

CHAP.
II.



Tiya,

or *Tiasum*.

Breaking
of a Bridge.

the bottom of all the carriages became filled with water. At mid-day we reached the first station north of the *Danube*, distant two hours and a half, at a place called *Tiya*; a miserable village, where the post is established: yet here we observed the first indication of the comforts and customs of northern nations, in the appearance of a wooden bedstead; more used, however, as a *Turkish diván* than as a *bed*; being covered with a *mat*, upon which a person sat, cross-legged, smoking tobacco. *Tiya* has preserved in its name the only vestige of *TIASUM*, laid down with marvellous precision and accuracy by the learned *Cellarius*'. From *Tiya* we proceeded, this day, as far as *Kapoka*, or *Kapuka*, another small village, distant five hours and a half from *Tiya*. Before we reached this place, we were detained in the rain, owing to the breaking of a bridge, that had been carried away by the torrent half an hour before we arrived. The confusion caused by this accident was such as might be expected among so many persons, speaking a number of different lan-

(1) "In austrum vergunt et Danubium versus sita sunt TIASUM, et NETINDAVA." *Geog. Antiq. Cellar. lib. ii. cap. 8. tom. I. p. 603. Lips. 1701.* See also the Map facing chap. 8. p. 546, of the same edition.

guages, and in the midst of a crowd of travellers helpless as are the *Turks*. Horsemen, carriages, guards, Janissaries, *Tahtars*, peasants, postillions, baggage-waggon, and baggage-horses, were presently all huddled together, impeding every operation, and adding, by their uproar, to the noise of the waters. The rain at the same time continued to fall in torrents. An escort, sent by the *Prince of Wallachia* to meet the *Ambassador*, had arrived upon the opposite side; but all their attempts to make themselves heard by the members of the Embassy were vain; yet they continued bawling, although they might as well have called to the cataract. In this manner we remained until towards midnight; when, by means of a rope and a canoe, a passage became practicable to the remaining piers of the bridge upon the opposite side; and we gladly availed ourselves of the opportunity to cross over. The *Ambassador*, however, would not venture. When we reached the other side, we found the persons whom the *Prince* had sent, owing to their dread of the *Turks*, more busily employed than they would else have been, working with the peasants towards the repairs of the bridge. We returned, therefore, to the *Ambassador*, to make known this circumstance, and the prospect

CHAP.

II.

CHAP.
II.

there was of his being able to pass. After this, having scarcely any shelter in the carriage, which was wet throughout, and the author's fever increasing to such a degree that he was almost delirious, a covering was found in one of the cottages; but the baggage being all on the other side of the river, and the rain still continuing, so that it could not be opened, there was no other alternative than to remain reeking upon the bare floor until the morning. The good *Ambassador*, whose own situation was scarcely preferable, sitting in his coach during the night, almost in the midst of a deluge, was nevertheless not unmindful of our situation; sending provisions, and messengers to inquire after our safety. This village, *Kapoka*, is perhaps the *ΝΑΡΟΚΑ* of the *Tabula Peutingeriana*, cited by *Cellarius*¹, and the same with the *Νάροννα* of *Ptolemy*.

Kapoka, or
Napouka.

April 17.—This morning, by means of boats brought from other parts of the river, and a temporary bridge, the whole of the Embassy, together with the baggage, was conducted over, and we were again enabled to continue our route. The whole country from the *Danube*, as

(1) Vide *Cellarium*, lib. ii. c. 8. tom. I. p. 599. *Lps.* 1701.

far as *Bukorest*, appeared to us to be little better than one of the *steppes* of *Russia*, and more likely to remain a *desert*; because the *steppes*, although uncultivated, are very capable of culture; but the *Walachian* plains exhibit an incorrigible soil. Some accounts, however, represent the country as very capable of producing grain; and it has been stated that the *Turks* call it *Cara bogdana*, or *The Land of Black Corn*. It is abandoned to woods or to pasture; but in many parts so destitute of fuel, that the inhabitants, as a substitute, use *cow-dung*, or any kind of dried weeds. The whole of *WALACHIA* may be described as an inclined plane, sloping towards the *Danube*, and traversed by very numerous rivers, flowing almost in parallel courses, so as to meet that river nearly at right angles. In the sands of these rivers the *Gipsies* find *gold-dust*, which they put into *quills*, and thus bring it to the towns for sale. Owing to the general flatness of the country, perhaps the roads may be excellent in any other season of the year than that in which we travelled; because the *steppes* of *Russia*, which it so much resembles, are particularly favourable for expeditious travelling, but they become nearly impassable when the rainy season sets in. That *Walachia* was once more

General
Description
of
WALACHIA.

CHAP.
II

productive. may be inferred from the following circumstance. *Trajan* having sent hither a colony of thirty thousand men to cultivate the land, the *Romans* were enabled to obtain supplies from it, for the use of their army, during the war with the *Scythians* and *Sarmatians*. It is true that both *Walachia* and *Moldavia* were then comprised within the limits of a single division of *Dacia*. There are some salt mines, as there were formerly'; whence the *Hospodar* of *Walachia* derives a principal part of his revenue; which is reckoned below *par* if it do not amount annually to twelve millions of *piastres*¹. Yet a more wretched state of slavery can hardly be imagined than the condition of a *Hospodar* of *Walachia*. Not only is this Prince obliged to degrade himself by the most abject submission towards the *Grand Signior*, (who, for the slightest misconception, or offence taken, deprives him at once of power, property, and life,) but he is moreover compelled to cringe to all the creatures about the Court, and especially to the *Greek Princes*, whose avarice he is forced.

Condition
of the
Hospodar.

(1) "*Saline* autem hæ apud *Tordam* sunt, ubi *SAL* effluitur, *Zamorio* testante *Analect.* cap. 9." *Cellar. Geog. Antiq. lib. ii. tom. 1, c. 8. p. 599. Lips. 1701.*

(2) Eighty thousand pounds sterling; reckoning fifteen *piastres* to the pound, as the *par* of exchange.

to gratify by continual presents. He is never without numerous enemies watching to effect his downfall. Eagerly and dearly as this honour is nevertheless purchased, it is rarely possessed more than two or three years; for, whenever the *Porte* has need of money, the *Hospodar of Walachia* is cashiered and dismissed, as a matter of course, and the principality again sold to the highest bidder: yet, as the persons appointed to this situation have seldom any scruples in their mode of gaining money, they do amass enormous wealth. The *Hospodar*, whom we found as the reigning Prince, had been displaced *three* times; yet was always rich enough to recover his situation. It was expected at this time that his *fourth* dethronement would soon happen; and Prince *Mûrûzi*, who travelled with us, was the person considered as likely to become his successor. The event depended only upon the strength of their respective purses, and the superior address of either party in managing the arts of bribery. In the view, therefore, of such a system of knavery and corruption, it may be easily imagined what attractions the *Capital of WALACHIA* has for *Greeks* and *Jews*. The peasants, as it may be supposed, are stripped of every thing they ought to possess; and the

CHAP.
II.

State of
the Pea-
santry.

CHAP.
II.

Language
of *Wala-*
chia.

whole population is reduced to the lowest state of vassalage. Yet, in the midst of their wretchedness, living in huts built of mud and thatched with reeds, without one comfort of life, the *Walachians*¹ always appeared to us to be cheerful. The postillions who drove us were remarkable for their gaiety; aiming at speed even in the deepest mud, and galloping their horses at a furious rate, with shouts and songs, whenever it was possible to do so. Nothing appeared to us more remarkable than the language. It is not enough to say of it, that it is nearly allied to the *Latin*: it is in many respects purely so; the difference between our way of speaking *Latin*, and theirs, consisting only in the pronunciation. All the principal names of things that a traveller requires, particularly of provisions, are *Latin* words². To what can this be attributed, but to

(1) The original name of this people is derived from *Vlach*; which, in the *Illyrian* language, signifies a *herdsman*; hence, *Wlachi*, and *Walachia*, "VLACH bedeutet im Dalmatisch—Slavischen einen Hirten: daraus bildeten die Griechen ihr *Wlachi*, und andere Sprachen ihre Walachen." *Mithridates*, p. 723. *Berlin*, 1809.

(2) According to *Thunmann*, as cited by *Adelung*, half the *Walachian* language consists of *Latin* words: the other half is made up of words derived from the *Greek*, *Gothic*, or *Turkish*, and *Slavonian* languages.

"*Thunmann* fand, dass die halfte der Thracisch-Walachischen
Wörter

those colonies which the *Romans* sent into this country? For although the colony sent by *Trajan* were afterwards withdrawn, in great measure, by *Aurelian*, to the *southern* side of the *Danube*, yet the introduction of thirty thousand persons into a district which did not exceed eighty leagues from *east* to *west* and forty from *north* to *south*, and their residence for so considerable a period upon a spot where there were hardly any other inhabitants at the time, may explain the existence of their language. What renders this the more probable is, that the present native inhabitants call themselves (*Ρώμουν*) *Romans*; pronouncing the word, like the *Greeks*, with the *Omega*’.

CHAP.
II.

In their customs, they retain many of the

Wörter Lateinisch, die andere Hälfte aber theils Griechisch theils Gothisch oder Türkisch, besonders aber Slavisch ist." *Mithridates*, p. 724. *Berlin*, 1809.

(3) This opinion has been also adopted by *Adelung*; and it is surely the most obvious method of explaining the fact. "Sie nennen sich selbst *Rumanje* oder *Rumukje*, d. i. *Römer*, weil sie zum Theil von denjenigen Römischen Colonien abstammen, welche die Kaiser von Zeit zu Zeit hierher verpflanzten, und welche nebst allen freyen Unterthanen des Reichs durch das Gesetz des Kaisers Caracalla 212 das Römische Bürgerrecht hatten, daher sie gewisser Massen ein Recht, auf diesen Namen haben." *Mithridates*, p. 723. *Berlin*, 1809.

CHAP.
II.

Religion.

Roman superstitions. Their *religion* is said to be that of the *Greek Church*: and if a number of the most ridiculous forms and absurd ceremonies may bear the name of *religion*, it is perhaps nearer to the *Greek* than to any other. But in the *meat-offerings* made for the dead, we observed customs that were strictly *Roman*, although not peculiar to the *Roman* people; such as the placing a dish of *boiled wheat* upon the body of a *dead person*'. This we saw afterwards in *Bûkorest*. The *Romans* used bread for

(1) BARON BORN, in his "Travels through the Bannat of Temeswar," (Let. 3. p. 19. Lond. 1777.) mentions similar customs of the same people. "Wine," he says, "is thrown upon the grave, and frankincense burned around it, to drive away evil spirits and witches. This done, they go home; *bake bread of wheat flour*, which, to the expiation of the deceased, they eat; plentifully drinking, to be the better comforted themselves. The solemn shrieks, libations of wine, and fumigations about the tomb, continue during some days, nay, even some weeks, repeated by the nearest relations." His account of the *howling interrogation* which takes place at the sinking of the corpse into the grave, seems to prove the *Celtic* origin of the *Walachians*, and of the *Romans* their forefathers. "At this moment, the friends and relations of the deceased raise horrid cries. They remind the deceased of his friends, parents, cattle, house, and household; and ask for *what reason he left them*." Ibid. Upon the subject of their settlement in *Walachia*, and the origin of their name, the following observations occur in the *Decads of Bonfinius*. "VALACHI enim è Romanis oriundi, quod eorum lingua adhuc fatetur, quum inter tam varias Barbarorum gentes sita, adhuc extirpari non potuerit, ulteriorem Istri plagam, quam Daci ac Getæ quondam incoluerê, habitarunt. nam citeriorem Bulgari, qui è Sarmatiâ prodire, deinde occuparunt."

the same purpose^e: and in the Book of TOBIT we read, "POUR OUT THY BREAD UPON THE BURIAL OF THE JUST^f." The great antiquity and universality of *funeral feasts* has rendered an illusion to them frequent among all antient writers; and whatever may be the age of the writings called *Apocryphal*, the references, therein made to this curious practice, constitute a species of internal evidence of their authenticity. In the Book of ECCLESIASTICUS, it is said, that "DELICATES POURED UPON A MOUTH SHUT UP, ARE AS MESSES OF MEAT SET UPON A GRAVE^g:" alluding to the custom mentioned in the Prophecy of JEREMIAH, when, foretelling the calamities that shall befall the *Jews*, it is said, that "THEY SHALL NOT BE BURIED. . . NEITHER SHALL MEN GIVE

runt. E legionibus enim et coloniis, à Traiano, ac cæteris Romanorum Imperatoribus, in Daciam deductis, *Valachi* promanarunt. Quos Pius à Flacco, pronunciatione Germanicâ *Plachos* dici voluit: nos contra, ἀπὸ τοῦ βάλλειν καὶ τῆς αἰδοῦς dictos esse censuimus, quum sagittandi arte præpolleant. Nonnulli *Valachia* à Diocletiani filia nomen inditum censuere, quæ illorum Principi nupsisse fertur." *Ant. Bonfinio Rer. Ungar. Decad. 2. lib. vii. p. 277. Francof. 1581.*

(2) Vid. *J. Kirchmann*, lib. xii. "*de Funeribus Roman.*" p. 591. et sequentibus.

(3) "Ἐσχίον τὸν ἀγρον σου ἐπὶ τὸν τάφον τῶν δικαίων. The most antient Copy of the *Book of Tobit*, that is known to exist, is the *Greek Version*; from which the *English*, *Syriac*, and *Latin* translations were made."

(4) Sic ut θύματα βρομῶντων παρασιήματα ἐπὶ τάφῳ. *Ecclesiastici*, cap. xxx. 19.

CHAP.
II.

THEM THE CUP OF CONSOLATION TO DRINK FOR THEIR FATHER OR FOR THEIR MOTHER¹." Sometimes allusion has been made to these *funeral feasts* in antient inscriptions, recording legacies made for their maintenance; as in that remarkable fragment from *Ravenna*, cited by *Faes*, in his Commentary upon *Gyraldus*²; to which the Reader is referred for a copious body of information concerning the EPULÆ FERALES.

Approach
to
Bûkorest.

As we drew near to *Bûkorest*, we had a view of the high snowy mountains of TRANSYLVANIA, forming a barrier behind it. The postillions belonging to all the carriages drove at a furious rate, in spite of the deep impression made in the soil by the wheels. The *Ambassador's* carriage was foremost in our procession. As it

Reception
of the Am-
bassador.

approached the town, we saw a complete camp, formed on the outside of *Bûkorest*, with an immense body of horsemen drawn up before the tents, like an army of cavalry, with silk

(1) *Jerem.* cap. xvi. 6, 7.

(2) VT·QVOTANNIS·ROSAS·AD·MONIMENTVM
EJVS·DEFERANT·ET·IBI·EPVLENTVR
DVNTAXAT·IN·V·EID·JVLIAS

See also the other inscriptions given by *Faes*, apud *Gregor. Gyrald.* "*de Vario Sepeliendi Ritu*," *Animadv.* tom. I. p. 743. Not. 13. *L. Bat.* 1696.

banners, and other military ensigns, waiting to receive the *Grand Signior's* representative. CHAP.
II.

Suddenly, a signal being given, they came down upon us in a regular charge, at full speed, making a sham attack upon his Excellency's carriage; and then, with great management and skill, wheeled off to the right and left, exhibiting a grand and crowded tournament of the *Djerid*; discharging, at the same time, their pistols and *tophaikes* in all directions. The effect of this manœuvre was to include our whole suite, as if it were drawn into a vortex; and away we went, carriages and cavaliers, all floundering in the deep mud, as fast as our poor horses could speed: many of them falling, were left in the rear; the rest, in full gallop, seemed to be running races with each other. Presently, our tumultuous host was met by the *Hospodar* himself, and his attendants, coming out of the town; when there was a general halt. This Prince, a venerable old man, came towards us on horseback, most sumptuously arrayed, both as to his horse and himself, attended by his two sons, upon prancing chargers, as richly caparisoned. Their housings shone with every costly ornament; their horses being covered with cloths of gold, richly embroidered. After the usual forms of salutation, the *Ambassador*

Public
Entry.

CHAP.
IX

and Prince *Múrúzi* were taken from their carriages, and placed within two coaches of state. The throng was now immense; and the whole way this vast procession moved, it passed through thick files of spectators, ranged on either side, among whom were bands of music playing. The Prince of *Walachia*'s musicians, on horseback, preceded, as we entered *Búkorest*. In passing through the streets, our carriages were subject to a continual and extraordinary concussion; being dragged over the trunks of trees and other large logs of timber, placed transversely, instead of pavement, as in the road from *Petersburg* to *Moscow*; forming a kind of raft floating upon liquid mud, which, as the timber sank with the weight upon it, sprang up through the interstices. All these pieces of wood were loose; and being thus put into motion, the whole seemed like a broken floating bridge, between the disjointed parts of which there was apparently danger of being buried. As soon as an opportunity was offered of getting clear of the procession, we quitted it, and were taken to the dwelling of Mr. *Summerer*, acting as *English* Consul; perhaps one of the best houses in *Búkorest*; where our young host received us, as he did many other of our countrymen, with disinterested kindness and hospitality;

English
Consul.

and he continued to shew to us unremitting attention during our stay. We remained with him until the *twenty-sixth*: indeed, hospitality could hardly be more seasonable, the author being nearly the whole of the week confined to his bed: and, as if the nature of the fever he had caught, like a murrain, attacked both men and quadrupeds, his fine *Argive* wolf-dog (from *Epidauria*), who sickened at the same time, and apparently in the same manner, here expired by his side.

Upon the *nineteenth*, the *Hospodar* sent his pages, saying that he was prepared to give us an audience, and expected to see us; upon which message, Mr. *Cripps*¹, accompanied by Mr. *Summerer*, went to the palace. Afterwards he visited all the principal *Boyars*, or nobles of the country, resident in the city. Our society here, besides our host, consisted of Mr. *Chirico* (brother of Mr. *Summerer*), Consul for *Russia*; Mr. *Marcellius*, the *Austrian* Consul; General *Barotzi*, from *Hermanstadt*; and their families; from all of whom it might be supposed that our information, concerning

Audience
of the *Hos-*
podar.

(1) For much that follows respecting the trade, &c. of *Bukharest*, the author is indebted to Mr. *Cripps's MS. Journal*.

CHAP.
II.

factory; yet we found it very difficult to gain any decisive intelligence respecting the statistics of *Walachia*; so various and contradictory were the statements. There were two points alone in which all agreed; namely, that of two classes of inhabitants, the one rich and the other poor (without any middle class), the former were entirely occupied in defrauding each other; and the latter, without any occupation whatsoever, excepting that of living "from hand to mouth," were almost in a state of starvation. Whence then, it will be asked, originates the wealth of *Walachia*? If you inquire in what its wealth consists, the inhabitants will answer, "*Wine, barley, hay, honey, butter, hides,*" &c. as glibly as if all these possessions were everywhere to be found; yet some of the articles thus enumerated are insufficient for the consumption of the inhabitants. The quantity of *wine* made in the year preceding our arrival was estimated at eleven millions of *piastres*; but they had been obliged to import, over and above this quantity, from other countries, for the consumption of their own, as much as amounted in price to six or eight millions more: and a similar observation applies to some of their other productions. The

account given of the produce of *Walachia* is, moreover, always exaggerated; for such are the blighting effects of the most selfish despotism, that cultivation is throughout neglected: if the peasant, by any contrivance, can barely obtain the means of subsistence, he seeks for nothing beyond it. The whole population of *Búkorest* does not exceed eighty thousand individuals; but the number of carriages kept amounts to four thousand. The fact is, that the streets are often almost impassable in any other way than upon wheels; and even in this manner it is not always easy to go through them. The *Prince* sent his own carriage to conduct Mr. *Cripps* and Mr. *Summerer* to his audience; but in the way thither, the drivers were unable to proceed; and these gentlemen were under the necessity of making application to the principal *Boyar* for persons to assist in conducting the carriage to the Palace. The account given by the merchants of *Búkorest* of their commerce makes it, however, very considerable: the whole of the trade is in the hands of *Greeks*. The exports, according to their statement of them, consist of *wool, butter, wheat, barley, honey, yellow berries¹, tallow, wax, and*

(1) "*Graines d'Avignon*," called, in Turkish, *Laquer*. (*CRIPPS'S MS. Journal*.)—These berries are the fruit of the *RHAMNUS alaternus*, a shrub

CHAP.
II.

timber: all these articles are sent, by way of *Varnă*, to *Constantinople*, accompanied by a *firman*, upon Government account, for the *Porte*. Other exports are, a species of *Walachian wine*; to *Russia*, called *Fokchany*; also *salt*, and *salted provisions*: and they receive from *Russia*, in exchange, *furs*, *linen*, *rhubarb*, *tea*, *leather*, &c. They also send to *Germany* about *thirty thousand hogs*, and an immense quantity of *horned cattle*, *horses*, and other animals; *hare-skins*, *hides*, *honey*, *wax*, and *tanned leather*; receiving from that country almost every thing they have, from the cheapest necessities up to the most expensive luxuries.

Metropoli-
tan Monas-
tery.

On the *twenty-first*, we visited the *Archbishop*, at the *Metropolite Convent*. This monastery contains fifty monks, of whom twelve are the superiors. His Grace received us with great civility, and shewed us the church; in which there is nothing remarkable, excepting the body of *St. Demetrius*, exhibited as a *relic*. Like most other ecclesiastical *relics*, it has its duplicate. The priests of *Moscow* also exhibit

a shrub with alternate, shining, narrow, evergreen leaves; and not, as some have supposed, of the *Rhamnus insectorius*, a procumbent shrub, with the leaves *villose* underneath, and the branches irregular, covered with a dark brown bark.

a body of *St. Demetrius*, in one of the churches of the *Kremlin*². In this monastery, there is a good *Library*, and also a *printing-press* for printing religious books in the *Walachian* language. They pretend also to have a collection of *manuscripts*; and we spared no pains to have this matter ascertained. The *Archbishop*, who is called the *Metropolitan*, in answer to our inquiries concerning the manuscripts, told us, that the affairs of the Library were so badly conducted, that the books were all in disorder; and no one knew where to find any thing: that this mischief was mainly to be attributed to the *Prince* himself, who set the example; and to the other *Boyars*, who, as often as they borrow books and manuscripts from the Library, neglect to return them. We saw some *Latin manuscripts* of the *Poets*, but of no value; none of them being older than the latter end of the *fifteenth* century. But it is not to be inferred, from our want of observation, that there are not very curious *manuscripts* belonging to this Library, either in the houses of the *Boyars*, or conveyed by the *Greek Princes* to *Constantinople*, or at the Palace of the *Hospodar*, or in the

(2) See Part I. of these Travels, Vol. I. end of Chap. VII.

CHAP.
II.

Schools.

Magdalen
Hospital.Ceremony
of the Re-
surrection.

midst of the confusion of the *Library* itself.

There is a public school, where the *antient*, or, as it is always styled, the *literal Greek*, is taught; and another, called *Domnà Balescha*, for the instruction of youth in *Latin, French, Italian, German*, and *Walachian*. Almost the only edifice, considered as an antiquity in *Búkorest*, is a church, built under the auspices of *Charles the Twelfth*. The walls of the *peribolus* are nearly a quarter of a mile square. At present, this building is used entirely as a kind of *Magdalen* hospital for prostitutes; and the church is appropriated to their use. Perhaps there is no city of equal size in the world, where there are so many women of this description, as in *Búkorest*. Of all other towns, it most resembles *Moscow*. The *Ceremony of the Resurrection*, exhibited with so much splendour in the *Russian* capital, took place here, on the morning of the *twenty-fifth*, in the Palace of the *Hospodar*. Upon this occasion, the *Metropolitan* presents flowers to the ladies of his family, as the signal for beginning those presents which it is then usual to make so universally; a custom already described in the account of *Russia*. Mr. *Cripps*, who attended, received from the hands of the *Princess*, the *bouquet* given to her by the *Archbishop*. The *khans*, for the reception

of merchandize, are extremely large and good: the shops, too, are of such considerable size, and so well supplied, that it is probable a greater variety of commodities would be found upon sale here than in *Constantinople*. The inhabitants have no public amusements; and the dullness of their winter season is proverbial. The three *Consuls* of *England*, *Austria*, and *Russia*, transact the affairs not only of their respective nations, but also of other countries. The establishment of an agent for *England* was quite recent: it took place with a view to facilitate the communications between *England* and the *Porte*; but being attended with great expense, and with very little utility, it was thought that it would not long continue: perhaps, before this time, it is abolished. During winter, the season is sufficiently rigorous to admit of *trainage*, or the use of sledges, for all sorts of conveyance. The *Gipsies*, who are here very numerous, are distinguished into several classes: the first, as slaves, are employed for service in the principal houses; the others work as *gold-finders* and *washers*, or as itinerant *smiths*; or stroll about as *musicians*: some of the *Gipsies* are *dealers in cattle*. It is singular enough, that in whatever country we have found this people, their character for *thieving*

Gipsies.

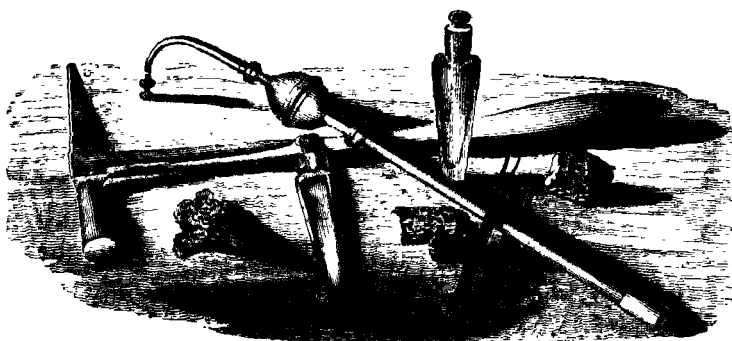
CHAP.
II.

is always the same ; rarely committing flagrant acts of rapine and plunder, but being everywhere notorious for a knavish and pilfering disposition ; insomuch that the very persons, who complain of their depredations, are generally disposed to do so jocularly ; rather considering them as *knaves* than *villains*. But the *Walachian Gipsies* are not an idle race ; they ought rather to be described as a laborious people ; and the majority honestly endeavour to earn a livelihood. It is this part of them who work as *gold-washers*. They have great skill in finding the metal. Their implements consist of a board, two or three feet wide, and four or five feet long, with grooves cut transversely ; and it is edged on both sides with a wooden rim : woollen cloths are sometimes spread upon this board, which being held as an inclined plane, the sands of the rivers are poured, mixed with water, upon it : the weightier sediment fall into the grooves, or it is retained by the cloth, which is afterwards washed in a water-cask ; and then, by a common severing-trough, the sand is separated from the *gold*¹. But they are often skilful enough to collect *auriferous*

(1) See the *Vignette* to Chap. IV. of the Supplement.

pebbles, stamping them, and washing the powder. The surface of the plains consists of *sand and pebbles*, containing *gold*. Generally they sell the *gold*, thus found, in the form of *dust*: but some of them, who have been accustomed to work as *blacksmiths*, have ingenuity enough to smelt the *gold* into small ingots; using, for that purpose, little low furnaces, and blowing the fire by portable bellows, made of buck-skin. The construction of these bellows is as simple as it is antient: they are made by fixing an iron air-pipe into the skin of the neck of the animal, and by fastening two wooden handles to that part of it that covered the feet. Baron *Born*, describing the *iron-works* of the *Walachian Gipsies*, cites a mineralogical writer of the name of *Fridwalsky*²; who, in proving their antiquity, tells of an inscription found near *Ostrow*, relating to a COLLEGIUM FABRORUM; adding, that probably “the denomination of the PORTA FERREA, given to a *pass* on the *Turkish* frontier, is hence derived.”

(2) See his *Letters to Professor Ferber*, as edited by *Raspe*, p. 132. *Lond.* 1777.



Mineralogical Apparatus.

CHAP. III.

FROM BŪKOREST IN WALACHIA, TO THE CAPITAL OF THE BANNAT.

*Departure from Bŭkorest—Bŭlentin—Maronches—Gayest
—Kirchinhof—Pitesti—Manner of facilitating the pas-
sage of the Ambassador—Mŭnichest—Cort  D'Argish—
Salatroick Kinnin—Perichan—Boundary of Walachia.
—Al ta—Visible change in the manners of the people—
Pass of Rothenth rn—Boitza—Minerals—Geological
Observations—Hermanstadt, or Cibinium—Baron
Bruckenthal's Museum—Pictures—Library—Ores of
Gold—Vases—Gems—Medals—River Cibun—Magh—
Riesmark—Inhabitants of Dacia—Muhlenbach—Sibot—
Zsasavaros—Deva—Roman Citadel—River Marisus—
Excursion*

Excursion to the Tellurium Mine—Sekeremb, or Nagyag—Manner in which the Mine was discovered—Its description—Productions—Character of its Ores—their analysis—Treatment—Profit of the Mine—Miners—Return to Deva—Dobra—Czoczed—Kossova—Entrance of the Bannat—Fazced—Bossar—Lugos—Banditti—Climate of the Bannat—Temeswar—Description of the Country.

ON Monday, April 26, we left *Búkorest*, accompanied, during the first stage of our journey, by our friend Mr. *Summerer*. The *Turkish* Ambassador had already preceded; but as we no longer travelled on horseback, having purchased a small open carriage, there was little doubt of our being able to overtake him. The inhabitants of *Búkorest* are not allowed the privilege of remaining out of the city during the night, without an express permission from the *Hospodar*: owing to this circumstance, and the badness of the roads, we parted from our worthy friend at *Búlentín*, distant only four hours from *Búkorest*. The trees were not yet in leaf; and the country exhibited a complete desert, flat and uncultivated. At *Maronches*, or *Marunice*, three hours farther, at noon, we observed the thermometer 68° of *Fahrenheit*. We then passed through *Gayest*, a village distant three hours; and *Kirchinhof*, three hours

CHAP.
III.

Departure
from
Bukorest.

Búlentín.

Maronches.

Gayest.

Kirchinhof.

CHAP.
III.

more; round which village the country was better cultivated: and as it was the *Easter* week, the amusements which are common during the same season in *Russia* were here in full force. We saw villagers in their best clothes, diverting themselves with swings and turning-machines. The *Walachians* have a curious way of managing their horses upon a journey: whenever they halt, they begin to rub the eyes of these animals, and to pull their ears. We could discover neither the cause nor the use of this practice; but the horses being accustomed to it, would perhaps be uneasy if it were omitted; and it was evident, from the care and constancy with which it was done, that it was considered as refreshing and salutary. At the distance of four hours from *Kirchinhof*, we came to *Pitesti*, having travelled the whole day over plains. Just before our arrival at *Pitesti*, we crossed the river *Dumbovitza*, by means of a barge. The *Hospodar* had granted us an order for forty-three horses, and had also, unknown to us, directed that the chiefs of all the villages should be responsible for our being well supplied with lodgings and provisions. It was therefore owing to this circumstance, that, on our arrival at *Pitesti*, five or six of the principal inhabitants came to visit us. We were surprised at the

circumstance; and still more so when they begged to know our wishes, saying, that they had received orders from the Prince to supply us with every thing we might require. *Pitesti* contains a hundred houses: judging from their external appearance, the inhabitants are wealthy. The land around is well cultivated, and the wine of this place is excellent.

CHAP.
III.

Our journey on the following day (*April 26*) furnished us with remarkable proofs of the attention shewn to the passage of *Turks* of distinguished rank in the countries through which they travel. Fortunately for the poor inhabitants, their journeys are rare. The preparations made to facilitate the passage of the *Turkish* Ambassador must have cost an amazing sum of money. The roads were now very bad, and they had been worse at the time of his passing. In consequence of the state of the main road, the inhabitants had actually constructed not only a new-raised causeway by the side of it, but also a prodigious number of temporary bridges, some of great length, over the worst parts of the route. We travelled through a flat country three hours to *Münichest*, often profiting by these preparations. Three hours beyond *Münichest*, we came to *Corté*

Manner of
facilitating
the passage
of the Am-
bassador.

CHAP.
III.Corté
D'Argish.

D'Argish, where the view of the village with its church, and of mountains covered with forests, and of more distant summits capped with snow, reminded us of the *Tirol*. *Corté D'Argish*, at a distance, resembled *Inspruck*. We saw here the remains of a *Roman temple* that had been constructed with *terra-cotta* tiles. The houses, small but extremely clean, were built entirely of wood. From this place we took with us four men, besides the *postillions*, to assist during the route, as we had a journey of five hours to perform to the next station, *Salatroick*, through the mountains: the pass begins after leaving *Corté D'Argish*. High snowy summits were now in view, belonging to the great *Carpathian* barrier, which separates *WALACHIA* from *TRANSYLVANIA*. We soon found, that, had it not been for the preparations made to facilitate the progress of the Ambassador, this route would have been impracticable, until a more advanced season of the year. Leaving *Corté D'Argish*, we crossed a river, and began to ascend the *Salatroick*. mountains, among which *Salatroick* is situate; a very small and poor village; but the houses are as clean as the cottages of *Switzerland*. Upon our arrival, we learned that the *Turkish Ambassador* had slept in this village only the night before; and that he had left the place for *Boitza*

the same morning. As we did not find good horses here, we prevailed upon the postillions who came with us to continue the journey as far as *Kinnin*, distant *thirteen* hours beyond *Salatroick*. We left *Salatroick* at half after four A.M. From this place to *Kinnin*, the road may truly be considered as an *Alpine* Pass; except that the mountains are covered, even to their summits, with trees; and the views, although in some instances grand and striking, are not to be compared, in this respect, with those in the *Alps*. The more distant mountains appeared loftier, being covered with snow. After travelling eight hours and a half, we came to *Perichan*: the roads were in such a state that it was with difficulty we could proceed. We found a bridge broken in our route, which it took us an hour and a half to repair: and, after all, we passed at the risk of breaking the legs of our horses. At a more favourable season, the distance between *Salatroick* and *Kinnin* is reckoned as only equal to six hours. From *Perichan* to *Kinnin* the distance is five hours, through a rugged mountainous defile. The forests and the views, in this part of the passage, are very grand. We crossed over a rapid river, to *Kinnin*, the last place in the dominions of the Prince of WALACHIA. Soon after leaving *Kinnin*, a peasant,

*Kinnin.**Perichan.*

CHAP.
III.Borders of
Walachia.*Alúta.*

stationed as a sentinel, at a hut by the way-side, marks the limit of the principality: a small torrent, flowing through a chasm between the mountains, and thence falling into the *Alúta*, is the precise boundary between this part of WALACHIA and TRANSYLVANIA. The welcome sight of the arms of the *Emperor of Germany*, painted on a board, and placed upon the side of a mountain above this torrent, announced the agreeable intelligence to us, that, by passing a little bridge which appeared before us, we should quit the *Ottoman Empire*. Upon the *Transylvanian* side of the same torrent, another peasant, standing before another hut, is also stationed as a sentinel. After crossing this torrent, we began to climb a steep and difficult ascent, by a most dangerous road; consisting, in parts of it, of a mere shelf of planks, really hanging over a stupendous precipice, beneath which rolled the rapid waters of the *Alúta*. This river is accurately described by *Ptolemy*, as dividing DACIA from the North¹: it has preserved its antient name unaltered, notwithstanding the positive assertions both of *Chuverius*

(1) Τὸ κατὰ τὴν ἑκτεσπὴν ἈΛΟΥΤΤΑ τοῦ ποτ. ὃς πρὸς ἄκρον ὀρεινῆς διαφεύγει τὴν ΔΑΚΙΑΝ. Claud. Ptolem. Geog. lib. iii. cap. 8. p. 76. ed. Montan. Francof. 1605.

and *Cellarius*, that it is now called *Alt*, or *Olt*, by the inhabitants¹. The scenery here is of the most striking description: the bold perpendicular rocks; the hanging forests; the appearance of the river, flowing in a deep chasm below the road; and the dangerous nature of the pass itself; all these contribute to heighten its sublimity. The masses of rock above us were covered with a beautiful white *saxifrage*, in full bloom, displaying the richest clusters of flowers. It is certainly one of the most remarkable *Passes* in *Europe*, if not in the whole world; and might be rendered impregnable, simply by throwing down the *shelves*, or *artificial wooden roads*, which, in many parts of it, hang from the sides of the rocks, and offer the only means of access. If these almost *aërial bridges* had not been repaired for the Ambassador, it would have been out of our power to proceed through several parts of the route; yet this singular *defile*, and all the *Alpine* region connected with it, is scarcely noticed in any of the maps yet published of the country. It should be laid down as the *Pass of Rothenthûrn*, or of the

(2) Vide *Cluverium*, ed. *Reisk.* lib. iv. cap. 18. p. 284. *Lond.* 1711.
 "Qui nomen contracte retinet, vulgo *Alt*, sive *Olt*, dictus a Germanis, atque accolis." *Cellario*, *Geog. Antiq.* lib. ii. cap. 8. tom. 1. p. 596. *Lips.* 1701.

CHAP.
III.

Visible
change in
the man-
ners of the
People.

Red Tower; for it has been so denominated, in consequence of the ruins of a very massive old *red tower*, and of a wall extending over part of the mountain which is above the *Pass*, two hours beyond the *Lazaret*. In this part of our route, we met some of the Ambassador's carriages returning to *Búkorest*. A conspicuous change was already manifested in the manners of the inhabitants, by the appearance of *women* employed as *men* in agricultural labour; a custom common in all parts of *Germany*. As our baggage underwent an examination at the *Lazaret*, two hours from *Kinnin*, we halted for the night, and slept in the Director's house. The host and his family were *Germans*; and we were struck by the general appearance of cleanliness, not only in this house, but everywhere along the route where there were any *German* inhabitants. Yet, to shew how different our ideas are of the same people under different circumstances, the author confesses he once considered the *Germans* in a far different light. An *Englishman*, who is suddenly removed from the cleanly habits of his own country into the interior of *Germany*, infallibly complains of the boorish manners, and the dirt of the inhabitants; but, after long travelling in *Turkey*, the contrast offered upon entering *Transylvania*, (where little

white-washed cottages, and wholesome apartments, are opposed to the wretchedness and the filth everywhere conspicuous among the *Moslems*.) makes a very different impression upon his mind; and the same people, who seemed dirty in comparison with the *English*, are cleanly when compared with the *Turks*.

CHAP.
III.

April. 29.—We continued along the mountainous pass that we have before described, and above the river. At two hours' distance from the *Lazaret*, we came to *Rothenthûrn*, or the ruins of the *red tower* before mentioned, and to *Boitza*; where our baggage was submitted to a second scrutiny¹. The officer of the Customs had some of the *Boitza minerals* upon sale; but he asked considerable prices for them. We were rather surprised by observing a fine specimen of the *hydrous green carbonate of*

Pass of Rothenthûrn.

Boitza.

Minerals.

(1) A trifling circumstance occurred here, that gave us very great cause of regret. Mr. *Wahlemburg*, principal Dragoman of the Imperial Mission to the *Porte*, had confided to our care a *shawl*, as a present that he wished to send to his sister in *Vicnna*: but never having mentioned to us any thing as to its *contraband* nature, it remained as a separate parcel in the carriage, and was seized, simply because it was sealed and directed to a person in *Vicnna*. If it had been mixed with the articles of our own apparel, no notice would have been taken of it. The officer was faithful to his trust; for nothing that we could offer him would induce him to resign it.

CHAP.
IIIGeological
Observa-
tions.

copper (*malachite*), for which he asked four *ducats*. He had also a few of the ores of *gold*, from the *Boitza* mines; and particularly that extraordinary and rare association of the *native gold* with crystallized *sulphuret of antimony*, hitherto peculiar to the mines in the neighbourhood of this place. The mountains of *Boitza* are connected with a chain that stretches on both sides of the river *Maros*, the *MARISUS* of *Strabo*. From this place, as far as *Deva*, they consist of *Syenite porphyry*, (the *saxum metalliferum* of *Born*'), covered with *limestone*, *slate*, or *sand*. The principal mine of *Boitza* is worked in a variety of the *Syenite porphyry*, differing from the common variety, in having large pieces of *feldspar* scattered through its substance. The uppermost gallery, when *Baron Born* visited these mines¹, was excavated in *limestone*, which is superincumbent on the *porphyry*; but the

(1) *Kirwan* calls the metalliferous stone of *Born*, "*Clay Porphyry*;" and describes it as indurated clay, containing *hornblende*, *feldspar*, *mica*, and *quartz*. Its colour, he says, is generally some shade of *green*, mostly *dark*, even inclining to *black*.

(2) See "*Travels through the Banat of Temeswar, Transylvania, and Hungary*," described in a Series of Letters to Professor *Ferber*, and published by *R. E. Raspe*, Letter 18. p. 127. *Land*. 1777: a work full of valuable information, as it relates to mines the least known; and the intelligence is derived from the personal observations of the best mineralogist of his age.

deeper gallery ran in *sandstone*, until it reached the *argillaceous rocks*. The veins and fissures consist of the sulphurets of zinc (*blende*) and lead (*galena*), containing both *gold* and *silver*. Some specimens exhibit the *native gold*, adhering, at the same time, to the *zinc* and to the *lead*. A hundred weight of the ore of *Boitza*, after stamping, yields eight pounds of metallic powder, containing from two to six *German ounces* of *silver*; and, as all the *silver* of *Transylvania* and *Hungary* contains *gold*, that of *Boitza* averages two ounces of *gold* to every pound weight of *silver*. A list of all the *auriferous* minerals, exhibited for sale at *Boitza*, is subjoined in a note^s.

After leaving *Boitza*, the country again became open; and we descended from the mountains into the fertile territories of *Transylvania*.

- (3) 1. Auriferous sulphuret of *zinc*.
 2. Auriferous sulphuret of *lead*.
 3. Auriferous sulphuret of *iron* (*pyrites*) found in *clay*.
 4. Native gold on cobaltiferous arsenic (*grey cobalt*).
 5. Auriferous sulphuret of *iron* in black hornstone.
 6. Capillary native silver on sulphuret of lead, containing gold.
 7. Native gold on crystallized sulphuret of antimony.
 8. Auriferous quartz.
 9. Auriferous carbonate of lime.
 10. Auriferous antimonial silver (*red silver*).

CHAP.
III.Herman-
stadt, or
Cibinium.

Here every thing wore a new aspect;—immense plains of waving corn ; jolly, smiling peasants ; stout cattle ; numerous villages ; nothing, in short, that seemed like the country we had quitted. At four hours' distance from *Rothen-thûrn*, we arrived at HERMANSTADT, formerly called *Cibinium*¹: it had also the name of *Hermanopolis* ; whence *Hermanstadt*, from an *Emperor* of the *Ostrogoths* of the name of *Hermannus*², supposed to have been its founder. It is the capital of the province, a large and opulent town, full of inhabitants, situate in a campaign country. HERMANSTADT contains fifteen thousand inhabitants. A theatre is opened only during the summer. There are three monasteries in the town for *men*, and one convent for *women*. The monasteries are, one for *Ex-Jesuits*, one for *Catholics* of the *Franciscan* order, and one for *Greek* monks of the order of *St. Basil*. There are, besides, two public schools ; one for *Protestants*, and one for *Greeks*. In the square there is a statue, the name of which we did not learn. The sight of handsome female faces at

(1) "CIBINIUM, sive HERMANOPOLIS, vulgò *Hermanstadt*, caput provincie est." *Cluverio*, lib. iv. cap. 19. p. 285. ed. *Reisk*. Lond. 1711.

(2) Probably HERMANRIC the Great, King of the *Ostrogoths*, mentioned by *Gibbon*, vol. IV. p. 319. 8vo. edit.

the windows was so new to us, that we seemed to be suddenly transported into another world. The *Turkish* Ambassador, with his suite, had entirely filled the principal inn: we therefore drove to a second, where we were well treated.

CHAP.
III.

Having brought with us a letter of recommendation from the Lady of Baron *Herbert*, the *German Internuncio* at *Constantinople*, to Baron *Bruckenthal*, (a venerable nobleman, who had been the reputed favourite of *Maria Theresa*,) we presented it soon after our arrival, and were invited to spend the whole of the following day at his house, and to see his immense collection of pictures, antiquities, and natural history. We then waited upon the Governor; and, after having paid our respects, made our visit to the *Turkish Ambassador*, to inquire if we could render him any service. We found all the *Turks* collected into one room, busily inspecting a large dish, containing several pounds of fresh butter. It happened that this butter, being of a most excellent quality, was of a bright yellow colour. This they had never seen before: it could not therefore, they argued, be good butter, and might be poisonous. Yet butter was wanted to prepare their *pilau*, and they had nothing to use as a substitute. In this

Baron
Bruckenthal's
Museum.

CHAP.
III.

if we had any objection to taste the butter ; being convinced that none of his party would touch it, if we refused. We soon removed their fears ; but we could not convince them, either here, or in the journey afterwards, that *yellow colour* in butter was no proof of its inferiority. “ The butter of *Stamboul*,” they said, “ was *white*, and therefore purer¹. ”

Pictures. April 30. — We went early to visit Baron *Bruckenthal*, after settling some dispute at the Custom-house ; and were employed the whole morning in the examination of his collection of *Pictures* ; perhaps the largest in the possession of any private individual in *Europe*. It contains many works by all the best masters ; and they are indisputably originals. A part of his collection related to *England*. We saw *A View of London* by *old Griffier*², representing a fair by the side of the *Thames* ; all the persons present painted as wearing horns. This picture would

(1) Almost all the *butter* of *Constantinople*, or *Stamboul*, as the *Turks* call their city, and indeed almost the only *butter* known in *Turkey*, comes from the *Ukraine*, after being salted, and sent in *skins* or *casks*.

(2) *John Griffier* was born at *Amsterdam* in 1645. He went to *England*, and settled in *London*. His son *Robert*, also a painter, was born in *England* in 1688. *Robert* was living in 1713.

be considered very valuable in *England*; because it affords a view of *London*, detailed with the utmost minuteness, as it existed towards the termination of the *seventeenth* century, when there were many windmills in the midst of the city, and fields which have since been covered with squares and streets. There was also a View of *Windsor*, by the same master; and beautiful portraits of *Charles the First* and his Queen *Henrietta*, by *Vandyke*, in his best manner; together with other fine pictures, also by *Vandyke*. We noticed a most valuable picture by *Albert Durer*, a portrait of himself; besides paintings of the *Italian* masters. This collection was rich in the works of painters unknown to us; as a *Holy Family* by *Liebens*, and others by *Von Quas* and *Alpinas* and *Bourbas*. There was also a picture by *Bocchorst*, with the date 1641; a large Scripture-piece, taken from the history of *Jacob*, by *Cornelius Zufstsin*; the *Angel and Shepherds*, by *Osenbech*; a beautiful *Moonlight Scene*, by *Elsheimer*; a *Pilate washing his hands*, by *Rembrandt*; with a fine picture by *Cornelius Janssen*, and another by *Van Balen*, the first master of *Vandyke*. Those of the different schools of *Italy* were principally pictures by *Titian*, *Tintoret*, *Guido*, *Corregio*, *Andrea del Sarto*, the *Caracci*, and *Alessandro Allori*, other-

CHAP.
III.

wise called *Bronzino*; but there were many by other distinguished masters. To enumerate them would be inconsistent with the design of this work: nor should we have mentioned these, but for the remoteness of their situation, with regard to all the other repositories of the Fine Arts in *Europe*. After examining the collection of pictures, we went to the dinner-table, where we had an opportunity of witnessing the old *German* ceremonies and manners; the Governor being present, and much company. The wines were served in porcelain coffee-cups, and the dishes brought round to the company, one by one. The venerable Barongave us his oldest *Tokay*, and other wines of *Hungary* and *Transylvania*, bidding us drink "health to the Saxons," saying that he was himself a *Saxon*; alluding to their colony in *Transylvania*. The dresses of the gentlemen were rather singular: they appeared in short-cut coats, or jackets, with bag-wigs and swords. The ladies too, affecting all the air and *hauteur* of a high *German* court, yet held their forks perpendicularly, grasping the handles as if they were holding walking-canes, in a manner that would be thought singularly uncouth and barbarous in our country: but it is curious enough that whole nations are characterized by a peculiarity in the

usage of the fork at table. *D'Archenholtz*, in his "*Tableau d'Angleterre*," says, that "an *Englishman* may be known any where, if he be observed at table; because he places his fork upon the *left* side of his plate." To this we might add, that a *Frenchman* may also be recognised at table, in using the fork *alone*, without the knife; a *German*, by planting it *perpendicularly* in his plate; and a *Russian*, by using it as a *tooth-pick*. After dinner we repaired to the Baron's *Library*: this we found to be full of useful, rather than of rare books. Here was only one *manuscript*, a *Missal*; but it was such a one as in *England* would be estimated beyond all calculable price: it contained, on every leaf, a painting by *Albert Durer*, as an *illumination*; the colours being as fresh as they were when first laid on. This *Missal* had been purchased of *Albert Durer*, for the use of a Convent of Nuns. We next visited the *Collection of Minerals*, consisting principally of gold ores: we shall therefore only mention *five* remarkable appearances of this metal; because they peculiarly characterize the *Transylvanian* ores of gold. Of all these, the Baron possessed the most magnificent specimens.

CHAP.
III.

LIBRARY.

Ores of
Gold.

1. *Laminary. native gold*, in large leaves, upon ferruginous *quartz*.

CHAP.
III.

2. *Laminary native gold, on crystallized sulphuret of antimony.*
3. *Native gold, crystallized in octahedrons, and in tetrahedral prisms; from Boitza, and from Abrudbanya in Transylvania.*
4. *Gold, mineralized by tellurium, from Nagyag in Transylvania; both crystallized, and in laminary forms.*
5. *Gold as exhibited in globules upon the tellurium, by the disengagement of the sulphur¹.*

Vases.

Gems.

Medals.

We then viewed a collection of *Greek Vases*, called here, as in many other places, *Etruscan*: also a numerous series of antique *Gems*, both *Intaglios* and *Caméos*. Lastly, we inspected, with as much attention as our time would admit, the collection of *Medals* belonging to the Baron, which would require a week's examination. We could only attend to a small part of it. Among the *Greek medals*, we observed a gold medallion of *Lysimachus*, as large as an *English crown-piece*; the only one, we believe, which is known of that magnitude: and

(1) According to Professor *Berzelius* of SWEDEN, gold exists in the ores of *tellurium* only as a sulphuret. By the application of heat, the sulphur is therefore evaporated, and the gold becomes, consequently, developed. This opinion was communicated to the author by the Professor himself, during his late visit to Cambridge. The new doctrine, however, of the *atomic theory*, in *chemistry*, will throw further light upon the subject of the *tellurets of gold*.

among the *Roman* series, a remarkably rare, and perhaps unique, bronze medal of *Pescennius Niger*. CHAP.
III.

In the afternoon, the Baron's Secretary accompanied us to the house of a dealer in minerals, where we found some of the rarest of the *Transylvanian* ores; but, discovering that we were *Englishmen*, we had no sooner agreed to any of his prices, than he increased his demands, and to such a degree, that we found "even *gold* might be bought too dear:" we were therefore constrained to leave the most valuable specimens unpurchased.

We left HERMANSTADT, *May 1*.—Owing to a particular request made by the *Turkish* Ambassador, we accompanied him out of the town. Going first to the inn where he was, we were surprised to find him without any of his attendants, sitting alone in his carriage, and resolved to start without them, as none of his party were ready. After leaving *Hermanstadt*, we passed through the river CIBIN, (whence the town had its name of CIBINIUM*;) there being no bridge. River
Cibin.

(2) "CIBINIUM metropolis civitas celebratissima, à *Cibinio* amne nomen retinens, quæ alio haud inepto vocabulo *Hermanstadt* appellatur, ab *Hermann*o ejusdem urbis primo conditore. Quæ in planitie sita,

CHAP.
III.

Magh.

Reismark.

Having reached the western side, the Ambassador halted until his suite came over. In the first part of our journey, the roads were very bad, and almost impassable. The village of *Magh* is reckoned only one *German* mile¹ distant from *Hermanstadt*; but we were half the day in reaching it. After ascending a hill, we saw the village below us; and when we arrived, the *Turks* were desirous to dine before we left the place. We had great difficulty in procuring horses for so large a party; which made us resolve to quit the Embassy, and to represent to the Ambassador that it would not only be inconvenient, but perhaps impossible, for so many carriages to travel post at the same time. One *German* mile beyond *Magh*, we came to *Reismark*. The costume of the women along this route is very remarkable, because it resembles that of the *Arabs*, particularly in the attire

sita, nullis prope montibus incumbentibus impeditur, &c. Hinc annua frumenta in subterraneas foveas, ad multos annos, citra ullam publicæ annonæ jacturam, conservandi gratia conferuntur: Nec desunt molendina triticaria ita laborata, ut nullâ arte ab hostibus esuriam civitati molientibus, eripi possint: adde quod passim per civitatis singulos vicos placidissimo flumine rivulus decurrit." *Chorog. Transylv. apud Rer. Hungar. Script. p. 573. Francof. 1600.*

(1) Upon entering the dominions of the *Emperor of Germany*, the traveller no longer finds the distance reckoned by *hours*, but by *German miles*; every one of which is equal to *two hours*.

of the head. According to *Pliny*, the original inhabitants were *Getae*, afterwards called *Daci* by the *Romans*. They were governed by their own kings, until *Trajan* reduced the country to a *Roman* province. Afterwards, they were successively subdued by the *Sarmatae*, the *Gothi*, and the *Hunni*: and, lastly, the *Saxons*, driven by the conquests of *Charlemagne*, established themselves in *DACIA*, since subdivided into the various partitions of *Hungary*, *Transylvania*, *Walachia*, and *Moldavia*. The *Saxons* principally concentrated themselves in *Transylvania*, or *MEDITERRANEAN DACIA*, a fertile region, surrounded with forests and *metalliferous* mountains²; and to their coming must be entirely attributed the origin of its cultivation³. All its principal towns were built by them: the traces of their language are still retained; and it is from them that *Transylvania* received the name of

(2) "*Transylvania ipsa rerum omnium est feracissima, præcipuè auri, argenti, et aliorum metallorum.*" *Joan. Sambuco, Append. Rer. Hung. Bonfinii, p. 760. Francof. 1581.*

(3) "*Iste populus agriculturæ studiosus, et rusticæ rei addictissimus.*" (*Chorographia Transylvaniæ, apud Rer. Hungar. Script. p. 560. Francof. 1600.*) "*Les Saxons cultiverent mieux le país.*" *Le Royaume de la Hongrie, chap. 16. p. 171. Cologne, 1686.*) "*Les Saxons sont plus affables et plus polis; ils vivent comme les anciens Allemands, dont ils se croient issus, et ils en ont retenu la langue et les coutumes.*" (*Histoire et Description du Royaume de Hongrie, liv. iv. p. 279. Paris, 1688.*)

CHAP.
III.

Sibenburgen, or the *Region of Seven Cities*'. From
the description given by modern historians of

(1) It is called *Sibenbürgen* in German, (q. d. SEPTEM-CASTRENSIS REGIO) "à septem oppidorum numero;" from the *Seven Towns*, or *Citadels*, built here by the Saxons: "*Et ex hinc secutum est, quod pars terræ eadem a Theutonis Sihenburg, id est, septem castra, vocatur usque in hunc diem.*" (Vid. Chronic. Hungar. cap. 2. ap. Rer. Hung. Script. p. 31. Francof. 1600.) The following Poem, descriptive of *Transylvania*, is prefixed to the *Chorographia Transylvaniæ* of *George Reychersdorffer*, printed in the work here cited :

" Est procul Eoo contermina terra Tybisco,
Olim quam celebres incoluere Getæ.
Atque pharetrati Scythicis de finibus Hunni
Nec non Saxonico Teutone culta fuit.
Huic ut sunt septem surgentes mœnibus urbes,
Sic quoque septeni nomina montis habet.
Nec non a Sylvis nomen sortita recepit,
Fortè quod Hercynium trans nemus acta jacet.
Versus Hyperboreum, durique Lycaonis axem,
Barbara Sarmatici respicit arva soli.
Atque aliquot læva sinubus procurrit ad axem,
Qua viget Herciniis terra Bohema jugis.
Sub medium conversa diem, stat protinus altis
Mœsia sylvosis undique cineta comis.
Perpetuo hanc olim Traianus fœdere gentem
Compulit Ausonii nomina ferre Ducis.
Paruit interea Latio subjecta Monarchæ,
Et data constanti fœdera pace tulit.
Dum Scythica superata manu, miserabile dictu,
Concidit, et Græcum ferre coacta jugum :
Annua Thessalico subjecta tributa Tyranno
Pendit, et est armis vix bene tuta suis.
Cebinio primùm celebris, cui protinus hæret
Undique montanis cineta corona jugis
Quam validæ circum turres et mœnia cingunt,
Quæque suis nimium freta superbit aquis.

Hinc

the inhabitants of *Transylvania*, they may be divided into three distinct families; the SICULI, a barbarous race, descended from the antient *Scythians*, now inhabiting the districts contiguous to *Russia* and *Moldavia*²; the HUNGARIANS, who dwell along the borders of the *Marisus*; and the SAXONS upon the south towards *Walachia*, and upon the north towards *Hungary*³. To these must be added the *Gipsies*.

Hinc auri, vinique ferax Bistritia surgit,
 Hæc fulvo splendens cespite terra rubet.
 Mox collis Segsburga tegens declivia scandit:
 Et madet irriguis terra propinqua vadis.
 Sunt aliæ Megeti, Zabetes, fortisque Colosvvar,
 Quarum quæque suâ fertilitate placet."

(2) "In ea (*Transylvania*) sunt SICULI, vulgò *Zekel* dicti, genus hominum ferox, et bellicosum: inter quos nullus neque nobilis, neque rusticus, omnes eodem jure censentur, *Heluetiorum* instar." *Joan. Sambucus, Append. Rer. Hungar. Bonfinii, p. 760. Francof. 1581.*

(3) "Histoire et Description du Royaume de Hongrie," liv. iv. p. 271. *Paris, 1688.* See also the *Decads of Bonfinius*, as edited by *Sambucus, Francof. 1581*; and the *Appendices* to that valuable work, by *Sambucus*; also the *Florus Ungaricus; Troubles de Hongrie, &c. &c.* There is a curious Memoir, by *D'Anville*, on the Province of *Dacia*, in the *Académie des Inscriptions, tom. XXVIII. pp. 444—468*, (read July 24, 1755.) *Paris, 1761.* It is accompanied by a Map of antient *DACIA*, as it was formed into a province by *Trajan*; including *Walachia, Transylvania, the Bannat of Temeswar*, and part of the North of *Hungary*, then inhabited by the JAZYGES METANASTÆ to the West, and the BASTARNÆ to the East; and extending from the *TIBISCUS*, to the *TYRAS*, or *Danaster*.

CHAP.
III.

In going from *Reismark* to *Muhlenbach*, which is one mile farther, we saw some high snowy mountains upon our left, and another ridge running parallel upon our right; the route lying chiefly over plains. These are the two connecting branches that were before mentioned, extending from the *Carpathian* range, all the way from *Déva* to *Boitza*. The roads being execrable, our driver, who was quite a boy, endeavoured to avail himself of a greensward slope, by the way-side, to conduct the carriage over a easier track. In doing this, however, he exposed us to rather a serious accident; for, being gradually carried to an elevation above the high-way, whence there was no visible descent, he became alarmed; and, endeavouring too suddenly to regain the original route, overset the carriage: so that we fell from the top to the bottom of the slope; being thrown out with great violence. Unfortunately, too, this accident happened in the midst of the long train of carriages belonging to the Embassy; and the *Turks*, who are exceedingly superstitious, immediately regarded it as a bad omen, portending some other disaster. We were stunned by the violence of the shock, but sustained no other injury. At sight, however, of this catastrophe,

much more formidable in its appearance than in reality, the Ambassador ordered the Embassy to halt, and all persons belonging to it to descend from their carriages and horses.

Having now recovered from the effect of our fall, and wondering what they were going to do, we saw all the *Moslems* sedately withdrawing from the side of the road, until they reached a shaded spot among some trees: here they spread their shawls upon the ground, and, immediately beginning to prostrate themselves, fell earnestly to prayers. As soon as they had ended their devotions, they came to us, kindly inquiring after our safety, and assisted us in raising the carriage, and in setting every thing to rights. We then proceeded as before, and presently arrived at *Muhlenbach*, where there was but one bad inn: this we ceded to the members of the Embassy, taking our lodging for the night at a filthy post-house; determined, however, to profit by the first opportunity, either to deviate from the main route, or to press forward with greater expedition, that we might avoid the inconvenience of travelling with so large a party, where the *post* is badly supplied, and accommodations are rare. This opportunity occurred upon the following day.

*Muhlen-
bach.*

men and women, in a state of intoxication. Its vicinity to the *mines* may account for this circumstance². The *Mine of Nagyag* is distant about fifteen *English* miles, in the heights of the mountains, lying upon the north side of the *Maros*. As we had a letter from Baron *Bruckenthal*, of *Hermanstadt*, to Mr. *Franzenau*, Director of the works at the *Mine of Nagyag*, we determined to quit the main route, and to visit *Nagyag* the next day. For this purpose, the postmaster of *Deva* recommended that we should leave our carriage with him; and he engaged to provide for us a light open car, with four horses, which would be better suited to the narrow road we had to ascend, and in which we might be conveyed with ease and expedition.

CHAP.
III.

Tuesday, May 3.—We crossed the impetuous current of the *Maros*, by means of a ferry. *Strabo*, to whose inestimable writings, as to *sun-beams*, we have long been accustomed to

(2) It is a common occurrence in the neighbourhood of *Mines*: and perhaps the following observation, made by *Born*, in his *Letters to Ferber*, may explain its frequency in *Transylvania*. "Every nobleman," says he, "keeps on his ground an inn, to sell wine to the miners." See *Travels through the Bannat, &c.* Lett. 11. p. 97. Lond. 1777.

CHAP. III. repair, for the light of antient geography, begins to fail us in DACIA: but he has left an allusion to this river. He mentions it', under the name of MARISUS, as flowing through the territories of the GETÆ, and falling into the DANUBE; omitting, however, to notice its confluence with the TIBISCUS, now called *Theysse*, or *Teisse*, which takes place before its junction with the DANUBE, at *Segedin*². The *Maros* is also mentioned, by *Herodotus*, as flowing out of the country of the AGATHYRSI, and nearly according to its present appellation³: he calls it MARIS. We find it denominated MARUS by *Tacitus*⁴. The same river is the MARISIA of *Jornandes*, and the MAROUS of other writers⁵. In the portion of his work now cited, *Strabo* has also mentioned a remarkable distinction

River
Marisus.

(1) 'Εἰ δὲ δι' αὐτῶν ΜΑΡΙΣΟΣ ποταμὸς εἰς τὸν ΔΑΝΟΤΒΙΟΝ, κ. τ. λ. *Strabon. Geog. lib. vii. p. 439. ed. Oxon.*

(2) *D'Anville* writes the name of this town *Segedin*. In the *Map of Hungary*, published at *Venice*, by *Santini*, from *Robert*, it is written *Zegedin*.

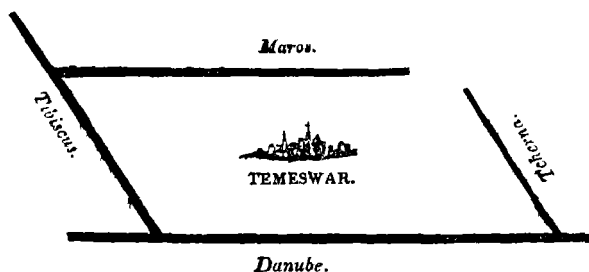
(3) 'Εν δὲ Ἀγαθύρῳ ΜΑΡΙΣ ποταμὸς ἕως συμμειλογίταις τῇ Ἰστροῦ. *Herodot. Hist. lib. iv. cap. 49. p. 237. ed. Gronov. L. Bat. 1716.*

(4) "Barhari utrumque comitati ne quietas provincias immixti turbarent, *Danubium* ultra inter flumina MARUM et *Cusum* locantur, dato Rege Vannio gentis Quadorum." *Tacit. Annal. lib. ii. cap. 63. tom. I. p. 256. ed. Gronov. Var. Amst. 1672.*

(5) Vide *Animadv. Lips. in Tacit. Annal. (loc. citat.) Not. 1. "Retinet nomen hodie, et incolis appellatur Maros."*

observed among the Antients, in speaking of the **DANUBE**. It bore this appellation from its source as far as the *Cataracts*; but all those parts of the river in the vicinity of the **GETÆ**, below the *Cataracts* as far as the **EUXINE**, were denominated **ISTER**⁶. The *Maros* is here a very considerable river: we saw many commercial barges; some sailing down, others working against its rapid torrent. The *Maros* on the north, the *Tibiscus* on the west, the *Danube* on the south, and a small river, called the *Tcherna*, on the east, inclose the *Bannat* of *Temeswar* within so regular a boundary, that its form is *rhomboidal*; the town of *Temeswar* being in the centre.

CHAP.
III.



The *Bannat* is also further bounded, upon the east, by the great ridge of the *Walachian moun-*

(6) Καὶ γὰρ τοῦ ποταμοῦ τὰ μὲν ἄνω καὶ πρὸς ταῖς πηγαῖς μίση. μίχρη τῶν παταραπετῶν ΔΑΝΟΥΒΙΟΝ προσηγόρευον, ἃ μάλιστα διὰ τῶν Δάκων φέρονται· τὰ δὲ κάτω μίχρη τοῦ Πόντου, τὰ πρὸς τὰς Γέτας, καλοῦσιν ἸΣΤΡΟΝ. Strabon. Geog. lib. vii. p 439. ed. Orell.

CHAP.
III.Excursion
to the
Tellurium
Mine.

tains, at the *Pass* called "*The Iron Gate*." A lofty range of mountains extends along the northern side of the *Maros*: after crossing the river, we began immediately to climb these heights. The roads were not bad; but almost the whole journey to *Nagyag* was up a steep ascent: we were five hours, although drawn by four horses in a light car, before we reached the small town where the mine has been opened. As *Transylvania* is the only country in the whole world where *tellurium* has yet been discovered¹, our curiosity was greatly excited to view the *Nagyag* mine. At last, the prospect of it opened, with great boldness of scenery, quite among the summits of this mountainous region, and in a manner highly picturesque and striking. The situation of the *mine* was distinguished by an immense heap of discarded minerals, thrown out in working it: above this heap appeared the buildings of what is now called *Nagyag*². Upon the right hand towered

Sekeremb,
or *Nagyag*.

(1) It is only found at *Nagyag* and at *Offenbanya* in TRANSYLVANIA.

(2) The original and proper name of this place is *Sekeremb*; but as the village of *Nagyag*, at an hour and a half's distance below it, was the nearest inhabited spot when the mine was discovered, *Sekeremb* has borrowed the name of the place to which the miners resorted before the town was built, which is now called *Nagyag*.

a naked perpendicular rock, rising to a point, upon which stood a large wooden crucifix. Upon the left, another mountain, of milder aspect, and principally covered with brushwood, contrasted beautifully with the rugged form of the lofty rock of the crucifix. Between the two appeared the *mine* and the *town*; and beyond all, the summits of more distant mountains surrounding *Nagyag*. The whole *village* has been undermined: the works are not only carried on upon a grand and extensive scale, but they are conducted with a degree of neatness for which the *Germans* have long been famous in mining; and there are some ingenious contrivances, found nowhere else, both in the manner of airing and cleansing the *mine*, and in digging and raising the ore, which cannot be detailed without explanatory charts.

Having presented our letter to the Director, we were most kindly received by him, and permitted to examine every thing: he also allowed us to inspect every variety of the *ore*, and to make whatever purchases we pleased: but some specimens of the *tellurium* are so exceedingly rich in *gold*, that, in the sale of them for the Crown, it is necessary to weigh them, and

CHAP.
III.

to estimate the price according to the proportion of the *gold* they contain. This kind of *ore* is always kept locked in particular warehouses; and it is proportioned into different lots, which are placed in chests. The common *ore* lies exposed in heaps, at which labourers are seen busied with hammers, selecting and breaking it for the further operation of *stamping*. The town, surrounded by mountains and forests, consists of the warehouses, washing-houses, stamping-mills, a council-house, a church, and the dwellings of the miners, which altogether amount to some hundred buildings. The temperature of its elevated situation renders the land around *Nagyag* unfit for agriculture; consequently nothing is going on, although the utmost activity prevails, excepting what relates to the business and interests of the *mine*. When this *mine* was first discovered, the mountains around it were covered with forests; but the timber necessary for the works, especially for *timbering* the mine itself, has cleared the neighbourhood of large trees, so that wood is now brought from distant parts, being floated upon the *Maros*, at the foot of the mountains. *Deva* itself is visible from this spot; and nothing can be more beautiful than the commanding prospect here afforded of the valley

in which it lies. The history of the discovery of this *mine* deserves particular attention; as it contains a remarkable testimony to the universality of an opinion among miners, that *lambent flames*, which are sometimes observed playing upon the surface of the earth, denote the presence of metallic veins in the fissures below. It comes to us upon the respectable authority of *Born* himself; some of whose observations upon the *Nagyag* mine will be found incorporated with our own: therefore it ought to be related as nearly as possible according to his own words. The *flame* here alluded to may be considered similar to that of the *Pietra Mala*, near *Feligara*, in ITALY: and as it is a gaseous emanation of HYDROGEN, of which no *metallic substance*, however pure, is *destitute*, the fact is more worthy the consideration of chemists than the attention they have hitherto shewn to it seems to imply. The circumstance is thus related by *Born*, in one of his Letters to Professor *Ferber*¹.

“ A *Walachian*, whose name was *Armenian John*, came to my father, then possessed of a

(1) “ *Travels through the Bannat*,” &c. p. 97. Lond. 1777.

CHAP.
III.

Manner in
which the
Mine was
discovered.

rich silver *mine* at *Csertes*, telling him, that as he constantly observed a flame issuing from, and playing upon, a fissure in the *Nagyag* forest, he was of opinion that rich ores must be hid under ground. My father was, fortunately, adventurous enough to listen to this poor man's tale; and accordingly he drove a gallery in the ground which the *Walachian* had pointed out. The work went on some years without any success; and my father resolved to give it up. However, he made a last drift towards the fissure, and there he hit the *rich black and lamellated gold ores*, which were first looked upon as iron glimmer, but appeared what really they are as soon as assayed by the fire. This happy accident caused my father to pursue the work to the utmost of his power: accordingly, he distributed some shares among his friends, and had the work carried on with regularity."

Description.

Soon after, other fissures were discovered, all running parallel to each other, in the direction of the valley of *Nagyag*, from *south* to *north*, and dipping from *west* to *east*. The veins break off as soon as they reach the red slate, with which all the valleys are covered. When *Born* visited *Nagyag*, the mine had only been worked to the depth of sixty fathoms: its depth is now one

hundred and fifty. The mountains are entirely composed of *porphyry*, covered with *red clay*, or *red argillaceous schistus*, and *sand-stone*. The vein rocks consist of *red feldspar* and *white quartz*¹. The richer ores are laminary, splendid, of a dark grey colour, approaching to black, and in some instances quite black. The lamellæ may be separated with a needle; and they are malleable and ductile in a certain degree. There is also here found a very rich kind of ore, which is finely woven into the texture of a *reddish feldspar*, resembling the *arsenical white ore* of *Saxony*. Among the rich ores, *native silver* sometimes occurs, mixed with *gold*. Another variety is called, by the miners, *cotton ore*: it consists of little native silvery gold grains, in *tellurium*, adhering to an argillaceous matrix. But in all the richer ores (which are so productive of precious metal, that the smallest particle being placed, with a little *borax*, upon the tube of a common tobacco-pipe, and submitted to the blow-pipe, becomes easily reduced

CHAP.
III

Productions.

Character
of its Ores.

(1) Mineralogists have observed that the rarer minerals, those which are more highly prized than any other on account of their beauty and scarcity, associate with this kind of *quartz*, which is generally their matrix; such, for example, as the ores of *Titanium*, *Molybdenum* and *Uranium*, *Tourmaline*, *Topaz*, *Pyrophysalite*, *Pycnite*, &c.

CHAP.
III.

to a bead of pure gold) not a particle of *native gold* can be discerned, even by the aid of the most powerful microscope. The *gold*, in these ores, is therefore completely mineralized, either by the *tellurium* acting as an *acid*, or by *sulphur*; and in either case it must be considered as unique in its kind. From the resemblance of its laminary form and splendent grey colour to *antimony*, it was at first considered as an ore of that metal; and for a long time, under the names of *aurum problematicum* and *aurum paradoxum*, it puzzled all the chemists of *Europe*. Sometimes an effect of crystallization has given to this laminary substance a rude resemblance of *Hebrew* characters; and to such appearances the name of *aurum graphicum* was given. When *Klaproth* detected, in the analysis of this ore, the presence of a new metal, and bestowed upon it the name of *TELLURIUM*, its real nature became more fully developed; but the manner in which the *gold* is combined with *tellurium* has not yet been wholly determined. The *sulphuret* of *antimony* is sometimes found either as a radiated crystallization, in the midst of the ore, or in the form called *plumose*, owing to the minuteness and length of its crystals. We saw also very fine specimens of the red *sulphuret* of *arsenic*, both in *masses* and *crystallized*, which

had been found here; also yellow pulverulent *oxide of antimony*, and white pulverulent *oxide of arsenic*; lying, in both instances, among crystals of their *sulphurets*. All the semi-metals met with at *Nagyag*, when carefully analyzed, are found to contain minute portions of *gold*. The author, by the simple process of *cupellation*, after the easy manner he has described¹, has detected *gold* in all the specimens he brought from this *mine*. But the richer ores, consisting principally of *tellurium*, contain, in a *hundred weight* of the ore, from *ninety* to *three hundred and forty German ounces of silver*; and each *mark of silver* yields *twelve* or *thirteen ounces of gold*, or two parts *gold* and one part *silver*². But all the ores do not contain *silver*, although all of them

CHAP.
III.

Analysis
of its Ores.

(1) This method of *cupellation* was invented by *W. H. Wollaston, Esq. M. D. Secretary to the Royal Society*: it is the easiest and most expeditious mode of adapting the *blow-pipe* to the developement of *gold, silver, copper, &c.* from their ores.

(2) The *ounce* of the *German miners*, according to *Raspe*, (See *Pref. to Born's Letters*, p. 39.) is equal to one *half-ounce English*. The following table of weights was given to us by Mr. *Gayo*, the Director of the Laboratory at *Cremnitz*:

One <i>quintal</i> (<i>centenarius</i>)	=	100 pounds.
One <i>pound</i>	=	2 marks.
One <i>mark</i>	=	16 loths.

One *loth* is generally divided into *four portions*; each of which is improperly called, in *German*, a *quintale*, as distinguished from *quintal*; and the *quintale*, consists of four *deniers*.

CHAP.
III.

contain *gold*. Even the common ore, when exposed to the heat of a charcoal furnace, (after burning with a beautiful blue colour like that of salt cast upon ignited coal, and yielding a peculiar smell which has been compared, but improperly, to that of *horse-radish*,) may be taken out, and it will be found spotted all over with minute globules of *gold*. One specimen which we treated in this manner has above a hundred spheroidal particles, or beads of *gold*, which appear all over its surface. We purchased several specimens of the *tellurium*, both in its massive and crystalline form¹. The

(1) We bought also minerals, from other mines of *Transylvania*, in the house of the Inspector. For the advantage of other travellers, perhaps it will be better to give a brief list of the principal substances to be purchased at this place.

1. The richest *tellurets of gold*, whereof 100lbs. weight is valued at one thousand florins. This is the *grey gold of Born*.
2. *Native tellurium*, crystallized in regular hexagons.
3. Ditto, in laminary forms.
4. *Aurum graphicum*, from *Offenbanya*, or *plumbiferous telluret of gold and silver*.
5. *Silver Fahlerz*, crystallized.
6. *Crystallized sulphuret of antimony*, with laminary *native gold*, from *Toplitz* in *Transylvaniu*.
7. *Native gold*, from the same place, in rich laminary forms.
8. *Amethysts*, of a fine colour, from *Porcuna* in *Transylvania*.
9. *Siliciferous oxide of manganese*, crystallized, and of a beautiful rose-colour.
10. *Sulphurets of arsenic*, red and yellow, in transparent crystals, &c. &c.

richer ores, as soon as they are brought up from the mine, are carried in wooden troughs to the separating rooms, and there parcelled, as nicely as possible, by officers who act under oath: the poorer are separated in the wash-works, by iron sieves; a process which we shall more particularly detail, when we treat of the mines of *Schemnitz* and *Cremnitz*. In these ores the *tellurium* appears in minute dark specks, or veins, in a hard grey rock, somewhat resembling the appearance of the *oxide of tin* in the common *tin-ores* of *Cornwall*.

CHAP.
III.

Provisions are extremely dear at *Nagyag*, being carried thither by *porters* or upon *horses*, and therefore the wages of the miners are higher than in other places: nevertheless, *Born* calculated, that in the course of twenty years, above four millions of *florins*, in gold and silver, had been produced, clear of all expenses, by the *Nagyag* mine. At the time of our arrival, it had been constantly worked during sixty years; and it was fully as productive as at any period of its prosperity. Whether it were owing to the high wages given to the miners, or to the salubrious state of the atmosphere at so great an elevation, we could not learn; but we remarked that we had never seen such

Profit of
the Mine.

Miners.

CHAP.
III.

Return to Deva. healthy and robust miners as those of *Nagyag*. A party of them descending to their labour, each bearing in his hand a large lamp, resembled the German miners figured in the work of *George Agricola*¹; and their countenances indicated a degree of health and cheerfulness not usually characteristic of such employment. Towards evening, having finished our examination of the *tellurium* mine and its productions, we paid for our specimens, and took leave of the Inspector. Our descent to *Deva* was so rapid, that we reached the banks of the *Maros* in three hours and a half; and being ferried over to *Deva*, packed up our minerals, and prepared to continue our journey.

Dobra.

May 4.—Came from *Deva* to *Dobra*, through the most beautiful scenery imaginable. Our route lay by the side of the *Maros*; flowing through a narrow, rocky, but fertile valley, between mountains covered with tufted woods of fine old beech and oak trees, waving their

(1) "*De Re Metallica*." See one of the curious old cuts in p. 152 of the edition printed at *Basle*, by *König*, in 1657. This is the work that was so highly extolled by *Thuanus*. "Father *George Agricola*," says *Raspe*, "is unparalleled in his scientific knowledge: what he knew of the veins, their run, and their rules, he drew from the miners." See *Pref. to Barn's Letters*, p. xxxiii. *Lond.* 1777.

branches quite over the road. The high banks of the river were diversified by rich beds of many-coloured flowers, yielding the most refreshing odours; and all the air resounded with the singing of birds. In the first part of the journey, however, as far as *Lesnek*, the roads were as bad as when *Born's* carriage was dragged over them by eight oxen besides the four horses of his vehicle²; but afterwards, near *Dobra*, they became better. At *Dobra* we found a crowded fair, and *Gipsies* begging in the midst of the uproar. A change in the manner of building houses seemed to indicate a different tribe of inhabitants; the dwellings being constructed as among the nations inhabiting the shores of the *Baltic*; that is to say, with whole trunks of trees piled horizontally one above another. From *Dobra* we were accompanied by two hussars as guards, owing to the robbers who infest the frontier of the *Bannat* of *Temeswar*. Our first stage from *Dobra* was to *Czoczed*. Between this place and *Kossova*, the next station, we crossed a high ridge of mountains separating *Transylvania* from the *Bannat* of *Hungary*: a small church upon the summit

CHAP.
III.

Czoczed.
Kossova.

Entrance
of the
Bannat.

(2) See "Travels through the *Bannat*," p. 94. *Lond.* 1777.

CHAP.
III.

marks the point of division between the two countries. We passed a sleepless night in the small post-house at *Kossova*, being tormented by bugs; and some that we saw were as large as wood-lice. The hussars accompanied us as far as *Lugos*. The next morning (*May 5*) we rose at three o'clock, and, when day-light appeared, set out for *Fazced*; where we found a good inn. Here we overtook all our old *Turkish* friends belonging to the Embassy. The Ambassador seemed glad to see us safe, asking questions about the mines; but it was impossible either to make him comprehend the peculiar inducement which had tempted us to visit those of *Nagyag*, or to excite in his mind any curiosity respecting mines in general. Prince *Múrúzi* accompanied us the next post, from *Fazced* to *Bossar*. The hussars being in full speed the whole way before us, our postillion insisted upon pursuing them, galloping his horses at a furious rate. We passed the *Turkish* escort upon the road; and the officer who commanded it called to us, saying it was unlawful to drive at such a rate; but nothing that he or we could say served to check our insensate driver; and we performed the distance to *Bossar* in less than three-quarters of an hour. Hence, to *Lugos*, is one post and a

*Fazced.**Bossar.*

half. The Prince begged to continue with us ; preferring the expedition with which we travelled, to the more stately procession of the Ambassador and his suite. *Lugos* is a large town. We saw here one of those solemn processions for rain, accompanied by choristers, which are often seen in *Catholic* countries. From *Bossar* to this place the road had been greatly infested by banditti, who had practised the most unheard-of cruelties to extort money ; having cut off a woman's tongue, and one of her breasts, and roasted the feet of a priest. They had also bound chains of red-hot iron round the bodies of the poor peasants, to force them to confess where they had concealed their money. These miscreants were many of them *Walachians*, and we were surprised to hear that they were principally *Gipsies*. The alarm, however, had nearly subsided, by the apprehension of most of their gang. We found one hundred and fifty of them imprisoned at *Lugos*, six of whom were already condemned to be executed in the course of the week. We went to see the chief of the gang ; a ferocious looking culprit, with long bushy hair. He was chained by the neck, arms, feet, and waist ; regarding all who approached him with the wildness of a savage.

*Lugos.**Banditti.*

- CHAP. III. From the time that we entered the *Bannat*,
 { at *Kossova*, the country appeared like *Flanders* ;
 being flat, and entirely destitute of trees, ex-
 cepting in the neighbourhood of the villages.
- Climate of the *Bannat*. The air of the *Bannat* is not good: agues and
 inflammatory fevers are extremely prevalent.
 The sudden transitions of temperature are as
 from July to January. At *Lugos*, a pound of
mutton cost only *twopence-halfpenny* of our money.
Loaf-sugar sold as high as *half-a-crown*. After
 leaving *Lugos*, we passed through *Kisseto*, and
- Temeswar*. *Rikass*, to TEMESWAR, the capital of the *Bannat* ;
 a neat and large fortified town, but in a low
 and swampy plain. We arrived in the
 evening, about six o'clock. Red *Tohay* wine
 sells here for two florins a pint: the common
 wine of the country is very good. The *Bannat*,
 surrounded as it is, on every side, by rivers,
 excepting towards the east, may be considered
 as a peninsula: it is about one hundred and
 thirty-two *English* miles in length, and ninety, or
 a hundred, in breadth. The soil is extremely
 fertile. Silk plantations spread almost over
 the whole country; and orchards of peach,
 cherry, and plum trees, are common. But all
 the inhabitants of *Temeswar* are affected by the
 bad air, so that a healthy-looking person is
 hardly to be seen among them. *Born*
- Descrip-
 tion of the
 Country.

says', that, when he was here, he "fancied himself in the realms of death, inhabited by carcasses in fine tombs, instead of men." At a dinner to which he was invited, "all the guests experienced a paroxysm of fever; some shivering, others gnashing their teeth." The inhabitants of the *Bannat* consist of *Illyrians*, or *Raizes*, who are a *Scythian* people; of *Walachians*; *Gipsies*; and *Germans*. The town of *Temeswar* is situate upon the river *Thames*; written *Temes*, or *Tamis*, whence its name is derived¹; at a small distance from a lake, called *Beczhereck*². Some authors have maintained that this was the antient *Tomes*, or *Tomæa*, or *Tomi*, whither *OVID* was exiled³. *Mohammed*, the *Vizîr* of *Solyman the Second*, besieged it in 1551, and captured the town, after a gallant defence on the part of the garrison, consisting of *Spaniards*, *Hungarians*, and *Germans*. A description of the siege, written by *John Sambuc*, commonly called *Sambucus*, in 1552, was published in the *Appendix*

(1) *Travels in the Bannat*, &c. p. 11. Lond 1777.

(2) "Id autem oppidum, vulgò *Temesuar*, ab flumine *Temesâ* præterlabente, nomen accipit." Vide *Petrum Bizarum*, lib. de *Bello Pannonico*, apud *Rer. Hungar. Script.* p. 475. *Francos.* 1600.

(3) The Reader may remark the identity of this name with that of a lake in *Macedonia*, mentioned in p. 5 of this Volume.

(4) *Histoire et Description du Royaume de Hongrie*, liv. iii. p. 255. Paris, 1688.

CHAP.
III

to the *Decads* of *Bonfinius*¹. *Temeswar* is considered as one of the strongest fortified places in all *Hungary*².

(1) Vide *Expugnat. Arcis Temesuari*, apud *Rer. Hungar. Decad. Antonii Bonfinii*, p. 807. *Francof.* 1581.

(2) "Ladislæus confestim inde abiens, quam celerrimè petit Castellum, *Temesuarum* nomine, situm in *inferiori Pannonid*, opere naturæque te præsidio imprimis munitum." *Script. Rerum Hungaric. Epit. Ranzani*, p. 252. *Francof.* 1600.



Gipsies washing Gold in the Bannat of Hungary.

CHAP. IV.

FROM THE CAPITAL OF THE BANNAT, TO THE GOLD AND SILVER MINES OF CREMNITZ.

*Bad air of the Bannat—Komlos—Aspect of the Country—
Moksin — River Tibiscus — Segedin — Ketschemet —
Gipsies of the Bannat—their mode of washing Gold
—Jazyges Metanastæ—Pest—Comitatus Pesthiensis—
Buda—Palace—Sicambria—History of Buda—Popula-
tion of the two cities—Theatres of Pest—University—
Public Library—Cabinet of Natural History—Revenue
—Botanic Garden—Town of Pest—Public Buildings—
Road to Gran—Remains of the Latin Language—Gran
VOL. VIII. Y —Population*

—*Population—Mineral Springs—Flying Bridge—Bakabanya—Situation of the Gold Mine—Rich quality of its Ores—Mode of estimating their value—Manner of washing the Arenaceous Gold and Silver—Entrance to the Mine—Road to Schemnitz—Approach to the Town—Schemnitz—College of Mines—Chemical Laboratory—Students—Uniform of the Mines—Road to Cremnitz—Lead Foundry—Cremnitz—Gold Mine—Appearance of the Ore—its Matrix—Imperial Mine—Statistical account of the Mines—Process for the Reduction of the Ores—Crude fusion—Evaporation of the Sulphur—Enriched fusion—The fusion upon Lead—Purification Furnace—Beautiful process of separating the Gold from the Silver—Average Produce of the Mines—Assaying-house—Mint.*

CHAP.
IV.

Bad air of
the Ban-
nat.

Komlos.

IT was not to be expected that we should pass through such a morbid atmosphere as this of *Temeswar*, without experiencing some of the effects of its bad air; for where the inhabitants cannot secure themselves from the attacks of fever, strangers are almost sure to become its victims. We were all more or less affected by it; but the servants, probably from being less attentive to their diet, were seized with such violent paroxysms, during the first part of our journey, that, after leaving the town, we could only proceed three posts, (*May 6,*) as far as *Komlos*. Here a calf was killed, at the door of our

chamber; and within the same hour part of it was served for our dinner. In this country, as in *Flanders*, the traveller has no sooner quitted one place of relay, than he sees the church belonging to the next, during his whole route. These straight roads in the *Bannat* are excellent, and the post-horses are generally good. The prospect everywhere exhibits immense pastures, with herds grazing; cows, sheep, and *horses*; or wide fields, without inclosures, covered with *corn*. Various aquatic fowls frequent the plains; among which we saw *storks* with red legs and bills. The *Hungarian* dress, commonly called *Hessian* in *England*, consisting of pantaloons, with military half-boots to which spurs are fastened, is so universal, that it is worn both by boys and men. The remains of small *Roman tumuli*, used as marks of distance along the old *Roman roads*, are as common here as in *Turkey*. At *Komlos* we were amused by seeing a party of *Walachians*, in a group, seated on the ground, playing with cards, noisy and quarrelsome; offering, together with their language, strong proofs of their resemblance to *Italians*, who are constantly thus occupied in all the principal towns of *Italy*. A disposition for gaming cannot well be considered as a national characteristic; because it is found in every

CHAP.
IV.

Aspect of
the Coun-
try.

CHAP.
IV.

country, however barbarous or enlightened : yet there are some tribes more universally distinguished by this vice than others ; as the wild *Irish*, and wilder *Calmucks*. Gaming is perhaps unknown among the *Turks*, who are nevertheless fond of amusements which exercise the understanding without gratifying avarice. The real truth is, that although youth and liberality have been considered as the excitements of a passion for play, the disposition is always an indication of *selfishness* ; and it is for this reason that barbarous nations are always the most addicted to gambling.

Moksin.

May 7.—Campaign country, and good roads, as before, to *Moksin* ; a place remarkable only for its beautiful *Greek* church, which would be considered as a model of good taste in *London* or *Paris*. Thence to *Kanitsha*, where we crossed the river *Theiss*, the western boundary of the *Bannat*. By the side of this river, the mercury in *Fahrenheit's* thermometer, at noon, stood at 61°. The *Theiss* is the *TIBISCUS* of *Ptolemy*, and the *TIBESIS* of *Herodotus*. By *Latin* authors it was termed *PATISSUS*¹. It

River
Tibiscus.

(1) " Dacis, ut ait (*Plinius*), pulsus ad *Patissum* amnem, quem ego detractâ primâ syllabâ *Tissum*, vel ut nunc vulgò vocant *Tizam*, accipio."

rises in a mountain called *Kalkberg*, in the county of *Maromarus*, upon the confines of *Transylvania* and *Russia*; whence it traverses all **UPPER HUNGARY** westward: afterwards, flowing from north to south, and receiving many tributary streams, especially the *Marisus*, before its junction with the *Danube*, it falls into that river, about twenty miles from *Belgrade*. Such is the astonishing quantity of the *fishes* taken in this river, that a thousand *carp* have been sold for less than four shillings of our money: indeed it has sometimes happened, that the fishermen, wanting purchasers, have either fattened hogs with them, or cast them again into the water². This marvellous fecundity has been attributed to the communication which the waters of the country have with the *salt mines*³. Certainly there is no part of the world so productive in this respect. The *Bedrac*, which falls into the *Tibiscus* near to *Tokay*, is,

accipio." *De admirandis Hungariæ Aquis*, G. VVherner, apud *Res. Hung. Script.* p. 594. *Francof.* 1600.

(2) *Hist. et Description. du Royaume de Hongrie*, liv. i. p. 30. *Paris*, 1688.

(3) "On attribue cette grande fertilité à la communication qu'ont ces eaux avec les mines de sel," &c. *Le Royaume de la Hongrie*, p. 94. à *Cologne*, 1686. See also *Sambucus, de Reb. Hungar. apud Bonfinium*, p. 760. *Francof.* 1581.

CHAP.
IV.

Segedin.

in summer, so full of fishes, that the inhabitants say it is then swelled by their prodigious number: and, with regard to the *Tibiscus*, a saying is current in the country, that "it contains *two* parts of *water* and *one* of *fishes*¹." The *Tibiscus* antiently separated DACIA from the land of the JAZYGES METANASTÆ, who still retain the name of *Jaz*, and a different language from that of the *Hungarians*². Having quitted the *Bannat*, we proceeded through *Horgos*, over sandy roads, to *Segedin*; a wretched dirty straggling town, with a small fortress. The inn here, called the *Gulden Adler*, was filthy and detestable; the mistress of it drunk and insolent. There had been a fair, which was now concluded. We saw nothing that was good in *Segedin*, excepting its bread; and this was of an excellent quality. It served, during the wars with the *Turks*, as did many other obscure towns of *Hungary*, to intercept the *Turkish* armies in their progress

(1) This saying is given by *Galeot. Martius*, in his elegant little tract *De Dictis et Factis Matthiæ*, printed at *Frankfort* in 1600. (cap. 6.) "*Tibiscum*, quem *Titiam* vocant, non valdè latum, sed profundum, qui aded piscosus est, ut fama sit apud accolæ, *duas illius fluvii partes esse aquas, tertiam vero pisces*."

(2) "Porro extat nunc quoque *Jazygum* natio inter HUNGAROS, quos ipsi voce decurtatâ *Jaz* vocant, ac retinent iidem etiamnum linguam suam avitam et peculiarem, *Hungaricæ* dissimilam." *Georgio Vhernero, ubi suprà.*

towards the rest of *Europe*; which caused the country to be denominated, by *Christian* nations, the shield and impregnable bulwark of CHRISTIANITY³ CHAP.
IV.

Saturday, May 8.—We found the roads so much improved, that we diminished the number of our horses; hiring only four for our carriage, and three to convey the baggage. All the country between *Segedin* and *Ketschemet*, a distance of thirty-six English miles, is marshy. It improves a little towards *Ketschemet*, because it is more cultivated; but the rest resembles *Kuban Tahtary*, being full of stagnant pools, where nothing is heard but the croaking of toads. The *rye* was beginning to be in ear. Two posts before arriving at *Ketschemet*, is a place called *Felegyhaza*: it seemed like a newly-built town, or large village, full of handsome structures, but erected in a straggling manner, like the houses in *Moscow*; and after a plan more resembling that of a camp, than of a fixed place of residence. There are some public edifices at *Felegyhaza*: the post-house

(3) "Velut DEI Opt. Max. hominumque consensu et arbitrio, *Hungaria* facta est clypeus et arx CHRISTIANITATIS inexpugnabilis." *Lansio, Orat. pro Hungaria*, p. 588.

CHAP.
IV.

here was the best that we had seen, and the inn good; but the inhabitants are rude and insolent to strangers. As soon as we began to perceive that this behaviour was characteristic of the people, we tried the experiment of treating them in their own way; which invariably made them become more civil. The inn at *Ketschemet*, called the *Buch*, was tolerably clean. Great preparations were now making, in all parts of this country, for their fairs; of which they have one nearly every week at *Ketschemet*, during the summer. To these fairs resort merchants from distant parts of Europe. One of them, a merchant from *Trieste*, arrived with a fine lady, who was his wife, and took possession of the room next to ours. The whole of his merchandize consisted in *Saints*: he had brought a sufficient cargo to supply all the fairs in *Hungary*. White *Tohay* sold here for two *florins* and a half the bottle. The red wine of *Buda* is clear, strong, and of a good flavour; but of a heating and astringent property. Hitherto we had found all the district we had passed through inhabited by a *Walachian* peasantry, having seen few genuine *Hungarians*. The *Walachians* of the *Bannat* bear a very bad character; and perhaps many of the offences attributed to the *Gipsies* may be due to

them ; because they are the least civilized and most ferocious of all the inhabitants of *Hungary*¹. The prisons were full of them. Many of the disorders committed by the *Walachians* in *Transylvania* and the *Bannat* have been owing to the influence of their priests, who are called *Popes*. It has been calculated that in twenty executions for capital offences, there is always one *Pope*².

CHAP.
IV.

The *Gipsies* of the *Bannat* get their livelihood, like those of *Walachia*, by rambling about as blacksmiths and musicians. In winter, they cut spoons, ladles, troughs, and other implements of wood. During summer they go nearly naked, and are then employed in washing gold from the sand of the rivers and plains. Their manipulation has been fully described by *Francis Dembsher*, in an *Appendix* to the Letters of *Born to Ferber*³: its very simplicity denotes its

*Gipsies of
the Bannat.*

Their
mode of
washing
Gold.

(1) "Genus hominum durissimum, nec nisi armentis et pecoribus, plerumque etiam furtivo pecorum et equorum abigatu se alentes. Hi, more suo, pilosis seu hirsutis ex lanâ caprinâ contextis, suâque manu elaboratis amiciuntur vestibus, nullis penitus legibus humanis obsequentes." *Chorographia Transylvaniæ, Georgio A. Reychersdorff, apud Rer. Hungaricar. Scriptor. p. 569. Francof. 1600.*

(2) See *Townson's Travels in Hungary*, Chap. 11.

(3) *Travels through the Bannat of Temeswar, &c. p. 76. Lond. 1777.*

CHAP.
IV.

these *Gipsies*, as it was by the *Romans* in the same country. It consists in nothing more than pouring the sand, mixed with water, over an inclined plane; the heavier particles of the gold remaining upon the surface, while the lighter siliceous particles and impurities are washed away. This, in fact, is the plan pursued in the great washing-houses at *Schemnitz*, only upon a larger scale. Sometimes the inclined plane is covered with woollen cloth, to which the gold adheres: wanting the cloth, the *Gipsies* now and then use, for the same purpose, the more antient substitute of a *fleece*. The manner of collecting *gold-dust* in *sheep's fleeces*, upon inclined planes, is represented in the curious old work of *George Agricola*¹. In the rivers of *Colchis*, the custom is still retained of placing *sheep-skins* in the beds of the *Phasis*, and other *auriferous* streams, to collect particles of gold: hence the dedication of such *fleeces* to the *Gods*, and the fabulous history of the *Argonautæ* as far as it related to the *golden fleece*. The more common manipulation among the *Gipsies* of the *Bannat* is very like that of *Walachia*,

(1) *Georgii Agricola de Re Metallica, Libri 12. &c. p. 262. Basil. 1657.*

which we have already described. It is performed by means of a plank of lime-tree, six feet in length, and an inch and a half in thickness. At the upper extremity is a small trough; and across the board are ten or twelve grooves or furrows cut in the wood. This plank is elevated at one end, at an angle of about forty-five degrees. The sand is put into the trough, at the upper end; and thence, by plenty of water, washed down the sloping of the board². The *gold-dust* falls, during this process, into the higher grooves, whence it is scraped or brushed off. It might be supposed that a great deal of gold is lost by this careless method of collecting it; but long experience has made the *Gipsies* very expert: they know how to distinguish the richer from the poorer sands; and a careful examination of the sand, after they have washed it, proves that hardly a particle of *gold* escapes them during the operation. The families supported by *gold-washing* are very numerous; but the gains of each are very inconsiderable, being barely sufficient to excite their industry, although the value of many thousands of florins of gold be annually produced

(2) See the *Vignette* to this Chapter.

CHAP.
IV.

in this manner'. The auriferous sand is not only taken from the beds of the rivers, but likewise from the banks, and even from pits in the adjacent ground. These pits are commonly four feet or more in depth. In digging them, the workmen find four *strata*. The first is a *stratum of vegetable mould*; the second *loam*, and an *alluvial deposit* of pebbles; the third consists of the *auriferous sand* and *pebbles*; and the fourth, of *slate, clay, marle, and coal*². The *auriferous stratum* is constantly parallel to the bed of *vegetable mould*, and the *coal* as constantly lies below it. The *gold* obtained by washing is always *native*, and in the form of a fine dust: the sand containing it is also mixed with black and splendent particles of highly magnetic *iron*, *garnets*, and *mica*.

Among the animals of the country should be noticed a race of shepherds' dogs, of a white colour and noble size; also a breed of immense mastiffs: some of them were as large as the famous dog taken at *Belgrade*, some years ago in the possession of the King of *Naples*. The *oxen* are remarkable for the superior size of

(1) *Travels in the Bannat, &c.* p. 88. *Lond.* 1777.

(2) *Ibid.* p. 77.

their horns. The horses used for posting are often excellent; but the management of the post is ill regulated, and, of course, badly conducted. We observed at *Felegyhaza* a particular breed of hogs, very long in the back, and of great size, of a sandy colour. *Ketschemet* is a considerable town: it contains sixty-five thousand inhabitants. It would be absurd to say that all the women of this country are scolds, because the few that we saw were so; but it is a fact, that we hardly entered into any dwelling without finding a scolding housewife. The mistress of the inn at *Ketschemet* made every part of it resound with her vociferations: and we were considerably amused by the circumstance, as a long time had elapsed since we had been in a country where any thing like authority might be said to reside in the female part of the community. The *great Plain*, lying between the *Theyss* and the *Danube*, in which *Ketschemet* is situate, was that which the *Jazyges* *Jazyges*. *Metanastæ* formerly inhabited: it is two hundred and fifty miles in length, and almost an equal number in breadth; and the boorish race now tenanting this district are singularly distinguished, in their manners and customs, from the inhabitants of the rest of *Hungary*. In the sandy heath between this place and *Pest* were

CHAP.
IV.

formerly held the *Diets* and great assemblies of the people; and here they elected the antient sovereigns of *Hungary*. Upon those occasions, the plain was covered with a camp, containing from eighty to a hundred thousand tents.

May 9.—We came from *Ketschemet* to *PEST*, a distance about equal to thirty-six English miles: it is divided into six *posts*, or *stations*. The first part of this distance, although well cultivated in some places, is flat and sandy, as far as *Inares*, the third post from *Ketschemet*; resembling the *steppes* of *Russia*, not only in its aspect, but also with regard to its plants and animals. We collected some rare plants in this sandy district; and often noticed an animal like a squirrel, burrowing in the sand, like the *Súslic* of the *South of Russia*. Numbers of these little quadrupeds appeared running into their burrows. They are of the *Marmot* kind; resembling that animal in their mode of life¹. These plains would be, in fact, a continuation of the *Russian steppes*, extending from the *Danube* not only to the country south of

(1) Perhaps the *Arctomys Citillus*, mentioned by Dr. *Townson* (*Travels in Hung. c. 4.*); but differing from the *Súslic*. Describing the same plain, *Born* says that it is covered with the *Glarea Linnaei*, mixed with small broken shells.

Woronetz, but even to the most eastern part of *Siberia*, were they not separated from them by an *abutment* of the range of the *Carpathian mountains*, which divides them from the *Campo Longo* of *Russia* and *Moldavia*.—We met some caravans laden with Hungarian *tobacco*. At *Inares* there was a neat and good inn, where we dined. Thence proceeding through the villages of *Ocsa* and *Soroksar*, we had no sooner quitted the last than we beheld the spires of *PEST*, and the citadel of *BUDA*, situate upon different sides of the *Danube*, at the foot of a chain of mountains, which rise with grandeur upon the western side of the river. The *Danube* separates the two cities, in other respects one. *BUDA* is upon an eminence above the western, and *PEST* below upon the eastern bank. *PEST* is a very large and handsome city. We were conducted to its principal inn, called *The Seven Electors*. The streets are full of shops; and there are two theatres: there is also a handsome theatre at *BUDA*. We were quite surprised by the magnificence of these two cities, of which so little is known in other parts of Europe. *PEST*, situate in a plain, is adorned with public edifices, erected in a style of grandeur and elegance: it also boasts of a University; although as little heeded

CHAP.
IV.Comitatus
Pesthiensis.

by the Universities of ENGLAND, as *Cambridge* and *Oxford* are by its *Hungarian* Professors. All its buildings are constructed of a porous *lumachella*, brought from the quarries of *Buda*, upon the other side of the *Danube*: its form is quadrangular; and it gives its name to all the neighbouring country, which is hence denominated *Comitatus Pesthiensis*; the whole of *Hungary* being divided, like *Great Britain*, into *counties*. Between the two cities, *PEST* and *BUDA*, there is an immense bridge of boats, three-quarters of a mile in length. During the wars with *Turkey*, this place suffered much, being often taken and retaken: it is entirely commanded by the *citadel* of *BUDA*, so that every part of it was exposed to the cannon from the opposite heights. As soon as we arrived, we hired a lackey, and sent him to engage a box at the theatre; whither we afterwards repaired, to see the comedy of "*Peter the Great and his favourite Mentchikof*." The theatre was dark and small; and the piece so dull, and ill performed, that we did not remain until its conclusion.

May 10.—This day the *Turkish Ambassador* arrived, at another inn, called *The White Boat*. As soon as we had breakfasted, we waited

upon the Governor of PEST (*Baron Leeuwen*) and afterwards upon the Governor of BUDA (*General Orfi*), requesting a *passport*, and permission to visit the *Mines of Schemnitz and Cremnitz*. We were assured that we might go to any of the *Hungarian mines*, without any other passport than that which we had brought from *Constantinople*. At *Buda* we heard that the *Diet* would soon be assembled at *Presburg*, and that the *Prince of the Palatinate* was there. We were permitted to see the *palace* belonging to his Highness, as it was furnished by the present *Emperor of Russia*, after the marriage of the *Prince* with his sister. It was really magnificent: indeed there are few finer palaces in *Europe*; and the furniture bespoke the wealth and pomp of the sovereign by whom it was presented. Among other articles, there was a table of very great size, which consisted entirely of massive silver, embossed, and ornamented with sculpture: the other tables were each of one entire mass of coloured glass. We saw also a superb collection of the most costly *minerals of Siberia*¹. The ball-room was of immense magnitude; and many of the other

CHAP.
IV.

BUDA.

Palace.

(1) Among these may be mentioned a superb crystal of *Wolfram* (the ferruginous *Scheelin* of *Höuy* and of *Brogniart*), in its matrix; also a *ruby* of the size of a hazel-nut; and many of the *gold ores of Siberia*.

CHAP.
IV.

apartments were adorned with the richest tapestry of *Petersburg*, copied after paintings by some of the best masters. The view from a balcony of the palace, elevated upon a rock above the *Danube*, exhibited one of the most striking sights we ever saw, owing to the peculiar nature and grandeur of the objects presented to the eye: it consisted of an extensive prospect of the *Danube*, diversified by *islets* covered with *trees*, the *long bridge* of boats, and the whole city of *PEST*, with all the campaign country intervening between this river and the *Tibiscus*, the *gardens* of the *palace*, and the *suburbs*, backed by *lofty mountains* which surround the city. *BUDA* is well built, and more magnificent in its appearance than *PEST*; but both together, added to the advantages of their situation upon the *Danube*, their numerous gardens and diversified appearance, make this a delightful place of residence. Before the invasion of *Hungary* by the *Turks*, *BUDA* was the capital of the country. Some writers have believed that it was either the *CURTA* of *Ptolemy*, or the *AQUINCUM* of the *Itinerary* of *Antoninus*;

(1) *Royaume de la Hongrie*, chap. 7. p. 45. *Cologne*, 1686. "Elle estoit appellée *AQUINCUM* dans les temps de l'ancienne *Pannonie*, et selon d'autres *CURTA* ou *SOLVA*." *Voy. Hist. de Royaume de Hongrie*, liv. iii. p. 151. *Paris*, 1688.

but, according to *Bonfinius*, the antient name of *Buda* was *SICAMBRIA*²; and it was called *Buda*, from *Bleda*, the brother of *Attila*, who had received that appellation³. Several *Roman* antiquities remain in different parts of the town⁴. By the *Germans*, *Buda* is called *Offen*, or, as we should say, *Oven*; owing to its natural *sudatories*, or *hot kilns*⁵. It is divided into two parts, *Upper* and *Lower*. They still shew the remains of structures built here by *Matthias Corvinus*, king of *Hungary*, and by his predecessors. This city was taken by Sultan *Solyman*, August 20, 1526; and recaptured by *Ferdinand the First*, king of *Bohemia*, brother of the Emperor *Charles the Fifth*, in the following year. In 1529, by the treason of the garrison, it fell again into the hands of *Solyman*,

CHAP.
IV.

History of
Buda.

(2) "Quinetiam *Budam* fratrem, cui gubernationem Scythiæ, ædificandumque urbem in Danubii ripâ, *Sicambriaque* ruinis, *Budam* deinde dictam delegaret, dolo captum interfecit." *Vide Ant. Bonfinium, Rer. Vngar. Decadis* l. lib. iii. p. 53. edit. *Sambuci. Francof.* 1581.

(3) "*Bledamque*, fratrem, quem plerique *Budam* appellant," &c. *Ibid.* p. 52.

(4) *Townson* found here many *Roman* inscriptions, none of which were seen by us: by some one of these, the antient name of this place might be determined. *Townson* also mentions a *Roman* *SUDARIUM*. See *Travels in Hungary*, chap. 4.

(5) "Nunc a furnis calcis, quæ olim ex lapidibus illic coquebatur, *Offen* vocant." *ATILA, Nicholas Olahi*, cap. 12. p. 280. *Francof.* 1581.

CHAP.
IV.

who afterwards laid siege to *Vienna*. It remained in possession of the *Turks* until the famous siege of *Buda* in 1686, when it was again taken, (Sept. 2,) after a terrible conflict, in which several young noblemen of *England* acted as volunteers. *Lord George Saville*, second son of the *Marquis of Halifax*, signalized himself at this siege, and died of the wounds he received. The young *Fitz-James*, the celebrated *Duke of Berwick*, natural son of *James the Second*, was also wounded upon the occasion¹. Among the artillery that fell into the hands of the victors, were four pieces of cannon, of enormous calibre, called the *Four Evangelists*². In the citadel were found a great quantity of valuable *manuscripts* and

(1) The author finds this recorded by a *French* writer, and, as a curious circumstance, has inserted it. (*Histoire de Hongrie, &c. Liv. Troisième, p. 159. à Paris, 1688.*) But the contrary is decidedly affirmed by *Bishop Burnet*, in the "*History of his own Times*;" for, speaking of *Fitz-James*, the Bishop says, "He made two campaigns in *Hungary*, that were little to his honour: for as his Governor diverted the allowance that was given for keeping a table, and sent him always to eat at other tables; so, though in the siege of *Buda* there were many occasions given him to have distinguished himself, yet he had appeared in none of them." See *Burnet's Hist. vol. I. p. 748.* also *Rapin*, vol. II. p. 764. *Lond. 1733.*

(2) "Il y avoit entr'autres quatre canons d'une grosseur extraordinaire qu'on appellait *les Quatre Evangelistes*, qui portoient 150 livres de balle." *Histoire du Royaume de Hongrie*, liv. iii. p. 169. *Paris, 1688.*

rare books, belonging to the library of the antient kings of *Hungary*: these were removed to *Vienna*, by order of the Emperor. The lower town, or suburb of *Buda*, is inhabited by *Jews*: the upper, covering the heights above the *Danube*, resembles, by its situation and appearance, an antient *acropolis*. In the lower town there are *hot springs*³, supplying the *baths*, for which it is renowned; but in the hill upon which the *citadel* stands there are also fountains, in which the temperature of the water is so different, that a person immersing his hand can hardly endure the coldness. The inhabitants of *Buda* amount to twenty-two thousand; those of *Pest*, to sixteen thousand⁴; making altogether a population equal to thirty-eight thousand persons.

CHAP.
IV.

Population
of the two
Cities.

Upon our return from *Buda* to *Pest*, we dined with *Baron Leeuwen*; and were introduced to the *Baroness*, a lady of the most extraordinary beauty, unaffected simplicity, and polished manners. She conveyed us in her carriage to visit a garden in the neighbourhood of *Pest*,

(3) The temperature of the water in the hot baths, if estimated at the source, equalled about 135° of *Fahrenheit*.

(4) *Townson's Travels in Hungary*, chap. 4.

CHAP.
IV.Theatre of
Pest.

laid out according to the *English* taste. The *Baroness Leeuwen* had the name of *Bodanovich* before she married; and being nearly related to an *English* Countess, she made many inquiries respecting our Country. We then went to the principal theatre, to see the comedy of *Inkle and Yarico* performed in the *German* language. The price of a box, to contain six persons, was three *florins*. The other theatre of *Pest* is appropriated solely to the amusement of the lower class of inhabitants; and the performances continue from morning until midnight; the audience changing with every piece that is acted. We repaired thither for a few minutes; and found, as we expected, a representation in which all sorts of absurdities and buffooneries were introduced, adapted to the taste and capacities of the persons present. After the comedy of *Inkle and Yarico*, we were amused, at the principal theatre, by a *ballet*. A new female dancer made her *début*, under circumstances somewhat extraordinary; being far advanced in pregnancy. This woman obtained unbounded applause; but in the astonishing leaps and turns she made, the exhibition was rather painful than pleasing. We were much struck by the general beauty of the *Hungarian* women at *Pest*: perhaps

there is not in the empire a town where there are so many handsome females in proportion to the number of inhabitants; and it is said that they are more remarkable for the elegance and taste of their *dress* than the women of *Vienna*.

CHAP.
IV.

May 11.—After breakfasting with the Governor, we were conducted to the University. University. Entering the *Public Library*, we were met by the *Professors*; who requested that we would inscribe our signatures, and the places of our residence in *England*, in a register containing the names of all foreign visitants. As soon as we had so done, and also added that we were members of the *University of Cambridge*, we were amused by a question from the principal Lecturer, who came towards us with a large atlas in his hand, requesting that we would point out to him the situation of *Cambridge*; as neither he, nor any of his fellow *Professors*, had ever heard of the existence of such a University! When we had satisfied his curiosity in this respect, as he was making a pompous *explanatory* speech in *Latin*, we begged he would spare himself the trouble of an apology; assuring him, that if he were to honour *Cambridge* with a visit, a similar

CHAP.
IV.Public
Library.Cabinet of
Natural
History.

Revenue.

Botanic
Garden.

question might be put to him respecting the situation of the *University of Pest*. The *Public Library* is a very spacious room, resembling; as to its interior, the form of our *Senate House* at *Cambridge*. It contains all the best editions of the classics, and also some *manuscripts*; but none of the latter merit a particular notice.

The Cabinet of *Natural History* is more remarkable: it contains sixty thousand *minerals*; but they are exhibited without classification, and the specimens are of the most ordinary kind. The compartment relating to *Botany* has been better attended to; the plants being systematically arranged, according to the *Linnæan system*, and they are in good preservation. There is, moreover, a valuable and very extensive collection of quadrupeds, birds, fishes, reptiles, and insects: also a magnificent exhibition of preparations in wax, for students in *Anatomy*: this part contains a revolting display of monsters. The annual revenue of the University amounts to twenty thousand pounds sterling of our money; four thousand of which are reserved for the payment of its Professors. The *Botanic Garden* is near to the town: it is maintained in good order, and serves as a promenade for the higher class of inhabitants. We prevailed upon our fellow travellers. the *Turkish Ambassador*.

and Prince *Mürüzi*, to accompany us thither; thinking that a *garden* might possibly be suited to *Turkish* taste; but persons educated in *Constantinople* are insensible of the beauty or utility of any objects connected with taste or with literature. We afterwards conducted them to *Buda*, to visit the palace: here nothing attracted the *Ambassador's* notice, excepting the rich tapestry

Among the few antiquities we saw in *Pest*, we noticed a large column of *red porphyry* in the principal street, and three pillars of the *Giallo Antico* marble in the coffee-house. The only remaining *Turkish* edifice is a *mosque*, now converted into a church. This town has neither fortifications nor *citadel*. The garrison consists of three battalions of infantry, and a company of grenadiers. The religious sects here are *Roman Catholic* and *Lutheran*: the languages, *Hungarian* and *German*. The commerce is carried on by *Greeks*: it consists in *corn*, *wine*, *tobacco*, *pottery*, *horses*, and almost every article of luxury or convenience. Perhaps the only *manufacture* known in the place, and which seems to be peculiar to *Pest*, is that of turning upon a *lathe* the large *tobacco-pipe* bowls of the *Keff-kil*, imported from *Constantinople*. Some

TOWN of
Pest.

CHAP.
IV.

that we brought with us from *Turkey* were re-manufactured here. They are soaked in water during twenty-four hours, before they undergo this process: and one cause of the extraordinary price afterwards demanded for these pipes, arises from a loss sustained in the operation; a great number of them proving porous, and full of small cellular cavities like worm-holes, after they have begun to turn them upon the lathe; these are therefore cast away, as worth nothing. The public buildings of *Pest*, besides those already mentioned, are, the *Hospital*, situate without the town; and the *Barracks*, having the appearance of a palace occupying an entire street: the front of this building is ornamented with statues. There are also two *Convents*, one of which is for *Franciscans*; and the *Public Baths*.

Public
Buildings.

This day, being the last of our remaining in *Pest*, the Governor gave a splendid public dinner; and in the evening, after the theatre, being accompanied by his lady, he partook of a small supper at our inn, with a view of meeting the *Turkish Ambassador*, who came accompanied by Prince *Múrúzi*. The next morning (*May 12*), having taken leave, with great regret, of the *Baron* and *Baroness Leeuwen*, by whom we had been so hospitably entertained, we crossed once

more the bridge of boats to *Buda*, and took the road to *Gran*. Our journey conducted us through a delightful valley, covered with *corn*, having on each side of it mountains planted with *vineyards* to their summits. All this part of *Hungary* is highly cultivated, rich and populous. The traveller sees everywhere pleasing villages, filled with healthy inhabitants; and the towns are not only clean, but elegant. The aspect of the country is also rendered gay in this season of the year, by the appearance of cheerful peasants working in their vineyards, with their wives and children: perhaps there is no part of the world where a better attention is shewn to the culture of the *vine*. Having left the *Danube* upon our right, the road extending between the mountains upon the left, we passed through *Woroschwar* and *Dorogh*, where we quitted the grand route to *Vienna*, in order to visit the mines of *Schemnitz* and *Cremnitz*. In more than one instance we observed the *Latin*, as a general language, in use among the inhabitants. We heard it spoken in the post-houses, by *Hungarian* gentlemen, who were travelling; and probably it has continued in this country as it was left by the *Romans* when they were possessors of the *Dacian* mines. Indeed there is no part of *Hungary* where *Latin*

CHAP.
IV.

Road to
Gran.

Remains of
the *Latin* •
Language.

CHAP.
IV.

is not understood, even by the lower orders. *Their* pronunciation of *Latin* ought, therefore, to be considered as likely to resemble the *Roman*: and that it really does resemble the *Roman* pronunciation, may be proved by a curious specimen of *Hellenistic Latin* preserved by *Constantine Porphyrogenetes*, in his *Ceremonial* of the *Byzantine Court*¹. We had no sooner left *Dorogh*, than we saw the town of *Gran*, with its fortress, upon a hill; resembling, upon a smaller scale, by its upper and lower town, the *acropolis* and *city* of *Athens*. The road lay through a most fertile valley: indeed the whole of this district, owing to the abundance of its productions, the beauty and grandeur of its scenery, and the flourishing state of its inhabitants, is almost unparalleled. In the midst of the numerous gardens and orchards, we saw abundance of cherry-trees, and vineyards everywhere. The old citadel of *Gran* stands upon a high limestone rock above the *Danube*; commanding the river so effectually, that it might easily prevent the passage of a single boat. The approach to the town is

(1) See the very interesting "Travels of Mr. *Hobhouse*, in *Albania* and *Greece*," Let. 33. p. 551. Lond. 1813. It is also given by Mr. *Harris*, in his "*Philological Enquiries*," p. 298. Lond. 1781. In the work whence Mr. *Harris* derived it, published with Notes by *Leichius* and *Reiskius*, there are many other traces of the *Hellenistic Latin*.

through an avenue of trees, planted, as in CHAP.
IV.
Flanders and Germany, upon either side of Gran.
the public road. *Gran* is well built, and very
clean. It was selected by a *British Catholic*,
brother of an *English Peer*, as a place of
residence for his family; after being prevented,
by the *Test Act*, from serving in the *English*
army. *Dr. Townson*² informs us that he was
hospitably entertained in the house of this gen-
tleman, a *Mr. Dormer*, who had obtained the
rank of *Major* in the *German* service. That a
town of such magnitude and striking appearance,
instead of being conspicuous in our best maps,
should hardly be found in any one of them, is
remarkable³. It was called *Strigonium*, but more
antiently *ISTRIPOLIS*; and the county is now
named *Strigonia*. It contains the tombs of some
of the *Hungarian kings*⁴, and was once the
metropolis of the whole country⁵. Its destruction

(2) See *Townson's Travels in Hungary*, chap. 3.

(3) It is even omitted in the "*Mappa Geographica Cursuum Veredariorum Hungariæ*," published at *Vienna*. *D'Anville* lays it down as *Strigonia*; but this is the name of the county.

(4) *Vid. Rer. Hungar. Script.* p. 57. l. 34. et p. 76. l. 53. *Francof.* 1600.

(5) "Sed cum STRIGONIUM in Hungariâ, omnes et singulas præcelleret civitates," &c. (*Chronica Hungarorum Ranzani, lib. i. cap. 38. apud Rer. Hung. Script.* p. 195. *Francof.* 1600.) "*Strigonium, ISTRIPOLIS antiquitus dicta, totius Hungariæ præclara metropolis.*" (*Ibid. lib. xxi. p. 213.* It is often extolled by the *Hungarian* writers, but particularly by *Galeotus Martius*,

CHAP.
IV.

Population.

Mineral
Springs.

by the *Tahtars* is^o mentioned by *Ranzanus*¹. In its present state, *Gran* contains about 6000 inhabitants. Its *archbishop* enjoyed many and extensive privileges; among others, that of crowning the kings of *Hungary*^a, and of creating nobles throughout the whole extent of his archiepiscopal domain. It is famous for its warm baths³: and Dr. *Townson* notices a manufacture for extracting *magnesia* from the water, which is impregnated with *Epsom salt*; a hundred cubic inches yielding 700 grains of the *sulphat* of *magnesia*, together with a small portion of the

Martius, a *Bolognese* Professor of Languages, who accompanied *Matthias Corvinus* from *Italy*, and became a schoolmaster in *Hungary*. Speaking of this city, he says: "STRIGONIUM oppidum Hungariæ in ripis Danubii situm, a Budâ, quò secundo flumine descenditur, triginta millibus passuum distans, arcem habet in edito colle munitissimam et pulcherrimam. Nec immeritò: fuit enim aliquando regum domus, et habitatio, et in eâ arce templum, cujus pronauum, et solùm porphyreo lapide constructum, a longe habens prospectum, vasis aureis, argenteisque, nec non pulcherrimo et ditissimo sacerdotalium vestimentorum apparatu potest cum omnibus jure certare. Estque STRIGONIUM Hungariæ metropolis, cum opulentissimo Archiepiscopatu." *Galeot. Mart. de Dictis et Factis Matthiæ, cap. 30. ap. Script. Rer. Hung. p. 385. Francof. 1600.*

(1) *Chronica Hungarorum Rankani*, ubi supra. See also the *Decads*^o of *Bonfinius*, lib. viii. Dec. 2. p. 300. edit. *Sambuci. Francof. 1581.*

(2) "L'archevêque mettoit autrefois la couronne aux rois d'Hongrie, le jour de leur sacre." (*Royaume d'Hongrie, chap. 7. p. 62. Cologne, 1686.*) The same author has given (*chap. 15. p. 160.*) an account of the ceremonies observed at the coronation of the *Hungarian* sovereigns.

(3) The celebrated warm baths of *Buda*, *Gran*, and other parts of *Hungary*, are frequented by visitants from *Poland*, *Russia*, *Germany*, &c.

carbonate and of the *muriate*⁴. The *Danube* is here of very extraordinary breadth, compared with its general appearance: we passed it by means of a *flying-bridge*, consisting of a large platform constructed across two barges, and held by other boats at anchor;—the most convenient kind of ferry known for the passage of large and rapid rivers. This kind of bridge is capable of conveying, at the same time, a great number of carriages, cattle, and passengers. The flying-bridge of *Gran* was provided with several small *houses*, a large *bell* and *cupola*, *images*, &c.—In the evening we arrived at *Parkany*, situate, with regard to *Gran*, as *Pest* is with respect to *Buda*. It is a small village, at the confluence of the *Gran* with the *Danube*, containing an excellent inn. Here, having left the *post-road*, we hired horses according to what is called the *Vorspan*⁵ in *Germany*; a species of impost upon the peasants; the price being by one-third less than the expense of *post-horses*⁶.

Flying-
bridge.

(4) For other circumstances relating to its *natural history*, the Reader is referred to Dr. *Townson's Travels in Hungary*, chap. 8.

(5) The *Vorspan* is used as a substitute for *post-horses*, where the latter cannot be had. The word *Vorspan* is likewise used for those horses which, during war, are required by Government for the transport of stores, ammunition, sick, wounded, &c. This *Vorspan* is seldom paid.

(6) We paid only two florins for eight horses, one *post*, from *Parkany* to *Körmend*. Where great expedition is not required, a reduction of expense, equal to two-thirds of the price of posting, may be effected by travelling with the *Vorspan* horses.

CHAP.
IV.*Bakabanya.*Situation
of the
GOLD
MINE.Rich qua-
lity of the
Ores.

May 13.—We journeyed from *Parkany* by *Kömend*, *Zelitz*¹, and *Lewa*, to *Bakabanya*; where there are mines of gold and silver. The country we passed resembled the county of *Kent*; and was remarkable for its high degree of cultivation. It was ten o'clock P. M. before we reached *Bakabanya*, in one of those delightful evenings common at this season of the year. The mine of *Bakabanya* is hardly mentioned by *Born*, although the works here have existed above four hundred years. Nothing can be more agreeably picturesque than its situation, between the town and the mountains; amidst groves of fruit-trees, that were now covered with blossoms; being also shaded by enormous oaks and other large trees of the forest. The inhabitants consider their MINE of *Bakabanya* as ranking next in importance to those of *Cremnitz*, not only for the gold it annually yields, but also for the silver. In our account of the

(1) "We met upon this road an immense caravan of corn, marching towards the *Danube*. The appearance of this beautiful country, although surrounded by mountains, reminded us of the county of *Kent*. The cottages are remarkable for their great cleanliness; and there are numerous villages. The district between *Zelitz* and *Lewa* is the most beautiful imaginable, being full of rich meadows and fields of corn, everywhere thick set with noble oaks. We passed the *Gran* in a boat, before arriving at *Lewa*, a small but clean village; where, after some hesitation whether we should proceed by *Bath* or *Bakabanya*, we decided for the latter, on account of its mines."—*Cripps's MS. Journal*.

Tellurium mine at *Nagyag*, we noticed some instances where the ores of *gold* did not contain *silver*; otherwise it might be stated as a general observation applying to all the *mines*, whether of the *north of Hungary*, or of the *Bannat*, or of *Transylvania*, that every ore containing *GOLD*, contains also a certain portion of *SILVER*. This was afterwards stated to us by Professor *Passern* at *Schemnitz*, and by others acquainted with *Hungarian mines*, as an observation admitting of no exception. And *vice versâ*, every mineral, considered as an ore of *SILVER*, however pure the *silver* may appear, is also said to contain *GOLD*; even the richest *sulphurets* of that metal, called *vitreous* and *ductile silver ore*².

The next morning (*May 14*) we were occupied in collecting minerals from the *mine*³. The ore dug here consists of *clay* and ochreous *quartz*.

(2) This does not, however, agree with *Klaproth's* analysis of the *sulphuret of silver*, who makes it to consist of eighty-seven parts of *SILVER*, and fifteen of *SULPHUR*.—See *Analytical Essays*, vol. I. p. 140. *London*. 1801.

(3) Besides the rich ore of the *mine*, which consists of *quartz* penetrated by *auriferous clay*, and by the *oxide of iron*, we obtained here the following minerals:

1. Native *gold*, in *quartz*.
2. Black *silver*, with *auriferous pyrites*.
3. *Sulphuret of silver*, containing *gold*.
4. Black *silver*, with primary crystals of the *sulphat of barytes*, &c. &c.

CHAP.
IV.

It is richer in *gold* than that of any other *mine* in all *Hungary*; but it does not hence follow that this is the most productive *mine*. It is hardly necessary to state, that the *poorest mines* have sometimes the *richest ores*; as in the example of the *mine* of *native silver* at *Königsberg* in *Norway*. Owing, however, to the rich quality of the *Bakabanya* ores, they have a method of estimating their value which reverses the method of calculation used at *Schemnitz*. The *ores* of the latter are called *silver ores*; those of the former, *gold ores*. The miners of *Schemnitz* calculate that one *mark* of their *silver* contains so many *deniers* of *gold*: those of *Bakabanya*, that a certain weight of their *gold* contains so many *lotos*¹ of *silver*. We obtained a great variety of specimens, but none of them equal in beauty to the *minerals* of *Transylvania*; among others, the rare mineral lately alluded to; namely, the *ductile sulphuret of silver*. It is more common at *Schemnitz*. The magistrates of the town accompanied us to see the mine and the works for stamping and washing the ore. In these there was nothing remarkable, excepting the manner of exhibiting the arenaceous *gold* and *silver* in the *wash-houses*. This is done by a person

Mode of
estimating
their value.

(1) See the *Table of Weights*, &c. at the beginning of this Volume.

holding in his hands a wooden vessel, containing the mud of the *mine* attenuated with water, which is shaken by repeated concussions of the vessel against his body. During this operation, and frequently changing the water, the *gold* is gradually driven towards the side of the machine, in the form of a yellow shining mud; and the *silver* is seen following it, in a state of extreme division, not unlike steel filings. We were admitted into the *Bakabanya* mine by means of a *level*, with the greatest possible facility:—but having to relate our visit to the larger mines of *Schemnitz* and *Cremnitz*, we shall not particularly describe its interior. The mountain itself is an *abutment* of *argillaceous schistus*; dipping into the great plain which extends towards *Tyrnaw*, and to the *Danube*

CHAP.
IV.

Manner of
washing
the Arenaceous
Gold
and Silver.

Entrance
to the
Mine

The principal part of the road from *Bakabanya* to SCHEMNITZ exhibits that grandeur of scenery which is represented by the best pictures of *Gaspar Poussin*: but some parts of it display the richer and milder dispositions of landscape characteristic of the works of *Claude*. The views of SCHEMNITZ in approaching the town, and of *Wind-schadt* and *Siegelsberg* before

Road to
SCHEMNITZ.

(2) Travels through the *Bannat*, &c. p. 193. *Lond.* 1777.

CHAP.
IV.

reaching it, would be considered, by all admirers of beautiful scenery, as well worth a journey thither, independently of any other inducement. The road, although constructed in the midst of mountains, is not inferior, either in breadth or excellence, to any of the roads about *London*; and the traveller, surrounded by the sublimest natural scenery, sees, to his surprise, the greatest artificial labours accomplished with neatness, ornament, and economy; beautiful roads through recesses, and over acclivities, that would otherwise be impassable; churches crowning the most elevated summits; towns and villages; gardens and vineyards; all decorating without diminishing the wild grandeur of the *Hungarian Alps*. If, for any other country and climate, an *Englishman* were disposed to quit his native land, he might well be tempted to fix his residence in this part of *Hungary*; to enjoy the beauties of nature, where the inhabitants, owing to their elevated situation, breathe a pure, wholesome, and bracing atmosphere; and are remarkable for active industry, and civility to strangers.

On whatsoever side SCHEMNITZ is approached, there is a full hour's ascent before getting thither: but the acclivity has been rendered as easy as it was possible to make it; and

Approach
to the town.

in no part of it will the traveller complain of being retarded, owing to the grandeur of the scenery around him. CHAP.
IV.

Upon our arrival, we found the town prepared for the reception of the two princes, *Anton* and *Reiner*, brothers of the EMPEROR. The inn to which we were conducted deserves to be mentioned, as perhaps superior to every other in *Europe*; and certainly as the cleanest in the world. Such was the extraordinary neatness of the apartments, and of every thing belonging to them, that we would not permit the servants to bring our baggage into the chambers we occupied. It is true that this might be in some measure owing to the expectation, universally entertained at the time, that the town would become filled with visitants of rank from *Vienna*, accompanying the suite of the two Princes: but the houses of *Schemnitz* are generally kept clean: many of them vie, in this respect, with the neatest dwellings in *Holland*. There is here a *College of Mines*; and in no part of the world is the national importance of the science of *Mineralogy* more fully manifested. The *College* consists of one hundred and twelve students, of all nations; but principally from *Germany*. There

CHAP.
IV.Chemical
Laboratory.

was one student, however, even from *Spain*; where *mineralogy* is at its lowest ebb. The *Chemical Laboratory* belonging to this *College* is very spacious; and it is well furnished, at the expense of the Crown, with the *apparatus* necessary for making experiments. There are two Professors who deliver public lectures, *Passern* and *Möhling*; besides a number of persons employed in giving private instruction. Professor *Passern* delivered lectures in CHEMISTRY and MINERALOGY. Professor *Möhling*'s lectures were confined to the MECHANICAL ARTS, and to the labours necessary in *mining* operations: these Lectures were illustrated by a great variety of models and mechanical instruments. Professor *Mohling* also bears the title of a *Counsellor of Mines*. Soon after our arrival, we waited upon these gentlemen: and it is impossible to do justice, in this brief acknowledgment, either to the hospitality with which they received us, or to their patient and unremitted attention to all our inquiries; or to the readiness of their communications upon all subjects, when we applied to them for information. They conducted us to the *Laboratory*, where we found the *students* busily occupied in essaying the different ores, and in other experiments of

Students.

metallurgic chemistry. These young men, who appeared to be generally about eighteen or twenty years of age, or upwards, wore the *uniform of the Mines*. Some of them were of noble families; but the same *uniform*, designating an officer of the mines, is worn by all the students, from the prince to the son of a peasant. It consists of a jacket of grey cloth, with gold epaulets; black pantaloons; a girdle of black leather, with a gold clasp in front; and a short black leather apron, which is the most singular part of the dress, as it is not worn as an apron in front, but hangs behind. In this *uniform* they are considered as being properly clad, even to go to Court, if it were necessary; wearing it at the public balls and assemblies: and the same dress was worn, upon all public occasions, by the two brothers of the *Emperor*, during the time they remained in *Schemnitz*.

Uniform of
the Mines.

May 15.—As we desired to accompany their Highnesses during their descent into the *mines*, and as they were not expected before the evening of the next day, we hastened to CREMNITZ, that we might avail ourselves of the interval before their arrival to visit the works at that place. The road to *Cremnitz* lies nearly due north of *Schemnitz*. It passes through forests,

Road to
CREMNITZ.

CHAP.
IV.Lead
Foundry.

and beneath hanging woods, or by the side of rivers, among the most beautiful villages. The first half of this distance is by a descent, from *Schemnitz* to a place called *Yalach*. At two hours' distance from *Schemnitz*, we came to what is called the *Lead Foundry*, and halted to view the fabric. It consists of several furnaces, employed in roasting pulverized *galena*, or *sulphuret of lead*, so as to expel the *sulphur*. This powder is spread out over a very lengthened superficies, upon the whole of which a flame is powerfully and continually impelled; being confined at the same time beneath the low arched roof of the furnace; the workmen from time to time raking the *galena* as it becomes partially fused, until the whole of the *sulphur* is driven off. After leaving *Yalach*, we ascended the whole way to *Cremnitz*, the oldest *mining-town* in all *Hungary*. Rain fell abundantly. Fortunately for us, upon our arrival at *Cremnitz*, a young *Italian* of *Trieste*, named *Gayio*, hearing of the coming of strangers, called at the inn; and after introducing himself as an agent of the mines and inspector of the mint, offered to conduct us to every thing worthy of notice. It is to his kindness that we are indebted for the accurate information we obtained respecting every thing that regards the *Mines of Cremnitz*.

Having first obtained permission from the magistrates and superior officers, he conducted us to the principal *mine*, prepared for the coming of the two Archdukes. This mine is the private property of individuals: it was visited by *Joseph the Second*, by *Maximilian*, and by other princes; being always selected for that purpose, owing to the extraordinary facility of its entrance. The passage into it is so commodious, that we were conducted in a carriage drawn by horses, which had been placed ready for the arrival of the Archdukes. We were two hours employed in the examination of its interior; being conducted to the vein of *gold ore* by levels kept everywhere clean and dry. The miners were then employed in digging this *ore*; and as they had laid open a very rich part of it, we took the picks into our hands, and fell to work ourselves, that we might the better understand the nature of the *vein*. It consisted of white *quartz*, containing *auriferous silver ore*, and *auriferous pyrites*. The latter, when properly stamped and washed, yielded from two to three drachms of GOLD in the hundred. The direction of the vein was *north* and *south*, being at the same time inclined from the *west* towards the *east*, according to an angle which varies from 25° to 30° and 40°. We brought away

Gold Mine.

Appear-
ance of the
Ore.

CHAP.
IV.

several specimens of the *ore*, which we detached ourselves from the vein. Like many of the *Hungarian auriferous ores*, it consists of *clay*, *quartz*, *galena*, and the *oxide of iron*, traversing a *porphyritic rock* beneath a stratum of *slate*. To the east of *Cremnitz*, it is separated from *Neusohl* by a steep mountain of the same *porphyritic rock*, covered with *slate*. Some years ago, the superficies of this *mine*, being too much excavated, gave way, and fell into the cavity of the mine, leaving an opening, in the form of a vast and frightful crater, like that of *Fahlun* copper-mine in *Sweden*, where the same accident occurred. When we had brought our specimens of the *ore* out of the *mine*, and examined them by day-light, we perceived that they all consisted of the same substance; that is to say, of *auriferous quartz*, speckled with minute glittering particles of *auriferous pyrites*, and penetrated either by a buff-coloured clay, or by an *argentiferous* sulphuret of *lead*, and the *oxide of iron*. Having visited the interior of this mine, Signor Gayio conducted us to the *Imperial Mine*, to view the enormous machinery by which the pumps are worked for draining water from the mines; and the ore and rubble raised; and the workmen conveyed up and down. In every thing we witnessed, both here and in *Tran-*

Its Matrix.

Imperial
Mine.

sylvania, the art of *mining* is conducted upon so magnificent a scale, and at the same time with such discreet economy, that it must be confessed the *Germans* have left other nations far behind them in managing these important resources of national wealth. This is the first impression, made by viewing their superior skill and industry in the art of mining; the apparent ease, neatness, and advantage, with which the works are carried on; the spacious entrances to their mines; their dry, airy, and cleanly *levels*; and the great encouragement given to the study of *mineralogy*, and to all *mining* speculations. But, upon a strict inquiry made into the statistics of the mines of *Cremnitz*, a second impression followed: it then seemed to us as if their *golden age* was passed; owing to the conviction we had of the poverty of the *German* Government, and of its inability to advance the sums necessary for carrying on the works. There are several mines at *Cremnitz*; some belonging to *individuals*, others to the *Crown*. With regard to those belonging to the *Crown*, upon the success of which the welfare of all the others depended, such had been the distracted state of Continental affairs, that Government, of late years, had been compelled to appropriate to other purposes the money necessary

Statistical
account of
the Mines.

CHAP.
IV.

for their support: in consequence of this circumstance, at the time of our arrival, the public works languished, and the Directors had been induced to have recourse to many impolitic and frivolous expedients. The average profit of these mines to *individuals* is reckoned as about equal to the gains derived from them by *Government*.

We shall now detail the whole process for the reduction of the *ore*, from the first moment of its effossion, until the developement of the precious metals; as the same mode of treatment is used for all the *Hungarian* ores, and they are all brought to *Cremnitz* to be smelted. Of the precious metals contained in the *Cremnitz* ore, *silver* being predominant, the value of the *ore* is always estimated according to the *silver*: and as it was said of the *Bakabanya* ore, that one *mark* of the *gold* contained from three to four *lotos* of *silver*, so at *Cremnitz* they reckon the average value of the ore by saying that one *mark* of the *silver* contains from nine to twenty *deniers* of *gold*. The last process, that of separating the *gold* and *silver*, is very curious; and we shall therefore be minute in its explanation. Of all the works seen at *Cremnitz*, those of the *grand Laboratory* employed for this purpose are the most interesting; because they relate to

an operation which is no where else conducted upon so grand a scale, nor indeed does there exist such a *National Laboratory* in any other country. Although it may be considered as one of the finest chemical exhibitions in the world, it is rarely shewn to strangers; and the process for the separation of the *gold* and *silver* being one of the principal resources of the empire, foreigners ought not to wonder at any difficulty hitherto found in obtaining admission to the *Laboratory*.

1. The first operation with the produce of the MINE is of course that, common to all mines, of *stamping* the ore. But the *richer ores* are not submitted to the *stamping machines*¹. They are carefully broken with hammers into small pieces, about the size of beans; which being mixed with *lead*, a single operation of the furnace is sufficient for their eduction².

Process for
the Reduction
of the
Ores.

With regard to the *common ores*, after being *stamped* and *washed*, they are brought, in the

(1) The rule is this;—when a *quintal* (one hundred weight) of the ore does not contain *two lotos* of *silver*, it is sent to the *stamping machines*.

(2) That is to say, it is reduced to a *regulus*, containing *lead*, and *silver* and *gold*; the separation of these metals is described in the sequel.

CHAP.

IV.

Crude
Fusion.

form of a fine powder or sand, to *Cremnitz*. Here they are exposed to what is called the *crude fusion*; being simply smelted into a compound *regulus*, which is called *lech*; consisting of all the following metals, besides *sulphur*,—*gold, silver, lead, copper, iron, arsenic, bismuth, and cobalt*.—This is the *first* operation.

Evapora-
tion of the
Sulphur.

II. The *second* operation relates to the treatment of the *lech*, or result of the first crude fusion. This is exposed to a furnace, the fire of which is regulated in the following manner. First, there is placed a layer of wood; then a layer of charcoal; and, lastly, a layer of the *lech*, broken into pieces. The fuel being ignited, the *lech* is here roasted for the evaporation of the *sulphur*.

Enriched
Fusion.

III. A *third* operation is this. After the *lech* has been roasted, they add to it powder of the richer ores; and the whole is smelted in another furnace. This is called the *second fusion*, or the *fusion enriched*.

IV. The result, or *regulus*, obtained from the *second fusion*, is then carried to another furnace. Here it is again smelted, with the addition of the *richest ores*. This *third fusion* is called the

fusion upon lead; because when the furnace is tapped, and the metal begins to flow into a receiver made with *charcoal* and *clay*, they cast lead upon it¹: this, after melting, combines with the *gold* and *silver*, and falls to the bottom of the vessel. During this operation, the lighter metals—such as *copper*, *iron*, *cobalt*, *bismuth*, and *arsenic*—rise to the surface, and are raked off in the form of *scoriæ*, which they carry, as *lech*, to be fused again in the *first* operation. The *lead*, thus combined with *gold* and *silver*, is collected into large crucibles, and carried to the *fourth fusion*, or *fifth* operation, for the *separation of the lead*, which process will now be described.

CHAP.
IV.The Fusion
upon Lead.

v. The furnace used for the separation of the lead is called a *purification furnace*. The shape of it resembles a hollow sphere, of which the upper part is so contrived, that it may be taken off like an *operculum*, being raised by large chains². Here the richest ores that can be

Purification
Furnace.

(1) Sometimes, instead of casting pure *lead* into the receiver, they use for this purpose an *ore of lead*, as *galena*, which, by the intense heat, fuses in the same manner, amidst the other metals.

(2) A beautiful model of the *purification furnace* is exhibited to the students at *Schemnitz*, by Professor *Mühling*: but even the model is of enormous size; and without an engraved representation, the description of it must be defective.

CHAP.
IV.

procured are added to the compound of *lead*, *silver*, and *gold*: and the whole is fused; not with *charcoal*, but by means of a flame drawn over the superficies, uninterruptedly, for twenty-four hours at the least. During this process, the *lead* becomes calcined. A portion of it is absorbed by the bottom of the furnace, consisting of *wood-ashes* and *sand*; another portion escapes in a gaseous form; but the greater part is raked off as it rises to the surface, in the form of *galena*, by men employed with instruments for that purpose. During all this operation, the *gold* and *silver* concentrate more and more; until at the last they are found, pure and combined together in a cake of metal, at the bottom of the *purification furnace*. Then follows the *sixth*, and the most beautiful of all the operations—namely, that of separating the *gold* from the *silver*.

Beautiful
process of
separating
the *Gold*
from the
Silver.

VI. The *cake*, or *combined regulus* of *gold* and *silver* obtained from the *purification furnace*, is separated into thin pieces in this manner. It is melted, and, in a state of fusion, cast into cold water. By this means it is obtained with a very extended superficies, and easily divided into a number of thin scales. These are put into immense glass retorts, of a spherical form,

nearly filled with *nitric acid*. Here the silver dissolves; a gentle heat being communicated to the retorts, to accelerate the solution. It has been usual to exclude foreigners from the great *Laboratory* where this takes place; but as we had witnessed every other operation, we were also permitted to view the interior of this chamber. The sight was beautiful. It was a spacious and lofty hall, filled with enormous globes of glass, ranged in even rows, whence the *nitrous gas* was escaping, in red fumes, to the roof; the solution of the *silver* being visible in all of them, by the effervescence it caused; the *gold* falling at the same time, in the form of a black powder, to the bottom of every retort. After the solution of the *silver* is completely effected, the acid solution containing the *silver*, by augmenting the heat, is made to pass into another retort; the *gold* being left behind in the former vessel. Afterwards, increasing the heat to a very great degree on the side of the *silver*, the whole of the acid is driven off, and the *silver* remains in the metallic state, beautifully crystallized within the retort. All the glass globes containing the *crystallized silver* are then cast into a common furnace, where the glass, by its levity remaining on the surface of the melted metal, is removed

CHAP. in the form of scoria. This is the last ope-
 IV.
 ration.

The *gold* is smelted into ingots of 12,000 florins each. The annual produce of *gold* and *silver* at CREMNITZ amounts to 800,000 *marks* of *SILVER*, and 3000 of *GOLD*. The *nitric acid*, of which such an immense quantity is required in separating the *gold* from the *silver*, is not all wasted during the process; much of it is collected during its evaporation, to be used again. Much of this acid is made in the *Laboratory*, by distilling equal parts of *sulphate of iron* and *nitrate of potass*; the product falling into the large glass retorts before mentioned. In the *assaying laboratory*, instead of the long process we have described for extracting the precious metals from their ores, two simple and easy experiments are sufficient. The first is a trial of the pulverized ore by *cupellation*. About a tea-spoonful of the pulverized ore, first weighed, is put into a small *cupel*, made of calcined bones: this being exposed to the heat of a powerful furnace, the *lead*, *semi-metals*, &c. are either absorbed by the *cupel*, or they are sublimed: nothing remains afterwards in the *cupel*, but a small bead of combined *gold* and *silver*; and by the proportion of its weight to the

Average
Produce of
the Mines.

Assaying-
house.

original weight of the ore, the value of the latter is determined. The *gold* is then separated from the *silver*, by the solution of the latter in *nitric acid*; and the difference of the weight of the *gold*, from the whole weight of the two metals combined, determines the quantity of *silver* dissolved by the acid. We were permitted to practise these experiments in the *assaying laboratory*, and to bring away with us the results, together with specimens of the *ore*, in the various appearances it assumes during the six different operations to which it is exposed. An hundred pounds weight of their richest ore contained from four to five *marks* of *silver*; and each *mark* of the *silver* about fifteen *deniers* of *gold*. We next saw the Mint. At this time, six machines were employed day and night, with four men to each. They used what are called *swinging levers*; coining only pieces of seven *creutzers*. A long time had elapsed since there had been a *gold* coinage. All the silver bullion sent from *England* to *Germany* was brought hither for coinage: it was considered as being remarkable for its great purity. Their specimens of *gold ore*, even when it is most rich, have nothing beautiful in their appearance. We bought, however, at *Cremnitz*, other minerals, that were both beautiful and

CHAP.
IV.

Mint.

CHAP. rare. The most remarkable are mentioned in
 IV. a Note'.

The situation of *Cremnitz* is so elevated, that the *Church of St. John*, near the town, is believed to stand upon the highest point of all HUNGARY². Notwithstanding the fine season of the year when we visited this place, we were glad to have our rooms heated with stoves. It is the oldest of all the towns where there are *mines*: and of the *seven* famous *mining* districts — those of *Schemnitz*, *Cremnitz*, *Neusohl*, *Königsberg*, *Bakabanya*, *Libeten*, and *Tilm* — CREMNITZ, although not the most abundant in precious ore,

- (1)
1. *Red antimonial silver*, crystallized, containing *gold*.
 2. *Sulphuret of silver*, crystallized in cubes, containing *gold*.
 3. *Phosphate of lead*, crystallized in hexagons.
 4. *Pearl spar*, in spheroidal tubercles, upon *silver ore*.
 5. *Molybdenous silver*, crystallized, containing *gold*.
 6. *Native gold*, crystallized, as found at *Cremnitz*.
 7. The richest *gold ore* of *Bakabanya*; exhibiting a vein of *auriferous quartz* between a vein of *auriferous pyrites*, and a vein of *argentiferous galena*, containing *gold*.
 8. *Native gold*, of *Boitza* in *Transylvania*, crystallized, in *octahedrons*.
 9. *Primary crystals of quartz*, in the *cubic* form; not *pseudomorphose*.
 10. *Red pycnite* from *Moravia*, traversing *quartz*.

(2) *Déscription Chronologique et Géographique du Royaume de la Hongrie*, &c. p. 40. *Cologne*, 1686.

is said to be the richest. Its deepest mine has been worked to the depth of three hundred fathoms: but there are several mines here; some belonging to the *Crown*; and others divided into shares among a number of private *individuals*, as before mentioned: by purchasing one, or more of these shares, any person may become a proprietor.



South-East View of VIENNA.

CHAP. V.

FROM THE GOLD AND SILVER MINES OF CREMNITZ, TO VIENNA.

*Arrival of two young Princes — Spurious Minerals —
Mines of Schemnitz — Theresa-schadt — Hospital Vein —
Oberböber-stohl — Johan-schadt — Stephano-schadt —
Green-stohl — Produce of the Mines — Manner of
working them — Number of Miners — Expense of Govern-
ment — Average Value of the Schemnitz Ore — Wind-
schadt Mine — Population — Subterraneous reception of
the Archdukes — Hydraulic Machine — Honours paid to
their Highnesses — Description of a Wash-house, or
Lavatory for the Ores — Minerals of Schemnitz —
Experiments in the Laboratory — Council-chamber
of*

of the Imperial Mines — Paquer-stohn Mine — Review of the Corps of Miners — Collection of Models — Geology of the auriferous mountains — Town of Schemnitz — Cataract near Neusohl — Departure from Schemnitz — Stamboch — Bath — Lewa — Verebely — Newtra — Freystadt — Tyrnaw — Sarfo — Czekles — Palace of Prince Esterhazy — Presburg — Population — Posonium — History of Presburg — State of Literature — Wines of Hungary — Theatre — Person of the Emperor — Passage of the Danube — Altemberg — Reiglesbrun — Fischamond — Vienna — Concluding Observations.

WE left Cremnitz (May 16) in the afternoon, and returned to Schemnitz. Here we found all the inhabitants assembled, waiting the arrival of the young Princes; the windows being filled with spectators. The town was brilliantly illuminated, and the noise of cannon announced their approach. It was, however, nearly midnight before they arrived; a great concourse of the miners and other spectators preceding the carriages, and shouting "*Vivat!*" gave us the first news of their being in the town. The whole procession passed the windows of our inn. Never did Princes travel with less ostentation. The two *Archdukes* were in a common *German waggon*, drawn by the horses of the peasants, with peasants for their postillions: they were followed by a train of similar vehicles, and some baggage-carts. During the whole

CHAP
V.

Arrival of
the two
young
Princes.

CHAP.
V.
night, the noise of drums, musical instruments,
and fire-works, kept up a rejoicing in the street
until the morning.

Spurious
Minerals.

May 17.—We were occupied the whole day in inspecting, buying, and packing minerals, assisted by the two professors, *Passern* and *Möhling*, who came to visit us. Some specimens of crystallized *sulphuret of antimony* being offered to us for sale, containing laminæ of *native gold* among the crystals, Professor *Möhling* suspected that the association had been artificially contrived; and upon placing the specimens in hot water, the *gold* became disengaged from a *gum cement*, and the trick was manifest. This induced us to submit our *Transylvanian* specimens to the same trial, and one or two of them proved equally spurious; that is to say, the *antimony* and the *gold* were severally genuine, but their association was false. Professor *Möhling*, and one of the students, Mr. *Pistl*, dined with us. From these gentlemen, and from our own subsequent observations, we obtained the following particulars respecting the
MINES OF SCHEMNITZ.

Mines of
Schemnitz.

The whole town of SCHEMNITZ is undermined; and to such a degree, that some of the houses

have already fallen, owing to excavations beneath their foundations. All the *metallic veins* extend *north* and *south*; their *inclination* or *dipping* being from *west* to *east*, at an angle of about 60°. They run parallel to each other. The principal veins are *six* in number; but there are many smaller ramifications from these, which often prove very rich. The *six* principal veins are as follow; beginning from the *west*, and proceeding *eastward*.

CHAP.
V.

I. The first is called *Theresa-schadt*. In this vein the matrix of the ore is principally *clay*, and *red ferruginous jasper*, or *sinople*, so penetrated by *clay*, and by the *oxide of iron*, that it is often friable. The ore itself is for the most part *lead*, the matrix being everywhere traversed by small veins and crystals of *quartz*. The average width of this *vein* is two fathoms: its depth unknown.

Theresa-schadt.

II. The *second* is called the *Hospital vein*, and corresponds with that of *Theresa*; but it is much broader, being about twenty-two fathoms wide, although not pure throughout this width. It contains many foreign substances belonging to the mountain in which it lies. It is distant from the *Theresa vein* 120 fathoms.

Hospital Vein.

CHAP.
V.

*Oberbiber-
stohln.*

III. The *third vein*, or *parallel*, eastward of the preceding, is called *Oberbiber-stohln*. From this *vein* the whole county of the *mines* receives its appellation. Its ores are divided into 128 shares; whereof 125 belong to the *Crown*, and three to individuals. The distance of the *Oberbiber-stohln* from that of the *Hospital* is eighty fathoms. This vein differs essentially, in its nature, from the others. The matrix of the ore is *clay*, but without *sinople*: it contains a great deal of *lime*, and a small portion of *quartz*; but the principal part of its crystallizations are due to the *lime*.

*Johan-
schadt.*

IV. The *fourth vein* is called *Johan-schadt*. It contains the same ores as the *third*; the best being found at a great depth. Its distance from the *Oberbiber-stohln* equals a hundred fathoms.

*Stephano-
schadt.*

V. The *fifth vein* is that of *Stephano-schadt*, at present the most famous of all the mines of *Schemnitz*. This *vein* occurs between *Schemnitz* and *Wind-schadt*: and it should rather be considered as an assemblage of *several* contiguous parallel *veins* than of *one* alone, reaching to the breadth of eight fathoms; but since the intermediate minerals are rich in precious ore, a

name has been given to the whole, as of a *single vein*. Its distance from that of *Johan-schadt* is 300 fathoms. The works carried on in this *vein* are upon a more magnificent scale than in any of the others; the *galleries* are better constructed, and the machinery is of greater magnitude, and more costly: but it is never exhibited to strangers; even their Highnesses the *Archdukes* were not permitted to descend into this mine.

CHAP.
V.

VI. The *sixth vein* is that of *Green-stohln*, a *vein* hardly known. It is the last which has been discovered at *Schemnitz*. The *matrix* of the ore is *schistus*, indurated *clay*, and *pyrites*.

Green-stohln.

The two first *veins* lie near to the surface, and are very rich: they were the earliest discovered. The remains of their rich ores lie in the neighbourhood of *Schemnitz*, to the north of all the other *mines*. The riches of the *third* and *fourth* veins lie at the depth of 1000 fathoms, upon the south of *Schemnitz*, towards *Wind-schadt*. The greatest produce of the *Schemnitz ores*, and which continued only during eight or ten years, was derived from a ramification of the *third vein*, distant 2000 fathoms south of the town, and called *Siegelsberg*. In the year 1763, the

CHAP.
V.

Produce of
the Mines.

proprietors obtained, in one week, 1763 *marks* of *silver*: the manner of calculating being always, as before stated, how many *lotos* of *silver* are contained in a *hundred weight* of the *ore*, and how many *deniers* of *gold* in every *mark* of the *silver*. From the *fifth vein*, that of *Stephano-schadt*, in the short space of fourteen days, were obtained 700 *marks* of pure *silver*. Eight men having sunk a shaft into the same *vein*, realized in fifteen days a clear profit of 80,000 florins. During the time they were employed in this work, they made their appearance with visages as black as if their faces had been rubbed with the dust of *plumbago*: possibly, this fact may serve to explain the nature of the *ore*. The mine of *Siegelsberg*, at present, offers little profit; but as the *ore* always contains a portion of *gold*, they continue to work it, notwithstanding its poverty. The whole length of the excavations at *Schemnitz* equals 3000 fathoms; and these mines have been worked during six or seven centuries. The *quintal* (*hundred weight*) of the *third* or *Oberbiber-stohl*n *vein* once produced 2200 *lotos* of pure *silver*, after the separation of the *gold*; and the average of *silver* in the *quintal* does not exceed, in general, more than from *five* to *ten* *lotos* of that metal. All these remarks apply only to the *Imperial mines*.

Westward of *Schemnitz* there are many other *mines*, which belong only to *individuals*: concerning these, it is difficult to obtain valid information.

CHAP.
V.

The manner of *working* the *mines* is fourfold. *First*, by a horizontal *level*, following the direction of the *VEIN*. *Secondly*, by an *inclined plane*, ascending according to its inclination; forming always stages of wood, as galleries for the workmen. *Thirdly*, by an *inclined plane*, descending in the contrary direction. *Fourthly*, by an excavation on either side of the *VEIN*, which is the most frequent at *Schemnitz*; owing to the great width of the *veins*.

Manner of
working
the Mines.

The number of *miners* at *Schemnitz*, employed by the Crown, amounts to 8000: at *Cremnitz* there are only 1500. Formerly they all bore arms; but this custom no longer exists¹. Their payment is regulated by the *ore* which they find. When this is very *rich*, they are paid according to the quantity and quality of the ore raised: when it proves *poor*, they receive wages. The stamping-works of *Schemnitz* contain a

Number
of Miners.

(1) It is to the kindness of the Archduke *Anton* that the author owes this information; together with some other facts concerning the *Mines* of *Schemnitz*, which his *Highness* condescendingly communicated.

CHAP.
V.Expense of
Govern-
ment.Average
value of the
Schemnitz
Ore.

thousand hammers, each hammer stamping daily three *quintals* of ore; and they are worked every day in the week, excepting *Sunday*.

The whole expense to Government of working these mines is estimated at 50,000 florins per month; and the profit, clear of all expense for the same space of time, amounts to 12,000 florins. The average value of the ore of *Schemnitz* is thus rated: a *quintal* (cwt.) of the ore contains from *five* to *ten lotos* of *silver*; and one *mark* of the *silver*, from *three* to *six deniers* of *gold*: but this is liable to very considerable variation.

In the evening of this day (*May 17*) we visited *Baron de Slágen*, who, by making application to *Count de Sporck*, the nobleman entrusted with the care and education of the two young *Princes*, obtained permission for us to accompany them into the *Mine of Windschadt*, upon the following day.

May 18.—We rose at six o'clock; and at seven were presented by *Count de Sporck* to their *Highnesses* the *Archdukes*. The elder of the two, the *Archduke Anton*, asked many questions about our travels; in all of which he displayed a very considerable degree of

information; and kindly invited us to accompany him upon his visit to the *Mines of Czemnitz*. Being told that we had recently returned from an expedition thither, he mentioned several things concerning those *mines*, which added to our stock of information. We then set out for the *Wind-schadt Mine*, one of the most considerable in the neighbourhood of the town. In our way thither, the *Count de Sporck* informed us that there are 42,000 inhabitants in the environs of *Schemnitz*, almost all of whom are employed in the *mines*. This estimate rather exceeded the account given of their population by the persons resident in *Schemnitz*, who affirm that there are within the town 25,000 inhabitants, and about the same number of individuals employed in working the mines situate in the environs. Both *males* and *females* begin to labour so early as six or seven years of age, and continue the employment until they die. Upon our arrival at *Wind-schadt*, we entered the mine by a level floored the whole way with planks, and so spacious, that three persons, with ease, might walk abreast of each other. The entrance to the mine was adorned with garlands, in honour of the *two Princes*; and a discharge of artillery announced the moment of their

CHAP.
V.*Wind-
schadt
Mine.*Popula-
tion.

CHAP.
V.

descent. The floor and sides of this mine were so clean, that a lady in her court apparel might have accompanied us, as easily as through the apartments of a palace. We continued to proceed to a very great distance along this *level*, conducted by the light of torches. When we reached the *vein* at its termination, the Archduke *Anton* asked several questions respecting the produce and associations of the *ore*, proving that he was well acquainted with *mineralogy*. By the answers given to his *Highness*, we learned that the richest ores of this mine lie much lower than the *level* by which we entered;—that the ore upon a level with the horizon does not contain more than from *five to eight lotos* of *silver* in the *quintal*. After having visited two or three veins, in different directions, (those of the *Wind-schadt Mine* being various in their determination,) we were conducted to a chamber brilliantly illuminated and prepared for the reception of their *Highnesses*. As we approached the entrance, a large transparent painting exhibited an inscription, mentioning the day on which the two *Archdukes* had honoured the *Wind-schadt Mine* with their presence. As soon as they entered the illuminated chamber, a band of musicians, stationed in an elevated gallery of the *mine*, above our

Subterranean reception of the Archdukes.

heads, began to play national airs. As a CHAP.
V.
curious accompaniment to this music, there were then seen two men descending, through a shaft of the *mine*, to the spot where the two *Archdukes* were placed: these persons being let down into the presence of their *Highnesses*, began to explain the manner in which the sides of the mine are boarded, and the timbering applied. After this, an *officer of the mines*, accompanied by one of the *miners*, descended into the lower works; and presently returning, brought up with him some specimens of the *ore*, and several beautiful *minerals*, to be presented to the two *Archdukes*¹; the musicians continuing to play during the whole time. Having quitted this mine, we were conducted to another part of the town of *Wind-schadt*, where we descended by a staircase to the depth of two hundred and eight fathoms; and afterwards along a *level* to a considerable distance, where we were shewn an *hydraulic machine* for pumping the mines: it consisted of two parallel levers, worked by a water-wheel,

Hydraulic
Machine.

(1) Upon this occasion, their *Highnesses* most condescendingly presented a portion of those *minerals* to us. The Archduke *Anton* gave to the author a magnificent specimen of the *crystallized sulphuret of antimony*; which he has since often exhibited, during his *Mineralogical Lectures* in the *University of Cambridge*.

CHAP.
V.

which is stopped by means of friction. It is impossible to give a further description of such machinery, without the aid of models or charts.

Honours
paid to
their High-
nesses.

In the evening, a comedy was acted by the young students and ladies of SCHEMNITZ. Madame Möhling performed the principal female character; and after the comedy, there was a ball, in honour of the *Archdukes*. We were invited to both. Their *Highnesses* complimented the inhabitants by appearing themselves as *miners*; wearing the peculiar dress which has been already described as the *uniform of the mines*, at the *theatre*, and afterwards at the *ball*. It was highly gratifying to us, to bear testimony to the encouragement and judicious patronage bestowed by the *German Government* upon every thing connected with the *science of mineralogy*, and with the *art of mining*. The dances consisted of *minuets* and *waltzes*. During the time the latter continued, being stationed with the two young *princes* in the center of the apartment, around which the *waltzers* flew with surprising velocity, there was no possibility of retreating; nor did there seem to be any probability of an end to the rapid whirling of the couples thus engaged, until about midnight; when the dance ceasing, the royal party retired.

May 19.—Their *Highnesses* set out this day to visit the mines of *Neusohl* and *Cremnitz*. A mechanist of *Schemnitz* brought to us a very ingenious *model*, representing the interior of one of those buildings now established in many parts of *Hungary* where there are mines, and called “*a wash-house*.” This sort of building is also, and most properly, denominated “*a house of economy*.” As we brought this *model* to *England*, where we have never seen any building of the same kind, we shall give a brief description of a *wash-house* that we visited near *Wind-schadt*, in company with the *Conseiller des Mines*. This gentleman assured us, that since the establishment of *wash-houses* has become general, the gains derived from them equal the whole profit of working the *mines*. They afford a curious proof of the truth of the old adage, that “*necessity is the mother of invention*,” for there is every reason to believe, if the produce of the *mines* had not diminished, the *wash-houses* would never have existed. For these houses, all the discarded minerals are now collected, which have for ages been heaped as waste; and all the stones used in filling void places in the mines. Women and children are employed upon these minerals, in the *wash-houses*, at the low rate of four or five *kreutzers* for each day’s labour

CHAP. V. They are seated at different tables, where they
work in the following manner.

Description of a
Wash-house
or Lavatory for
the ores.

A series of *washing-troughs* are ranged one below another, from the roof to the floor of the building; having *iron sieves* at the bottom, increasing in the width and coarseness of their texture from the lower to the higher sieve; the highest sieve being wide enough to let stones of a certain size pass through; while through the lower *sieves* nothing passes but *gravel*, and ultimately nothing but *sand*. A *wheelbarrow*, filled with the waste of the mines, is emptied into the upper trough, and there washed. All the stones that do not pass through the first *sieve* are then taken to the first table to be examined, and the *ores* picked out; those that are caught by the *second* sieve, to the *second* table; and so on with the rest. In this manner an immense quantity of discarded ores, that were cast away when mines were less economically worked, are recovered and prepared for smelting. But the *sand* which ultimately escapes through the *lower sieve* is directed with the streams of water through channels, until it is made to fall over inclined planes covered with *woollen cloths*; and thus a very considerable quantity of *wash-gold* is arrested in its progress by the cloths, in the same manner that the

Gipsies of Transylvania and Walachia obtain gold dust, by washing the sands of their rivers. The CHAP.
V.
Conseiller assured us that the profit from a single wash-house is so great, that it has, in many instances, entirely suspended the labours of mining; in order to attend solely to this branch of revenue.

The most beautiful minerals of Schemnitz, Minerals
of Schem-
nitz.
 (those, indeed, which may be considered as almost peculiar to its mines,) are *amethysts*; invested by efflorescent *pearl-spar*, in a minute crystallization upon the surface of the *amethystine* crystals. The most valuable are those rich *sulphurets of silver*, called by the Germans, *Weisgulden Erz*¹; which is so malleable, that medals have been struck from the unwrought ore, in honour of regal visitants; particularly of *Augustus the First of POLAND*². We saw several collections of minerals from the *Schemnitz, mines*; and they all contained more or less of this ore.

(1) Literally signifying, "*White-money ore*;" because *silver* is coined from it. This ore is also called *Glax Erz*; which means *shining or vitreous ore*: but the name is often improperly translated *Glass-ore*. The *sulphuret of silver* is found abundantly in the *Stephano-schadt mine* of *Schemnitz*.

(2) It consists of eighty-five parts of pure *silver*, combined with only fifteen of *sulphur*; being so fusible, that it melts even in the flame of a candle.

CHAP.

V.

The *sulphurets of silver* are found both in the massive and crystallized state. In the massive state it is associated with *white earthy pearl-spar*, and with *quartz* crystals. Its association with the latter is so remarkable, that sometimes it appears upon the tops of the *quartz* crystals as if it had been fused over them; or applied with a camel's hair pencil when in a moist state¹. Sometimes they are so penetrated by *black sulphuret of silver*, as to appear of a *jet* colour: and in no other country are the dodecahedral *crystallizations of quartz* exhibited under such a variety of singular shapes and aggregations². *Native silver* is found

(1) The other minerals of *Schemnitz*, besides the ores of *gold* and *silver*, are exceedingly numerous: and among them may be mentioned,

1. Primary crystallizations of *quartz*, improperly called *crystallized chalcedony*. Such specimens are probably brought hither from *Transylvania*.
2. Phosphates and carbonates of *lead*, crystallized.
3. Red plumose hydro-sulphurets of *antimony*, crystallized.
4. Primary diaphanous crystals of the sulphate of *barytes*.
5. Red sulphurets of *arsenic*, crystallized, &c. &c.
6. Red antimonial *silver*, crystallized in *quartz*, with the sulphurets of *lead* and *iron*.
7. The white *silver* of *Werner*; rich in *gold*. It is a triple sulphuret of *lead*, *iron*, and *antimony*, containing *silver* and *gold*.
8. Beautiful diaphanous crystals of the sulphuret of *zinc*, of a yellow topaz colour.
9. Stalactite *magnesian limestone*, investing crystals of the sulphate of *barytes*, &c. &c.

(2) Owing to this circumstance, *Scopoli* composed a work entitled "*Crystallographia Hungarica*," which is filled with these mineral deformities.

in the *Stephano-schadt* mine; and very beautiful crystallizations of *red antimonial*, or *ruby*, *silver*. Fossil *coal* has been known for many years, in different parts of *Hungary*. In the *Bannat*, it is found beneath the *stratum* of *auriferous sand* whence the *Gipsies* obtain their *wash gold*. Lately it had been dug at *Schemnitz*; but it was considered rather as a curiosity than an article of utility. Professor *Passern* exhibited to us some large specimens of what is called *brown coal*, found near *Schemnitz*.

May 20.—We were employed in collecting and analyzing minerals, and in making experiments, in the public *laboratory*, with the *students* of the *College of Mines*; who are called *practitioners*. Almost all the students smoke tobacco; seldom making their appearance in a morning without tobacco-pipes in their mouths. They had recently discovered an art of varnishing the most common earthenware pipes, so as to give them the colours of the *noble opal*. This is done simply by dipping the earthenware in the solution of *silver* in *nitric acid*, after its separation from *gold*, and then exposing it to the heat of a *porcelain furnace*. Such an opalescent varnish might perhaps be introduced with advantage into our potteries.

Experiments in
the Laboratory.

CHAP.
V.

Council-
chamber
of the
Imperial
Mines.

May 21.—We visited the most celebrated collections of minerals at *Schemnitz* and in the neighbourhood; particularly one (belonging to the *Conseiller des Mines* at *Wind-schadt*) remarkable for the superior beauty and abundance of the *amethysts* it contained. The owner afterwards conducted us to the *Council-chamber* of the *mines* belonging to the *Crown*. It resembled a bank; several clerks being employed writing at their desks. Upon shelves were exhibited the most magnificent specimens of the *sulphurets of silver* that had been lately found. Such specimens are here exposed for sale, according to their weight, to accommodate students in *mineralogy*; without the smallest increase of price in consequence of their beauty or rarity; being estimated only according to the value of the *silver* they contain. We bought several; and sent them to England, together with specimens of every kind of *ore* found in the *Hungarian* mines¹.

May 22.—We rose at five this morning, to

(1) There is one remarkable *ore* called (*Tieger Erz*) *Tiger Ore*, which i. found also at *Freyberg*. (See *Brochant*, "*Traité de Minér.*" tom. II. p. 134. *Paris*, 1808.) It consists of the *black sulphuret of silver*, imbedded in its matrix, in the form of black spherical nodules, on a grey porphyritic rock; so as to resemble the spots upon a tiger's or leopard's skin: and hence its name.

accompany Mr. *Charles Pistl*, by his appointment, into the *Paquer-stohl*n; one of the largest and deepest *mines* of *Schemnitz*, situate precisely beneath the dwelling of one of its principal inhabitants. We descended one hundred and eighty yards; and were then conducted, by *levels* as airy and spacious as the corridors of a fine theatre, to different parts of the *mine*, where labourers were working the ore. Here they shewed to us an inscription, containing the names of the Emperors MAXIMILIAN and JOSEPH THE SECOND; with the dates of their respective visits to the interior of this *mine*. The Emperor *Maximilian* descended into the *Paquer-stohl*n, A. D. 1779. All the *Imperial mines*, have a connection with each other; offering, in their whole extent, a subterraneous passage, which reaches to the astonishing length of *three thousand fathoms*, nearly three miles and a half. The sight of the interior of the *Paquer-stohl*n convinced us that there are no *mines* in the world like those of *Hungary*. How wretched in comparison appear the *mines* of *Cornwall* and of *Wales*! where it is sometimes necessary to creep upon the hands and knees, wet through, over all sorts of rubbish, in order to pass along a *level* from one *shaft* to another. Even the antient mines of *Sweden*

CHAP.
V.Paquer-
stohl
Mine.

CHAP.
V.

are inferior in comparison with these of *Schemnitz*. The mode of descent into our *English mines* is always attended with difficulty, and almost always with danger: but the inside of an *Hungarian mine* may be compared to the interior arrangement of one of our best frigates; where space has been so husbanded, and cleanliness so strictly maintained, that nothing is seen out of its place, and there is room enough for every operation. Our ascent was not quite so agreeable; because curiosity induced us to effect a passage up one of the *shafts*, perpendicularly, by the side of the *pump*: here, besides the great fatigue of the undertaking, we were constantly exposed to falling showers of water from the machinery. After a long time spent in great exertion, we rose once more into the town of *Schemnitz*.

Review of
the Corps
of Miners.

In the evening, their *Highnesses*, the two *Archdukes*, returned from CREMNITZ. The house of the *Bergritter* was illuminated for their reception, in the most elegant manner; and the whole corps of *miners* was reviewed by the two *Princes*, from a balcony belonging to this house. The sight was very striking. The *miners* appeared clad in their working

dressess, bearing all their implements, as for their usual labour; each person having in his hand the *lamp* with which he descends into the *mine*. By an ingenious and well-contrived movement of the whole *corps*, when the *Arch-dukes* came to view them from the balcony, they were placed in such array, that their lamps, as they stood, exhibited the initials **A** and **R**, in illuminated letters, covering the whole square. This evolution was effected in an instant; so suddenly and so perfectly, that it had a very grand effect.

CHAP.
V.

May 23.—Professor *Möhling* exhibited and explained to us the collection of *models* used in his lectures to the students. Every part of the machinery, the furnaces, and other works belonging to the *mines*, are modelled upon a small scale, and most ingeniously adapted for the instruction of the students. The whole cost of this *apparatus*, as of the instruments used in the *laboratory* of the College, is defrayed by the Crown; and every possible encouragement and assistance is given to the young men, in the progress of their studies: they are allowed masters in all the branches of science useful in *mining*, particularly in *trigonometry*, *mechanics*, *hydrostatics*, *chemistry*, *mineralogy*, and *geology*.

Collection
of Models.

CHAP.
V.

Geology of
the Aurifer-
ous Moun-
tains.

Town of
Schemnitz.

Afterwards, we made an excursion in the environs of *Schemnitz*, with a view to examine the nature and structure of the *mountains* in its vicinity. We found them to consist of a hard argillaceous *porphyritic* rock, or of *basalt*, or of *slate*. To the north of *Schemnitz* is a hill, fitted up as a "*Mount Calvary*," which consists of *argillaceous schistus*, containing *mica*, and detached fragments of *jasper*, incumbent upon *basalt*. The manner in which the veins of metal run, and the matrices of their ores, we have already described. All the water of the mines is collected into a reservoir, where a considerable deposit is made, both of *gold* and *silver*, in the mud that subsides. The town of *Schemnitz* itself merits more description than we have bestowed upon it. From the mountainous nature of the territory on which it stands, the buildings, scattered up and down, (some being stationed upon eminences, and others in low situations,) exhibit a picturesque appearance. As a place of residence, it is very agreeable; and the windows and fronts of the houses, being painted of different colours, give an air of gaiety to the streets¹.

(1) "There are *four* churches; three for *Catholics*, and one for *Lutherans*. The inhabitants speak *four* languages. The most prevailing tongue is the *Sclavonian*; next to this, the *Hungarian*; then the *German*;

In the evening, a ball was given in honour of the *Archdukes*, by the citizens. Here they again appeared, in the uniform of the *mines*; and gave great satisfaction, by their general condescension, and by the ease and affability with which they conducted themselves. The Archduke *Anton* gave us an account of the *mines of Newsohl*; and told us of a *cataract* well worth seeing, at the distance of *five hours* from *Newsohl*, which he had visited. His *Highness*, described it as the fall of river, which, in the first moment of its descent, is divided into seven parts; causing altogether a very magnificent cascade. Upon

CHAP.
V.

Cataract
near New-
sohl.

German; and lastly, the *Latin*. The town is built like *Moscow*. Owing to the number of *gardens* that intervene between the buildings, it covers a great extent of ground, in proportion to its size; the *houses* standing like so many separate *villas*: and a person, paying visits, has sometimes quite a journey to make, in going from one dwelling to another." *Cripps's MS. Journal*.

(2) At *Newsohl* are *copper-mines*. It is a pretty town, situate upon the river *Gran*. There is here a tower worth seeing: and the *citadel* merits observation, owing to the curiosity it contains of a church entirely covered with copper, wherein are many beautiful figures carved in wood, and some *relics*. Its bridge is also noticed as being remarkable, on account of a fine building erected for stopping timber that is floated down the *Gran*, from the country higher up the river, to supply the works in the mine. The brave Count *Charles de Bucquoy*, Knight of the Golden Fleece, and General of the Imperial army, fell, covered with wounds, at the siege of *Newsohl*, in 1621, after taking the towns of *Presburg*, *Tyrnaw*, *Altemberg*, and some others. "*Le Royaume de la Hongrie*," p. 35. *Cologne*, 1686.

CHAP. this occasion, after thanking them for all the
 V. favours they had conferred upon us, we took
 leave of their Highnesses.

Departure
 from
Schemnitz.

May 24.—This morning, with great regret, we bade adieu to *Schemnitz*, and to the many pleasing acquaintances we had formed in the town. Owing to some mistake made by us, or by the postmaster, we were only able to proceed one station upon our journey to *Presburg*, as far as *Stamboch*. To this place the descent is uninterrupted the whole way from *Schemnitz*; a most delightful *down-hill* journey, winding among mountains, through forests, and by plantations filled with verdure and flowers.

Stamboch.

May 25.—From *Stamboch* we descended into a vast plain, extending the whole way to *Presburg*, and to the *Danube*; and leaving behind us the great chain of the *Sarmatian* mountains, which separated the *Jazyges Metanastæ* from the antient inhabitants of *Poland*¹, we

(1) The mountains where the gold mines are situate, are thus mentioned by *Bonfinius*. "In montibus verò Sarmaticis, qui *Metanastas* à *Polonis* dividunt, *Cremnicia*, *Scemicia* (qu. *Schemnicia*?), *Solium* (*Zolium*), *Bistricia*: in quibus auri sunt altissimæ argentique fodinæ, reginæ *Beatricæ* *Matthiæ* rege dono datæ." *Ant. Bonfin. Decad.* 1. lib. i. p. 5. *Francof.* 1581.

came to *Bath*. From this place, to *Lewa*, the country is quite flat, abounding in *pasture* and *corn* land. From *Lewa* to *Verebely* it is as level as *Flanders*, and very rich in *corn*. In going from *Verebely* to *Newtra*², the country was more uneven. We met upon the road a number of *Gipsies*, as vagrants; who came towards us with music, and began dancing the *English hornpipe*. Afterwards they exhibited an *Hungarian dance*, which reminded us of the *whirling Dervishes*³. At *Newtra*, a party of *hussars* were raising recruits by means of a *national dance*. Six *hussars*, standing in a circle, and beating together their large spurs, kept time to some music that was playing.

CHAP.
V.Bath.
Lewa.
Verebely.

Newtra.

May 26.—From *Newtra* to *Freystadt*, the country, although flat, was exceedingly beautiful; owing to its great fertility, its fine woods, its villages, and the neatness of the houses. The same scenery continued during all the distance

Freystadt.

(2) "At *Newtra* there are five or six hundred houses. The country around this place is very beautiful. We hired here such fine horses, that nothing but the want of a proper conveyance prevented my sending them to *England*, for the breed. Upon asking the price of two that were attached by ropes to our carriage, the owner said that one of them had cost fifty-five florins (about 5*l.* 10*s.*), and the other thirty-four florins (about 3*l.* 8*s.*)." *Cripps's MS. Journal*.

(3) See Vol. II. of these Travels, Chap. II. p. 51, &c.

CHAP.
V.

Tyrnaw.
Sarfo.
Czekles.

Palace of
Prince
Esterhazy.

from *Freystadt*, through *Tyrnaw* to *Sarfo* and to *Czekles*. *Tyrnaw* makes a splendid appearance from a considerable distance, owing to its public buildings. It was burned down about the year 1678, and afterwards entirely rebuilt, being now one of the principal towns in *Hungary*. From the number of its *churches* and *convents*, it has been often called "*the Little Rome*." Its population, however, amounts only to seven thousand inhabitants. *Tyrnaw* was once the seat of the *University* now established at *Pest*: it was removed in consequence of the more central situation of the latter city. At *Czekles* there is a magnificent palace of Prince *Esterhazy*, whom the author had formerly known at *Naples*, where this Prince resided as Minister, in a style of great grandeur; but his own palace, in *Hungary*, surpasses, in external appearance, any of the palaces of *Italy*. It had all the appearance of a place of residence for the mightiest monarch of *Europe*. The grounds are laid out in the *English* taste, with a park round the palace, and green-houses. It may be said generally of the small towns in this part of *Hungary*, that they exhibit a much better taste in architecture than is common in our *English* towns. The streets

(1) See Dr. Townson's *Travels in Hungary*, chap. 20.

are wide and straight; and where there are villas, or even the houses of private *Hungarian* gentlemen, they are adorned with specimens of the *Grecian* architecture. The whole of this country abounds in *corn* and *wine*. The roads are really superb, the whole way from *Newtra* to *Czehles*, and to **PRESBURG**.

CHAP.
V.

The view of **PRESBURG** is beautiful; the hills being cultivated for vineyards to their very summits. In the approach to the city, on this side, the *Danube* is not visible. We found the town filled with a prodigious concourse of people from all parts of *Europe*, and the streets crowded with carriages, owing to the approaching *Diet*: the assembly, however, was not expected to open its proceedings for some days. The *Emperor* had arrived; and we had the greatest difficulty in procuring lodgings at the principal inn. The next day (*May 27*) we waited upon the Governor, General *Merveld*; and upon his Excellency Count *Palfy*, the *Chancellor of Hungary*. His Highness the Archduke *Ferdinand* was at the palace of the Count. They told us that the *Emperor* would be at the *Theatre* in the evening, but that there was nothing worth seeing in the place. The town is well built, and contains 20,000 inhabitants, one-fourth of

PRESBURG

Population.

CHAP.
V.



Posonium

whom are *Lutherans*: and there are many *Jews*, who are not suffered to reside nearer to the mines. The *Danube* is here very rapid, and nearly half a mile wide. *Presburg* is the capital of a county that bears its name; and after the conquest of *Buda* by the *Turks*, it became the capital of *Hungary*. The body of *St. John*, bishop of *Alexandria*, is preserved in the *metropolitan* church. By the *Hungarians* it is called *Poson*; and by *Latin* authors, **POSONIUM**. The author of the *Itinerary of Germany* mentions it under this name¹. The Castle, like a *Grecian acropolis*, is situate upon an eminence sloping towards the river, which is covered by the buildings of the town: among these are many erected in the *Italian* taste, giving an air of grandeur to the streets. The first notice of *Poson* in the *Hungarian Chronicles* does not bear date anterior to the eleventh century; when the *citadel* was besieged by *Henry the Third* of *Franconia*, surnamed the *Black*, who succeeded his father *Conrade* in 1039².

(1) Vid. lib. v

"Hic ubi *Posonium* consurgit turribus altis,
Limes Teutonicis, Hungarisque viris."

(2) "Eo tempore (A.D. 1047) *Theutonicorum* rex cum magno exercitu obsedit castrum *Poson*." *Joann. de Turocz* (vel *Thwrocz*, ling. *Hung.*) *Chronica Hungarorum*, ap. *Script. Rer. Hung.* p. 49. *Francf.* 1600. Nomen auctori à patriâ, *Turocensi* provinciâ, seu, ut illi vocant, comitatu, aut conventu.

Of the earlier history of *Presburg*, we have little information. *Henry the Third*, after he had reduced the petty princes of *Italy*, made war upon the *Hungarians*, in consequence of their having put out the eyes of their king, *Peter*³. The *citadel of Posonium* is mentioned by *Ranzanus*, as belonging to *Pannonia*, and remarkable for its strength and beauty⁴. Other allusions to it occasionally occur in the historical and geographical books of those authors who have written upon *Hungary*⁵. It seems to be the same place that is mentioned by *Bonfinius*, under the name of *Pisonium*; whose origin he has somewhat fancifully deduced from the *Pisos of Rome*⁶. The materials for an antient history

CHAP.
V.
History of
PRESBURG.

(3) *John Turocius*, called *De Thurocz*, in his *Chronica Hungarorum*, makes this happen in 1047; but the war happened in 1048, after the consecration of Pope *Clement II.* by whom *Henry* and his wife *Agnes* were crowned. *Henry* died at *Bottenfeld* in *Saxony*, in 1056, being choked with a piece of bread. See his *Life*, by *Barnard Corius*.

(4) "Ex pertinentibus autem ad PANNONIAM, seu malueris dicere *Hungariam*, primum omnium occurrit *Posonium*, à sinistra fluvii positum oppidum, quod pulchritudine, arceque loci naturâ atque opere munitissimâ, insigne admodum est," &c. *P. Ranzano, Epit. Rer. Hungar. apud Script. Rer. Hungar. pp. 213. Francof. 1600.*

(5) Vide *Turacium*, vel *De Thurocz*, (*Chronic. Hungar. pp. 61, 63, 64, 75.*) *Ranzanum* (*Chronic. Hungar. p. 228.*) &c. &c. apud *Script. Rer. Hungar. Francof. 1600.*

(6) "Et ad *Metanastarum* caput, *PISONIUM* in *Danubii* ripâ situm, quod pari modo conditoris nomen referre gloriatur, non parùm Romanæ redolens

CHAP.
V.

State of
Literature.

of *Hungary*, from the first conquest of *Pannonia* by *Octavius Cæsar*, are extremely defective; and even these are now not to be collected in the libraries of the country. Some conjecture respecting the state of literature in any nation may perhaps be formed by examining the book-sellers' shops belonging to its capital; and with this view, we eagerly inspected those of *Presburg*; but no prospect could be more barren: there was not a single volume worth a moment's notice, either upon sale in the town, or mentioned in any of their catalogues. In this respect, *Presburg* is inferior to *Pest*.

Wines of
Hungary.

We have little further to add with regard to this country. It might perhaps be expected, that a traveller, after journeying through almost all *Hungary*, should say something of those rich *wines* which form so important an article of its produce. The inhabitants have every inducement to drink *wine*, because they have no *beer*;

redolens nobilitatis, à Pisone namque nominatum, qui Pannoniis præfuit, et Thraces ad Mysios deficientes domuit, quorum captivi in vincula con-
jecti tantæ feritatis erant, (ut ait *L. Florus*,) ut catenas dentibus morde-
rent." *Ant. Bonfinio*, Decad. 1. lib. i. p. 4. edit. *Sambuci, Francof.*
1581. See also the *Siege of Pisonium*, by *Geysa*, in the sixth book:
(Decad. 2. p. 259.) "Rumor in *Vngariâ*, statim effunditur, *Pisonium* à
Germanis captum, quare universa *Pannonia* nimium perturbata."

and the *water* is detestable, from one end of the country to the other. It is rare, indeed, to meet with a wholesome spring; so generally impregnated are all the fountains with acids, saline substances, or other mineral ingredients: and with regard to the generality of its *wines*, these are little suited to the palates of more northern nations. They would have been rather adapted to what the taste was in our country, when *Sack* and *Malmsey* were the delight of our convivial tables, than to the vitiated palates of *Englishmen*, habituated, as they now are, to a factitious astringent beverage, received, by common consent and courtesy, under the name of *Port*. But, after all that can be said of the *Hungarian wine*, the opinions of different individuals are so opposite, that one traveller will probably condemn what another has extolled. Perhaps, therefore, the best judgment may be afforded by comparison. The finest wine of *Tokay* is very like that of *Cyprus*: it has the same sweetness; and it is also characterized by that slight effervescence, from which the *Commandaria* of *Cyprus* is never exempted. To compare it with other preparations brewed by *English* housewives, it is something like *Mead*, or very luscious old *Raisin wine*; and therefore we ventured to pronounce it *bad*. The wine of *Buda*, we thought, was better; because it

CHAP.
V.

has more of a vinous flavour. But nothing is more likely, than that the very reasons we have now urged in affirming the bad quality of genuine *Tohay*, may be considered by others as proofs of its excellence. An *Hungarian*, tagging his *Latin* aphorisms to the end of all his observations, would say of our remarks, "*De gustibus nil disputandum.*"

Theatre.

Person of
the Em-
peror.

In the evening, we visited the *public walks*, which, owing to the approaching *Diet*, were crowded with visitants of all nations. Afterwards, we repaired to the *Theatre*, a very handsome structure, and obtained seats in the pit. The *Emperor*, with all the younger branches of his family, was present; and sate in one of the side boxes, near the stage. His resemblance to the Archduke *Anton* struck us, the moment we entered. The sincere pleasure he seemed to feel in whatever contributed to the mirth and gratification of his children, was participated by the spectators, with whom he was evidently popular. His family are remarkable for that light yellow hair, almost white, which is characteristic of the *Germans* in general¹

(1) Witness its peculiar prevalence among the *Cambridgeshire* peasants, the descendants of the *Vandals* and *Burgundians* sent thither by *Probus*; among whom, also, the original language of the colony is not yet become extinct.

Friday, May 28, we left Presburg, at one o'clock p. m. and crossed the Danube by a bridge of boats. We were obliged to wait some time, because this *bridge* had been opened to admit the passage of barges freighted with merchandize going down the river from *Vienna*. A *flying-bridge* was waiting upon the opposite shore. The ease and expedition with which the enormous *bridge of boats* was again adjusted and fastened, according to its original situation, surprised us. It is remarkable, that we have no representation, in any of our books of Travels, of the *flying-bridges* used upon the *Danube* and the *Rhine*; many of which are really magnificent structures, adorned with considerable elegance. The novelty of their appearance, and the crowd of passengers, carriages, and cattle, wafted with such marvellous facility from shore to shore, may be reckoned among the most curious sights of the countries where these bridges are used. The road to *Vienna*, on the southern side of the *Danube*, besides its superior excellence, presents one of the most beautiful prospects to the eye that can be conceived. It is shaded by trees of great size; and as it follows the windings of the *Danube*, the traveller commands a prospect of the river, which

CHAP.
V.

Passage
of the
Danube.

CHAP. V. is seen meandering most majestically upon the right. Near *Deutch Altemburgh*, we halted at a custom-house, where our passports were demanded: we supposed this place denoted the old boundary between *Hungary* and *Germany*. Upon an eminence towards the left, in the first half of the way from *Presburg*, are the remains of a very *antient fortress*, consisting of a square tower and some ruined walls. After the officers had made their usual visit, the scrutiny was attested upon our passports; and a *counter-mark* was given to us, to enable us to proceed without further interruption.

Altemburgh. *Deutch Altemburgh* is a small fortified town, with a *citadel*, which has the air of an *antient* structure: indeed, the name ALTEMBURGH signifies an *old fortress*¹. A description of this *citadel*, and of its fortifications, written by *John Martin Stella*, was dated from the *fortress* itself in 1543;² whereby it appears that, as a bulwark, it guarded the only passage from *Hungary*

(1) "*Altemburgh, quod Latine interpretatum dicitur, VETUS CASTELLUM.*" *Kanzano, Epit. Rer. Hungar. apud Script. Rer. Hung. p. 213. Francof. 1600.*

(2) "*Valete ex ipsâ arce veteri, sive Altemburgo 8. Calend. August. anno MDXLIII.*" *Vide Script. Rer. Hung. p. 607. Francof. 1600.*

into *Germany*³. The *Hungarians* call it *Ouwar*; CHAP.
V.
 a name in their language signifying nothing {
 more than *Castle*, or *Citadel*: it comes very
 near to our word *Tower*. About a quarter of
 an hour after leaving *Deutch Altemburgh*, oppo-
 site to a *Gothic* church, we saw a conical hill,
 which appeared to us to be an old *Celtic tumulus*,
 although of very considerable magnitude. When
 these *tumuli* are of great size, it becomes diffi-
 cult to distinguish them from the mounds
 raised by the *Romans* within their *camps* and
 their *citadels*. In our journey this day, we obser-
 ved many little burrowing quadrupeds, which
 we supposed to be *Hamster* rats⁴; proving a
 great nuisance to the farmers of this country,
 by the ravages they commit: but it is not easy
 to point out a more fertile territory than the
 whole of the district between *Presburg* and *Vienna*.
 The inhabitants had already mowed their hay.
 We dined at *Reiglesbrun*; and proceeded to
Fischamend, a town upon the side of the *Danube*,

*Reigles-
brun.
Fischamend.*

(3) "Loco præterea tam necessario et opportuno, ut nulla alia per regiones illas via, ex *Hungaria* in *Germaniam*, nisi sub arcis conspectu, imo adeo sub ipsis portis, pateat, &c." *Ibid*.

(4) *Mus Cricetus*. The *Hamster* has, however, a short and pointed tail; but these animals, resembling the *Sûslic* of *Little Tahtary*, were not thus characterized. Those which we observed in the great plain eastward of *Pest* in *Hungary*, had broad tails, like *Squirrels*, and perhaps belong to a non-descript species.

CHAP. surrounded by fine woods. Here we found an
V. excellent inn.

The next day (*May 29*) we continued our route, admiring the great richness of the country, the beauty of the roads adorned with large trees, and the fine views which the *Danube* occasionally presented. As we approached *Vienna* on its eastern side, the prospect which we had of the city disappointed us: many of the smaller towns in *Germany*, and even some of its villages, exhibit more grandeur. But this view of it is not the best: that from the *south-east* is more favourable'. The principal public building is the *Cathedral of St. Stephen*, which is said to be much higher than *St. Paul's* of *London*: but having a single *spire*, instead of a majestic *dome*, its external appearance is by no means equally magnificent. The aspect of the interior of the city, however, as we entered the streets, fully corresponded with the expectations we had formed; some of the edifices being highly ornamented; and a general air of grandeur prevailing, as in the towns of *Italy*; where, from the manner

(1) See the *Vignette* to this Chapter, from an original Drawing made upon the spot by the Rev. E. F. Blonfield, M. A. of Emmanuel College, Cambridge.

of lodging several families in the same building, the houses, in loftiness and magnitude, resemble externally so many palaces. CHAP.
V.

And now, having brought our readers to VIENNA, we shall here leave them; pursuing, without observation, the rest of our journey, through *Germany* and *France*, to *England*. Other writers have anticipated our description of this part of the *European Continent*; and the SECOND PART of the author's Travels has been already extended to its due length. It shall suffice therefore to add, that, after remaining in *Vienna* until the middle of *July*, where we collected many valuable books, and some manuscripts of classic authors, we hastened, by the way of *Munich*, *Augsburg*, and *Strasburg*, to PARIS. Conclud-
ing Obser-
vations.

Here we had an interview with *Napoleon Buonaparté*. It was granted to us by that extraordinary man, in consequence of the kindness shewn by the author's late brother, Captain *George Clarke*, when commander of the *Braakel*, to a part of the *French* army which he convoyed from *Egypt* to *Marseilles*². In *Paris* we became acquainted with several *Members of the Institute*; and constantly attended the Public Lectures of

(2) See Vol. V. of these Travels, Chap. I. p. 28. Octavo Edition.

CHAP. *Haiiy* in MINERALOGY, of *Faujas de St. Fond* in
V. GEOLOGY, and of *Fourcroy* in CHEMISTRY. At
Paris we were also introduced to the celebrated
Werner, during a visit that he made to his rival,
Haiiy; the French Capital being at that time
thronged by men of science from all parts of
Europe. After remaining in *Paris* until the end
of *September*, we set out for *Boulogne*: and
thence sailing to *Dover*, were once more safely
landed in our beloved Country.

ADDITIONAL NOTES.

PAGE 106. l. 12. "*This is evidently nothing more than the virga divina,*" &c.]—Possibly of this nature were the rods of the *Egyptians*, mentioned in Sacred Scripture. In *Exodus* (vii. 11, 12.) it is said, that "THE WISE MEN AND THE SORCERERS . . . CAST DOWN EVERY MAN HIS ROD, AND THEY BECAME SERPENTS." They were therefore *divining rods*: and it is to be remarked, that the *Caduceus* of *Hermes* is generally represented with *two serpents*. (See *Vignette to Chap. II.*) "Itaque VIRGULA DIVINA primò ex incantatorum impuris fontibus defluxisse videtur in metalla." *Agricola de Re Metallica*, lib. ii. p. 27. Basil, 1657.

P. 128. l. 3. "*One of Jove's messengers.*"] — In the text of *Sophocles*, it is made ($\Delta\iota\delta\epsilon\varsigma\ \alpha\gamma\gamma\epsilon\lambda\omicron\varsigma$) *Jove's messenger*: and the *Scholiast* considers the *bird* as the *Nightingale*. But the *Swallow*, among all nations, has been superstitiously revered as the *Herald* of the *Sun*, and therefore was considered by the *Greeks* as the *Messenger* of *Apollo*; to whom, as to all the principal Deities, the name of *Jove* was applicable. It is to the same *Deity*, by the name of *Apollo*, that *Electra* addresses herself, $\Delta\iota\omega\varsigma\ \alpha\pi\omicron\lambda\lambda\omicron\upsilon$ (ver. 1393), $\omega\ \lambda\acute{\upsilon}\kappa\iota\varsigma\ \alpha\pi\omicron\lambda\lambda\omicron\upsilon$ (ver. 1396), as tutelary *God* of *Mycenæ*: and the lamentation of this *bird* for *Itys*, who was the son of *Progne*, clearly proves it to have been the *Swallow*.

APPENDIX.

No. I.

ON THE ANTIQUITY AND ORIGIN OF THE
PANTOMIMES
OF
HARLEQUIN, PUNCH, BRIGHELLA, GRACIOSO,
SCARPIN, &c.

IN A LETTER TO THE AUTHOR,
BY THE MARQUIS DI SPINETO.

Soon after the appearance of the First Edition of this Part of the author's Travels, the opinion which he had maintained (*see p. 105 of this Volume*) of the *Grecian* origin of the *English Pantomime*, and of the vestiges which our *Pantomimes* exhibit of the *dramas* of the *Antients*, became liable to discussion, and met with some opposition. But the Scholars of *Italy*, whence our *Pantomimes* were immediately derived, have never entertained any doubt respecting their antiquity or origin. In proof of this, an *Italian Nobleman*, the *Marquis*

di Spineto, addressed a Letter to the author, in confirmation of the statement he had made; an extract from which Letter will perhaps not be displeasing to the inquisitive Reader.

“PLATO, in his Dialogues,” observes the Marquis, “gives a very curious account of a sacred dance of the *Greeks*, which consisted only in acting and gesticulations; thereby strictly corresponding with the sort of dance which is performed upon the *English Stage*, under the name of *Pantomime*. Indeed, the name itself refers us to the country whence this dance was originally derived; as it has not been bestowed by the Moderns upon a recent invention, but has accompanied this species of drama into whatsoever country it came. However, as to the origin of *Pantomime*, the point will never be strictly determined until the nature of the question be clearly and properly defined; that is to say, until it be explained whether *Pantomime* may be considered in its extensive or confined signification. If by *Pantomime* be intended that particular species of *drama*, such as our *Opera ballets* represent; which, in fact, are the *pantomimes* you allude to, wherein the actors, by movements, signs, and gesticulations, without the aid of speech, express any event or a whole story; then the *Romans*, under *Augustus*, may be said to have been the inventors: because, during the reign of that prince, who took great delight in such spectacles, there appeared *Pylades* and *Bathyllus*, the greatest *Pantomimi* of antiquity. Such, among others, is the opinion of the celebrated *Chevalier de Taucourt*, on the authority of *Zosimus* and *Suidas*. ‘Je n’ignore pas,’ says he, ‘que

les danses des *Grecs* avoient des mouvemens expressifs, mais les *Romains* furent les premiers qui rendirent *par les seuls gestes le sens d'une fable régulière d'une certaine étendue.*'

"But, on the contrary, if we take *pantomime* in a more general and extensive signification, and mean that gesticulation, those movements, the whole *jeu des membres* by which we sometimes either altogether express what we mean, or give a greater force and a more feeling expression to what we say, then, I think, the origin of *pantomime* must be co-eval with dance; just as dance was with singing and poetry; both being cotemporary with men. It is beyond question, that, even from the most remote antiquity, long before the invention of the alphabet, on some occasions, men, after their labours, joined together, and, wishing either to amuse themselves, or to celebrate the praises of their Gods, sang short poems to a fixed tune. Indeed, generally speaking, the laws by which they were governed, the events which had made the greatest impression on their minds, the praises which they bestowed on their Gods or on their heroes, were all sung long before they were written; and I need not mention to you, that, according to *Aristotle*, this is the reason why the *Greeks* gave the same appellation to *laws* and to *songs*. The truth of this position is now so well established, that *Quadrio*, an *Italian* writer of some celebrity, to whom we owe rather too diffuse an account of the literature of *Italy*, beginning from *Adam*, whom he pretends to have been the first poet, forms a long catalogue of all those early men who lived before and after the Flood, and who, according to his opinion, added a new lustre to the poetry of the *Jews*."

"Fortunately, as neither of us like to deal in visions, we consider ourselves perfectly satisfied with instances of a

more recent date. It is unquestionable that both *Moses* and his sister employed poetry to sing the praises of the **LORD**, after the passage of the *Red Sea*. *Plato* mentions the constant tradition of the *Egyptians* concerning the verses they sang at several festivals, and which they referred to *Isis*: *Arrian* relates the most antient hymns which were in use among the *Indians*; and *Du Halde* records those which are still celebrated in *China*, from the most remote antiquity.

“In all these songs, gesticulation and *pantomime* was not forgotten. The body, by degrees, caught a species of agitation; the arms began to expand, the feet to move, the visage to express a higher degree of animation; and the whole frame, by different positions and movements, followed the sound which affected the ear. Thus singing, which in itself is but an expression of feeling or sensibility, has produced another expression or mode no less affecting, nor less expressive, namely, dancing. For this reason, we find sacred dancing to have been the most antient of all dancing; just as sacred music and poetry have been the first expressions of the human heart. Our gratitude towards the Supreme Being has been the common cause of them all.

“Of this species of *pantomime*, the *Egyptians*, perhaps the *Indians*, have been the inventors. According to *Du Halde*, the *Chinese* still retain the custom, which they have received from the most remote antiquity. You must well remember (what I wish much to see) the Dancing-girls of the *East*, and the *Egyptian Almehs*. The dances which they perform, even to our days, if we may believe *Philostratus*, have been invented by *Comus*; whilst, according to *Diodorus*, they were invented by *Terpsichore*. Be it as it will,

Bacchus, at his return, introduced them into *Egypt*: and this alone is sufficient to establish their antiquity; for even long before him, the *Egyptians* had their famous emblematic and *pantomimic* dance, in which, by chosen steps and expressive figures, they represented according to the sound of characteristic airs, the evolutions of the planets, and the harmony of their movements. Concerning this dance, you may consult both *Plato* and *Lucian*; for both speak of it as of a divine invention.

“From the *Egyptians*, this sacred dancing passed among all other nations; and the *Jews* themselves were not exempt from the contagion. The sacrilegious dance before the golden calf too well proves, that if the priests of *Osiris* had taken originally from the *Jews* many of their ceremonies, in progress of time the Chosen People, in leaving *Egypt*, recollected and adopted many of the prevarications of their antient masters.

“The sacred pages record many instances of sacred dancing; and the most celebrated, though perhaps not the most antient, is the solemn action of grace paid by the whole of *Israel* immediately after the passage of the Red Sea:—‘And *Miriam* the Prophetess, the sister of *Aaron*, took a timbrel in her hand; and all the women went out after her with timbrels and dances.’ Indeed, these instruments of music so easily collected, these *Choruses* so immediately arranged, and the facility with which the whole was executed, presupposes a knowledge and habit of these exercises much anterior to the present occasion; and, consequently, must prove the antiquity of their origin.

“Indeed, among the *Jews*, many were the festivals in which dancing formed a most prominent feature. From the description we have of the three Temples of *JERUSALEM*,

GERIZIM or SAMARIA, and ALEXANDRIA built by the great priest *Onias*, we learn that a great portion of space was reserved for the Chorus, which was a species of theatre; and in which they executed, on all great festivals, singing and dancing, with the utmost pomp. The maids of *Silo* were dancing, according to custom, when the young men of the tribe of *Benjamin*, to whom they had been denied in marriage, came, by the advice of the old men of *Israel*, to carry them off by force. King *David*, according to *Calmet*, joined the *Levites* in dancing before the ark, from the house of *Obed-edom* to BETHLEHEM. *Lorin*, in his *Commentaries on the Psalms*, thinks that dancing was added to their performances; for in *Psalms* cxlix. 3. he says, ‘Existimo in utroque psalmo nomine chori intelligi posse cum certo instrumento homines ad sonum ipsius tripudiantes :’ and, very little after, he adds, ‘multitudine saltantium et concinentium.’

“The *Grecians* also received their dancing, like many other primitive nations, from *Egypt*. *ORPHEUS*, having been initiated in the mystery of *Isis*, imported into his country both the knowledge and the errors of his hosts. This sacred dance, which became soon celebrated in all their several mysteries, in a very short time produced many others, and not long after was introduced on their stage. The armed or military dance deserves to be reckoned among the former; it seems one of the most antient, for it was ascribed to *MINERVA* : *Lycurgus*, with some little alteration, introduced it into *Lacedæmon* : and this dance, both in its primitive state and with the alterations adopted by the *Spartan* legislator, gave to *Numa* the first idea of the *Salic* or *Salian* dance.

“That dancing was introduced upon the *Grecian* stage,

and formed a part of the Chorus, and of their tragedies, it is not necessary to prove to you, who must be so well aware of it. But allow me to recommend to your perusal the *entretiens* which *Diderot* has established on his '*filis naturel.*' In them all, you will find some curious remarks : and in the second, especially, you will meet with the story of the philosopher *Timocrates*. This, however, is not the only instance of the kind. *Herodotus*, and *Pausanias*, in relating the extraordinary method adopted by *Clisthenes* to marry his daughter, relate a curious dance of *Hippoclites* the *Athenian* ; who, in order to shew his superiority over his rivals, after having danced the *EMMELEIA*, made use of his legs just as another would have done with his arms ; all the while standing on his head and his hands. You are too well acquainted with their progress in rope-dancing, and with all the other dancing which must have been mixed with *pantomime* ; such as, the Dance of Innocence, among the *Spartans* ; the Dance of Hymen, which *Homer* describes to have been engraved on the *Shield of Achilles* ; that of the *Lapithæ* ; and many others.

“Leaving, therefore, the *Grecians*, I shall say but one word of the antient *Romans*, before I make any mention of the modern *Italians*.

“The dance of the *Salii*, invented by *Numa*, introduced into *Rome* the taste for dancing, which very soon became a rage. Indeed, the number of their dances is equal to that of their religious ceremonies : many were transmitted even to the primitive *Christians* ; and some, such as those of *May-pay*, are still retained in *England* at this moment. They, the *Romans*, continued to follow and imitate the *Grecians*, till the reign of *Augustus*, at which time *Pylades* and *Bathylus* conceived the idea of representing a whole action by dance

only. This, strictly speaking, is what is now called *Pantomime*: but among the *Romans* it did not last long. As these extraordinary men left no successors, the Emperors no longer encouraged the art, which, by degrees falling into decay, was entirely lost under *Trajan*. From that time, dance shared the same fate with all arts: it was lost for ages; and was at last revived during the fifteenth century. At that time, a gentleman of *Lombardy*, by name *Borgonza*, *di Botta*, wishing to celebrate the marriage of *Galeazzo* Duke of *Milan* with *Isabella* of *Aragon*, gave a most magnificent entertainment, and brought once more *pantomime* into fashion.

“However, long before *Borgonza*, *ITALY* had already acquired the *Junglers*, a species of buffoons; from whom we have derived the *Fools*, who, under several names, still exist on all the stages of *Europe*. Whatever may be their origin, their revival is certainly owing to the *Troubadours*. These poets, who, ever since the eleventh century, made so conspicuous a figure, generally had in their suite some fine singers, to sing the poems which they had composed; and some curious-looking people, who, under the name of *giocolieri*, *jocolatores*, *jongleurs*, *junglers*, excited mirth and laughter, by the oddity of their dresses, and by the silly gesticulation of their limbs—simply acting during the whole of the performances. At the fall of the *Troubadours* their masters, both the singers and the *junglers* still continued to juggle on for some time: and while the former became the *Minstrel* or *Bard* of the *North*, the latter continued to be the favourite of all princes and of all nations. But, in encouraging and patronizing the Buffoons, each nation dressed them according to their own notions and taste.

“ Such, My Dear Sir, is the origin of *Harlequin*, *Punch*, *Brighella*, *Gracioso*, *Scarpin*, and all the *Fools* who have acted for a long time a very great part in modern comedy, and whom you have seen on all the stages of *Europe*. At the introduction of the modern *pantomime*, these favourite performances were not forgotten ; and under the name of *Grotteschi*, they were destined to perform the most extraordinary leaps and capers about the stage. The great length of this Letter has prevented me from going further into the subject.

I remain very truly yours,

SPINETO.”

No. II.

ON THE

RAVAGES *committed in* CONSTANTINOPLE,
by the CHRISTIAN ARMIES *under* BALDWIN Earl of Flanders,
A. D. 1205.

IN the beginning of the First Section of this PART of the Author's Travels, he endeavoured to prove that the *City of Constantinople*, since it fell under the dominion of the *Turks*, has undergone fewer alterations than those which took place while it continued in the hands of their predecessors; maintaining, that "*Christians*, and not *Turks*, have been the principal agents in destroying the statues and public buildings of the city¹." This opinion is strongly supported by the observations of *Belon*², who, in the middle of the sixteenth century, accompanied *Gyllius* in his travels: and if it be true, as has been asserted, that *Belon* published the

(1) See Vol. III. Chap. I. p. 10. *Octavo Edition*.

(2) See the passage cited from *Belon*, in p. 165, Note (2), of this Volume.

remarks made by *Gyllius*, without an honourable acknowledgment of their author, those observations may possibly be due to the higher authority of *Gyllius* himself. A convincing testimony of the disregard shewn to the Fine Arts by the *Roman* soldiers, in the conquest of a city, is afforded in the well-known history of the capture of *Corinth* by the Consul *Mummius*; but the ravages committed in *Constantinople* by the *Christian* armies in the beginning of the *thirteenth* century have been studiously withheld from observation. *Nicetas Choniates*, who was present when the *barbarians*, under *Baldwyn earl of Flanders*, took the city by storm (A. D. 1205), left an enumeration of the noble *statues* they destroyed: but this part of his work is not to be found in any of the printed editions of that historian; having been, perhaps, fraudulently suppressed³. It is however preserved in a MS. Code of *Nicetas*, which was given to the *Bodleian Library* at *Oxford* by Sir *Thomas Roe*, Bart. upon his return from *Constantinople* in 1628, after being Ambassador from the King of *Great Britain* to the *Ottoman Porte*. The Rev. GEORGE ADAM BROWNE, M.A. Fellow of *Trinity College*,

(3) "It was perhaps designedly omitted," (says Mr. Harris,) "through fraud, or shame, or both." See *Harris's Philological Enquiries, Part III. chap. 5. p. 302.* Lond. 1781.

Cambridge, has presented to the author the following elegant and most accurate version of this interesting fragment. Those who may choose to consult the original, will find it inserted in the *Bibliotheca* of *Fabricius*¹. The account it gives of the mischiefs done by *Baldwyn's* army is so particularly suited to what the author has already said upon the subject, and withal so exceedingly curious in itself, that he is convinced every reader of this work will be gratified by seeing it, divested of the obscurities and incongruous metaphors of the *Byzantine* historian.

Mr. *Browne* has accompanied his translation of this fragment with some valuable *Notes*. Alluding to the difficulty of rendering it intelligible, he says: "I have endeavoured to follow the original text as closely as I could; although I have found occasional difficulties in so doing, as I did not always exactly comprehend what the honest Greek meant by some of his expressions. *Wolfius*, who published at *Augsburgh*, in the year 1557, a *Latin* translation of *Nicetas's History*, together with the *Greek* text, has given a very just account of his style. I will quote his words:—*Ex affectatione nescio cujus insolentis elegantiae et poëticæ*

(1) It is not, however, in the last and best edition of *Fabricius*, printed at *Hamburg* in 1801; but the Reader will find it in the edition cited by Mr. *Harris*; or in that of *Hamburg*, 1714. Vol. VI. chap. 5. p. 405.

dictionis æmulatione, in salebras sæpè incidit, et duris, ne ineptis dicam, utitur metaphoris; in proœmio præsertim, ubi cumprimis disertus videri cupit: quòd si totam historiam simili oratione involvisset, in latomias ire, quàm molestiis conversionis conflictari maluissem.' Now what *Wolfius* has said of the *proœmium*, is very true of the *fragment* I have translated, and of whose existence *Wolfius* was ignorant. By the way, both *Harris* and *Gibbon* are mistaken in supposing that this narrative of *Nicetas*, which is extant in a *MS.* copy in the *Bodleian Library*, was first published by *Fabricius*, in the sixth volume of his *Bibliotheca Græca*, anno 1714; since it first appeared in *Banduri's* *Antiquities*, anno 1711, together with a *Latin* translation, and some notes. *Banduri* mentions that the *fragment* exists also in a *MS.* in the Library of the *Vatican*."

TRANSLATION OF A FRAGMENT
OF
NICETAS THE CHONIATE,

BY
The Rev. G. A. BROWNE, M.A. Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge.

"FROM the very commencement", they [*the Latins*] displayed their national covetousness; and struck out a new

(2) In the original, Γεαιμὸς, or the line which marked the barrier or starting-place in the *Hippodrome*.

system of rapine, which had escaped all the former despoilers of the Imperial City; for they opened and plundered all the TOMBS OF THE EMPERORS, in the *Heroüm*, at the great *Church of the Apostles*. They sacrilegiously laid their hands upon every golden ornament, and every chalice which had been studded with pearls and precious stones. They gazed with admiration at the body of JUSTINIAN¹, which after so many centuries exhibited no mark of decay; but they refrained not from appropriating to themselves the sepulchral ornaments. These western barbarians spared neither the *living* nor the *dead*; but beginning with GOD and his servants, they shewed themselves, upon all occasions, indiscriminately impious. Shortly afterwards, they tore down the *veil of the sanctuary* in the great cathedral [*Sancta Sophia*], which in itself was highly valuable; but its golden border was the object of their cupidity. Their wants, however, were not yet supplied; for these barbarians are insatiable. They cast their eyes on the *brazen statues*, and consigned them to the flames. The colossal image of JUNO, which stood on the *Forum of Constantine*, was melted into *staters*. Four oxen could scarcely draw the head of this statue to the *Imperial Palace*. The SHEPHERD OF IDA was next dislodged from his base, where he was standing with VENUS, in the act of presenting to her the golden apple of discord. But what shall I say

(1) The sepulchre of *Justinian* was of pure gold, as we learn from some wretched verses of *Corippus*:

“Donec Apostolici subeuntes atria templi
Incluta sacrato possissent membra sepulchro,
Quod prius ipse sibi puro construxerat auro.”

of that ¹ **FOUR-SIDED MONUMENT OF BRASS**, whose height rivalled the loftiest pillars in the whole city! Who is there, that did not admire its various devices? On its sides were represented birds pouring forth their vernal melody; the ploughman's toils; the shepherd's relaxations; the very bleating of the sheep; the frisking of the lambs. The sea itself was engraven; and multitudes of fish were beheld; some in the act of being taken; others overpowering the nets, and again dashing into the deep. In another part, a troop of naked Cupids were sporting, and pelting apples at each other, whilst laughter shook their sides. The monument itself terminated in a pyramid, on whose apex stood a female figure, which turned at the slightest impulse of the air, and hence was denominated '*the Handmaid of the Winds.*' This exquisite piece of workmanship was delivered over to the flames; and at the same time they destroyed AN EQUESTRIAN FIGURE of more than mortal size, which stood upon a tabular plinth, in the *Forum Tauri*. Some conjectured this statue to represent *Joshua the son of Nun*, stretching out his hand to the sun going down, and commanding it 'to stand still upon Gibeon.' The better informed recognised it to be the statue of **BELLEROPHON** mounted upon **PEGASUS**; for the horse was represented, like that *winged steed*, unbitted, and spurning the ground with his hoof; a horse every way ³ worthy of his rider, and one that could tread on air as well

(2) *Cedrenus* has described this wind-obelisk, and says that it was erected by *Theodosius the Great*: he calls it *Ἀνιμοδόμιον*, instead of *Ἀνιμοδούλιον*.

(3) *Banduri* has given *ἄδοξων*. *Fabricius* reads *ἰδοξων*, which I prefer.

as on earth'. There^e was a story very generally credited, and the tradition has reached to our times, that the image of a man was concealed in the horse's left-foot, fore. By some, this image was said to represent a *Venetian*²; by

(1) In *Banduri's* Collection of the Antiquities of *Constantinople*, there are Four Books by an anonymous author: in the first of which we meet with a description of the same Equestrian Statue in the *Forum Tauri*. His words are: "In the middle of the Forum is an Equestrian Statue, which some consider to represent Joshua the son of Nun; others, Bellerophon. It was brought from Antioch. The porphyritic base of this statue was inscribed with the history of the *Russians*^{*}, who were finally to destroy the city itself. To avert this destruction, there was a small bronze Figure† of a man, with his knees bent, and his arms bound. The left foot of the horse explained the meaning of the characters engraven."

(2) The text of the Fragment, as published by *Banduri*, differs occasionally from that of *Fabricius*. An inspection of the MS. itself could alone determine which is the more correct. And if we may judge from the *Latin* translations, they did not always agree in the meaning of different passages: for instance, in the account of the Equestrian Statue in the *Forum Tauri*. *Banduri* reads, 'Ex τοῦ τῶν Βενετικῶν γινούσι τινὸς εἶναι: and translates it, "Cujusdam esse ex factione Venetâ," referring to the Blue Faction of the Circus. The text in *Fabricius* runs thus, *καὶ μὲν ἐκ τοῦ τῶν Βενετικῶν:*" and the translation is, "Ex Venetis aliquem referre sunt qui tradiderunt." In my opinion, it refers to the Blue Faction of the Circus, and, not to the Venetian people. I am confirmed in this opinion by the passage which I have translated from the Anonymous Author, where he speaks of this same magical Image; and then mentions the future destruction of the city by the '*Russians*,' as *Banduri* seems to understand the passage. The words are, *μυλλόντων ὧς περὶ πάλιν*. For ὧς we should doubtless read ῥωσίαν: and these *Russians* were no other than the Faction of the Circus, between whom and the

Blues

* See the subsequent Note (2).

† The celebrated *Palladium*, which has given its name to Images of this description, "the safe-guards of cities," was secretly conveyed from Rome, where it had rested since the time of *Romulus*, to his new city, by *Constantine*. These images were denominated *στοιχεῖα*, and *τελεσματα*. From this latter word sprang the Arabic word *Tilkeimat*, and our word *Talleman*.

others, one of the *Western* nations who were not in alliance with the *Romans* ; or, lastly, a *Bulgarian*. Great labour had been bestowed in properly securing the hoof, so that the secret might not be discovered. When the horse was afterwards cut into pieces, and, together with its rider, consigned to the flames, a brazen image was found buried in the hoof, wrapped in a cloak of woollen texture : the *Latins* threw it into the flames, without troubling themselves to decipher the meaning. These barbarians, who had no love of what is beautiful, spared not the images which stood in the *Hippodrome*, and all the other precious works of art, but coined them into money ; exchanging what was precious for what was vile, and giving for small pieces of money what had been wrought at an immense expense. First, they doomed to destruction the mighty statue of *HERCULES TRIHESPERUS*°. The hero was represented recumbent on an osier-basket, the lion's skin thrown over him : the fierceness of the animal was visible even in the *brass*, and seemed to affright the idle multitude around : he was sitting without his quiver, his bow, or his club : his right leg and arm were extended to their utmost ; his left knee was bent, and he was resting his left arm on the elbow : the rest of his hand was extended, the open palm denoting his dejection of mind :

Blue, there existed a mortal hatred. You are aware that of the 'Four factions,' the *Red* and *Green* had coalesced against the *Blue* and *White* : hence, an image of the *Blue Faction* was secretly placed in the statue, as a charm against the violence of the opposite faction. In the description of the Charioteers, *Banduri* has given the word '*Ροῖον*' in the text ; for which, in his note, he proposes to substitute *Εἰσιον*. But the word is clearly '*Ροῖον*' ; and refers to the *Red Faction*, so often mentioned.

(3) "Sprung from triple night." Vide *Lycophron*, v. 33.

his head was gently reclined ; and he seemed pensive and indignant at the labours which *Eurystheus*, as his superior, had imposed upon him, through envy rather than necessity : his chest was ample, his shoulders broad, his hair curled, his buttocks brawny, his arms sinewy, and his size equal to the idea which *Lysippus* had conceived of the real *Hercules* : he was indeed the master-piece in brass of that artist. The statue was of such magnitude, that his thumb was equal to the waist, and his leg to the size of an entire man ; and yet this *HERCULES*, such as I have represented him, could find no favour from barbarians, who affected to prize fortitude above the other virtues, and to arrogate the possession of it to themselves.—They next laid their hands upon the statue of the ASS LOADED, AND THE ASS-DRIVER FOLLOWING ; which *Augustus* had erected at *Nicopolis*, near the promontory of *Actium*, from an incident which had occurred to him the night before the battle of *Actium*. As he was reconnoitring the camp of *Antony*, a man met him, driving an ass : upon being questioned by *Cæsar*, who he was, and whither he was going, he replied, ‘ My name is *Nicon*,’ and the ass is called *Nicander*, and I am going to *Cæsar*’s camp.’ Nor did they spare the *HYÆNA* and the *SHU-WOLF* which had suckled *Romulus* and *Rémus* ; but for the sake of a few *staters* of brass, they destroyed and melted down these memorials of the origin of their race. Also the statue of the MAN WRESTLING WITH THE LION ;

(1) This story is related, with some little variation, by *Plutarch* and *Suetonius*. In *Plutarch*, whom *Suetonius* follows, the man replies, “ My name is *Eutyches* (Fortunate) ; and the name of the ass is *Nicon*, (Victorious).” Vide *Plutarch, Life of Antony* ; and *Suetonius, Oct. Cæs. Augustus*.

and the RIVER HORSE OF THE NILÆ, whose hinder-parts terminate in a tail with prickly scales; and the ELEPHANT shaking his proboscis; and the SPHINXES, with the faces of women and the bodies of wild beasts, furnished with wings as well as feet, and able to contend in air with the mightiest birds; and the UNBITTED STEED, with his ears erect, neighing, and proudly pawing the ground. There was a group, also, consisting of SCYLLA with the fierce animals into which half her body had been changed; and near her was the ship of *Ulysses*, into which these animals were leaping, and devouring some of the crew. In the *Hippodrome*, also, was placed the BRAZEN EAGLE, the work of *Apollonius Tyaneus*, and a wonderful monument of his magical power. That philosopher, when visiting *Byzantium*, had been asked for a charm against the venomous bites of the serpents which then infested the place. For this purpose he employed all his magical skill, with the devil for his coadjutor, and elevated upon a column a *brazen Eagle*. Great was the pleasure it afforded; and the sight attracted and detained the beholders, in the same manner as mariners were formerly rivetted by the songs of the Sirens. The wings of the bird were expanded for flight; but a *serpent in his talons*, twining around him, impeded his soaring. The head of the reptile seemed approaching the wings, to inflict a deadly bite; but the crooked points of the talons kept him harmless; and instead of struggling with the bird, he was compelled to droop his head, and his breath and his venom expired together. The eagle was

(2) *Apollonius*, without doubt, was endeavouring to imitate *Moses* in the Wilderness. Vide *Numbers*, chap. xxi.

looking proudly, and almost crowing out, Victory! and from the joy of his eye one might suppose that he intended to transport the dead body of the reptile through the air. Forgetful of his circling spires, and no longer venomous, the *serpent* remained as a warning to his species, and seemed to bid them betake themselves for ever to their hiding-places. But this figure of the *Eagle* was more admirable still, for it served as a *dial*: the *horary* divisions of the day were marked by lines inscribed on its wings; these were easily discernible, by the skilful observer, when the sun's rays were not intercepted by clouds. But what shall I say of the *STATUE OF HELEN*? how shall I describe the white-armed daughter of *Tyndarus*, with her taper neck and well-turned ancles?—she, who united all *Greece* against *Troy*, and laid *Troy* in ashes; who, from the coast of *Asia*, visited the shores of the *Nile*, and finally revisited her native *Sparta*. Did she soften these barbarians? did she subdue these iron-hearted? No, verily! she, who once captivated all beholders, was now powerless:—and yet she was adorned, as for a public spectacle, with all her drapery; her vest, transparent as the spider's web; her fillet, and the coronet of gold and precious stones which encircled her brow, and dazzled by its splendour: her hair was partly confined in a knot, and partly waving in the wind, and flowing to her knees; and the figure, though cast in *brass*, seemed fresh as the descending dew, while her swimming¹ eyes provoked love: her lips,

(1) Thus *Anacreon*, Ode 28. bids the painter represent his mistress's eye,
 "Λμα γλαυκὸν ὡς Ἀθήνη,
 "Λμα δ' ὕγρὸν ὡς Κυθήρης.

So also *Lucian*, in his Dialogue of "*the Portrait*," speaks of the swimming softness of the eye blended with vivacity.

like the rose-bud, were just opening, as if to address one, while a graceful smile met and enraptured the beholder. But the joy which sparkled in her eye, and the well-arched brows, and the grace and symmetry of her whole person, no description can adequately convey to posterity. But, O HÆLEN! matchless beauty! scion of the Loves! Venus's peculiar care! choicest gift of Nature! prize of victory! where were your *nepenthes*, and that sovereign balm of all ills, which *Polydamna*², the wife of *Thone*, bestowed upon you?—where were your irresistible *philtres*? why did you not employ them now, as formerly? I believe that Destiny had decreed that you should perish by fire—you, whose very image ceased not to inflame the beholders into love! I might almost add, that, by consigning this your image to the flames, the *Latins* avenged the manes of their ancestors³, and the destruction of their paternal city, *Troy*! But the mad and unfeeling avarice of these men will not suffer me to indulge a pleasantry:—whatever was rare, whatever was beautiful, they coveted and destroyed. Those verses⁴, which *Homer* sang in thy praise, O beauteous *Helen*! were in vain addressed to illiterate barbarians, who were ignorant even of their very *alphabet*. Another circumstance must also be mentioned: Upon a column was erected A FEMALE FIGURE, in the prime of youth and

(2) Vide *Hom. Od.* lib. iv. ver. 228.

(3) "Ultus avos Trojæ, templa et temerata Minervæ."

Virg. Æncid. lib. vi. 841.

(4) Vide *Il.* iii. ver. 215.

———"No wonder such celestial charms
For nine long years have set the world in arms
What winning graces! what majestic mien!
She moves a goddess, and she looks a queen.

beauty : her hair was collected together, and flung backward : the height of the pillar was not beyond the reach of a person whose hand was outstretched : the figure itself was unsupported ; and yet its right hand held with as much ease the *statue of a Horse and its Rider* as if it had been a goblet of wine ; one foot of the horse being placed in the palm of the hand. He who sat upon the horse was of a robust appearance, clad in mail, with greaves on his legs, and ready for battle ; the horse was erecting his ears to the sound of the trumpet ; his neck was lofty, his nostrils snorting, and his eyes displayed his desire for the course ; his feet were raised in air, and as if in the attitude of springing to the fight. Near to this statue, and close to the eastern goal of the *Circus*, which belonged to the *Red faction*¹, were placed the figures of *VICTORIOUS CHARIOTEERS*, as lessons of their art : by their gesture, if not by their voice, they exhorted the drivers not to slacken the reins as they approached the pillar (called *Nyssè*)² ; but, reining in their steeds, to turn them in a narrow compass, and, lashing them to their full speed, compel the adverse charioteer to make a larger sweep, and thus to lose ground, even though his horses were swifter of foot, if he were less skilful in the management of them.—Another group of surprising and exquisite workmanship in *brass*

(1) Vide *Gibbon*, 40th chapter, who has described the different factions of the *Circus*,—the *Green*, the *Red*, the *White*, and the *Blue*.

(2) For a particular description of the Chariot-race, we must look to the 23d Book of the *Iliad*, and read the instructions of *Nestor* to his son *Antilochus* : nor should we omit the lively and glowing description of a chariot-race, with its attendant accidents, in the *Electra* of *Sophocles*, ver. 700.

closes the description. On a square plinth of marble, AN ANIMAL rested, which at first sight might have been taken for an Ox, only that its tail was too short, and it wanted a proper depth of throat, and its hoofs were not divided. ANOTHER ANIMAL, whose whole body was covered with rough scales, which even in brass were formidable, had seized upon the former animal with his jaws, and nearly throttled him. There were different opinions concerning these *animals*, which I shall not attempt to reconcile. Some imagined them to represent *the Basilisk and the Asp*: others, *the Crocodile and the River-horse* of the Nile. I shall content myself with describing the extraordinary contest beteen them; how both were mutually injuring and injured; were destroying and destroyed; were struggling for the victory; were conquering and conquered. The body of one animal was swollen from the head to the feet, and appeared greener than the colour of the frog; the lightning of his eye was quenched, and his vital powers seemed failing fast, so that the beholders might have imagined him already dead, only that his feet still supported and kept his body upright. The other animal, which was held fast in the jaws of its adversary, was moving his tail with difficulty; and, extending his mouth, was in vain struggling to escape from the deadly gripe. Thus each was inflicting death upon the other; the struggle was the same, and the victory terminated in the common destruction of both. These examples of mutual destruction I have been led to mention, not only from the sculptured representation of them, and from their taking place among fierce and savage beasts, but because this mutual carnage is not unfrequent among the nations which have waged war against us

Romans ' ;—they have massacred and destroyed each other, by the favour of *Christ* towards us, who “scattereth the people that delight in war ;” who has no pleasure in blood ; who causes the just man “to tread upon the *Basilisk* and the *Asp*,” and to “trample the lion and the dragon under his feet.”

(1) The *Byzantine* Historians were fond of giving to their countrymen the appellation of *Romans* ; as *Constantinople* had long been the seat of Empire, and was considered as a New *Rome*.

<i>Allium subhirsutum</i> . . .	Hirsut ^e Garlic	Cos,
<i>Allium</i> (nova species)		Cos.
<i>Alopecurus</i> (nova species)	Fox-tail Grass	Gulph of Glaucus.
<i>Amni Copticum</i> (Willd.) .	Coptic Bishop's-weed . . .	Holy Land (<i>Jaffa</i>).
<i>Amni Copticum</i>		Holy Land (<i>Nazareth</i>).
<i>Anabasis spinosissima</i>		Holy Land (<i>Jaffa</i>).
<i>Anacyclus Creticus</i> . . .	Cretan Anacyclus	Rhodes.—Lower Egypt.
<i>Anagallis arvensis</i> . . .	Common Pimpernel	Cos.
<i>Anagyris foetida</i>		Troas.
<i>Anchusa cespitosa</i> (Willd.)	Turfy Bugloss	Gulph of Glaucus.
<i>Anchusa undulata</i> . . .	Wave-leaved Bugloss	Cos.—Rhodes.
<i>Anemone coronaria</i> . . .	{ Narrow-leaved Garden Anemone }	Troas (<i>Source of Scamander</i>).
<i>Anemone hortensis</i> . . .	Garden Anemone	Troas.
<i>Anemone Apennina</i>		Troas.
<i>Anemone</i> (nova species)		Troas.
<i>Anemone</i> (nova species)		Troas (<i>Mount Gargarus</i>).
<i>Anemone ranunculoides</i> . .	Crowfoot-leaved Anemone, .	Bulgaria (<i>Mount Hæmus</i> .)
<i>Anethum graveolens</i>		Holy Land (<i>Nazareth</i>).
<i>Anthericum Lilago</i> . . .	Grass-leaved Anthericum . .	Gulph of Glaucus.
<i>Anthyllis cornicina</i> . . .	Horned Kidney-vetch . . .	Gulph of Glaucus.
<i>Antirrhinum arvense</i> . . .	Field Snap-dragon	Troas.
<i>Antirrhinum Pelissierianum</i> ,	Pelisser's Snap-dragon . . .	Gulph of Glaucus.
<i>Antirrhinum Elatine</i> . . .	Fluellin	Holy Land.
<i>Antirrhinum Cymbalaria</i> .	Ivy-leaved Snap-dragon . .	Rhodes.
<i>Antirrhinum</i> (nova species),	Snap-dragon	Rhodes.
<i>Antirrhinum Orontium</i> . .	Common Calf's-snout	Gulph of Glaucus.
<i>Arbutus Andrachne</i> . . .	{ Broad-leaved Strawberry- tree }	Troas (<i>Source of Scamander</i>).
<i>Aristolochia Maurorum</i> . .	Moorish Birthwort	Gulph of Glaucus.
<i>Asparagus aphyllus</i> . . .	Leafless Asparagus	Gulph of Glaucus.—Coast of
<i>Asphodelus ramosus</i> . . .	Branching Asphodel	Cos. [Egypt.
<i>Asplenium Ceterach</i> . . .	Common Spleenwort	Troas (<i>Mount Gargarus</i>).
<i>Astragalus longiflorus</i> . .	Long-flowered Milk-vetch . .	Troas.
<i>Astragalus beticus</i> . . .	Andalusian Milk-vetch . . .	Rhodes.
<i>Atractylis humilis</i> . . .	Dwarf-rayed Thistle	Troas.—Gulph of Glaucus. [—Coast of Egypt.

<i>Atriplex Halimus</i> . . .	Great Shrubby Purslane . . .	Holy Land.	[<i>rathon</i>].
<i>Atropa Mandragora</i> . . .	The Mandrake Plant . . .	Cos.—Attica (Plain of <i>Mn-</i>	
<i>Arum Arisarum</i> . . .	Friar's Cowl	Greece (<i>Delphi, Castellan</i>	
<i>Baccharis Dioscorides</i>		Egypt.	[<i>fountain</i>].
<i>Bromus</i> (nova species)	Brome-grass	Gulph of Glaucus.	
<i>Bupleurum?</i> (nova species)		Holy Land (<i>Jaffa</i>).	
<i>Bupthalmum aquaticum</i>		Cyprus.	
<i>Campanula erinus</i> . . .	Forked Bell-flower . . .	Gulph of Glaucus.	
<i>Campanula rupestris</i> (Sib.)	Rock Bell-flower . . .	Greece (<i>Parnassus</i>).	
<i>Campanulatomentosa</i> (Ventenet.)	Downy Bell-flower . . .	Gulph of Glaucus.	
<i>Cannabis sativa</i> . . .	Common Hemp	Egypt.	
<i>Capparis spinosa</i> . . .	Common Caper-tree . . .	Cyprus.—Holy Land (<i>Jaffa</i>).	
<i>Cakile Ægyptiaca</i> (Willd.)	Ægyptian Sea-rocket . . .	Gulph of Glaucus.—Coast of	
<i>Cardamine</i> (nova species)	Ladies' Smock	Troas (<i>Bonarbasly</i>). [Egypt.	
<i>Caucalis arvensis</i> . . .	Corn Bastard Parsley . . .	Lower Egypt.	
<i>Caucalis pumila</i> . . .	Dwarf Bastard Parsley . . .	Lower Egypt.—Coast of	
<i>Centaurea</i> (nova species).	Star Thistle	Cyprus.	[ditto.
<i>Centaurea calcitrapa</i> . . .	Star Thistle	Cyprus.—Holy Land (<i>Jaffa</i>).	
<i>Centaurea calcitrapoides</i>	False Star Thistle . . .	Holy Land.	
<i>Centaurea monocantha</i> . . .	Simple-spined Centaury . . .	Holy Land (<i>Jaffa</i>).	
<i>Centaurea pumila</i> . . .	Dwarf Centaury	Cyprus.	
<i>Ceratonía Siliqua</i> . . .	Carob-tree—St. John's Bread.	Cyprus.—Holy Land (<i>Jaffa</i>)	
<i>Cerinthe major</i> . . .	Great Honeywort	Cos.	
<i>Cheiranthus</i> (nova species)	Wall-flower	Egypt (<i>Rosetta</i>).	
<i>Chelidonium Glaucium</i> . . .	Yellow-horned Poppy . . .	Holy Land.	
<i>Cherleria</i> (nova species)		Greece (<i>Parnassus</i>).	
<i>Chironia Centaurium</i> (Willd.)	Lesser Centaury	Gulph of Glaucus.	
<i>Chironia maritima</i> (Willd.)	Sea Centaury—Gentian . . .	Cyprus.	

N.B. Found by our companion, Dr. John Hume, at a ruined aqueduct *near* to *Larneca*. We never saw it in any other part of the island.

<i>Chrysanthemum coronarium</i>		Holy Land (<i>Coast of Galilee</i>).	
<i>Cichorium divaricatum</i>	Branching Endive . . .	Lower Egypt.	
<i>Cicer arietinum</i> ,	Common Chick-pea . . .	Holy Land (<i>Mount Sion</i>).—	
		Greece (<i>Thermopylae</i>).	
<i>Cineraria</i> (nova species)		Greece (<i>Parnassus</i>).	
<i>Cistus</i> (nova species)		Holy Land.	
<i>Cistus Creticus</i> *.	Cretan Rock-rose . . .	Gulph of Glaucus.	

- Cistus crispus* Curled-leaved Cistus . . Troas (*Source of Scamander*).
Cistus Monspeliensis Montpellier Rock-rose . . Attica (*Plain of Marathon*).
Cistus salvifolius Sage-leaved Rock-rose . . Gulph of Glaucus.
Convolvulus althæoides Althæa-leaved Bindweed . . Attica.
Convolvulus Dorycinium Cyprus.
Convolvulus lanatus (Willd.) Woolly Bindweed Holy Land.
Cordia Myxa Smooth-leaved Corda . . Egypt.
Cotula anthemoides Chamomile Cotula Coast of Egypt.
Cotyledon Umbilicus Navelwort Gulph of Glaucus.
Cressa Cretica Cretan-cress Egypt.
Crocus (nova species) Troas (*Mount Gargarus*).
Crocus autumnalis Autumnal Saffron Attica (*Plain of Marathon*).
Crocus vernus Spring Saffron Troas.
Croton tinctorium Dyer's Croton Egypt.
Crucianella angustifolia Narrow-leaved Crosswort . . Holy Land.—Gulph of Glau-
Cynanchum acutum Sharp-leaved Cynanchum . . Egypt. [cus.
Cynoglossum cheirifolium { Wallflower-leaved Hound's- } Gulph of Glaucus.
 tongue }
Cynoglossum lanceolatum { Lance-leaved Hound's- } Gulph of Glaucus.
 (Willd.) tongue }
Cynoglossum pictum Spot-leaved Hound's-tongue. Cos.
Daphne Alpina Alpine Daphne Greece (*Parnassus*).
Daphne argentea Silvery Mezereon Troas.
Daphne gnidium Flax-leaved Daphne Greece (*Mount Helicon*).
Delphinium (nova species) Larkspur Holy Land (*Can of Galilee*).
Delphinium incanum Hoary Larkspur Holy Land.
Delphinium peregrinum Nine-petalled Larkspur . . Holy Land.—Cyprus.
Dianthus (nova species) Holy Land (*Nazareth*).
Dianthus fruticosus (Smith) Tree Pink Seriphus.
 N. R. Gathered in that island by Mr. *Dodwell*, and by him presented to us
 at *Constantinople*.
Dianthus monadelphus Syrian Pink Holy Land (*Nazareth*).
Dolichos Dijne (Forskahl) Egyptian Dolichos Egypt.
Drypis spinosa { Thorny Thistle of Theo- } Greece (*Parnassus*).
 phrastus }
Echinops (nova species) Holy Land.
Echium Creticum Cretan Viper's Bugloss . . Cos.—Rhodes.
Echium aetiosum Bristly Bugloss Holy Land (*Jaffa*).

<i>Erica vagans</i>	Cornish Heath	Gulph of Glaucus.—Attica.
<i>Eryngium cyaneum</i> (Sibth.)	Blue Sea Holly	Cyprus.
<i>Eryngium dichotomum</i> . .	Dichotomus Sea Holly . .	Lower Egypt.
<i>Ethulia conyroides</i> . . .	Panicked Ethulia	Egypt.
<i>Euphorbia</i> (nova species)	. . . . .	Cyprus.
<i>Euphorbia</i> (nova species)	Spurge	Gulph of Glaucus.
<i>Euphorbia Aleppica</i> . . .	Aleppo Spurge	Holy Land (<i>Jerusalem</i>).
<i>Euphorbia falcata</i> . . .	Sickle-leaved Spurge . . .	Cyprus.
<i>Euphrasia latifolia</i> . . .	Broad-leaved Eyebright . .	Gulph of Glaucus.
<i>Euphorbia malacophylla</i> .	Soft-leaved Spurge	Holy Land (<i>Jaffa</i>).
<i>Euphorbia myrsinites</i> . .	Myrtle Spurge	Greece (<i>Parnassus</i>).
<i>Euphorbia sylvatica</i> . . .	Wood Spurge	Gulph of Glaucus.
<i>Eriacantha</i> (nova species)	Prickly-fruited Spinewort .	Holy Land.
<i>Eriacantha heterophylla</i> .	. . . . .	Holy Land.
<i>Festuca diwaricata</i> (Desfont)	Spreading Fescue	Coast of Egypt.
<i>Festuca pungens</i>	Pungent Fescue	Lower Egypt.—Holy Land.
<i>Ficus sycamorus</i>	The Tree-Sycamore	Egypt (<i>Isle of Rhacoda</i>), &c.
<i>Fragaria sterilis</i>	Barren Strawberry	Mount Gargarus. — Mount
<i>Frankenia hirsuta</i>	Hairy Sea-Heath	Cyprus. [Hæmus.
<i>Frankenia pulverulenta</i> . .	Powdered Sea-Heath	Gulph of Glaucus.
<i>Frankenia revoluta</i> (Forsk.)	Revolute-leaved Sea-Heath .	Holy Land (<i>Jaffa</i>).—Gulph
	of Glaucus.—Lower Egypt.—	Nelson's Island.

N.B. This is a low, branching, shrubby plant, varying from about six inches to a foot, or more, in height. The leaves are nearly oval, disposed in whorls on the stem, and turned back at their edges, with a little bristly fringe on each side towards their foot-stalks. The flowers grow solitary, generally in the forks of the stem, but sometimes also at the ends of the branches; and, as they wither without falling off, are found upon the plant long after its season of flowering. The lower part of the calyx is bristly. The plant is yet unknown to the Editors of the *Species Plantarum*, and only published in the *Flora Ægyptiaco-Arabica* of Forskahl.

<i>Fumaria bulbosa</i>	Bulbous Fumitory	Troas.—Source of Scamander.
<i>Fumaria capreolata</i> . . .	Rampant Fumitory	Cos.—Gulph of Glaucus.
<i>Fumaria officinalis</i> . . .	Common Fumitory	Troas.
<i>Fumaria parviflora</i> . . .	Small-flowered Fumitory .	Troas.—Cos.—Gulph of Glaucus.
<i>Galanthus nivalis</i>	Snow-drop	Troas.—Source of Scamander.
<i>Galium</i> (nova species)	. . . . .	Gulph of Glaucus.
<i>Garidella Nigellastrum</i> . .	. . . . .	Holy Land.
<i>Geranium molle</i>	Soft Crane's-bill	Cos.

- Gladiolus imbricatus* . . . Close-flowered Corn-flag . . . Gulph of Glaucus.
Glechoma hederacea . . . Ground Ivy Bulgaria.
Glinus lotoïdes Hairy Glinus Egypt.
Gnaphalium luteo-album . . . Jersey Cudweed Egypt (*Rosetta*).
Gnaphalium spicatum (Willd.) Spiked Cudweed . . . Lower Egypt.—Coast of Egypt.
Gnaphalium stachas . . . Narrow-leaved Cudweed . . . Gulph of Glaucus.—Cos.
Hedysarum Alhagi . . . Persian Manna-plant . . . Holy Land.—Cyprus.—Egypt.
 The favourite food of the Camel. (*Forskahl's Flora*, p. 136.)
Hedysarum caput-galli . . . Cock's-head Lower Egypt.
Heliotropium (nova species). Holy Land (*Can of Galilee*).
Helleborus orientalis (Willd.) The true Greek Hellebore . . . Greece (*Mount Helicon*).
Helleborus viridis . . . Green Hellebore Bulgariâ.
Herniaria hirsuta . . . Hairy Rupture-wort . . . Cyprus. .
Holcus Durra (Forskahl) . Arabian Corn, or *Dora* . . . Holy Land.
Hyacinthus comosus . . . Purple Grape-Hyacinth . . . Cos.—Rhodes.
Hyacinthus racemosus . . . Grape Hyacinth Troas.
Hyacinthus Romanus . . . Roman Hyacinth Cos.
Hyoscyamus aureus . . . Golden Henbane Holy Land (*Jerusalem, at the House of Pilate*).—Cos.—Rhodes.
Hypecoum (nova species) Troas.
Hypecoum imberbe . . . Beardless Horned Cumin . . . Troas.—Lower Egypt.
Hypecoum procumbens . . . Prostrate Horned Cumin . . . Troas.
Hypericum (nova species) Curled-leaved St. John's Wort . . . Cyprus.—Holy Land (*Jaffa*).
Hypericum (nova species) St. John's Wort Gulph of Glaucus.
Hypericum (nova species) Prostrate St. John's Wort . . . Holy Land (*Jaffa*).
Hypericum Coris . . . Heath-leaved St. John's Wort . . . Greece (*Thermopylæ*).
Iberis umbellata . . . Umbelled Candytuft . . . Gulph of Glaucus.
Illecebrum Paronychia . . . Mountain Knot-grass . . . Gulph of Glaucus.—Holy Land.—Lower Egypt.—Cyprus.—Rhodes.
Inula Arabica Arabian Inula Holy Land.
Iris graminea . . . The Grass-leaved Iris . . . Isle of Cos.—Greece (*Thermopylæ*).
Isopyrum thalictrôides . . . Meadow Rue-leaved Isopyrum. . . Bulgaria.
Ixia Bulbocodium Troas.
Lagæcia cuminoides Cyprus.
Lagurus ovatus . . . Hare's-tail Grass Lower Egypt.
Lappana stellata . . . Starry Nipplewort Gulph of Glaucus.
Lasertitium (nova species) Gulph of Glaucus.

<i>Lathyrus sativus</i> . . .	Chickling Vetch . . .	Cos.
<i>Lathyrus setifolius</i> . .	Bristle-leaved Lathyrus . .	Gulph of Glaucus.
<i>Lavandula stæchas</i> . .	French Lavender . . .	Gulph of Glaucus.
<i>Leontice Leontopetalum</i> .	Lion's Leaf	Troas (<i>Bonarbashy</i>).
<i>Lichen articulatus</i> . .	Jointed Thread-Moss . .	Troas (<i>Mount Gargarus</i>).
<i>Linum angustifolium</i> . .	Narrow-leaved Flax . . .	Cos.
<i>Lithospermum</i> (nova species)	Gromwell	Greece (<i>Delphi, Fountain Castalia</i>).
<i>Lithospermum ciliatum</i> (Willd.)	} Ciliated Gromwell	Coast of Egypt. .
<i>Lithospermum tinctorium</i> .		
<i>Lotus</i> (nova species)	Dyer's Bugloss	Troas.
<i>Lotus Creticus</i> . . . .	. . . . .	Coast of Egypt.
<i>Lotus Creticus</i>	Cretan's Bird's-foot Trefoil .	Egypt.
<i>Lotus ornithopodoides</i> . .	Bird's-foot	Rhodes.
<i>Lotus peregrinus</i> . . .	Flat-podded Bird's-foot Trefoil .	Lower Egypt.
<i>Lycium Europæum</i> . . .	European Box-Thorn . . .	Attica (<i>Plain of Marathon</i>).
<i>Lycopsis arvensis</i> . . .	Field-Bugloss	Cos.
<i>Lycopsis</i> (nova species) . . . . .	. . . . .	Holy Land.
<i>Marrubium acetabulosum</i> .	Saucer-leaved Horehound .	Gulph of Glaucus.
<i>Marrubium acetabulosum</i> . . . . .	. . . . .	Holy Land.
<i>Marrubium hirsutum</i> (Willd.)	Hirsute Horehound . . .	Attica (<i>Plain of Marathon, Tomb of the Athenians</i>).
<i>Medicago circinata</i> . . .	Kidney-podded Medic . . .	Cos.
<i>Medicago marina</i> . . .	Sea-side Medic	Lower Egypt.
<i>Medicago minima</i> . . .	Least Medic	Lower Egypt.
<i>Medicago orbicularis</i> . .	Flat podded Medic . . .	Rhodes.
<i>Medicago polymorpha</i> . .	Heart Medic	Gulph of Glaucus.
<i>Mentha Niliaca</i> (Willd.)	Egyptian Mint	Egypt.
<i>Mimosa Lebbeck</i> . . . . .	. . . . .	Egypt.
<i>Mimosa Stephaniana</i> (Willd.) . . . . .	. . . . .	Holy Land.
<i>Molucella laevis</i>	Smooth Molucca Balm . .	Holy Land.
<i>Molucella spinosa</i> . . .	Thorny Molucca Balm . .	Holy Land (<i>Jerusalem</i>).
<i>Nerium Oleander</i> . . .	Oleander	Holy Land (<i>Jaffa</i>).
<i>Neurada procumbens</i> . .	Procumbent Neurada . .	Coast of Egypt.—Holy Land.
<i>Olea Europæa</i>	Common Olive-tree . . .	Holy Land (<i>Jerusalem, Mount of Olives</i>).—Over all Greece (<i>Thermopylae</i>), &c. &c. &c.
<i>Ononis vaginalis</i> (Venten.)	Sheathing Rest-harrow . .	Holy Land (<i>Mount of Olives</i>).
<i>Ononis vaginalis</i> (Willd.)	Sheathing Rest-harrow . .	Gulph of Glaucus.

<i>Ononis</i> (nova species)	Cyprus.
<i>Onosma</i> (nova species)	Gulph of Glaucus.
<i>Orchis</i> (nova species)	Purple Orchis Troas (<i>Bornabashy</i>).—Cos.
<i>Origanum Onites</i>	Woolly-leaved Marjoram . Troas (<i>Source of Scamander</i>).
<i>Origanum</i> (nova species)	Holy Land (<i>Cana of Galilee</i>).
<i>Ornithogalum arvense</i>	Field Star of Bethlehem . Troas (<i>Aiantéum</i>).
<i>Ornithogalum luteum</i>	Yellow Star of Bethlehem . Troas.
<i>Ornithogalum nanum</i> (Sibth.)	Dwarf Star of Bethlehem . Mount Hæmus.
<i>Ornithogalum umbellatum</i>	Star of Bethlehem Cos.
<i>Ornithogalum</i> (nova species)	Star of Bethlehem Mount Hæmus.
<i>Orobanche tinctoria</i> (Forsk.)	Dyer's Broom-rape Nelson's Isle.
<i>Orobanche</i> (nova species)	Coast of Egypt.
<i>Pancratium maritimum</i>	Sea-side Pancratium Egypt.
<i>Panicum dactylon</i>	Creeping-rooted Panic-grass . Holy Land.—Egypt.
<i>Panicum turgidum</i> (Forsk.)	Turgid Panic-grass Egypt.
<i>Passerina hirsuta</i> (Willd.)	Hairy Sparrowwort Gulph of Glaucus.—Holy Land
<i>Peganum retusum</i>	Retuse-leaved Peganum Nelson's Isle.
<i>Periploca Esculenta</i>	Esculent Periploca.
<i>Phillyrea media</i>	Common Phillyrea Greece—(<i>Thermopylæ</i>).
<i>Philomis Herba-venti</i>	Rough-leaved Jerusalem Sage . Holy Land (<i>Jerusalem</i>).
<i>Physalis somnifera</i>	Cluster-flowered Winter Cherry . Cyprus.—Holy Land (<i>Jaffa</i>).
<i>Pinus</i> (nova species)	Greece (<i>Parnassus</i>).
<i>Plantago</i> (nova species)	Plantain Cos.
<i>Plantago Coronopus</i>	Buckshorn Plantain Rhodes.
<i>Plantago</i> (nova species)	Holy Land (<i>Jaffa</i>).
<i>Plantago Psyllium</i>	Fleawort Plantain Coast of Egypt.
<i>Poa Cynosuroides</i>	Dog's-tail Meadow-grass Egypt.
<i>Polycarpon tetraphyllum</i>	Four-leaved Polycarp Rhodes.
<i>Polygala</i> (nova species)	Milkwort Cos.
<i>Polygonum Setosum</i> (Willd.)	Bristly Persicaria Gulph of Glaucus.—Egypt (<i>Rosetta</i>).
<i>Polypogon</i> (nova species)	Grass Lower Egypt.

N.B. This Genus is not mentioned in Martyn's edit. of Miller's Dictionary.

<i>Polypogon Monspelienae</i> (Desfont.)	Beard-grass Coast of Egypt.
<i>Polypogon spinosum</i>	Shrubby Burnet Cos.—Cyprus.—Gulph of Glaucus

This plant is remarkable for the various kinds of leaves which it bears at the same time: the leaflets or segments of the winged leaves, upon some branches, being quite entire; upon others, deeply pinnatifid; and upon others, both sorts growing intermixed: so that the most accurate Botanist, not being aware of its versatility,

versatility, might suppose that different specimens, cut from the same plant, belonged to two different species. Even on the flowering branches both sorts occur; but the divided leaflets are most prevalent on the younger shoots, and the entire ones on those that are more rigid and woody.

<i>Potentilla speciosa</i> (Willd.)	Greece (<i>Parnassus</i>).
<i>Potentilla reptans</i>	Creeping Cinquefoil Gulph of Glaucus.
<i>Potentilla supina</i>	Trailing Cinquefoil Coast of Egypt.
<i>Psoralea bituminosa</i>	Bituminous Psoralea Gulph of Glaucus.
<i>Psoralea Palestina</i>	Holy Land.
<i>Pulmonaria officinalis</i>	Common Lungwort Bulgaria.
<i>Punica granatum</i>	Pomegranate Cyprus.—Holy Land (<i>Jaffa</i>).
<i>Quercus coccifera</i>	Scarlet Oak . Cos.—Greece (<i>Mount Helicon, Thermopylæ</i>).
<i>Quercus Ægilops</i>	{ <i>VALLONIA</i> Oak; called also } Various parts of Greece. Great prickly-cupped Oak }
<i>Quercus Cerris</i>	Turkey Oak Various parts of Greece.
<i>Quercus Esculus</i>	Small prickly-cupped Oak Various parts of Greece.
<i>Quercus Ilex</i>	Evergreen Oak Various parts of Greece.
<i>Quercus gramuntia</i>	Holly-leaved Oak Various parts of Greece.
<i>Quercus Suber</i>	Cork-tree Various parts of Greece.
<i>Quercus</i> (nova species?)	Downy Oak Attica (<i>Plain of Marathon</i>).
<i>Ranunculus Ficaria</i>	Bulgaria.
<i>Ranunculus</i> (nova species)	Cos.
<i>Reseda undata</i>	Wave-leaved Weld Lower Egypt.—Rhodes
<i>Ricinus Palma-Christi</i>	Common Palma-Christi Holy Land.—Egypt.
<i>Rosa centifolia</i>	Hundred-leaved Rose Rhodes.
<i>Rubia peregrina</i>	Wild Madder Gulph of Glaucus.
<i>Rumex roscus</i>	Rosy-seeded Dock Gulph of Glaucus.—Coast of Egypt.
<i>Rumex aculeatus</i>	Prickly-seeded Dock Rhodes.
<i>Ruscus</i> (nova species)	Troas (<i>Source of Scamander</i>).
<i>Ruta graveolens</i>	Common Rue Greece (<i>Thermopylæ</i>).
<i>Salicornia cruciata</i>	Cross-leaved Glasswort Coast of Egypt.
<i>Salsola</i> (nova species)	Rosetta.
<i>Salsola Kali</i>	Prickly Saltwort Holy Land (<i>Acre, Nazareth</i>).
<i>Salvia</i> (nova species)	Sage Troas.
<i>Salvia triloba</i>	Three-lobed Sage Gulph of Glaucus.
<i>Scabiosa</i> (nova species)	Holy Land (<i>Jaffa</i>).
<i>Scabiosa plumosa</i> (Sibthorpe)	Cyprus.
<i>Schænus Mucronatus</i>	Prickly Bog-rush Lower Egypt.

<i>Scilla bifolia</i>	Two-leaved Squill	Between Constantinople & the Danube.
<i>Scirpus Hederaceus</i>	Cluster-headed Club-rush	Troas.—Coast of Egypt.
<i>Scrophularia</i> (nova species), Figwort		Gulph of Glaucus.
<i>Scrophularia canina</i>	Dog's Figwort	Gulph of Glaucus.
<i>Sedum Cepæa</i>	Spreading-flowered Stonecrop	Troas.
<i>Sedum Telephium</i>	Orpine	Holy Land.
<i>Sedum</i> (nova species)	Stonecrop	Holy Land.
<i>Senecio rupestris</i> (Waldst.) et Kitaibd.) }	Rock Ragwort	Bulgaria.
<i>Serapias cordigera</i>	Heart-lipped Serapias	Gulph of Glaucus.
<i>Sesamum Indicum</i>	Indian Sesame	Holy Land (Jerusalem).
<i>Silene congesta</i> (Sibthorpe) . . . . .	. . . . .	Greece (Delphi, Castalian Spring).
<i>Sinapis incana</i>	Hoary Mustard	Gulph of Glaucus.
<i>Smilax aspera</i>	Rough Bindweed	Holy Land.—Greece (<i>Thermopylae</i>).
<i>Solanum nigrum</i>	Common Nightshade	Attica (Plain of Marathon).
<i>Spartium villosum</i> (Willd.)	Cretan Broom	Cos.
<i>Spartium radiatum</i>	Radiating Broom	Gulph of Glaucus.
<i>Stachys Cretica</i>	Cretan Kedge-Nettle	Gulph of Glaucus.
<i>Statice aphylla</i> (Forssk.)?		Lower Egypt. — Coast of Egypt.—Nelson's Isle.
<i>Statice aristata</i> (Sibthorpe), Awned Sea Lavender		Cyprus.—Holy Land (<i>Jaffa</i>).
<i>Statice monoptala</i>	{ Broad-leaved Shrubby Sea- Lavender }	Gulph of Glaucus.—Nelson's Isle.
<i>Stipa paleacea</i>	Chaffy Feather-grass	Lower Egypt.—Nelson's Isle.
<i>Styrax officinale</i>	Storax-tree	Gulph of Glaucus.
<i>Symphytum</i> ? (nova species)		Holy Land. (<i>Jerusalem</i>).
<i>Tamarix Gallica</i>	French Tamarisk	Holy Land.—Attica (Plain of Marathon).
<i>Teucrium Chamadrys</i>	Common Germander	Holy Land.—Greece (<i>Thermopylae</i>).
<i>Teucrium orientale</i>	Multifid Germander	Holy Land.
<i>Teucrium</i> (nova species)	Germander	Mount Hæmus.
<i>Teucrium Polium</i>	Poley Germander	Lower Egypt.—Cyprus.
<i>Teucrium Polium</i>	Mountain Poley	Troas.
<i>Thlaspi saxatile</i>	{ Round-leaved Shepherd's- purse }	Troas (Source of Scamander). —Lower Egypt.
<i>Thymbra</i> ? (nova species) ambigua? (nobis) }	This may be a new Genus	Greece (<i>Thermopylae</i>).
<i>Thymbra spicata</i>		Cyprus.—Holy Land (<i>Jerusalem</i>).
<i>Tordylium</i> (nova species)		Cos.

<i>Tordylium apulum</i> . . .	Dwarf Hartwort . . .	Cos.
<i>Tribulus terrestris</i> . . .	. . . . .	Cyprus.
<i>Trifolium agrarium</i> . . .	Upright Hop-Trefoil . . .	Gulph of Glaucus.
<i>Trifolium clypeatum</i> . . .	Shield-bearing Trefoil . . .	Cos.
<i>Trifolium</i> (nova species) .	Trefoil	Cos.
<i>Trifolium</i> (nova species) .	. . . . .	Gulph of Glaucus.
<i>Trifolium Indicum</i> . . .	Indian Trefoil	Lower Egypt.
<i>Trifolium resupinatum</i> . .	Spreading Trefoil	Egypt (<i>Rosetta</i>).
<i>Trifolium stellatum</i> . . .	Starry Trefoil	Gulph of Glaucus.
<i>Trifolium tomentosum</i> . .	Downy Trefoil	Cos.
<i>Trifolium uniflorum</i> . . .	Solitary-flowered Trefoil .	Troas.
<i>Trigonella</i> (nova species) .	. . . . .	Gulph of Glaucus.
<i>Trigonella corniculata</i> . .	Horned Fenugreek	Cos.—Rhodes.
<i>Urtica Balearica</i>	Balearic Nettle	Rhodes.
<i>Valeriana</i> (rarissima ?) that rare <i>Valerian</i> found by Dr. Sibthorpe, near the river <i>Limyris</i> in <i>Lycia</i> ; and thought by him to be the <i>Φου</i> of <i>Dioscorides</i> . See <i>Flora Græca</i> , vol. I. p. 24. }		
<i>Verbascum sinuatum</i> . . .	Sinuate Mullein	Holy Land (<i>Jaffa</i>).
<i>Verbascum</i> (nova species) .	. . . . .	Gulph of Glaucus.
<i>Veronica</i> (nova species) . .	Speedwell	Mount Hæmus.
<i>Veronica agrestis</i>	Field Speedwell	Rhodes.
<i>Vicia hybrida</i>	Mongrel Vetch	Cos.—Rhodes.
<i>Vicia lathyroides</i>	Spring Vetch	Bulgaria.
<i>Vinca</i> (nova species)	Periwinkle	Mount Hæmus.
<i>Viola odorata</i>	Common Violet	Valleys of Mount Hæmus.
<i>Vitex Agnus-castus</i>	Chaste-tree	Holy Land.
<i>Zizyphus Lotus</i> (Willd.) . .	Lote-tree	Holy Land (<i>Jaffa</i>).
<i>Zizyphus paliurus</i> (Willd.)	Christ's Thorn	Cyprus.—Holy Land.
<i>Zizyphus Spina-Christi</i> . .	Christ's Thorn	Holy Land.

No. IV

TEMPERATURE OF THE ATMOSPHERE,

ACCORDING TO
DIURNAL OBSERVATION:

WITH

A CORRESPONDING STATEMENT OF TEMPERATURE IN ENGLAND

During the same Period,

AS EXTRACTED FROM THE REGISTER KEPT IN THE APARTMENTS OF THE ROYAL
SOCIETY OF LONDON, BY ORDER OF THE PRESIDENT AND COUNCIL.

N. B. The Observations during the Journey were always made at Noon, and in the most shaded situation that could be found: those of the Royal Society at T^R P. M.; and both on the Scale of Fahrenheit.

Observation on the Scale of Fahrenheit.	Where made.	When made.	Observation in London on the same day.
68°	Marathon,	December 1, 1801	38
71	Marathon,	December 2.	43
59	Shalishi,	December 3.	39
63	Thebes,	December 4.	40
53	Thebes,	December 5.	50
48	Thebes,	December 6.	45
63	Thebes,	December 7.	39
59	Neocorio,	December 8.	45
54	Zagără,	December 9.	50
50	Caprană,	December 10.	47
54	Screpă,	December 11.	44
60	Lebadă,	December 12.	38
63	Lebadă,	December 13.	35

Observation on the Scale of Fahrenheit.	Where made.	When made.	Observation in London on the same Day.
59	Frontier of Phocis,	December 14.	32
99	Delphi,	December 15.	35
44	Valley of Kallidia upon Parnassus,	December 16.	31
30	Summit of Parnassus,		
47	Ruins of Tithorea,	December 17.	32
51	Palæo-Castro,	December 18.	31
51	Thermopylæ,	December 19.	30
51	Dervêne beyond Zeitûn,	December 20.	36
50	Near to Pharsalus,	December 21.	43
52	Larissa,	December 22.	38
59	Yan, near Tempe,	December 23.	47
57	{ Between Ampelâkia and Platamonos,	December 24.	45
57	{ Khan between Platamo- nos and Katarina,	December 25.	49
57	Kitros,	December 26.	48
49	Mauro-smack Ferry,	December 27.	47
50	Thessalonica,	December 28.	42
51	Thessalonica,	December 29.	42
52	Thessalonica,	December 30.	39
51	Near Thessalonica,	December 31.	33
62	Micra Beshek,	January 1, 1802.	33
59	Near Orphano,	January 2.	35
58	Khan of Kynarga,	January 3.	29
62	Ferry of the Kara-sû River,	January 4.	33
57	Five hours East of Yenîga,	January 5.	33
49	Gymmergeine,	January 6.	35
51	{ Dervêne between Gym- mergeine and Fair,	January 7.	33
53	Near Achooria,	January 8.	36
51	Malgara,	January 9.	35

Observation on the Scale of Fahrenheit.	Where made.	When made.	Observation in London on the same Day.
49	Yenijick,	January 10.	30
51	Turkmalé,	January 11.	31
57	Selymbria,	January 12.	28
57	Custom - House, Constantinople,	Con- } January 13.	28
53	Constantinople,	January 14.	30
51	Constantinople,	January 15.	27
49	Constantinople,	January 16.	34
41	Constantinople,	January 17.	40
57	Constantinople,	January 18.	44
48	Constantinople,	January 19.	46
53	Constantinople,	January 20.	42
51	Constantinople,	January 21.	43
51	Constantinople,	January 22.	41
46	Constantinople,	January 23.	41
39	Constantinople,	January 24.	43
30	Constantinople,	January 25.	44
39	Constantinople,	January 26.	45
45	Constantinople,	January 27.	48
46	Constantinople,	January 28.	48
45	Constantinople,	January 29.	44
39	Constantinople,	January 30.	47
43	Constantinople,	January 31.	48
45	Constantinople,	February 1.	49
42	Constantinople,	February 2.	49
42	Constantinople,	February 3.	47
39	Constantinople,	February 4.	45
42	Constantinople,	February 5.	41
39	Constantinople,	February 6.	47
44	Constantinople,	February 7.	41
51	Constantinople,	February 8.	41
51	Constantinople,	February 9.	42

Observation on the Scale of Fahrenheit.	Where made.	When made.	Observation in London on the same Day.
45	Constantinople,	February 10.	41
57	Constantinople,	February 11.	37
54	Constantinople,	February 12.	39
57	Constantinople,	February 13.	48
62	Constantinople,	February 14.	36
53	Constantinople,	February 15.	35
57	Constantinople,	February 16.	38
58	Constantinople,	February 17.	45
54	Constantinople,	February 18.	43
54	Constantinople,	February 19.	45
53	Constantinople,	February 20.	47
41	Constantinople,	February 21.	53
42	Constantinople,	February 22.	55
44	Constantinople,	February 23.	55
42	Constantinople,	February 24.	53
39	Constantinople,	February 25.	48
51	Constantinople,	February 26.	43
48	Constantinople,	February 27.	49
51	Constantinople,	February 28.	47
55	Constantinople,	March 1.	48
57	Constantinople,	March 2.	53
58	Constantinople,	March 3.	48
50	Constantinople,	March 4.	44
50	Constantinople,	March 5.	41
53	Constantinople,	March 6.	41
48	Constantinople,	March 7.	41
50	Constantinople,	March 8.	41
59	Constantinople,	March 9.	44
64	Constantinople,	March 10.	52
46	Constantinople,	March 11.	56
47	Constantinople,	March 12.	52
48	Constantinople,	March 13.	42

Observation on the Scale of Fahrenheit.	Where made.	When made.	Observation in London on the same Day.
55	Constantinople,	March 14.	41
64	Constantinople,	March 15.	43
46	Constantinople,	March 16.	49
39	Constantinople,	March 17.	51
37	Constantinople,	March 18.	55
39	Constantinople,	March 19.	48
52	Constantinople,	March 20.	49
59	Constantinople,	March 21.	46
62	Constantinople,	March 22.	50
59	Constantinople,	March 23.	49
62	Constantinople,	March 24.	59
59	Constantinople,	March 25.	60
59	Constantinople,	March 26.	60
61	Constantinople,	March 27.	65
55	Constantinople,	March 28.	62
59	Constantinople,	March 29.	47
66	Constantinople,	March 30.	49
53	Constantinople,	March 31.	48
50	Kûtchûk Tchekmadjeh,	April 1.	52
47	Bûyûk Tchekmadjeh,	April 2.	59
50	Selivria,	April 3.	58
53	Tchorlu,	April 4.	61
53	Burghaz,	April 5.	63
53	Kirk Iklisie,	April 6.	55
52	Kannara,	April 7.	59
48	Fachi,	April 8.	66
52	Carnabat,	April 9.	55
52	Dobralle,	April 10.	58
53	Dragoelu,	April 11.	55
65	Shumla,	April 12.	48
70	Tatchekeui,	April 13.	48
66	Torlach,	April 14.	54

Observation on the Scale of Fahrenheit.	Where made.	When made.	Observation in London on the same Day.
41	Rustchük,	April 15.	57
50	Tiya,	April 16.	59
53	Bükorest,	April 17.	63
50	Bükorest,	April 18.	61
53	Bükorest,	April 19.	66
50	Bükorest,	April 20.	67
64	Bükorest,	April 21.	59
60	Bükorest,	April 22.	63
62	Bükorest,	April 23.	53
60	Bükorest,	April 24.	60
71	Bükorest,	April 25.	62
68	Maronches,	April 26.	60
66	Corté D'Argish,	April 27.	54
69	Kinnin,	April 28.	54
68	Hermanstadt,	April 29.	52
66	Hermanstadt,	April 30.	56
66	Magh,	May 1.	61
71	Szasavaros,	May 2.	61
66	Nagyag,	May 3.	58
62	Dobra,	May 4.	60
57	Rigas,	May 5.	56
60	Komlos,	May 6.	58
57	Turkish Kanisha,	May 7.	57
66	Petery,	May 8.	61
70	Inares,	May 9.	63
64	Pest,	May 10.	60
66	Pest,	May 11.	65
71	Voroësvar,	May 12.	60
77	Near Zelitz,	May 13.	59
66	Schenitz,	May 14.	57
62	Yalack,	May 15.	55
57	Koserniche,	May 16.	55

Observation on the Scale of Fahrenheit.	Where made.	When made.	Observation in London on the same Day.
44	Schemnitz, (snow & rain),	May 17.	51
48	Schemnitz, (hail & snow),	May 18.	55
50	Schemnitz,	May 19.	53
50	Schemnitz,	May 20.	54
69	Schemnitz,	May 21.	73
48	Schemnitz,	May 22.	73
50	Schemnitz,	May 23.	65
53	Wind-schadt,	May 24.	66
48	Lewa,	May 25.	67
55	Tyrnaw,	May 26.	74
62	Presburg,	May 27.	70
70	Presburg,	May 28.	76
68	Vienna,	May 29.	68
67	Vienna,	May 30.	51
65	Vienna,	May 31.	48
64	Vienna,	June 1.	54
66	Vienna,	June 2.	56
55	Vienna,	June 3.	71
66	Vienna,	June 4.	69
70	Vienna,	June 5.	68
71	Vienna,	June 6.	63
70	Vienna,	June 7.	60
71	Vienna,	June 8.	66
68	Vienna,	June 9.	61
70	Vienna,	June 10.	62
71	Vienna,	June 11.	68
71	Vienna,	June 12.	67
70	Vienna,	June 13.	70
70	Vienna,	June 14.	68
71	Vienna,	June 15.	73
70	Vienna,	June 16.	77
71	Vienna,	June 17.	67

Observation on the Scale of Fahrenheit.	Where made.	When made.	Observation in London on the same Day.
73	Vienna,	June 18.	70
70	Vienna,	June 19.	74
71	Vienna,	June 20.	73
70	Vienna,	June 21.	66
72	Vienna,	June 22.	67
79	Vienna,	June 23.	70
65	Vienna,	June 24.	65
77	Vienna,	June 25.	69
79	Vienna,	June 26.	72
83	Vienna,	June 27.	63
86	Vienna,	June 28.	66
75	Vienna,	June 29.	64
72	Vienna,	June 30.	67
87	Vienna,	July 1.	58
86	Vienna,	July 2.	61
87	Vienna,	July 3.	62
85	Vienna,	July 4.	67
86	Vienna,	July 5.	64
87	Vienna,	July 6.	64
87	Vienna,	July 7.	70
92	Vienna,	July 8.	70
86	Vienna,	July 9.	70.
92	Vienna,	July 10.	61
92	Vienna,	July 11.	65
88	Vienna,	July 12.	64
87	Vienna,	July 13.	62
81	Vienna,	July 14.	62

No. V.

A DIARY OF THE AUTHOR'S ROUTE,

CONTAINING THE
NAMES OF THE PLACES HE VISITED,
 AND
 THEIR DISTANCE FROM EACH OTHER.

N.B. *The Distances in Turkey are stated by Hours; each Hour being equal to Three English Miles. In the German Empire, the Distances are reckoned by Posts, or Stations; each of which is considered equal to Two Hours' Journey: perhaps about Five Miles English, upon the average.*

FIRST ROUTE,—from ATHENS to THESSALONICA.

1801.	Hours	1801.	Hours
Nov. 31. From Athens to Kakûvies, 2		Dec. 9. Hieron of the Muses on } 1	
Dec. 1. Stamata 3		Helicon 1	
Marathon 3		Sagără 2	
3. Kallingi, or <i>Kalingi</i> 1½		Kotûmala 1½	
Capandritti 1½		Panori 2½	
Magi 1½		Lebadéa 1½	
Shalishi 3		10. Capranû, or <i>Charonéa</i> . . . 2	
Ônea, or <i>Ela</i> 2		Lebadéa 2	
Skemata 2		11. Romaiko 1½	
4. Thebes 5		Screpû, or <i>Orchomenus</i> . . . ½	
7. Platănă 2		Lebadéa 2	
8. Coca 1		15. Crissa 8½	
Leuctra 3		Castri, or <i>Delphi</i> 1	
Neocorio 1		Arracovia 3	

1801.		Hours	1801.		Hours
Dec. 16.	Summit of Parnassus	4½	Dec. 23.	Yan	3½
	Monastery of the Virgin	4		Ampelákia	2½
17.	Aija Marion	1½	24.	Platamonos	6
	Velitza, or <i>Tithorea</i>	1	25.	Katarina	6
18.	Palæo-Castro	1	26.	Kitros	3
	Dadi	1½		Leuterochori	1
	Bodonitza	3		Lebáno	2½
19.	{ Polyandrium of the Greeks }	1	27.	Inge Mauro Ferry	2
	{ who fell at <i>Thermopylæ</i> , }	1		Mauro-smack Ferry	3
	<i>Thermopylæ</i>	1½		Vardar River	3
	Zeitùn	2½		Tekále, or <i>Tekelly</i>	2
20.	Pharsa, or <i>Pharsalus</i>	11	28.	Thessalonica	2
21.	Larissa	6			
			Total		

Total . . 136

SECOND ROUTE,—*form* THESSALONICA to CONSTANTINOPLE.

1801.		Hours	1802.		Hours
Dec. 31.	Clissele	7	Jan. 7.	Deryâne	1
Jan. 1.	Trana Beshek	2		Fairy	5½
1802.	Micra Beshek	1½	8.	Achooria	4
	Khan Erenderi Bauz	1½		Kishan	4
2.	Orphano	5	9.	Bulgar Keui	1
3.	Khan Kynarga	4		Malgara	1
	Pravista	2½		Develi	5
	Cavallo	3	10.	Yenijick	3
4.	Charpantû Tchiflick	2		Rhodosto	4
	Ferry over the <i>Nestus</i> , or }	2	11.	Turkmalé	6
	Karasû River	2		Eski Eregli	3½
	Yenîga	4	12.	Selivria	3
5.	Gymmergine	8		Crevatis	2
6.	Tchafts-tcheyr	5		Bûyûk Tchekmadjeh	4
7.	Kallia Gederai	1		Kûtchûk Tchekmadjeh	3
	Shepshe	3		Constantinople	3
	Peresteria	1			
			Total		

Total . . 107½

N.B. The computed Distance from THESSALONICA to CONSTANTINOPLE is 114 Hours. We performed it in 107½; but were made to pay for 126 Hours. Mr. Walpole, who undertook this journey in company with the *Tahtars*, accomplished it in less time than we did.

THIRD ROUTE,—from CONSTANTINOPLE to BUKOREST in
Walachia.

1802.	Hours	1802.	Hours
<i>April</i> 1. { From Péra to Kùtchük } ,		<i>April</i> 9. Carnabat	5
2. { Tchekmadjeh }		10. Dobralle	4
3. Büyûk Tchekmadjeh	3	Chaligh Kavack	4
4. Pivatis, or Crevatis	4	11. Dragoelu	4
Selivria	2	Shumla	4
5. Kunneklea	5	13. Tatchekeui	3
Tchorlu	3 ⁴	Lazgarat	6
6. Caristrania	6	14. Torlach	5
Burghaz	4	15. Pisanitza	2
7. Hasilbalern	6	Rustchûk	5
Kirk Iklisie	2	16. { Ferry over the Danube to }	
8. Hericlér	4	Giurdzgio }	1
Kannara	4	Tiya	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
9. Fachi	4	Kapoka	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
Beymilico	5	Bükorest	4
		Total	111 $\frac{1}{2}$

FOURTH ROUTE,—from BUKOREST, over the Carpathian
Mountains, to HERMANSTADT in Transylvania.

1802.	Hours	1802.	Hours
<i>April</i> 26. Bükorest to Bülentín	4	<i>April</i> 27. Salatroick	5
Florest	4	28. Perichan	6
Maronches	3	Kinnin	7
Gayest	3	Lazaret	2
Kirchinhof	3	29. Rothenturn ⁴	2
Pitesti	4	Hermanstadt	4
27. Münichest	3	Total	53
Corté D'Argish	3		

FIFTH ROUTE,—from HERMANSTADT, to PEST in Hungary.

1802.	German Posts	1802.	German Posts
May 1. Hermanstadt to Magh	1	May 7. Turkish Kanisha, (when the Theiss overflows). } 2 otherwise, only one post, Pass the Ferry, and leave } 4 Bannat	
Riesmark	1	Horgos	1
Muhlenbach	1	Segedin	1
2. Sibot	1	8. Satmatz	1
Szasaváros	1½	Kischtelek	1
Deva	1½	Petery	1
3. Nagyag, and back to Deva, 8		Feleglyhaza	1
4. Dobra	2	Paka	1
Gzocz	1	Ketschemet	1
Kussova; enter Hungary } 1 by the Bannat		9. Foldeak	1
5. Fazced	1	Oerkey	1
Bossar	1	Inarcs	1
Lugos	1½	Ocsa	1
Kisseto	1	Schorokschar	1
6. Kleine Beczkereck	1	Pest	1
Tschadat	1		
Komlos	1		
7. Moksín	1		
		Total	46½

SIXTH ROUTE,—from PEST, to the Hungarian Gold and Silver
Mines of SCHEMNITZ and CREMNITZ.

1802.	Posts	1802.	Posts
May 12. Pest to Vorroesvar	1½	May 13. Bakabanya	1½
Dorogh	1½	14. Schernnitz	2
Parkany	1	15. Yalack	1½
13. Kömorn	1	Cremitz	1½
Zelitz	1½	16. Koserniche	2
Lewa	1½	Schernnitz	1
		Total	17½

SEVENTH ROUTE,—from SCHEMNITZ to VIENNA.

1802.	Posts	1802.	Posts
May 24. Schemnitz to Stamboch	1	May 27. Czekles	1
25. Bath	1	Presburg	1
Lewa	1	28. Deutch Altemberg	1
Verebely	1½	Reiglesbrunn	1
Newtra	1½	Fischamend	1
26. Freystadt	1½	Schwächat	1
Tyrnaw	1½	Vienna	1
Sarfo	1		
			Total . . 17

TOTAL NUMBER of Posts from *Hermanstadt*, including the Excursions to the *Mines of Transylvania and Hungary* . . . 80½ *German Posts*;—about 480 *English Miles*.

TOTAL from ATHENS to VIENNA, by *Constantinople* . . . 565 *Hours*,
or 1695 *English Miles*.

EIGHTH ROUTE,—from VIENNA to PARIS and BOULOGNE.

	German Posts		French Posts
vienna to Lintz	13	Strasburg to Nancy	18½
Brannau	7½	Bar Le Duc	10½
Munich	8½	Epernay	14½
Augsburg	4½	Meaux	16½
Ulm	4½	Paris	5½
Strasburg	15½	Amiens	15
		Abbeville	5
German Posts . . . 53½		Boulogne	9
			French Posts . . 94½

TOTAL of the Journey from ATHENS to BOULOGNE, by *Land*,
about 2368 *English Miles*.

INDEX
TO
VOLUMES III. IV. V. VI. VII. VIII.
INCLUDING THE
THREE SECTIONS OF PART THE SECOND.

INDEX

TO

PART THE SECOND

CONTAINED IN

VOLUMES III. IV. V. VI. VII. VIII.

The Roman Numerals refer to the Volumes : the Arabic Figures to the Pages of the respective Volumes.

ABERCROMBIE, Island, notice of, *iii.* 325—328.

Abercrombie, Sir Ralph, obstacles encountered by, in the expedition to Egypt, *iii.* 338, 339, 341, 343. Landing of the army, 345. Battles of the 8th, 12th, 13th, and 21st of March, 346—358. Death of Sir Ralph, in the moment of victory, 358. sensations caused by that event, 359.

Aberdeen, Earl of, liberality of, in encouraging excavations at Athens, *vi.* 199, 200.

Aboukir, Island, antiquities on, described, *iv.* 2, 3.

Abyssinian customs, Mr. Bruce's relations of, proved to be authentic, *v.* 85—96.

Aceldama, probable site of, *iv.* 343.

Achilles, Tomb of, account of, *iii.* 208—210.

Acre, importance of the Port of, *iv.* 89. climate, 97, 98. diseases prevalent there, 99. present and former state of this city, 101, 102. Enormities perpetrated by the Crusaders, 103, 104. Siege and capture of Acre by the Sultan Serapha, 103 note (4). remains of antient buildings there, 105—109. Medals of Acre and Sidon, 110. Commerce of Acre, 119. The author returns thither from the Holy Land, 448, 449. Exports, *v.* 14, 15. Account of the Mosque erected there by Djezzar Pasha, 8, 9 notes.

Acrocorinthus, or Citadel of Corinth, situation of, *vi.* 567. ascent to it, 568. antiquities remaining there in the time of Pausanias, 569, 570. extensive prospect from its summit, 571, 572.

Acropolis, or heights near Bouarbashy, described, *iii.* 147. their probable origin, 152. of Pergamus, described, 226 note. of Smyrna, 228 note. of Priene, 247 note. of Argos, *vi.* 176. of Eleusis, 627, 628. of Chæronæa, *vii.* 178. of Orchomenus, 215.

WOL. VIII.

H H

INDEX TO VOLS. III. IV. V. VI. VII. VIII.

- Acropolis of Athens*, ascent to, vi. 212. Inscription there, 212. Relic of Phidian sculpture, 213. Adytum of Pan, *ibid.* 214. Statue of Pan, 218—221. Account of the walls of the Acropolis, 252. observations on that edifice, 365—370.
- Advertisement*, curious, in Modern Greek, iii. 70.
- Adytum of Pan*, at Athens, vi. 213, 214.
- Ægæ*, the Metropolis of Macedonia, antient situation of, vii. 434 note. difficulty of ascertaining its actual site, 434, 435, 436.
- Ægina*, Gulph of, objects visible in passing, vi. 382, 383—386.
- Ægina*, Island, notice of the Antiquities of, vi. 385, 386.
- Ælian*, observations of, on the Plain of Tempe, vii. 379.
- Æné*; the *Eneia* of Strabo, a town in the Troad, described, iii. 156. remarkable tomb there, 157.
- Enos*, Town, notice of, viii. 96, and note. observations on its medals, 104, 105.
- Æolic Digamma*, observations on, vii. 201—203 notes.
- Æschylus*, illustration of, iii. 206, 207.
- Æsculapius*, Temple of, at Hieron, vi. 406.
- Æsyetes*, Tomb of, iii. 92, 93. extensive view thence, 199.
- Agamemnon* Sceptre of, worshipped, vii. 180.
- Aganippe*, Fountain, site of, ascertained, vii. 125. extraordinary beauty of its scenery, 131.
- Age of the Egyptian Pyramids*, v. 249—251.
- Agriculture*, state of, in Attica, vi. 358 note.
- Ajax*, Tomb of, described, iii. 106—109. notice of the cement used in it, 109.
- Alabaster*, observations on the crystallization of, vi. 128—130.
- Albanians*, character of, vi. 187. their hospitality, 527. striking resemblance between them, especially the Mountaineers, and the Scottish Highlanders, 586; vii. 43. their funeral rites, 10, 11. their fidelity to all but Turks, 45. condition of the Albanians residing at Platæa, 99—101. and near Mount Helicon, 118—120. Cleanness of the Albanians of Thessaly, 408. comparison of them with the Modern Greeks, 409, 410. Dress of the Albanian women, 411.
- Alexander the Great*, Tomb of, discovered at Alexandria, v. 334. proofs of its being the Tomb of Alexander, 335—339. notice of a beautiful medal of, viii. 231.
- Alexandria*, in Egypt, the author's arrival at, v. 339. entrance into the French garrison there, *ibid.* Wretched state of the inhabitants of Alexandria, 330—333. Account of Cleopatra's Needle there, 345—347. and of Pompey's Pillar, 347—356. Prices of provision

INDEX TO VOLS. III. IV. V. VI. VII. VIII.

- at Alexandria, 332 note, 372. Account of the French Institute in that city, 375—379. Description of the Catacombs, 380—394. Account of the author's voyage thence to Cos, 417—434.
- Alexandria Troas*, magnificent buildings of, dilapidated by Greeks and Turks, iii. 191. splendid remains of public baths there, described, 192, 193. Account of other vestiges of the city, 194—196. Mr. Walpole's remarks on the remains of this city, 196—198 notes.
- Alexius Comnenus*, Emperor, notices of beautiful MSS. written by, vi. 49, 50.
- Alleluia*, or cry of joy of the Egyptian dancing women, v. 169.
- Almeis*, or dancing women of Egypt, account of, v. 51, 52, 166—168.
- Alorus*, probable site of, vii. 425.
- Alos*, situation of, vii. 327.
- Altemburgh*, Citadel of, described, viii. 408, 409.
- Altäa*, River, romantic pass of, viii. 280, 281.
- Ambassador*, Turkish, sent to France, viii. 192. description of his cavalcade, 198. interview of the author with him, 199. account of persons in his suite, 201. interesting anecdotes of, 210. description of his entry into Bükorest, 262. manner of facilitating his journey, 277.
- Amianthus*, or incombustible flax, account of, iv. 45, 46 notes.
- Ammonia*, Egyptian, whence prepared, v. 54.
- Ampelákia*, Town of, vii. 358. account of it, 364. Manufactory there for red cotton thread, 364. description of the processes, 366—368. Medals found there, 368, 369.
- Amphicléa*, situation of, determined, vii. 289. Why named Ophitéa, 290.
- Amphion* and his Lyre, story of, not a fable, vii. 69.
- Amphipolis*, notice of the probable ruins of, viii. 6, 7 note, 26, 27. sketch of its antient history, 27—29. its various names, 30. Inscriptions on Amphipolitan medals, 33, 34.
- Amphora*, void, symbol of, explained, vi. 282, 283.
- Amrus*, Town, notice of, v. 61.
- Anatolia*, Plain of, its identity with the plain of Troy, iii. 102.
- Anchesmius*, Mount, vi. 331. description of the beautiful view from its summit, 332, 333.
- Anesestri*, Isle, notice of, vi. 387.
- Anno*. See *St. Anna*.
- Antes*, Mr., testimony of, to Mr Bruce's veracity, v. 88 note.
- Antiparos*, Island, arrival of the author at, vi. 122. Possible origin of its celebrated grotto, 123. mode of descent, 124. description of

INDEX TO VOLS. III. IV. V. VI. VII. VIII.

the interior, 124—126. nature of the Stalactites, 126, 127. Antient inscription in this grotto, 131. Visit of the French Ambassador, 131, 132.

Antiquities, various, found in the Egyptian Pyramids, description of, v. 241—243. account of those found at Sais, 292—313. notice of those obtained from the French in Egypt, 334—345. of Naxos, vi. 101. of Athens, 196—338, 365—370, 378—386. of Neapolis, viii. 53—56. See also *Ruins*.

Antoninus, Marcus Aurelius, inscription in honour of, v. 289, 290.

Apocalypse, Grotto of, in Patmos, vi. 58.

Apollo, Hieron of, near Eleusia, vi. 612. Probable site of his temple at Delphi, vii. 246. present state of its ruins, 246, 247.

Aprynthi, wretched territory of, viii. 102, 103.

Aqueduct of the Roman Emperors, account of, viii. 173, 174.

Arabian Desert, Minerals of, v. 161—165.

Arabian Nights' Entertainments, why difficult to be procured at Constantinople, iii. 66, 67. list of those contained in a copy procured in Egypt, 446—451.

Arabs in the Holy Land, dress of, iv. 157—159. their wars, 246. manners and dispositions, 247, 248. superstitions, 249. their care and love of their horses, 250. Reception of the author by the Arabs of Bethoor, 428, 429. Singular customs of the Arabs of Egypt, v. 53, 54. Remarks on the Arabic Language as spoken in Egypt, v. 100, 101. Custom of, in passing a bridge, 113, 114. Nocturnal festivities of an Arab village, 215, 216.

Arbutus Andrachne, description of, vi. 393, 394.

Arch of Hadrian, at Athens, description of, vi. 312. its origin, 312—314. when erected, 315—317. of Augustus, at Thessalonica, vii. 458. and of Constantine, 459.

Arch, Pointed, proofs of its existence in the Holy Land, and elsewhere in the East, iv. 71, 140, 141; v. 16—23. particularly at Rosetta, 41. and at Cairo, 120—122.

Archdukes, Austrian, arrival of, at Schemnitz, viii. 375. account of their visit to the mines of that place, 383—385. honours paid to them, 386, 394, 395.

Archemorus, Fountain of, vi. 524.

Archipelago, tempest in the, described, vi. 83—85.

Architecture of the Greeks and Romans, compared, vi. 227, 228. Remarks on the Athenian, Posidonian, and Æginetan architecture, 229—232. and on the Celtic and Phœnician architecture at Tyrus, 440—442, 443—451.

INDEX TO VOLS. III. IV. V. VI. VII. VIII.

- Areopagus*, description of, vi. 262—265.
- Armenian Convent* at Jerusalem, account of, iv. 393, 394.
- Arethusa*, Valley of, viii. 9.
- Aristides*, a Theban painter, account of, vii. 66.
- Armoury*, Imperial, at Constantinople, described, iii. 11, 12.
- Argos*, beautiful road to, vi. 452. population, 467. description of the town, 468. antiquities, 470. description of the theatre, 471. of the Hieron of Venus, 472. of the Acropolis, 476. extensive view from its summit, 477. Oracular Shrine, 479. other remains of the city, 481, 482. Character of the antient Argives, 483. View of the Argive Plain, 485.
- Arracovia*, village of, vii. 253. description of its vineyards, 254. present condition of the inhabitants, 255, 256. alteration of temperature, 256.
- Araggonite*, manner of its formation in the Grotto of Antiparos, vi. 130.
- Arrow Heads*, discovered in the Plain of Marathon, notice of, vii. 23, 24.
- Asclepium*, observations on the supposed site of, v. 442.
- Ascrea*, the birth-place of Hesiod, present state of, vii. 138—142.
- Asia Minor*, general account of, and of its productions, iii. 232—236 notes.
- Asopus*, River, observations on the course of, vii. 55, note. 96—98. its source, 98.
- Asphaltites*, Lake. See *Dead Sea*.
- Asses*, general use of, in Egypt, v. 81.
- Astaroth*, account of the worship of, on Mount Libanus, v. 32, 453—459.
- Athens*, first view of, vi. 146, 189. Arrival at the harbour of Piræus, 193. account of it, 378—386. Emotions of the author on approaching this city, 194, 195. Plan of the Antiquities of Athens, 196. account of excavations for them, 199, 200, 337. Cecropian citadel, 201. Funereal aspect of the city, 201, 202. State of the Antiquities of the citadel, 203. Remarks on entering the city, 206. corruptions of its name by various travellers, 207, 208. Ascent of the Acropolis, 211. Relic of Phidian sculpture, 213. Adytum of Pan, *ibid*. Portable shrines, 215—218. Statue of Pan, 218. Spoliation of the Temples, 223. Comparative merits of Athenian, Posidonian, and Æginetan architecture, 229. Cause of the injuries sustained in the Parthenon, 232. description of that edifice, 235. further observations on it, 370, 371. Marbles used in the Acropolis, 240. Singular construction of the Erechthæum, 241—243, 246—248. Of the Prytæum, 242. Temples of Pandrosus and

INDEX TO VOLS. III. IV. V. VI. VII. VIII.

- Minerva Polias, 244. Present state of the Propylæa, 250. Walls of the Acropolis, 262. Further observations on the Acropolis, 365—370. Odæum of Regilla, 253—258. Description of the Areopagus, 262—265. Temple of Theseus, 266. Temple of the Winds, 268. Unknown structure of the Corinthian order, 270. Description of the Bazar, 271. Population and trade of modern Athens, 272. Manufacture of pictures, 273. Medals and gems obtained at Athens, 281. The Ptolemæum or Gymnasium of Ptolemy, 284. Antient Marbles obtained by the author, 285. Description of the Thesæum, and the Grave of Tweddell, 289—297. The Piræean Gate, 298. Monument of the Musæum, 303. Theatre and Cave of Bacchus, 306. Monument of Thrasyllus, 306—310. History and description of the Arch of Hadrian, 311—317. Discordant accounts respecting the Temple of Jupiter Olympius, 319. description of it, 320—322. Fountain Callirhoë and course of the river Ilissus, 322—325. Remains of the Stadium Panathenæicum, 325—328. Sepulchre of Herodes Atticus, 329. Hadrian's Reservoir, 330. Beautiful prospects from Mount Anchæsmius, 331—335. Great antiquity of the Athenian Wells, 338. Manners of the Athenians, vii. 2. Dress and treatment of women at Athens, 3, 4. Description of a ball, 5. mode of dancing, 6. Superstitions, 9. Final departure from Athens, 12.
- Athlete*, antient Greek, exercises of, still practised in Turkey, iii. 72, 73; vi. 430, 431.
- Athos*, Mount, view of, from Sigeum, iii. 207, 208. from Pieria, vii. 389, 390. Notice of Mr. Tweddell's visit and researches there, viii. 17, 18. Account of the Monasteries on this mountain, 21—23. sources of their wealth, 24.
- Atmeidan*, or Hippodrome of Constantinople, notice of, iii. 73—76.
- Atmosphere*. See Temperature.
- Atrakia*, village, site of, vii. 360. Account of the Atracian Marble, 361—363. different varieties of it, 361, 362 notes.
- Attica*, population and agriculture of, vi. 358 note. panoramic survey of, from the summit of Mount Hymettus, 350—359.
- Attien*, a village of Cyprus, notice of, iv. 56. primæval mills found there, *ibid.* curious mode of keeping bees there, 57, 58.
- Augustus*, triumphal arch of, at Thessalonica, vii. 458.
- Axius*, River, probable course of, vii. 427.
- Bacchus*, notice of a statue and temple of, at Naxos, vi. 107—110. remains of his worship in the island of Syros, 155. theatre and

INDEX TO VOLS. III. IV. V. VI. VII. VIII.

- cave of, 306, 309, 310. Temple of, at Sieyon, 540. Hieron of, at Orchomenus, vii. 208, 210.
- Baffa*, the ancient Paphos, notice of, iv. 43, 44.
- Bakabanya*, Gold mines of, described, viii. 352, 353. manner of estimating their value, 354, and of washing the arenaceous gold and silver, 355.
- Bairam*, procession at the opening of, described, iii. 39—45. Festival of the Courban Bairam, or Lesser Bairam, viii. 228 note, 241.
- Balkan*, Pass of, described, viii. 220, 221.
- Baleftchino*, Plain of, viii. 3.
- Ball*, Athenian, described, vii. 5—8.
- Bannat*. See *Temeswar*.
- Baphyrus*, River, course of, vii. 394, 395.
- Bar*, dangerous, at the Mouth of the Nile, v. 33, 34.
- Barbyses*, the Vauxhall of Constantinople, account of, viii. 184.
- Barthelemy*, a Greek pirate in the French Service, notice of, vi. 60.
- Basaltic Pillars*, discovered in the Troad, account of, iii. 154, 155. Origin of the Basaltic Phenomena, near Tuvan, in the Holy Land, ii. 190—194.
- Basil*, St., Lake of, viii. 3.
- Basilica*, of Constantinople, account of, vii. 172, 173.
- Bas-relief*, remarkable one, discovered near Chæronéa, vii. 185. Description of it, 185—187.
- Baths*, splendid remains of, described, at Alexandria Troas, iii. 192—194. 196 note. of the women at Athens, vi. 363, 364.
- Baths*, Hot, of Lydia Hamam, notice of, iii. 189, 190. of Alexandria Troas, 197, 198 note. in the vicinity of Tiberias, iv. 217, 218.
- Battle* of Marathon, site of, vii. 23—30. Traditions relative to the Battle of Platæa, 99. its site ascertained, 102—106. Of Leuctra, 111. Of Chæronéa, 179.
- Bay* of Constantinople, described, viii. 180—183. why antiently called the *Putrid Sea*, 185.
- Bazar* of Athens, described, vi. 270, 271.
- Beauty*, feminine, remarks on, iv. 49, 50.
- Beer*, Village, notice of, iv. 287.
- Bees*, curious mode of keeping, in Cyprus, iv. 57. Structure of the Egyptian and Palestine bee-hives, *ibid.* note.
- Belbina*, Island, notice of, vi. 222.
- Belon*, M., his account of the gold and silver Mines of Macedonia, viii. 47, 48. strictures on his conjecture relative to the origin of the name Cavallo, 48, 49, 56.

INDEX TO VOLS. III. IV. V. VI. VII. VIII.

- Belus*, River, notice of, iv. 125, 126. sand of, exported to Venice for the making of glass, v. 15.
- Berindal*, Village, notice of, v. 314. Curious mode of hatching chickens there, 314—316.
- Beshek*, Lake, description of, viii. 3, 6 note. probably the *Bolbe Palus* of the Antients, 8.
- the Greater, Village of, viii. 14. Geological appearances in its vicinity, 14, 15.
- the Lesser, beautiful views near it, viii. 16.
- Bethel*, Village, notice of, iv. 287.
- Bethlehem*, view of, from the road from Jerusalem, iv. 398. Account of this place, 415—417.
- Bethoor* or *Bethoron*, account of, iv. 425—427. Interview of the author with the Arabs of that place, 428, 429.
- Beymişco*, Village, notice of, viii. 212.
- Beyramitch*, Plain of, iii. 158. Warm springs there, 159. Account of the city of *Beyramitch*, 161, 162.
- Beys*, Egyptian, cruel massacre of, v. 397—399 notes.
- Birds*, Egyptian, notice of, v. 61. Account of a repository of embalmed birds at Saccára, 229—233. why interred, 233—236.
- Bistonis*, notice of the Ruins of, viii. 65, 66—68.
- Bistonis*, *Palus*, notice of, viii. 65.
- Boccaze*, or Strait of Samos, described, iii. 240—242. of Naxos, vi. 94.
- Boitza*, arrival of the author at, viii. 283. notice of its minerals, *ibid.* 284. geological observations on them, 284, 285.
- Bonarbashy*, Fountains of, iii. 140. their temperature, 141, 142. probably alluded to by Homer, 143. Account of antiquities there, 145. Height called the Acropolis, in their vicinity, 147. its probable origin, 152. Antient Tumulus there, 148—151.
- Books*, list of, in the Hellenic and Roman Languages, printed at Venice, and now on sale in Modern Greece, vi. 631—639.
- Bookbinders* of Constantinople, skilful workmanship of, viii. 153.
- Book-market*, at Cairo, account of, v. 111, 112.
- Booksellers*, Bazar of, at Constantinople, iii. 65.
- Books* for tobacco-pipes, manufactured from Keff-Kij, notice of, viii. 153, 156.
- Brahmins*, discovery made by, in Upper Egypt, v. 85, 86.
- Brauron*, Village of, vii. 20. Antient festival celebrated there, 21.
- Bread* baked in the solar rays, iv. 253.

INDEX TO VOLS. III. IV. V. VI. VII. VIII.

- British Army*, from India, encamped in Egypt, v. 81. account of it, 82—85.
- British Fleet*, extraordinary appearance of, in the Bay of Aboukir, .iii. 333.
- Bronze* relics found at Saïs, description of, v. 292—296. Mode of distinguishing genuine antique bronzes from spurious modern imitations, vii. Pref. xxiii, xxiv.
- Browne*, Rev. G. A., translation by, of Nicetas's Narrative of the Ravages committed by the Latins in Constantinople, viii. 427—438.
- Bruce*, Mr., veracity of, established in numerous instances, v. 85—98.
- Bruchenthal*, Baron, noble Museum of, described, viii. 288—292.
- Buda*, City, situation of, viii. 335. connected with *Pest*, by a bridge of boats, 336. splendid palace there, 337. History of this city, 339, 340. its population, 341.
- Bukarest*, approach to, described, viii. 262. reception of the Turkish ambassador there, 262—264. population of this city, 267. its commerce, *ibid.* 268. visit to the Metropolitan Monastery there, 268, 269. Ceremony of the Resurrection, 270. Number and pursuits of the Gipsies, 271.
- Buddra*, the antient Halicarnassus, description of, iii. 253—259 notes, 268—271 notes.
- Buildings* of Greece and Rome compared, vi. 227, 228. Antiquity of fictile materials in Grecian buildings, 489.
- Buldc*, arrival of the author at, v. 6, 7. Interview with the Reis Effendi, 69.
- Bulgaria*, Journey through, to Walachia, iii. 2, 32, 265. Comparative Vocabulary of the Bulgarian, English, and Malo-Russian Languages, 237—239 notes. and of the Bulgarian, English, Albanian, Erse, and Turkish Languages, 240.
- Buonaparté*, vindicated from the charge of having perpetrated the massacre of his own troops at Jaffa, iv. 439—441.
- Burghaz*, Town, account of, viii. 211, 212.
- Burke's*, M^r, Theory of the Sublime, confirmed, v. 173, 174 note (2).
- Büyuk Tehekmadji*, Town, notice of, viii. 129. its appearance on the author's second visit, 205.
- Byron*, Lord, *Reflections of*, on the impressions produced by the sight of Antient Greece, vii. 144, 145 note.
- Byzantine Emperors*, beautiful vase of, described, iii. 12—14.
- Byzantium*, antient Cyclopæan walls of, described, viii. 177. breach made therein by Mohammed at its capture, 178. See *Constantinople*.

INDEX TO VOLS. III. IV. V. VI. VII. VIII.

- Caaba*, at Mecca, arrival of the covering for, at Alexandria, v. 278.
- Cæsareu*, present dilapidated state of, iv. 446, 447. its antient state, 447, 448.
- Caif*, a Turkish expression explained, viii. 249, 250. "
- Cairo*, Visit to the Reis Effendi of, v. 69. house of the French Institute there, 70. account of the jewel market, 72. present state of the interior, 73—80. jugglers there, 73, 74. trees growing there, 74—76. statistics of that city, 81. British Army from India, encamped there, 81—86. dress of the women, 101. state of society, *ibid.* 102. houses, 103. gardens, 104. book market, 111. appearance of the women in the streets, 114. Enormities of the Turks, 114—117. their extortions, 117, 118. Notice of the citadel, 119—125. Joseph's Well, 125—127. Description of the views observable from the ramparts of the citadel, 130—134. Appearance of the country to the south of Cairo, 216—218. the author's departure thence, 277.
- Caiffa*, the port of Acre, account of, v. 6 note, 9, 10 notes.
- Calaurea*, Island, notice of, vi. 186, 187. character of its inhabitants, 187, 188.
- Calf*, worshipped by the Druses, iv. 136 and note (1), 204.
- Callicolone*, Hill of, iii. 118.
- Callidromos*, an eminence of Mount Ceta, beautiful prospect from, vii. 293, 294.
- Callifat Osmack*, or *Cullifat Water*, the same as the Simois, iii. 124. account of ruins near it, 127—129. inscriptions there, 129—131.
- Callirhoë*, Fountain, notice of, vi. 322.
- Calmuck Artist*, extraordinary talents of, vi. 376, 377.
- Calvary*, probable site of, iv. 325. Greek inscription there, 326, 327, 329. Hebrew inscription, 330.
- Calpyers*, or Greek Monks, derivation of the term, vii. 269. devotional exercises of some on Mount Parnassus, 270. their ignorance, 271.
- Camachua*, or *Cameo*, origin of, iv. 28, 29.
- Cambridge*, Pagan ceremony, still observed at, iii. 276 note.
- Cana of Galilee*, why so called, iv. 186 note (1). approach to it from Nazareth, 186. beautiful spring there, *ibid.* chapel of the village and relics there, 187, 188.
- Canal of Cairo*, account of, v. 134 and note
- Capandritti*, Village of, vii. 47.
- Capranu*, Village of, erected on the site of the antient Chæronéa, vii. 172. antiquities of its church, 181. inscriptions there, 182.

INDEX TO VOLS. III. IV. V. VI. VII. VIII.

- Capudan Pasha*, villainous conduct of, at Alexandria, v. 397—401.
- Caravanserai*, Turkish, account of, viii. 118, 119.
- Caristrania*, Village of, viii. 211.
- Earnabat*, Town, account of, viii. 219.
- Carpathian Mountains*, ascent of, viii. 278, 279.
- Carthæa*, the chief town of the Isle of Syros, notice of, vi. 164, 165.
- Caryatides*, at Thessalonica, description of, vii. 452.
- Castalian Fountain*, situation of, discovered, vii. 230, 231. present state of its remains, 233—235. its course traced, 237.
- Castri*, Village of, vii. 225. wretched state of its inhabitants, 226. cause of it, 249.
- Catacombs*, in the Pyramids of Saccâra, descent of the author into, v. 224: evidence that bodies were placed therein horizontally, 225—229. The Catacombs of Necropolis described, 380—394.
- Cats*, abundance of, at Pera, viii. 138.
- Cavalla*, or Cavallo, Village of, viii. 7 note. Belon's account of gold and silver mines in its vicinity, 47, 48. his conjecture relative to the origin of its name corrected, 48, 49—56. built on the site of the antient Neapolis, 49—51. See *Neapolis*.
- Cavalry*, Turkish, description of, v. 52, 53.
- Cave of the Nativity* at Bethlehem, iv. 415. of Bacchus at Athens, vi. 309, 310. of the Nemæan Lion, 522, 523. of Pan, near Marathon, vii. 40. Oracular Cave of Telmessus, iii. 298—300. at Argos, vi. 479.
- Caverns*, remarkable, at the village of Turan, iv. 189, 190. near Bethlehem, 421. at Delphi, vii. 244.
- Cecropian Citadel*, at Athens, vi. 201. state of the antiquities there, 203. Antient sun-dial, 204.
- Cement*, used in the Aiantium, notice of, iii. 109.
- Cenchrea*, Port of, vi. 524. Tomb of Helen there, 525.
- Cenæan Promontory*, notice of, vii. 295.
- Cephisia* Village, notice of, vii. 13, 14.
- Cephisus*, the Eleusinian, cause of, vi. 609. and of the Athenian Cephisus, 614.
- Ceres*, worship of, the same as that of Venus, iv. 23, 24. Description of the Hieron of Ceres Mysias, vi. 488. Ruins of her temples at Eleusis, 600, 626. Discovery of her statue, *ibid.* history of its removal, 601, 602, 615—623.
- Certificate of Pilgrimage*, copy of, iv. 451—453.
- Chersonæa*, Ruins of, vii. 178. inscriptions there, 173—176, 182, 183, 184. description of the remains of the theatre, 177. Acropolis, 178

INDEX TO VOLS. III. IV. V. VI. VII. VIII.

- Battle of Chæronæa, 179. Tomb of the Thebans, 179, 180. Sepulchre of Agamemnon, 180.
- Chaligh-Kavack*, Village of, viii. 221, 222.
- Chanak Kalesi*, a town on the Hellespont, notice of, iii. 82 note.
- Charadrus* River, course of, vii. 15.
- Charem*, or apartments of the women in the Imperial Seraglio, described, iii. 26. chamber of audience, 28. assembly room, and baths, 30. chamber of repose, 31. saloon of the Charem, *ibid*.
- Charitensian Games*, in honour of the Graces, vii. 198. Sophocles, a victor at them, 198, 204. inscriptions relative to those games, 198—200, 206, 207.
- Charnaud*, Mr., British Consul at Thessalonica, vii. 441. his hospitality to the author, *ibid*. 442. his estimate of the commerce of Thessalonica, 465 note, 466 note.
- Chevalier*, M., mistakes of, corrected, iii. 138 note, 147.
- Chickens*, Egyptian process of hatching, described, v. 314—316.
- Chimæra* of the Antients, probable solution of, v. 427.
- China*, intercourse of, with Europe, in the time of the Romans, viii. 151. Chinese porcelain, the same as the Vasa Murrhina of Pliny, 151, 152. *
- Chios*, Island, appearance of, from the sea, iii. 236. produce, 238. population, and character of its inhabitants, *ibid*. 239 note. minerals found there, 239 and note. commerce, 239 note.
- Christianity*, state of, in the Holy Land, iv. 137, 138, 336, 337—339.
- Cibinium*. See *Hermanstadt*.
- Cloones*, arrival of the author in the territory of, viii. 81. State of its chief town, *Fairy*, 83. perilous situation of the author and his companions there, 85—89. departure thence, 92.
- Cippus*, or Sepulchral Tablet obtained at Patmos, description of, vi. 76, 77.
- Cisterns*, antient, at Constantinople, account of, viii. 168—171.
- Citadel* of Cairo, described, v. 119—129. beautiful views from its ramparts, 130—134. of Thebes, vii. 95. of Platæa, 109. of Corinth, vi. 567—572. of Athens, vi. 212—221, 252, 365—370.
- Cithæron*, Mount, journey to, vii. 94.
- Cities* of Greece, characteristic features of, vi. 437, 438.
- Citium*, situation of iv. 38. a Phœnician colony, 39, 40. origin of its name, 41 and note, 42. Last remains of this city, 43.
- Civros* of Naxos, described, vi. 95.
- Clarke*, Rev. W., observations of, on the Æolic Digamma, vii. 202, 203 notes.

INDEX TO VOLS. III. IV. V. VI. VII. VIII.

Clarke, Dr. E. D., and Cripps, Mr., Visit of, to the Seraglio, iii. 11—36. depart from Constantinople, 80. sail down the Hellespont, 89. land at Koum-Kalé, 94. visit the Plain of Troy, 106—134. and the district of Troas, 135—210. return to the Dardanelles, 211. Voyage thence to Rhodes, 215—276. and from Rhodes to the Gulph of Glaucus in Asia Minor, 277—328. and thence to Egypt, 330—374. voyage from Rosetta to Larneca in Cyprus, iv. 2—34. residence in Cyprus, and return to Egypt, 36—79. voyage from Egypt to Syria, 80—113. journey from Acre to Nazareth, 121—183. from Nazareth to Tiberias, 185—233. from Tiberias to Napolose, 235—280. from Napolose to Jerusalem, 282—293. account of their residence at Jerusalem, 293—394. journey thence to Bethlehem, Jaffa, and Acre, 396—449. voyage from Syria to Egypt, v. 2—44. voyage up the Nile to Grand Cairo, 45—69. account of their residence in that city, 69—134, 272—277. excursion thence to Heliopolis, and the Pyramids, 135—270. passage down the Nile to Sais and Rosetta, 271—322. voyage thence to Aboukir, and journey to Alexandria, 324—403. departure from Egypt, and voyage to Cos, 404—451. voyage thence to Patmos, vi. 27—36. residence at Patmos, 37—77. departure thence, 78. arrival at Paros, 114. visit to the Island and Grotto of Antiparos, 122—132. return to Paros, 133. voyage thence to Athens, 147—193. arrival there, 194. account of their residence in that city, 197—373. tour through the Peloponnesus, 375—591. arrival at Megara, 591. and Eleusis, 599. return from Eleusis to Athens, 600—615, 622. journey from Athens to Marathon, vii. 12—15. survey the Marathonian Plain, 17—34. departure from Marathon to Thebes, 41—58. from Thebes to Cithæron and Platæa, 94. journey thence to Mount Helicon, 113. and Lebadæa, 147. excursions thence to Chæronæa and Orchoemenus, 172—176. and from Lebadæa to Delphi, 177—251. from Delphi to the summit of Parnassus and Tithorea, 253—283. from Tithorea to the Straits of Thermopylæ and to Pharsalus, 285—333. from Pharsalia to the Valley of Tempe, 333—380. journey thence to Thessalonica, 381—478. from Thessalonica to Neapolis, viii. 1—51. from Neapolis to the country of the Cicones, 53—92. and thence to Constantinople, 94—132. account of their second residence at Constantinople, 134—185. their journey thence to the Passages of Mount Hæmus, 189—228. and thence to Bûkarest, 230—273. account of their journey from Bûkarest to the capital of the Bannat, 275—320. excursion to

INDEX TO VOLS. III. IV. V. VI. VII. VIII.

- the gold and silver mines of Cremonitz, 323—350* journey thence to Vienna, Paris, and England, 398—412.
- Clusele*, Village of, viii. 4. notice of some remarkable rocks in its vicinity, 5.
- Coffee*, how manufactured in Egypt, v. 40, 41.
- Cold Bathing*, efficacy of, in certain cases of fever, viii. 247.
- College of Mines*, at Schemnitz, account of, viii. 357, 358. uniform of the students, 359. its excellent collection of models, 395.
- Column*, stupendous, near Lydia Hamam, described, iii. 188, 189.
- Commerce of Acre*, iv. 119. of Lebadéa, vii. 169. of Thessalonica, 465, 466—468. of Walachia, viii. 267, 268.
- Common Sewers*, produce of, at Constantinople, farmed, iii. 62. viii. 146, 147.
- Cnidus*, City, ruins of, described, iii. 261 note, 271—273 notes. vi. sited by Mr. Walpole, 274.
- Constantine*, triumphal arch of, at Thessalonica, vii. 459, 460.
- Constantinople*, horrid scenes at the capture of, described, iii. 381—384. points of similarity between the antient and modern city, 4—7. ravages at the capture of, exaggerated, 8—10. Notice of the relics of ancient Constantinople, preserved in the Seraglio, 11—14. the Seraglio described, 15—36. cursory observations on, 62—64. Account of the Hippodrome, 73—76. Observations on the mosque or church of St. Sophia, iii. 46, 47. account of the author's last visit to it, viii. 165—168. Narrative of the revolution at Constantinople, in 1807, which terminated in the deposition of the Emperor Selim III. iii. 375—380. the author's second arrival in this city, viii. 130. treatment of the Turkish populace, 130, 131. dangerous influence of its climate, 134—137. the dirt of this city farmed, iii. 62; viii. 146, 147. sweepings of the jewellers' bazar farmed, 147, 148. accounts of the bazars for the Pataal Tash or Keff-Kil, 153. for the sale of drugs, 157. of the book-binders' bazar, 158. shops for the sale of tobacco, 160. manufactories of tchibouques or tobacco-pipe tubes, 161—163. The author's manner of visiting this city, 163—165. account of antient remains there, 168—173. Aqueduct of the Roman Emperors, 173. Wall of Theodosius, 175. Antient Cyclopéan Walls, of Byzantium, 177. Mohammed's breach by the Cannon Gate, 178. Visit to the Bay of Constantinople, 180—185. Temperature of the winter season, at this city, 190, 191. Detailed account of the ravages committed there by the Christian armies, under Baldwin earl of Flanders, 431—438.

INDEX TO VOLS. III. IV. V. VI. VII. VIII.

- Convents* in the Holy Land, notice of. The Franciscan convent at Nazareth, iv. 168—170. at Jerusalem, 297—304. Greek and Armenian convents there, 393, 394.
- Corinth*, antient site of, vi. 547. Fountain of the Nymph Pirene, 548. description of the Temple of Octavia, 550—555. visit to the Governor, 555—557. probable remains of the Odeum, 558. climate and present state, 558, 559. visit to the Isthmus of Corinth, 561. Remains of the Antient Vallum, 562. Canal of Nero, *ibid.* Temple of Neptune, 563. Cinerary receptacles in the Rocks, 564. Description of the Acrocorinthus, or Citadel of Corinth, 567—570. prospect from its summit, 571, 572. return to Corinth, 583. See *Isthmus*.
- Corinthian Order*, beautiful specimen of, vi. 270. a rare variety of it, discovered at Thebes, vii. 76.
- Coroni*, Village of, vi. 402, 403.
- Corycian Cave*, situation of, discovered, vii. 235. account of it, *ibid.* 236.
- Cos*, Island, antiquities of, iii. 248, 250. account of a remarkable plane-tree growing there, 249. inscriptions and other ruins discovered there, 251—254, 259 note. Fountain of Hippocrates, 255—262. fertility of this island, 260 note. Account of the remains of Cnidos, 260, 261 notes, 271—273 notes. description of a remarkable cavern in this island, 262. its productions, 263. Greek manuscripts found here, 263, 264. notice of a beautiful piece of Antient sculpture, 264—266, 274. voyage thence, to Rhodes, 276. account of the author's second visit to that island, v. 434. situation of the Greek Bishop there, 435. and of the French Consul, 436, 437. Account of a piece of antient sculpture discovered at Stanchio, 438. additional inscriptions discovered in that island, 439—441. Remarks on the supposed site of Asclepium, 442. Population, commerce, &c. of Cos, 450, 451. botanical discoveries in that island, vi. 29, 30—32 notes.
- Cothurnus*, or Boot of the Antients, notice of, vi. 236.
- Cotton*, account of the culture of, in the Macedonian Plain, vii. 466.
- Cotton Thread*, red, manufactory of, at Ampelákia, vii. 364. difference between it and the English cotton thread, 365, 366. manner of making it, 366, 367. how dyed, 367, 368.
- Courlan-Bairam*, or Lesser Bairam, festival of, viii. 222 note, 241
- Crematis*, Town, notice of, viii. 129.
- Cremnitz*, road to, viii. 359. lead-foundry in its vicinity, 360. visit to its mines, 361. The gold mine, *ibid.* appearance and matrix of

INDEX TO VOLS. III. IV. V. VI. VII. VIII.

the ore, 361, 362. The Imperial mine, 363. • Statistical account of the mines, 363. process adopted for the reduction of the ores, 365—368. beautiful process for separating the gold from the silver, 368, 369. average produce of these mines, 370. assaying-house, 370. mint, 371. Notice of the town, 372.

Cripps, Mr., perilous situation of, viii. 77, 78. mild reproof of, by a Turkish Ambassador, 210. audience given to him by the Hospodar of Wallachia, 265. See *Clarke*, Dr. E. D.

Crissa, site of, ascertained, vii. 223. its antient history, 224, 225.

Croctus, Plain of, vii. 327.

Cromyon, present state of, vi. 585. manners of its inhabitants, 586.

Cruisers, English, vigilance of, iii. 331.

Crusaders, treachery of, at Acræ, iv. 103, 104.

Cruz Ansata, an Egyptian hieroglyphic, remarks on, v. 150. its probable meaning, 152, 153.

Cryptæ of Necropolis, description of, v. 379—394.

Crypts, antient, at Jerusalem, notice of, iv. 343. inscriptions in them, 344, 345. their age, 345. description of antient paintings discovered there, 345—548.

Crystallization of Alabaster in the island of Antiparos, remarks on, vi. 128—130. Observations on crystallization generally, 144.

Cutlery, Athenian, remarks on, vi. 280.

Cyprus, Island, appearances of, at sea, iv. 11, 12. Hot winds prevalent in Salines Bay, 13—15. insalubrity of the island, 16. its rivers, 75, 76. its productions, 17, 53. quality of its wine, 18, 19. different sorts of wine, 20. minerals, 45. Wretched condition of the country, *ibid.* Phœnician idols discovered there, 21. Nature of the Cyprian Venus, 22. Antient gems found in this island, 25. signet rings and medals, 26. substances used for them, 32. their form, 33, 34. Antient geography of Cyprus, 36. Situation of Citium, 38. Phœnician settlements, 39. Ruins of Baffa, 43, 44. Description of the women of Cyprus, 47—50. Gardens of Larneca, 50. Musical instruments of the Cypriots, 51. Desolate state of the country between Larneca and Nicotia, 55. Village of Attien, 65. Curious mode of keeping bees, 57. Appearance of Nicotia, 59. banishment of prostitutes thence, 60. Description of the palace of the English Dragoman, 60—62. The author's visit to the Governor described, 63—69. Account of the city of Nicotia, 70. its manufactures, 71. antiquities obtained there, 73, 74. list of plants discovered in this island, 75 note.

INDEX TO VOLS. III. IV. V. VI. VII. VIII.

- Dacia*, notice of the inhabitants of, viii. 395—397.
- Dadi*, a town of Greece, present state of, vii. 291.
- Dance* of the Dervishes, described, iii. 50—53. Antient dances retained in the Isle of Zia, vi. 173, 174. and of Syros, 155. Account of the Pyrrhic dance at Nauplia, 431. Description of a dance at Athens, vii. 5—8.
- Dancing Women* of Egypt, notice of, v. 51, 52, 166, 167. of Bulgaria, viii. 250.
- Danube*, River, observations on the, viii. 248. passage of it by the Turkish Ambassador and his suite, with the author, 250. breaking of a bridge over, 252—254. notice of the flying-bridges over this river, 407.
- Daphne*, Defile of, near Eleusis, vi. 611. Monastery of, 612.
- Dardanelles*, Town of, described, iii. 84. notice of its wine, 85. visit of the author to the Pasha of, 88, 89. antiquities there, 220, 221.
- Dates*, Egyptian, account of, v. 165, 407.
- David's* ascent of the Mount of Olives, remarks on, iv. 359—361. account of his Well at Bethlehem, iv. 411—414.
- Dead*, oriental custom of Ululation for, described, v. 104, 105. its extent and antiquity, 106, 107.
- Dead Sea*, or Lake Asphaltites, appearance of, from the Mount of Olives, iv. 362. uses of its water, 308. view of it, in the road from Jerusalem, iv. 399. erroneous notions concerning it refuted, 400—406.
- Dear*, Mr., an English Sculptor, anecdote of, v. 24.
- Déde*, Town, notice of, v. 52.
- Defile* of Tretus, notice of, vi. 520, 521. Description of the Scironian Defile, 588, 589. of Daphne, 610. of Marathon, vii. 34. its importance, 34—36. of Thermopylæ, 317—320. of Tempe, 355—358, 384, 385.
- Della Valle* the Traveller, biographical notice of, viii. 158—160 notes.
- Delphi*, present condition of, vii. 225, 226. its antiquities and curiosities, 227. inscriptions discovered there, 228—230, 237, 240, 243, 246, 247, 249. Situation of the Castalian Fountain discovered, 230, 231. Gorgonian Head, 232. its real meaning, 233. Remains of the Fountain, 233—235. plants obtained there, 234, 235 notes. Discovery of the Corycian Cave, 235, 236. Course of the Castalian Fountain, 237. Eastern Gate of the city of Delphi, 238. Remains of the Gymnasium, 239, 240. and of the Stadium, 241. Monastery of Elias, 242, 243. Caverns in its vicinity, 244. Description of the Plain of Delphi, 244, 245. Probable site of the Temple of Apollo 246. account of Ruins on it, 246, 247. Medals obtained at Delphi, 250.

INDEX TO VOLS. III. IV. V. VI. VII. VIII.

- Delphic Pillar*, history and present state of, iii. 75, 76.
- Delta*, triple harvest of, v. 47. description of, 56. diseases, 57. facility of travelling there, 59. birds, 61. plants, 63, 64 and notes, remarkable phenomenon there, 65. fertility, 66. notice of the southern point of, 66, 67.
- Demetrius*, St., Church of, at Thebes, vii. 76. Mosque of, at Thessalonica, described, 455, 456.
- Deposition* of the Turkish Emperor Selim III., narrative of the, iii. 375—380.
- Dervishes*, dance of, described, iii. 50—53. Curious exhibition of the Howling Dervishes, 53—60. trick played upon one, by some English Gentlemen, 60—62.
- Desert*, Egyptian, description of, iii. 367. productions of, iv. 237.
- Deva*, Town, notice of, viii. 300. vestiges of a Roman Citadel there, 300, 301.
- Devotion*, impressive, of the Turks, viii. 210.
- Diamonds*, notices of natural resemblances of, iv. 44, 45. number and variety of, in the Jewellers' Bazar at Constantinople, viii. 148, 149.
- Diana*, Temple of, at Hieron, vi. 409, 410. solemn festival of, at Brauron, vii. 21.
- Diseases* prevalent in Egypt, v. 57.
- Distance*, Turkish, measures of, iii. Pref. xxix. Roman marks of, viii. 128.
- Dium*, probable situation of, vii. 400—402.
- Divân*, Turkish, account of, iii. 23 note. ceremony of holding, described, vii. 152, 153.
- Divers* of the islands of Syme and Nisyros, notice of, iii. 287 and note.
- Divination*, art of, cultivated at Telmessus, 299 note. description of an oracular cave for, iii. 298—300.
- Djerid*, a Turkish Tournament, description of, iii. 218, 219.
- Djessar Pasha* of Seide, curious anecdotes of, iv. 85—88. extent of his dominions, 88. account of the author's interviews with him, 91—96, 113—119. Notice of a camp of his cavalry, 123. ravages committed by them in the Holy Land, 245. Account of the author's farewell interview with him, v. 4—8. Anecdotes of him by Colonel Squire, 4—13 notes. his death, 11, 12.
- Djisa*, Pyramids of, visit to, v. 171. Appearance presented by the principal Pyramid, *ibid.* description of it, 173—175. objects seen from its summit, 176—179. Limestone used in the structure of the greater Pyramid, 180. Extraneous Fossil described by Strabo, 182. Labours of the French Army among these buildings, 184. Visit the interior of the large Pyramid, 187. Observations at the Well, 190. Examination of some of the inferior channels, 193. Description of the chamber

INDEX TO VOLS. III. IV. V. VI. VII. VIII.

- of the Sepulchre, 195—197. The royal Soros, 198. demolition of it attempted, 199. Hieroglyphics, 200. Discovery of an ancient inscription, 202. fac-simile of it, 203.
- Dobralle*, Village of, viii. 220.
- Dobree*, Rev. P. P., various readings by, and observations on, the Orcho-menian Inscriptions, vii. 190—196 notes.
- Dogs*, noble race of, in Peloponnesus, vi. 403. large breed of, near Marathon, vii. 42—44. Body clothes worn by Shepherds' dogs, 412.
- Domes*, in architecture, antiquity of, demonstrated, vii. 213, 214.
- Doricus*, Plain, notice of, viii. 95.
- Dowctu*, Plain of, vii. 325.
- Drama*, Town of, viii. 43. Belon's account of it, *ibid.* 44, 45.
- Dress*, oriental, uniformity of fashions in, iii. 72 note. of the Cyprian Women, iv. 47, 48. of the Arabs in the Holy Land, 157—159. of the Women at Cairo, v. 101, 114. of the Women at Athens, vii. 3—5 and notes. of the better class of Modern Greeks, 154, 155. of the Women of Epirus, 156.
- Drug-Market* of Constantinople, account of, viii. 157.
- Druidical Circle* on Mount Gargarus, notice of, iii. 167.
- Druses*, notice of, iv. 90 and note. account of their Superstitions, 185, 136 and note, 203—206. their character and manners, 207, 208.
- Drusus Cæsar*, votive Tablet to, iii. 197.
- Easter*, etymology of, iv. 23 note (3).
- Ebal*, Mount, situation of, iv. 285 note.
- Eggs*, unwholesomeness of, in the Levant, iii. 225 and note.
- Egypt*, picture of the ravages of war, on the coast of, iii. 335, 336. obstacles encountered there by the British expedition under Sir Ralph Abercrombie, 338. Perplexing situation of Sir Sidney Smith, 339—341. Causes of delay in landing the British troops, 341—343. Descent of the army, 345. Battle and victory of the 8th of March, 346. Affair of the 12th, 351. Action of the 13th, 351, 352. Battle of the 21st, 354—358. Death of Sir Ralph Abercrombie, 358. sensation caused by that event, 359. Measures pursued by General Abercrombie's successor, 360. Visit of the author to the English camp, 362—366. Journey to Rosetta, 369. arrival there, 373. Notice of antiquities on Nelson's or Aboukir Island, iv. 2, 3. Insects found in the vicinity of Rosetta, 4, 5. Observations on the Rosetta Stone, 6, 7. Probable uses of the Scarabæus *Pilularias*, 8, 9. Notice of a curious edifice at Rosetta, 10. The author's return to Egypt, v. 25—33. State of *Rosetta*, 35—44. Appearance of the country, during the author's

INDEX TO VOLS. III. IV. V. VI. VII. VIII.

voyage up the Nile to Grand Caïro, 45—56. Diseases of Egypt, 57. Facility of visiting Upper Egypt, 59. Notice of birds of this country, 61. plants, 62. Remarkable phenomenon, 65. View of the Pyramids from the Nile, 67. Account of Grand Caïro, 72—134. Visit to Heliopolis, 137. Village of Mataréa, 139. Pillar of On, or Obelisk of Heliopolis, 143—158. history of it, 159, 160. Minerals of Egypt, 161—164. fruits, 165. Voyage to the Pyramids of Djiza, 171. description of them, 171—208. Voyage to the Pyramids of Saccara, 214—218. Views of the Pyramids of Saccara, 220, 221. difference between them, 223. Description of the Pyramids of Saccara, 224—240. history of them, 245—261. their sepulchral uses determined, 262—270. Return to Caïro, 272. Passage thence down the Nile, 281. Visit to the Ruins of Saïs, 284—312. Village of Berinbal, 314. Ovens for hatching chickens there, 314—327. Tombs at Massorah Shibrecki, 317. Arrival at Rosetta, 319. Journey thence to Alexandria, 328. description of that city, 330—379, 395—404. Cryptæ or Catacombs of the Necropolis, 379—394. Journey to Aboukir, 407. Notices of the cities of Nicopolis, Taposiris, Parva, and Canopus, 410. Voyage from Egypt to Cos, 417—434.

Elatéa, situation of, vii. 286, 287.

Eleanor, Queen of Edward I., anecdotes of, v. 23, 24.

Electra of Sophocles, scene of, ascertained, vi. 497.

Electrum of the Antients, observations on the composition of, viii. 233, 234.

Eleusis, Plain of, vi. 599. Ruins of the aqueduct, 600. of the Temple of Ceres, 600, 626. discovery of her statue, 600, 601. superstition of the inhabitants concerning it, 601. inscriptions on the Temple, 606, 604. negotiation with the Waiwode of Athens for its removal, 615—618. methods devised for its removal, 618. difficulties encountered, 619—622. success of the undertaking, 623. Salt Lake in the vicinity of Eleusis, 610. Description of the "long Walls" connecting the Acropolis with the City, 624. Notice of its Port, 626. ancient Theatre, 627. and Acropolis, 627, 628.

Elias, Monastery of, at Delphi, vii. 242, 243.

Embalmed Birds, account of a repository of, v. 229—233.

Emery Mines in the island of Naxos, account of, vi. 93, 113, 114 notes.

Emmaus, Hot Baths of, described, iv. 217, 218.

Ephesus and its vicinity, described, iii. 246 note.

Epiáda Island, arrival at, vi. 390. description of the Town, 390, 391, medals obtained there, 391, 392. appearance of the country in its vicinity, 394—396.

Epiconemidian Locria, topography of, ascertained, vii. 298—303.

Epigram, Greek, illustration of, vii. 211, 212 and note.

INDEX TO VOLS. III. IV. V, VI. VII. VIII.

- Erectheum*, singular construction of, vi. 241. description of that edifice, 243, 244. Remarkable Olive-tree growing there, 246, 247. Well of salt water there, 248, 249.
- Erkeazy*, village of, iii. 199. Beautiful Soros discovered there, 200. inscription thereon, 200, 201.
- Erythræan Straits*, account of, iii. 231—236.
- Esbequir Lake*, near Cairo, notice of, v. 110.
- Esdraelon*, Great Plain of, described, iv. 255—259. encampment of Arabs on it, 260. its extent, 261.
- Eski Eregli*, arrival of the author at, viii. 122. remains of antiquity discovered there, 124, 125.
- Esterhazy*, Prince, splendid palace of, viii. 400.
- Etesian Winds*, notice of, v. 50.
- Etiquette*, scrupulous observance of, at *Pera*, viii. 141, 142.
- Euclid* of Hermione, description of the Tomb of, vi. 287.
- Euripides*, Tomb of, viii. 9. probable cause of the Poet's death, 11. situation of his Tomb, 11—13.
- Euxine Sea*, extraordinary frost on, viii. 190, 191.
- Excavations* for antiquities, at Athens, account of, vi. 199, 200, 337.
- Eyes*, custom of painting, in the East, described, iv. 111, 112.
- Fairy*, Town, situation of, viii. 83. its appearance after its conflagration by the rebel Turks, *ibid.* Perilous situation of the author and his companions there, 85—89. Details relative to the sacking and burning of the place, 90. cause of this disaster, 91, 92.
- Feldspar*, mistake in the meaning of, corrected, viii. 15 note (5).
- Fertility* of the Plain of Zabulon, iv. 131.
- Fever*, intermitting, singular remedy for, iii. 217.
- Fig*, Egyptian, notice of, v. 50.
- Fish*, vast abundance of, in the river Tibiscus, viii. 326.
- Finica Bay*, notice of, v. 426.
- Firmân*, form of, for visiting the Mosque of St. Sophia, iii. 45, 46 notes.
- Flax*, incombustible, of Cyprus, account of, iv. 45, 46 notes.
- Flesh*, live, eaten by the Abyssinians, v. 90. raw flesh never eaten by the priests, 94.
- Fleur de Lis*, why used in ancient paintings and illuminations, iv. 144, 145 note.
- Flour*, oriental mode of preparing, iv. 56, 57, 167, 168.
- Fossil*, extraneous, at the Greater Pyramid of Djiza, described by Strabo, v. 182. remarks on his account, 183, 184.
- Fountain of Siloa*, iv. 348.
- Fountains* of Bonartashy, described, iii, 140—142. of Hippocrates, in

INDEX TO VOLS. III. IV. V. VI. VII. VIII.

- the Island of Cos, 255. of the Virgin, at Nazareth, iv. 165, 166. of the Sun, at Mataréa, or Heliopolis, 140, 141. of the Nymph Pirene, at Corinth, vi. 549. of Macaria, on the Plain of Marathon, vii. 33. of Aganippe, 125, 131. and of Hippocrene, 132.
- Franciscan Convent*, at Nazareth, account of, iv. 168. pretended miracle exhibited in the conventual church, 170. at Jerusalem, 297. Jovial condition of the Monks, 297, 298. Dormitory for travellers, 298. Pilgrims' Chamber, 299. Convent stores, 300, 301. Library, 302. Exactions of the Turks, 303.
- French*, dastardly conduct of, in Egypt, iii. 344. defeated by the British in the battles of the 8th, 12th, 13th, and 21st of March, 346—358. amount of their losses, 359. Anecdotes of some French prisoners, v. 29—31. House of the French Institute at Cairo, 70, 71. Labours of the French army at the Pyramids of Djiza, 184, 185. State of the French garrison at Alexandria, 329. their rapacity, 331. Critical situation of part of the French army, at Patmos, vi. 37, 38. Cruel treatment of some French prisoners, by the Turks, in Thessaly, vii. 424, 425.
- Frost*, extraordinary, in the Euxine Sea, account of, viii. 190, 191.
- Funeral Feasts* of the Walachians, viii. 260. resemblance of them to the funeral rites of the Greeks, Romans, and antient Jews, 260—262.
- Funeral Rites* in the East, v. 106. of the Albanians, vii. 10—12. of the Turks, in Thessaly, 387, 388.
- Garden* of the Grand Signior in the Seraglio, described, iii. 20, 21. of Hyacinths, 33, 34. walks of the upper garden of the Seraglio, 35, 36. of Larneca, in the Isle of Cyprus, iv. 50, 51. of Gethsemane, site of, ascertained, 364, 365.
- Gargarus*, Mount, situation of, ascertained, iii. 166 note. ascent of the author to its summit, 169. Oratories of Hermits there, *ibid.* Extensive view from the highest point of the mountain, 173. Dangerous situation of the author, in his descent, 176—178. Second excursion to this mountain, 180. Greek chapel there, *ibid.* The Source of the Scamander, in this mountain, 181, 182.
- Gates*, Seven, of Antient Thebes, topography of, vii. 67. their names, 82, 83 notes.
- Gazette*, Turkish, copy of, vi. 429.
- Gems*, antient, account of, discovered in the Isle of Cyprus, iv. 25, 26. paintings commemorated upon them, 29, 30. Antient Gems, found in Nicotia, 73. found in the island of Syros, vi. 155, 156. at Athens, 281, 282.

INDEX TO VOLS. III. IV. V. VI. VII. VIII.

Genesareth, Lake or Sea of, described, iv. 200, 209, 210. account of minerals found on its shores, 223. non-descript shells discovered in it, 224. its dimensions, 226. remarkable fishes found there, 227. Account of an antient naval engagement between the Jews and Romans, 228—230.

Geology of Parnassus, vii. 263—265.

Gerizim, Mount, situation of, iv. 285 note.

Gipsies, in Peloponnesus, account of, vi. 435, 456. Manners and habits of the Bulgarian Gipsies, viii. 227r and of the Walachian Gipsies, 271—273. Representation of the method of gold washing, practised by the Gipsies of Temeswar, 321. description of their process, 329—332.

Glass, where first discovered, iv. 125.

Glaucus, Gulph, plan of, iii. 277. grandeur of its scenery, 288, 289. pestiferous mal-aria prevalent there, 289. causes of it, 290. Tremendous swell of the Sea in this gulph, 291. Notice of the island of Macris there, 292. Turbulent state of the country, 322. savage conduct of the inhabitants, *ibid.* 323.

Goat, singular dexterity of, iv. 396, 397.

Gold found in the sands of the river Hebrus, viii. 99. Account of the gold mine of Bakbanya, 352, 353. of Cremnitz, 361—373.

Goldsmiths, Turkish, account of, iv. 69, 70.

Gold-washing, process of, as practised by the Walachian Gipsies, viii. 272, 273. and by the Gipsies of the Bannat of Hungary, 329—332. representation of it, 321.

Golgotha, probable site of, ascertained, iv. 325. Greek inscriptions there, 326, 327, 329. Hebrew Inscription, 330.

Gorgon, Head of, discovered at Delphi, vii. 232. its real meaning, 233.

Gothic (or pointed) *Architecture*, antiquity of, probably greater than is usually supposed, iv. 71. stately ruins of, at Sephoury, 140, 141. and in various parts of the Holy Land, and of the East, v. 16—23, 41, 120—122.

Graham, Mr., successful researches of, in Greece, vii. Pref. iv. account of Terra Cotta vases, discovered by him, v.—xiv.

Gran, City, situation of, viii. 348. its antient name, 349. privileges of the Archbishop, 350. mineral springs, *ibid.* flying bridge, 351.

Grand Signior, gardens of, described, iii. 20, 21, 53—56. account of his procession at the opening of the Bairam, 39—45.

Granite, instance of the decomposition of, iii. 187.

Greek Cities, observations on the topography of, iii. 97, 98.

Greek Libraries, remarks on, vi. 1—8.

Greek Manuscripts, market of, at Constantinople, iii. 65—72 Catalogue

INDEX TO VOLS. III. IV. V. VI. VII. VIII.

- of those on daily sale in the cities of the East, 385—445. Catalogue of the manuscripts in the Patmos Library, vi. 19—25.
- Greeks of the Phanar*, account of, iii. 68—71 notes. Present state of the Greeks of Asia Minor, 233, 234 notes. Prejudice of the Modern Greeks against game, vii. 92, 93. Manners of the Higher Class of Modern Greeks, 147—149. state of society among them, 149—155. Comparison of the Modern Greeks with the Albanians, 409, 410.
- Gregory*, of Nazianzus, beautiful MS. of the Poems of, discovered at Patmos, vii. 44, 45.
- Grotto of the Apocalypse*, in Patmos, notice of, vi. 58. Approach to the Grotto of Antiparos, 123. its possible origin, *ibid.* mode of descent, 124. description of its interior, 124—130. antient inscription there, 131. Notice of M. De Nointel's visit, 131, 132.
- Grove of the Muses*, of what trees probably composed, vii. 121, 122 notes. its site ascertained, 125, 126. inscription relative to Games antiently celebrated there, 128—130.
- Grove of Trophonius*, situation of, ascertained, vii. 167. its original decorations, *ibid.*
- Guests*, oriental mode of entertaining, iv. 66—69.
- Guillettiers's*, Tour to Athens, critical notice of, vi. 208—211.
- Gyarus*, Island, voyage to, vi. 157, 158. its wretched condition, 160.
- Gyllius*, the topographer of Constantinople, biographical notice of, viii. 179 note.
- Gymnergine*, Town, arrival of the author at, viii. 71. its present state, 74. description of a Public Bath there, 74, 75. Antient Medals obtained there, 76. Disregard of the Agha, for the imperial Firmân, 76.
- Gymnasium of Delphi*, remains of, vii. 239, 240.
- Hadrian*, Arch of, at Athens, described, vi. 312. its origin, 312—314. when erected, 315, 316. Description of the Pillars which bear his name, 317—322. account of his Reservoir, 330, 331. Inscription to, at Delphi, vii. 228, 229.
- Hæmus*, Mount, Journey from Constantinople to, viii. 196—228.
- Hair*, antiently dressed, with powdered mica, viii. 159 note.
- Halicarnassus*, ruins of, described, iii. 256—259 notes, 263—271 notes.
- Halki Ellu*, Village of, iii. 110. remains of the Temple of the Thym-brean Apollo there, *ibid.* Antient inscriptions there, 112, 113.
- Hamilton*, Mr., unsuccessful negotiations of, with Djessar Pasha, 11—13.

INDEX TO VOLS. III. IV. V. VI. VII. VIII.

- Hares*, aversion of the Modern Greeks from, vii. 93 and note, 457. and of the Antient Britons, 481.
- Harpest*, triple of the Delta, v. 47.
- Hatti*, Village of, iv. 203. account of the Druses who inhabit it, 203—208.
- Hawkins*, John, Esq., acknowledgment of the author's obligations to, v. Pref. i—v. his account of the geology of the Isle of Naxos, 112, 113, 114 notes. observations of, on the River Asopos, and the situation of Tanagra, vii. 55, 56 notes. unsuccessful attempt of, to remove an antient fragment, 56, 57 notes.
- Heat*, intense, in the Holy Land, iv. 190, 235.
- Hebrus*, River, passage of, viii. 94. its course, 95. tributary streams of, 97.
- Hecate's* Supper, account of, vi. 462.
- Hector*, supposed Soros of, at Thebes, vii. 88—91.
- Helen*, Bath of, vi. 585.
- Helena*, Empress, remarks on the church of the Holy Sepulchre, erected by, iv. 313—317. and on her visit to Jerusalem, 335—340.
- Helicon*, Mount, journey over, vii. 120. Monastery of St. Nicholas, ibid. 121. list of trees growing in its vicinity, 121, 122 notes. antiquities discovered there, 124. Situation of the fountain Aganippe, and the Grove of the Muses, ascertained, 125. River Permessus, 125—127. Inscription relating to the games called *Maurum*, 128—130. Extraordinary beauty of the scenery, 131. Situation of the Fountain Hippocrene, 132. Plants of Helicon, 134. View from the heights, 136. and especially from the summit, 142. Descent of the mountain, 143.
- Heliopolis*, observations on the site of, v. Pref. xv—xix. 140 note. antient and modern state of its Ruins, 137, 138. description of the obelisk there, 145—160.
- Hellas*, entrance of, described, vi. 591.
- Hellespont*, voyage of the author down the, iii. 89, 90. Explanation of Homer's epithet of Πλαυς Ἑλλησποντος, 91 and note.
- Heraclea*, site of, ascertained, viii. 123.
- Heræum*, probable site of, vi. 487.
- Hercynia*, River, source of, ascertained, vii. 158.
- Hermannstadt*, or *Cibinium*, Town, account of, viii. 286. description of a noble Museum there, 287—292.
- Herodes Atticus*, sepulchre of, at Athens, vi. 329. notice of his funeral, ibid. note. description of the Odæum erected by him in honour of his wife, 253—257.
- Hergdotus*, passage of, explained, v. 223—228.

INDEX TO VOLS. III. IV. V. VI. VII. VIII.

- Hesiod*, account of the birth place of, vii. 138—142. inscription on his tomb, 139 note (5). discovery of it, 189.
- Hexamillia*, Village of, vi. 572. extraordinary mart for medals there, 582, 583.
- Hieralpa*, an antient Egyptian Monogram, remarks on, v. 154—156.
- Hieroglyphics* on the Pillar of On, observation on the style of, v. 145. their probable archetypes, 149. remarks on particular hieroglyphics, *ibid.* Crux Ansata, 150. its probable meaning, 152. Hieralpa, 154. Testudo, 156, 157. Description of the hieroglyphical tablet found at Saccara, 237—240. Description of the hieroglyphical tablet discovered at Saïs, 299—308. Observations on the hieroglyphics in the Catacombs of Necropolis, 383—385, 392.
- Hieron*, Valley of, vi. 404. Ruins of the Temple of Æsculapius, 406. the Stadium, *ibid.* theatre, 407. Architectural terra cottas found there, 407, 408. Temple of the Coryphæan Diana, 409, 410. Circular edifice, 411. theatre of Polyclitus, 412—420.
- Highlanders*, Scottish, striking resemblance between, and the Albanians of Peloponnesus, vi. 586. and of Marathon, vii. 43.
- Hillyar*, Captain, honourable example of, v. 44.
- Hippocrates*, Fountain of, iii. 255.
- Hippocrene*, Fountain of, ascertained, vii. 132.
- Hippodrome*, or course at Constantinople, account of, iii. 73—76. of Thessalonica, vii. 449, 450.
- Holy Family*, legendary tales concerning the flight of, into Egypt, v. 140—142.
- Holy Land*, propriety of this appellation, iii. Pref. viii, xvi, xvii. observations on its geography, iii. Pref. vi—xvi. commencement of the author's journey thither, iv. 121. Notice of the River Belus, 125. Village of Shephamer, 127. Description of Sapphura or Sepphoris, 133. State of Christianity in the Holy Land, 137. Gothic remains at Sepphoris, 140. discovery of ancient pictures there, 141. State of the country between Sephoury and Nazareth, 155. Arrival at Nazareth, 164. description of the place, 164—182. journey thence to visit Galilee, 184. Village of Rani, 185. Description of Cana, 187. Geological features of Galilee, 198. Mount Libanus, 201. Village of Hatti, 203. Sea of Galilee, 209. minerals of this sea, 223, 224. Account of Tiberias, 213. its population, 233. journey thence to Napolose, 235. Plain of Esdrælon, 255—259. Village of Jennin, 261. Castle of Santerri, 263. Description of Napolose or Sichem, 266—280. Singular cultivation of Judæa, 283. Account of Jerusalem and its various relics and antiquities, 293—394. View of Bethlehem, 398. Prospect of the Dead Sea, 397. erroneous

INDEX TO VOLS. III. IV. V. VI. VII. VIII.

- notions of this lake, 400—406. Account of Bethlehem and its vicinity, 417—429. ^a Rama, 430—438. Jaffa, 438—445. Cæsarea, 446—448.
- Holy Places* at Jerusalem, remarks on the identity of, iv. 293—296. the author's visit to them, 309, et seq.
- Holy Sepulchre*, church of, iv. 313. identity of this Sepulchre disputed 314—318, 340—343. its probable site, 327—329.
- Homer*, illustrations of, iii. 73 note, 91, 125, 127, 159, 143, 144, 176, 205.
- Homicide by implication*, Mohammedan Law of, v. 449. curious cases of, 449, 450.
- Honey* of Mount Hymettus, properties of, vi. 249, 250.
- Horses*, Egyptian, account of, v. 243, 244.
- Horsley*, Bishop, Greek Epigram, illustrated by, vii. 212 note.
- Hospitality* of the Modern Greeks, vi. 172, 173. extraordinary instance of, in a Turk, viii. 79—81.
- Hospodar* of Wallachia, wretched condition of, viii. 256. his reception of a Turkish Ambassador, 262. audience given by him to the author's fellow-traveller, 265.
- Hot Springs* of Lydia Hamam, iii. 189. of Alexandria Troas, 197 note. of Tiberias, iv. 217, 218. of Thermopylæ, vii. 313—317.
- Hot Winds*, fatal effects of, in the Isle of Cyprus, iv. 13, 15.
- Houses*, structure of, in Cyprus, iv. 61. in Egypt, v. 103, 104.
- Hungarian Wines*, account of, viii. 404—406.
- Hutchinson*, General, succeeds to the command of the British Army, on the death of Sir Ralph Abercrombie, iii. 360. wise and successful measures adopted by him, *ibid.* 361.
- Hydriot Mariners*, notice of, vi. 159.
- Hymettus*, Mount, excursion to, vi. 343. notice of the Temple of Diana there, 344. description of its Monastery, 344—346. Bees, ^a 347. nature of their honey, 249, 250. Panoramic survey of the country from its summit, 351—360. its mines extinct, 348 note.
- Itis*, cause of the interment of, v. 233—236.
- Icaria*, notice of, vi. 70, 71.
- Ice Plant*, notice of, at Athens, vi. 310, 311.
- Ida*, Mount, observations on, iii. 166, 167 notes. Appearance of the Idæan Chain towards Lectrum, 175, 176. Notice of Mr. Walpole's journey over the Idæan Chain, 199, 200 notes.
- Idols*, Phœnician, discovered in the Isle of Cyprus, account of, iv. 21.
- Ilissus River*, course of, vi. 329—334.
- Inachus River*, course of, vi. 453, 454.

INDEX TO VOLS. III. IV. V. VI. VII. VIII.

Incense, Egyptian, effects of, v. 74. observations on its use in ancient times, 75—77.

Inge Mauro Ferry, vii. 426.

Inscriptions, ancient, copies of:—In the mosque of St. Sophia, iii. 47. in the plain of Troy, 112, 113, 117, 119, 120, 130. at Bonarbashy, in the district of Troas, 146 note. near the Source of the Mender or Scamander, 157. at Kushunlu Tepe, 164. at Alexandria Troas, 191, 198, 220, 221. at Erkessy, 201. at Sigeum, 204. in the Isle of Chios, 239 note. in the island of Cos, 251—254; v. 439—441. in the Island of Rhodes, iii. 282—285. at Telmessus, 301, 307, 309, 312, 316, 317. Greek, at Golgotha, or Calvary, iv. 326, 327, 329. Hebrew, 330. Greek, in Jewish sepulchres at Jerusalem, 344, 345. among the Ruins of Salis, v. 290. on Pompey's Pillar, 350, 356—359, 364—366. upon a stone found near Alexandria, 370, 371 notes. on Sepulchral Cippi, at Patmos, vi. 77. at Naxos, 102, 103, 118—120, 139. in the Grotto of Antiparos, 131. in the Acropolis of Athens, 212, 366—370. on a terra-cotta lamp, 342. at Megara, 595. in the Temple of Ceres at Eleusis, 603, 604. at Thebes, vii. 64, 65, 70, 73, 74. on Mount Helicon, 128—130. on the Tomb of Hesiod, 139 note (5). among the ruins of Chæronéa, 173—176, 182—184. at Orchomenus, 190—196 and notes, 206, 207, 210, 215. at Delphi, 228—230, 237, 240, 243, 246, 247, 249. on the heroes who fell at Thermopylæ, 307. on the road to Tempe, 352. near the river Pellicæ, 382, 383. on the confines of Thessaly, 414. on the walls of Salonika, 447 note, 448. on the Rotunda there, 454. on the Medals of Amphipolis, viii. 33, 34. at Neapolis, 53, 55 note. on an ancient pantomimic actor, 106 note.

Institute, French, in Egypt, reception of the author by, v. 375—379. list of the members, 376, 377 notes.

Iouliâ, Ruins of, described, vi. 167—171.

Iphigenia, (H. M. S.) loss of, iv. 78.

Irrigation, Egyptian and Chinese mode of, v. 48.

Isidore, Cardinal, his account of the horrible scenes which ensued at the capture of Constantinople, iii. 381—384.

Israelites were employed in building the Egyptian Pyramids, v. 257—261.

Isthmus of Corinth, plan of, vi. 560. visit to, 561. Cinerary receptacles in the rocks, 564. Discovery of the town of Isthmûs, 572. Port Schœnus, 573. Ruins of the Temple of Neptune, 575. of the Theatre, 577. the Stadium, 577. Sepulchre of Palæmon, 576. Discovery of the pine trees, with which the victors in the Isthmia were crowned, 579, 580.

INDEX TO VOLS. III. IV. V. VI. VII. VIII.

Itinerary of the author's route in Greece, Egypt, and the Holy Land,
iv. 461—463; vi. 645—647.

Jacob's Pillar, iv. 287.

Jacob's Well, description of, at Sichem or Napolose, iv. 278—280.

Jaffa, improbability of the supposed massacre at, by Buonaparte, iv.
439—441. antient history of this town, 441—444.

Janissaries, not necessary to strangers visiting Constantinople, iii. 45.

Jasper, Egyptian, doubtful origin of, v. 163—165.

Jennin, Village of, iv. 261. its antient name and state, 262.

Jeremiah, valley of, iv. 422, 423. account of Arabs there, 424.

Jerusalem, prospect of, from the road from Napolose, iv. 289.
ceremonies of a public entry, 291. reception by the inhabitants,
292. Gate of Damascus, 293. Remarks on the identity of the holy
places, 293—296. Account of the Franciscan Convent of St. Sal-
vador, 297. dormitory for travellers, 298. Pilgrims' chamber, 299.
Hospitality of the Monks, 300. library, 302. opulence of the Convent,
and exactions of the Turks, 303, 304. *Manufactures of Jerusalem*,
304, 305. Visit to the holy places, 309. The church of the Holy
Sepulchre, 310. Sépulchre of the Messiah, 313. its identity disputed,
314, 340—343. Discovery made by the author, 321. inference thence
derived, 324. Probable site of Golgotha or Calvary, 325. Greek
inscriptions, 326, 327. Remarkable tomb, 327, 328. Hebrew inscrip-
tion thereon, 330. Conjecture respecting Mount Sion, 332. Further
view of Jewish Cemeteries, 343. Acaldama, *ibid.* Inscriptions, 344,
345. Antient paintings, 345. Fount of Siloa and Oak Rogel, 346.
Mount of Olives, 349. View of Jerusalem from its summit, 350. dif-
ference between the antient and modern city, 350. Situation of Mount
Sion, 351. Pagan remains upon Mount Olivet, 355. Ascent of
David, 359. Pretended miraculous impression of our Saviour's foot,
363. Tomb of the Virgin Mary, 367. Sepulchres of the Patriarchs,
371—375. Appearance of the streets of Jerusalem, 375, 376. Sepul-
chres of the Kings, 377. history of them, 379—384. Mosque of
Omar in Jerusalem, 385. Existing evidence of Julian's discomfiture,
in his attempt to rebuild the Temple, 387—392. Notice of the Greek
and Armenian convents at Jerusalem, 393, 394.

Jesus Christ, pretended dwelling-place of, at Nazareth, iv. 175. objects
of superstition shewn there, as having been hallowed by his presence,
177—173. identity of his supposed Sepulchre disputed, 315—318,
340—343. its probable site, 327—329. pretended miraculous im-
pression of his foot, 363, 364. fabulous tales concerning his flight into
Egypt, v. 140—143.

Jews, defeated by the Romans in a naval engagement on the Sea of Tiberias

INDEX TO VOLS. III. IV. V. VI. VII. VIII.

- iv. 228. dreadful slaughter of them at Tiberias, 229, 230. character of the antient and modern Jews of Thessalonica, vii. 471—474. depravity of the Jews at Constantinople, viii. 183.
- Jewel Market* at Cairo, account of, v. 72.
- John, St.*, account of the Monastery of, at Patmos, vi. 40—51. pretended Grotto of, 58, 59.
- Jordan, River*, account of, iv. 225.
- Joseph*, the Patriarch, tomb of, at Sichem or Napolose, iv. 273, 274. deposited in a Soros in Egypt, after he was embalmed, 276; v. 251, 253—254. Striking coincidences between the History of Joseph and the Egyptian Mythology, v. 263—265 notes.
- Joseph of Arimathea*, probable site of the Tomb of, iv. 324, 325.
- Joshua*, Tomb of, iv. 274.
- Josephus*, critical examination of a passage in, iv. 410.
- Judæa*, singular cultivation of, iv. 283—285. general appearance of, from Mount Olivet, 363.
- Jugglers* at Cairo, account of, v. 73.
- Julian*. See *St. Julian*.
- Julian's*, Emperor, discomfiture in his attempt to rebuild the Temple of Jerusalem, existing evidence of, iv. 386—391.
- Jupiter, Nemæan*, Temple of, vi. 525, 526.
- Jupiter Ομαλίδης*, notice of games in his honour, vii. 204. inscription relative to those games, 205—207.
- Jupiter Panhellenius*, Temple of, described, vi. 384.
- Jura*, Island, voyage to, vi. 157, 158. its wretched condition, 160.
- Kakávies*, Village of, vii. 12.
- Kalingi*, Village of, vii. 47.
- Katarina*, Village of, vii. 404. Ruins observed there, 405. Cleanly cottages of the Albanians, 406.
- Kauffer*, M., notice of, viii. 195.
- Keff-Kil*, or Pataal Tash, bazar for the sale of, at Constantinople, viii. 152. process of its manufacture, 152, 153. localities of this mineral, 153. manner of collecting it, 154. and of working the mines, 155, 156.
- Kerrich*, Rev. T. observations of, on the antiquity and prevalence of the pointed arch, in the East, v. 21, 22 notes.
- Katschemet*, Town, fairs of, viii. 328. account of this town, 333.
- Kevisia*, Village, notice of, vii. 13, 14.
- Key*, mystical meaning of, v. 151, 153, 154.
- Kings*, supposed sepulchre of, iv. 377—385.
- Kiosk*, of the Seraglio at Constantinople, described, iii. 23, 24.
- Kirk Basie*, Town, notice of, viii. 212. its trade, 213.

INDEX TO VOLS. III. LV. V. VI. VII. VIII.

- Kishan*, a Town of Thrace, state of, viii. 103 and note (2). account of the celebration of *Ramadan* there, 109, 110.
- Kitos*, Village of, vii. 416. the site of the ancient Pydna, 417. Tomb of the Macedonians there, 418, 419. Notice of antient transactions there, 420.
- Khalig*, or Canal of Cairo, account of, v. 136 and note.
- Khan*, or Turkish inn, described, vii. 329.
- Kotumala*, Village of, vii. 144.
- Koum Kale*, or Sand Castle, notice of, iii. 94.
- Koynacky*, Ruins of, iii. 321, 322.
- Kshunâ Tepe*, antiquities at, described, iii. 165—168. druidical circle there, 169.
- Kûchuk Tchekmadji*, Village, notice of, viii. 130.
- La Guilletiere's* observations on Spon's Travels in Greece, critical notice of, v. Pref. i.—viii.
- Ladies*, escape of four, from Cairo, v. 279, 280.
- Lagado*, Plain of, viii. 3.
- Lake of Gennesareth*, account of, iv. 200, 209, 210. minerals found on its shores, 223. non-descript shells, 224. its dimensions, 226. singular fishes found there, 227. Antient naval engagement between the Jews and the Romans, 228—230.
- of Marathon, vii. 33, 34.
- of St. Basil, viii. 3.
- of Besbek, described, viii. 5, 6 and note.
- of Bistonia, the antient Palus Bistonis, viii. 67.
- Lanterns*, paper, ingenious manufacture of, at Constantinople, viii. 160.
- Larcher*, extraordinary doubt of, respecting the situation of On, considered, v. 140, 141 notes.
- Larissa*, arrival of the author at, vii. 339. evil disposition of the inhabitants, 340. their number, 342. commerce, 345. Notice of the Ruins of antient Larissa, 345, 346. Difference between Larissa of Thessaly and Larissa Cremaste, 346, 347. Journey from Larissa to the Vale of Tempe, 348—354.
- Larneca*, in Cyprus, notice of, iv. 16. its gardens, 50, 51.
- La Scala*, port of, in Patmos, notice of, vi. 65.
- Latin Language*, remains of, in Hungary, viii. 348.
- Latins*, ravages of Constantinople by, viii. 427—433.
- Laurel* of Tempe, notice of, vii. 382.
- Lazgarat Village*, notice of, viii. 245. remarkable quadruped seen in its vicinity by the author, *ibid.* 244. immense Tumuli there, 244. its inhabitants probably of Dacian origin, 245.
- Leander*, Tower of, viii. 186.

INDEX TO VOLS. III. IV. V. VI. VII. VIII.

- Lebadea*, view of, vii. 146, 147. reception of the author, by the Archon, 147—152. modern state of this place, 156. Description of the Hieron of Trophonius, 156—167. Denuded state of the antient city of Lebadea, 168. its citadel, *ibid.* commerce of the modern town, 169, 170.
- Lectisternium*, or supper to the gods, origin of giving, vi. 463.
- Lectum*, promontory of, described, iii. 224, 225.
- Ledon*, probable site of, vii. 285, 286.
- Le Grange*, General, honourable conduct of, v. 55.
- Leria*, Island, notice of, vi. 34, 35.
- Lesbos*, Island, brief account of, iii. 225—231.
- Lessa*, Village of, vi. 421. Ruins there, 422.
- Lethe*, Fountain of, vii. 159.
- Leuctra*, notice of the remains of, vii. 110, 112. site of the battle fought there, 111.
- Libraries* of Greece, remarks on, vi. 1—8. Catalogue of books and manuscripts in the Patmos Library, 9—25.
- Liguria*, Village of, vi. 396. account of Ruins at, 398—401.
- Limestone* used in constructing the great Pyramid at Djiza, v. 181.
- Lindus*, or *Lindo*, the antient capital of Rhodes, present state of, iii. 281 and note. inscriptions found there, 282. its appearance from sea, v. 429, 430.
- Liqueurs* drunk in the Seraglio, iii. 25.
- Livy*, observations of, on the Plain of Tempe, vii. 378.
- Locris*, Epicnemidian, topography of, ascertained, vii. 298—303.
- Locusts*, devastations of, iii. 235 note.
- Logotheti*, Spiridion, rapacity of, vi. 281 note.
- Lubri*, Village, account of, iv. 237—239.
- Lugari*, or *Lycorea*, a ridge of Mount Parnassus, notice of, vii. 268.
- Luke*, Saint, pretended Tomb of, at Thebes, vii. 71. inscription on it, 73, 74.
- Lusieri*, Don Battista, interesting notice of, vi. 205 note. account of his labours, 221, 222, 334; vii. 17 note. important discovery made by him in the sculptured ornaments of the Erectheum, vi. 246.
- Lycia*, notice of meteoric phenomena on the coast of, v. 427.
- Lydia Hamam*, stupendous column near, discovered, iii. 188. its probable uses, 189. Notice of the hot baths there, 190.
- Lyre*, Cyprian, described, iv. 51, 52.
- M^r Arras*, Major, death of, iii. 344.
- Macaria*, Fountain of, on the Plain of Marathon, vii. 53.
- Macedonia*, country so called, notice of, vii. 415. mines of, 462; viii. 47, 48. Cotton cultivated in the Macedonian Plain, vii. 466. and also tobacco, 467.

INDEX TO VOLS. III. IV. V. VI. VII. VIII.

- Macri*, Gulph, plan of, iii. 277. grandeur of its scenery, 268, 289. pestiferous mal-aria prevalent there, 289, 290. Notice of the island of Macris, mentioned by Pliny, 292. Savage conduct of the natives on the coast, 322, 323.
- Macrontichus*, or long wall, erected by Anastasius, notice of, viii. 125, 126, 239.
- Magi*, Village of, vii. 47.
- Mal-aria*, or pestiferous air of the Gulph of Glaucus, account of, iii. 289. 290. in Salines Bay, in the Isle of Cyprus, iv. 13. at Acre, 37—100. at Thessalonica, vii. 470.
- Malathria*, River, vii. 390. ruins in its vicinity, 391.
- Manufactures* of Nicotia, in Cyprus, account of, iv. 71, 72. of Jerusalem, 304—307. of Acre, v. 14, 15. of Rosetta, 40. of Ampelâkia, vii. 364—368.
- Manuscripts*, Market of Greek, at Constantinople, iii. 65. the best mode of procuring, 66—72. catalogue of those on daily sale in the East, 385. Curious Arabic manuscript discovered at Cairo, 119. Notices of eminent collectors of manuscripts, vi. 12. catalogue of those in the Patmos Library, 19—25. notices of some precious MSS. discovered there, 42—51. MSS. obtained by the author in the Isle of Naxos, 96. MSS. of Mount Athos, viii. 18, 19, 20.
- Maps* of Egypt, inaccuracy of, v. 47.
- Marathon*, Journey to, from Athens, vii. 12. course of the antient road, 13. appearance of the village, 15. view of the Plain from thence, 17. its antiquities, 22. Tomb of the Athenians, who fell in battle with the Persians, 23. Monument of Miltiades, 27. Sepulchre of the Plateans, 28. Nature of the soil of the Plain of Marathon, 29. other relics of antiquity discovered there, 31. Marathonian Lake, 33. and defile, 34. present village of Marathon, 39. journey thence to Thebes, 41—58.
- Marble*, why more durable than granite, iii. 187. particularly Parian marble, 188. Visit to the quarries of Parian marble, vi. 153. causes of its prevalence in Grecian sculpture, 155. Marvellous skill of the Antients in working the quarries, 137. Curious bas-relief discovered in these quarries, 138—142. Various sorts of marble used in the Acropolis of Athens, vi. 240. Notice of some enormous slabs in the Propylea, and also at Mycenæ, 250, 251 and note. Fragments of antient marble common at Athens, 285, 286. Natural locality of the verde-antico marble, vii. 359, 360. Account of the *Marmor Atrocium*, 361—365 and notes.
- Marcianopolis*, beautiful model of, described, vii. 235. notice of that city, *ibid.*
- Mardânius*, Camp of, vii. 104.

INDEX TO VOLS. III. IV. V. VI. VII. VIII.

- Marinus* or *Maros*, River, course of, viii. 302, 303.
- Maritza*, River, notice of, viii. 94, 95. appearance of the country in its vicinity, 101 and note.
- Market*, Albanian, at Thebes, notice of, vii. 91—93.
- Marpessus*, quarries of, described, vi. 134—138.
- Marriage* procession in Egypt, described, v. 273, 274.
- Mary*, the Virgin, pretended tomb of, iv. 367—370.
- Mu sha'llah!* a Turkish exclamation, import of, viii. 89 note.
- Massora Shibrecki*, notice of tombs at, v. 317, 318.
- Mataréa*, Village, account of, v. 139—143.
- Maternal affection*, anecdote of, iv. 180, 181.
- Maurosmack* Ferry, vii. 426, 427.
- Mausoleum*, remarkable, at Telmessus, described, iii. 312—314.
- Mavrocordato*, Nicholas, notice of, iii. 71 note.
- Meals*, order of, among the higher classes of Modern Greeks, vii. 148—150.
- Mecca* Fruit, notice of, iv. 305, 306. pilgrimage to, interrupted by the Wahabees, 42.
- Medals*, notice of, discovered at New Ilium, iii. 130, 131. account of an ancient Phœnician one, in Cyprus, iv. 76, 77. of Acre and Sidon, 110. of Flávia Neapolis, or Sichem, 278 note (2). Notice of ancient medals in circulation at Cairo, v. 113. ancient medals obtained at Patmos, vi. 52—56. notice of some in the Island of Syros, 155, 156. in the Island of Zia, 171, 172. at Athens, 281, 282. at Sicyon, 545. extraordinary mart for, at Hexamillia, 582, 583. great quantities of, at Tanagra, vii. 53—58. Notice of medals obtained at Thebes, 85, 86. at Platæa, 107, 108. at Delphi, 250. at Larissa, 342, 343. at Ampelákia, 368, 369. large quantities of, obtained at Orphano, near the ancient Amphipolis, viii. 31—35. notice of, procured at Kishan, 104. at Shumla, 230—235.
- Medicine*, state of, in Greece, vii. 62—64. among the Turks, viii. 108, 109.
- Megara*, City, causes of the celebrity of, vi. 592. state of the modern town, 593. notices of inscriptions there, 593, 594. copy of one, 595. Remains of ancient edifices there, 596. Journey from Megara to Eleusis, 597—599.
- Melus*, River, course of, ascertained, vi. 188.
- Memory*, Water of, in the Hieron of Trophonius, vii. 159.
- Menander*, probable site of the tomb of, vi. 199.
- Mender*, River, appearance caused by the waters of, iii. 90, 91. Ford of, 137—139.
- Menou*, General, anecdotes of, iii. 350, 353. defeated by Sir Ralph Abercrombie on the 21st of March, 354—358. portrait of him, 359.

INDEX TO VOLS. III. IV. V. VI. VII. VIII.

- his extortions in Egypt, 118; v. 327. account of the author's interview with him, 366—370, 372, 373.
- Methone*, situation of, ascertained, vii. 422, 423.
- Mexico*, notice of the Pyramids in, v. 268—270.
- Mica*, powdered, used for dressing the hair, at Baghddad, viii. 159 note.
- Miletus*, environs of, described, iii. 247 note.
- Mills*, antient, notice of, iv. 56.
- Miltiades*, monument of, in the Plain of Marathon, vii. 27.
- Mimosa Lebbeck*, notice of, v. 74. *Mimosa Nilotica*, 75.
- Minerals* of Cyprus, account of, iv. 45, 46. of the Lake of Gennesareth, 223, 224. of the Arabian Desert, v. 161—165. of the Island of Naxos, vi. 91—93, 112—114 notes. of Zia, 176. of Peloponnesus, 455, 456. of Boitza, viii. 283, 284, of Schemnitz, 389—391.
- Mineralogical Nomenclature*, observations on, vii. Pref. xix, xx.
- Minerva*, Temple of, in the Port of Sunium, described, vi. 180, 181, 183. doubtful story relative to this statue, 191, 192. Origin of the fabulous contest between Neptune and Minerva, 198. Description of the Temple of Minerva Polias, 244—247.
- Mines* of Hymettus, extinct, vi. 348 note. of Macedonia, vii. 462; viii. 47, 48. of Keff-kil, at Eski Shehr, viii. 153—156. of Tellurium, at Nagyag, 304—314. of Bakbanya, 352—354. of Cremnitz, 361—373. of Schemnitz, 376—388.
- Minyas*, Treasury of, vii. 213. probable site of his tomb, 214.
- Miracle*, supposed, caused by the French, iv. 231.
- Mirage*, in Egypt, described, iii. 369, 370.
- Mirrors* of the Antients, of what composed, vi. 200 note.
- Missionaries* to the Holy Land, necessity of sending, considered, iv. 173.
- Mnemosyne*, Fountain of, vii. 159. Throne of Mnemosyne ascertained, 164.
- Mohammedan Law*, curious specimen of, iii. 242, 243 notes.
- Monastery* of the Propagandists, at Cairo, notice of, v. 272. of St. John, at Patmos, vi. 39. beautiful view thence, 57. account of its library, 40. ignorance of the Monks, 41. notice of some valuable Manuscripts contained there, 42—51. catalogue of the Books and Manuscripts, 9—25. of St. Niccolo, on Mount Helicon, vii. 120, 121, 124, 125. Number of monasteries, indications of the former situations of the Shrines of Antient Greece, 122—124. of Elias, at Delphi, 242, 243. of the Virgin, on Mount Parnassus, 268—272. of Mount Athos, viii. 21—24.
- Money*, Turkish, observations on the value of, iii. Pref. xxviii, xxix.
- Monochromatic Painting* of the Antients, observations on, vi. 274—277.
- Page. v. vii—xiv

INDEX TO VOLS. III. IV. V. VI. VII. VIII.

- Monument*, antient circular, near Parnassus, described, vii. 219, 220.
- Morritt*, Mr., his account of his visit to the Ruins of Halicarnassus, iii. 268—271 notes. and to the Island of Cos, 271—273 notes.
- Mosheim*, observations of, on Julian's discomfiture, iv. 390, 391.
- Mosque* of St. Sophia at Constantinople, observations on, iii. 46—48. notices of other mosques, 49, 50. of Omar, at Jerusalem, iv. 350, 385, 386. erected by Djeddar at Acre, v. 9 note. of St. Sophia and St. Demetrius, at Thessalonica, vii. 455, 456.
- Mount of Olives*, described, iv. 349. Pagan remains on it, 355—358. remarks on David's ascent, 359—361. notice of the olive-trees growing on its summit, 365—367.
- *Sion*, situation of, iv. 331—333, 351—354.
- MOYŒIA**, antient Games so called, inscription relative to, vii. 120.—130.
- Moyle*, Mr., observations of, on Julian's discomfiture, iv. 391.
- Mud* of the River Nile, analysis of, v. 283, 284.
- Murrhine Vases* of the Antients the same as the Porcelain of China, viii. 151, 152.
- Muses*, Grove of, of what trees probably composed, vii. 121, 122 notes; its site ascertained, 125, 126. Inscription relative to the Games there antiently celebrated in honour of them, 128—130. traditions relative to the number of, 257.
- Musæum*, Monument of, described, vi. 303—305.
- Music*, introduced at meals in the houses of the higher class of modern Greeks, vii. 150—152.
- Mycenæ*, notice of an enormous slab of marble at, vi. 251 and note. state of its ruins, 491. Extraordinary sepulchre, 492. not the treasury of Atreus, 493. probably the Heroum of Perseus, 496. the scene of Sophocles's *Electra*, 497. description of its interior, 501—506. and of the Propylæa, 507—512. Account of the Pylagora or market-place, 513. The Sun particularly worshipped at Mycenæ, 514. Description of the walls, 516. antient cistern within them, 516, 517.
- Mycenæ Kalis*, Ruins of, viii. 71.
- Naggyag*, Tellurium, mine at, described, viii. 304—314.
- Napoides* or Sichem, hospitable reception of the Author at, iv. 267. aspect of the country, 268. various appellations of this place, 269. circumstances connected with its sacred history, 270. notice of the Samaritans resident there, 272, 277, 278. Tomb of Joseph, 273, 274, 276. and of Joshua, 274. Jacob's well, 278—280. Medals of

INDEX TO VOLS. III. IV. V. VI. VII. VIII.

- the ancient city, 278 note (2.) distance from Napolose to Jerusalem, 282, 283 note.
- Nauplia*, arrival of the author at, vi. 426. hospitality of the British Consul there, 427. public rejoicings, 430. population, 432. commerce, 433, 434. Gipsies found there, 435. journey thence to Tiryns, 438, 439.
- Naval Engagement* between the Jews and Romans, on the Sea of Galilee, account of, iv. 228—230.
- Naxos* Island, arrival at, vi. 86. independent Shepherds there, 87, 88. general appearance of the island, 89, 90. account of its minerals, 91. mines of emery, 93. Naxian Boccoze, 94. description of the town of Naxos, 95. manuscripts obtained there, 96. manners, customs, and dress of the inhabitants, 97—99. population, 100. antiquities, *ibid.* inscriptions, 104. pieces of ancient sculpture discovered there, *ibid.* medals and gems, 105, 106. Colossal statue of Bacchus, 107. description of the Temple of Bacchus, 108—110. notice of other ruins, 110. Geology of Naxos, 112—114 notes.
- Nazareth*, appearance of, iv. 164. wretched condition of the inhabitants, *ibid.* description of the Fountain of the Virgin there, 165. and of the Franciscan convent, with its pretended miracle, 168—171. Remarks on the superstitions of the country, 174, 175. other objects of reverence there, 177—179. Mensa Christi, or Table of Jesus Christ, 179, 180. Description of the environs of this town, 181, 182. plants found there, 182.
- Neapolis*, or Cavallo, arrival of the author at, viii. 46, 47. antiquities of, described, 53—56.
- Necropolis*, Catacombs of, v. 379. ancient and present state of, 380. descent into them, 387. description and plan of, 387—394.
- Nelson's Island*, in the Bay of Aboukir, antiquities on, iv. 2, 3.
- Nemeu*, Journey to, vi. 519, 520. Cave of the Nemæan Lion described, 522—524. Temple of the Nemæan Jupiter, 525, 526. Monument of Lycurgus, 528. Course of the Nemæan river, 530, 531.
- Neacorio*, Village of, vii. 113.
- Neptune*, origin of the fabulous contest between, and Minerva, vi. 197, 198. and between Neptune and Juno, 426, 427. Temple of, in the Isthmus of Corinth, 575, 576.
- Nero*, Canal of, near Corinth, vi. 562, 563.
- Nessus*, River, course of, viii. 60.
- Newschl*, Town, notice of, viii. 397 note (2). cataract in its vicinity, 397.
- Newtra*, Town, notice of, viii. 399.

INDEX TO VOLS. III. IV. V. VI. VII. VIII.

- Nicolo, St.*, Monastery of, vii. 120. its beautiful situation, 121. list of trees growing near it, 121, 122 notes.
- Nicetas* the Choniata's narrative of the ravages of Constantinople by the Latins, viii. 427—438.
- Nicotia*, the metropolis of Cyprus, description of the author's journey to, iv. 46—58. appearance of this place, 59. prostitutes banished thence, 60. description of the palace of the English Dragoman there, 60—62. the author's visit to the Turkish governor, 63—68. Notice of the churches at Nicotia, 70, 71. antiquities obtained there, 72. notice of antient gems found there, 73.
- Nile*, beautiful view of, near Rosetta, iii. 371, 372. dangerous bar, at its mouth, v. 33—35. its waters, how raised, 48. veracity of Mr. Bruce's account of its Source confirmed, v. 97. Supposed sacrifice of a virgin to, an error, 108, 109 and notes. crossed by the Arabs on gourds, 219. the author's passage down it to the ruins of Saïs, 281—286. Analysis of the water and mud of this river, 283, 284. Passage from Saïs to Rosetta, 314—319.
- Nisyros*, Island, notice of the divers of, iii. 287 note.
- Nomes* of Egypt, observations on the position of, v. Pref. xviii. xix.
- Oak Rogel*, iv. 348.
- Obelisk*, in the Hippodrome of Constantinople, described, iii. 74. description of the Pillar of On, or Obelisk of Heliopolis, v. 143, 144. style of the hieroglyphics thereon, 145. observations on the archetypes of the hieroglyphics, 149. *Crux Ansata*, 150. its meaning, 152. *Hieralpha*, 155. *Testudo*, 156. History of this obelisk, 159, 160.
- Oblivion*, Water of, in the Hieron of Trophonius, vii. 159.
- Octavia*, sister of Augustus, Temple of, at Corinth, vi. 551—555.
- Œdipus*, monument of, vi. 265.
- Œta*, rare medal of, described, vii. 250, 251.
- Œta*, Mount, ascent to, described, vii. 292. bearings from its summit, 293. beautiful prospect from one of its eminences, 293—296. circuitous path over, to the Defile of Thermopylæ, 318.
- Oddum* of Regilla, description of, vi. 253—257. of Pericles, 257, 258.
- Olives*, Mount of, iv. 349. beautiful view thence, 350. Remarks on David's ascent of this mountain, 359—361.
- Olive Tree*, antient, in the Erechtheum at Athens, vi. 246, 247. large groves of, 614.
- Olives*, excellent, at Tithorea, vii. 276.
- Olympus*, Mount, an appellation antiently given to any lofty mountain,

INDEX TO VOLS. III. IV. V. VI. VII. VIII.

- vi. 189. View of Mount Olympus, in Thessaly, on the road to Tempe, vii. 353, 354. its height, 388. view of, from Katarina, 403. Splendid prospect of the Olympian chain of mountains from Thessalonica, 475—477.
- Omar*, Caliph, splendid mosque, erected by, at Jerusalem, iv. 385. notice of antient ruins near it, 386. its magnificence, 392.
- 'Ομαλείας*, games in honour of Jupiter, inscription concerning, vii. 204—207.
- On*, antient and modern, state of, v. 137, 138. description of the antient obelisk there, 143—160.
- Oracular Cave* of Telmessus, described, iii. 298—300. at Argos, vi. 479.
- Orchomenus*, Ruins of, vii. 188. Tomb of Hesiod, found there, 189. Copies of Archaic inscriptions there, with various readings, 190—193 and notes. how probably to be arranged, 194—196 notes. Present state of Orchomenus, 194—196. Hieron of the Graces, 197. Inscriptions relating to the games celebrated in honour of them, 198—201. and to the games called *'Ομαλεία*, 201—208. Later inscriptions at Orchomenus, 209, 210. Hieron of Bacchus, 210, 211. Antient sun-dial, 211. Treasury of Minyas, 213. probable site of his tomb, 214. inscription there, 215. Acropolis of Orchomenus, 215. state of its present inhabitants, 215, 216.
- Orpheus*, Tomb of, vii. 397, 398. probable origin of the mythological fable respecting his head, viii. 100.
- Ovens* for hatching chickens, described, v. 314—316.
- Pagan Rite* still celebrated in the Island of Rhodes, notice of, iii. 285, 286. vestiges of one at Cambridge, 286 note.
- Paget*, Hon. Capt. William, interesting anecdote of, vi. 181, 182.
- Pagus Ilciensis*, probable site of, iii. 115—118.
- Paintings*, antiently commemorated upon gems, iv. 29. Account of some antient paintings discovered in the Jewish cœmeteries, 345—348. Observations on the antient custom of painting statues, v. 200—208; vi. 239. Observations on the monographic painting of the Antients, 274—277. Origin of painting among the Greeks, 278, 279. State of painting in the age of Alexander, vii. 65, 66.
- Palamon*, sepulchre of, vi. 578.
- Palao-Castro*, notice of ruins at, vii. 285, 286. observations made there with the magnetic needle, 287, 288.
- Palestine*, observations on the geographical limits of, iii. Pref. x—xvi. description of its chief places. See the article *Holy Land*, in this Index.

INDEX TO VOLS. III. IV. V. VI. VII. VIII.

Palm-tree, various uses of, v. 407—409.

Päzner, Rev. Professor John, observations of, on the course of the river Peneüs and the Vale of Tempe, vii. 349—351.

Pan, Adytum of, at Athens, vi. 213, 214. his statue described, 218—221. Cave of, near Marathon, vii. 40.

Panathenæan Festival, splendid representation of, vi. 235, 236. Description of the Panathenæan Stadium, 325—328.

Pandean Horn, described, vi. 585.

Pandrosus, Temple of, described, vi. 244—247.

Pangæa or *Pangæa*, Mount, view from, viii. 57. remains of an antient military way near it, *ibid*.

Paquerstohln, Mine of, at Schemnitz, described, viii. 393, 394.

Panori, Village of, vii. 146.

Pantomime, English, of Grecian origin, viii. 105—107, 415—423.

Parnes, Mount of, view from, vii. 45, 46.

Parnassus, Mount, aspect of, from Lebadæa, vii. 172. view of, on the road to Delphi, 218, 219. ascent of the mountain by the defile of Schiste, 221. Arrival at the village of Crissa, 222. description of it, 222—225. Present condition of Delphi, 225—251. excursion thence to the summit of Parnassus, 253. its vineyards described, 254. Disappearance of vegetation, 258. Crater of Parnassus, 259. nature of the Peak, *ibid*. state of the thermometer, 260. Objects visible from the summit of Parnassus, 261, 262. Adventure with the horses there, 262. Geological features, 263—265. Plants of Parnassus, 266, 267 and note. Descent of the mountain, 268. Monastery of the Virgin, 268—272.

Paros Island, arrival of the author at, vi. 115. Appearance of Parochia, a relic of the ancient town of Paros, 116. Description of the ruins of the ancient castle, 116, 117. inscription there, 118—120. Visit to the ancient quarries of Parian marble, 123, 124. Cause of the prevalence of Parian marble in Grecian sculpture, 135. Marvellous skill of the Antients in working the Parian quarries, 137. antient bas-relief discovered there, 138—142.

Parthenon of Athens, account of the spoliation of, vi. 223—226 and notes. causes of the injury sustained by its sculpture, 232—234. splendid representation of this edifice, 235—236. its statues painted, *ibid*. 240. observations on this edifice, 370, 371.

Pataat-Tash. See *Keff-Kil*.

Patmos, beautiful view of, from the sea, iii. 244. arrival of the author in that island, vi. 36. critical situation of part of the French army there, 37, 38. description of the monastery of St. John, 39, 40. library, 40, 41, 43, 44 notes. ignorance of the

INDEX TO VOLS. III. IV. V. VI. VII. VIII.

- monks, 41. notices of manuscripts discovered in that library, 42—51. catalogue of books and manuscripts deposited there, 9—25. State of the Island, 51. antient medals found there, 52—56. Extensive prospect from the Monastery of St. John's, 57. Visit to the Grotto of the Apocalypse, 58. Account of the Port of Patmos, 72. Geological phenomena of the Island, 74. notice of the plants and animals found there, 75. account of a marble Cippus discovered there, 76, 78. departure thence, 78.
- Patriarchs*, Sepulchres of, iv. 371—376.
- Patrocleia*, Island, various appellations of, vi. 184. its productions, 185, 186.
- Paul*, St., observations on his trial before the Court of Areopagus, vi. 263—265. illustration of his account of the Jews of Thessalonica, vii. 471—473.
- Pausanian*, correctness of, proved, vii. 158, 159.
- Pensants*, Albanian, state of, in Greece, vi. 127, 527, 586; vii. 10, 11, 43, 45, 99—101, 118—120.
- Pella*, the birth-place of Alexander the Great, scenery of, vii. 428—430.
- Pellicæ*, River, ruins near, vii. 392. inscription thereon, 393.
- Peloponnesus*, Tour in, vi. 390. Arrival at Epiada, *ibid.* in the region of Argolis, 395. Description of Liguria, 396. journey thence to Coroni, 403. The Hieron, 404. Journey to Lessa, 421. Nauplia, 426. Tiryns, 439. journey thence to Argos, 452. Description of Argos, 457—484. journey thence to Mycenæ, 485. Present state of Mycenæ, 491—518. journey thence to Nemea, 519. Temple of the Nemean Jupiter, 525. other Ruins of Nemea, 528—531. journey thence to Sicyon, 532. present state of that city, 533—545. and of Corinth, 547—569. visit to the Isthmus, 561—587. Scironian Rocks, 588. Boundary between Peloponnesus and Hellas, 590.
- Penæus*, River, course of, vii. 344, 345 and note.
- Pera*, a suburb of Constantinople, unhealthy state of the English at, viii. 137. abundance of cats and rats there, 138. State of society 140—143.
- Pergamus*, antient remains of, described, iii. 226 note.
- Pericles*, Odéum of, vi. 257, 258.
- Perinthus*, situation of, viii. 123.
- Permessus*, River, course of, ascertained, vii. 125.
- Pest*, City, account of, viii. 335, 336. its population, 341. descrip-
- VOL. VIII. N N

INDEX TO VOLS. III. IV. V. VI. VII. VIII.

- tion of its theatre, 342. and university, 343, 344. commerce and manufactures, 345. public edifices, 346.
- Petarus*, a species of antient bat, described, vi. 237.
- Phagres*, an antient town of Macedonia, when founded, viii. 58 and note (2).
- Pharsa*, the antient Pharsalus, arrival at, vii. 328. description of a Khan there, 329. Ruins of Pharsalus, 334. Population of Pharsa, 335.
- Pharsalia*, Plain of, vii. 328. description of its appearance, 337. numerous sepulchres there, 338. antique cars in use there, 339.
- Philippi*, why antiently called Crenides, viii. 36, 37. notice of its ruins, 43—46.
- Philopappus*, Monument of, described, vi. 303—305.
- Phidias*, relic of sculpture by, at Athens, vi. 213.
- Phœnice*, observations on the geographical limits of, iii. Pref. viii, ix. Proof that the Phœnicians and Etruscans were antiently the same people, iv. 34. Account of Phœnician settlements in Cyprus, 39, 40.
- Phœnician Idols*, account of, discovered in Cyprus, iv. 21, 22.
- Phria*, ruins of, vii. 112.
- Physic*, state of, among the Turks, viii. 108.
- Pictures*, antiently commemorated on gems, iv. 29. Notice of a picture by Zeuxis, from an antient Greek MS. 30—32. Description of antient pictures discovered at Sephoury, 141—148. Account of the manufacture of pictures at Athens, vi. 273, 274.
- Pieria*, geography of, uncertain, vii. 395.
- Pierian Region*, view of, on the road from Tempe to Thessalonica, vii. 385.
- Pigeons' Dung*, in Egypt, value of, v. 6.
- Pileus*, a species of antient hat, described, vi. 237—239.
- Pilgrimage*, certificate of, iv. 451—453. The pilgrimage to Mecca, interrupted by the Wahabees, v. 42.
- Pillar of On*, description and history of, v. 143—160. of Pompey, described, 347—366. of Hadrian, at Athens, vi. 317—322.
- Pine-trees*, from which the victors in the Isthmia were crowned, vi. 579, 580.
- Piræus*, the harbour of Athens, arrival at, vi. 193. description of it, 378—382.
- Pirates of the Levant*, notice of, iii. 245.
- Pitesti*, Town, notice of, viii. 276, 277.

INDEX TO VOLS. III. IV. V. VI. VII. VIII.

Plague, alarm of, at Nazareth, vi. 160. precautions recommended to travellers, 162, 163. ' precautions adopted by the author, on entering Bethlehem, 467, 468. ' ravages of, at Rama, 437, 438.

Plagues of Egypt, still to be found there, v. 58, 78, 79.

Plain of Esdraelon, described, iv. 255—261. of Argos, vi. 485, 486. of Eleusis, 599. Notice of the Rharian and Thriasian Plains, 625. of Marathon, vii. 16—34. of Thebes, 53—60. of Trachinia, 321. of Dowclu, 325. of Crocius, 327. of Pharsalia, 328—338. the Pierian Plain, 385. of Kallidia, 390. of Seres, viii. 37—39. of Doriscus, 95. the great plain of Hungary, 333.

— of Troy, identity of, with the Plain of Anatolia, ii. 102—105. plan of, 96. Tomb of Ajax there, 106. Village of Halil Elly, 111. inscriptions, *ibid.* Remarkable Ruins at Tchiblack, 114, 115. Probable site of the Pagus Ilhensium, 115. Hill of Callicolone, 118. remarkable Tumulus on the plain, 121. Callifat Water, the autient river Simois, 124. Mistake relative to the Scamander, rectified, 125. Ruins near the Callifat Osmack, 127. inscriptions there, 129. Village of Callifat, 130. medals discovered there, *ibid.* Remains of New Ilium, 131.

— of Zabulon, natural fertility of, iv. 131. its desolate state, *ibid.*

Plane-tree, remarkable, in the Island of Cos, account of, iii. 249, 250. noble one at the Straits of Thermopylæ, vii. 312, 313.

Plants, list of, discovered in the district of Troas, iii. 153 note. on Mount Gargarus, 184, 185 notes. in the Gulph of Glaucus, 324—327. and on the island of Rhodes, 452, 453. in the Isle of Cyprus, iv. 75 note. at the village of Shefhamer, 127, 128. between Acre and Nazareth, 156 note. at Nazareth, 182. between Cana and Tiberias, 196, 197 notes, 198. at Jaffa, 444—446 notes. in Upper Egypt, v. 63, 64 notes. at Cos, vi. 29—32 notes. in the Isle of Syros, 150—152. of the Peloponnesus, 454, 455. of Mount Helicon, vii. 134, 135. at Delphi, 234, 235 notes. on Mount Parnassus, 266, 267 and note. at Thermopylæ, 304, 305 notes. in the journey from Constantinople to Mount Hæmus, viii. 223—225 and notes. List of all the Plants collected by the author, during the whole course of his travels, alphabetically arranged, 439—449.

Plateæ, traditions relative to the battle of, vii. 99. its site investigated, 102—106. ' Ruins of the City of Plateæ, 105. medals observed on the spot, 107, 108. Mural Turrets of the citadel, 109.

Plateaus, Sepulchre of, in the Plain of Marathon, vii. 28.

Platamonos, Village of, vii. 385. ' Ruins there, 386, 387.

Platara, Village of, vii. 95, 96.

INDEX TO VOLS. III. IV. V. VI. VII. VIII.

- Plato*, notice of the Patmos MS. of the Dialogues of, vi. 46, 47.
- Pliny*, observations of, on the Vale of Tempe, vii. 375, 379.
- Plutarch*, allusion of, to the practice of smoking, viii. 99. his treatise *Περὶ Πισσαμῶν*, proved to be genuine, *ibid.* note (6).
- Pnyx*, or antient place of Parliament of the Athenians, described, vi. 299—302.
- Polyandrium*, or Tumulus of the Greeks who fell at Thermopylæ, vii. 307.
- Pointed Arches*, antiquity and existence of, in various parts of the East, iv. 71, 140, 141; v. 16—23, 41. at Cairo, 120—122.
- Polycletus*, Theatre of, at Hieron, 412. aspect of its Coilon, 414. perfect state of the structure, 417. dimensions and detail of the parts, 418—420.
- Pompey's Pillar*, description of, v. 347, 348. discovery of an antient inscription on it, 350. copy thereof, 356, 357—359. discovery of some hieroglyphics, 354, 355. sepulchral origin of this column, 360—364. observations on the inscription, 364—366.
- Population* of all Greece, vii. 464. particularly of Athens, vi. 272. of Buda, viii. 341. of Bükorest, viii. 267. of Chios, iii. 238. of Cos, v. 450, 451. of Nauplia, vi. 432. of Naxos, vi. 100. of Pest, viii. 341. of Presburg, viii. 402. of Salonka or Thessalonica, vii. 463. of Schemnitz, viii. 383. of Tiberias, iv. 233.
- Porphyry*, natural deposit of the *Bianco è nero*, discovered, viii. 14. description of it, 14, 15.
- Poson*. See *Presburg*.
- Pottery*, origin of, among the Greeks, vi. 278, 279. Discovery of fragments of Grecian pottery at Athens, 339—342.
- Pravasta*, or Pravista, iron works at, viii. 7 note. filthy appearance of the town and khan, 41. probably the Drabiscus of Strabo, 42. its population, *ibid.*
- Prayers*, devotion of the Turks during, viii. 113, 114.
- Presburg*, or Poson, arrival of the author at, viii. 401. population of this city, *ibid.* 402. its history, 403. state of literature there, 404. Imperial visit to the Theatre, 406.
- Priene*, notice of, and of its ruins, iii. 247 note.
- Priestcraft*, reflections on the pernicious tendency of, *iv.* 171—173.
- Propagandists*, Monastery of, at Cairo, iv. 272.
- Propylæa*, at Athens, present state of, vi. 251, 252.
- Provisions*, price of, at Rosetta, v. 39. at Thessalonica, vii. 470.
- Prytaneum*, situation of, vi. 242.
- Ptolemaeum*, or Gymnasium of Ptolemy, vi. 284.

INDEX TO VOLS. III. IV. V. VI. VII. VIII.

- Pydna*, site of, ascertained, vii. 417. Tomb of the Macedonians there, 418, 419. notice of memorable transactions there, 420.
- Pyramids*, notices of illustrious travellers who have visited, v. 210—212. impressions of the author on first beholding, v. 67—69. Visit to the Pyramids of Djiza, 171. description of the principal Pyramid, 173—203. Difference between the Pyramids of Djiza and those of Saccára, 223. Descent into the Catacombs of the Pyramids of Saccára, 224. evidence of the horizontal position of the bodies therein, 225. Discovery of a repository of embalmed birds, 229—233. Cause of the interment of the Ibis, 233—236. Account of an Hieroglyphic Tablet discovered in these Pyramids, 237—240. and of some antiquities found there by the Arabs, 241—243. Observations on the history of the Pyramids, 245. The age of the Pyramids, 249. their sepulchral origin, 251. Possible cause of the violation of the principal Pyramids, 253. Historical evidence concerning the building of the Pyramids in Egypt, 257. Observations on the Mexican Pyramids, 262—270.
- Quarries of Marble*, in the Isle of Paros, described, vi. 133—142.
- Rachel*, Tomb of, 419, 420.
- Racotis*, observations on the Serapeum of, v. 382—386.
- Rama*, desolate state of, iv. 431, 432. history of that town, 433—437. ravages caused by the plague there, 437, 438.
- Ramadan*, a Turkish fast, account of, iii. 19 note. description of its celebration at Yenîga, viii. 61. observations on the apparent rigour with which the Moslems celebrate it, 62, 63. celebration of it at Kishan, in Thrace, 109, 110.
- Ῥαψῳδοί*, or Bards of the Modern Greeks, account of, vii. 150—152.
- Rats*, abundance of, at Pera, accounted for, viii. 138.
- Regilla*, Odéum of, described, vi. 253—257.
- Reservoir of Hadrian*, notice of, vi. 330, 331.
- Revolution at Constantinople*, narrative of, iii. 375—380.
- Rhesusporis*, king of Thrace, account of, viii. 231, 232. description of a beautiful medal of, 233, 234.
- Rhodes*, Island, beautiful climate of, iii. 278. antiquities, 280. account of the antient and modern state of Lindus, 281 and note. inscriptions there and in other parts of the Island, 282—285. Pagan rites, still celebrated there, 286. appearance of its eastern coast, v. 428, 429.

INDEX* TO VOLS. III. IV. V. VI. VII. VIII.

Rhodosto, Town, arrival of the author at, viii. 118. its antient and modern history, 119, 120.

Rogel, Oak, notice of, iv. 348.

Roman edifices, comparison of, with Grecian buildings, vi. 227, 228.

Romulus frigate, course of, in her voyage to Syria, iv. 81—84. attack on her long-boats, 112. appeal to Djezzar Pasha, 114. its results, 115—117. voyage of, from Acre to Egypt, v. 25—28.

Rosetta, the author's arrival at, iii. 373. notice of insects found there, iv. 4, 5. Notice of a curious edifice at Rosetta, 10. state of affairs there, on the author's second visit, v. 37. Price of provisions, 39. manufacture of coffee, 40. curious remains of pointed arches, 41. exhibition of Psylli or serpent-eaters, 43. voyage thence to Grand Cairo, 46, 47. appearance of the City on the author's return, 320—322.

Rosetta Stone, discovery of, v. 36. observations on the triangular inscription on it, iv. 6, 7. surrender of this Tablet to the English, v. 373.

Rothenhörn, Pass of, viii. 281.

Rotunda, of Thessalonica, notice of, vii. 453. inscription thereon, 454.

Route, Diary of the author's, from Constantinople to Acre, iv. 461—463. from Acre to Athens, vi. 645—647. from Athens to Boulogne, viii. 458—462.

Ruins of antiquities, remarkable, at Halil Elly, iii. 110—113. at Tchiblack, 145, 116. near Callifat Osmack, 128, 129. of New Hium, 131—135. of Kûshûlû Tépe, 163—166, 167, 185, 186. of Alexandria Troas, 191—195. at Sigeum, 202—206. various in Asia Minor, 247 note. in the island of Cos, 250, 251, 259, 260, 261, 272, 273 notes. at Halicarnassus, 256—258 note, 268—271 notes. of Telmessus, 293—320. of Koynûcky, 321. at Acre, iv. 105—109. at Sephoury, 140, 141. at Tiberias, 232. on Mount Olivet, 355. in the Isle of Naxos, vi. 107—110. of the antient town of Paros, 116. of Ioulis in the Island of Zia, 167—171. at Athens, 196—338. at Ligurio in Peloponnesus, 392—402. at Hieron, 406—420. at Argos, 470—482. at Mycenæ, 491—516. at Sicyon, 533—543. at Corinth, 547—570. at Isthmus, 572—578: at Eleusis, 600. on the Plain of Marathon,* vii. 30, 31. of Thebes, 68—77. of Platæa, 106, 107. of Leuctra, 110—112. of Phria, 112. of Chaeronæa, 173—184. of Orchomenus, 188—215. at Delphi, 226—250. of Tithorea, 274—283. of Pharsalus and

INDEX TO VOLS. III. IV. V. VI. VII. VIII.

- Palæpharsalus**, 335. of Herculæa, 386. near the River Pellica, in Thessaly, 392. of Amphipolis, viii. 6, 7 note, 27—29. near Kunarğa, 36. of Philippi, 43. of the Antient Bistonis, 65—67. of Mycena Kalis, 71.
- Russians**, ravages of, on the Island of Zia, vi. 165, 166.
- Rustchuk**, arrival of the author at, viii. 247. appearance of this town, *ibid.* its trade, 249. wretched accommodations of the author there, *ibid.*
- Saccára**, Village, notice of, v. 222. Difference between the Pyramids of Saccára and those of Djiza, 223. Descent into the Catacombs, 224. evidence for the horizontal position of the bodies, 225—228. Account of the discovery of a repository of embalmed birds, 229—233. Cause of the interment of the Ibis, 233—236. Account of a Hieroglyphic Tablet discovered by Mr. Hammer, 237—240. Account of antiquities procured in these pyramids, 241—243. Remarks on the history of the Pyramids of Saccára, 245—248. their age, 249. sepulchral origin, 251. The principal pyramids, why probably violated, 253. historical evidence concerning their erection, 257—260. observations on their use, 262—266.
- Sagara**, Valley of, vii. 137. the village, situated, on the antient Ascra, 132—142.
- Sage-apples**, of the Island of Syros, properties of, vi. 149, 150.
- Saints**, Turkish, notice of, viii. 64. and of their tombs, 70.
- St. Anne**, pretended house of, at Sephoury, iv. 139. description of the remains of a Gothic church dedicated to her and to St. Joachim, 140, 141. and of antient pictures there, 141—148.
- St. Julian**, Fort, notice of, v. 36.
- St. Salvador**, Convent of, at Jerusalem, described, iv. 297—304.
- St. Sophia**, Church of, at Constantinople, observations on the architecture of, iii. 46, 47. further description of this edifice, viii. 163—168. Mosque of, at Thessalonica, vii. 455.
- Saïs**, City, site of, ascertained, v. 225—228. description of its ruins, 229—314. north-west prospect of it, viii. 133.
- Saladine's Palace**, account of, v. 120. inscription there, 122. Mosaic paintings discovered there, 122—124. Joseph's Well, executed by his command, 125—127.
- Satines Bay**, in the Island of Cyprus, notice of, iv. 12. causes of its insalubrity, 13. hurricane there, described, 14, 15.
- Salonika**. See *Thessalonica*.
- Salt Lake**, near Eleusia, description of, vi. 609, 610.
- Salvador**. See *St. Salvador*.

INDEX TO VOLS. III. IV. V. VI. VII. VIII.

- Samaritans of Napolose, or Sichem*, account of, iv. 272, 277, 278.
- Samos*, Strait of, described, iii. 240, 241. notice of burning vapour on the precipice of this Island, 242. View of, from the sea, vi. 66. its present state, 67—69.
- Sand*, remarkable column of, v. 65.
- Santorri*, Castle of, described, iv. 263—266.
- Sapphura*, or Sepphoris, account of, iv. 181—184.
- Saronic Gulph*, notice of islands in, vi. 186, 187.
- Scamander*, mistake relative to the sources of, corrected, iii. 124—127. its source in Mount Gargarus, 181, 182. its ford, 137. its course ascertained, 138, 139. and described, 183, 184.
- Scarabeus Pitularius*, probable uses of, iv. 8, 9.
- Septre*, of Agamemnon, worshipped, vii. 180.
- Sceptre*, Aratriliform, discovered at Sals, v. 293. description of it, 294—296.
- Schemnitz*, Town, approach to, viii. 357. brief notice of it, 396. its population, 383. account of its College of Miners, 357, 358, 395. visit to its principal mine, 383—386. description of a wash-house or lavatory for ores, 387, 388. Account of the miracles of this place, 389. Council-chamber of the Imperial mines, 392. Visit to the Paquerstohn mine, 393, 394. geology of the auriferous mountains in its vicinity, 396.
- Schiste*, Defile of, vii. 221, 222.
- Schenus*, Port of, vi. 573, 574.
- Scolitheron*, antient, discovered at Orchomenus, vii. 211. illustration of a Greek epigram by it, *ibid.* 212 and note.
- Scio*, Island, description of, iii. 236—240.
- Scironian Defile*, description of, vi. 588, 589, 590.
- Scornius*, Mount, site of, vii. 416.
- Scott*, Dr., tribute to the virtues and talents of, viii. 134, 135 and note.
- Serepta*, visit to, vii. 188. Tomb of Hesiod discovered there, 189. Archaic inscriptions, 189—196.
- Sebastiani*, General, character of, viii. 141.
- Segedin*, Town, notice of, viii. 326. state of the country in its vicinity, 327.
- Sel'el Kajar*, the antient Sals, ruins of, described, v. 225—314.
- Selim III.*, Emperor, narrative of the deposition of, iii. 375—380.
- Seltaria or Solymia*, Town, notice of, viii. 128, 129, 207.
- Sepphury*, the antient Sepphoris, tyranny of the French at, iv. 132. account of the place, 133, 134. medals found there, 134. Pretended house of St. Anne, 139. Church of St. Anne and St.

INDEX TO VOLS. III. IV. V. VI. VII. VIII.

- Joachim* there, 140. discovery of ancient pictures, 141—148. probable date of the destruction of this place, 149—154. State of the country between Sephoury and Nazareth, 155—163.
- Sepulchres* of Telmessus, different kinds of, iii. 303. Description of the Soros or Sarcophagus, 303—306. Inscription on the Tomb of Helen, 306—308. Account of other Soroi, 308—314. Sepulchres cut out of the solid rock, 314, 315. inscriptions on them, 316, 317. Monolithical sepulchres, 317, 318—321. in the vicinity of Tiberias, iv. 211, 212. in Samaria, 275, 276. at Jerusalem, 311. particularly the sepulchre of the Messiah, 313—318. in the Valley of Jehoshaphat, 321—324. of Joseph of Arimathea, 324, 325. Further observations on the Jewish sepulchres, 343, 344. ancient paintings discovered in them, 345—348. of the Patriarchs, 371—376. of the Kings, 377, 385. Description of the sepulchre in the Great Pyramid of Djiza, v. 195—197. the most ancient sepulchres not pyramidal, 220—222. The Pyramids designed for sepulchres, 251, 252. of Herodes Atticus, at Athens, vi. 329. Earthen vessels, why deposited in sepulchres, 464. origin of the custom, 465. Description of an extraordinary sepulchre at Mycenæ, 492—506. of Palæmon in the Isthmus of Corinth, 578. on the Plain of Pharsalis, 338.
- Seraglio*, Imperial, at Constantinople, described, iii. 11—36.
- Serapæum*, view of the ruins of, from the Great Pyramid at Djiza, v. 177. Observations on the Serapæum of Racotis, 382—386.
- Serapha*, Sultan, capture of Acre by, iv. 103 note.
- Serapis*, dedication of a slave to, vii. 183, 184.
- Seres*, Plain of, notice of, viii. 37. its fertility, 38. various names, 39.
- Serpent Eaters*, exhibition of, at Rosetta, v. 43.
- Serrium*, Promontory of, viii. 81. notice of villages on the sides of this mountain, 82, 83.
- Sestos*, probable site of, iii. 86.
- Shephamer*, Village of, iv. 127. plants discovered there, *ibid.* The author's reception by the Agha, 128—130. Egyptian grave there, 130.
- Shrine*, Oracular, at Argos, described, vi. 479.
- Shrines*, portable, of ancient temples, vi. 215—218.
- Shumla*, Town, notice of, viii. 226, 227. beautiful medals obtained there by the author, 230—235. Observations on the situation of this city, 236, 237. its commerce, 240. unwholesomeness of its air, 241.
- Siclem*. See *Napoles*.

INDEX TO VOLS. III. IV. V. VI. VII. VIII.

- Sagou*, situation of, vi. 533. Pausanias's account of its ruins, *ibid.* bearings of the principal objects, 534—536. Description of the Theatre, 537—539. of the Stadium, 539. Temple of Bacchus, 540. notice of other antiquities, 541—543. medals obtained there, 543—545. Fertility of the country between Sicyon and Corinth, 546.
- Sidon*, medals of, iv. 110.
- Sigeum*, antiquities of, iii. 202, 203. copy of an inscription discovered there, 204. the Tombs of Achilles and Patroclus discovered there, 208, 209.
- Sigma*, angular and semicircular, of the Antient Greeks, remark on, iii. 253 and note.
- Signet Rings*, antient, discovered in Cyprus, account of, iv. 26—28. substances used for them, 32. Most antient form of the signets of Cyprus, 33, 34.
- Simois River*, the same as the Callifat Water, iii. 124. observations on its course, 138, 139.
- Simpisian Plain*, sketch of, iii. 96.
- Sinus Byzantinus*, described, viii. 180—185.
- Sion*, Mount, conjecture respecting its situation, iv. 331—333, 351—354.
- Slippers*, etiquette concerning, in Greece, vii. 154, 155.
- Smith*, Sir Sidney, perplexing situation of, in Egypt, iii. 339—341.
- Smoking*, practice of, alluded to by Plutarch, viii. 99.
- Smyrna*, environs of, described, iii. 227 note. account of antient remains there, 228 note.
- Society*, state of, at Cairo, v. 101, 102. among the higher classes of Modern Greeks, vii. 149—155. state of, among the Ambassadors at Pera, viii. 140—143.
- Sophia*. See *St. Sophia*.
- Sophocles*, laid the scene of his *Electra* at Mycenæ, vi. 497. evidence that he had been there, 516. a victor at the Charitensian games, 198, 204. the scene of his *Trachinæ* ascertained, 294. allusion of, to the hot springs of Thermopylæ, 316.
- Soros*, a species of sepulchre, form of, iii. 190. inscription on one near Alexandria Troas, 191. Description of several remarkable *Soroi*, at Telmessus, 303—314. of Alexander in the British Museum, why not correctly designated by the Conductors of that institution, v. Pref. xx—xxiv. Description of the royal *Soros*, in the Great Pyramid of Djiza, v. 198. notice of the attempts made to demolish it, 199. Supposed *Soros* of Hector, at Thebes, vii. 88—91. notice of one discovered at Neapolis, viii. 53. beautiful one of Attreian marble, 151.
- Sound*, instance of the extraordinary propagation of, iii. 331, 332.
- Spartans*, Tumulus of, who fell at Thermopylæ, vii. 305, 306. inscription on them, 307. Situation of the Spartan advanced guard, 308—310.
- Sphinxæ*, appearance of, from the Great Pyramid at Djiza, v. 175. its

INDEX TO VOLS. III. IV. V. VI. VII. VIII.

- surface painted, 202. antient inscription on it, discovered, 202
copy thereof, 203, 204.
- Spice*, French, adroitness of, at Constantinople, viii. 140, 141.
- Spineto*, Marquis de, observations of, on the Grecian origin of the Pan-
tomimes of Harlequin, Punch, &c. viii. 415—423.
- Spoilation* of the Athenian Temples, censured, vi. 223—227.
- Spon's* Reply to Guillet's Strictures on his Travels, account of, v. Pref.
iv—viii.
- Squire*, Colonel, anecdotes of his residence at Acre, and of his inter-
views with Djezzar Pasha, v. 4—13 notes. discovered the inscrip-
tion on Pompey's Pillar, 350, 351 and notes.
- Stadium*, at Hieron, notice of, vi. 406. of Sicyon, 539. at the Isthmus
of Corinth, 577. at Delphi, 241.
- Stadium Panathenæicum*, description of, vi. 325—328.
- Stalactites*, in the Grotto of Antiparos, nature of, vi. 126—128.
- Statues*, antiently painted, v. 204. and also gilded, vi. 239. remarks
on that custom, v. 205—208. The surface of the Egyptian Sphinx
painted, 200, 201. of Bacchus, in the Island of Naxos, vi. 107. of
Pan, at Athens, 218—221. of Ceres, discovered at Eleusis, 601.
history of its removal, 601, 602, 615—623. of Venus, and fragments
of other statues, discovered in the Plain of Marathon, vii. 50, 51, 52.
- Stélæ*, Hermetic, notice of, v. 267.
- Strabo*, importance of the test of, in investigating the Troad, iii. 101
—103.
- Straits*, Erythræan, described, iii. 231—236. of Samos, 240—243.
- Strymon*, River, notice of, viii. 26.
- Sultanas*, Turkish, description of, iii. 17, 18.
- Sun-dial*, antient, at Athens, vi. 204. account of one at Orchomenus,
211. Greek epigram illustrated by it, *ibid.* 212 and note.
- Sunium*, the Port of Athens, arrival of the author at, vi. 178, 179. De-
scription of the Temple of Minerva Sunias, 180—183.
- Sun-set*, effect of, behind the mountains of Peloponnesus, vi. 372.
- Superstitions* of the Athenians, notice of, vii. 9, 10. Relics of antient
Greek superstitions at Orchomenus, 215, 216.
- Surgery*, state of, in Greece, vii. 62—64.
- Surreptit*, or Turkish postillions, notice of, viii. 76 note. rascally conduct
of one, 77, 78.
- Swallow*, curious anecdote of, viii. 126. names of this bird in twenty-
three languages, 127, 413. popular superstition concerning it, 128.
- Sycamore Fig*, Egyptian, notice of, v. 50.
- Syree*, Island, notice of the divers of, iii. 287 and note.
- Syria*, observations on the geographical limits of, iii. Pref. vi—xvi.

INDEX TO VOLS. III. IV. V. VI. VII. VIII.

- Syros*, Island, voyage to, vi. 147. description of its chief town, 149. plants found on this island, 150, 151. productions, 152. remains of antient customs observable here, 153, 154, 155. gems and medals found there, 155, 156. minerals, 157. Present state of *Syros*, 157.
- Tablet*, Hieroglyphic, of Saccára, described, v. 237—240.
- Tahar* Couriers, celerity of, vii. 330, 331. their fidelity, viii. 103 note.
- Tamara*, Madame, notice of her collection of minerals and precious stones, viii. 149, 150.
- Tanagra*, Plain of, vii. 48. its importance, 49, 50.
- Town, account of the ruins of, vii. 55—57 notes. Prodigious number of medals found there, 53, 54, 55.
- Tarichæa*, situation of, ascertained, iv. 228 note (2).
- Tatchekeui*, Village, inhospitable reception of the author at, viii. 243.
- Tchafatcheyr*, Village, arrival of the author at, viii. 79. Extraordinary hospitality of a Turk there, 79, 80, 81.
- Tchibougus*, or Tobacco-pipe tubes, account of the manufactories of, at Constantinople, viii. 161—163.
- Tchiblack*, a village in the Plain of Troy, remarkable ruins at, iii. 115. inscription there, 117.]
- Tchorlu*, Town, account of, viii. 209.
- Tchouagilarkir*, Great Plain of, viii. 72. Notice of the author's journey through it, 78, 79.
- Tea*, eulogium on, iv. 300, 301.
- Tearus*, River, sources of, viii. 98. Inscription on an antient Stélé erected by Darius, *ibid*.
- Tellurium*, description of a mine of, at Nagyag, viii. 304—307. in what manner discovered, 308. character of its ores, 309. analysis of them, 311. Profits of this mine, 313. healthy condition of the miners, 313, 314.
- Telmessus*, ruins of, iii. 292. Account of the Theatre, 293—298. Oracular cave, 298, 299. Antient edifices of Telmessus, dilapidated by the Turks for building, 300. Description of the sepulchres of the Telmessensians, 302—315, 319, 320. inscriptions thereon, 316, 317. Monolithical sepulchres, 317, 318.
- Temeswar*, Bannat of, boundaries of, viii. 303. infested with banditti, 317. its climate, 318—320. description of the country, *ibid*. 323. Pursuits of the Gipsies of the Bannat, 329.
- Temeswar*, Town, notice of, viii. 319.
- Tempe*, description of the road to, vii. 348—354. Entrance into the defile, 355. its origin, 357. Entrance of the Vale of Tempe, 369. description of the rocks, 370. Remains of antient fortifications, 371. Roman inscription found in the Vale, 372. Former notions of

INDEX TO VOLS. III. IV. V. VI. VII. VIII.

- modern writers respecting the Vale, 373, 374. description of it by ancient authors, 375—380. Cavernous apertures in the rocks above the Vale, 382. The laurel of Tempe, 382, 383. Length of the defile, 384. appearance on leaving it, 384, 385.
- Temperature* of the atmosphere in Greece, Egypt, and the Holy Land, iv. 454—460; vi. 640—644. in Greece, Turkey, Walachia, Transylvania, Hungary, and part of Germany, viii. 450—457.
- Tempest*, prognostics of, in the Archipelago, vi. 79, 80. description of one, 81—83.
- Temple* and Altar of Idæan Jove, probable site of, iii. 165, 166. of Bacchus, in Naxos, vi. 107—110. of Minerva, in the Port of Sunium, 180—182. its dimensions, 180, 181 notes. Observations on the spoliation of the Temples at Athens, 223—227. Temples of Pandrosus and Minerva Polias, 244—249. of Theseus, 266, 292—297. of the Winds, 268. of Æsculapius, 406. of the Coryphæan Diana, 409, 410. of the Nemæan Jupiter, 525, 526. of Bacchus, 540. of Octavia, at Corinth, 551—555. of Neptune, in the Isthmus of Corinth, 575, 576. of Ceres, at Eleusis, 600, 626. of Triptolemus, Neptune, and Diana Propylæa, 625, 626. of Apollo, at Delphi, vii. 246, 247.
- Tenedos*, Island, account of, iii. 222, 223.
- Tents*, Syrian, notice of, iv. 123—125.
- Terebinthine Vale*, account of, iv. 421.
- Terra-cotta*, why more durable than marble or granite, iii. 188. Account of terra-cotta vessels and lamp discovered at Athens, vi. 339—342. Architectural terra-cottas, at Hieron, 407, 408. Description of terra-cotta vases, found at Argos, 457—460. Successful researches of Mr. Graham, in quest of terra-cotta vases at Athens, vii. Pref. iv. description of a superb one, v—xiv.
- Testudo*, an Egyptian hieroglyphic, remarks on, v. 156—158.
- Tetradrachm*, of Tyre, description of, iv. 78.
- Thebes*, Plain of, described, vii. 58—60. antiquities of, 64—67. its seven gates, 67, 68. Pretended tomb of St. Luke, 71. Inscriptions found at Thebes, 64, 65, 70, 73, 74. Notice of an antient bulwark, 75. Population of Thebes, 79. Female inhabitants, 80, 81. Names of the antient gates of Thebes, 82, 83 notes. Medals obtained there 85, 87. Remarkable Soros, 88—91. Albanian market, 91, 92. View of the Cadmæan citadel, 95. Tomb of the Thebans, who fell in the battle of Chæroneâ, 179.
- Theatre*, antient Greek, description of, vi. 258—262. and of the theatre of Telmessus, iii. 293—298. its walls employed for building

INDEX TO VOLS. III. IV, V. VI. VII. VIII.

- by the Turks, 300. of Bacchus, at Athens, vi. 366. Cathedra of a Greek theatre at Liguria, described, 400—402. at Hieron, 407. of Polykleitos, 412—420. at Argos, 471. of Sicyon, 537—539. at Isthmus of Corinth, 577. at Eleusis, 627. of Chæronæa, vii. 177.
- Themistocles*, Tomb of, described, vi. 380, 382. its situation ascertained, 381.
- Theodore*, a Calmuck artist, extraordinary talents of, vi. 376, 377.
- Theodosius*, Emperor, wall of, at Constantinople, described, viii. 175, 176.
- Thermometer*, state of, on Mount Parnassus, vii. 260.
- Thermopylæ*, Journey to the Straits of, vii. 288—302. plants collected in the dæfile of, 304 305 notes. Discovery of the Tumulus of the Spartans who fell at Thermopylæ, 305, 306. inscription thereon, 307. situation of the Spartan advanced guard, 308—310. Great northern wall of the Straits, 312. Hot springs of Thermopylæ, 314, 315. allusion to them by Sophocles, 316. Nature of the pass described, 317—320.
- Theseum*, or Temple of Theseus, vi. 266. description of it, 292—297.
- Thespia*, doubts respecting the supposed situation of, vii. 113, 114.
- Thessaly*, boundaries and names of, vii. 334. Character of the Thessalians, 333. Remains of Pharsalus, and Pale-pharsalus, 334, 335. Account of Larissa, 339—347. journey thence to Tempe, 348—354. Defile of Tempe, 355—368. Vale of Tempe, 369—384. journey thence to Thessalonica, 384—439. Mountain barrier of Thessaly, 413.
- Thessalonica*, or Salonika, arrival at, vii. 438. Hospitality of the English Consul, 441. Ravages of the plague there, 442. description of its walls, 443—446. ancient splendour of the city, 447. account of the citadel, 448. Propylæum of the Hippodrome, 449. description of figures thereon, 450, 451, 452. the Rotunda, 453. Situation of the Hippodrome, 454. Church of St. Sophia, and Mosque of St. Demetrius, 455. Temple of the Thermæan Venus, 456. Triumphant arch of Augustus, 358. and of Constantine, 459. Sori and medals observed at Thessalonica, 461. population, 463. commerce, 465—468. government of the city, 468. abundance of game in its environs, 469. price of provisions, 470. Mal-aria prevalent there, 470. Character of the ancient and modern Jews of Thessalonica, 471—474. Splendid prospect of the Olympian chain of mountains, from thence, 475—477.
- Thrace*, ancient, vast extent of, vi. 607, 608. inhospitable appearance of, viii. 121. Striking resemblance between the Thracian Tumuli and those of Kuban Tahtary, 111, 112. and between them and the barrows on the Plain of Troy, 121, 122.

INDEX TO VOLS. III. IV. V. VI. VII. VIII.

- Thrasyllus*, monument of, described, vi. 306, 307. remarkable inscription on it, 307, 308.
- Thronium*, situation of, ascertained, vii. 298—302.
- Thyme*, fragrant, of Hymettus, antiently used in sacrifices, vi. 348.
- Tiberias*, Sea of, described, iv. 200, 209, 210. minerals found on its shore, 225. non-descript shells, 224. its dimensions, 226. singular fishes found there, 227. Antient naval engagement between the Jews and Romans, 228—230.
- Town of, view of, iv. 210, 211. Notice of antient tombs in its vicinity, 211, 212. account of the church there, 213—216. description of the town, 216. hot-baths in its vicinity, 217, 218. History of this town, 219—223. ancient ruins there, 232.
- Tibiscus*, River, course of, viii. 324. abundance of its fish, 325.
- Tiryns*, history of, vi. 442—444. remarks on the architecture of, 440—442, 443—451. Character of the Tirynthians, 444—446.
- Tithorea*, ruins of, discovered, vii. 274. its relative position with regard to Delphi, 275. excellence of its olives, 276. notice of its antiquities, 279—281. inscription relative to Tithorea, 281—283. its situation determined, 287, 288.
- Tobacco*, smoking of, in what cases injurious, v. 14 and note. Qualities and culture of tobacco, on the Macedonian Plain, vii. 467. Account of the tobaccoists of Constantinople, viii. 160. of the Bazar for the sale of *Kass-kil*, or tobacco-pipe bowls, 152, 156. Manufactories of Tchibouque or tobacco-pipe tubes, 161—163.
- Tomb* of *Æsyetes*, iii. 92. of *Ajax*, 106—109. remarkable one, at the Village of Callifat, 121—124. at *Ené*, 157. of *Achilles* and *Patroclus*, at *Sigeum*, 208, 209. of *Helen*, at *Telmessus*, 306—308. Notices of other remarkable tombs there, 309—321. Ancient tombs in the vicinity of *Tiberias*, iv. 211, 212. of *Joseph*, at *Sichem*, or *Napopolse*, 275—275. and of *Joshua*, 276. of the *Virgin Mary*, 367—370. of *Rachel*, 419, 420. of *Alexander*, discovered at *Alexandria*, v. 335—340. Tombs were antiently in gardens, 381 and note. of *Oedipus*, at *Athens*, vi. 265. of *Euclid* of *Hermione*, 287. of *Helen*, at *Cenchrea*, 587. of the Athenians, who fell at the battle of *Marathon*, vii. 23—26. of *Miltiades*, in the Plain of *Marathon*, 27. of the *Plataeans*, 28. of *St. Luke*, at *Thebes*, 71, 72. inscription on it, 73, 74. of the *Thebans*, at *Cheronea*, 179, 180. of *Hesiod*, at *Orchoemenus*, 189. of *Euclidides*, viii. 9—13. of *Turkish Saints*, 70.
- Tophækes*, or *Turkish muskets*, notice of, viii. 61 and note.
- Topography* of *Grecian cities*, remarks on, iii. 97, 98.
- Torse*, beautiful, discovered at *Sais*, v. 309. description of it, 310—313.
- Trachinia*, Plain of, vii. 321.

INDEX TO VOLS. III. IV. V. VI. VII. VIII.

Trade of Athens, vi. 272.

Transylvania, poetical description of, viii. 256 note. notice of the antient inhabitants of, 297.

Tree Pink, beautiful, on the Isle of Syros, vi. 150—152.

Tretus, Defile of, vi. 520, 521.

Troas, survey of the district of, iii. 134. Ford of the Mender or Scamander, 137. Fountains of Bonarbashy, 140. antiquities, 145. Heights called the Acropolis, 147. probable origin thereof, 152. antient tumulus there, 148. similarity between it and the tumuli of Thrace, viii. 121, 122. Journey to the Source of the Mender, iii. 153. plants discovered in this district, 153 note. Basaltic pillars, 154. remarkable tomb, 157. Plain of Beyramitch, 158. City of Beyramitch, 161. Hill of Kûshânî Têpe, 163. antiquities there, 164—168. Ascent to the summit of Mount Gargarus, 169—173. Errors in the geography of the country corrected, 174. Second excursion upon Gargarus, 180. Source of the Scamander, 181. Stupendous column near Lydia Hamam, 188. Remains of Alexandria Troas, 191—198. Antiquities of Sigeum, 202—211.

Trojan War, evidence of, independent of Homer, iii. 99—102.

Trophonius, Hieron of, vii. 156. uncertainty respecting its Adytum, 157. General aspect of the Hieron, 160—162. Receptacle for the votive offerings, 163. Stoma of the Adytum, 164. Attempt to explore the interior, 165, 166. Situation of the consecrated Grove, 167. its original decorations, 167, 168.

Troy, Plain of, described, iii. 106—134. See *Plain of Troy*.

Tumblers, Arab, notice of, v. 65.

Tumulus, remarkable, near the village of Callifat, iii. 121—124. near Bonarbashy, 148—151. at *Ené*, 157. at Sigeum, 208, 209. Description of a tumulus seen among the Pyramids of Saccâra, v. 219—222. Constituent parts of an antient tumulus, 266, 267. of Menander, at Athens, vi. 199. remarkable one in the Isthmus of Corinth, 567. of the heroes who fell at Thermopylae, vii. 305—307. on the road to Tempe, 352, 353. Striking similarity between the Tumuli of Thrace and those of Kuban Tahtary, viii. 111, 112. Notice of two immense tumuli near the village of Lazgarat, 244.

Turan, Village of, iv. 189. remarkable caverns there, *ibid.* 190. singular basaltic phenomenon in its vicinity, 190—194.

Turkmanîé, hospitable reception of the author at, iii. 153.

Turks of Asia Minor, character of, iii. 223, 234 notes. of the Levant, anecdote of, 242, 243 note. Enormities perpetrated by them, on their capture of Cairo from the French, v. 114—117. Account of Turkish manners on ship-board, 417—425. Appearance of some Turkish

INDEX TO VOLS. III. IV. V. IV. VII. VIII.

- equestrian ladies, viii. 39, 40. extraordinary instances of hospitality in a Turk, 79—81. their edifying conduct, when at their devotions 115, 114. remarks on their national character, 115—117. Treatment of Christians by the Turkish populace at Constantinople, 130, 131. State of the Turkish Government, 143—146. Intolerance of their prayers against the Christians, viii. 166 note. and of Christians against them, *ibid.* Their impressive devotion during public prayer, 210, 211.
- Tweddell, John, (Esq., biographical notice of, vi. 289 note (4). description of his grave, 289, 290. his tomb, 291. beautiful epitaph thereon, 291 note. Visited Mount Athos, viii. 17. Notice of his researches there, 18. Mysterious disappearance of his MSS. *ibid.* note (1).
- Tyre, Tetradrachm of, iv. 77.
- Tyrnaw, Town of, described, viii. 400.
- Ulation, ceremony of, in honour of the dead, described, v. 104, 105. Observations on the antiquity and extent of this practise, 106, 107.
- Valley of the Nativity, iv. 408, 409. of Jeremiah, 422, 423. of Arethusa, viii. 9.
- Vapour, Burning, on the Isle of Samos, notice of, iii. 242.
- Vardar, River, course of, vii. 427, 428.
- Vase, beautiful, of the Byzantine Emperors, described, iii. 12—14.
- Felani acorns, uses of, vi. 163, 164.
- Velizza, journey to, vii. 272. the site of the antient Tithorea, 272. account of its produce, 276. simplicity of the inhabitants, 277. their miserable condition, 277, 278. Description of antiquities found here, 279—283.
- Venus, the Cyprian, nature of, investigated, iv. 22—25. Description of the Hieron or Fane of Venus, at Argos, vi. 472. Statue of, found on the Plain of Marathon, vii. 31, 32.
- Vermis, intolerable quantities of, in the Holy Land, iv. 183, 231.
- Veronica Pumila, engraving of, viii. 229. its botanical characters 225.
- Vespers, antient custom of singing, at sea, vi. 33, 34.
- Vienna, View of, viii. 374. Brief notice of this city, 410.
- Vineyards of Parnassus, vii. 254.
- Virgin Mary, pretended tomb of, iv. 367—370. monastery of, on Mount Parnassus, vii. 268—272.

INDEX TO VOLS. III. IV. V. VI. VII. VIII.

- tier of Cairo*, account of the author's interview with the, v. 213, 214, 277, 278.
- Vocabulary*, comparative, of the English, Malo-Russian, and Bulgarian Languages, viii. 238, 239 notes. of the English, Bulgarian, Albanian, Erse, and Turkish Languages, 240.
- Votive Tablet*, to Drusus Cæsar, iii. 197. Observations on the votive offerings of the Ancients, v. 443—448.
- Wahabees*, notice of the ravages of, in Arabia, v. 42 and notes.
- Walachia*, general description of, viii. 255. Wretched condition of the Hospodar or Viceroy of, 256. and of the peasantry, 257. Language of the Walachians, 258. their customs and religion, 259, 260. Manners and pursuits of the Walachian Gipsies, 271—273. Walachian mode of managing their horses on a journey, 276. Description of its borders, 280, 281. Disorderly conduct of the Walachians in Hungary, 319, 320.
- Walls of Constantinople*, account of, viii. 175—179.
- Walpole*, Rev. Robert, his account of the Greeks of the Phanar, iii. 68—71 note. Observations of, on the customs of the Levant, 72 note. voyage of, in the Archipelago, 81, 82 notes. his explanation of Homer's epithet of *Ἰλαρυς* applied to the Hellespont, 91 note. on the situation of the Grecian Camp during the siege of Troy, 93 note. observations of, on the ruins of Alexandria Troas, 196—198 notes. notices of his journey over the Idæan Chain, 199, 200 notes. his account of Pergamus and Smyrnâ, 226—228 notes. notices of his journey in Asia Minor, 232—235. account of the Island of Chios or Scio, 238, 239 notes. journey of, from Smyrna to Halicarnassus, 245—248 notes. his descriptions of Halicarnassus and the Island of Cos, 256—261 notes. his narrative of the deposition of the Emperor Selim III., iii. 375—380. remarks of, on the Libraries of Greece, vi. 1—8. Account of the Monastery of St. John, and of its Library at Patmos, 45, 44 notes. on the excavations at Athens, for antiquities, 200 note. beautiful Epitaph by, on Mr. Tweddell, 291 note. Observations on the course of the Cephissus, 324 note (4). on the mines of Hymettus, 348 note. On the agriculture of Attica, 358. Observations on the Æolic Digamma, vii. 201 note. on the state of Larissa, and the course of the River Penæus, 345 note. on the Walls of Salonica, 444, 445 note. his account of the Lakes Beshek, viii. 6 note. and of the supposed ruins of Amphipolis, 6, 7 note. on the appearance of the country on the banks of the Maritza 101 note (6).
- War, Trojan*, evidence of, independent of Homer, iii. 99—102.

INDEX TO VOLS. III. IV. V. VI. VII. VIII.

- Warm Springs* at Bonarbasby, iii. 140—142. at Beyramitch, 160, 161 near Mount Gargary, 185.
- Water* of the Dead Sea, superstitious uses of, iv. 308. of the Nile, how raised, v. 48. Analysis of the water of the Nile, 283. of Oblivion and of Memory, in the Hieron of Trophonius, vii. 159.
- Water-Melons*, exquisite, of Napolose, iv. 268 note.
- Wells*, Eastern, antiquity of, iv. 414. Description of the well of Bethlehem, 411—413. Observation made by the author at the well in the Great Pyramid of Djiza, v. 190—193. Water drawn from them with singing, by women in the Island of Syros, vi. 153, 154. Great antiquity of the Athenian wells, 338. Account of the author's researches in one, 339—342. Account of the sacred well at Platea, vii. 105, 106. Notice of an antient well at Neapolis, viii. 53, 54. and of the wells of Thrace, 70.
- Winds*, Temple of, at Athens, notice of, vi. 268, 269.
- Windschadt* Mine, visit of the Austrian Archdukes to, viii. 383—386.
- Wine* of the Dardanelles, notice of, iii. 85. of Chios or Scio, 240 and note. of Cyprus, its properties, iv. 18. how preserved, 19. different sorts of, 20. of Ampelakia, vii. 364. Account of the wines of Hungary, viii. 404—406.
- Winter* of the Archipelago, viii. 112.
- Women* of Cyprus, dress of, iv. 47, 48. observations on their beauty, 49, 50. Dress of the women at Cairo, v. 101, 114. Women of Patmos, vi. 62. Description of the Women's Bath, at Athens, 363, 364. curious adventure of the author there, 361, 362. Manners, dress, and treatment of the Athenian women, vii. 3—8. of the Theban women, 81, 82. Dress of the Albanian women, as compared with that of the modern Greek women, 409—411.
- Wood-opal*, notice of a beautiful specimen of, viii. 194.
- Yeniga*, Town, notice of, viii. 63, 64. The fast of Ramadan, how observed there, 61. Salt-water Lake in its vicinity, 64. antient ruins there, 65—67.
- Zabulon*, Plain of, described, iv. 131.
- Zagără*, Village, erected on the site of the antient Ascrea, vii. 138. account of it, 139—142.
- Zeifin*, Town of, vii. 321. its present state, 322. Bearings noted on the summit of a mountain near it, 324.
- Zecuris*, notice of an antient picture by, iv. 30—32.

INDEX TO VOLS. III. IV. V, VI. VII. VIII.

Zea, Island, voyage to, vi, 162, 163. description of its chief town, *Cara*, 164. Ravages committed on this Island by the Russians, 165—166. Account of the ruins of *Loulis*, 167—170. Memorable law of the ancient inhabitants of this Island, 170. Medals found in this Island, 171. hospitality of its inhabitants, 172. Dances of the Ancient Greeks, still performed here, 173. Produce of this Island, 174. its geological situation, 175, 176. voyage thence to Athens, 176, 177. *Zoster*, Promontory of, vi, 190, 191.

