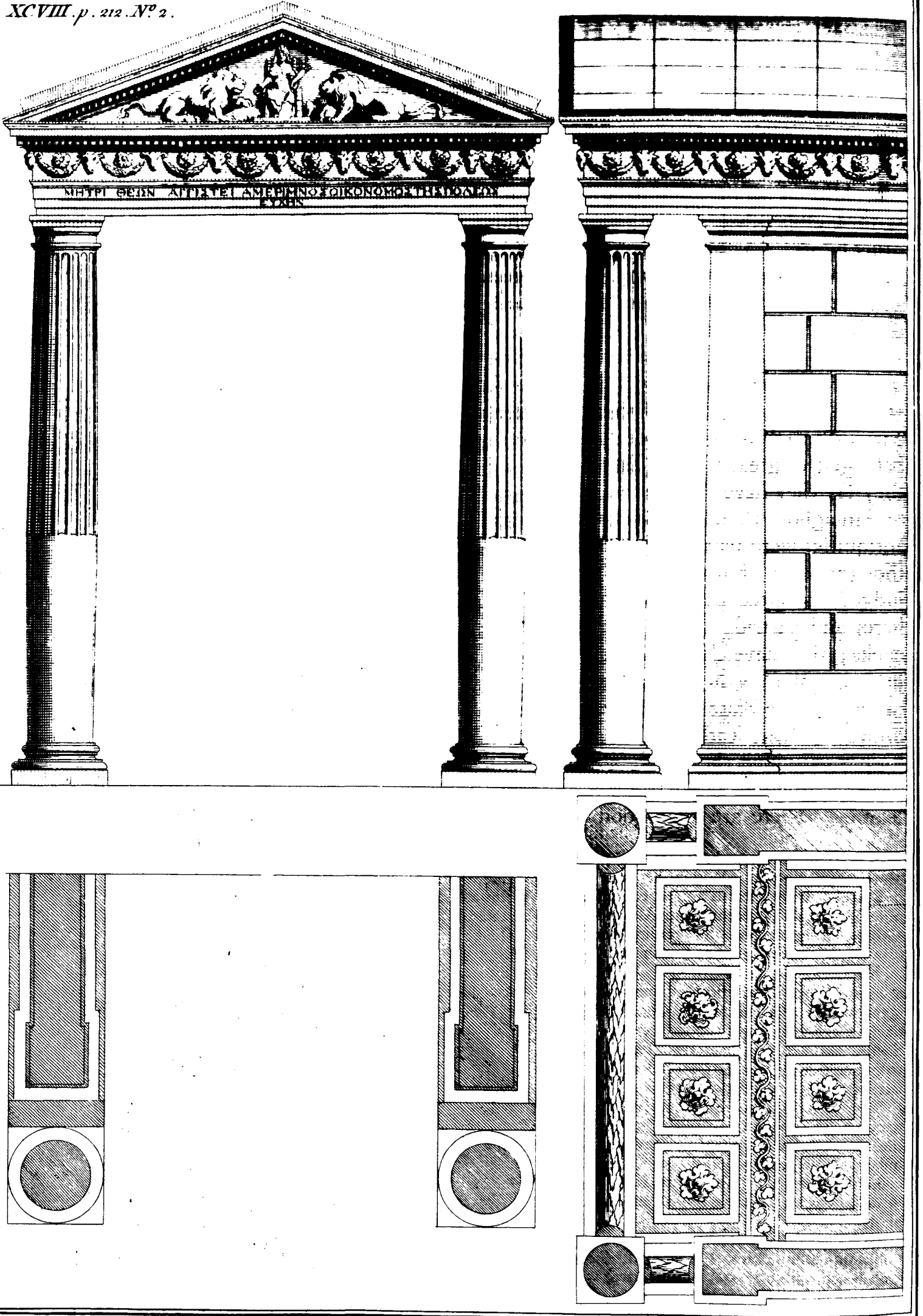
The manuscripts left by cardinal Bessarion to the public library of saint Mark, are now in good order, and recourse may be had to them, there being a catalogue of them published in two volumes in folio, with many curious obser-

vations: And on comparing it with a catalogue annexed to the cardinal's will, it appeared that very few books were wanting. At the entrance to the library there are several antient statues, reliefs, and inscriptions, most of which were given by cardinal Grimani, and have been lately engraved in two volumes in folio by Zanetti, a relation of the librarian's.

The



A STATUE OF AGRIPPA



An EX VOTO in the form of a PORTICO of a TEMPLE in which it is supposed that a STATUE of CYBELE was placed .



CHAP. VII.

Observations from TRENT to SWISSERLAND.

IN the bishoprick of Brixen, at a place called Mauls, to the south of Stertzingen, I saw an antient inscription and a curious relief of Mithras across a bull as killing him, there being a man before him with a club lifted up, and another behind resting on a club, and some other figures. At Iesen beyond that town, there is an inscription and relief in copper, relating to the meeting between Ferdinand king of Hungary, and Charles the fifth, when he returned from Africa in one thousand five hundred and twenty.

The collection of antiquities and of curiosities both natural and artificial at the castle of Amras near Inspruck, is very large, especially for the time when it was made, but, I think, it excels all others I have seen in the curious collection of armour of coats of mail, many of them having belonged to great men. There is also a great collection of gold medals, they say they have sixteen pound weight; and three thousand cameos and intaglios, though I saw but few that were very fine; many of the antiquities were sent to this place by Charles the fifth. Inspruck has been thought to be *Ænipons*, though the situation of Oeting on the Inn is judged to agree better with it. They have on the mountains white hares and partridges, and one sort of the latter of the colour of woodcocks; they have also a sort of black pheasant called Spilhound or Pirkhound. We saw the salt springs and salt works at Hall near Inspruck; and in the way to Saltzburg came to Rarepihel in Bavaria, where there are mines of silver, lead, and copper; and about Reichenthal there are salt springs of which they make a great quantity of salt.

The cathedral at Saltzburg is built on the model of saint Peter's at Rome. There are some good pictures of Guido Reni, and others, in

The Pisani library is open for the publick three times a week: Within the great room is a second where there is a great collection of prohibited books; a license from Alexander the eighth, being hung up for reading them in this place; and the heads of Luther and Calvin in relief are in that apartment. In this palace the famous collection of medaglions is kept which belonged to the Coreri family; they were published without any explanation of them; and it is said, that father Alberto Mazzoleni, a learned Benedictine of Bergamo, has lately published observations upon them.

The library of signor Soranzo, a noble Venetian, is a curious collection of books; among them the manuscripts of monsieur Trevesani, late bishop of Verona, who is daily increasing his collection; and when his library is in order, he designs to let the learned world have the use of it.

In the palace Grimani Spago there are many noble antiquities; those in saint Mark's library were brought from a room in this palace, where there are some still remaining, particularly altars, busts, and very fine marble vases.

The collection of medals of the Theopoli family are well known to the learned world, by the catalogue which has been lately published of them.

The collection of statues and busts of Monsieur Trevesani, late bishop of Verona, belong to his nephew signor Suares, and were offered to be sold for 6000 sequins; many of them are very curious, and the bishop had about fifty of them engraved, very few copies of which are got abroad.

The collection belonging to the family of Capello is worth seeing, and it is said that the person who possessed them about ten years ago, was ready to oblige the curious with any of them; he had a great collection of the Roman silver medals, well preserved, with many rare ones among them.

The library and drawings belonging to Mr. Smith, the English consul, and the cameos and medals of signor Zanetti, ought to be seen by all strangers.

OBSERVATIONS

the archbishop's palace, and a very fine antient bronze statue, the right hand of which is in a pointing posture. The castle here is very strongly built on a rocky hill, and is not commonly seen by strangers. At the archbishop's country palace of Helbrun the gardens are famous for the canals, grottos, and water works. Kleisham is another country palace belonging to him. The salt mines at Hall are very curious, and ought to be seen by all strangers. This country of Salzburg is famous for fine marbles.

Munich.

Munich is a place visited by most of the strangers who go into Germany; the elector's palace in the town was finely furnished; there are many curious antiquities, and several good modern busts in the gallery: The small chapel is lined with a composition, which is an imitation of the pietre comesse of Florence; it is perfectly singular, and very beautiful. The palaces of Schleisham and Nimfleberg are very fine; the gardens of the latter, and the buildings about them exceed any in Germany. There is a very particular charity in Munich, which is a nunnery that is open for teaching poor girls, and serves also for boarders; it was founded by Mary Ward of Yorkshire about a hundred and thirty years ago, and they have flourished so much that there are seven more houses of them in different towns. Freising, a sovereign bishopric, may be the antient Fruxinum. At Augsburg there are some antient inscriptions at the Benedictine abby of saint Ulric: This place is remarkable for its fountains, for a secret gate, for workers in silver, and in several other arts.

Augsburg.

Anspach.

In the way from Ulm to Anspach we passed through Schawningen, where the margrave has a fine palace of Italian architecture, and very beautiful improvements about it. We went to Anspach in a pleasant road, planted like an avenue, with four rows of trees: This city is in a valley between hills which are beautifully improved. The palace of the margrave is a grand new building of very good architecture. In these parts some rivers rise very near one another, which fall into the Danube and the Main; and it was proposed by opening a communication between them to unite the navigation of the Rhine and the Danube. The arsenal for the artillery at Nurenberg is esteemed the largest in Germany: They have also a fine fountain which was never set up; it consists of a colossal statue of Neptune in bronze, adorned with several other figures. In the house of a patrician here of the name of Piller there is a very fine collection of paintings, all capital pieces of Palma, Titian, Bassano, and Vandike. They are here great artists, especially in works of silver; and there is a custom in this city and at Augsburg of fixing a looking glass, in such a manner over the door, on the outside of the window of the upper room, as to see in it the persons who come to the door, and so to admit them, or deny themselves as they think proper.

Nurenberg.

Christian
Erlang.

At Christian Erlang there is a fine palace of the margrave of Bareith, who sometimes resides there: This town consists chiefly of French refugees, who have established several manufactures in the town. We went by Pommerfelden where there is a most magnificent new palace of the Shonbrun family. The emperor Henry the second founded the bishopric and cathedral of Bamberg; he and his empress lie buried there; and her statue is on the right hand, because, as the vulgar say, she died

Bamberg.

died a virgin: He founded also the Benedictine abbey. In the treasury of the cathedral they shew their crowns, which are very particular; they have also many other things which belonged to these princes. It is commonly said if an emperor is chosen who has no dominions, that the bishop of Bamberg is obliged to give up his palace to him. We passed through Kala in the principality of Altenberg, which belongs to the duke of Sax Gotha, opposite to it is a fort of that prince called Leichtenberg, situated on the high hills; and must be a pleasant place in summer.

Iena is a famous Lutheran university, there are two thousand four hundred students in it, three parts of which study divinity, one the law, and the other two physic: Many of them come from Livonia, Poland, Silesia, and Hungary, it being a cheaper university than Hall or Leipsic. Many of them retain here the old custom of going in boots; they live in private houses; but there are a hundred and fifty who eat gratis at the college, and, I suppose, are the poor students. I went to see the house of the great astronomer Vogelius. Erfurt belongs to the elector of Mentz; the inhabitants are half Roman and half Lutheran, with equal privileges, so are the professors of the university, tho' the greater part of the eight hundred students are Lutherans; there is a Scottish priory here dependant on the abbey of that nation at Ratisbon.

The whole principality of Gotha is an open corn country and well improved; there are many villages all over it. The city of Gotha is on the river Leina, on the north and south sides of an eminence, on which the duke's palace is most delightfully situated. The library, the great collection of natural and artificial curiosities, and the medals are well worthy of the curiosity of a stranger, and no one can go away without being charmed with the great politeness of the ducal family. This great collection is the more extraordinary, as it was begun, and almost all got together by the late duke Frederic the second: Some of the medals are published in one volume in folio. The country palace and gardens called Fredericstatt just without the city, and the grotesque room at the end of the latter, are very beautiful. At Creutzburg, in the territory of Eisenach, there are both salt springs and salt works.

At Hesse Cassel the models of the last prince are very curious, being not only of houses but of towns, and all in a good taste. A small part of his designs are finished here; that is, a very fine green house and a bath, which within is most exquisitely adorned with very fine reliefs in white marble. Among the collection of curiosities there are several fine cameos which belonged to the Palæologi, the Greek empresses of the east; the chief of them are set in a gold enamelled pectoral like a stomacher, and there are others which make a necklace; they were bought, by the late prince, of a noble Venetian. We went four miles westward to Watercassn to view part of a grand design which I had seen in the model, and is probably the finest artificial cascade in the world: On the top of the hill there is a very grand open building on arches, in a rustic style, on which there is a pyramid, and on the top of that a bronze colossal statue of Hercules, thirty feet high; the head and trunk of it consist of about five pieces, each of which were cast singly; they say it weighs a hundred and eighty centners, each consisting of a hundred and

and eight pounds; it was made by a common worker in copper who was then alive. From this building there is an artificial cascade down the hill; from the bottom of which up to the statue there are eight hundred and forty-four steps; on two or three terraces below the building there are statues, water-works, jett-d'caus, and basons of water, then there is a steep piece of rock work; thro' which the water runs down in three streams, and there is a sheet of water on each side, which has four breaks; below this is the grand cascade, which consists of a fall in the middle about twenty feet wide, with one on each side six feet broad, and steps down, on each side of the whole, eight feet wide; it is divided into four parts by three oval basons, there being about ten breaks of the water made by deep steps between each of them, and there is a larger bason at bottom, with a gallery round, adorned with statues; it was designed to be carried down much further to the palace, which was to be built at the foot of the hill; and it is a very fine sight to see the waters play.

Wurtzburg. At Wurtzburg the bishop, who is of the Shonburn family, is building a most magnificent palace, in which there is a chapel exquisitely fine; there is a Scotch benedictine abbey in this city. We embarked on the Main, and went by Lohr belonging to Mentz, near it there is a manufacture of crown glass, which they make eight feet long, and five wide, and, if I mistake not, to the value of fourteen hundred florins each piece.

Wertheim. We came to the Lutheran town, and state of Wertheim, which is governed by its counts; I saw in their vault the bodies of two of the counts, and a child, the skin of which is uncorrupted, as at Bremen. The country both above and below produces not only what is called Francken wine, but also Rhenish, and likewise some that is sold for Moselle. We

Shaffenburg. stopped at Shaffenburg on the north side of the river, belonging to the elector of Mentz; it is very pleasantly situated on a height; there is a palace here built round a court by an elector of Mentz in one thousand six hundred and six. We afterwards passed by Dettingen, remarkable

Dettingen. for the battle fought there in one thousand seven hundred and forty three. Hainau is a neat Calvinist town belonging to Hesse, and is much inhabited by French refugees; the prince's palace of Hessestat is very pleasantly situated on the river: Hochst is near Mentz, about which the best Hock wine is produced.

Mentz. What they call the tower of Drusus in the castle of Mentz, seems to be a Roman work; the walls of it are very thick, the basement is about fifteen paces square, and fifteen feet high; the building above is round; the whole appears to have been casd with hewn stone, which is now taken away; so that what is left is of rough stone, except that at certain distances there are large hewn stones in order to bind the building. The palace at Heidelberg has been in ruins ever since it was destroyed by the French; and the great tun is empty, which is exceeded by that at Koningstein, near Dresden; there are some antient reliefs and inscriptions here. The front of the cathedral at Strasburg, and especially the spire, are stupendous master pieces of Gothic architecture.

CHAP. VIII.

Observations on SWISSERLAND, SAVOY, FRANCHE COMTE,
ALSACE, and LORRAIN.

AT Basil many things are shewn in the library in relation to ^{Basil:} Erasmus, and his tomb is in the church, as well as those of the learned Buxtorfs. The outside of some houses here are painted by Holbein, and his famous dance of death is still to be seen, which has been often repaired. They have a custom of hanging up in the arsenal the instruments with which persons have killed themselves, with an inscription on them, as a perpetual mark of infamy. The famous council was held in the library, in which there was a pope chosen. The family of Feche in this city have a collection of medals and other curiosities.

At the church of St. Ursus, in Solothurn, there are two pillars with ^{Solothurn:} an inscription, which makes mention of their antiquity; and in a charnel-house near Morat, are the bones of the Burgundians who died in the famous battle in one thousand four hundred and seventy-six. At Wislesberg, or Avanche, there are some ruins of the antient ^{Avanche:} Avantium, which was a colony sent by Vespasian; I saw part of a circular wall, probably the ruins of an amphitheatre; there are also some remains of the old walls of the city and of a gateway. Milden, or Moudon, has ^{Moudon:} been thought to be the antient Minnodunum, and I found it confirmed by an inscription lately dug up. At Lausanne there was a great crack ^{Lausanne:} made in the church by an earthquake, and twenty years afterwards another earthquake closed it again.

There are mineral waters at St. Prex, as well as at Prangen; and there are mines at the latter. Nyon is thought by some to have been ^{Nyon:} Colonia ^{Colonia} Equestris, though others place it at Geneva, and some at Lausanne; I ^{Equestris:} saw ruins here, and a high square tower, which seemed to be antient. From Geneva I went to the Glacieres in Savoy, an account of which has been lately published. Travelling to the south of the lake of Geneva, we went to the Carthusian convent of Ripaille, where the anti-pope ^{Ripaille:} Felix, of the house of Savoy, retired, after he was deposed. We crossed the Rhine from Savoy into the country of Vaux: At Bexveux near Aigle in that country, there are very curious salt springs, and salt works; ^{Salt works:} one of the passages to the springs is four thousand five hundred and sixty feet long; there is also a sulphureous spring, and the air sometimes is very unwholsome; to remedy which, a great wheel blows two pair of large bellows, in order to purify the air. Vevay is most delight- ^{Vevay:} fully situated on the lake; Ludlow, one of the judges of king Charles the first, and Broughton, are buried in the church; it seems to be intimated in the epitaph of the latter, that he read the king's sentence. We went to the baths of Waterswyl, near Zug, which are of an allom ^{Waterswyl:} water. At Zurich I waited on the professor Bodmar, who had studied ^{Zurich:} the English language on purpose to translate Milton into High Dutch,

Winterthur. which he was then employed about. At the small town of Winterthur they have a library, a good collection of medals, and some other curiosities; and they have a bath of mineral waters. Altn-Winterthur. Altn-Winterthur is the antient Vitodurum; it was a Roman station, and it is said that there are some ruins at it, among which they find medals, and there is an old road from it which leads to Frawenfeld. Pfin. Pfin, beyond this place, is said to be Ad Fines, which was fortified by the Romans against the Germans, and had its name from being on the bounds between the Rhætii and Helvetii. Reichenau. In the island of Reichenau, near Constance, they say there was a statue of Aleman, the idol of the antient Alemanni, which the emperor Maximilian carried to Inspruck in one thousand five hundred and ten, and, if I do not mistake, is in the castle of Amras: The emperor Charles le Gros is buried in the abbey there. Shaffhouse. At Shaffhouse the bed of the Rhine is rocky, infomuch that at the town there are some small falls of three or four feet, but the famous fall of the Rhine is about two miles lower, at Lauffen; there are two falls of four or five feet, which are above the great one; at this there are two rocks covered with shrubs and trees, which divide the river into three parts; it falls with a great noise, and dashing against the rocks below, the spray rises like a cloud as high as the rocks above; the fall of water makes great waves in the river, which roll to the shoar, and the water is covered with froth for a considerable way; the fall is said to be a hundred or a hundred and twenty feet, but I did not think that it was half so high. We embarked below it, and found the river at first very rapid, infomuch that we came to Rhynaw in twenty minutes, which is computed to be a league; we Kaifarstool. landed at Kaifarstool, supposed to be Forum Tiberii. Several of the Wettingen. counts of Hapsberg are buried at the Bernardine convent of Wettingen near Eaden. Wyndich, the old Vindonissa, on the high ground at the confluence of the Har and Reufs, is one of the finest situations I have seen: Many antiquities have been found here; and there are some at the church. Kunigsfeld. A little to the south of Wyndich is Kunigsfeld, where there was a convent of Franciscans, and a nunnery of Clares, founded on the spot where Albert king of the Romans was assassinated; it was a charity of his wife and daughter, the latter being queen of Hungary. Seventeen princes and princesses of that family were afterwards buried in a vault there: In the chancel are the portraits of the archduke Leopold, and of the twenty-seven nobles, who were all slain in the battle of Sempack, in one thousand three hundred and eighty; to the south of the church are the apartments where the queen lived. On a hill not far from this place, and near Bruck, is the castle of Hapsberg, belonging to the counts of that name, from whom the present house of Austria is descended: They Hapsberg. say Alteberg, which is on the river and nearer Bruck, is the place where the family originally lived, but there are very little marks of the antient buildings; it is probable that Hapsberg was their castle to which they retired in time of danger, and it is a very fine summer situation, commanding a glorious view of a most beautiful country. At the foot of this hill are the baths of Shinzenach, with good accommodations for Baths of Shinzenach. strangers; they are a warm sulphureous water, which is bitter to the taste, are purging when drunk; and they heat them for bathing. Returning to the Rhine at Zurlack, we came to the fall of Coblentz, Coblentz. where

where the water is so rapid, that it is very disagreeable to go down in a boat; and when the waters are low, a ridge of rocks appear across, there being only room in the middle for two small boats, and they can cross over on a board. Some say, that this is Coblentz, or Confluentia, which was the quarters of the Roman cohorts: There are some iron mines below Waldshut. At Lauffenberg there is a gentle fall for about a quarter ^{Lauffenberg.} of a mile, but large boats can descend. At Augst, the old Augusta ^{August.} Rauracorum, are some ruins; the Rhine being shallow there, the Germans used to endeavour to make incursions this way; it is said that there was a bridge made over it afterwards, and that some ruins of it have been seen: This place is supposed to have been built by the Romans, to hinder their incursions. I saw here the remains of a building C, in the ninetieth plate, which seems to have been only a portico round a solid wall that has niches in it for statues. The building called the nine towers, D, in the same plate, was doubtless a theatre; it was cased with small hewn stone; to the east of it is a building, which is called the city wall, but I take it to have been part of the citadel.

At Chatenoy beyond Belfort are iron mines, and the ore being in ^{Chatenoy.} round pebbles, it is called Kidney-ore; there is of the same sort about Montbeliard, which, with its territory, belongs to the duke of Wirten- ^{Montebel-} burg; this place had a citadel, which was destroyed by the French: ^{liard.} They are Lutherans here, and a good sort of people; and have a set of very laborious and learned clergy, who keep a press employed in printing books for the use of the people. We went about four miles to the south of Montbeliard to Mandeuire on the river Doux, where there ^{Mandeuire.} are great ruins of some antient place, which seems to have been a Roman town, and may be Equestris mentioned by Ptolemy, as a city of the Sequani, on a supposition that it was a different place from that which belonged to the Helvetii, which was near Geneva, according to the Itinerary and Tables; for Ptolemy places it to the north of Avanticum, whereas the other was much to the south; this was probably destroyed in the middle ages: There is a raised road near the river, which went from this place to Besançon. In the way to that city near Baume, I saw in the month of June an extraordinary grotto called Glaciere, ^{Grotto of} by reason that it always has ice in it; this grotto is in a wood, and ^{ice.} the mouth of it opens to the north: After descending about two hundred feet we came to the mouth of the grotto, and still descending, arrived at the bottom which is covered with ice, and may be about fifty paces long, and thirty-five broad, and at least sixty feet high; there are several cones of ice which rise up in it, and are made by the droppings of the water, and two great icicles hang from the top: I could not find that the water was salt. At Besançon, the antient Vesontio of ^{Besançon.} the Sequani, there is an entire triumphal arch, very highly ornamented, but not in the best taste; it is said to have been erected to the emperor Aurelian, though I could not think it to be a building of so late a date; a full account of it may be seen in Dr. Chiflet's Vesontio; it consists of two stories of the Composite order; in the lower one the capitals are composed of three rows of leaves, the highest being like those of the palm tree. The situation of Dole agrees with Didattium of Ptolemy. ^{Dole.}

Going

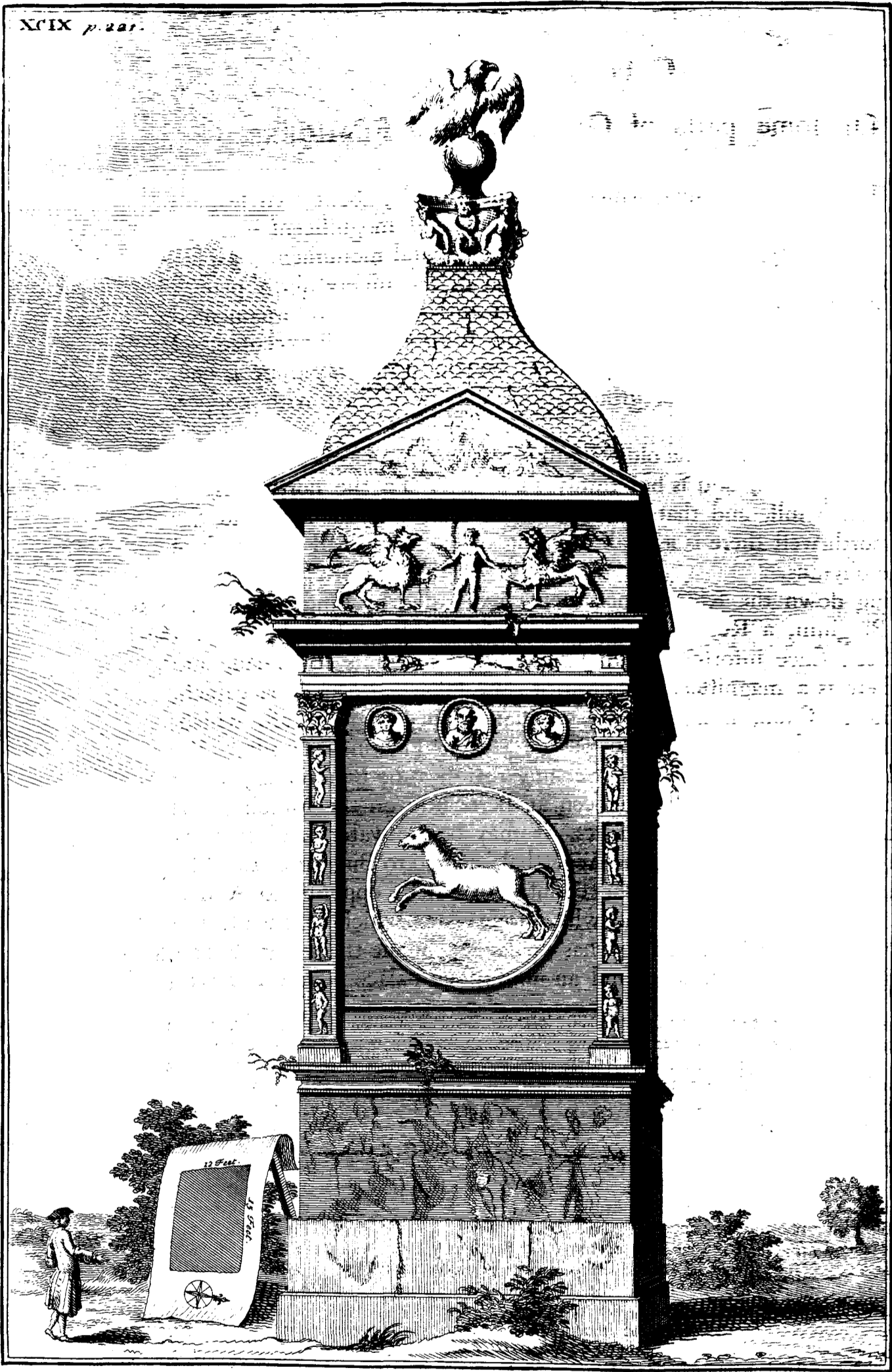
Rott. Going towards Colmar from Montbeliard I saw iron mines near Rott of the same kind of kidney ore as I have mentioned before. At Cernay
 Water of Sultzbach. they brought me to drink the mineral waters of Sultzbach two leagues off; they seemed to be of the nature of those of Piermont, and to be very good, and that place is much frequented on account of them. The
 Colmar. sovereign council, or court of judicature of all Alsace, resides at Colmar, which is in a very fine country, abounding in wine, with which they supply Strasburg and part of Swisserland. I went a mile to the
 Horburg. east to Horburg, said to be the antient Argentuaria, where there was a famous inscription to Apollo, which has been taken away, and a modern one is left in the place of it; on one side Enfishem seems to be Stabula, and Kems Cambetesa; and on the other side Benfeld, or Erfuri, might be Elcebum.

Myleho in Lorrain. At Myleho in Lorrain there are silver mines which produce also lead and copper. Beyond Neufville I saw a village called Baccarach, which
 Baccarach. is finely situated on a low hill, being within the walls of some old town, probably of the middle ages; and further on I observed at a distance the salt houses of Lore, where, I suppose, they have salt springs. I saw
 Lore. king Stanislaus at Luneville; he delights in building and gardens, and has erected a pavilion for himself in his gardens, and little houses near it
 Luneville. for his first great officers, with little gardens to them. The church at
 St. Nicholas. the town of St. Nicholas is to be esteemed among the finest Gothic
 Nancy. buildings. Nancy has falsely been thought to be the antient Nafium: A grand palace has been begun there by the dukes of Lorrain, and was never finished. Half a league from the town king Stanislaus has made a calvary with stations to it, and some gardens; and built a very plain house near the site of the grand palace of the dukes, which has been pulled down.

Pontamouf- We passed over the Moselle on a fine bridge at Pontamousson, which
 fon. may be the antient Scarpona; it is in the dutchy of Bar. At Joui I
 Aqueduct. saw the remains of the famous aqueduct of Metz, which was built across the river, and is of stone cased with brick; the cornish from which the
 Merz. arches spring are of white marble. Metz is the Divodurum of the Mediomatrici: The cathedral is a beautiful Gothic building; and there is a very curious piece of antiquity in it which serves for a font; it is an antient coffin of one piece of porphyry, which is about twelve feet long, five wide, and three deep; there are on each side two rings in relief, and towards the bottom a head, which seemed to have had long ears. In the church of the Benedictines of St. Arnau is the tomb of the emperor Lewis, son of Charlemagne; it is of the Doric order, and there is a relief of a battle and procession, on a coffin of white marble; the sculpture is but indifferent, and probably was of those times; the following inscription is on it.

D. LVDOVICO PIO. D. CAROLI MAGNI FIL. GALLIAR.
 REGI IMPERATORIQUE ROM.

St. Clement of the Benedictines, the canserus or barracks for the soldiers, and the hospital for the sick and invalids among them, are worth seeing; they are supplied here with sea coal, brought by water from the country about Sar Louis.



A SEPULCHRAL MONUMENT at *IGEL* near *TREVES*.



CHAP. IX.

Of some parts of GERMANY and FLANDERS.

AT the village of Igel, which is on the Moselle, about two leagues above Treves, there is a very curious and magnificent piece of antiquity, which was probably a sepulchral monument; a plan and view of it to the north may be seen in the ninety-ninth plate^a. From the drawing any one may judge that this building is ornamented in the richest manner; and the whole work is all very well executed. I could see no entrance to this monument, but the people say there is one, which, I suppose, is under ground, and that it is lined with copper, adorned with figures.

The city of Treves, the old Augusta Trevirorum, has been miserably^{Treves.} destroyed by wars, and is but thinly inhabited: To the north west of it is Apollo's hill, and that of Mars to the west, and on a hill to the north north west there is a small building, which they call the house of St. Hieronymus.

Going down the Rhine from Mentz we passed by Bingen, the an-^{Bingen.} tient Bingium, a Roman fortress; and afterwards by Erlach, where I^{Erlach.} have been since informed are the tombs of the counts of Nassau, and that there is a magnificent monument over them. Beyond Baccarach, opposite to Caub, is a castle on an island called Pfaltz-Graff, which, they say, is the antient house of the elector Palatine's family. We passed by Boppart, thought without any reason to be Baudobrica, which I should rather think to have been at Berncastle on the Moselle, and that they went to it from Treves, it may be by water; and then by land to Salisso, which might be Aegerthal, and so to Bingium, and Magontiacum, or Mentz. In the country of Wied, opposite to Andernach, they make that blue and white stone ware, which is sent all over Europe. The elector of Cologne has a palace at Bonne the antient Bonna,^{Bonne.} in which he usually resides, and an unfinished palace near the town;

^a It is raised on a pedestal or basement a, which is on two plinths; the corner one being two feet deep, and the upper three, both setting in six inches; the die of the pedestal consists of two tier of stone, and is about five feet deep; it was adorned with reliefs, those to the east and north are defaced; on the west side there is a loaded carr drawn by two horses, with a man on the further side of each horse; they seem to have a thyrsus in their hands. To the north a person sits with a book in his hand, there being another behind him; and on one side of him two sit at a table, and two stand to the east of it; this also is much defaced. In the die of the pedestal at b, to the east and west, the reliefs are almost entirely defaced, and much ruined to the south; but I could discern a person sitting, with one standing on each side, that to the east holding the person who sits by the hand. In the freize c, to the west, are eight

persons in procession; to the east is a person sitting, and a boy standing at a round table, another likewise at a table, and two persons standing; the frieze to the south is divided into two parts by three pilasters; in the middle compartment one sits at a table, and two at each end; to the west there is a table, and other utensils, and two persons standing; to the east one as at a stove, and two as walking off towards the middle. At d, to the east, a woman sits near a bed, on which there is a man, a person standing at the feet of the bed; to the west there is a man in a carr drawn by beasts, which seem to have horns; to the south are two persons, and there was a third in the middle, probably sitting. In the pediments e, the reliefs are all defaced, except to the south, in which there are three figures; the middle one, which is naked, seemed to resemble Hercules.

OBSERVATIONS

in the former there is a fine piece of shell work, in which birds and other animals are represented in a curious manner; it is the work of *Monf. Poitrieh*, who adorned a chapel in the same manner at *Falcoufe*, two leagues from *Bonne*, which is said to be a most beautiful performance.

Cologn.

At *Cologn*, the antient *Colonia Agrippina*, there are some capitals of a modern invention in the *Jesuit's church*, which succeed better than any I have seen that differ from the antients. *St. Gereon* is said to be built by the empress *Helena*, and it something resembles the Greek architecture of that age. At the town house I saw several arrows and old bows, such as I had seen at *Beer* on the *Euphrates*; there are some Roman inscriptions in the arsenal, and a fine stone coffin: There is also a mummy in a coffin hewn out of wood, in shape of a mummy, all being very much after the *Ægyptian* manner, except that there is no mask on the face, and it is wrapped up in garments, very much like those of the priests; it was found at *St. Gereon*.

Juliers.

In the duchy of *Juliers* they have a stone coal, and a manufacture, both of fine woollen, and also of linen, which has the name of *Julic linen* from this country. In the way to *Juliers* we passed thro' *Bergen*, thought to be *Tiberiacum*, as *Juliers* is the antient *Juliacum*.

Aix la Chapelle.

Aix la Chapelle, the antient *Aquisgranum*, had its present name from an old chapel in the middle of the town, which is ruined. The octagon church, in which *Charlemagne* was buried, is somewhat in the Greek style of the middle ages; a choir, and other additions, having been made to it of Gothic workmanship. The body of *Charlemagne* was deposited in a vault directly under the middle of the dome; it was set in his imperial robes in a chair, which we saw; it is of pieces of white marble joined together, and was covered with gold; they say the royal mantle he sat in is that in which the emperors are now crowned; the crown is now kept at *Nurenberg*; he had in his hand the gospel, which they now shew in the sacristy; his figure, as he was thus placed in his tomb, is represented in alt-relief on the side of this gospel in silver gilt; the crown divides into two parts at top, as the imperial crown is represented; they say the leaves of the gospel are of papyrus, but they seemed to me to be of very fine vellum; it is the Latin gospel wrote in a square letter. They shew the cutlafs that was hung to his side, on the scabbard of which are ornaments of silver gilt; they have likewise what they call his horn, which is of an elephant's tooth, and, if I mistake not, was likewise about him. The body of the emperor is now under the high altar. The gold that was on the chair was made use of to adorn the pulpit and high altar; the former is in a semicircular form, and covered with gold, inlaid with steel; the ornaments of it are beautiful, and there are about it several precious stones, cameos, and intaglios, and particularly a large oval sardonix, which is five or six inches long, and three broad, and, as I conjectured, near two in thickness. The part over the altar is covered with massive gold, adorned with reliefs in twenty-four compartments of sacred history, but not of the best workmanship. We were then shewn the fine coffin of white marble, on which there is an alt relief of the rape of *Proserpine*; it is kept locked in a nich, in which there is a bust to the middle of *Charlemagne*: This relief is executed in the highest taste: *Charon's long-boat* seems to be the scene of the whole,

whole, who sits rowing in it: Towards the head of the boat is a chariot drawn by four horses, represented with great force and fire; there is a cupid behind Pluto; a person in armour is behind Proserpine, both as to hinder her from going away, and from looking back; he also has a cupid behind him; last of all there is a chariot of Furies, drawn by two dragons with wings, as driving over the women of Proserpine, with their baskets of fruits and flowers. In the sacristy they have several very curious cameos, one is of cornelian, with the heads of an emperor and empress; he has a large beard; the empress has a diadem placed round her hair in a very particular manner, I thought it might be Severus Alexander; another consists of near half the body, being an oval Sardonyx three inches and a half long, and three inches broad, the face is young, with a crown of lawrel, the Roman eagle cut in it, which, if I do not mistake, is held by the emperor; I conjectured it might be Augustus, or some of his family. Before the door of the church on one side, is what seems to be the pine-apple in bronze, and on the other a curious statue of an animal in bronze. Otho the third is said to be buried in this church, probably under a tomb of black marble which is in the middle of the choir. The basin in the emperor's bath is kept locked; a cake of sulphur settles round it, which is esteemed the best in the world for medicine, is stronger than that of the Solfatara near Naples, and sells very dear.

There are some mines between Aix la Chapelle and Limburg, particularly of lapis calaminaris, and I was informed that there is a lead-mine near Aix la Chapelle of a red ore, and that there are some sulphur works near Chaud-Fountain, between Liege and Spaa. The quarry at Maestricht is, I believe, the finest in the world. They have good stone coal about Namur, and a black fat earth, which they make up into cakes, it is called Terrehoule, and they use it chiefly for making lime. King Dagobert is buried in the abbey of saint Amand, between Condè and Tournay. Cassel is situated on a hill from which there is one of the Cassel. most extensive prospects over Flanders; and it is said that they can see sixty cities or towns; they have a view of the ocean, and in a clear day can see England.



A

DESCRIPTION

O F

The *EAST*, &c.

BOOK the Fifth.

Observations on GERMANY, BOHEMIA,
HUNGARY, ISTRIA, and some parts
of ITALY.

C H A P. I.

Of the circle of WESTPHALIA.

WE left England in May one thousand seven hundred thirty-six; and travelled thro' Flanders, the United Provinces, and the Duchy of Cleves, and entering into the Circle of Westphalia, came to Benthem, where a very large improvement has been made in the wood, in which there is a mineral water. In the road towards Osnaburg, in the county of Lingen, which belongs to the king of Prussia, there is a salt spring, and great salt works; they told me they observe that the spring fails when the south wind blows, and flows most plentifully when the wind is easterly; there are also coal mines in this country.

Benthem.

Osnaburg.

At Osnaburg there is a grand palace built by Ernest Augustus, duke of Brunswick and Lunenburg, who married the princess Sophia; the prince their son, the late duke of York, and bishop of Osnaburg, died here; and his memory is adored by all the people, as he was a prince of great humanity and courtesy, lived like a father among his subjects, and was entirely

entirely beloved by them : In this town house they shew the room where the famous treaty of Westphalia was held. In the way to Munster we passed through Lingen, at the foot of the hill on which Tecklenberg stands, thought to be the antient Tecelia. Ferdinand, bilhop of Pader-Paderborn, born, writ an account of his diocese, and endeavoured to fix to certain places many remarkable things in relation to antient history, where he has set up inscriptions, which are printed in that account. The river rises at Paderborn in a very extraordinary manner, coming out in a great stream of water : I was informed that there are four rivers about two leagues to the east of the town, which go under ground and are lost ; possibly some of them may rise again at this place. The mineral waters of Melbrun are very famous in this country ; one of them, they Melbrun. say, kills any birds that drink of it ; they die in convulsions, and their lungs are found much contracted, but if they give them salt in time, they recover ; and a little vinegar perfects the cure.

There are two or three places we did not see in these parts ; one is Hervorden, a protestant nunnery, of which the princess Elizabeth was Hervorden. abbess, who was esteemed as a miracle of her sex ; some of her Latin letters are seen among Descartes's epistles : She was daughter of the king of Bohemia, and sister to the princess Sophia, duchess of Brunf-wick. To the west of this place is Engern, the antient Angaria, capital Engern. of the Angari, or Angrivarii, where the tomb of Witikind is seen, who was king of the Saxons ; he was born and resided about Minden, and from him the Saxon family is descended.

A little before the entrance of Piermont there is a salt spring and salt Piermont. works. We put a duck into the Piermont spring, which immediately began to shake its head, and then it dropped into the water, and being drawn out dead, the blood appeared very black ; flies, which approach too near, fall into it, and I saw many of them dead on the water ; and a young man bathing here some years ago, was so affected, that they had great difficulty to recover him. Digging down in a quarry near the town about twenty years ago, they perceived a noxious vapour, which became so strong, that they turned an arch over it, and made several steps down to it ; the vapour is sometimes so strong, that if people hold their heads over this descent, which may be about fifteen feet down, they are obliged immediately to retire ; we snapped a pistol four feet from the ground, and it would not go off, but fired when it was held higher ; a candle went out before we could bring it opposite to the door ; a fowl appeared as dead in less than half a minute, but recovered ; we tried it even to a minute and a half, and carrying it away for dead, notwithstanding it recovered. I observed that the vapour had turned the sides of the door-case yellow for about three feet in height ; after we had fired into it two or three times the vapour was not offensive ; it is strongest in the morning and evening, and the poor people sit in it about noon in a chair, in order to sweat, but some have been almost overcome with it. The town of Ha-Hamelon. melen is on the Weser, and belongs to the elector of Hanover ; it is well fortified, and famous for the locks which were made by king George the second, on which account there was a medal struck : By this great work, which was done by cutting away the rock in many places, the Weser is made navigable up from Minden to this place.

C H A P. II.

Of the circle of LOWER SAXONY.

Hanover.

HANOVER is thought to be the antient Lephana of Ptolemy. In a saloon of the palace there are pictures of all the great men of the ducal family, of which four have been emperors; there are also some apartments richly adorned with antient silver furniture of chased work. Many relicks are preserved in the chapel of the palace, which were brought from Jerufalem by Charles the Lyon, duke of Brunswick; and in the treasury is a very extraordinary piece of silver ore, which is two feet long, about a foot and a half broad, and weighs ninety pounds; it cost the king sixteen hundred and thirty-five crowns, and twenty grofs; it was dug out of the mine of Andersberg in Hartz-forest, and great part of it is pure silver. In the chancellery or secretary's office, there is a large library filled with a very good collection of books and several valuable manuscripts. The king's stables are grand, and there are in them the finest sets of coach horses of different colours that I ever saw. Almost every thing is on the same footing here as if the king was present, the same officers, public tables, and diversions, being kept up for the benefit of the subjects. The gardens of Herenhausen are deservedly admired; the jet d'eau is the finest in the world, the waters being forced to it by machines which are well known, and are the invention of Mr. Holland; the water is brought from a river which is lower than the basin; it commonly rises eighty feet, and by playing another pipe, it throws the water a hundred and twenty feet high; the pipe in the basin seems to be eleven inches in diameter, round which the water rises in a circle an inch and a half in thickness, and appears like a solid body of water of eleven inches diameter. The sylvan theatre is very beautiful, which, and the walks near it, have on some occasions, been illuminated with five thousand lamps. It was one of the most beautiful fights in the world to see a ball here at night, and a grand entertainment in the drawing-room at the palace, which is two hundred and fifty feet long and fifty broad, and is adorned in a beautiful manner with paintings and busts.

Hildesheim.

In the cathedral at Hildesheim the statue of the Virgin Mary is on a very particular pillar brought from Westphalia; they say the Germans used to put the statue of their god Iomergal on it. At Saltzderfurt beyond Hildesheim there are salt springs, which by boiling the water produce a great quantity of salt. We omitted at Marieburg in the road to Lampfring to enquire for a mountain near it, which, they say, abounds in pieces of marble, that smells like burnt horn when it is broken, and has a mixture of black earth in it. To the south east of Hildesheim is the English Benedictine abbey of Lampfring, governed by a mitred abbot, who is building a new monastery.

Hartz-forest.

We went to Hartz-forest, thought to be part of the antient Hercynian wood. At Wildeman there are copper, lead, and silver mines, which belong to the elector of Hanover, and the duke of Wolfenbuttle,

as well as those of Cellerfield ; and at the latter they have likewise a mint in common. A little further there is a small town called Clau-^{Clausthal.}sthal, about which there are a great number of silver mines belonging to the elector of Hanover : I went down six hundred feet into some of them ; thirteen of the mines produce great profit ; and in Hartz-forest the mines bring in thirty thousand pounds to the king clear of all expences. At Clau^{Clausthal.}sthal they commonly coin nine or ten thousand crowns, or dollars a week ; and they coin yearly about thirty-six pound weight of gold into ducats, which is produced by the mine at Ramelsberg. The miners before they go down to their work have prayers every morning read by one of them at a house near the mine : The business they are employed about soon wastes the flesh ; and when they are turned of thirty they begin to look thin, and are much subject to pluries and palsies ; the former frequently carry them off, and the latter disable them. From Clau^{Clausthal.}sthal we went to Andersberg where there are great number of mines, some of which are very rich : We passed in sight of Altenaw, at which place there are five mines and a foundery ; and went by a mineral water, which seemed to be impregnated with iron. There are mines in several other places, some of which are of iron and copper : But the most curious of all is that of Ramelsberg near Goslar, of which^{Ramelsberg.} the king and the duke of Wolfenbuttle have equal shares. The emperor Otho the first opened this mine in nine hundred sixty eight ; it is one rock of ore, every piece of which has in it sulphur, lead, copper, silver, and gold ; the mine is a thousand feet deep, the first descent being by wells, then there is a gentle descent by narrow passages to large grottos, or vaults, out of which they have taken the ore for several hundred years, and the extent of them is between three and four thousand feet. When they go out of the mine they make fires against the rock in order to loosen it ; and when the grottos are high they build solid walls almost to the top, and make fires on them : When they go out they light the fires, where they have worked away all the ore that was loosened, and stay out eight hours, always remaining in the mines sixteen hours, and work thirteen of them ; sometimes it happens that pieces of the rock fall down and kill the workmen. The fire has two other effects, it keeps the water from coming in any great quantity into the mine ; and drying up the vitriol water as it hangs on the rock, it makes the vitriol, which is of several colours : At the first going in one perceives the most stifling and disagreeable heat, occasioned by the smok of the sulphur and vitriol, which must be very noxious, and we could not stay in some places above three or four minutes ; the labourers work almost naked. There is one thing so extraordinary in this mine, that if it was not well known by naturalists, and if there were not the same in Hungary, and, as I have been lately informed, in the south of France, I should not venture to relate it : That is, there is a vitriol-water, under the droppings of which they put old iron, and in about thirteen weeks the vitriol washes off the particles of iron in a sort of mud into a trough ; the vitriol water leaves behind it the particles of copper, and a hundred and ten pound weight of iron makes near the same weight of mud, which produces about ninety pound weight of copper ; but what is more extraordinary, in one place the form of the
iron

iron is preserved, and the copper particles of the vitriol are left behind, so as to make it a solid piece of copper; and in the cabinets in Germany it is a common thing to shew a copper horse shoe, which has been made in this manner from iron, and I have pieces by me, in which this change is almost perfected.

Wolfenbuttel.

The library at Wolfenbuttel is a fine oval room, with galleries round it one over another. In the arsenal there is a large pillar of black granite or porphyry, much resembling that at Wilton. At the country palace, called Saltzdall, which is near, there are several curious things to be seen.

Brunswick.

There are many great princes of the Brunswick family buried in the cathedral at Brunswick: They have here the largest bronze mortar in Europe, which weighs eighteen thousand pound, is ten feet six inches long, two feet seven inches in the bore, and five inches thick, that is, three feet five inches in diameter; it throws a ball of seven hundred and thirty pound and a half, with fifty pounds of powder; and it carries three thousand three hundred paces.

The country between Zell and Ferden consists of barren heaths, they cut down the heath and strew it every day over the places where they keep their cattle, in order to manure the land; they have also a great number of hives on shelves in little enclosures; the bees live on the heath flower, and the people make a great profit of the honey and wax.

Bremen.

Bremen is thought to be the antient Fabiranum. In the vault of the great church, there are eight bodies in coffins, which in part remain uncorrupted; they were opened accidentally about forty years ago, and found in that manner; the skin seems to be hard, and the flesh under is dried to powder, which is thought to be the effect of the air of this vault. Near Butehude we saw an antient monument called Willenswein, consisting of a stone eight feet long, three broad and thick, lying about three feet above the ground on three stones, and there are several barrows near it.

Lunenburg.

Lunenburg is thought to be the antient Marionis of Ptolemy. In the church there was an altar piece of gold, embossed in several compartments of history pieces, and adorned with precious stones, but the greatest part of it has been stolen away. There are great salt works here at the salt springs in the town, which are very strong. They have a tradition in the country, that the first Saxons who settled in England came from Ultzen above Lunenburg on the river Ilmenau. In the way from Lawenburg to Hamburg, near a village called Hamwar, I observed on little heights several antient monuments made of stone set up an end; one particularly, had five or six round it at some distance; it was thirty feet long, and nine feet wide, there being nine stones on each side between two and three feet high, about eighteen inches broad, and so far apart; at each end the stones are about six feet apart, and a stone lies crosswise between them at the south end; on this stone, and on the stone on each side of it, there is a large convex stone eight feet long, six broad, and very thick; towards the other end there is a stone not quite so large laid across, and there is one stone on each side between that and the end of the enclosure; there is another at a little distance to the south which is ten feet broad, and between fifty and sixty long; it has two stones across at each end on the ground, but there is no stone laid

laid on them; the stones are mostly a grey sort of granite; and they carry them to North Holland in order to defend the piles of their dykes against the force of the sea.

In the duchy of Holstein, towards Keil, we saw several monuments of ^{Holstein.} this kind, and trees were planted round some of them; they are in a valley between two hills, which made me conjecture, that it had been the spot of some battle, and that they erected these monuments over the great men who fell in it. Those who come this way ought to see the delightful situation of Ploen, on a rising ground between the lakes. ^{Ploen.} Lubeck is thought to be Treva of Ptolemy, which seems the more pro- ^{Lubeck.} bable, as the present name of the river on which it stands is Travè; the old name of it was Chalurus, and it is supposed to be the bounds between the Saxons to the north, and the Angli to the south. In a church here there are some verses relating to a stag, which had a collar put on his neck by Charlemagne, and, as they say, was taken four hundred years after his time.

The duchy of Mecklenburg is a very pleasant open corn country; it ^{Mecklen-} is diversified by several rising grounds, with large timber trees and firs ^{burg-} scattered all over the country, and several small groves; and there are little lakes between the heights, which supply such a quantity of fish, that the people in a manner live on it, and cultivate all their ground for corn to be sent to Sweden. We went near Gadesbuche to see the field ^{Gadesbuche.} of battle between the Danes, and the Swedes headed by Charles the twelfth and Steinbock in one thousand seven hundred and twelve, in which the Danes were defeated. The water of the bay of Rostock is not salt, and there is so little salt in the sea water at Wismar, that I could not perceive it, tho' they say at the latter it is not fit for use; the freshness of the water is occasioned by the great number of rivers which fall in to the Baltick in these parts.

C H A P. III.

Of the circle of U P P E R S A X O N Y .

THE publick buildings of Stralsund were miserably destroyed by ^{Stralsund.} the siege; we were curious to be informed of every thing relating to that siege, and to Charles the twelfth; and went into the isle ^{Isle of Ru-} of Rugen, to see the field of battle between the Swedes, and the Danes ^{gen.} and Prussians, in which the Swedes were entirely routed. I was informed that at the north point of the island are ruins of the strong town of Arcona, where Stechenbecher the famous pirate resided; the town ^{Arcona.} having been destroyed in eleven hundred and sixty eight, by Woldemar king of Denmark.

The packet goes from Stralsund to Sweden, a voyage of about twenty-eight leagues, but in the winter season, when those seas are frozen, crosses by the Sound. Monsieur Westphal, librarian and professor

Gripswald. in the university of Gripswald, which is to the south of Stralsund, shewed us several urns of different sizes, made like earthen jars; they were full of burnt bones; they found also in them swords bent in such a manner, as to be put into the urns, also heads of pikes, whetstones for their arms, and round stones, supposed to be used for slinging; there were no letters found on any thing, and he said, that he had near three hundred of them dug up; they were first discovered in ploughing the land at Levenhagen about a league to the south of Gripswald, and were not found in a vault, but in the earth close to one another; a large monument of stones being near, where they dug and found but one urn; he was of opinion that they were the tombs of the Vandals. In an island of the Oder opposite to Wolgast there are remains of one of the most magnificent old castles I ever saw, in which the dukes of Wolgast resided; they talk much of a statue being found in a vault of a young woman with scythes instead of arms, with which criminals, who were let down, were cut in two.

Penemunder. We crossed to the island of Usedom to see the fort of Penemunder, which was so bravely defended by Col. Dylep, who died fighting after it was taken, in obedience to that extraordinary letter of Charles the twelfth, which is said to have been found in his pocket.

Poland. Going a little way into Poland, we made enquiries concerning the Plica Polonica, which is not frequent in this part of Poland; the common people only are subject to it. In this disorder the hair twists and mats together, and it cannot be combed; it is attended with a smarting pain, and sometimes with a swelling of the head, but there is no danger if they let it alone, and it goes off in time: If they cut the hair, it generally makes them blind, or mad, or they die; and they very rarely recover: The vulgar have a notion that it is caused by witchcraft; and they informed me that there were ten old women had been lately burnt together for witchcraft in this part of the country.

Marquifate of Brandenburg. In Brandenburg we passed by some estates of the knights of St. John of Jerusalem of the Lutheran religion, who at the reformation withdrew with six commanderies from the grand master, and chose one of their own; who at this time was prince Charles, nephew of the first king of Prussia. I enquired at Franckfort on Oder about a petrifying water, and the Osteacolla, and was informed, that there is only some quality in the water which does harden wood in some degree; but a physician of Berlin assured me, that no Osteacolla is found here, and that the waters do not petrify.

Berlin. The new city of Berlin, the palaces, the immense treasures of plate, the library, the chamber of sciences, the arsenal, and several other things, are worthy of the curiosity of a stranger, and all travellers are well acquainted with them. The famous Puffendorff is buried in the church of St. Nicholas, and has this epitaph over him:

DNI SAMVELIS LIB. BARON DE PVFFENDORFF, CONSIL. INTIMI
SERENISS. ELECT. BRAND. OSSA HEIC RECVBANT ANIMA COELO
RECEPTA, FAMA PER TOTVM ORBEM VOLITAT. NATVS IS 8 JAN.
1632. MORTVVS 26 Oct. 1694.

They had here a particular manner of recruiting the army; a certain number

number of parishes were named to supply such a company, and the officers could engage particular persons at any time, even from the cradle; and if they did not answer in size, they might follow any other employment: The king also commanded any of the sons of the nobility and gentry into the service whenever he pleased; and when inferior officers have deserted, which sometimes has happened, they had a custom to hang them in effigie in the public squares, some of which we saw. The glass manufacture which was at Potsdam is removed to Rispen, for the conveniency of fuel; the glass is the best in the world; they cut it very finely, and make curious devices on it, insomuch that large drinking glasses have been made, which have sold for a hundred, and even a hundred and fifty pounds, and what is for common use sells very dear; they also make it very well in imitation of garnate. We saw at Potsdam ^{Potsdam.} one of the king's grenadiers, Kirkland, of the county of Longford in Ireland, he was twenty-seven years old, was seven feet three inches high, and the calf of his leg was one foot eight inches in circumference; he was well set and strong, and every way in proportion. The Longobardi, who invaded Italy, and gave the name of Lombardy to the north part of it, are thought to have been the antient inhabitants of the country about the marquiseate of Brandenburg.

Luther and Melancthon are buried at Wittenberg, and they shew ^{Wittenburg.} many things there in relation to the former, and the house of doctor Faustus near the town, concerning whom they have a great number of stories. There are copper mines near Mansfeldt and Eisleben, the ore is ^{Mansfeldt.} a black slate, which often has the figures of fish in it, and they get some silver out of the copper. The palace of the counts is built with a dendrite stone, full of the figures of trees. Luther was born at Eisleben, ^{Eisleben.} and many things are shewn there in relation to him. There is a salt stream runs from the mines into the lake of Eisleben, the waters of which are also salt, and there are several vegetables in it like sea weeds; but it abounds in carp and other fresh water fish.

At Hall there are some of the saltest springs in Germany, of the water ^{Hall.} of which they make a great quantity of salt. This is a famous university, and the orphanotroph here is a very particular foundation for grammar learning and philosophy; it was begun by professor Frank in one thousand six hundred and ninety-seven for orphans, but by degrees enlarged itself. There are a hundred and eleven poor children entirely maintained and instructed in it; and besides these there dine every day in the refectory a hundred students in divinity, two hundred and forty-eight other students, who must give in their names in the morning, and twenty-four servants of the house; forty orphan girls are also maintained here. They have two hundred and eighty boarders, children of little fortune, who pay a very small sum for their diet and lodging, and have their dining room by themselves. Another part is what they call the pedagogue, which is for noblemen and gentlemen; there are six youths in each room, with a master over them; of these there are two tables, and two prices for their diet. The whole society rises at five, prayers are said in their rooms till six; they have an hour, from nine for breakfast, and from eleven, from one, from six, and from eight for exercise or amusement, from twelve for dinner, from seven for supper, and from nine
for

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for prayers; and at ten they go to repose; three times a week they walk out into the country with their masters for two hours. They are taught Latin, Greek and Hebrew, and attend the public schools for philosophy. The orphans and the second society exercise themselves at leisure hours in sawing wood; those of the pedagogue have several fine amusements, as gardening, turning, drawing, painting, anatomy, and botany, experimental philosophy, the practical parts of astronomy, grinding glasses, and making telescopes, and other instruments for the improvement of natural knowledge, and also music, making up a concert twice a week; every diversion being directed to some end; they entertain themselves within their bounds, but cannot go any where abroad. They spend their Sundays altogether in reading and devotion; and the last year they are invited to attend lectures on the Scripture, and to perfect themselves in the Greek and Hebrew languages; and when they have gone through their philosophy entirely, they go out into the university, take lodgings, and attend the school of the profession they are to study: In a word, this is one of the finest established societies for education I ever saw: In this place, and in the university, they compute two thousand students. We here had the pleasure to converse with Mr. John-Philip Barratiere; and as he was a prodigy of a youth, I thought it would not be disagreeable to give a full account of him, as I took it down at that time. He was born at Swoback, four leagues to the west of Nutenburg, on the nineteenth of January, one thousand seven hundred and twenty-one; his father was born at Romans in Dauphine, and was at that time minister of the French reformed church at Hall; his mother was a native of Challons-sur-Marne in Champagne. French was his mother tongue, and as soon as he could speak his father taught him Latin, and soon afterwards Greek, in which he made great progress, always delighting in reading even at that age; at six he began to learn Hebrew, and afterwards the Rabbinical language, Chaldee, Syriac and Arabic, and having mastered these, he undertook the study of history, especially that of the church, and among other historians he read Josephus, Tillemont, most of the Greek and Roman historians, and all the Classics, and afterwards several of the fathers of the church; he studied philosophy, criticism, divinity; and at eleven years old was a great master in all the abovementioned languages and parts of learning; and it is remarkable that he never read any one grammar; he had no master but his father, and read so fast that he had gone through a large folio in twelve days, and had such a memory, that it all came to his mind as any thing occurred to recall it, insomuch that he hardly ever read any history twice, and took no pleasure in it, nothing that he had read seeming new to him, but if at any time accidentally he looked into a history a second time, all came to his mind as he went along. He had always slept much, going to bed at eight, and rising at nine; but all his other time was employed in reading; sometimes for his health he took a walk alone with a book in his hand, taking no great pleasure in going abroad, or in any sort of diversion. Mathematicks was his favourite study, in which and astronomy he had made great progress when he was in his eleventh year; and he was much pleased with the study of history and philosophy. At eleven years old he began to translate out of Hebrew into French Rabbi Benjamin's travels, which he published

published in eighteen sheets in duodecimo, to which he added about eight dissertations historical and philological of about twenty-four sheets; he was only a month in translating it, though he did not allow above two hours a day for it; in another month he made most of the notes; in a third the eight dissertations; all which was done in the two last months of his eleventh year, and the first of his twelfth, tho' the book was not published till one thousand seven hundred and thirty-four; and the dissertations are esteemed to be very well wrote. At thirteen years old he begun to answer in Latin what Crellius the Socinian had writ on the beginning of the first chapter of St. John's gospel, under this title, "Initium Evangelii Sancti Johannis apostoli ex antiquitate ecclesiastica restitutum, indidemque nova ratione illustratum;" it is thirty-four sheets in duodecimo, in Latin, shewing a great judgment, a knowledge of the Hebrew tongue, of the Scriptures, and of the Fathers, and is writ with much spirit and religious zeal; and the Latin in which it is writ was as familiar to him as his mother tongue; the title of this book is, Anti-Artemonius, printed at Nuremburg in one thousand seven hundred and thirty-five; he writ the preface to it the last day of his fourteenth year. About the spring of one thousand seven hundred and thirty-five his father being called to be minister of the French church at Stetin, and passing through Hall with his son, the child conversing with the professors of that university, they were surprized at his learning and knowledge, and took care to have the king informed of it, who ordered him to be brought to that university, and made his father minister of the French church in the town. Here he began to study philosophy, read Wolf's system, Malebranch, Cartesius, and Sir Isaac Newton; having gone thro' that of Antony Le Grand, in Swoback; he studied also algebra, mathematics, and astronomy; but he seemed to look upon algebra as a dry study; astronomy and antient history being the studies he most delighted in. When he came to Hall he was not entirely master of High Dutch; but when we saw him he was very perfect in it, and had studied English a little, having read part of Milton and some of Pope's works, with which he was much pleased, as well as with English plays. He understood Italian likewise, but had not applied much to it. After he came to Hall he studied the history of all the Roman emperors; and had read about a hundred books after he came to this place. The king had directed him to the study of the law, which, tho' not very agreeable to him, yet he had made a great proficiency in it, and sent a treatise of the law of nature three quarters of a year before to be revised by the fellows of the royal society at Berlin, of which he was a member. Most of these things we had from his own mouth, and heard him turn the oriental languages into Latin very readily, and were charmed with his conversation, which was full of knowledge and learning. After this, in the eighteenth year of his age, he published in Latin a chronological enquiry concerning the succession of the bishops of Rome, with four dissertations, two of which related to the apostolical constitutions, another concerning the writings of Dionysius, falsely called the Areopagite, and the fourth, of the years of Agrippa the younger, king of Judæa; all looked on to be works of great learning. He was of a moderate stature for his age, had a comely sensible countenance, good

eyes, was very genteel, modest, well behaved, and manly; answering all questions readily, talked very fluently, and was master of philosophy, or arts at Hall. He seemed to be rather of a puny constitution, tho' his countenance was something on the florid; and he was troubled with the head-ach after much reading; and sometime ago had a sort of humour, either of a scrophulous or cancerous nature, in the fore-finger of his left-hand, which came to that height that half his finger had been cut off; it was not then healed, and the humour seemed to continue: And having suffered much from the surgeons, he did not care that they should meddle with it any more, so that the consequence of it was much feared, and accordingly he died October the fifth one thousand seven hundred and forty, in the twentieth year of his age.

Mersburg. The emperor Rodolph is buried in the cathedral of Mersburg, where we saw his hand which was cut off, and occasioned his death; it is very remarkable that he took it up just before he died, and made some reflections on lifting up that hand against his leige lord and sovereign the emperor Henry the fourth, which had brought him to that end.

Leipsick. In the university library at Leipsick there is a black wooden statue of the German god Puster, called also Beustard and Beustrie, found at Rattenberg; it is about two feet high, and is like a fat Bacchus, the head is held out looking a little up, with the right hand on it, his left leg is set forward, and his left hand is on the knee; a copy of it is seen in bronze at Sundershausen in the palace of the prince of Swartzburg, and there is a pamphlet wrote concerning it. We went to Altramstad where Charles the twelfth of Sweden had his head quarters for a whole year, and there, two famous treaties were concluded: Between this place and Litzen, we saw the field of battle, in which Gustavus Adolphus received his mortal wound, and they say there is a stone set up in the spot, which has no inscription on it.

Meissen. The only manufacture of Dresden Porcelane is at Meissen; I saw as much of the nature of it as is shewn to strangers, and got the following account of the invention of this manufacture. A boy, of the name of Bedker, apprentice to an apothecary in Berlin, had a powder or tincture given him by a Jew, which, as they say, turned all sorts of metals into gold; he was sent for by the king of Prussia, but afterwards escaped to Wittenberg, to which place the king of Poland sent for him, and kept him at the castle of Konigstein; and it is said he could transmute metals to gold as long as his tincture lasted: He afterwards made several experiments on earths in Saxony, and at last found out the art of making porcelane, and was fixed at this place; was created a baron, and had a stipend settled on him. The manufacture was begun near forty years ago, and the inventor has been dead above twenty. It belongs to the king, and is sold only in one place in Dresden and Leipsick, and the cheapest of it is dearer than China-ware of the same quality in England. At first it was only made of red earth which was not glazed, but they polished it at a great expence as fine as marble; they afterwards left off making that sort. Organ-pipes have been made of it, and statues of men about three feet high, and also of several sorts of birds and beasts painted in their natural colours, and many of them large pieces.

I saw vineyards on the hills towards Dresden, but the wine of the country which they sell, seems to be mixed with spirits. A small day's journey to the south west of Dresden, about Fridberg, there are several mines of silver, lead, copper, antimony, and arsenic, which belong to the elector of Saxony, and they have a particular way of managing the ores. Fridberg is the burial place of the electoral family at this time, as Meissen was formerly. I was informed that at Sneeberg they have a manufacture of the powder blue called smalt, made of cobalt. They have several fine marbles in Saxony, and a sort of soft green marble, which they call serpentine, of which they make a great number of small vases and toys; they have also very fine jaspers, agates, and the asbestus; and a great quantity of precious stones are found in the mines, particularly, amethysts, topazes, opals, chalcedony, and in some of the rivers of Voightland they find gold dust.

Dresden is a place well known by all those who travel in Germany, and Dresden: it would take up a volume to give a particular account of it, and of the extraordinary collections made in every way by the late king, who was the greatest encourager of arts and sciences, and of every thing that is curious. In the Zwinger Garten, there is a great collection of natural and artificial curiosities, of mathematical instruments, and all sorts of prints. In the king's treasury there is something of every thing of art which is most curious, and in the most costly materials, there being a great variety of precious stones, most of them contrived to adorn the royal family. In another place is a collection of trappings for horses, and of all sorts of armour. The palace of Holland, called also the Indian palace, contains every thing curious from China and Japan, being a very extraordinary collection, and they have placed in it a great variety of the Dresden porcelane, and the whole furniture is Indian. The small Turkey palace is all furnished after the Turkish manner, and with pictures relating to those countries. The palace of the great garden without the town is filled with antiquities; and stands in the middle of a garden adorned with a great number of modern statues. Part of the palace of Pilenitz, three leagues from the town, is built after the Chinese manner. The bridge over the Elb, which was widened by the late king, is one of the most beautiful in Europe; it is five hundred and forty feet long, and thirty-six broad; it consists of nineteen arches, and is built of hewn stone; there is a foot way on each side; all the people that go out of the town keep on one side, and those that come in on the other, for which purpose there is a gate at each end of half the breadth of the bridge, which is opened only for those who are to go on that side, the other part being always open.

The fort of Koningstein, which is a little out of the road to Bohemia, is on a rock which is perpendicular every way, and is from a hundred to three hundred feet high, and about half a mile in circumference: No stranger can see it without an order from the governor of Dresden; the ascent is very curious and difficult; there is a well in it cut through the rock, which, they say, is sixteen hundred and fifty feet deep. It is famous also for the tun which was built by the order of the late king; the staves are near a foot thick; it is thirty feet long, and finely adorned; this tun is always full of Rhenish wine, and holds four hundred
and

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and seventy hogheads, which, they say, is above eighty hogheads more than the tun of Heidelberg.

C H A P. IV.

Of BOHEMIA.

WHEN we came on the other side of the hills in Bohemia we had a very fine and extraordinary prospect of that country. We could not go to Teplitz by reason of the badness of the road, and the snow; that place is famous for its warm baths, and for the quarries of chalck, in which they find a great quantity of mundike. Bohemia was antiently inhabited by the Boii, and afterwards by the Marcomanni. The situation of Prague, thought to be the antient Marobuduum, is deservedly esteemed as one of the finest in the world: The antient town was probably where the old city is, and it may be was first of all on the height at Vissehrad, where the first dukes of Bohemia had their castle, on which a church was built in one thousand and eighty-eight by king Wratiflaus. The cathedral is famous not only for being the burial place of the kings of Bohemia, but of the two patrons of the country Wenceflaus, and St. John Neopomucenus: The chapel of the former is lined within with all sorts of Bohemian jaspers of fine colours, in many of which there is a mixture of amethysts and agates, but they are put together in a very irregular manner: The shrine of the latter is very much adorned with statues, and other decorations of silver. The kings of Bohemia are crowned in this church by the archbishop, and the queens by the abbess of St. George. John of Hufs was the parish priest of the church of St. Gallus; and here they shew his chalices and pulpit; and have several manuscripts of his people, and of those of Wickcliffe. The Jesuits college is one of the largest in Europe; and the Irish Franciscans have a monastery, in which there are about seventy members. The famous Tycho Brahe is buried in the church of Teyna; he attended the court of Rodolph the second, and was a great favourite of that emperor: On a stone against a pillar of the church there is a relief of him in a coat of mail, his left hand on his sword, and his right on a globe; there is a chain about his neck, with a medal on it, and round the stone is this inscription.

ANNO DOMINI 1603 DIE 24 OCTOBRIS OBIT ILLUSTRIS ET GENERALIS TYCHO BRAHE DNS IN KNVDSTRVP SACRAE CAESAREAE MAJESTATIS CONSILIARIVS CVJVS OSSA HIC REQVIESCVNT.

Over this there is another monument of marble, with a long epitaph on it. There is a famous university at Prague; they say it consists of six thousand students, and that formerly there have been no less than thirty thousand. In the court of the royal palace there is an excellent equestrian statue of St. George in bronze, which was made in one thousand three hundred and thirty-three. The mathematical house in the garden,

den, though it is not without faults, yet altogether it may be looked on as a fine piece of architecture : If I do not mistake, it was either built for Tycho Bache, or applied to his use. Count Lobkowitz has a beautiful palace here of very good architecture, as are those of the counts Webna and Colowrat, of the archbishops, and Norbertins, but most of the others are in a bad taste. The counts Gallasti and Straka have very grand palaces ; but that which exceeds them all as to its magnificence is the palace of prince Tschemen ; the stair case and a suite of rooms in it are very grand ; one bed-chamber is entirely hung and furnished with cloth of gold, adorned with silk Indian work.

The bridge of Prague over the Mulda is one of the finest in Europe ; Bridge. it was begun by the emperor Charles the fourth in one thousand three hundred and fifty-seven, and was not finished till one thousand five hundred and two ; it is fifteen hundred and eighty feet long, and thirty feet four inches broad ; there are seventeen arches, and the whole is built of hewn stone : Over every pier they have put the statue of a saint on each side.

Near the city they have begun to build a magnificent hospital for Hospital. invalids on a private benefaction, and have near finished two courts of thirteen, which they say are designed. A league to the north of Prague there is a palace of good architecture called Troya, belonging to the counts of Pelting. At Weffenberg, or the white mountain, we saw the spot where the Imperialists under Ferdinand the second obtained a complete victory over Frederick the elector Palatine, who married the daughter of James the first of England, by which he lost both the kingdom of Bohemia and his palatinate, after he had been crowned in Prague ; and the conquerors built a church on the spot. Near this place is the park of Eynstern, in which there is a very curious fabric, which from its figure is called the star building ; it consists of three stories, and of six points ; and there are six rooms in the shape of a lozenge, with a passage between each of them, and a round apartment in the middle. The ceilings of the rooms of the ground floor are adorned with compartments of history reliefs, exactly after the Roman taste ; the middle story is without any ornament ; and there is only one room in the highest, in which the history of this battle, and some others, is painted on the ceiling in several compartments. It is thought that the city of Prague is exceeded by no other cities Nobility of Prague. in Europe, but Rome, London, and Paris, both in the riches and grandeur of the nobility ; they all travel and live in every respect in a manner becoming their rank, and so agreeably among themselves, that few of the heads of families care to accept of any employment which will oblige them to leave the city.

At Carlsbad there are two springs, one rises in the bed of the river, Carlsbad. which is very hot ; and where it runs, there is a sediment, which, near the source, becomes a stone which polishes, and is as beautiful as the finest jaspers ; this probably is occasioned by the particles of stones and minerals which are brought by the waters. Digging lately for foundations of buildings, they found a rock of a soft kind of white stone, in which there was a great quantity of round white stones cemented together, exactly like dried pease, and some like eggs, both consisting of several fine coats one over another : In the baths they find a sediment

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on the top of the water about as thick as a wafer, which, when it is dry, becomes a fine powder: This mineral water is said to be a composition of chalk, red bolus or mountain earth, nitre, allum, vitriol, iron, and a volatile spirit of sulphur. The mill-spring at some distance from this is of the same nature, but not so hot, nor so strong of the minerals as the other; it is used for bathing on the spot, and both for bathing and drinking by persons of warm and weak constitutions; the other waters being proper for the cold and robust; these waters in general are good for all obstructions, particularly for the gravel and barrenness. There is a spring half a mile from the town, which they call the sour spring; it is a chalybeat water, and I thought it was near as strong as the Spaw; they drink it with wine, and it is laxative. Two leagues from Slackenwald there is a spring of the same nature, which is more esteemed, and is brought to Carlsbad to be drunk with wine; the prince of Baden has a palace and fine gardens at that place. The course of drinking the waters, bathing and sweating, is very severe and disagreeable. The nobility of the neighbouring countries frequent this place much, especially those of Bohemia and Saxony; and the great Czar Peter was here three times to drink them. They have a manufacture of pins and cutlery ware, swords, and fire arms; and they are famous for making handles of knives of steel inlaid with gold and silver; they have also a great manufacture of pewter vessels of the ore of Slackenweld, which is much esteemed; the ore is of a crumbling kind; they have also tin mines at Shonfield and Lauterback; and at Crazlitz, six miles distant, they have a foundery for making brass.

Five leagues from Carlsbad in the way to Egra, we saw a chalybeat spring at a village called Hammersberg, which is not so strong as the spaw; and further on we met with another mineral water. At Shonbach, very near to the borders of Saxony, there are mines of cinnabar, out of which they extract cinnabar and quick-silver. A league to the north of Egra there is a famous mineral water of the nature of Piermont; it is used both for drinking and bathing, and there is another near it of the same kind; but not being clear, it is used only for bathing. Some think that Egra is the antient Usbium, though others place it at Besenbeug on the Danube opposite to Ips.

Bohemia is governed by a burgrave (who is a sort of viceroy) in conjunction with the council at Prague. All the nobility keep their lands in their own hands, having stewards to take care of their estates; the boors are vassals, and go with the land, and, excepting their lives, seem to be entirely in the power of their lords; they cannot marry or make a will without their consent; they have a great aversion to their masters, of which their sovereigns make a proper advantage, and they may upon any occasion be threatened that freedom will be given to their vassals. They are famous in Bohemia for making glass, which is thick and strong, and almost as good as the English; and, I suppose, they make some in great perfection; for the best of it is ground in figures at Bresslaw; and I saw a glass, the cutting of which alone cost twenty pounds. The kingdom of Bohemia abounds in natural curiosities; besides those I have mentioned, there are mines of silver mixed with copper at Kutenberg to the west of Prague, in which there is a crystal that is thought to

to be Flores cupri, they find likewise both white and yellow mundic, and formerly they had antimony there. At Joachamsdale, six leagues to the north of Carlsbad, there are silver mines, and at that place they have what they call Medulla faxi, a sort of earth which polishes like marble; I omitted to inform myself whether it is not that soft marble of which vases are made, and is commonly called Serpentine. Near this place are the mountains of Garnate, which contain in them some silver, as well as iron; the garnates of Bohemia are esteemed among the best that are found. This country abounds also in precious stones, particularly the amethyst, opal, and topaz; they have likewise very fine crystals; and those of a yellow cast, are frequently sold for topazes.

C H A P. V.

The circle of B A V A R I A.

WE entered into the upper Palatinate of Bavaria near Egra, and saw a very beautiful Cistercian abbey at Waldsassen. We came into lower Bavaria, and to Ratisbon on the Danube; that river ^{Danube.} is called the Ister by Appian, from the confluence of the Save, and by Strabo, from the cataract near Axiopolis. We here entered into the ancient Vindelicia, so called from the rivers Vinde and Lycus, which unite ^{Vindelicia.} below Augsburg. When the Romans conquered this country and Rætia, they made it one province under the name of the latter, and called the people of the former Rætii Vindelici.

Ratisbon was called Reginum, from the river of that name which ^{Ratisbon.} falls into the Danube; near it was Castra Reginensia; it was the capital of the Boii who settled in these countries, when they were drove out of Bohemia: It is thought also to have been called Augusta Tiberii, and that Tiberius planted a colony here. This place was the station of the third Italic legion, and was therefore called Quartanorum Colonia: There is a Scotch abbey in this city: The bridge of Ratisbon is esteemed the finest on the Danube; it consists of fifteen arches, is about three hundred and fifty yards long, and eight yards broad.

We embarked on the Danube for Vienna; that voyage may be performed in a very short time, for they go with two oars about a league and a half in an hour; they draw large boats up the Danube loaded with goods, which are near a month in their passage.

Four leagues below Ratisbon there is a village called Auburg, which ^{Auburg.} agrees with the situation of Augustana Castra. Straubing is thought to ^{Straubing.} be Serviodunum: The windows of the collegiate church are finely painted, and the drawings better than usual in a work of that nature: We saw Osterhoven, which is thought to be Petrensia Castra, and at Kinzen they place Quintiana. Passaw, the ancient Batava Castra, is on ^{Passaw.} the Inn, the Ænus of the ancients, to the east of which is Noricum, a country formerly famous for iron, and the swords made of it were much esteemed; Boiodurum was on the other side of the Inn: Great devotion

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is paid to a Madonna at Passaw : There is in this city a coloffal head of a statue of stone set in a wall near the cathedral, which we were informed was the head of a statue in the old cathedral, probably of St. Christopher, though they have many stories in relation to it. The river Iltz falls into the Danube opposite to Passaw ; it is famous for pearl, which are found in large muscles, and though many of them have a blackish cast, yet the best fort come very near the oriental pearls. The water of this river is thought to be very wholesom, and good in scrophulous disorders ; it is of a blackish colour ; the Inn is of a pale green, and the Danube yellow ; so that one sees the different colours for some time after they run in one channel.

C H A P. VI.

Of upper and lower A U S T R I A.

Linz.

LINTZ is certainly Lentia ; and it is said that a Roman road has been found leading towards it from Saltzburg, and that a miliary was dug up in the road. Linz is a beautiful town : The archduke of Austria has a palace here, and the knights of the Teutonic order a commandery or priory. They are famous in this city for making barrels of guns, and have a great publick manufacture of woollen stuffs and silk. Enns is Anafus of the middle ages on the river of that name, now called also Enns : At Lorch, half a mile to the south of the walls of this town, there are some remains of the antient Lauriacum, called also Aureliana Lauriacensis ; the second legion was stationed here, and at Lentia : The Roman emperors when they came on this side the Alps, at first resided in Sirmium, and afterwards removed to this place. The cohors prætoria was also certainly here, probably at the time, when it was the residence of the emperors. This city was destroyed by the Hunns in five hundred and seventy ; and in seven hundred and thirty seven, it was entirely erased, nothing being left but the cathedral. From the north west corner of the old city there are signs of a fossée, which extends to the church of St. Laurence at Lorch, and takes in a large compass ; this may be the remains of the antient walls, for they find many medals about these ruins, which are chiefly the Roman silver, and others of the lower empire ; and we saw a man looking for them in new ploughed ground : There is a relief at the church, and one in the town of Enns : We saw here the lines which were drawn from Enns against the Turks^a. Near Greyn there are

Enns.

Lorch.

^a Aschaw near Linz, is said by some to be Jovidum : Erlack is thought to be Elegium. Lacus, or rather Locus Felicis, is conjectured to be Ober-Wels, which I suppose is Nider Wall-See in Homan's map : Ips is Ad pontem Isis, and several medals are found about Fechlarn, which is supposed to be Arlape, and Melch to be Namarc. It is to be observed that Sta-

nacum might be at Neykirken, between Aschaw and Passaw, as Lefferding may be Ovilabim. Trafsnar is conjectured to be Trigisanum, Pixendorf Pirumtörtum ; and the abbot of Ketwind thought that Czeizelmaer was the most likely place to be Comagena, which is two leagues from the Danube, and not on it, as some maps place it.

several

several rocks in the bed of the Danube, which make it very rough, in-
 somuch that it is a fort of a cataract, and below it are several whirlpools.
 On the hill above Melck there is one of the most magnificent abbies
 in Europe, belonging to the Benedictines; and the church, with regard
 to the statues, carving, and gilding, makes a most rich and splendid ap-
 pearance. They have found four bas-reliefs in and about the abbey,
 which are set into the walls of the church; one is of Romulus and
 Remus sucking the wolf; and another is sepulchral; they find also some
 medals here, and more at Pecklarn. We passed by the castle of Diern-
 stain, where, they say, Richard of England was kept prisoner for about
 eighteen months. They find medals on the banks of the river about Stein.
 Two miles to the south east of Maubern is the rich Benedictine abbey of
 Gotweich, commonly called Ketwind. The present abbot Godfreid Be-
 felius is a prelate of great humanity and extraordinary knowledge, espe-
 cially in polite literature; he has published a chronicon of the abbey,
 with a map of Germany of the middle ages, and a specimen of the
 manner of writing manuscripts in different times: He has a great
 collection of medals, and of every thing that is curious, particularly
 figures of flowers and animals in stones, found near Wurtzburg, more
 curious than any I ever saw: Many medals have been found on this hill,
 and also three inscriptions; some are of opinion that it is part of Moun-
 Commagenus. At Cloyster Newburg we came to those hills which di-
 vided Noricum from upper Panonia; on the east side of them is
 a place called Calenberg, and over it a ruined castle, which was the pa-
 lace of residence of the antient dukes of Austria, when they removed
 from Melck. This place is thought by some to be Cetius, according to
 the Tables, or it might be at Cloyster Newburg; for it is suspected that
 the Itinerary is falsified in relation to the distance of this place.

I shall not attempt a description of Vienna; we made some excur-
 sions from it to several places. Baden is thought to be the antient Baderi:
 Aquæ, famous for its waters, which are used only for bathing. The
 archdukes have a palace at Nieuftat, to which the emperor Maximilian
 the first frequently retired; he had a hermitage there, and is buried in the
 church. The counts Senni, Frangipani, and Ragotzki were imprisoned
 here, the last escaped out of prison, the two others were beheaded, and
 their monument is seen here. Mansdorf to the south of Petronel is
 thought to be Mutenum of the Itinerary; others with very little reason
 have conjectured that it was at Musa: There is a spring here of warm
 water impregnated with sulphur, and used for bathing.

The antient Carnuntum, capital of upper Panonia, seems to have Carnuntum:
 been on the site of Petronel, Altenburg, and Haymburg; it
 was a very antient city. The consul Licinius besieged it in vain in
 the first year of the war against Perseus king of Macedon, which
 was a hundred and seventy-one years before Christ: In the tenth
 year of Christ, Tiberius brought it under the Roman yoke; the four-
 teenth double legion was stationed here, and the Roman fleet for the
 Danube; it was also the residence of the Roman præfect: A colony
 was brought to it, it was made a municipium; and the emperor Aurelius
 spent much of his time in this city. Altenburg and Petronel are two poor

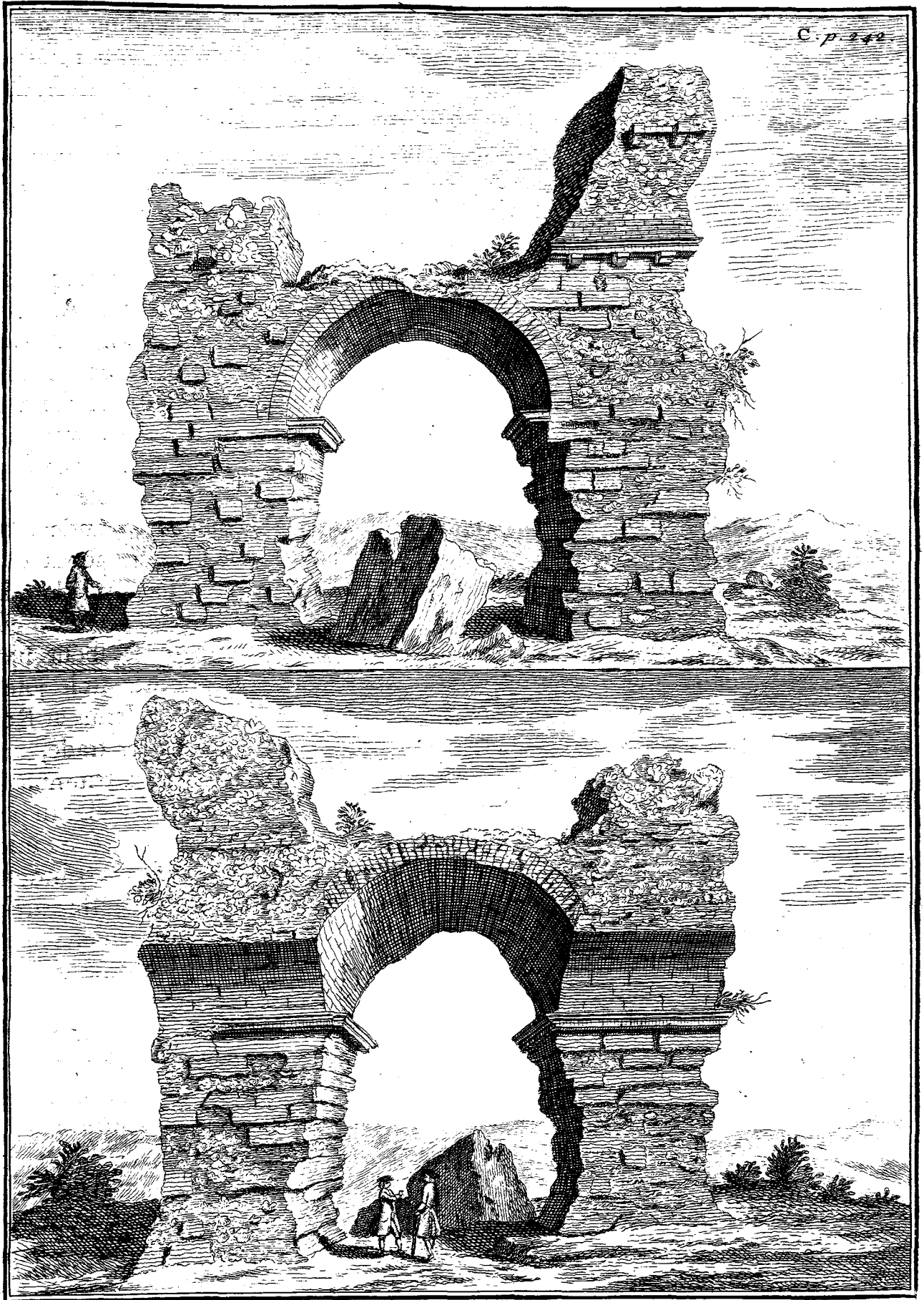
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villages, not a league distant, and about half way between them I saw marks of the old walls to the east, which seemed to have been about a mile in circumference, the suburbs probably extending a great way on both sides, as may be concluded from the bricks and ruins which are seen over the fields, especially in the park, and near the river, where many medals are found; all these parts were probably fortified in the time of the Romans. Towards Steinabrun we saw an old road pointing to the south, which probably was the way in the Itinerary to Scarabantia, Sabaria, and Pætovio; between this road and Steinabrun there is a spot which seems to have been a camp. It is thought by some that Carnuntum, built by the Panonians, was about Haymburg, that of the Roman colony at Petronel, the palace and baths at Altenburg, and that all these were contiguous, and made one town. About a quarter of a league to the south of the ruins, which are to the west of

Petronel. Petronel, there are remains of an arch in the middle of the fields; two views of it may be seen in the hundredth plate; the lower part is built of rough stone, the upper has a mixture of brick in it; the whole seems to have been cased with hewn stone; it is remarkable that there are many stones in it which appear to have belonged to antient buildings, so that probably it was erected in haste; the arch is about twenty feet wide and ten deep, and the piers are twelve feet broad; the crown of the arch is about twenty-four feet from the ground, which has risen considerably; the building over the piers is about sixteen feet high; and it plainly appears that there was another arch joined to it, so as to make four arches in all, like the forum of Janus at Rome; but as it is so far from the river as not to be convenient for trade, and out of the town, it is more reasonable to think that it was a triumphal arch of the nature of that at Laodicea in Syria, in the twenty-eighth plate; and probably it was erected to the honour of Tiberius, as we are informed by Dion Cassius, that a triumph was decreed him, and two triumphal arches in Panonia: About half a mile to the south west of this arch are remains of a building, which I thought might have been an amphitheatre. There are some antient inscriptions at Petronel; one at count Traun's palace makes mention of a portico; there are two reliefs on the stone; one is a Mercury with his emblems, the caduceus, purse, and a cock; the other seemed to be Vertumnus, with a wheat-sheaf in one hand, a hammer in the other, and a dog near him.

Altenburg. Altenburg, and two at a stone-cutter's: There is a well here of mineral water used for bathing, in which sulphur seems to prevail. The most curious inscription is that in the town-house at Haymburg, by which it was discovered that Carnuntum was a municipium; there are two reliefs on the stone, one seems to be a person representing the city with a turreted crown, a patera in the right hand, and a cornucopia in the left, as the other relief has likewise, and a rudder of a ship on a globe in the right. To the east of Haymburg there is a hill, on which there seems to have been an encampment, and much barbarous silver coin has been found there, with a head on one side and a horse on the other. They have here a great manufacture of snuff made of tobacco brought from about Debreoksin in Hungary; they make also some cloth. In one thousand six hundred and eighty-three the Tartars

came



VIEWS of the ARCH at PETRONEL.

came here, and most inhumanly murdered most of the inhabitants, who had taken refuge in the castle.

Returning to Vienna, we saw about twelve miles from Petronel, some signs of an old enclosure about a mile from Wislmund; this probably was *Æquinoctium*, as Mansworth seems to be *Ala Nova*, and may be the same place as Villagai, of the Tables. Sweckat is noted for a manufacture of printed cottons or callicoës, and for the meeting of the emperor Leopold and John king of Poland, after the latter had raised the siege of Vienna, and chased the Turks out of Germany; in memory of which an obelisk is erected with an inscription on it. The emperor has a palace at Eberdorf, in which there is a picture of the Hausom fish caught in the Danube, seventeen feet long, and weighed eight hundred and eighty seven pounds; they are commonly caught below Buda, and are very good.

At New Gebaw, Rudolph the second enclosed the camp of Solyman the Magnificent after the Turkish manner, with walls and turrets, and made a garden in the middle of it. To the west of it there are signs of an entrenchment, probably part of the Turkish camp; and to the north is a most magnificent banqueting house, built by the same emperor; it consists of apartments and galleries, all in a fine taste, with terraces down to the gardens on the river, commanding a glorious view of the Danube and country round; but all this noble building is in a ruinous condition.

CHAP. VII.

Of some places in HUNGARY, near VIENNA; and from PRESBURG to BUDA.

WE made an excursion from Vienna to the south east, to see some antient places in Hungary. From Newstat we went to Oedenburg, thought to be *Julia Scarabantia* in the country called the deserts of the Boii. At Haska, a league to the east of Oedenburg, we saw an inscription on a stone coffin with these letters on it, M.SCARB. which seem to imply, that it was a municipium. There are several reliefs and inscriptions at Oedenburg, and they find many medals, and other antiquities. The Itineraries mention several ways, with different distances from this place to Vindebona, which have puzzled modern writers: Without entering into the dispute, I shall only observe, that we may very well account for three different roads to any place. The shortest only for horses, a summer road for carriages, and a longer round by the hills in winter, when the low grounds are not passable; and I have had experience in several places of a winter and summer road for carriages; and it is very common in all parts to have a short bridle road.

We

Scharpin.

We went to Scharpin, where some would fix Scarabantia, but there are no sort of antiquities there; it had been a large town, and was burnt by the Turks. Stenemanger is, without doubt, Colonia Claudia Sabaria, tho' some, on account of the name, would place it at Sarwar, where no antiquities are found; it is said that the præfect of Panonia resided here; and Aurelius Victor affirms, that Septimius Severus was proclaimed emperor at this place; but Spartian says it was at Carnuntum. We saw at Steinemanger several pieces of granite pillars: It is probable that Domitian was a benefactor to this town, for there are two inscriptions to him, with the name of Domitian erased, as it was from all his inscriptions by an order of the senate: There are several other inscriptions, and some curious reliefs about the town. They have a story, which seems to be without any foundation, that Ovid was buried here. It is said, that St. Martin was born at this town in three hundred and thirty-five, his father having been a tribune under Constantine the great.

Newfidlersee.

The Newfidlersee is the antient lake Peiso, the water of which was let out into the Danube by the emperor Galerius, that is, he probably cut a canal from it to the Rabnitz, which rises in the morassy ground to the east of it; the water is salt, is sometimes very low; and there are but few fish in it; the soil here is impregnated with nitre, and they make great quantities of salt petre at Newfidel: At this lake Hunnimundus, king of Savia, was entirely defeated by Theodomir, brother of Walamir, king of the Goths. At Wolf near the lake there is a sulphureous water which is heated and used for bathing; and there are iron mines at Eifensatt which have not been lately worked, as it turns to better account to employ their hands in the vineyards: Prince Esterhazi has a most magnificent palace here. This town was given to the emperor Frederick the third by Mathias Corvinus king of Hungary, as a pledge for the Hungarian crown, which the emperor delivered to him; as an inscription imports which is seen in the palace.

Wolf.

Eifensatt.

Presburg.

When we departed from Vienna we went to the north of the Danube into Hungary, and crossed over those hills, which are thought to be the end of mount Carpates, that separated this country and Dacia from Sarmatia. When Buda was taken by the Turks, Presburg was made the capital of Hungary, and the regalia are kept in it; this place having never been taken by the Turks.

Carlburg.

Altenburg.

Going eastward on the south side of the Danube we passed through Carlburg, thought to be Gerulata, and we saw signs of an old enclosure, part of which has been washed away by the Danube; and we observed about it foundations of old buildings of Roman brick. Altenburg is thought to be Ad Flexum, and two or three inscriptions have been found at Wiselburg, half a league to the east of it. Near a farm house, called Baratfoldaye, we saw a bank like the foundation of a wall; it seems to have been about a hundred paces square, three sides of it remaining. We observed several Roman bricks in some earth lately thrown up, and they told us that they often found medals there; it is two Hungarian miles both from Rahab and Altenburg, and we concluded that it was Quadrata; which has not been observed by any writer.

Quadrata.

Rahab

Rahab is the antient Arrabo; it was taken by the Turks in one thousand five hundred ninety-four, and retaken by stratagem four years after. Several inscriptions have been found here, but now there is only one to be seen, and a relief in the north wall of the cathedral: We saw also a relief and inscription at a village called Ais^a. The citadel of Comorra was never taken; there are three stone coffins in it, and several inscriptions about the town brought from Zeny. It has been commonly thought that Bregetio was at Gran; but on considering the distances, and from the inscriptions found at Zeny a league below Comorra, we discovered that this was the site of Bregetio. About half a mile to the west of Zeny we came to a spot enclosed with a slight fosse, where there are some marks of old buildings; and not so far beyond Zeny to the east there is such another ruin; and between this and the site of the antient town are some imperfect remains, which from the ground, we judged to have been a theatre or amphitheatre. Round the old town there are signs of a double fosse, extending six hundred and forty paces from east to west, and seven hundred and fifty from north to south; these are joined by two other fosses on the north side, which extend about two hundred paces to the river. A little lower on the other side of the river there is such another enclosure about a hundred and thirty paces square, with an entrance on each side, and fosses drawn from it to the river in the same manner: This seems to have been for the defence of that side of the river, and is now called Leanywar. On both sides we found many Roman bricks, but all the inscriptions have been carried away chiefly to two churches, which are about a league to the east, at a place called Futusy; they are in a kind of a peninsula, where the small river Dotis falls into the Danube: To the south west of the church, which is furthest to the east, we saw an inscription, in which the first legion is mentioned that was quartered at Bregetio, and observing a large stone at the east end of the church, we employed men to dig it out, and found an inscription on it, in which, as well as in the other, mention is made of the third Thracian legion. We saw in the same church two or three other imperfect inscriptions on an altar, and some reliefs. At the village of Zeny we found the top of a stone coffin; and there is a stone at the door of the Calvinist church, on which we saw part of an inscription, but could not prevail on the boors to dig it up; we were informed also that there was an inscription a league to the south of the village.

We went four leagues a little way to the south east of the road to Gran, to a small town called Dotis, which from some antiquities found there is thought to be an antient place, and agrees best with the situation of Floriana: At the corner of the church there is a square pillar divided into compartments three feet long, with a relief in each, as I suppose, of a heathen god, with their emblems, though I could only distinguish Juno with the peacock. In the castle there is a relief of Hercules encountering the lion, and a large marble coffin in a private

^a Bana is two leagues to the south of Rahab, where, they say, there are mines, and it may be Ad mures, or Ad muros. It is said, that Justina, the widow of Valentinian, resided with

her son Valentinian in a village or house near Bregetio; the expression is, "In Villa muro cincta," which might be Ad muros. Lower Panonia was the country to the east of Arrabo.

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yard ; on each side of an inscription on it is a Cupid resting upon an extinguished torch ; it appears to have been the tomb of the wife of a physician in ordinary to the first legion Adjutrix, and that she was a lady of Forum Hadriani in Lower Germany, which is thought to have been Voorburg, opposite to Ryswick, within a league of the Hague. The castle here was in possession of the Turks, who built a modern fortification round it, and blew up all, when they left it, in one thousand five hundred and sixty-five. They have quarries here of a red coarse marble, as well as in the neighbouring mountains, and some baths are mentioned near this place which we did not see.

Almas.

From Dotis we went four leagues northwards under the hills, passing very near the two churches of Futusy, and came to Almas, which is near four leagues from Comorra, and about three short leagues from old Bregetio ; here probably was Azaos, which the Itinerary places between Bregetio and Lacus Felicis, and may be the same as Lepavist of the Tables, placed six miles from Bregetio ; but no antiquities are found there. Half a league beyond this is Nesmid, the first post from Comorra, two long Hungarian miles distant. We went two miles further by the Danube mostly under the hills, at one place where we were obliged to go up the hill on account of the overflowing of the river, and came to Neudorf. A quarter of a league to the north west of the town is a hill over the river, which commands a very fine prospect, and might therefore be called Locus Felicis, of which Lacus Felicis of the Itinerary is probably a corruption ; and there is such another mistake as to Walsee on the Danube in Germany, which is exactly such another fine situation. This place in the Itinerary is eighteen miles from Bregetio, which does not very much disagree with the distance, as it is not seven leagues from Zeny ; Neudorf, which is further, being but four miles off Hungary from Comorra : But what confirmed us in the opinion is a place called Gardellaca of the Tables, thirteen miles from Lepavist, which we thought must be Almas, and so the whole distance from Bregetio in the Tables is nineteen miles, which agrees better than the Itinerary ; the name also is another reason, as it was probably a place to guard the passage of the Danube, for which it is very proper, and at present there stands a wheel on it as a sign that boats must pay toll there. But what puts it out of all dispute are the Roman inscriptions found here, two of which are at the church of a Franciscan hermit on the hill, a third on an altar set into the wall, and another in the pedestal of a statue erected on the hill out of devotion ; and in the church-yard of Neudorf we saw a piece of an altar, and another old stone, with some letters on them : This hill was fortified by those who were in the rebellion of Hungary ; and they were all cut to pieces here. We saw about the ruins of the fort several Roman bricks, and in other parts foundations of thick walls, which seemed to be Roman.

Gran.

We arrived at Gran, and though the kings of Hungary formerly resided there, yet now it has more the appearance of a very large village than of a city ; and as they have no trade so all the people are employed in husbandry : It is the metropolitan see of the province of Upper Hungary, as Coloczia is of the lower : And the archbishop of Gran, who resides at Presburg, is primate of all Hungary. The castle is very strongly

strongly situated; which was taken by Solyman the second in one thousand five hundred and forty-two; and was soon retaken; but sultan Achmet possessed himself of it in one thousand six hundred and eighty-three. The armies of the emperor and king of Poland beat the Turks at the castle of Barcan on the other side of the river, and took the city and castle of Gran after it had been in the possession of the Turks eighty years. The Turks besieged it again in one thousand six hundred and eighty five; but the siege was raised by the dukes of Lorraine and Bavaria, who gave the Turks battle in the plain not far from the city, through which the road passes from Comorra to Buda, and defeated sixty thousand of them, who fled over the hills to Buda, leaving their baggage in the camp. The battle was to the north of a chapel where the Christians were buried; and this defeat made the Turks sue for peace. Stephen the third was buried somewhere in this city, and Bela the fourth was interred in one of the parish churches. St. Stephen king of Hungary was born here, and it is said was christened in a chapel near the cathedral, which probably was the old baptistry. The cathedral within the castle is in ruins, but the west door remains entire, which is a fine Gothic piece of architecture, of marble of different colours, adorned with figures of saints, made of large pieces of marble inlaid and marked out with lines: Over the door is king Bela, with the figure of the church in his hand, and the archbishop near him; that king, if I do not mistake, being founder of the cathedral. There is a chapel adjoining to the church of fine architecture, and lined with red marble; it was built by cardinal Bacocz in one thousand five hundred and seven. Some authors mention baths at this place, of which I could get no account. We passed over the spot of the famous battle, and by the chapel where the Christians were buried, and came into the high road to Buda; as we went on we had mount Pilis to the north of us, at the east foot of which there are ruins of a large monastery. We came to a village called Czaba; ^{Czaba.} a little beyond the parish church there is another ruined church in the road, where they sometime ago dug up two inscriptions, which are now at the parish church, and probably others might be found by turning up the stones. Crumeros, it may be the same as Lufimari, might be here, and be a fort to guard the pass to the mountain. In one of the inscriptions the fourth legion is mentioned, which was probably quartered here.

Beyond the village of Woreswar we left the road in order to go directly east to St. Andrè on the Danube. We came to a cross opposite to a ruined church to the north, and found an antient military set up against it, and tho' the names of the emperors were much defaced, yet from the pedigree we concluded, that the names of Marcus Aurelius, Antoninus, and Lucius Verus were on it; at the bottom are these letters, A. B. A. C. M. P. the purport of the letters must have been so many miles from Acincum or Buda, but the number is not to be seen. We passed through two Rascian villages, Sobantza and Pomasz; to the east of the latter there are very great ruins of a castle entirely destroyed. We came to the small town of St. Andrè, chiefly inhabited by Rascians, ^{St. Andrè.} who have several churches; the Walachians also have two, and the Germans one: As there was no inn, we were accommodated with a public

public house of the town, where we had not so much as a bed; we went to market, and got our provisions dressed at one of their little wine houses. Opposite to this town there is a large island near two leagues broad, extending from Visegrad almost as far as Buda.

Visegrad.

We went four leagues northward to Visegrad, passing through Bogdani, opposite to which we saw a small town called Vatz on the east side of the Danube: On a hill over Visegrad there is a ruinous castle very strongly situated: The regalia of Hungary were kept in it till the Turks invaded this country, and then it was often taken and retaken by both armies. Some of the kings of Hungary resided here, and particularly Matthias Corvinus. Charles king of Naples being declared king of Hungary, and wounded in his head, was brought to this castle under pretence of curing his wounds, and was strangled in it.

C H A P. VIII.

Of BUDA, some other parts of HUNGARY; and of CROATIA.

Buda.

BUDA has suffered very much in the wars; there are two well built Turkish mosques remaining in the town. The fortress was taken and burnt by Soliman the magnificent in one thousand five hundred and twenty-six, and retaken the next year. Soliman took it again in one thousand five hundred and twenty-nine; the Christians often attempted in vain to get possession of it, till the duke of Lorrain took it by storm in one thousand six hundred and eighty; and in one thousand seven hundred and twenty-three it was blown up by a magazine of powder which was fired by lightning; and now there remains but very little of the palace of the kings of Hungary, which was built by that encourager of arts and sciences Matthias Corvinus, who had here a valuable library, which has been since dispersed. Old Buda, to the north of the present city, is certainly the antient Acincum or Aquincum, and there are a great number of reliefs and inscriptions about it, in which the second legion Adjutrix is mentioned, which was quartered at Acincum; many of them are in the house of the counts of Schetfin. We saw to the north of old Buda some sign of the city walls, and remains of an amphitheatre, as we concluded from the manner in which the ground lay. The water was brought to the old city about a league by an aqueduct which is a solid wall, that in some places was strengthened by arches turned in it; this aqueduct has accidentally received an additional strength by the water running thro' it, which in several places has formed great rocks of petrifications against it, which I have seen in several other aqueducts. There are many ruins to the north of old Buda; but we could form no judgment as to the nature of the buildings. In the Rascian suburb there is a fragment of a fine statue sitting in long robes, the upper part of it being broken off. Buda is famous for its hot baths, which are
said

said to be a composition of gold, iron, calmi, sulphur, several salts, allum, and some other minerals; there are five baths of different qualities, and one of them makes a petrification, something like that of Carlsbad.

Pesth, which is probably Transacincum, is opposite to Buda, and is ^{Pesth.} a pleasant new town; some inscriptions, and pieces of granite pillars remain in it; on the river to the north of the town there is a ruin, which looks something like the end of a bridge; but as it is not probable that a bridge should be built at this place, both by reason of the difficulty of it, and because there is no account of such a bridge, it may be rather concluded to be the remains of a tower to defend the pass of the river. The chief support of Pesth are the two great courts of Hungary held here for civil disputes.

We set out from Buda for Stool-Weissenberg; a league to the south of the city those hills end, which go round part of the plain that is to the south of Buda; this part is called Promontorium, and Marsili makes a Roman work there; when we went to it we found several Roman bricks about the fields, and there might be a fort here to defend the pass: There are several quarries of free stone under the hill; and farther on we saw the remains of a Turkish paved way; those who are skilled in the antiquities of Hungary, say, that Attila and the first kings of the Huns resided somewhere in that large plain, which is to the east of Buda, either at Yasberin or about it. Two Hungarian miles from Buda, at a house of baron Banitzky, which is called Martinweiser, we saw a relief of Hercules killing the Hydra; another of a sepulchral kind; and a third which seemed to be an altar, with two reliefs on it, one being a person holding a simpulum; these were all brought from Buda. We travelled over rich downs through an unimproved country, very thinly inhabited, the nobility having a great number of oxen on their estates, which they sell mostly in Germany, and send some of them even as far as Italy. The sheep here have twisted horns something like the antelopes.

We arrived at Stool-Weissenberg; the air of this place is very bad, being ^{Stool-Weissenberg.} situated in a great morass, which continues a considerable way on each side of the river Sarwitz as far as Symontornya, a place famous for wines, which are sold for Tokai, as well as those of Eperies and Caschaw, which are near Tokai. As many inscriptions and reliefs have been found here, so it is conjectured to have been some antient town in the road from Sirmium, either to Lauriacum or Carnuntum; if the former, it agrees best with the distances of Valco; if the latter, which seems more probable, it answers the situation of Cimbrianæ; they say the kings of Hungary formerly resided here for some time, and had their burial place in the town, and that at first it consisted only of the palace and the collegiate church, in which the kings were buried: This building from the little that remains of it, appears to have been a magnificent structure; but the Turks destroyed it, and the bodies of the kings could never be found; part of their monuments, with the reliefs in red marble, are seen in the town wall, where most of the inscriptions are placed: The Turks took it in one thousand five hundred and forty-three; the emperor Matthias retook it in one thousand six hundred and one; but the next year

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it was taken by the Turks again, who held it till one thousand six hundred and eighty-eight; and in one thousand seven hundred and three the emperor ordered the fortifications to be demolished. There is a Turkish mosque and a fountain remaining in the town, and some ruins of their bagnios.

Vesprin.

In the way to Vesprin we had the morafs to the south east of us, which seemed to extend towards the lake Balaton, and if so, probably the river Sarvitz rises out of the lake, whereas the maps make both the morafs and the river to come from the north west. We passed by the village and castle of Palota, which held out some time against the Turks. I saw *fraxinella* growing wild in the fields in these parts. Vesprin is situated on a rock about half a mile in circumference, there being a large suburb round it: It was taken and retaken in the first Turkish war; but in the last, the Turks did not get possession of it. There is a beautiful cathedral here, and a chapel under it, to which they say St. Emerick duke of Hungary used often to resort.

Lake Balaton.

In the way to the lake Balaton, about a league from Vesprin, we saw them digging for stone, where there had been an antient building; I observed some Roman brick, and that the walls were very solid; probably it had been a fort to defend the passage this way. There is great plenty of coarse fish in the lake Balaton, which they catch in great abundance when the lake is froze over, by breaking holes, and letting down their nets: On the side of the lake there is a very spirituous mineral, which they drink; it tastes much like that of Piermont, and is laxative; they warm it likewise, and put it in tubs for bathing; they say sal nitre prevails in it, and I observed a very thick coat sticking to the vessels in which they boil the water. It is an extraordinary sight to see the peasants coming here every morning in waggons, to drink or bathe; some of the sick having their beds in the waggons. We crossed over the west end of the lake in a ferry boat: The river Sala falls into it there, which passes thro' the country of Salawar. Our carriage was conveyed over on a wooden floor laid on four boats, each of which were cut out of one piece of wood.

Canishta.

We travelled through the woods, and observed several ruinous churches, where there formerly had been villages, the country having been laid waste by the wars. The people here are mostly Calvinists; some being Romans and Lutherans. There is no manner of accommodation in these parts, except a very poor public house in the villages; and we commonly stopped every day in the woods to refresh ourselves and our horses. We came to Canishta, which was formerly fortified, and taken by the Turks in one thousand six hundred; it was frequently besieged, but was not retaken till the time of Leopold, who demolished both the town and fortifications, and now it is only like a large village.

We went over the Drave into Croatia, and crossing the old bed of the Drave, we came again into Hungary to Le Grad: Near forty years ago the Drave changed its channel, and Le Grad is between the old bed of the Drave and the present channel; a small stream now runs in the old bed, and falls into the Drave a quarter of a league below Le Grad; so that it makes an island about a league and a quarter in circum-

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Circumference. Le Grad is like a large village, though there are five hundred houses in it, above a hundred of which are inhabited by Lutherans; but the people will not permit their ministers to come among them. We were at a village called Stridona, where St. Jerom was born, and they have built a chapel, which, they say, is on the spot; and his history is painted in it. The grounds for their opinion is, that he says he was born at Stridona on the confines of Dalmatia and Pannonia: But as Pannonia extended much further, the place of St. Jerom's birth is thought to be rather at Zerín in Croatia; and some have conjectured that it was at Sdregna in Istria.

Le Grad.

Stridona.

Czakathurn may be Alicanum, as it is in the post road from Pettaw to Stenemanger, the antient Sabaria; and there is a fine stone here with a Roman inscription on it, and some reliefs; among them is Romulus and Remus sucking the wolf, and a Capricorn with the tail of a fish. We left Hungary, and went into the kingdom of Croatia.

Czakathurn.

The duke of Lorrain, as we were informed, was the first viceroy of Hungary; the palatine before being the second person in the kingdom, and generalissimo by his office; he is elected by the states of the greater and lesser nobility, and of the clergy, and by the deputies of the towns; and presides in their assemblies. The Roman religion is established in Hungary; the Lutherans, Calvinists, and Greek Rascians are tolerated, and where there are no Romans they have the parish church, tho' the ministers have not the tithes; but they enjoy them in Transylvania. The Lutheran ministers are mostly bred in the university of Saxony, and the Calvinists in Transylvania near Alba Julia. There are a great number of Rascians in Hungary who are of the Greek church, to which the Chingeners unite themselves, who are like gipsies, and have the same qualities; but they have a trade in making cutlery ware, and pitch their tents at the skirts of the towns; they are not permitted in Germany.

State of Hungary.

The air and climate of Hungary is looked on as very unwholsom, especially to strangers, occasioned by the nitre which is in the air; and when it is hot by day, the nights are cold, and they have great dews, so that it is very dangerous to be abroad at night, unless they are well cloathed. Their wines have a fine flavour, but are heady, and are thought to cause the stone and gravel. The soil is very fruitful, and many parts run so much into wood that they bark the trees in order to kill them, and when they are rotten set them on fire: And at a distance from towns, there is such a plenty of wood and pasturage that it is looked on to be in common to travellers, and they have a right to what they can use. The mountains of Hungary, especially to the north west, abound very much in minerals of gold, silver, copper, iron, lead, antimony, and cinnabar; the chief are to the north of Gran, at Neufoll, Altfoll, Kremnitz, and Schemnitz; to the north east of the last they have mines of salt, which they use all over Hungary, and some of it is so fine that they make toys of it, which appear like transparent alabaster.

Natural History.

They say that the hawsom fish in the Danube has been taken twenty-one feet in length; they come up from the Euxine sea in the spring as far as Buda to spawn. We were informed of a very particular manner of catching

sturgeon

catching

O B S E R V A T I O N S

catching them, by encompassing them with a net, and men go into the water, tickle them on the belly, and so get them ashore; and they must not perceive the net before they are in shallow water; because they are so very strong, especially in their tails, that if they strike they certainly kill; it is a very fine fish, and eats like a turbot.

Croatia.

The kingdom of Croatia is one of the five which were dependant on Hungary, the other four being Dalmatia, Sclavonia, Servia, and Bosnia: We went to Warasdin, which is a little way from the river, and is slightly fortified; there is nothing remarkable in the town. Croatia is governed by a ban, or viceroy, under the sovereign of Hungary; they pay no taxes, nor will they submit to any, but send men to the war, and, if I do not mistake, they pay them: At that time they sent sixteen thousand, and the nobility go into the war as officers or volunteers. The people are brave soldiers; and as they have always enjoyed their liberties, so they have ever been faithful to their sovereign. It is these people, if I have not been misinformed, who in time of war send one half of their men into the field one year, the others remaining at home to cultivate their lands, who go to the war the next year. They speak Sclavonic, which is an oriental tongue, and of great use in the north east parts of the world, for, they say, it is spoken in different dialects as far as China, and may be looked on as a mother language; it is said that the Hungarian is not derived from it, but from the Hebrew and other eastern languages; the Hunns, being the antient Scythians, who without doubt originally came from the countries to the south east.

C H A P. IX.

O f S T I R I A.

Stiria.

STIRIA is called Steir Marck, that is, Stiria, on the bounds of Germany; for marck signifies the bounds; and the countries on the bounds were called Margravates, and the governors Margraves, which seems to be much the same office as that of the Duces Limitanei of the Roman empire, who presided over the countries and provinces which were on the bounds; so these countries seem to have been granted by the emperors to great men with the title of Margraves, that is, graffs or counts of the boundary, on condition that they defended the bounds of the empire.

Pettaw.

Pettaw is the antient Petovia, which was situated on the hill of the castle, and on the high grounds to the north of it. When the Romans besieged this city under Augustus, a great number of the country came to their assistance; but Augustus led his army against them, prevented their entering into the city, and received a wound in his knee by a stone. This city was made a Roman colony, and there are many inscriptions about the town; particularly at the church of Saint Martin, a mile out of the town; a mile further at Emfield, at the house

house of count Saur. About half a league out of the town, in the garden of baron Cramp, there is a coffin of white alabaster, which has some ornaments on it that seemed to be of the middle ages. There are several reliefs in the castle, and a very extraordinary one in the town; it consists of the story of Orpheus, and some other subjects, and is published by Montfaucon; the stone is of white alabaster sixteen feet long and six wide.

At the castle of the bishop of Seccau above Leibnitz, there are several inscriptions and reliefs, supposed to have been dug up near, probably in the valley below. And it appears from an inscription in the castle of Gratz, that in the time of the emperor Maximilian, a glass full of ashes, bones, and a Roman medal were found at Leibnitz, and placed in that palace; on the whole it is to be concluded, that Muroela was somewhere near Leibnitz. We came into the great road from Trieste to Vienna, and arrived at the flourishing and beautiful city of Gratz, the capital of Stiria, supposed to have been first built by the Vindi or Sclavi, on the hill of the castle, about five hundred and ninety years after they had conquered Pannonia Carnium, and Noricum; but when Charlemagne drove them out and made the Arab the bounds of Germany, they built Windish Gratz, or Gratz of the Vindi; and this place being inhabited by Bavarians, was called Bavarian Gratz.

The marquises of Stiria had resided at Styre, and were made dukes by Frederick Barbarossa. On the death of Ottocarus that family was extinct, and the duchy of Stiria came to Leopold the virtuous, father-in-law of Ottocarus, and marquis of Austria, who first resided at Gratz. From Charles of Gratz, son of Ferdinand the first, the Austrian family are lineally descended, that is, from his son Ferdinand the second; this is called the Gratz line; for Maximilian the second, being eldest son of Ferdinand the first, was succeeded by his eldest son Rudolph the second, and he by his younger brother Matthias, in whom the line from Maximilian the second was extinct, and then came in the line from the younger son of Ferdinand the first, that is Charles of Gratz, who being dead at the time of the decease of Matthias his eldest son, Ferdinand the second succeeded to the empire.

There are a great number of inscriptions in the palace of the archduke of Austria, and also about the town; so that it is probable that Carrodunum was near this place. We went a league to the church of Strangany, which is on a hill, where we saw an inscription and some reliefs, and there were other inscriptions which have been removed, so that probably the antient city was there, for it is an old mother church, and there are several others dependant on it.

We entered in between the mountains Cetius, which divided Noricum from Pannonia, and travelled northwards to Rettlestein, opposite to a high mountain of that name, towards the top of which, they say, there is a grotto two miles long, and that what are called dragons bones are found in it, which probably are bones of animals carried in by beasts of prey; for we could not cross the river to go to it. Pruck is in the road from Venice and Trieste to Vienna. We went from this place to Maria Zell, where there is an image of the Virgin Mary, to which they pay great devotion; the treasury is rich in diamond rings, and cameos, and in statues and vases

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of gold and silver, some of which are adorned with precious stones. In this road there are great iron works for making iron into bars, which is brought from the mines of Eifenarts to the west; these, and the mines in the archbishoprick of Saltzburg, without doubt are those which produced the iron of Noricum, so famous among the antients. The common people in the mountainous parts of Stiria are very much troubled with swelled necks, occasioned by drinking the snow water.

Seccau.

Seccau is the see of the only bishopric in Stiria; in the cathedral there is a chapel wainscoted with marble, and very richly adorned by Charles of Gratz, as a monument for his family, there being a vault under it, in which their bodies lie; from this place we went into Carinthia.

The county of Cilley is now looked on as a part of Stiria; it was governed by its own counts for three hundred years to the latter end of the fifteenth century, when it came to the house of Austria, and the states of it meet at Gratz, with those of Stiria.

We went into that county from Laubach in Carniola; after travelling five miles we crossed the Save, which by an error in the Tables is made nine miles from Emona: Five miles from this place we passed the Trifnitz^b. Trajaniburg, or Trajan's hill, is a village in this road at the foot of a hill, five German miles from Laubach; we found here three antient inscriptions; and this must be the Mansio, called Hadrante or Adriante; these places are in Carniola.

County of
Cilley.

We came into the county of Cilley, and saw a grotto at Frantz, where there are some curious petrifications; but we could not find that it had any communication with the rivulet below it: This place was probably Ad medias: Upellis was also sixteen miles from Cilley this way; and a village called Cuple seems to retain something of that name.

Cilley.

Cilley is the old Cileia, which we found by an inscription was called Claudia Cileia; so that probably Claudius brought a colony to this town. We saw several heads with bulls or rams horns; which made us conjecture that Jupiter Ammon was worshipped here; there are several antiquities and inscriptions in and about the town, especially at the churches of St. Maximilian, and St. Andrew, as likewise of Okanick in the road to Vienna, and at a castle called Ober-Cilley. The counts of Cilley are buried in the church of the Minorets; and the archduke of Austria has a palace here, which was the habitation of those counts.

^a I conjecture that Houndsmark was Ad pontem mentioned in the Tables between Ovilabis and Pætovio; and that Newmark is not Norcia, as some have conjectured, of which I shall have occasion to say more.

^b About this place, Mutatio Ad quartodecimo of the Jerusalem Itinerary seems to have been, and Ad decimo of the Tables.

ON GERMANY.

CHAPTER X.

OF CARINTHIA.

FROM Seccau in Stiria we went to Freifach in Carinthia, which ^{Freifach.} seems to be Noreia, though it has been taken for other places; but this conjecture is confirmed by Strabo's testimony, that Noreia had veins of iron, and rivers with sands of gold: For there are iron mines half a league from the town, and there were mines of gold and silver in the hills to the east, which probably are exhausted, as they are not worked at present: There are several inscriptions and reliefs about the town. I observed a hill near the town of a grey coarse marble of the Cippolino kind, of which all their hewn stone work is made here.

At Gurck, which is a bishop's see, we saw an antient stone, with ^{a Gurck.} a defaced inscription, and a relief of a person holding a vase; some conjecture, with very little foundation, that this place was Graviacis. At St. Veit we saw a basin of a fountain nine feet in diameter, which, ^{St. Veit.} they say, was dug out near the mill at Solfeld, and there is a small brass Gothic statue on it, which they affirm to have been found also at Solfeld; there are likewise several Roman reliefs and inscriptions here, all brought from that place.

We set out for Solfeld^c, the antient Solva or Flavium Solvense, ^{Solfeld: Solva.} supposed to be a Roman colony, which might be planted by Vespasian, and probably was a municipium; some are of opinion, that Attila destroyed this town, which does not appear; and as Odoacer ordered all the Romans to go out of Noricum, it is very natural to suppose that their towns should afterwards run to ruin; it is called Maria Sol from a church in the town; in which the font seems to be an antient vase: The old town was on the plain, and on the side of the hills; and probably extended from Arndorf church a league to a pit called Lindwurmb-Gruben: To the left it stretches to the river, and to the right up the hill to Rotzendorf church, and to Telsbach wood.

From Maria-Sol we went down into the plain, where there is a curious piece of antiquity, which is now called Kaisarstool; a large stone six feet long, and five broad is set up an end, on the west side a stone is put up against it; between this and the great stone there are two small ones, on one of which there is some part of a Roman inscription: The seat on the other side is a stone laid on an old Gothic capital, with a stone on each side of it for the arms to rest on; towards the top of the great stone on that side is cut RVDOLPHVS DVX, who was the first peaceable possessor of Carinthia. Æneas Sylvius gives a

^c In the way we found inscriptions at all the following places: At the churches of Unter-Milback, St. Donatus, St. Michael, and Prunner's Cross, at St. Anthony, and the mill, where there are ruins of some antient building. In a field to the south of the cross they say there was a temple of the sun, but I saw nothing but

old Roman bricks scattered over the fields: On the hill over the mill we observed the ruins of some building; and going a quarter of a league to the east passed by the house of a nobleman near Meißelburg, and came to the churches of Poffaw and Rotzendorf, and from that place to Tilsbach, the palace of count Grobenich.

very long account of an extraordinary ceremony performed here on investing the duke in his dominions. We went up the hill to the west to the palace of Tonfonberg; where they shew many things in relation to Maximilian the first, and have an opinion that he was born there, tho' Newstat was the place of his nativity. We saw here several reliefs and inscriptions.

Clagenfurt.

Clagenfurt is one of the most agreeable towns I have seen, it is well built, and streams of water run through all the streets^d: There are no coins found here, and very few Roman antiquities to be seen in the town. A colossal statue lies in the street, the head of which is broke off; it has to the left what I took to be the Roman fasces; there is also a relief very ill executed of Hercules and a Centaur, his name being on it. We heard of an inscription in the town which we could not find; there were others formerly here, and we saw a relief, and copied an inscription at a ruined church on a hill called Spittalberg, half a league to the north west. In the square there is a fountain fifty-five feet long, and over it is the statue of a dragon thirty-two feet in length, which is the arms of the town; it is made of a green sort of free stone which is in this country, and before it is a colossal statue of Hercules, with his club lifted up, as aiming at the monster. We travelled on the north side of the Wurtsee, or lake, the waters of which are unwholesom, cause pains in the bowels, and are laxative; they have plenty of trout, barbel, and cray-fish in it. We saw on a hill the palace of Landscroon, where some Roman medals had lately been dug up. Two leagues to the north west is the Offiaker lake: Many walnut-trees grow on both these lakes; of the nut of them they make an oil for painting; and the poor people eat the nut with bread after the oil is pressed out. Offiaker nuts are mentioned by some authors under the name of *Tribulus aquaticus*, and that they make bread of them; on enquiry I found there is an aquatic plant here, which bears a nut or berry, of which they make a sort of bread that is unwholesom, and frequently causes fevers.

Wurtsee.

Offiaker lake.

Villach.

Villach is thought by some to be Julium Carnium, which cannot be; it is forty Italian miles from Volkmark, supposed to be Virunum; and as Graviacis was forty-one miles from that city, it is probable it was at this place. We were told that there were some ruins near the town between the Drave and the Guil, but we could not find any. Inscriptions have been published which were copied about this place, and we met with several in the way to Spittal, which is eight leagues to the west, particularly at St. Ann's church half a league from the town, at Hillerberg, Viftritz, at the church of St. Paternion, and at a palace on the hill belonging to a Venetian; Minuno might be about the last of these places. St. Peter Hulft is on a single hill over the Drave, and is supposed to be Teurnia, which is spoken of by Pliny among the towns of Noricum at a distance from the Danube; and Gruter has an inscription, in which the Duumvir of Teurnia is mentioned; it was called Tiburnia in the middle ages, was a bishop's see, and the metropolis

St. Peter Hulft.

Teurnia.

^d Cellanus thinks it was Claudia or Claudivium; but I rather conjecture that it was Belindro, in the way from Varuno to Juvavia, though the distances do not well agree; that road seems to have gone along by the Drave, which is now the high road from Saltzburg,

and to have left that river somewhere near Clagenfurt; and we were informed that there are remains of a Roman way over the vale of Heyden, about half a league to the east of Clagenfurt.

of Noricum ; there are some inscriptions here, and part of a stone coffin, and there is an account of one found here full of the horns of several sorts of beasts. We saw a relief of St. Peter and St. Paul, of a bishop with his pastoral, and another figure near it. We observed foundations of walls round the top of the hill, and others within them, but the stones have been almost all carried away.

We returned to Villach, and travelled southward. A league from the town we passed by two warm baths at a place called Warmbad ; they are of sulphur, lime-stone, and some other minerals, and being too laxative they are not drunk, but are used for bathing, and are good against knots in the joints, for strengthening the limbs after dislocation, and several other disorders.

We went in between the mountains, antiently called Alpes Noricæ ; the south parts having the name of Alpes Carnicæ. There are two antient reliefs at the church of Arnoldstein, one is a sort of crocodile with the tail twisted, the other is a bust of a man and woman in mezzo-relievo ; the former has a roll in his hand, and the dress is very particular.

C H A P. XI.

Of the county of GORITIA, and the duchy of
CARNIOLA.

THE county of Goritia was formerly governed by its counts, and afterwards became subject to the dukes of Carniola. The antient town of Goritia seems to have been on the site of the castle where the old counts lived ; I was told there is a head of an antient statue in it, which we did not see. We were shewn the tomb of the last count of Goritia ; the cap or crown on his arms is something like the Phrygian tiara. We were at Comorns where seven or eight of the patriarchs of Aquileia resided in time of war, probably in a castle on the top of the hill, of which there are some small ruins.

County of Goritia.
Goritia.

Comorns.

Haydenshaft.

We came to Haydenshaft^a, which is in the road from Vienna to Venice, the nearer way being that by Villach, but it is not the post road. The county of Goritia produces very excellent wine. The country people talk Forlan, a corruption of Italian, French, and Sclavonic ; but all people of condition, and those in the town, speak Italian.

From Haydenshaft we came into Carniola, it was part of the country of the Carni ; and because the Windi or Sclavi came and settled in under and middle Carniola, for that reason it is called Windisch Marck ;

Carniola.

^a The name of this village signifies Heathens, and it is called Ideufina in Italian ; so that the name, and also the coins, as well as other antiquities which have been found here, give reason to think that it was an antient place, and probably the Mutatio, called Castra in the Je-

rusalem Journey ; the Alpes Julicæ being mentioned next after it ; and from this place the old road went to Ober Laubach over the mountain, till a new road was lately made, which is fourteen miles further round.

and what they call the Windisch language is a dialect of the Slavonic, which is talked all over this country. We came to the valley in which the river Vipao, the antient Frigidus, runs, at which Theodosius gained a signal victory over Eugenius. Ad Frigidum annem seems to be a place in the Itinerary in the way from Aquileia to Emona; the new road from Venice to Vienna goes along this valley and by Goritia, leaving the high road from Vienna to Trieste at Prewalt, six leagues from Trieste. We crossed into the old road on the mountains which leads to Laubach, and after travelling two leagues we gained the top of the Alpes Carnicæ, or Juliæ, and coming to a pass where there is an inn, we left the high road to go to Hydria by a very difficult way, in order to see the mine of quicksilver, which has been worked above two hundred years, and is esteemed the richest in Europe; the mine is about eight hundred feet deep, and they were on a great work of turning arches through all the passages, and making stone steps in many parts in order to descend. The ore consists of a black soft slate, mixed with a black clay, in which one sees the quicksilver in small globules; they pound the stone, and wash it as well as the clay, and it is so rich that a hundred pound of the richest cinnabar ore produces fifty pounds of quicksilver: There are particles of the pure native virgin quicksilver in the rivulet, which runs through the village, and the poor people collect it clandestinely, though it is strictly prohibited.

Hydria.

Laubach.

We went by Ober-Laubach to the city of Laubach the antient Emona. The town to the south of the river is the old town, which extended to the north side also, where the old walls at present enclose a small part of the town to the north: And as the church of St. Peter is on the north side, and half a mile out of the town, which is the old parish church, so they suppose the town antiently extended that way. There are several inscriptions in the city, and one a mile out of town at a church called Sifra. This city is said to have been built by the Argonauts, after they had brought their vessel up the Ister. The steep hill on which the castle is built is covered in a most beautiful manner with trees, and probably was the site of the first town.

Ober-Laubach.

River Laubach.

We returned to Ober-Laubach, the antient Nauportum, on the river Laubach, which is the Nauportus of the antients. Pliny says, that the river received its name from the Argonauts bringing their ship to this place. Tacitus mentions Nauportum as a town like a municipium, and we met with an inscription here. About a mile from Ober-Laubach the river comes out from under the hills in three large streams: In order to explain the nature of this river, it must be understood, that in the south parts of Carniola there are several rivers which are lost under ground, the nearest to this is a stream called the Untz, which goes under ground, and is supposed to come out here. The river Poig, in the mountains of Carso, to the north of Trieste, which in Homan's map appears in three streams that unite and seem to go under ground, is said to enter a grotto at a place called Postoina, and going under ground for five English miles it comes out at a grotto not far from Planina, and near a castle called Kleinhausel, where it is called the Untz; and after having received another stream which comes from the Czirnickersee, it runs about three English miles, and goes again under ground

ground at Eibenschufs; three miles further it comes out again near the Carthusian monastery at Freudenthall, and is still called the Untz; it runs near three miles further, and is lost again; and in two miles comes out near Ober Laubach, and is called the Laubach; the sources and course of all these streams are very curious, and deserve to be visited by travellers.

From Ober Laubach we went to the village of Planina, and struck out of the road five English miles to the east to the Czirnicksfer-see, or lake, which is a great natural curiosity; it must be near twenty miles in circumference, and commonly empties itself about the month of July, if it is not a wet season, and then the ground is sown, and soon appears under corn; seven or eight rivulets run into it, and there are two great outlets at the west end of the lake: The basin of the lake is a gentle slope on each side of a deep channel which is called the stream, in which there are about twelve holes; and there are others on the south side of the lake, by some of which the water rises or falls: The water sinks in dry weather, and upon great frosts; and when the lake begins to fall, after two months dry weather, it is reduced to the channel, and in fourteen days more part of the channel begins to be dry, and the waters fall below the top of the highest hole, and then in fifteen days more the whole channel is dry; it commonly begins to go out in June, and generally returns in September; but this depends on the weather; for in a very dry year it has emptied three times in one year, and about thirty years ago the water had not gone out in seven years. There are seven principal holes out of which they have observed that the waters run regularly. The ground being highest to the north west the water runs out first by the holes which are on that side: These holes are known by certain names; Vodonos, the highest hole, and likewise the largest and deepest is emptied in an hour after the water begins to fall; in an hour after that, Retia begins to run out, and the water leaves it in about the same time. Sixty hours afterwards the hole called Kreutz begins to empty, and is about two hours in running out. The third day after, Reschetto begins to run out, and is dry in two hours and a half. On the third day after this Koten, runs out in four hours; these two last are in the southern part of the sea. On the third day after, Leuischa begins to empty, and is dry in six hours. When the water begins to retire within the channel a rock called Ribeskakamen appears, and gives notice to the fishermen to prepare their nets for the first hole, and as soon as it begins to empty they put their nets into the hole, and catch the fish, which would otherwise be carried under ground, and some of the fishermen go a great way down into these holes after the fish. Many of these little fish also go into the holes, from which there are no subterraneous passages; and these are caught by the women. If a year or two passes, and the lake does not empty itself, it abounds very much in fish, but not so much if the water goes out every year. The fish of this lake are jack, tench, a sort of eel, and a few large cray fish, one of which we saw nine inches long; and they informed us that there were some of them larger: The fishery belongs to the Carthusian monastery near; but when the water goes out, the people obtain leave to fish for a small sum. If the lake empties itself early, they plough and sow French wheat round the

edges of it, and the inner parts become fine meadow, in which many uncommon plants grow, that are esteemed good for cattle: And as reeds come up in some parts of the lake, and are a shelter for game; so they have plenty of hares, woodcocks, and snipes. When the rains begin, the waters return by the holes very fast; if it empties in the summer, it remains dry about two months; if in the spring, a month; and in the winter about ten days. The channel is filled in twenty-four hours, and the whole lake in about a week: Sometimes it returns early, and overflows what they have sown. In the winter there are on it great plenty of swans, wild ducks, and geese; and what they affirm as a great wonder is really true, that in a few days one may see on the same spot water fowl, fish, corn, grass, cattle, and all sorts of game and fowl. There are four holes in the side of the lake where the banks are high, from which when it thunders they hear a great noise like a drum, and from two of them, at those times, a great quantity of water-fowl, particularly baldcoots are thrown out, the latter being blind, and most of their feathers are off; for retiring to these holes probably when the water falls, they are then forced out, and their feathers are torn off against the rocks, and having been in the dark, and being stunned, they cannot see when they first come out, and are easily caught or shot. We saw one of the holes, which is at the bottom of the rock, and only large enough for a man to creep in at; there is always water in it, and it was then full. Two of these holes at the west end of the lake are the ordinary subterraneous outlets of it; the streams of which unite underground, and run for about two miles, and come out in a small meadow, every way encompassed with wood; it runs about half a mile further, and then passes under a most extraordinary natural bridge of the rock, which is two hundred feet from the ground, and a hundred and twenty feet thick, the passage being a hundred feet above the water, and as many wide: a hundred yards further the stream enters the grotto of S. Kan-zian, which is two hundred feet high, and a hundred wide; at the end of this, it runs through a narrower passage for three miles, comes out near Planina, and unites with the Untz, which I have already mentioned: There was so much water in this passage that we could not go into it; but when the lake is dry, they can walk in it; and there are a great number of fine petrifications in this passage. I mentioned before, the opinion concerning the passage of the waters, which run to the Laubach; but I think it is very probable that the Poig, and several other streams to the east, which are higher than the lake, go underground, and having communication with the holes in the lake, consequently must fill the basin of it, and when they fail, this body of water must necessarily fall. In Homan's map such rivers are laid down about Gottschee, Weixelberg, Guttenfelds, and Sneebery.

Grottos.

We went from Planina five miles to Luek, to see a grotto, which is very curious; the entrance is romantick, being at a perpendicular rock, three hundred feet high; about half way up there is a large cavity, in which there is a castle built, with a passage to it by the rock. From the side of the hill a little below it, there is a small entrance to the grotto, and there is a large cavity towards the bottom, which lessens at the lower end, so as to be only big enough to receive a small rivulet. The grotto is
from

from ten to fifty feet high, and from five to fifteen paces broad; most part of the grotto is dry, but in some places the water drops, and makes beautiful petrifications, many of which are very curious, resembling the antient Gothic canopies. We returned to the high road at Postoina, where we saw a very curious grotto; it is not half a mile long, nor very high; what is much to be observed, a river passes through it, which is supposed to be the Poig I have mentioned; and there is a natural stone bridge over it, which seems partly to have been formed by the droppings of the water; and the whole grotto abounds in stalactites. We went two miles from this village to see the grotto called St. Maria Magdalena, which, as to its petrifications, is the finest I ever saw, the whole being encrusted with the most beautiful natural grotesque works, and in the greatest variety that can be imagined. From Postoina we crossed the desolate mountains of Carso to Trieste.

Trieste was the Roman colony of Tergeste: Several inscriptions and ^{Trieste.} antiquities have been found here, among them is a triumphal arch, adorned on each side with several Corinthian pilasters, and a sort of Attic story; the ground is risen up very high about it; this arch is engraved in Della Croce's history of Trieste. At the tower of the cathedral there are four fluted Corinthian pillars, which seem to be part of a portico of a temple; the entablature of them has been moved; the frieze is adorned with helmets, shields, and other sorts of armour. In the tower there is a colossal head of Augustus, and in the walls of the cathedral two fine reliefs of the battle of the Amazons, and on another stone are several heads of a family of the name of Barbius. Within the present town walls are remains of a theatre which was of stone and brick; and at the port are ruins of a mole built by the Romans, several hundred paces into the sea.

Ten miles to the east of Trieste, between the mountains of Carso, ^{Aqueduct.} are remains of an aqueduct on which the waters run from a fountain to Trieste, the channel is mostly cut along the side of the mountains four feet six inches wide, and lined with brick, so as to contract it to one foot ten inches, and the whole was arched over. At the castle of St. Servolo there is a descent to a very curious grotto, which abounds in petrifications.

Proseccio is situated on an eminence over the sea, seven miles to ^{Proseccio.} the west of Trieste, and must be the castle Pucinum of Pliny, mentioned also by Ptolemy. Pliny says, that Livia attributed her great age to drinking the wine of Pucinum, of which their vineyards produced very little; and now this place is famous for an excellent muscadine wine.

We came to the river Timao, which is the Timavus, that was so famous ^{The Timavus.} among the antients. It is a river which affords some poetical thoughts; and it suited better for the poets in the story of Antenor, to place it near Padoua; so that any one who looks for it according to their descriptions, would be very wide of it. The antient geographers and writers of natural history, mention it as rising a great way off, and going twenty miles under ground; and it does rise in the mountains of Carso, to the north east of Trieste, where it is called the Recca; it likewise passes under the mountains about the distance they mention, and comes out here in seven

mouths, which at different times may be more or less; they say it sometimes comes out with a great noise, on which account this place is called St. Joanni Della Trumba [St. John of the Trumpet]; so that the mouths mentioned by the poets, and the noise it makes are to be interpreted of its coming out from the mountain; it afterwards runs in three streams of fresh water, though the antients speak of some of them as being salt, and at length they unite and fall into the sea. There was a temple of Diomedes near it, at which they yearly sacrificed a white horse to Neptune, the port and grove being near it. We saw a Mosaic pavement close to the springs, and in making the road they lately discovered foundations of walls, and at present there is a grove of trees near the place. The air of this country is very bad, supposed to be occasioned by the noxious vapours of the waters, which are not fit for drinking. In the mountains a little above the place where the waters of the Timavus come out, there are three deep pits, two of which have water in them; but they are all so steep that it would be dangerous to venture down, in order to see what communications they may have. There is a small island at the mouth of the Timavus called Belforte; it is almost washed away by the sea, and is very near being covered over at high water. The antients mention hot waters here as rising and falling with the tide.

C H A P. XII.

O F I S T R I A.

Muglia.

Capod'Istria.

WE hired a boat at Trieste, in order to visit such places in Istria as are on the sea. At Muglia we saw some stones, with antient work on them, and one inscription. Capo d'Istria is situated on an island, joined to the continent by a bridge and causeway, and the water is not above three feet deep between the island and the continent when the tide is out: It is the antient *Ægida*, called in the middle ages *Justinopolis*; but it is agreed that the inscription was forged which was said to be there, and mentioned the city as built by Justinus; it is however said that the emperor Justinus did build a fortress here: We found no antiquities in this place except one vase, with a short inscription on it.

Pirano.

Umago.

Citta Nuova.

In the church of Pirano the font is an antient vase, with a relief on it of a cupid on a dolphin: They conjecture that the town was built after the time of Attila. We saw an inscription at Umago, which may be *Nerigum* of the Itinerary, as it agrees very near with the distances of twenty-eight miles from Trieste, and eighteen from Parentium. The air of Citta Nuova being very bad, it is in a most desolate condition; we saw some inscriptions there; it may be an antient place, and possibly *Mutila* or *Favena* mentioned by Livy. The see of Laubach being at one time translated to this place, the bishops are still called in Latin bishops

bishops of Emona ; but the authors of Istria would fix Emona about this place, and call the river Quiete the antient Nauportus, and say that the ruins of the old city are four miles higher up on the north side of the Quiete, which we went to see, and found the ruins of an old town or castle, that appeared plainly to be of the middle ages. Cluver conjectures this to be Salvo of the Tables, tho' it cannot be, as it is placed between Parentium and Pola.

Parenzo, the antient Parentium, was famous for a temple of Neptune ; Parenzo. the foundations and basement of which are seen at the west end of the town, and it seems to have been fifty feet broad ; there is a curious inscription in the square relating to it, and there are remains of the moles in the sea mentioned in that inscription, consisting of very large stones. It is said that Otho emperor of Germany built the cathedral, with the materials of it, in which there are curious Mosaic works ; and that which represents tridents and dolphins may be part of the pavement of the antient temple : We saw some altars on the sea shoar, the inscriptions of which had been defaced by the weather. Opposite to Parenzo is the island of St. Nicholas, covered with olive-trees, it belongs to the Be- Island of St. Nicholas. nedićtines of St. George in Venice. Orsera and its territory belongs to the bishop of Parenzo ; the pope having the title of sovereign of it. Orsera.

Rovigno is a very populous town, and they have a great trade in Rovigno. wine and oil : Opposite to it is the pleasant island of St. Andrew, covered with wood, and there is a Benedictine convent in it. Sailing towards Pola we saw the little town of Perdoli, inhabited by Greeks from Perdoli. Candia, settled here by the Venetians when that island was taken by the Turks. There are some islands, before the port of Pola, one of which, St. Nicola is near five miles in circumference ; it is covered with shrubs, St. Nicola: and inhabited only by the men who work in the quarries of a coarse marble, which is sent to Venice : The island Brioni near it is also famous for its quarries : There are some islands in the bay, in one of which we saw a very antient Greek church, and in that which is called Scoglio Grande there are ruins of a castle, and some stones which seemed to be the remains of an antient temple.

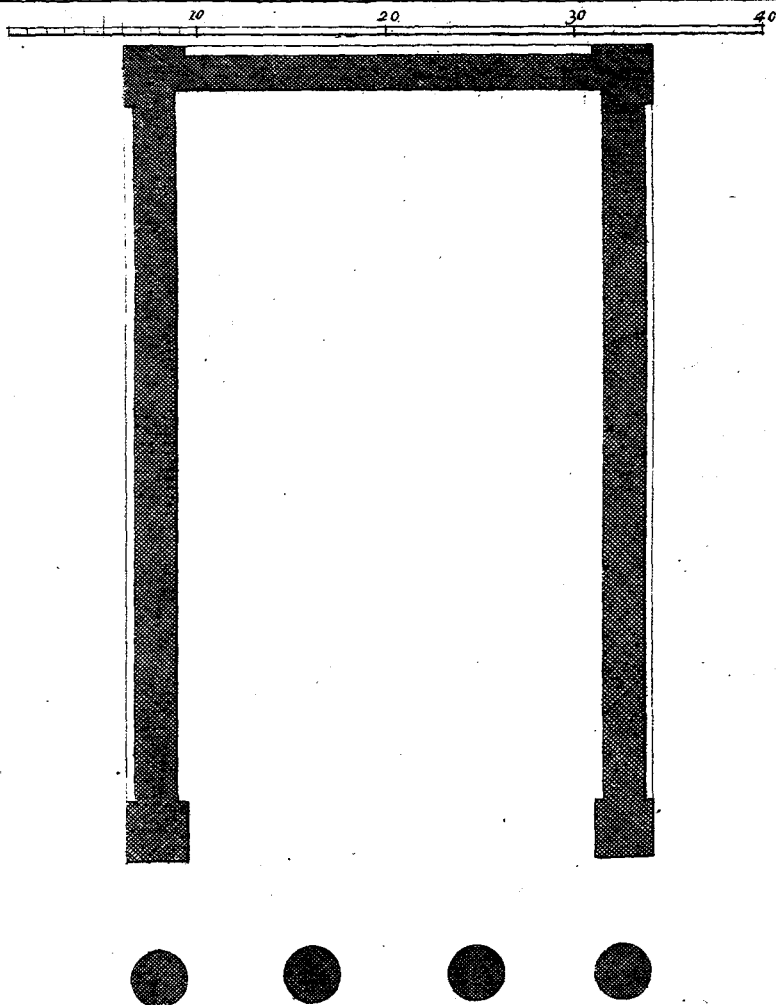
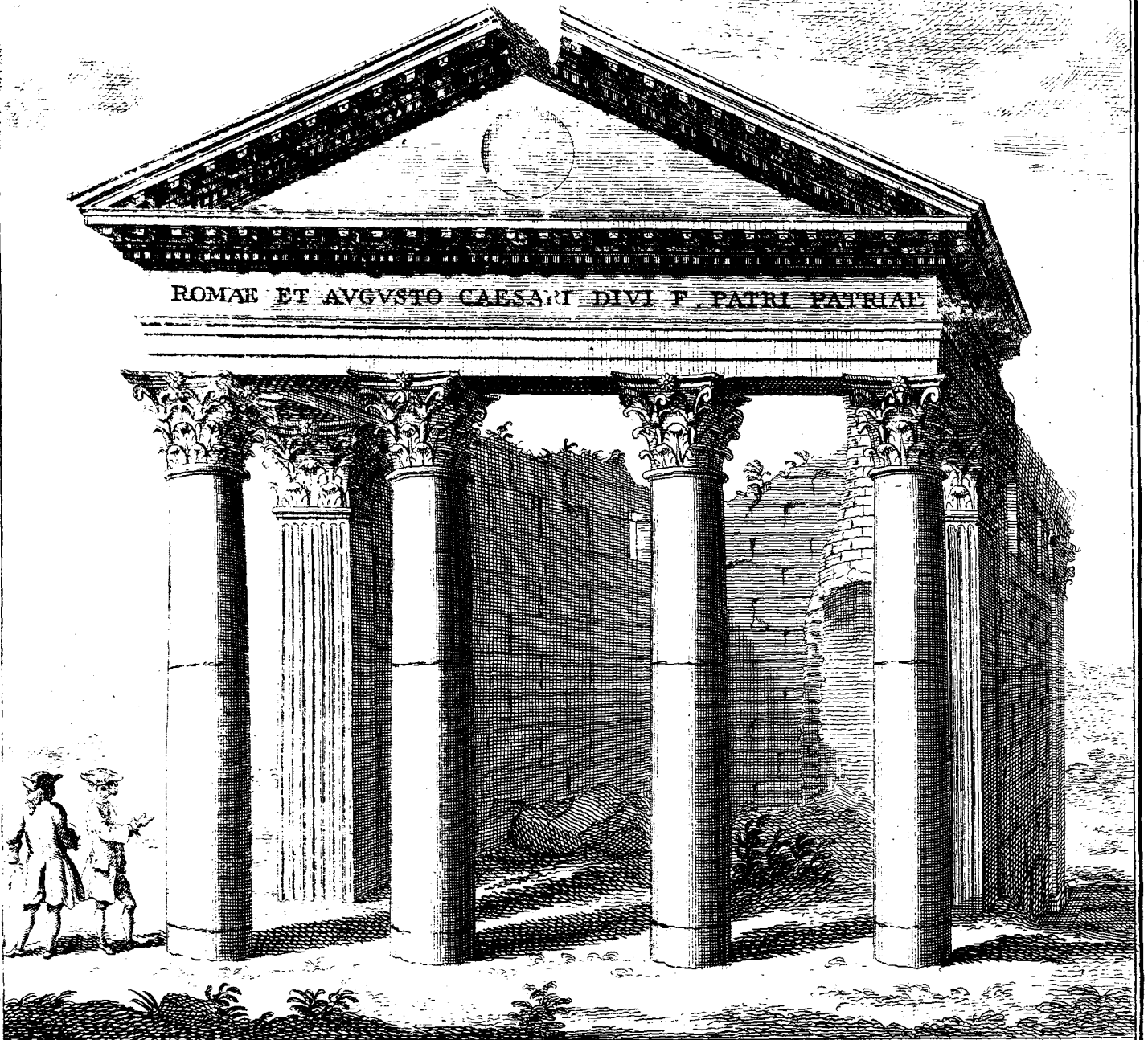
Pola retains its antient name ; it was called Julia Pietas, and is said Pola. to have been built by the Colchians, who were afraid to return to king Æetes when they could not find the Argonauts : This city was made a Roman colony, probably in the time of Augustus ; it was first destroyed by Attila, and afterwards by the Venetians, so that now it is a very poor place ; but in relation to its antiquities it is to be regarded among the greatest. The amphitheatre is to be esteemed as one of the finest in the world ; and on the outside it is the most perfect remaining ; for there are not so much as any ruins of the inside, except a very few remains of some walls, which must have been the foundation of the wood work ; for the ground not being raised by any ruins, it is concluded that the seats must have been of wood ; it is built of very large hewn stone, fastened together with cramps of iron. There is a descent in the amphitheatre to a passage under ground three feet high, and eighteen inches broad, in which there are several turnings ; but it seemed to point chiefly towards the sea, and was doubtless designed to carry off the water

water from the plain: This building has been particularly described and designed by the marquis Maffei. The temple of Augustus and Rome, a plan and view of which may be seen in the hundred and first plate, is near the sea, and has been made use of as a dwelling house. Near it is one end of another temple, which is so much like it, that probably it was built to answer it; a view of it may be seen in the hundred and second plate. The sepulchral arch in the hundred and third plate is very near the walls at the south end of the town; by the inscription it appears to have been built by a lady of the family of the Sergii: This arch is very much adorned with sculpture, especially with vines, on each side of the entrances; and within on the arch itself, with roses in square compartments, and an eagle with a serpent in the middle. There are remains of a Roman cold bath near the theatre; it is a semicircle twenty-six feet in diameter, has four steps round it, and a spring of very clear water rises in it; on the south east side of the town in the side of a hill, are remains of a theatre called Zadro, which was almost entire two hundred years ago, and there is a design of it in Serlio; it was destroyed by an engineer to build a fort on the hill: This fortress was a very neat one, built of the fine hewn stone of the theatre, but as it would be of no use, they closed up the entrance. There are some very fine cornishes of white marble near it, which probably belonged to the theatre. We copied the inscription mentioned by Mr. Spon, which does not seem to imply that Pola was a republic, but only a Roman city governed by its own laws and magistrates, and that their republica or public-weal had erected such an altar. Pola is now a very poor town, and the air is reckoned unwholesom; the cathedral and other churches, appear to have been built out of the ruins of the antient city. There are remains of a round pharos or light-house on the bay two miles to the west of the town; it is called the tower of Orlando, is built of brick, and, without doubt, is a Roman work.

C H A P. XIII.

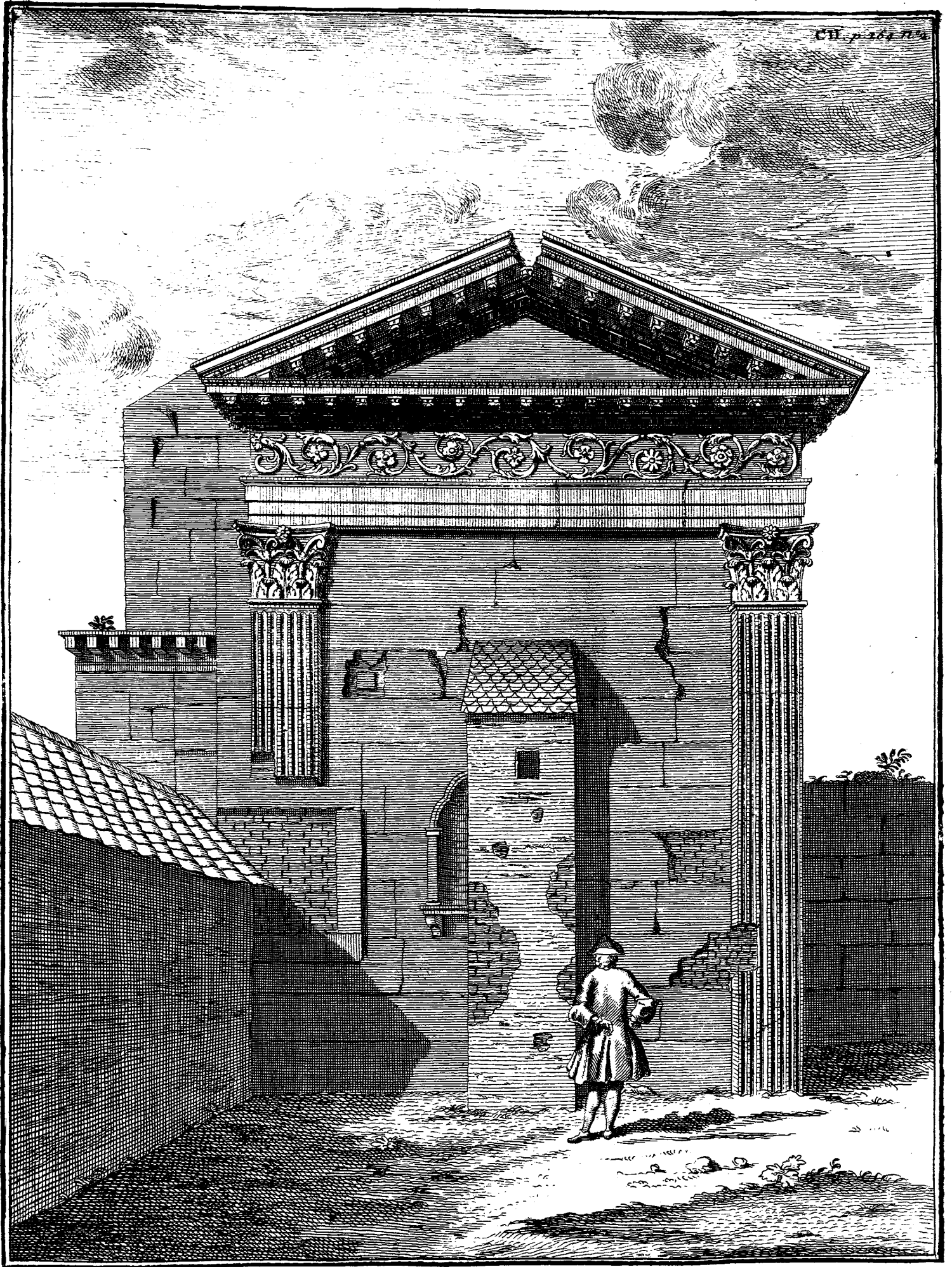
Of FRIULI, and some other parts of ITALY.

A Little beyond the Timavus, already described, we crossed over the river S. Joanni into that part of Italy called Friuli, which is subject to the Venetians; that river rises in Lago di Pietra Rossa; and after it has run about a mile from the castle, it goes under a hill for half a mile, and comes out again near two miles from the sea, and is there navigable. The water comes into the lake at the north east part of it, and is thought to come from a lake two miles higher, called Lago Do-bardo: A small rivulet called S. Antonio, falls into this river; it rises to the south of Monte Falcone, not far from the sea; near it are the hot sulphureous baths of Monte Falcone, the tide coming into them by a communication under ground. We went to Lago di Petra Rossa, be-
cause



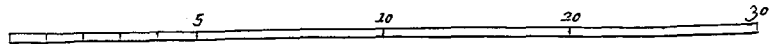
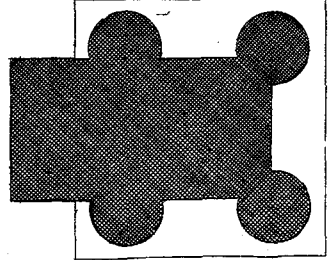
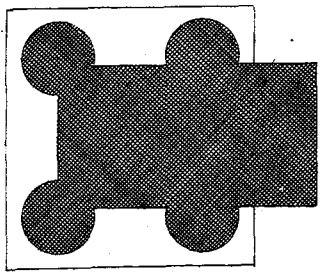
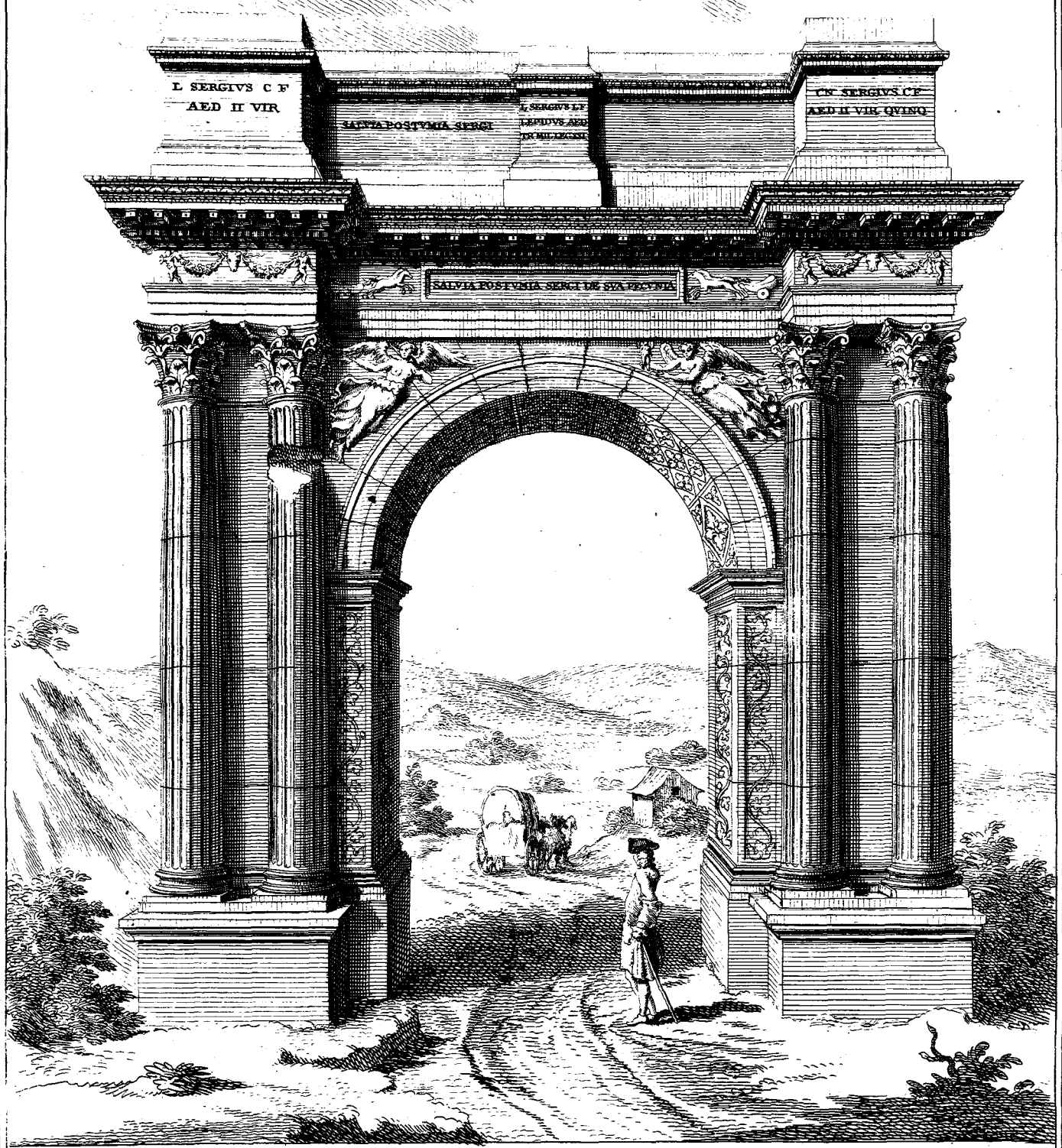
The TEMPLE of ROME and AUGUSTUS at POLA .





A TEMPLE at POLA.





A SEPULCHRAL ARCH at POLA.



cause it is thought to be the lake Timavus, mentioned by Livy, where the Romans encamped when they went against the Istrians: On a high hill to the south of it are signs of an entrenchment, which probably is the spot of the encampment; the hills to the north are called Vallone; and below the lake, at the foot of these mountains, are some houses, which go by the same name; this probably was the private place behind the hill where the camp of the Istrians was, and it may be from this obscure place they crossed over in the night, and marched behind the two hills to the east of the high hill, where the Romans were, and attacked them before it was light, without being seen by them from their camp, the entrenchment being on the side of the hill next the sea; this hill is about a mile and a half from the sea, which is near enough to justify the expression of the historian, that it was over the sea. We crossed the Lysonzo into the county of Gradisca, belonging to Austria; in the house of baron Delfin there are some inscriptions and antiquities chiefly brought from Aquileia. We came again into the Venetian territory. The fortifications of Palma are very beautiful, and the town is finely laid out, but it is not finished. In the way from Palma to Aquileia, we saw some inscriptions and antiquities at Deal, Campolongo, Villa Michaelis, and Villa Vicentina, where we took up our quarters, went every day to Aquileia, and returned at night, in order to avoid the bad air of that place; the next day we went to Cervignan, St. Martin's, and Mureis; and found inscriptions and antiquities at all of them. Terzo probably was at the third mile from Aquileia. As soon as we passed over the river Terzo, we saw foundations to the left, and soon came to a wall joining to it, which extends to Aquileia, and was an aqueduct built with arches, which are filled with a petrification made by the dropping of the water; the wall is seven feet thick, and it is about ten feet high, but seems to have been higher; we could make no discovery from what place the water was brought, though probably it was from the river at Terzo. The ancient road from Aquileia to Concordia was by this aqueduct, crossed the marshes, and the river Arisa, the ancient Alfa, on a bridge now called Ponte D'Orlando, about five miles from Aquileia, of which there are some remains, the road and bridge being mentioned in a curious inscription, which we copied at the nunnery; the name of the emperor, probably Domitian, being erased. We crossed several small streams on bridges of large hewn stone of Roman work, and observed some ruins at the church of St. Stephen, and an inscription at a house near it: We arrived at Aquileia, a city very famous in ancient history, being built by the Romans as a defence against the barbarians; it was made a Latin colony in the year five hundred and seventy of Rome; and three thousand foot had each fifty acres of land allotted to them, the centurions a hundred, and the equites a hundred and fifty, which is computed to take up a square of sixteen miles. They afterwards had the privileges of Roman citizens, and were inscribed into the Velenian tribe. The emperors frequently resided here, especially when they were in war with the Germans. The bravery of the ladies of this place is remarkable when they were besieged by Maximinus; for they cut off their hair in order to make strings to their bows; and the army observing the resolution of

the besieged, cut off Maximinus's head, and submitted to the senate. The city was entirely erased by Attila in the year four hundred and fifty-three: It was afterwards rebuilt by Narfes, but has never since flourished. We found some inscriptions which make mention of Belemus, under which name the Aquileians, as well as the inhabitants of the western parts of Gaul worshipped Apollo. It is thought that one of his temples was at St. Maria Bellignè, where we saw the foundations of a large building, and six beautiful pillars of Ægyptian granite. The old walls of Aquileia built by some of the patriarchs are mostly standing, and are about two miles in circumference; the present town, or rather village, is at the south east part on the river that falls into the Natiso. There are several inscriptions about Aquileia, particularly at the convent of the nuns, who in summer live at Udine; and also in the house of the learned canon Bertoli of this church, who has published, with great labour, the antiquities and inscriptions of Aquileia. In the cathedral there is a small chapel, in which they say St. Jerom was baptized; and there is a little round building in the church, in which they kept the holy oil that was antiently distributed from this church all over the patriarchate. In the antient church of St. Felix there is a very antient and fine Mosaic pavement, with the name on it of some of the persons who contributed to the expence. When Aquileia was destroyed by Attila the patriarchs begun first to reside at Grado, which in a synod was made the metropolis of Venice and Istria: They obtained great territories and privileges, which were lost in course of time. Afterwards the Lombards set up another patriarch; he and his successors, as well as I could be informed, residing at Cormons and Civald Friuli; but this affair was settled by the pope in a council held at Mantoua. The patriarchs came again to Aquileia, went to Udine, afterwards to Venice, and then came to Udine again; and Venice was erected into a patriarchate. Some time ago they obtained a privilege of naming their successor, which the archduke of Austria not allowing, but requiring that he should be acknowledged by him, and do homage to the emperor, as Aquileia belongs to Austria, on this account the revenues of the church in the dominions of Austria were seized on. The patriarch cannot now come to Aquileia; and the canons being put in by the Venetians, the archduke of Austria requires that they should be nobles, and chuse the patriarch, and for this reason has seized likewise on their revenues; so that the church of Aquileia is in a very miserable condition.

From Aquileia we went to the islands, and afterwards up the river Limene the antient Romatinus to Porto Gruaro; we saw Concordia a mile below it, where there are no remains of that city, which was a famous Roman colony, except a few antient stones and inscriptions. We at first came into Friuli by Ponteba Veneta, and went to Venzone, where some bodies have been lately dug up uncorrupted, like those of Bremen, and are seen in a room under the baptistery. In the way to Udine we saw an inscription at Spitaletto, another at Gemona, and some reliefs at the latter. We came to Tricesimo, supposed to be at thirtieth stone or mile both from Aquileia and Julium Carnicum; it was called Ad Tricesimum in the Tables; we saw an inscription in the castle.

castle. Julium Carnicum is thought to be Zulio, which is in between the mountains, in the country now called Cargnia, where, they say, ruins have been found.

Udine is a very beautiful town, thought to be built when Aquileia ^{Udine.} was destroyed; and some are of opinion that Attila was the founder of it. Paul the eremite was born here. There are several antiquities and inscriptions at the palace of count Gorgi, particularly a great number of urns, and among them a large one of glass; they were almost all found about Aquileia; and at the church of the nuns of St. Clare there is a very remarkable antient head of marble: The patriarch of Aquileia resides here, and has a seminary and library at his palace. The town-house is a grand Gothic building, and opposite to it there is a very beautiful Ionic portico of the architecture of Palladio. In the way to Cividale di Friuli we passed the bed of the Torre, the antient Turrus, which below unites with the Natiso; all the water of it in the summer is conveyed in two streams to Udine. Cividale di Friuli is certainly Forum Julii; it was destroyed by Theodoric, and was afterwards rebuilt. The dukes of Friuli formerly resided here, and the patriarchs of Aquileia also for sometime. We found inscriptions here, some of which make mention of the Scaptian tribe, to which it is supposed this colony belonged. Cornelius Gallus the poet, and favourite of Augustus, was a native of this place, and so was Paul the deacon of Aquileia. In the collegiate church, among other valuable manuscripts, there is a very curious one of the four gospels in Latin, written in large square letters; and if it is not of the sixth century, as they say, yet it must be very old; it belonged to the dukes of Friuli, and several of their names are writ in it, particularly those of Anselmus, Peter, and Ursus. At the Dominicans they have the history of Paul the deacon, which is thought to be writ in his own time. There is an extraordinary ceremony at the collegiate church on the day of Epiphany, in token of the antient temporal sovereignty of the patriarch here: A deacon, after the gospel is read, puts on a helmet of wood, and goes to the priest who celebrates with a naked broad sword in his hand, and waves it before him.

CHAP. XIV.

Of the islands of GRADO, CORGLE, and some places in ITALY.

THE land between Aquileia and Grado is what they call lagune, or marshes, covered by water when the tide is in. In the way to Grado we went to the island of S. Cosmo, or Gorgo, to see an antient church. The town of Grado is near of the same extent as the ^{Grado.} island: Tho' the cathedral is not very antient, yet the Mosaic pavement in it appears to be so, being near twelve hundred years old, and there are

are several inscriptions on it in Latin, and one in Greek of those who contributed to it, according to the vows they made, as it is expressed in the inscriptions.

Corgle.

From Grado we went to the island of Corgle, where there are some antiquities; it is a bishop's see. Among the islands of Venice, in Torcello the cathedral is a very curious old building, and it is said to have been founded in six hundred ninety-seven. At Venice we saw the Pisani library, and the collection of signor Apostolo Zeno, poet, and, if I mistake not, historiographer of the late emperor; he has a very curious collection of antiquities, and especially of medals; and signor Marc Antonio Diedo, a noble Venetian, with great politeness, shewed us himself his collection of antiquities; he has a great number of Greek medals, many of which are not published; this collection was made when he was admiral in the Levant, and governor in Istria, Dalmatia, Corfu, Zant, and Cephalenia. In the way from Venice to Treviso at Altino, we visited the spot of the antient Altinum, destroyed by Attila; we could see only two inscriptions, and some stones scattered over the fields. We saw at Bassano many pictures of the father and four sons, the famous painters of that place. At Feltri, the antient Feltria, we saw only one inscription, and three at Belluno, and a marble coffin finely adorned with reliefs; there is a beautiful tower at the cathedral, and the inside of that church is the design of Palladio. The Piave here is very shallow and rapid, they go down that river on floats eight miles an hour with the stream. We arrived at Trent, and from that place I went by Mantoua to Leghorn, and embarked for Alexandria in Ægypt.



A

DESCRIPTION

O F

The *EAST*, &c.

BOOK the Sixth.

GEOGRAPHICAL OBSERVATIONS.

C H A P. I.

Remarks in relation to the antient GEOGRAPHY.

AS I mentioned in the Preface, I have followed the sea charts published by the order of Monsieur Maurepas, as to the shape of the land, and the towns on the sea. The antient names are in Roman characters, and the modern in Italic; and where the name of a town is only in Roman letters, it is the modern as well as the antient name. Except that in Syria, and it may be in some other parts, I have inserted some places according to the distances in the Itineraries, which are signified by the figures between them, though modern names are not known; but for the rest I have put in no antient names, where there is not reason to conjecture that the antient places might be where modern names are now seen in the maps, except those of ports, capes, rivers or lakes, which may be certainly determined by their situation.

In Candia, cape Saffoso is the same as cape St. Sebastian, which was probably the old promontory Dion, and cape Croce is to the west of it; so that I was mistaken in confounding those two capes.

As to the map of Asia Minor, I found reason to think that I was mistaken concerning my conjecture, in the road from Aleppo to Constantinople, in relation to the river Hermus and Ancyra in Phrygia, which

G E O G R A P H I C A L

I have corrected in the map, and in that road Sis may be the same as Anawasy. Tocia also seems to be Ticua. I find that I took the island of St. Andrew near Cyzicus for Calolimno, and did not see that island; the weather being bad when we made the voyage to Rodosto from Montagna: But the map of the Propontis places it opposite to the Rhyndacus, and consequently it agrees with the situation of the island Besbicus of the antients.

In the map of Thrace and Greece I have chiefly followed Homan's map of the course of the Danube and of Greece, and that of Achaia, except that the Morea, as to the shape of the land and the rivers is chiefly according to Sanson; but for the names of the inland places and their situations, except on the west side, I have very much followed a map of modern Greece, printed at Venice by Giacomo Guftaldo, which seems to contain the modern names of places, probably from the observations which had been made in his time.

With regard to places on the Propontis, both in this map and in that of Asia Minor, I have given them according to my own observations, whereas the map of the Propontis is exactly taken from Le Bonne's. The rout from Salonica to Constantinople was to have been a note, and I have inserted it here: It is most of it in the Roman road called Via Egnatia, which led to Constantinople from the two most frequented places of landing from Italy, Dyrrachium and Apollonia, it passed through Thessalonica and Millifurgis twenty miles from it, which was probably about Kifely, twenty six miles from Salonica, in the way to Constantinople; it then went through Apollonia seventeen miles further, somewhere about Orphano, which is nineteen miles distant; here St. Paul was in his way from Amphipolis to Thessalonica: It after passed through Philippi thirty-two miles further, the ruins of which are now known; St. Paul wrote his epistle to the inhabitants of this place; it is about six miles to the north of Cavalla; the present road passing thro' Cavalla, twenty-three miles from Orphano, from which it is twenty-two miles to Carab Ensheh, probably the old Acontisma, twenty-one miles from Philippi; and Neapolis was between Philippi and Acontisma. The next place in the present road is Caraoulogo twenty-three miles, which might be about the stable of Diomedes, placed forty miles from it, and Topiro between them, only eighteen miles: This probably is at the lake, which in the sea-chart is called Lago, and I suppose to be Lacus Stentoris. Eighteen miles further is a village of Bulgarians, which exactly answers to the distance of Impara or Pyrsoalis, afterwards called Maximianopolis: Twenty-four miles further is Ofikneh, which might be about Trajanopolis, placed indeed fifty-seven miles off, and Bricize between them, twenty miles; this, as well as the other distances which follow in the Itinerary, being much too great. The next place in the modern road is Develia twenty-two miles, which one would imagine to be nearer Rodosto than Apris was, which is placed twenty-six miles from it, whereas Develia is only thirteen. It is put down eighty miles from Trajanople to Apris; but this plainly is not a direct road, as Cypsala is in it, which doubtless is the present Ypsela, and must have been much to the south of Trajanople, and is about sixteen miles north of the mouth of the river Heber. There was another road went from Trajanople

nople to Heraclea, on which I have made some observations in another place.

On considering better the situation of Plotinopolis and Trajanople; it is probable that the former was at Ouzoun-Kupri, and Trajanople further to the east, it may be at Jeribol.

The account I have given of the rivers Ardah, Tounfah, and Meritcheh, are such as I apprehended at Adrianople; but I see others make the Tounfah run from the north, the Meritcheh by Philippopoli, and the Ardah from the west; and it is most probable that the Meritcheh should pass by Philippopoli. Ienegia near the Nestus retains in the Turkish language something of the name of Neapolis, and agrees with the situation of it. St. Paul sailed from Troas to Samothrace, and the next day to Neapolis, and travelled from that place to Philippi, Acts xvi. 1, 12. Stratonice probably was situated on the bay to the south west of mount Athos; Stephanus says, that it was near Caria, probably the town of mount Athos, now called *Cares*. *Paliocastro* could not be Thronium, which was on the *Boagrius*, not far from the sea. The island *Fornica* is probably the antient *Pharmacusa* where *Attalus* was killed, and *Julius Cæsar* was taken by the pirates. I have a medal in brass which has a head with a beard on one side, and a bull like the *Urus* on the other, and these letters Φ APMA; from which it is conjectured to have been struck in this island.

As in *Sanfon's* map of the *Morea* many antient places are put down, which seem to be only from conjecture, founded on the description of the antients, I have therefore very rarely regarded them, but have chose to make a conjecture in putting them at places where modern names are given. I find that to the west of *Corinth* the first river was the *Nemea*, and the second the *Asopus*.

On the whole, with regard to these maps I have endeavoured to make them as correct as I could; but there must be many mistakes as to the conjectures in relation to antient places; they will however shew for the most part that those places were somewhere in these situations. And if what I have done puts any one on considering this subject more exactly, I shall be extremely pleased to be corrected, and to be in any sense the cause of setting the antient geography in a better light.

GEOGRAPHICAL

C H A P. II.

An ITINERARY in EUROPE.

AS many places which were visited are not mentioned in the observations on Europe, it was thought that it might be agreeable to the reader to see the rout that was taken after I landed from the east, to which I have for the same reason prefixed the other before I went into the Levant, the observations of which are the subject of the last book. I have likewise added another through France and Italy in 1733 and 1734, as all together, with the description of the east, contain the whole tour I have made.

SICILY.	ECCLESIASTICAL	Pavia.	Freifing.
Messina.	STATE.	Lodi.	Pruck.
Nov. 13. 1740.	Veletri.	Crema.	SWABIA.
Marino.	Marino.	Pizzighettone.	Augsburg.
ITALY.	Rome.	Cremona.	Burgaw.
K. of NAPLES.	Citta Castellana.	Bozzolo.	Ulm.
Reggio.	Otricoli.	Goito.	Nordingen.
Scylla.	Narni.	VENETIAN TER.	Oetingen.
Bagnari.	Terni.	Villa Franca.	FRANCONIA.
Palma.	Spoletto.	Buffolongo.	Anspach.
Rofarno.	Fuligno.	Chiufa.	Nurenberg.
Monte Leone.	Spello.	GERMANY.	Christian Erlang.
Castiglione.	Affise.	TRENT.	Bamberg.
Lago.	Perugia.	UPPER SAXONY.	Coburg.
Cofenza.	TUSCANY.	Roveredo.	Saalfeld.
Lauvria.	Cortona.	Trent.	Rudelftat.
Rovelo Nero.	Arezzo.	Salorn.	Uhlfsadt.
Evoli.	Florence.	Bolzano.	Orlamunda.
Salerno.	Fiorenzola.	TIROL.	Kala.
Nocera.	ECCLESIASTICAL	Clauffen.	Iena.
L'Annonciata.	STATE.	Brixen.	Weimar.
Naples.	Bologna.	Stertzingen.	Erfurt.
Sorrento.	DUCHY OF MO-	Matray.	Gotha.
Capri.	DENA.	Inspruck.	Eifenach.
Ifchia.	Modena.	Hall.	Creutzburg.
Procita.	Reggio.	Schantz.	UPPER RHINE.
Baie.	AUSTRIAN TER.	Ratnberg.	Leichtenau.
Cume.	Parma.	BAVARIA.	Cassel.
Puzzouli.	Piacenza.	Reichenthal.	Hirschfeld.
Portici.	Marignano.	Hall.	Fuld.
Nola.	Milan.	Saltzberg.	Hamelberg.
Benevento.	Lago majore.	Altenmarkt.	FRANCONIA.
Aversa.	Arona.	Wasserberg.	Wurtzburg.
Capoua.	Como.	Munich.	Lohr.
Fondi.	Barcafina.	Schleisham.	LOWER
Gaeta.			

LOWER PALATINATE OF THE RHINE.	Morat.	Metz.	LONDON,
Shaffenburg.	Neufchatel.	Thionville.	Aug. 30. 1733.
Hainau.	Arberg.	Kunigsmarken.	FRANCE.
Overback.	Berne.	Syrk.	Calais.
Mentz.	Lucern.	GERMANY.	Boulogne.
Openheim.	Zug.	D. OF LUXEN-	Montrevil.
Worms.	Zurich.	BURG.	Abbeville.
Manheim.	Winterthur.	Remie.	Amiens.
Heidelberg.	Frawenfeld.	Grave Macheren.	Clermont.
Spire.	Constance.	CIRCLE OF LOW-	Chantilly.
Philipsberg.	Stein.	ER RHINE.	St. Denis.
Germeinfheim.	Schafhouse.	Treves.	Vincennes.
ALSACE.	Eglifau.	Guemingen.	Paris.
Strasburg.	Kaiferftool.	Creutznach.	St. Cloud.
Kehl.	Baden.	Ingelheim.	St. Germain.
Marchelfheim.	Bruck.	Mentz.	Marly.
Huningen.	Zurlach.	Bingen.	Verfailles.
SWISSERLAND.	Waldshut.	St. Goar.	Meudon.
Bafil.	Lauffenberg.	Coblentz.	Fontainbleau.
Leichftal.	Rhinfelden.	Andernah.	Sens.
Walbourg.	Augft.	Bonn.	Auxerre.
Soloturn.	Bafil.	Cologn.	Dijon.
Arberg.	ALSACE.	Bergen.	Chalons:
Morat.	Altkirk.	Juliers.	Macon.
Avanche.	Befort.	Aix la Chapelle.	Ville Franche.
Payerne.	Montbelliard.	HOLLAND.	Lyon.
Moudon.	FRANCHE	Maeftricht.	Vienne.
Laufanne.	COMPTÉ.	LIEGE.	Valence.
Morges.	Clerval.	Liege.	Viviers.
S. Prex.	Baume.	Spaw.	St. Esprit.
Rolee.	Befançon.	LIMBURG.	Ville Neuve.
Nyon.	ALSACE.	FLANDERS.	Avignon.
Gex.	Cernai.	Namur.	Nifmes.
Geneva.	Rufack.	Benche.	Montpellier.
SAVOY.	Hoburg.	Mons.	Arles.
Bonnevill.	Colmar.	Valenciennes.	Salon.
Clufe.	Guemar.	Cambray.	Aix.
Salanche.	Schleiftat.	Douay.	Marfeilles.
Chamoigny.	LORRAIN.	St. Amand.	Touloun.
Anecy.	St. Marieaux	Tournay.	Frejus.
Thonon.	Mines.	Lifle.	Antibes.
Evian.	S. Diey.	Ypres.	ITALY.
St. Gingou.	Neufville.	Beaumint.	PIEMONTE.
SWISSERLAND.	Ai Ifrael.	Steinberg.	Oneglia.
Aigle.	St. Nicolas.	Caffel.	GENOUÈSE.
Villeneuf.	Nancy.	St. Omer.	Albenga.
Vevay.	DUCHY OF	Calais.	Louano.
Fribourg.	BAR.	LONDON,	Finale.
VOL. II. Part II.	Pont Mouffon.	Aug. 30. 1741.	Savonne
	Ioui.	Z z z	

GEOGRAPHICAL

Savonna.	Macerata.	Chamberry.	Lovain.
Utri.	Recanati.	Pont Beauvoisin.	Mechlin.
Sestri.	Loretto.	—	Liere.
St. Pietro di Are-	Ancona.	FRANCE.	Antwerp.
na.	Sinigaglia.	Burgoign.	Breda.
Genoua.	Fano.	Lyons.	—
TUSCANY.	Pesaro.	Ville Franche.	HOLLAND.
Leghorn.	S. Marino.	Macon.	Dort.
Pisa.	Rimini.	Tornus.	Rotterdam.
Lucca.	Cervia.	Chalons.	Tergow.
Pistoia.	Ravenna.	Chaigny.	Delft.
Poggio Chiano.	Faenza.	Beaume.	Hague.
Florence.	Imola.	Nuys.	Lofdun.
Pratolino.	Bologna.	Dijon.	Schevelling.
Fiele.	Fort Urbano.	Langres.	Leyden.
S. Cassiano.	DUCHY OF Mo-	Chaumont.	Katwych opzee.
Pongibonzi.	DENA.	Joinville.	Roomberg.
Sienna.	Modena.	S. Dizier.	Haerlem.
Redi coffani.	ECCLESIASTICAL	Vitry.	Amsterdam.
ECCLESIASTICAL	STATE.	Chalons.	Monnikedam.
STATE.	Ferrara.	Rheims.	Edam.
Aquapendente.	VENETIAN.	Laon.	Purmeren.
Bolsena.	Rovigo.	La Fere.	Hoorn.
Monte Fiascone.	Monte Felice.	Ham.	Encheyfen.
Viterbo.	Arquia.	Peronne.	Medenblick.
Ronciglione.	Abano.	Arras.	Alcmar.
Rome.	Padoua.	Bethune.	Beverwick.
Porto.	Fufina.	Aire.	Maarsen.
Ostia.	Venice.	S. Omer.	Batterstein.
Citta della Vigna.	Lido.	Calais.	Utrecht.
Nemi.	Murano.	LONDON,	Duerstede.
La Ricca.	Vicenza.	July 1. 1734.	Rhenen.
Genzano.	Verona.	LONDON,	Nimeguen.
Albano.	Peschiera.	May 20. 1736.	—
Castel Gandolfo.	Defenzano.	ARTOIS.	DUCHY OF
Marino.	Brescia.	Calais.	CLEVES.
Grotta Ferrata.	Palazzolo.	FRENCH FLAN-	Cranenberg.
Frescati.	MILANESE.	DERS.	Cleves.
Tusculum.	Milan.	Graveline.	Emerick.
Palestrina.	Novara.	Dunkirk.	—
Tivoli.	PIEMONTE.	FLANDERS.	HOLLAND.
Civita Castellana.	Vercelli.	Furnes.	Schentzscans.
Falerium.	Turin.	Newport.	Arnheim.
Caprarola.	Avegliana.	Ostend.	Dieren.
Otricoli.	Sufa.	Gand.	Zutphen.
Narni.	SAVOY.	Bruges.	Loo.
Terni.	Modanè.	Alost.	Deventer.
Spoleto.	S. Andre.	BRABANT.	—
Fuligno.	S. John Morienne.	Brusseills.	GER-
Tolentino.	Mont Melian.		

OBSERVATIONS

GERMANY

CIRCLE OF WESTPHALIA.

Benheim.
Rheinè.
Osnaburg.
Munster.
Paderdorn.
Piermont.
Hamalen.

CIRCLE OF LOWER SAXONY.

ELECTORATE OF HANOVER.

Hanover.
Hildesheim.
Lampspring.
Zellerfeld.
Claufthall.
Andersberg.

DUCHY OF BRUNSWICK.

Gozlar.
Wolfenbuttle.
Saltzdall.
Brunswick.

ELECTORATE OF HANOVER.

Zell.
Ferden.
Delmenhorft.
Bremen.
Buxtehude.
Harborough.
Lunebourg.
Lawenbourg.
Hamburg.
DUCHY OF HOLSTEIN.
Altena.
Bramstede.
New Munster.
Kiell.
Preetzè.
Ploen.

BISHOPRICK OF LUBECK.

Lubeck.

ELECTORATE OF HANOVER.

Ratzberg.
DUCHY OF MECKLENBERG.

Gadebuche.
Swerin.
Wismar.
Gustrow.
Rostock.
Ribnitz.

CIRCLE OF UPPER SAXONY.

POMERANIA.

Damgard.
Stralfund.
Ile of Rugen.
Grifpswald.
Wolgast.
Ile of Ufedom.
Penemunder.
Anclam.
Ukermunde.

BRANDENBURG.

Stettin.
Peritz.
Soldin.
Landsberg.

POLAND.

Tribeche.
Schewrin.
Blase.
BRANDENBURG.
Sternberg.
Reppen.
Frankfurt.
Berlin.
Charlottenberg.
Potsdam.
Brandenburg.
Wittenburg.
Anhalt.
Dessau.

Zerbst.
Magdeburg.
Bernberg.

COUNTY OF MANSFIELD.

Mansfield.
Eisleben.
Hall.

ELECTORATE OF SAXONY.

Mersberg.
Leipfick.
Altranftad.
Hubertsbourg.
Meiffen.
Dresden.
Moritzberg.
Pillnitz.
Koningstein.

BOHEMIA.

Budyn.
Welburn.
Prague.
Carlsbad.
Shonbach.
Egra.

UPPER PALATINATE OF BAVARIA.

Ratisbon.
Straubing.
Deckenborf.
Vilfhoven.
Paffaw.

CIRCLE OF AUSTRIA.

Afchaw.
Altenshaym.
Lintz.
Enns.
Ips.
Melk.
Stein.
Mautern.
Gotweich.

Calenberg.
Cloyfter Neuburg
Vienna.
Shoenbrun.
Maurbach.
Laxenburg.
Baden.
Neyftatt.

HUNGARY.

Oedingburg.
Scarpin.
Stenemanger.
Guntz.
Locahouse.
Ekenmart.
Wolf.
Schadendorf.
Eifenftatt.
Manersdorf.

AUSTRIA.

Bruck.
Haynburg.
Altenberg.
Petronel.
Vifchmund.
Swechat.
Ebersdorf.
New Gebaw.
Ekerfau.
Schlofhoff.

HUNGARY.

Presburg.
Carlbarg.
Altenberg.
Raab.
Comorra.
Dotis.
Neudorf.
Gran.
Worefmar.
S. Andrè.
Vifegrad.
Buda.
Pefth.
Stool Weiffenberg
Vefprin.

Lake

GEOGRAPHICAL

Lake Balaton.
Toplocza.
Canisna.
Le Grad.

CROATIA.
Warasdin.
STIRIA.
Pettau.
Fridau.

HUNGARY.
Strigona.
Czakathurn.

GERMANY.
STIRIA.
Luttenberg.
Racklesberg.
Muregg.
Leibnitz.
Gratz.
Frowenleitten.
Pruck.
Kapsenberg.
Maria Zell.
Loiben.
Seccau.
Knittlefield.
Judenburg.
Newmark.

CARINTHIA.
Freifach.
Strasberg.
Gurk.
St. Veit.

Solfeld.
Clagenfurt.
Villach.
S. Paternion.
Spittal.
S. Peter Hulst.
Arnoldstein.
Tarvis.
Ponteba Imperiale.

ITALY.
FRIULI.
Ponteba Veneta.
Venzone.
Gemona.
Artegno.
Tricesimo.
Udine.
Cividal di Friuli.

GERMANY.
COUNTY OF GORITIA.
Cormons.
Goritia.
CARNIOLA.
Hydria.
Ober Laubach.
Laubach.
Ciley.
Returned to
Ober Laubach.
Planina.
Czirnicz.
Leuk.
Postaina.
Trieste.

ISTRIA.
Muglia.
Capo d'Istria.
Isola.
Pirano.
Umago.
Citta Nuova.
Parenzo.
Isle of S. Nicola.
Orsera.
Rovigno.
Pola.

CARNIOLA.
Trieste.
S. Servolo.
Proscio.
Duino.

ITALY.
FRIULI.
Monfalcone.
Gradisca.
Palma.
Aquileia.
Isle of S. Cosmo.
Isle of Grado.
Isle of Corgle.
Concordia.
Porto Guaro.
VENETIAN.
Venice.
Isle Murano.
—S. Christopher.
—S. Michael.
—Burano.
—Torcello.

Isle Mazorbo.
—Francesco del
Deserto.
—New Lazaretto.
—Lido.
—La Gratia.
—S. Clemente.
—S. Spirito.
—Palegia.
—Malocomo.
—S. Servolo.
—S. Nicola di
Lido.
Altino.
Trevifo.
Bassano.
Primolano.
Felti.
Belluno.

GERMANY.
Trent.
Roveredo.

ITALY.
Buffolongo.
Villa Franca.
Mantoua.
S. Benedetto.
Mirandola.
Buon Porto.
Modena.
Bologna.
Fiorenzola.
Florence.
Leghorn.

C H A P. III.

Conclusion, with reflections on travelling, on customs and manners, and the great change of things.

WHEN I first resolv'd on travelling into the east, as I foresaw that it would be a journey attended with great danger and difficulty, it was very natural to propose to make my observations as extensive as I could, particularly with regard to antiquity, natural history, customs, and manners: For there are different ends of travelling; which is of great use for young persons in order to learn the modern languages, especially if they are to be concerned in public affairs; they also go through their exercises, and not only gratify their curiosity, but by seeing different countries, often acquire a taste for antiquity, for architecture, sculpture, and painting; and it may be for the history of those countries they pass thro'. Some, who turn their travels to the greatest advantage, endeavour to mix with the people of the country, and with all strangers, in order to make proper observations on customs and manners; get over the prejudices of education, of being bigotted to their own, and learn to conform to such as are either innocent or convenient in the several countries they visit; and by making proper reflections on national virtues and vices both at home and abroad, they imitate and improve the one, avoid and root out the other; and, when they return, introduce such useful customs, as are suited to our climate and dispositions.

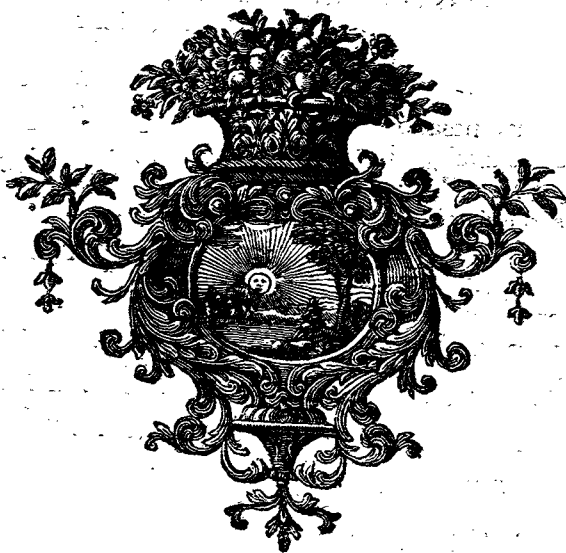
From observing the many inconveniences which attend different sorts of government and manners, they learn to value their own, which is a real happiness; and whatever they have suffered abroad, makes them enjoy with greater pleasure that liberty, ease, and affluence which falls to their share when they are settled in their own country. In this manner they improve their minds; which otherwise will receive but little advantage from travelling, and may be rather impaired; there being in reality no great difference in the countries themselves; and rambling makes little alteration in the mind, unless proper care be taken to improve it by the observations that are made.

There is use also in seeing the works of nature and art, in admiring the power and wisdom of the Creator, who has made such a wonderful variety of things, and given so much invention and ingenuity to mankind for the use and ornament of life.

A knowledge of antiquity and geography is of great service with regard to history, and adds an infinite pleasure to the study of it. A taste for architecture has had effects very much to the honour of our country: Painting and sculpture are such embellishments as are not without their use, circulate the money of the great among the ingenious, and from them to the lower rank of people, and encourage arts and sciences: A picture or a statue too may be a moral or political lecture, as well as a poem.

The great revolution of things, which they observe in the several countries they pass through, may also afford matter for useful reflection. When they see the changes which have been made in governments, they may consider if there is not reason to think that they are the effects either of their virtue or immorality. When they observe countries laid waste and uninhabited, and famous cities, like the antient Babylon, destroyed and become the habitation of wild beasts, they may be sensible, that public vices are the natural causes and forerunners of the downfall of empires. And when they see great states and cities, which have risen up in their stead from a low beginning, it may lead them to the consideration of those virtues, which contributed to their rise, not without a view to that power which directs the motions of the universe. And if they are convinced that the extraordinary revolutions of great empires have certainly been foretold, and have come to pass accordingly; this may be a sure proof, that they are neither the effect of chance, nor even of natural causes alone, but must be wisely directed by that being who has this foreknowledge; which cannot be done without an influence of every thing from the least to the greatest, by that hand which wonderfully protects them in all dangers, and brings them home in safety to a sweet enjoyment of their experience in agreeable and useful reflections.

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